PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Government of Pakistan

HOUSEHOLD INTEGRATED ECONOMIC SURVEY

HIES Provincial 2024-25

SOCIAL REPORT

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
STATISTICS HOUSE, MAUVE AREA, G-9/1,
ISLAMABAD

PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
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HOUSEHOLD INTEGRATED ECONOMIC SURVEY

HIES (2024-25) - **Provincial**

Social Report

Government of Pakistan

Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives

Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Dec 2025

FOREWARD

The Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES) 2024–25 marks a significant milestone in Pakistan's statistical system as the first fully digital and ninth round of the Provincial-level HIES, and the sixteenth round of the HIES/PSLM survey series initiated in 2004. Conducted between September 2024 and June 2025, the survey leveraged a tablet-based Android application, reflecting PBS's continued commitment to modernization, efficiency, and data quality enhancement.

The successful completion of this national exercise covering over 32,000 households across Pakistan, including AJK and Gilgit-Baltistan, selected through scientifically designed urban and rural Primary Sampling Units demonstrates the institutional capacity of the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics to implement large-scale, technology-driven surveys. The digital approach not only improved data accuracy and timeliness but also strengthened monitoring mechanisms and field supervision.

The findings of HIES 2024–25 are disseminated through two complementary publications:

- The Social Report, presenting key indicators on Education, ICT, Health, Population Welfare, Housing, WASH, and Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES); and
- The Economic Report, providing detailed analysis of income, consumption patterns, and consumption-based poverty estimates.

These outputs serve as critical evidence for policymakers, planners, researchers, and development partners at national and provincial levels.

Looking ahead, PBS will continue to strengthen survey design, digital data collection systems, and dissemination platforms. The development of a user-friendly online dashboard, alongside public access to reports on the PBS website, reflects our commitment to transparency, accessibility, and wider use of official statistics. Continuous stakeholder feedback will guide future improvements in data quality, coverage, and analytical depth.

I take this opportunity to commend Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (Support Services/RM), Ms. Rabia Awan, Deputy Director General (PSLM/PCS), and the entire PSLM team for their leadership, professionalism, and dedication. The collective efforts of the PSLM Management Team, Support Services, Field Staff, and Sample Design Section have been instrumental in the timely completion of this survey and publication.

(Prof. Ahsan Iqbal)
Federal Minister

Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives
Islamabad
Dec, 2025

PREFACE

Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES), 2024-25 is the first ever digital and 9th Round in the Provincial level HIES series and overall 16th Round of HIES and PSLM Surveys series, initiated in 2004, with Provincial and District Level Survey Rounds on alternate year frequency. Current Round of HIES, 2024-25 was carried out through Tablet based Android Enumeration Application during September 2024 to June 2025 covering 32814 households throughout the Pakistan including AJK and GB. Findings of the Provincial Survey- HIES (2024-25) have been compiled in the form of two reports i.e. (Social Report & Economic Report). HIES (2024-25) Social Report provides detailed indicators on Education, Information & Communication Technology (ICT), Health, Population Welfare, Housing& Water Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) and Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) while Economic Report of HIES, 2024-25 portrays Income & Consumption pattern, besides providing requisite data for the estimation of consumption-based poverty.

In the context of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), United Nations Statistics Division has assigned the task of monitoring and reporting of SDGs to the National Statistical Organizations globally. Accordingly, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) being the National Statistical Organization is held responsible for monitoring and reporting of SDGs comprising 17 goals, 169 targets and 234 unique indicators. Keeping in view the changed ground realities & in the light of SDGs, HIES questionnaires have been amended, in the light of recommendations of the Technical Committee by updating modules on Education, Health, Employment, ICT, Housing &WASH and by amending Consumption Modules of the HIES (2024-25) Questionnaires. It is worth mentioning here that out of 66 SDG indicators reported by PBS, 33 indicators (21 through PSLM District Survey and 31 from Provincial Survey -HIES) having some common indicators in both, are monitored through these Surveys. By analysing these socio-economic indicators, the government can assess progress towards SDGs, target disparities across provinces and rural urban divides, and fine tune socio-economic reforms aimed at improved equity, access and quality of social services.

I would like to congratulate Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (Support Services/RM), Ms. Rabia Awan, Deputy Director General (PSLM/PCS) PBS and the whole PSLM Team for the successful completion of the task. The report is also available on the website of PBS. Comments and suggestions are welcome for further improvement in the survey and its reporting.

(Dr. Naeem uz Zafar)
Chief Statistician
Sitara - i - Imtiaz

Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics,
Islamabad
Dec, 2025

ACKNOWLDGEMENT

Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES), 2024-25 is the Ninth Round in the Provincial series of Surveys, However, the current Provincial Round of Survey has been conducted digitally, for the first time under HIES Survey series since 2004-05. It provides information on various socio-economic indicators at provincial level with urban/ rural breakdown. Through this Survey, data has been collected from 32814 households based on 2343 blocks in total comprising of 1015 urban & 1328 rural blocks. The period of digital field enumeration of PSLM(Provincial) 2024-25 was from September 2024 till June 2025.

I would like to thank Ms. Rabia Awan, Deputy Director General (PSLM/PCS) for her leadership and guidance for completing the task successfully. The completion of the report would not have been possible without the leadership, support and guidance provided by Ms. Rabia Awan Deputy Director General (PSLM/PCS) and enormous hard work & devotion of PSLM team, Support Services/Data Processing Team, Sample Design Team and Field Services Team &Field Teams under the supervision of In -charges of Regional Offices of the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS). The completion of the survey activity and preparation of the report in a limited time has further added pride to the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

Considering the requirements of the policy makers, planners, researchers and other data users, efforts have been made to improve the report in a way that it can meet the expectations. Report is also placed at PBS website www.pbs.gov.pk. It is hoped that the data users will find this report useful. Any further comments and suggestions for future improvement will be highly appreciated.

(Muhammad Sarwar Gondal)

Member (RM/Support Services)
Sitara-i-Imtiaz

Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics,
Islamabad

Dec, 2025

Teams Involved in HIES(2024-25)

The HIES (2024-25) (Social & Economic) reports are produced by the efforts of the following officers/officials of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics listed under the specific tasks:

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TABLE OF CONTENT

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF FIGURES

PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
UN	United Nation
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
SSUs	Secondary Sampling Units
CV	Coefficient of Variation
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
BCG	Bacillus Calmette– Guerin
ORS	Oral Re-hydration Salts
RHF	Recommended Home Fluid
BHU	Basic Health Unit
RHC	Rural Health Facility
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
IUD	Intrauterine device
MOS	Measure of Size
PPS	Probability Proportional to size
WHO	World Health organization
MoE	Margin of Error

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HOUSING AND WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION &HYGIENE (WASH)

Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) has been conducting two surveys namely Pakistan Social Living Management (PSLM) Survey (District level) and Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES) (Provincial level) on alternate years frequency since 2004-05. These Survey series has been designed to provide key social and economic indicators at Provincial level and Social Indicators at District level on alternate-year frequency and for reporting updated data in respect of 33 SDG Indicators. PSLM District Level survey collects information on key social indicators at District Level which is the main source of estimation of Multi-Dimensional Poverty and 21 SDG indicators. While Provincial Survey -HIES collects information on Social Indicators as well as on Income and Consumption Indicators at National & Provincial level. This Provincial Level data is used by Planning Commission for estimation of Consumption-Based Poverty and 31 SDG indicators. Findings of HIES (2024-25) have been compiled in the form of two reports named as (HIES 2024-25 Social Report) & (HIES 2024-25 Economic Report). Summary of National & Provincial trends in the key Social Indicators covered under HIES, (2024-25), is given below:

Education: The government, under **Vision 2025**, the **SDGs framework**, and **Education Sector Reform initiatives**, aims to achieve universal primary and secondary education, reduce dropout rates, promote gender equity, and improve access in underprivileged areas. Programs such as **Conditional Cash Transfers**, literacy campaigns and infrastructure improvements support these objectives. The **Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES) 2024-25** highlights key trends in enrolment, retention, and dropout patterns across primary, middle, and matric levels, reflecting both progress and persistent challenges in the education sector.

Pakistan's Education System has shown modest overall improvement, with the proportion of individuals aged 10 and above who have ever attended school rising from 61% to 67%, and literacy increasing from 60% to 63%. However, significant disparities persist as male attendance and literacy (77% and 73%) remain higher than female (57% and 54%), and urban areas outperform rural areas in both metrics. Out-of-School children remain a concern at 28% nationally. Rural girls, particularly in Sindh and Balochistan, face the highest exclusion rates, while Punjab performs best and Balochistan the worst. Urban children fare better than rural children across all levels, reflecting unequal access to education.

Net Enrolment Trends across Primary (age 6-10 years), Middle (age 11-13 years), and Matric levels (age 14-15 years), show slow but steady progress. In comparison with the previous Round of Provincial Survey-HIES (2018-19), Net Primary Enrolment increased slightly to 68%, with Punjab performing highest at 77% and Balochistan lowest at 43%. Middle School Enrolment improved slightly to 40%, led by Punjab (44%) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (43%), while Sindh (32%) and Balochistan (25%) lag behind, particularly among rural girls. Matric enrolment rose marginally to 30%, with Punjab again highest at 34% and Balochistan lowest at 15%, and rural female enrolment critically low. Urban areas consistently outperform rural areas, and gender gaps remain pronounced, especially for rural girls. Dropout rates, though lower than the proportion of children never attending school, continue to contribute significantly to out-of-school figures. Overall, while incremental gains are evident, retention beyond primary education and equitable access remain major challenges, highlighting the need for targeted interventions to improve female and rural enrolment, reduce dropouts, and strengthen education continuity. Pakistan's education system shows gradual national improvement but remains characterized by persistent inequalities.

Information & Communication Technology (ICT) module of HIES (2024–25) presents a comprehensive snapshot of digital access and usage across Pakistan, aligned with the URAAN Pakistan (2024–29) Vision and supporting SDG monitoring—specifically SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). A comparison of ICT indicators computed in the current round HIES (2024–25) with the previous HIES (2018–19) reveals notable shifts. At the household level, mobile & smartphone access is nearly universal (96%), while internet connectivity has increased significantly from 34% to 69%, with Balochistan showing the most marked improvement among provinces. However, ownership of computing devices such as desktops, laptops, and tablets has declined nationally from 14% to 7%. Barriers to internet access persist, including affordability, service quality and lack of perceived need—particularly in rural areas. At the individual level, mobile phone usage declined from 91% to 83%, with pronounced gender and regional disparities. Internet usage tripled to 57%, yet rural female access remains substantially lower. Mobile/Smart phone ownership rose from 45% to 50%, though only 31% of females reported owning a device. Digital financial inclusion was measured for the first time in HIES (2024–25), revealing that only 12% of individuals own a bank account and 9% use mobile-money services, while 76% have no

financial account. ICT skill levels show moderate engagement in basic tasks such as messaging and copy-pasting, but advanced digital competencies remain limited, especially among women. These findings underscore the urgent need for targeted, inclusive digital strategies to bridge access gaps, enhance digital literacy, and expand financial and educational opportunities through technology.

Health: Pakistan's health sector plays a vital role in national development but continues to face challenges in financing, coordination, and equitable service delivery within its decentralized system. With health expenditure around 1% of GDP, rural areas remain particularly underserved. Under Vision 2025 and the SDGs, the government emphasizes universal healthcare, stronger primary care, and reduced maternal and child mortality. Under the URAAN Pakistan (2024–29) initiative, the government plans to raise public health spending from about 1 % of GDP to nearly 3 %**,** while significantly enhancing the health workforce and system quality. According to the HIES (2024–25), immunization coverage among children aged 12–23 months reached 73%, with total coverage at 78%, while the addition of Rota and Typhoid vaccines marks progress in disease prevention. Childhood Diarrhoea remained a concern, affecting 10% of children, though 60% received Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) and majority sought care from either private (46%) or government (41%) facilities, showing increased awareness despite access barriers. Maternal and Child health indicators show steady improvement. Upon the comparison of results of current Round of HIES (2024-25) with the previous HIES (2018-19), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has found decreased from 60 to 47 per 1,000 live births and the Neonatal Mortality Rate fell from 41 to 35, with lower mortality among children of educated mothers underscoring the importance of maternal education. As per findings of HIES (2024–25), 88% of women received pre-natal consultations, 86% were vaccinated with tetanus injections, and 84% of births were attended by skilled professionals, while post-natal consultations reached at 44%. Despite these achievements, disparities still exist in rural access, infrastructure, and service quality. Sustained investment in primary healthcare, maternal education, and governance is essential to maintain progress and achieve equitable health outcomes across Pakistan.

Population Welfare: Between the two successive rounds of HIES (2024–25) & (2018–19), Pakistan has shown gradual progress in population welfare indicators. The proportion of ever-

married women aged 15–49 years remained stable at 67 percent, while the mean number of children ever born declined from 2.1 to 1.9, and the total fertility rate slightly decreased from 3.7 to 3.6. The contraceptive prevalence rate improved from 34 to 38 percent nationally, with Punjab leading at (43%), followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (36%), Sindh (31%), and Balochistan (22%). Despite overall improvement, significant urban–rural disparities persist, emphasizing the need to enhance equitable access to family planning and reproductive health services.

Housing &WASH: Provincial Survey HIES (2024–25) findings showed gradual progress in Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) and Housing indicators, aligned with the respective Sustainable Development Goals. Improved water availability within premises increased from 74% to 79%. Flush toilet access rose from 80% to 89%, supported by significant gains in rural household sanitation, while open dumping remained common due to limited municipal and private garbage collection services. Handwashing facilities with soap and water improved from 50% to 64%, though regional disparities persist, especially in rural Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.. Regarding the Housing characteristics Housing and Energy conditions also show gradual improvement. However the household ownership slightly decreased from 84% to 82%, mainly due to damages and displacement caused by the 2022 floods, yet stronger and more spacious dwellings have become common. Use of durable materials and RCC/RBC roofs increased, though Balochistan remains below average. Electricity remained the main source of lighting at 78%, while hybrid use (main grid or solar panels) reached at 11% and standalone use of solar panels increased from 4% to 7%, resulting in a marginal increase in overall lighting access from 95% to 96%. Use of Clean fuel for cooking and heating increased from 35% to 38% compared with the previous Provincial Survey HIES (2018–19), reflecting progress towards sustainable energy. Despite notable progress, persistent rural–urban and income-based disparities underscore the need for **greater** investment in rural infrastructure, clean energy, and community-based WASH initiatives to achieve the targets envisaged for Housing and WASH-related SDG indicators by 2030.

Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) related findings from HIES (2024–25) highlight significant progress yet persistent challenges in ensuring equitable food access across Pakistan. Nationally, around one-fourth of households experience moderate or severe food insecurity, with marked disparities across provinces and income groups. Vulnerability remains highest in Balochistan and Sindh, while the lowest income quintile faces nearly five times greater risk than

the highest. These results underscore the critical need for targeted interventions to address regional and economic inequalities. Aligned with Pakistan Vision 2025 and the URAAN Pakistan (2024-29) initiative, the focus remains on strengthening social protection, enhancing livelihoods, and promoting inclusive, data-driven food security for all citizens. The FIES Module of HIES (2024-25) also contributes directly to monitoring Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicator 2.1.2 related to the Prevalence of Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity in the Population thereby supporting Pakistan's commitment to achieving Zero Hunger (SDG 2) under the global 2030 Agenda.

HIES (2024-25) is the first ever digital and 9th Round in the HIES Series of Surveys and overall 16th round in the PSLM (District) and HIES (Provincial) Survey Series since 2004-05. Social Report of HIES (2024-25) comprises following 7 Chapters, ending up with the Annexures & Appendices. Brief introduction to each Chapter of the HIES (2024-2025) Social Report, is as under:

Chapter 1 Introduction

Chapter 1 gives background information relating to Objectives Of HIES, Survey Methodology including Sampling Plan and Preparatory Activities for the Field Operation of the survey comprising Overview of the HIES (2024-25) Questionnaire; Development of Tablet based Android Enumeration Application, Training of Field Staff, Data Collection Plan with Multi-Tiered Monitoring Strategy and Scope of Analysis of HIES (2024-25). This chapter is concluded with the summary of Key Social Indicators followed by the reporting of updated data in respective of SDG Indicators, covered in HIES (2024-25).

Chapter 2 Education

Chapter 2 covers Education sector main indicators such as Literacy Rate covering both Youth Literacy & Adult Literacy, Out of School, School Attendance, Gross & Net Enrolment (Primary, Middle, and Matric), Early Leavers and Non-Attendance and Reasons for Leaving School before completing Primary. Four SDG indicators related to the Education have been included in this Chapter.

Chapter 3 Information & Communication Technology

Chapter 3 is about Information & Communication Technology (ICT) with main indicators relating to Household Use & Ownership of Computer, Mobile/ Smart Phone & Use of Internet and Household Access to Digital Banking. It also provides latest data about Population (aged 10 years & above) regarding Ownership & Usage of Computer / Laptop/Tablet, Mobile/Smartphone by Type of ICT Skills and the Percentage of Internet Users in the Population. Four SDG indicators related to ICT have been included in this Chapter.

Chapter 4 Health

Chapter 4 provides information on key Health Indicators including Immunization, Diarrhoea, Child Mortality Rates and Pre & Post-Natal Consultations. It also offers informative insights into the Prevalence of Major Diseases such as Malaria, Tuberculosis, Dengue, Hepatitis etc. Seven SDG indicators related to Health have been included in this Chapter.

Chapter 5 Population Welfare

Chapter 5 gives an overview of the **Population Welfare** Indicators such as Marriages & Fertility, Awareness & Use of Family Planning Methods. It also covers two SDG indicators related to Population Welfare.

Chapter 6 Housing and WASH

Chapter 6 explains the **Housing and Water supply, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)** related indicators such as Housing Characteristics and WASH indicators such as Source of Drinking Water; Type of Sanitation System & Hygiene. It also covers eight SDG indicators related to Housing & WASH.

Chapter 7 Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

Chapter 7 informs about the **Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)** indicators such as moderate and severe food insecurity among the population. It also covers one SDG indicators related to FIES.

Annexures & Appendices

Annexure-A: Concepts & Definitions

Annexure-B: Reconstituted Technical Committee on PSLM & HIES

Annexure-C: Auto-Replacement Strategy for Field Operation of HIES (2024-25)

Annexure-D: Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Enumeration of HIES (2024-25)

Annexure-E: Methodology for Computing Consumption Quintiles

Annexure-F: List of 33 SDG Indicators being Reported through PSLM (District) & HIES (Provincial) Survey Series

Appendix -I: Estimation Formulae

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

PSLM Survey was initiated in 2004 as PSDP funded project and continued till 2015. Afterwards, PSLM has become regular activity of PBS. The PSLM Surveys were designed to provide Social & Economic indicators at Provincial level and Social Indicators at District level on the alternate years' frequency. So far 15 Rounds of PSLM (District) and HIES (Provincial) have been completed with last round PSLM (District) in 2019-20. Thereafter, all surveys undertaken by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) including HIES & PSLM surveys, could not be launched due to engagement of PBS staff in the activities of the 7th Population &Housing Census, 2023. With alternate years' frequency, now 9th Round of Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES-Provincial), has been launched digitally for the first time during 2024-25. HIES provides information on Income and Consumption through Economic Modules as well as updated data for Social Indicators through Social Modules of the Questionnaire at National and Provincial level with Urban / Rural Breakdown and by Consumption Quintiles. Series of past Surveys in the PSLM(District) & HIES(Provincial) Survey series are:

- Seven Rounds of PSLM (District) Surveys have been completed -2004-05, 2006-07, 2008-09, 2010-11, 2012-13, 2014-15 & 2019-20
- Eight Rounds of HIES (Provincial) Surveys have been completed - 2004-05, 2005-06, 2007-08, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2013-14, 2015-16[1] and 2018-19.

1.2 Objectives of HIES:

HIES (Provincial) series is a tool for providing up to date data in respect of various socio-economic indicators, as referred in **Table 1.1** with regional & gender disaggregation and also by consumption quintiles for some indicators. This updated data is used for the following objectives:

- Planning & Monitoring of Development Plans at National & Provincial level
- Monitoring & Tracking the progress of 31 Sustainable Development Goals

[1] In 2015-16, special survey namely Household Integrated Income and Consumption Survey (HIICS) was conducted to derive weights for Price Indices. This survey has also provided all information related to HIES

- Estimation of Consumption-Based Poverty from HIES (Provincial)Survey series
- Used by Planners, Policy Makers, Researchers, Statisticians and National / International Organizations.

Table 1.1: KEY SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS COVERED IN HIES (2024-25)

Sr. No	Sectors Covered in HIES 2024-25	Key Socio-Economic Indicators
1.	**Demographic Characteristics**	Structure of the Population – By Region & Age Category
		Average Household Size-By Province & Region
2	**Education**	Literacy Rates (10 Years & Older)
		Out of School Children (Aged 5-16 Years)
		GER (Primary, Middle & Matric)
		NER (Primary, Middle & Matric)
		Drop-out Rates (%)
3	**Information & Communication Technology (ICT)**	Percentage of Households with Computers, Mobile/Smartphones & Internet
		Percentage of the Population (10 Years & Older) with Mobile /Smart Phone Ownership
		Percentage of the Population (10 Years & Older) Used the Internet *in the Last Three Months*
		Percentage of the Population (10 Years & Older) with ICT Skills
4	**Health**	Full Immunization (12-23 Months) Based on Record
		Full Immunization (12-23 Months) Based on Recall & Record
		Diarrhoea during the *Last 15 Days* for Children (Under 5 Years)
		Diarrhoea Cases where ORS Given to Children (Under 5 Years)
		Infant Mortality (Per 1,000 Live Births)
5	**Population Welfare**	Percentage of Women Ever Married (Aged 15-49)
		Mean Number of Children Ever Born (For Women Aged 15-49 Years)
		Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (For Women Aged 15-49 Years)
		Total Fertility Rate (TFR)
6	**Water Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)**	Main Source of Drinking Water (% Households)
		Type of Toilets (% Households)
		Type of Sanitation System (% Households)
7	**Housing Characteristic**	Main Fuel /Clean Fuel used for Cooking, Lighting & Heating
		Households with Own Dwelling Units
8	**Food Insecurity Experience Scale**	Prevalence Rates of Food Insecurity
9	**Household Income, Consumption & Expenditure**	Average Monthly Household Income by Region/Province & By Quintiles
		Average Monthly Household Consumption by Region/Province & By Quintiles
10	**Household Asset, Household Amenities**	
11	**Saving & Liabilities**	

Important concepts & definitions, in this regard, are at **Annexure-A**.

1.3 Survey Methodology:

Comprehensive Survey Methodology was adopted to ensure the collection of quality data, having representativeness at National and Provincial level with Urban and Rural breakdown. This included Well-Designed Sampling Plan and Well- Planned Preparatory Activities for the successful launching of Field Operation of HIES (2024-25) including the Finalization of thoroughly reviewed HIES Questionnaires, Development of Tablet-Based Enumeration Application, Hand-on Practice Training Sessions, Quality Data Collection Digitally with Multi-Tiered Monitoring Strategies, Data Verification Processes and Analytical Techniques, to ensure accurate and reliable results. Detail of these processes is given in the subsequent sections of this Chapter.

1.4 Sampling Plan for HIES (2024-25)

1.4.1 Universe & Sampling Frame for HIES (2024-25)

Universe

The Universe for Provincial Survey-HIES (2024-25) consists of all urban and rural areas of the four provinces of Pakistan by including Islamabad (ICT) in Punjab, AJK & GB and by excluding military restricted areas. However, results for the AJK and G.B have not been given in this report.

Sampling Frame:

Sampling Frame comprising **185,489 Enumeration Blocks** in respect of four provinces of Pakistan including Islamabad (ICT) in Punjab and for AJK & GB, updated through 7th Population & Housing Census 2023, has been used for sample selection of Provincial Survey-HIES (2024-25). Each enumeration block is comprised of 200-250 houses on the average with well-defined boundaries and maps. In urban areas, each enumeration block has been treated as PSU while in rural areas, villages have been divided into blocks with well-defined boundaries & maps and each separate block within village is considered as PSU.

Details regarding number of enumeration blocks in urban and rural areas of four provinces of the country by including Islamabad (ICT) in Punjab and in AJK &GB, are given in the following **Table 1.2**.

Table 1.2: NO. OF ENUMERATION BLOCKS (AS PER SAMPLING FRAME -2023)			
(Updated through 7th Population and Housing Census -2023)			
Province /Region	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Punjab	35295	60188	95483
Sindh	24252	19561	43813
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3885	24988	28873
Balochistan	2596	9261	11857
Total	**66028**	**113998**	**180026**
AJK	693	3431	4124
Gilgit Baltistan (GB)	174	1165	1339
Grand Total	***66895***	***118594***	***185489***

1.4.2 Sample Design for HIES (2024-25):

Stratified Two-Stage Sample Design with following Stratification Plan in Urban & Rural domains of the country has been adopted for the HIES (2024-25).

Urban Domain:

For Urban Domain, each Administrative Division for all four provinces has been considered as an Independent Stratum.

Rural Domain:

For Rural Domain, each Administrative District in Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and each Administrative Division in Balochistan, has been considered as an Independent Stratum.

Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs):

Enumeration Blocks in both Urban and Rural domains have been taken as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Sample PSUs from each ultimate stratum/sub-stratum have been selected with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) method of sampling scheme. In both Urban and Rural domains, the number of households in an enumeration block has been taken as Measure of Size (MOS).

Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs):

The Households of Sample PSUs have been taken as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs). For the selection of SSUs, fresh listing has not been carried out for the HIES (2024-25) because the 7th Population & Housing Census 2023 was recently conducted digitally with geotagging of each household. Therefore, for efficient resource management, the same listing has been used for the

digital selection of 12 Households in the case of Urban and 16 Households in case of Rural Blocks, using the Systematic Random Sampling technique by designing an algorithm for selection.

1.4.3 Sample Size and its Allocation:

Keeping in view the objectives of the survey, the sample size in respect of HIES (2024-25) for the four provinces by including Islamabad (ICT) in Punjab, AJK & Gilgit Baltistan has been fixed at 2500 sample blocks (PSUs) comprising 1052 Urban and 1448 Rural Blocks comprising 35792 households (SSUs), which is expected to produce reliable results at provincial level with urban and rural break down. For HIES (2024-25), the distribution plan of PSUs and SSUs by province and region (fixed and covered along with the number of dropped blocks) is given in **Table 1.3**, followed by the comparison of sample size profile with previous three Rounds of Provincial Surveys – ***HIES (2018-19, 2015-16 &2013-14),*** in **Table 1.4.**

Table 1.3: SAMPLE SIZE PROFILE OF THE HIES (2024-25)

Province /Region	Fixed for Survey			Dropped Blocks	Covered During Survey		
	Urba	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total
PSUs/Blocks							
Punjab	404	556	960	0	404	556	960
Sindh	272	324	596	1	271	324	595
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	184	252	436	29	184	223	407
Balochistan	100	160	260	69	82	109	191
Total	**960**	**1292**	**2252**	**99**	**941**	**1212**	**2153**
Gilgit Baltistan(GB)	40	68	108	03	40	65	105
AJK	52	88	140	55	34	51	85
Total	**92**	**156**	**248**	**58**	**74**	**116**	**190**
Grand Total	***1052***	***1448***	***2500***	***157***	***1015***	**1328**	**2343**
SSUs/Households							
Punjab	4848	8896	13744	---	4703	8780	13483
Sindh	3264	5184	8448	---	3174	5153	8327
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2208	4032	6240	---	2110	3497	5607
Balochistan	1200	2560	3760	---	973	1733	2706
Total	**11520**	**20672**	**32192**	---	**10960**	**19163**	**30123**
Gilgit Baltistan(GB)	480	1088	1568	---	463	1019	1482
AJK	624	1408	2032	---	401	808	1209
Total	**1104**	**2496**	**3600**	---	**864**	**1827**	**2691**
Grand Total	***12624***	***23168***	***35792***	---	***11824***	***20990***	***32814***

Note: Out of 2343 PSUs of all four provinces including Islamabad (ICT) in Punjab and Regions AJK & GB, 157 PSUs were dropped due to administrative reason. Further,561 Non- Contacted / Refusal Households have been excluded from the covered SSUs/Households.

For the Estimation Formulae used for the computation of Sample Size, Sampling Weights and for the formulae of Totals, their Variances & Ratio Estimates, *Appendix -I* is referred.

Table 1.4: COMPARISON OF SAMPLE SIZE PROFILE WITH PREVIOUS (03) ROUNDS OF HIES (PROVINCIAL SURVEY) SERIES

Provinces	HIES (2013-14)			HIES (2015-16)			HIES (2018-19)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
PSUs									
Punjab	282	287	569	482	215	697	350	500	850
Sindh	123	241	364	267	143	410	248	220	468
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	115	144	259	224	122	346	125	194	319
Balochistan	36	79	115	114	38	152	66	99	165
Total	**556**	**751**	**1307**	**1087**	**518**	**1605**	**789**	**1013**	**1802**
SSUs/HOUSEHOLDS									
Punjab	3150	4447	7597	7181	3327	10508	3945	7836	11781
Sindh	1374	3837	5211	3912	2264	6176	2719	3497	6216
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1301	2221	3522	3322	1887	5209	1450	3035	4485
Balochistan	409	1250	1659	1740	605	2345	759	1568	2327
Total	**6234**	**11755**	**17989**	**16155**	**8083**	**24238**	**8873**	**15936**	**24809**

1.5 Preparatory Activities for Launching HIES (2024-25):

For smooth launching of the field operation of HIES(2024-25), preparatory activities were started at the end of calendar year 2023 that included Reconstitution of Technical Committee on PSLM /HIES; Review of HIES (2024-25) Questionnaire internally by the technical experts of PBS and externally by the members of technical committee; Finalization of HIES (2024-25) Questionnaire, Development of Manual of Instructions & Edit Checks, Development & Testing of Tablet based Android Application; Organizing Trainings of Field Staff at Seven Training Venues, for imparting hands-on practice training to the field staff, for digital data collection of HIES(2024-25);Preparation of Data Collection Plan in coordination with the Field Services Teams of PBS and ensuring quality data collection through the Development of Multi-Tiered Monitoring Strategies. Details in respect of these processes have been mentioned below.

Field Operation of Provincial Survey- HIES (2024-25) was planned from July 2024, however trainings were conducted in August 2024. Field work of HIES (2024-25) was started in September, 2024 and concluded in June 2025, by conducting data collection on quarterly basis. **Fieldwork Constraints and Data Limitations** During the field operations of HIES (2024-25), certain administrative and operational constraints were encountered in some areas, including Bahawalpur,

where female enumeration staff were not available for the enumeration of 15 blocks. Consequently, female-specific information, particularly under Section 4, could not be collected in these blocks. Therefore Section 4, which exclusively covers female-related Population Welfare characteristics, remained incomplete in these areas. However, as the primary objective of the survey is to capture household income and consumption, information on income and consumption was fully collected and compiled.

1.5.1 Review & Finalization of HIES (2024-25) Questionnaire:

Extensive review of the HIES Questionnaire was carried out in 2016-18 by the then Technical Committee and its four Sub-Committees on Poverty, Labor & Employment, Education, Health and Housing &WASH. Subsequently questionnaire was finalized and approved by the then Technical Committee for the conduct of HIES (2018-19). Again, the HIES Questionnaire was reviewed in 2021 and some minor changes were incorporated; however, HIES (2021-22) could not be launched due to engagement of PBS staff in the activities of 7th Population &Housing Census, 2023. For the current 9th Round of Provincial Survey series -HIES (2024-25), after the internal review of the HIES(2024-25) Questionnaire by the technical experts of PBS, Technical Committee on PSLM/HIES was reconstituted in November 2023 **(Annexure-B)** to review HIES (2024-25) Questionnaire**.** In the light of the recommendations of Technical Committee, Modules on Poverty &Employment, Education, ICT, Health and Housing &WASH were updated. Further to capture the rapidly changing ground realities and digital transformation, the modules of ICT and Employment were amended in the light of "**Manual for Measuring ICT Access and Use by Households and Individuals (3rd Edition, 2020)"** ,by *International Telecommunication Union (ITU)* and **Handbook on Measuring Digital Platform Employment and Work,** *Jointly by Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), International Labour Organization (ILO), and European Commission / Eurostat.*

The **HIES (2024-25) Questionnaire** is structured into two questionnaires: i) Male Questionnaire, ii) Female Questionnaire. Male & Female Questionnaire utilized for HIES (2024-25) (Amendments made for the Current Round of HIES (2024-25), in comparison with the Previous Round of HIES (2018-19) have been indicated distinctly in this latest version of HIES (2024-25) Questionnaire, to facilitate the researchers. However, Social Modules and Economic Modules, covered in HIES 2024-25 Questionnaire (Male & Female) have been designed in the pattern as described in **Table 1.5.**

Table 1.5: STRUCTURE OF HIES (2024-25) (MALE& FEMALE) QUESTIONNAIRES

Section(s)	Part(s)	Description	Questionnaire (Male/ Female)
SOCIAL MODULES		Survey Information	Male & Female
SECTION 1	Part-A	Household Information	Male & Female
	Part-B*	Employment & Income	Male & Female
SECTION 2	Part-A	Education	Male & Female
	Part-B	Information &Communication Technology (ICT)	Male & Female
SECTION 3	Part-A	Diarrhea	Female only
	Part-B	Immunization	Female only
	Part-C	Malaria, Hepatitis, Tuberculosis	Male & Female
	Part-D	Out of Pocket Health Expenditure	Male & Female
SECTION 4	Part-A	Pregnancy History	Female only
	Part-B	Maternity History	Female only
	Part-C	Family Planning	Female only
	Part-D	Pre & Post-Natal Care	Female only
	Part-E	Women in Decision Making	Female only
SECTION 5	Part-A	Housing &WASH	Male only
	Part-B	Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Male only
ECONOMIC MODULES* SECTION 6		Household Consumption Expenditure	Male & Female
Part-A		Fortnightly Consumption Expenditure of HH on Food items	Female Only
Part-B		Monthly Consumption Expenditure of Non-Durable Goods and Services	Female only
Part-C		Monthly Consumption Expenditure of Non-Durable Goods and Services	Male only
Part-D		Yearly Consumption Expenditure of Non-Durable Goods and Services	Female only
Part-E		Yearly Consumption Expenditure of Durable Goods and Services	Male only
SECTION 7		Selected Durable Consumption Items Owned/ Sold by HH	Male only
SECTION 8	–	Transfers Received and Paid Out (Last 1 Year)	Male only
SECTION 9	Part-A	Buildings and Land Owned	Male only
	Part-B	Financial Assets, Liabilities, Loans & Credit	Male only
SECTION 10	Part-A	Agricultural Sheet	Male only
	Part-B	Livestock, Poultry, Fish, Forestry, Honey Bee	Male only
SECTION 11	–	Non-Agricultural Establishment	Male only
SECTION 12	–	Balance Sheet for Income and Expenditure	Male only

Note: HIES (Social Report) has been compiled from the information collected through Social Modules of HIES (2024-25) (Male& Female) Questionnaires. ***For compiling **HIES (Economic Report), Income related data** has been taken from **Section 1 Part-B: Employment & Income and Section 9,10 & 11 while Consumption related data** has been compiled from **Sec 6(A, B, C, D, E)** of HIES (2024-25) (Male& Female) Questionnaires.

1.5.2 Development & Testing of Tablet Based Android Application:

For the HIES (2024-25), digital data-collection strategy through tablets has been adopted that replaced traditional paper-based processes through the development of Tablet Based Android Enumeration App. Due to this digital transformation, centralized databases have been developed at PBS, HQ through real-time transmission of data from the field. Further GIS-enabled field monitoring, automatic date and time stamping and end-to-end encrypted data sharing system ensured faster, more accurate, and cost-effective operations. It minimizes human interaction, saved the resources by avoiding the bulk printing of questionnaire, manual editing, and physical retrieval of questionnaires, while enabling improved timeliness, enhanced field-work management and quick generation of reports through Interactive Dashboards. Overall, this technological intervention strengthened data quality and timeliness. Sophisticated Enumeration Application for data collection linked with GIS was developed in -house by Data Processing (DP) Centre of PBS. To make the Application error fee and user friendly, during pre-testing as well as during the training session, feedback on HIES, 2024-25 Enumeration Application was also shared on regular basis via Trello with DP Centre team of PBS, for ensuring smooth field operation of the Survey. In this connection, WhatsApp groups were also created for communication between Field Teams, PSLM section team at HQ, DP team to address on ground issues while using the HIES 2024-25 App.

Key Features of Tablet -Based Android HIES (2024-25) Enumeration Application:

Key Features of the Tablet -based Enumeration Application for HIES (2024-25) for digital data collection are:

- **Offline and Online Data Collection** to provide uninterrupted field operation in remote areas.
- **Auto-Backup, Secure Encryption and Periodic Data Synchronization** with central servers to prevent loss and ensure data integrity.

- **Block and Assignment Import Functionality** allowing enumerators to quickly access their designated workload.
- **Geo-tagging and Location Validation** enabling precise household identification, movement tracking, and improved coverage verification.
- **Embedded Validation Checks** including skip logic, and dynamic constraints to eliminate inconsistencies during data entry.
- **Multilingual Interface Support** for improved usability in diverse regions.
- **Automatic Form Saving and Resume Options** for ensuring smooth workflow even during device interruptions.
- **Auto Replacement Option** gives the digital solution for resolving the possibles in the location of SSUs/Households.
- **Sharing Data with Other Devices through Multiple Channels** for cross-verification being the specific requirement of the HIES team-based approach for field work.
- **Notification Delivery Platform or Communication Platform** where important messages or notifications from Headquarters could be received directly in the application.
- **Collaborative Features for Seamless & Coherent Data Collection** by both male and female enumerators for data consistency and verification.
- **Extensive In-App Help Centre** for convenient and seamless reporting of issues along with the relevant data for resolving of issues by the developer without halting the enumeration work.
- **Centralized Cloud-Based Storage** enabling secure and scalable handling of large datasets.
- **High-End Encryption and Secure APIs** to protect sensitive data end-to-end.
- **Automated Backup and Recovery Protocols** for continuity of operations.
- **Performance Analytics** for Enumerators, Supervisors, and Field Teams.
- **Scalable Architecture** making it adaptable for future surveys or modules.
- **Comprehensive Reporting Tools** through interactive Dashboards including export options in Excel, PDF.

Screenshot of starting survey of household

Block boundary visualization screen

Screenshot of multilingual support

Screenshot of support center, reporting a problem

Screenshot of inbuilt calculation

Screenshot of the app in dark mode

Screenshots of Tablet Based Android Application for HIES (2024-25)

1.5.3 Trainings of Field Staff:

3-Days Training Plan was organized for the field staff to launch the first ever digital Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES) 2024-25. The training took place as per the following schedule:

- Islamabad (**8th -10th August ,2024**)
- Peshawar (**11th -13th August,2024**)
- Karachi & Multan (**19th -21st August,2024**)
- Lahore & Sukkur (**23rd -25th August,2024**)
- Gilgit (**28th -30th August,2024**)

The sessions included lectures, hands-on exercises, group discussions, and mock activities, supplemented by detailed manuals and digital resources. Further, the trainees were thoroughly evaluated through Pre-Test and Post-Test and through Mock exercises by filling of 4 to 5 Questionnaires on Tablets by each pair of participants. Also, monitoring officer was deputed at each training venue to ensure the imparting of quality training by the trainers.

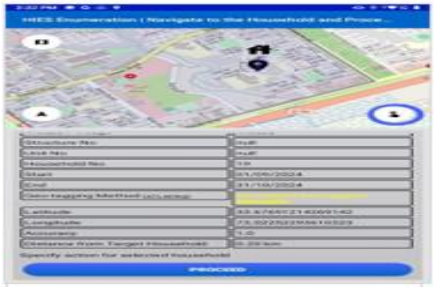
HIES (2024-25) Trainings held at Seven Training Venues (from 8th to 30th August 2024)

1.5.4 Data Collection Plan:

Team comprising 2 Males & 2 Females and 1 Supervisor in an official vehicle with Driver was deputed for the enumeration of 1 Enumeration block for collection of Quality Data for Provincial HIES (2024-25). Timelines of 2 days for the coverage of Urban Block and 3 days for the coverage of Rural Blocks was fixed. Since fresh listing of Secondary Household Units have not been carried out for HIES (2024-25) and the listing done for the digital 7th Population and Housing Census was utilized for the HIES (2024-25), therefore for resolving the possible problems in the location of SSUs/Households digital solution in the form of Auto Replacement Strategy (**Annexure-C**) was also provided in the Tablet Based Android Application , besides Manual Guidelines in the form SOPs (**Annexure-D**) was also shared with the field staff, through in -charges of Regional offices involved in HIES (2024-25).

1.5.5 Multi-Tiered Monitoring Strategies

Tier-I: **Monitoring through Built-in Features in the Tablet Based Enumeration Application**. Tablet-based data collection enables real-time monitoring of field activities through fully digital, App-based system. With GIS-based tracking, automatic date & time stamping and instant transmission of collected data to centralized database, supervisors were able to closely oversee progress, verify accuracy and take timely corrective action.


Screenshot of starting survey of household

Tier-II: Monitoring by the Officers of PBS: One of the team members deputed for the Data collection of HIES(2024-25) was the Supervisor (BPS-17) who was not only responsible for guidance & identification of households but also for on- spot checking of the enumeration work being carried out by the teams. Further In-charge(s) of Regional/Filed Offices also visited the field from time to time to ensure the quality data collection. Moreover, Provincial In-charge(s) also used to carry out monitoring of field work through 5 -10% random verification of the filled in Questionnaires.

Tier-III: Monitoring through Interactive Dashboards: Performance of field work was monitored by the PSLM Section &Field Services Wing teams at the PBS Headquarters through Human Resource (HR) and Task Management System. Further, data accuracy and reliability were regularly checked through HIES Trend Analysis Dashboard. In case, any question required further clarification or response was not properly filled, the guidance / necessary directions were used to be provided through WhatsApp Groups created for field teams and if required, household was again revisited to maintain high quality of data. The entire data cleaning was carried out at the PBS Headquarters Islamabad. Key Features of HR & Task Management System and Trend Analysis Dashboard, are given below:

Key Features of Human Resource (HR) & Task Management System:

The HR and Task Management was an administrative suite that streamlined field readiness, operational management and real time monitoring of field progress. Key Features of this HR & Task Management System are:

- **Enumerator Enrolment and Task Assignment** of field staff through HRMIS across Regional Offices of PBS, enabling transparent workload distribution.
- **Digitized Issuance and Retrieval of Tablet Devices** via the Inventory MIS to ensure accountability and smooth device lifecycle management.
- **Training Management Module** to plan, schedule and track staff training sessions with attendance logs and training material dissemination.
- **User Role and Permission Management** ensuring that each user has controlled access aligned with their responsibilities.
- **Centralized Reporting** to monitor staff deployment, attendance, and task execution at multiple administrative levels.
- **Interactive Field Progress Monitoring** Dashboard to monitor real time progress of field work in respect of Regional Offices involved in the launching of field operation of HIES (2024-25).

Key Features of Trend Analysis Dashboard:

These are advanced monitoring tools that offered actionable insights for administrators and management. Key Features of Trend Analysis Dashboard, for real time monitoring are:

- **GIS-based Visual Tracking** of enumerators, clusters, and field progress across districts and provinces.
- **Role-based Dashboards** for timely decision-making at appropriate levels.
- **Real-Time Indicators Trend Visualization** helping managers quickly identify gaps delays, and performance issues.
- Use of **0.3-Meter High-Resolution SUPARCO Satellite Imagery** for precise area mapping and validation.
- **Progress Comparison** highlighting completed, pending, and delayed clusters.
- **Automated Alerts and Notifications** for performance deviation, coverage gaps and delayed submissions.
- **Historical Trend Analysis,** allowing management to evaluate field performance over time.

HR and Task Management System

HIES Block Assignment Application

HIES Interactive Field Progress Dashboard

HIES R/Os Field Monitoring Dashboard

HIES Trend Analysis Dashboard

HIES Trend Analysis: Education Dashboard

Monitoring through Interactive Dashboards

Tier-IV: **Online Data Cleaning & Quality Assurance Tools**

An integrated data quality module ensured clean, consistent, and audit-ready datasets:

- **Role-based Data Cleaning Interface** enabling supervised and authorized corrections at different hierarchy levels.
- **Comprehensive Log Maintenance**, recording every update along with user ID, timestamp, and action details for full auditability.
- **Automated Detection of Noisy, Incomplete, or Suspicious Records** with alert generation for timely review.
- **Duplicate Record Identification**, enabling efficient removal or correction.
- **Cross-Form Consistency Checks** to ensure all related sections of data are aligned.
- **Bulk-Edit Utilities** & **Query-based Filtering** to simplify large-scale corrections.
- **Integrated Approval Workflows**, ensuring that changes are verified before finalization.

Tier-V: Reliability Measures: Reliability of estimates was also determined through Confidence Interval and Standard Error of important key indicators**,** which are tabulated in the respective chapters.

1.6 Scope of Analysis for HIES (2024-25):

HIES is a large & complex household survey that collects information on number of different socio-economic dimensions. The analysis presented here in this report comprise the tables represented at National & Provincial level in respect of four provinces of Pakistan by including Islamabad (ICT) in Punjab with urban and rural breakdown. Results for Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) and Gilgit Baltistan (GB) have not been included in this report. Detailed analytical comparison is carried out with the previous Provincial Round of HIES (2018-19). Some tables presented in this Social Report of HIES, 2024-25, are based on Consumption Quintiles. The methodology of computing Consumption Quintiles is explained in the **Annexure E.**

KEY SOCIAL INDICATORS
HIES (2024-25)

Structure and Composition of Population by Region and Age

Table 1.6: STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION – BY REGION AND AGE CATEGORY

	2024-25			2018-19		
Region/ Gender	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Pakistan	**49.7**	**50.3**	**100.0**	**49.7**	**50.3**	**100**
Under one	1.2	1.1	2.3	2.5	2.4	4.9
01-02	2.3	2.2	4.6	1.3	1.3	2.6
03-04	2.6	2.6	5.1	2.7	2.7	5.4
05-09	6.9	6.8	13.8	7.2	6.9	14.1
10-14	6.3	5.8	12.1	6.4	5.9	12.3
15-19	5.5	5.3	10.8	5.6	5.3	10.9
20-24	4.1	4.3	8.4	4.2	4.6	8.8
25-29	3.4	3.8	7.2	3.4	4.0	7.5
30-34	2.8	3.2	5.9	2.9	3.3	6.2
35-39	2.8	3.3	6.1	2.7	3.0	5.6
40-44	2.5	2.7	5.2	2.1	2.3	4.4
45-49	2.1	2.0	4.1	2.1	1.9	3.9
50-54	1.8	2.3	4.1	1.7	2.3	4.0
55-59	1.7	1.8	3.4	1.5	1.4	2.9
60-64	1.4	1.2	2.6	1.3	1.1	2.4
65+	2.3	2.0	4.3	2.2	1.9	4.1
Urban	**50.3**	**49.7**	**100.0**	**50.3**	**49.7**	**100.0**
Under One	1.1	1.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	4.5
01-02	2.1	2.0	4.1	1.1	1.1	2.2
03-04	2.3	2.3	4.6	2.3	2.3	4.5
05-09	6.0	6.1	12.1	6.2	6.2	12.4
10-14	6.0	5.5	11.5	6.0	5.5	11.5
15-19	5.5	5.1	10.7	5.7	5.3	11.0
20-24	4.5	4.4	8.9	4.8	5.0	9.8
25-29	3.8	4.0	7.8	4.0	4.2	8.1
30-34	3.2	3.5	6.7	3.3	3.5	6.8
35-39	3.2	3.6	6.7	3.0	3.3	6.3
40-44	2.9	2.7	5.6	2.4	2.4	4.8
45-49	2.4	2.1	4.5	2.4	2.1	4.4
50-54	2.0	2.4	4.4	1.9	2.4	4.3
55-59	1.7	1.8	3.5	1.6	1.4	3.0
60-64	1.5	1.3	2.7	1.4	1.1	2.4
65+	2.2	1.9	4.1	2.0	1.8	3.8
Rural	**49.3**	**50.7**	**100.0**	**49.3**	**50.7**	**100.0**
Under One	1.3	1.2	2.5	2.7	2.5	5.2
01-02	2.5	2.4	4.9	1.4	1.4	2.9
03-04	2.7	2.7	5.5	2.9	2.9	5.9
05-09	7.5	7.3	14.8	7.8	7.2	15.0
10-14	6.5	6	12.5	6.7	6.1	12.8
15-19	5.5	5.4	10.9	5.5	5.4	10.9
20-24	3.8	4.2	8	3.8	4.3	8.2
25-29	3.1	3.7	6.9	3.1	4.0	7.1
30-34	2.5	2.9	5.5	2.6	3.2	5.8
35-39	2.6	3.1	5.6	2.4	2.8	5.2
40-44	2.3	2.6	4.9	1.9	2.3	4.2
45-49	2	1.9	3.9	1.9	1.7	3.6
50-54	1.7	2.3	3.9	1.6	2.2	3.8
55-59	1.6	1	3.4	1.4	1.5	2.9
60-64	1.3	1.2	2.5	1.2	1.1	2.3
65+	2.3	2.1	4.4	2.3	2.0	4.3

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

Average Household Size by Province and Region

Table 1.7: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZES-BY PROVINCE AND REGION						
	2024-25			2018-19		
Province /Region	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Pakistan	**5.69**	**6.17**	**5.98**	**6.0**	**6.4**	**6.2**
Punjab	5.57	5.92	5.77	5.7	5.8	5.8
Sindh	5.53	5.90	5.70	6.0	6.5	6.2
KP	6.70	6.85	6.83	7.5	7.5	7.5
Balochistan	7.33	6.95	7.06	7.9	8.2	8.1

NOTES: Only those individuals who were classified as household members have been included in the above

EDUCATION

Key Indicator Education						
	2024-25			2018-19		
Province /Gender	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
LITERACY RATES (10 YEARS AND OLDER)						
Pakistan	73	54	63	**71**	**49**	**60**
Punjab	75	62	68	73	57	64
Sindh	68	47	58	68	44	57
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	76	43	58	75	36	55
Balochistan	65	31	49	54	24	40
OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AGED (5-16) YEARS						
Pakistan	**25**	**31**	**28**	**25**	**36**	**30**
Punjab	21	21	21	19	23	21
Sindh	35	44	39	34	49	42
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	20	37	28	19	39	28
Balochistan	38	52	45	52	67	59
DROP OUT RATE AGE (5-16) YEARS						
Pakistan	**8**	**8**	**8**	**6**	**7**	**7**
Punjab	10	9	10	7	7	7
Sindh	7	6	7	6	7	6
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	6	9	7	4	8	6
Balochistan	5	4	5	5	5	5
PRIMARY GER (CLASS 1-5 & AGE 6-10)						
Pakistan	**94**	**86**	**90**	**92**	**81**	**87**
Punjab	101	99	100	97	93	95
Sindh	87	74	80	87	68	78
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	97	82	90	97	75	86
Balochistan	68	51	60	67	46	57
PRIMARY NER(CLASS 1-5 &AGE 6 -10)						
Pakistan	**69**	**67**	**68**	**68**	**63**	**66**
Punjab	76	78	77	73	73	73
Sindh	63	57	60	64	52	58
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	70	62	66	70	57	64
Balochistan	49	37	43	45	35	40
MIDDLE GER (CLASS 6-8 & AGE 11-13)						
Pakistan	**65**	**58**	**61**	**69**	**56**	**63**
Punjab	63	65	64	70	67	68
Sindh	56	46	51	62	42	53

	2024-25			2018-19		
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	79	58	69	82	46	65
Balochistan	62	36	49	51	33	43
MIDDLE NER (CLASS 6-8 & AGE 11-13)						
	2024-25			**2018-19**		
Province /Gender	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Pakistan	**42**	**38**	**40**	**40**	**36**	**38**
Punjab	43	46	44	44	45	45
Sindh	35	29	32	33	26	30
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	49	36	43	42	28	36
Balochistan	33	16	25	25	15	20
MATRIC GER (CLASS 9-10 AGE 14-15)						
Pakistan	**64**	**57**	**60**	**66**	**48**	**57**
Punjab	67	69	68	74	61	67
Sindh	53	48	51	54	37	46
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	73	41	57	68	31	51
Balochistan	52	26	40	40	19	31
MATRIC NER (CLASS 9-10 age 14-15)						
Pakistan	**30**	**29**	**30**	**29**	**26**	**27**
Punjab	31	37	34	33	33	33
Sindh	25	23	24	23	20	21
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	36	21	29	30	16	23
Balochistan	19	11	15	15	9	12

Information & Communication Technology (ICT)

Key Indicators: ICT						
	2024-25			2018-19		
HOUSEHOLD WITH:	**U**	**R**	**T**	**U**	**R**	**T**
Computer Desktop/ Laptop/Tablet	16	7	11	27	7	**14**
Internet	82	61	70	51	24	**34**
Mobile/Smartphone	98	95	96	98	93	**95**
PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER WITH MOBILE OWNERSHIP						
	M	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**
Pakistan	**69**	**31**	**50**	**64**	**26**	**45**
Urban	73	43	58	72	38	55
Rural	66	24	44	60	19	39
PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER USED INTERNET IN LAST THREE MONTHS						
	M	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**
Pakistan	**57**	**57**	**57**	**21**	**13**	**17**
Urban	67	71	69	33	24	29
Rural	51	48	49	14	6	10
PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER WITH ICT SKILLS						
	M		**F**		**T**	
Copy Paste	49		33		41	
Sending Messages	43		38		41	
Arithmetic Formula	28		10		19	
Connecting Installing New-Devices	34		24		29	
Finding Downloading Installing Software	12		4		8	
Creating Electronic Presentations	30		16		23	
Transferring Files	16		11		13	
Setting up Security Measures	10		4		7	
Changing Privacy Settings	13		4		9	
Verify Information	4		1		3	
Writing Computer Program	2		1		1	

HEALTH

Key Indicators: Health						
	2024-25			2018-19		
Province /Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
FULL IMMUNIZATION (12-23 MONTHS BASED ON RECORD)						
Pakistan	73	73	**73**	**68**	**67**	**68**
Punjab	80	79	**79**	81	81	81
Sindh	66	66	**66**	51	48	50
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	69	70	**69**	68	64	66
Balochistan	56	52	**54**	32	34	33
FULL IMMUNIZATION (12-23 MONTHS BASED ON RECALL AND RECORD)						
Pakistan	79	77	**78**	**77**	**76**	**76**
Punjab	82	81	**82**	84	85	84
Sindh	76	73	**75**	74	72	73
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	77	79	**78**	75	67	71
Balochistan	58	53	**55**	44	41	42
DIARRHOEA LAST 15 DAYS UNDER 5 YEARS						
Pakistan	10	9	**10**	**6**	**6**	**6**
Punjab	9	8	**9**	6	6	6
Sindh	13	13	**13**	7	7	7
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	10	8	**9**	7	6	7
Balochistan	11	11	**11**	8	6	7
DIARRHOEA CASES WHERE ORS GIVEN (UNDER 5 YEARS)						
Pakistan	59	61	**60**	**55**	**50**	**53**
Punjab	53	53	**53**	50	36	43
Sindh	71	77	**74**	64	70	67
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	52	51	**52**	61	53	57
Balochistan	66	61	**63**	44	60	51
INFANT MORTALITY (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)						
Pakistan	54	40	**47**	**62**	**58**	**60**

POPULATION WELFARE

Key Indicators: Population Welfare						
	2024-25			2018-19		
Province /Region	**U**	**R**	**T**	**U**	**R**	**T**
% WOMEN EVER MARRIED (AGED 15-49)						
Pakistan	**64**	**68**	**67**	**64**	**69**	**67**
MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN (WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS)						
	1.7	**2.0**	**1.9**	**1.8**	**2.3**	**2.1**
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE						
Pakistan	**3.0**	**4.1**	**3.6**	**3.0**	**4.2**	**3.7**
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE (WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS)						
Pakistan	**44**	**34**	**38**	**41**	**30**	**34**
Punjab	47	40	43	46	35	39
Sindh	40	20	31	36	22	30
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	43	35	36	42	28	31
Balochistan	28	19	22	20	11	14

Housing and Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Key Indicators: Housing						
	2024-25			2018-19		
Province /Region	**U**	**R**	**T**	**U**	**R**	**T**
MAIN FUEL USED FOR COOKING, LIGHTING /CLEAN FUEL						
Cooking: Gas	84	22	47	86	24	47
Lighting: Electricity (Main Grid or Solar Panels)	98	94	96	99	93	95
Clean Fuel	74	13	38	73	12	35
HOUSEHOLD WITH OWN DWELLING UNITS LIGHTING						
Own	74	88	82	72	91	84

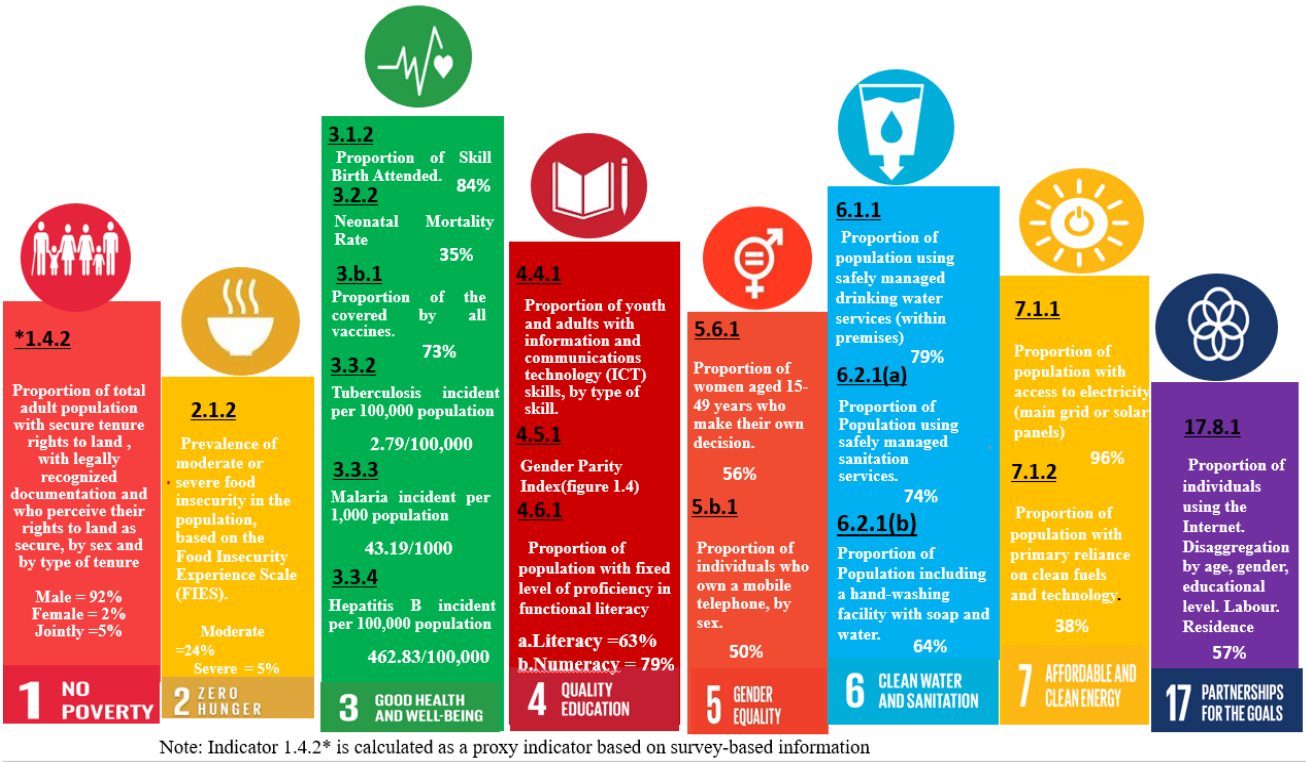
Key Indicators: Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)						
	2024-25			2018-19		
Province /Region	**U**	**R**	**T**	**U**	**R**	**T**
MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER (% HOUSEHOLDS)						
Piped Water	33	14	22	31	11	18
Hand Pump	5	33	22	6	34	24
Motor Pump	32	36	35	30	38	35
Dug Well	0	3	2	1	4	3
Filtration Plant	14	7	10	19	4	9
Other	15	6	10	14	9	11
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
TYPE OF TOILET (% HOUSEHOLDS)						
Household Flush	98	82	89	98	70	80
Non-Flush	1	6	4	1	12	8
No Toilet	1	11	7	1	18	12
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
TYPE OF SANITATION SYSTEM (% HOUSEHOLDS)						
Underground Drains	54	4	24	50	5	22
Covered Drains	7	3	5	10	2	5
Open Drains	31	42	38	32	42	37
No System	7	51	33	8	52	35
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCE SCALE

Key indicator: Prevalence Rates of Food Insecurity (Household)				
	2024-25		2018-19	
Province /Quintile	**Moderate or Severe**	**Severe**	**Moderate or Severe**	**Severe**
Pakistan (Households)	**24.35**	**5.04**	**15.92**	**2.37**
Urban	20.58	5.12	9.22	1.24
Rural	26.72	4.99	19.96	3.05
Punjab	22.58	5.20	14.43	3.06
Sindh	29.42	6.30	19.51	1.55
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	21.54	1.38	16.73	0.90
Balochistan	30.26	8.20	15.18	2.05

Coverage of SDG Indicators through PSLM (District) & HIES (Provincial) Surveys: United Nation Statistics Division has assigned the task of reporting & monitoring of SDGs to the National Statistical Organization globally. Therefore, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) being the Central Statistical Organization is responsible for monitoring of SDGs. Keeping in view the changed ground realities & adoption of SDGs, technical committee has been reconstituted for the review of the questionnaire and methodology of the survey. Accordingly, in the light of recommendations of technical committee, modules on Education, Health, Employment, ICT, Housing, and Consumption of HIES Questionnaire, 2024-25, have been amended.

- Out of 66 SDG indicators reported by PBS, 33 indicators are being reported through PSLM (District) &HIES (Provincial) Surveys (List is at **Annexure F**).
- 31 SDG indicators are reported through the HIES (Provincial level) while 21 SDG indicators are reported through PSLM (District level) Survey.



Note: Indicator 1.4.2* is calculated as a proxy indicator based on survey-based information

Figure 1.1: Progress of the SDGs Indicators monitored through HIES2024-25

Table 1.8: SDG INDICATORS BEING COVERED THROUGH HIES (2024-25)

Indicator(s)	Definition(s)	Results
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services.	Figure 1.2
***1.4.2**	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation, and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	Male= 92% Female= 2% Jointly = 5 %
2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Moderate = 24% Severe = 5%
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.	84 %
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	35%
3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	73%
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 Population.	2.79/100,000
3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 Population.	43.19/1000
3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 Population.	462.83/100,000
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group.	48%
3.8.2	Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	Will be updated
4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skills.	Figure 1.3
4.5.1	Parity indices for all education indicators	Figure 1.4
4.6.1	Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex.	(a) 63% (b) 79%
5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, Contraceptive use, and reproductive health care.	56%
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	50 %
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services. 6.1.1(a) percentage of households with improved source of drinking water & 6.1.1(b) Improved Drinking Water source within the premises	6.1.1(a): 97% 6.1.1(b): 79%
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, (a) Improved Facility not Shared, (b) Specific Place of hand-washing facility with soap and water.	6.2.1(a) = 74% 6.2.1(b)=64%
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity (Main grid or Solar panels)	96%
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology Disaggregation by cooking, lighting, and heating.	38%
8.10.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (Proposed)	12%
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet.	57%

Note: SDG Indicators 1.2.1, 2.1.1 will be reported by the Ministry of Planning Development, and Special Initiatives. SDG Indicators # 9.1.1 & 11.2.1 have also been covered in 1.4.1. *Indicator 1.4.2 is calculated as a proxy indicator based on survey-derived information. SDG indicator 3.2.1 can also be reported through a survey. Methodology of 10.1.1 and 10.2.1 is under discussion.

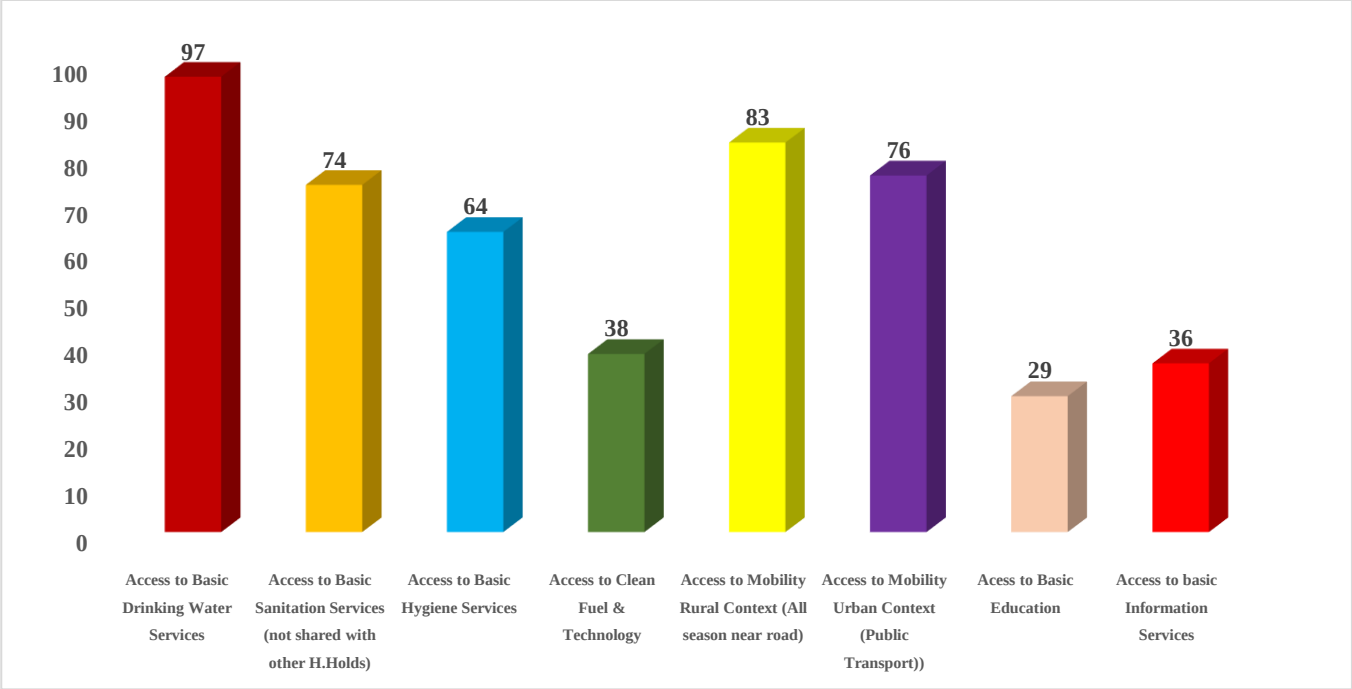


Figure 1.2: SDG 1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services.

Note: Mobility access is measured differently for rural and urban areas. In rural areas, a household is considered to have access if it is located within **2 km** of an all-season road. In urban areas, access is defined by the walking distance to public transport, where households within **500 meters** or **1 km** of the nearest public transport stop are considered to have convenient access. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-04-01.pdf

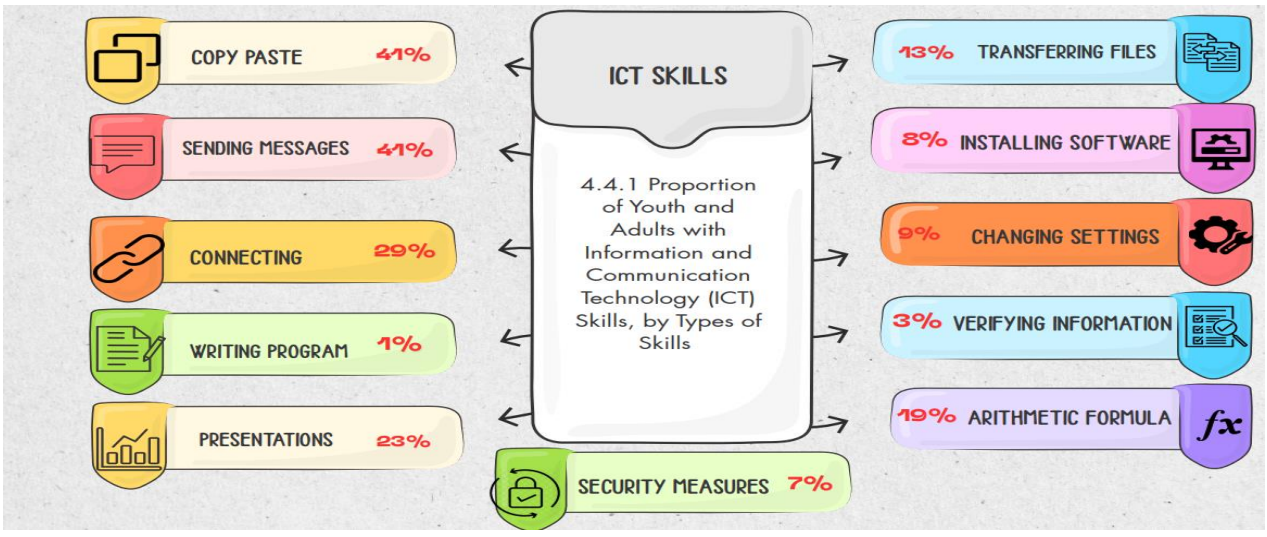


Figure 1.3: SDG 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with Information & Communication Technology (ICT) skills, by type of skills

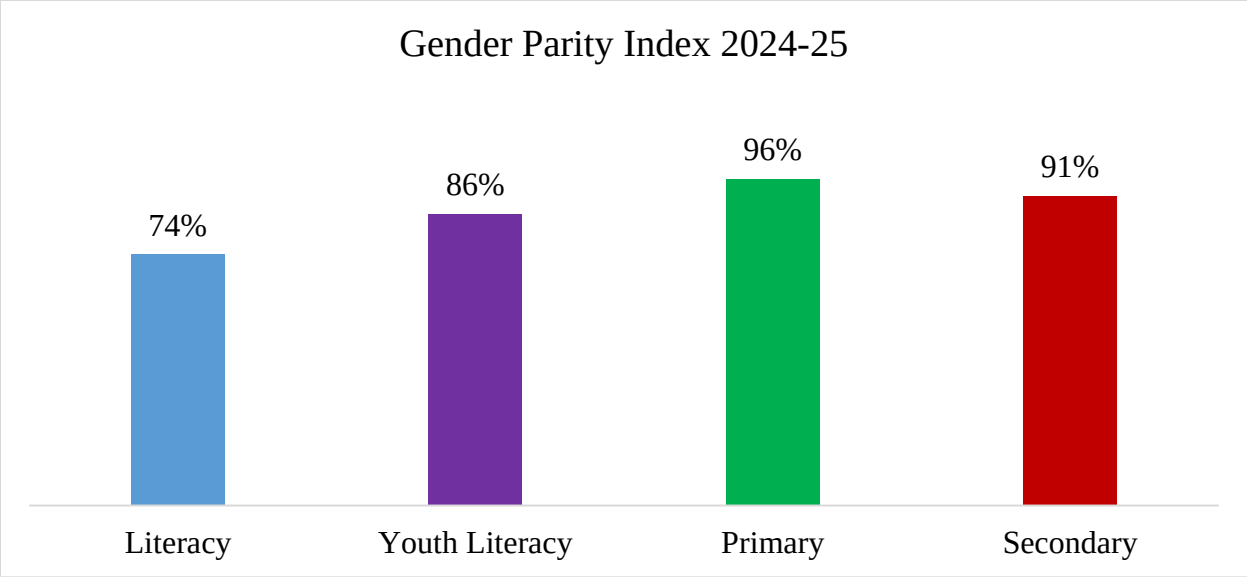


Figure 1.4: SDG 4.5.1 Parity indices for all education indicators

EDUCATION

Education Key indicator 2024-25

2 EDUCATION

2.1 Introduction

Education remains a fundamental pillar for sustainable economic and social development. It serves as a catalyst for poverty reduction, human capital formation and ultimately for the advancement of societies. Globally, education systems are categorized into formal, non-formal, and informal structures, each playing a vital role in shaping individual capabilities and societal outcomes.

In developed nations, equitable access to quality education has enabled learners to embrace critical and conceptual thinking, supported by robust learning resources and modern infrastructure. However, in developing countries such as Pakistan, the education sector continues to face long-standing challenges including inadequate infrastructure, shortage of qualified teaching staff, limited access to quality learning materials, and constrained public financing. These issues contribute to stagnation in key education indicators.

In response to Pakistan's ongoing literacy crisis and the large number of out-of-school children, the government declared a National Education Emergency in May 2024. As part of this, the Prime Minister launched the Roshan Pakistan National Literacy Drive, introducing the Each One Teach One (EOTO) initiative to eradicate illiteracy and promote inclusive education. Spearheaded by the Ministry of Federal Education & Professional Training and implemented by the National Commission for Human Development (NCHD), the initiative mobilizes students from Grade 9 to Ph.D. levels as literacy volunteers, each tasked with educating one illiterate person using a standardized 12-week Urdu and Math curriculum. Participating students receive incentives such as additional academic marks, while newly literate individuals are supported with free access to essential documents. This national effort supports SDG 4.6.1 and aims to bridge urban-rural, provincial, and gender disparities in literacy through grassroots engagement and institutional collaboration. (National Commission for Human Development).

Furthermore, in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG-4), both federal and provincial governments have prioritized inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong

learning opportunities. Strategic interventions have been introduced in areas such as early childhood education, technical and vocational training, and adult literacy.

Uraan Pakistan, the government's five-year transformation plan, places strong emphasis on improving educational access and quality, aligning closely with the objectives of the Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES) 2024–25 education indicators. The initiative commits to achieving 100% primary school enrollment, expanding teacher training through a dedicated national institute, and enhancing governance by digitizing school infrastructure using GIS mapping, centralized dashboards, and e-transfer systems. It also supports future-oriented learning through projects such as the Daanish University of Applied and Emerging Sciences and youth engagement programs like the Uraan Overseas Summer Internship. These reforms collectively aim to reduce the number of out-of-school children, raise learning outcomes, and create an equitable education ecosystem in Pakistan.

In terms of public financing, the Pakistan Economic Survey 2024–25 reports that education expenditure by federal and provincial governments stood at 0.8 percent of GDP during FY 2024–25 (July–March). While this figure reflects the fiscal space available during the period, it also highlights the government's continued commitment to prioritizing key initiatives such as the National Education Emergency, literacy drives, digital learning reforms, and provincial development programs within existing resources. The share of GDP provides important context for interpreting the education indicators presented in HIES 2024–25, helping policymakers align future planning, budgeting, and program implementation with ongoing national reform efforts.

Since the devolution of education under the 18th Constitutional Amendment, provinces have been empowered to develop localized curricula, policies, and standards tailored to regional needs, while the federal government is responsible for oversight of education planning and policy beyond Grade 12 under the Federal Legislative List. Consequently, several provinces have introduced reforms in teacher training, curriculum development, and school infrastructure.

"Article 25A of the Constitution of Pakistan makes education a justiciable right, obligating the state to provide free and compulsory education to all children aged five to sixteen years."

The Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES) series continue to serve as critical tools for tracking progress in the education sector. Current round of HIES2024-25 survey provides

disaggregated data by province, urban/rural breakdown and by male/female, enabling policy-makers to monitor indicators relevant to school attendance, out-of-school children, literacy (youth and adult), Enrolments (Gross and Net) across Primary, Middle, and Matric levels, and early school leavers.

This chapter will provide latest provincial data in respect of the education indicators for researchers and policy maker for assessing the impact of recent policy initiatives such as Roshan Pakistan and digital learning efforts on educational access and quality during the period 2024–25 along with comparison with previous HIES 2018-19.

2.2 School Attendance

Nationally, the percentage of the population aged 10 years and older who have ever attended school rose from 61% in 2018-19 to 67% in 2024-25, indicating an overall improvement in access to education. When disaggregated by gender, male attendance increased from 73% to 77%, while female attendance improved from 50% to 57%, highlighting a slightly faster growth among females, though still significant gender gap persists**.(Table 1(a))**

"HIES 2024–25 reports that 67% of individuals aged 10 years and above in Pakistan have ever attended school"

In regional comparison, urban areas show higher education participation compared to rural regions. In urban Pakistan, school attendance increased marginally from 75% to 77%. Both males (81% to 83%) and females (68% to 71%) saw slight improvements. In contrast, rural areas witnessed larger increase, from 53% in 2018-19 to 59% in 2024-25, with male attendance rising from 67% to 72%, and female attendance improving from 40% to 47%. This data provide evidence for government's efforts for reducing the urban-rural gap, particularly for rural females. (Figure 2.1)

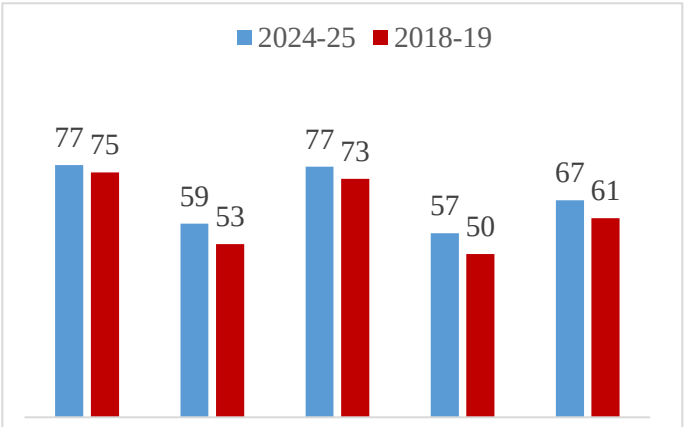


Figure 2.1: Ever Attended by Region and Gender

Among provinces, Punjab has the highest percentage of population in respect of ever attending school, rising from 67% in 2018-19 to 72% in 2024-25 with improvement in both male (76% to 80%) and female (59% to 65%) attendance. Sindh shows a more modest increase, from 57% to 60%, with male attendance almost stable (69% to 70%) and female attendance increasing slightly from 45% to 49 %. (Figure 2.2)

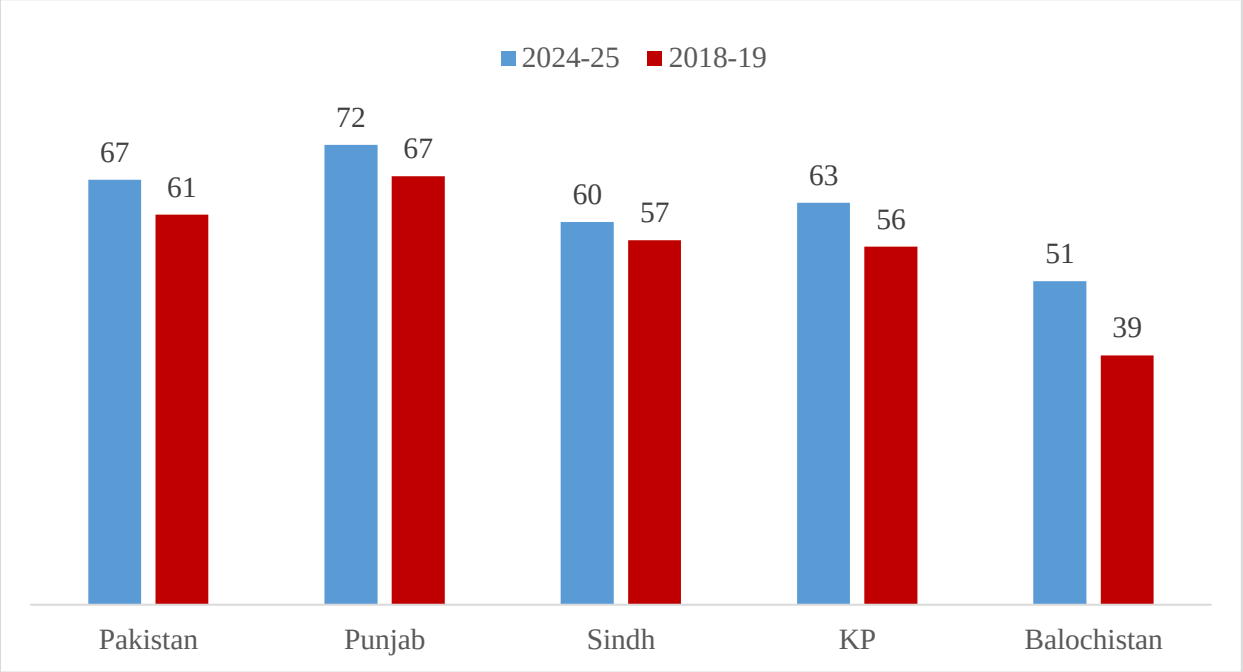


Figure 2.2: Ever Attended by Province

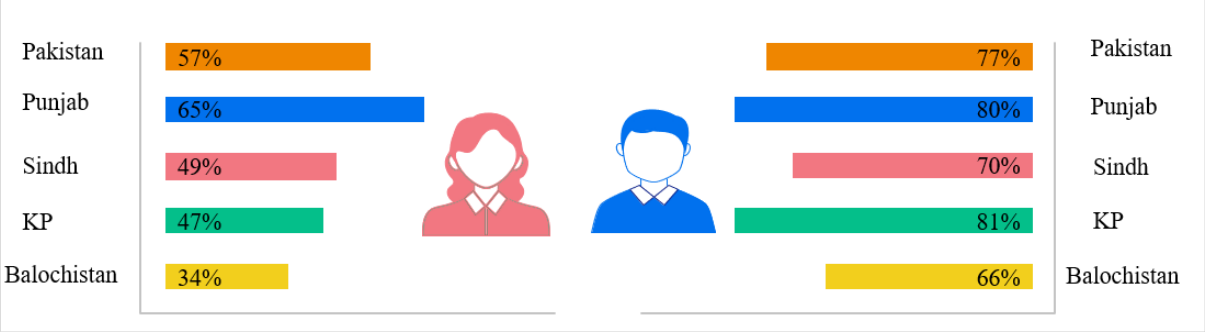


Figure 2.3: Ever Attended by Province and gender (PSLM 2024-25)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's population of ever attending school, has shown rise from 56% to 63%, with a sharp increase among females (38% to 47%), though still significantly lower than males (76% to 81%). Balochistan remains the most challenged, though there was notable improvement

from 39% to 51% overall ((Figure 2.2)), with female attendance increased from a low 24% to 34%, and male attendance from 52% to 66%. Urban-rural disparities are most pronounced in Balochistan, where urban female attendance is 48% as compared to just 28% in rural areas in 2024-25.

The data shown in Table 3 demonstrates positive relationship between school attendance and household welfare across all provinces and regions of Pakistan. As we move from the lowest (1st) to the highest (5th) consumption quintile, school attendance rates steadily increase for both males and females, in urban and rural areas as shown in **Figure 2.4**. Nationally, 77% of females and 91% of males in the highest quintile have ever attended school, compared to only 34% of females and 59% of males in the lowest quintile. Urban areas show higher attendance than rural areas across all quintiles, for example, urban females in the 5th quintile have a school attendance rate of 84%, while rural females in the same quintile are at 67%. For provinces similar pattern is seen in Punjab, where urban female attendance increases from 57% in the 1st quintile to 86% in the 5th, and rural female attendance rises from 41% to 72%. In Sindh, the urban-rural divide is more pronounced, with female attendance at 83% in urban areas versus only 49% in rural areas for the top quintile. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan also showed improvement with higher quintiles, although the overall levels are lower, especially among rural females. Male attendance shows a similar upward trend in all provinces and is consistently higher than that of females. This indicates that education access is closely linked with household welfare, with more affluent households having significantly higher school attendance rates. (Table 3)

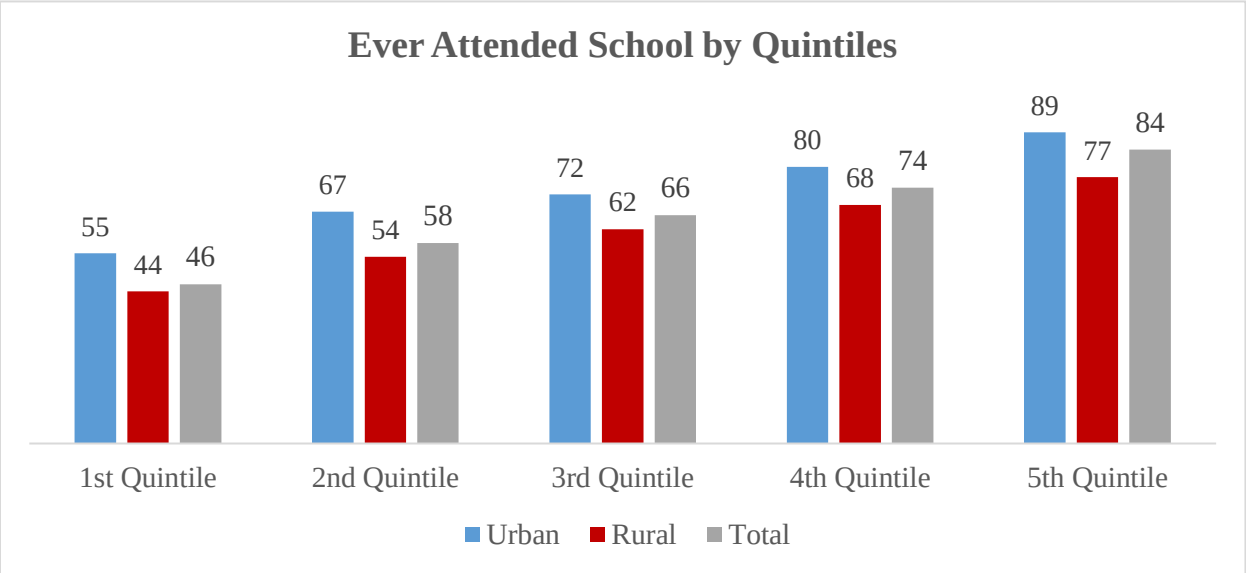


Figure 2.4: Ever Attended by Region and Quintiles

2.2.1 Completed Primay level or higher

Nationally, the proportion of people aged 10 and older who have completed at least primary school increased from 51% in 2018-19 to 57% in 2024-25 (Figure 2.5), reflecting overall progress in educational attainment alongside persistent gender disparities. Male completion increased from 61% to 65%, while female completion improved from 42% to 48%. Urban areas continue to show higher completion rates, increasing slightly from 66% to 68%, with male completion rising from 71% to 73% and female from 60% to 63%. Rural areas recorded more notable improvement, from 42% to 49%, with male completion increasing from 54% to 60% and female from 32% to 39%. Among provinces, Punjab leads with an increase from 57% to 62%, followed by Sindh (49% to 52%) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (44% to 52%). Although still the lowest, Balochistan recorded the largest relative gain, rising from 31% to 42%, with female completion remaining particularly low at 27% in 2024-25 compared to 56% for male. (Table 1(b)).

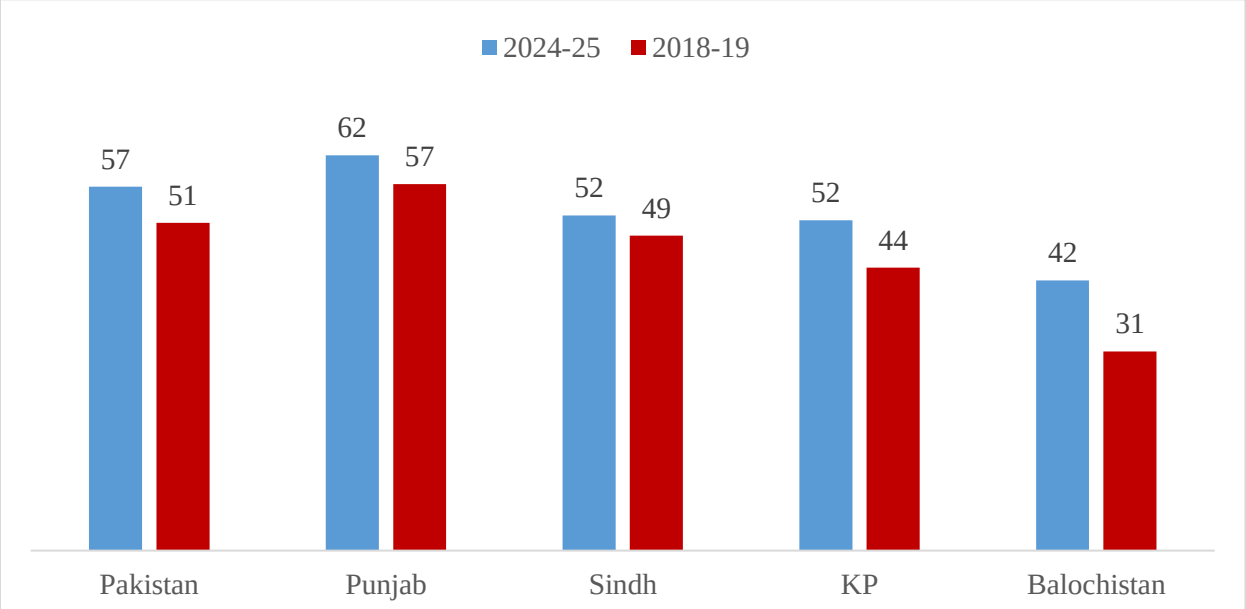
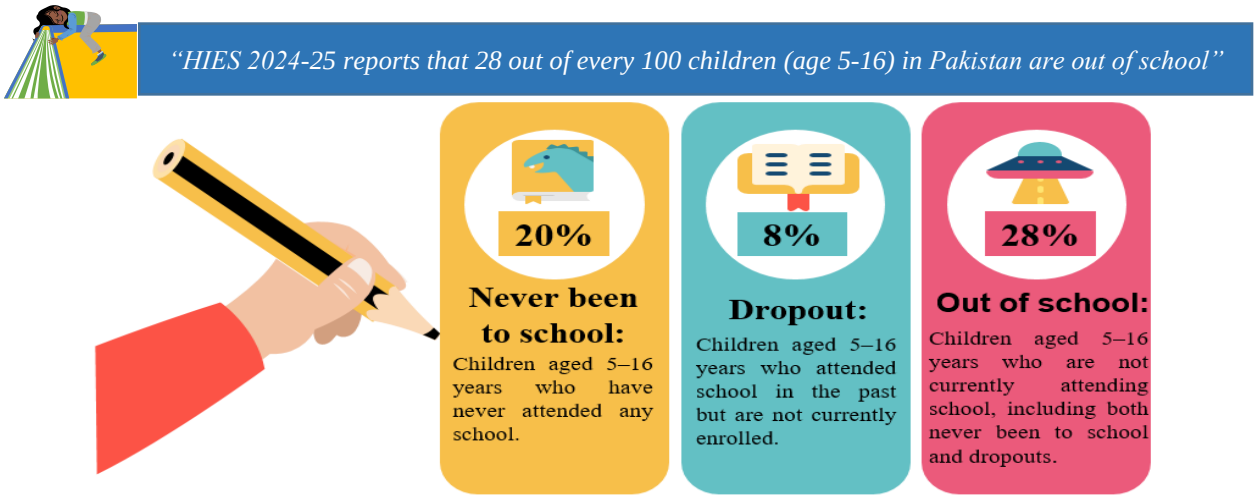


Figure 2.5: Population that has completed primary level or higher by province

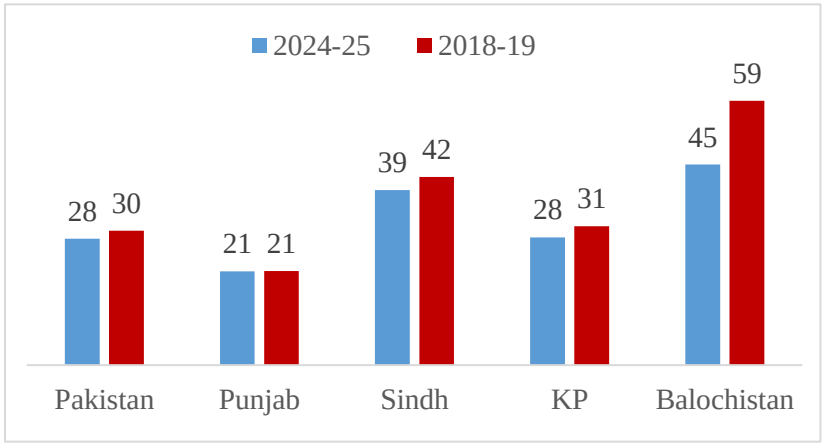
2.3 Out of School

Out-of-school children are defined as those aged 5–16 years who are not attending any formal educational institution at the time of the survey. This category includes children who have never enrolled in school as well as those who previously enrolled but subsequently dropped out. Nationally, the proportion of out-of-school children decreased slightly from 30% in 2018-19 to

28% in 2024-25, with boys accounting for 25% and girls 31%, highlighting a persistent gender gap (Table 1(c)).



At the provincial level, Punjab has the lowest out-of-school rate, stable at 21% in 2024-25, with boys and girls almost equally affected. Sindh showed a modest improvement from 42% to 39%, although a wide gender disparity persists, with 44% of girls and 35% of boys out of school. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa reduced its out of school rate from 31% to 28%, while 37% of girls remain out of school compared to 20% of boys. Balochistan experienced the largest decline, from 59% to 45%, yet continues to face the highest exclusion levels, particularly among girls, with 52% out of school versus 38% of boys (Figure 2.6).

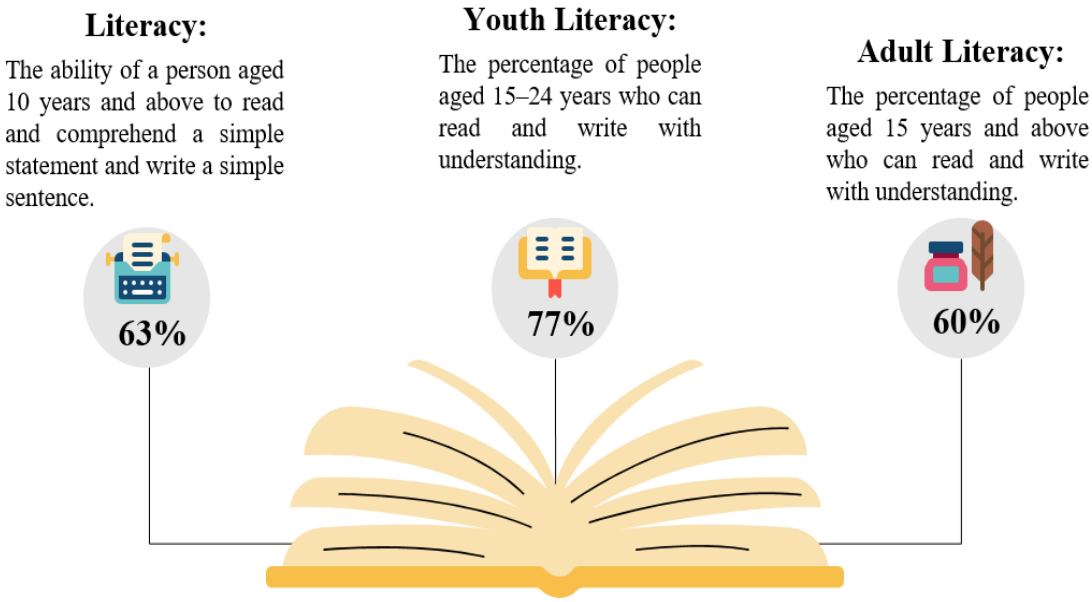


Pakistan	31%	25%
Punjab	21%	21%
Sindh	44%	35%
KP	37%	20%
Balochistan	52%	38%

Figure 2.6: Out of School Children age (5-16) years

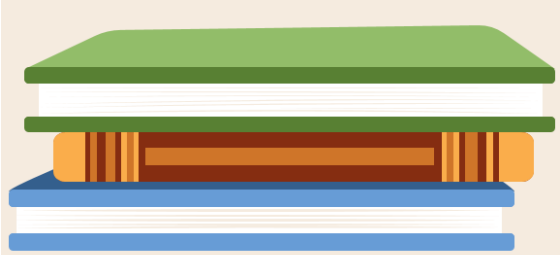
Table 2.1: Percentage of Out-of-School Children Age (5-16) years			
Provinces\Region	**Never Been to School**	**Drop Out**	**Out of School**
Pakistan	20	8	28
Punjab	11	10	21
Sindh	32	7	39
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	21	7	28
Balochistan	40	5	45
Urban Areas	13	7	20
Punjab	6	8	14
Sindh	20	7	27
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	15	7	22
Balochistan	30	5	35
Rural Areas	24	9	33
Punjab	14	11	25
Sindh	44	6	51
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	22	7	29
Balochistan	44	4	49

2.4 Literacy



2.4.1 Literacy Rate (10 years and Older)

In 2024–25, Pakistan's literacy rate for the population aged 10 years and above increased from 60% to 63% with male literacy at 73%, and female at 54%, indicating gradual progress and a narrowing gender gap. Among regions urban areas maintained higher literacy levels (74% total; 81% male; 68% female) compared to rural areas (55% total; 67% male; 44% female), with rural female literacy showing the most significant improvement . (Figure 2.7).



The percentage of people aged 10 years and older who can read and write a simple statement with understanding stood at 63% nationally in Pakistan in 2024–25

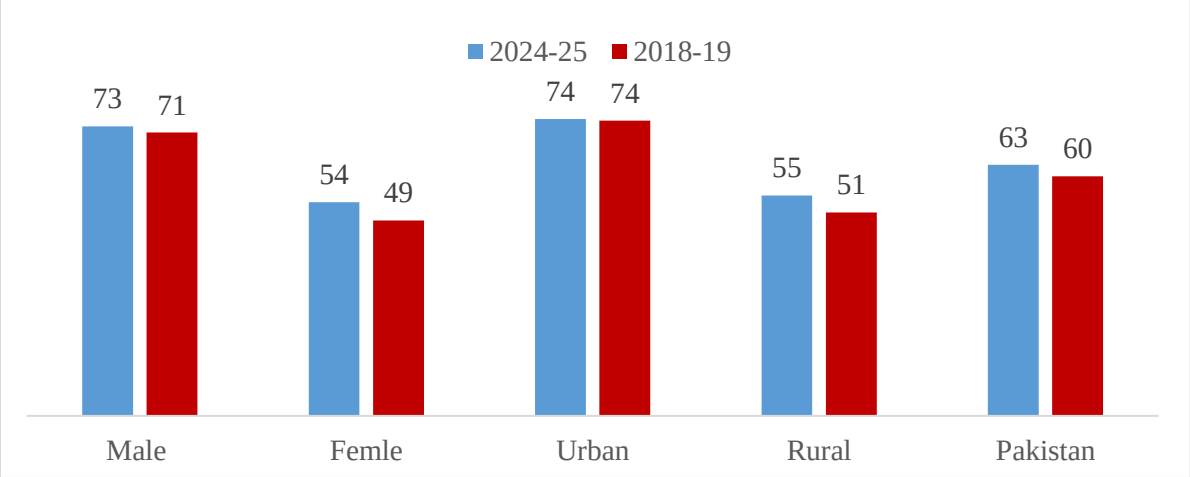


Figure 2.7: Literacy Rate by Gender and Region

Among provinces, Punjab recorded the highest literacy rate at 68%, followed by Sindh at 58% and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa at 58%, while Balochistan remained the lowest at 49%. The urban–rural divide persisted, with urban Punjab at 78% and rural Sindh lagging at 39%. Overall, the data indicate steady yet uneven progress, with rural female literacy contributing significantly to the observed gains amid ongoing regional and gender disparities. (Table 5(a))

2.4.2 Youth Literacy (Age 15-24 years)

The youth literacy rate, defined as, the proportion of people aged 15–24 who can read and write a simple statement with understanding stood at 77% nationally in Pakistan in 2024–25, up from 72% in 2018–19 (Figure 2.6). Male youth literacy reached 82%, while female youth literacy rose to 71%, reflecting continued progress and a narrowing gender gap. Urban youth literacy remained higher at 85% (87% male; 83% female) compared to rural areas, where the rate stood at 71% (79% male; 63% female). Among provinces, Punjab led with 84% youth literacy (86% male; 82% female), followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa at 75% (89% male; 63% female), Sindh at 66% (73% male; 58% female), and Balochistan at 60% (74% male; 44% female). Overall, while urban youth literacy remains high and stable, rural areas particularly young women have shown the most notable gains, indicating gradual progress toward reducing gender and regional disparities. Figure 2.8 & Table (5(b))

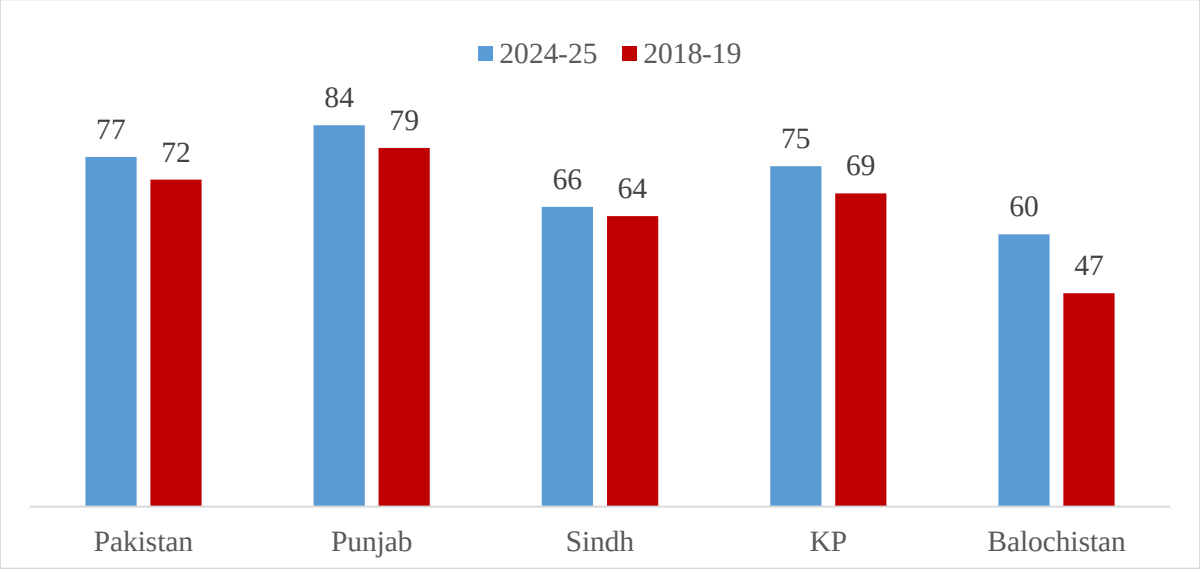


Figure 2.8: Youth Literacy age (15-24)

2.4.3 Adult Literacy Rate (Age 15 years and older)

The adult literacy rate (population aged 15 years and above) in Pakistan reached 60% in 2024–25, up from 56% in 2018–19, showing gradual improvement over recent years (Figure 2.9). Male adult literacy stood at 71%, while female literacy rose to 50%, reflecting continued but modest narrowing of the gender gap. Urban adult literacy remained considerably higher at 73% (79%

male; 66% female) compared to rural areas, where literacy stood at 51% overall (64% male; 39% female). Among provinces, Punjab has the highest adult literacy rate at 65% (72% male; 58% female), followed by Sindh at 56% (67% male; 45% female), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa at 54% (73% male; 38% female), and Balochistan at 45% (63% male; 26% female). The urban–rural divide persisted across all provinces, with urban Punjab recording the highest rate at 76% and rural sindh the lowest at 36%. Overall, while adult literacy continues to improve gradually, the most notable gains are among rural females, highlighting progress in access to education while underscoring the ongoing need for targeted adult learning initiatives in disadvantaged regions. Table 5(c).

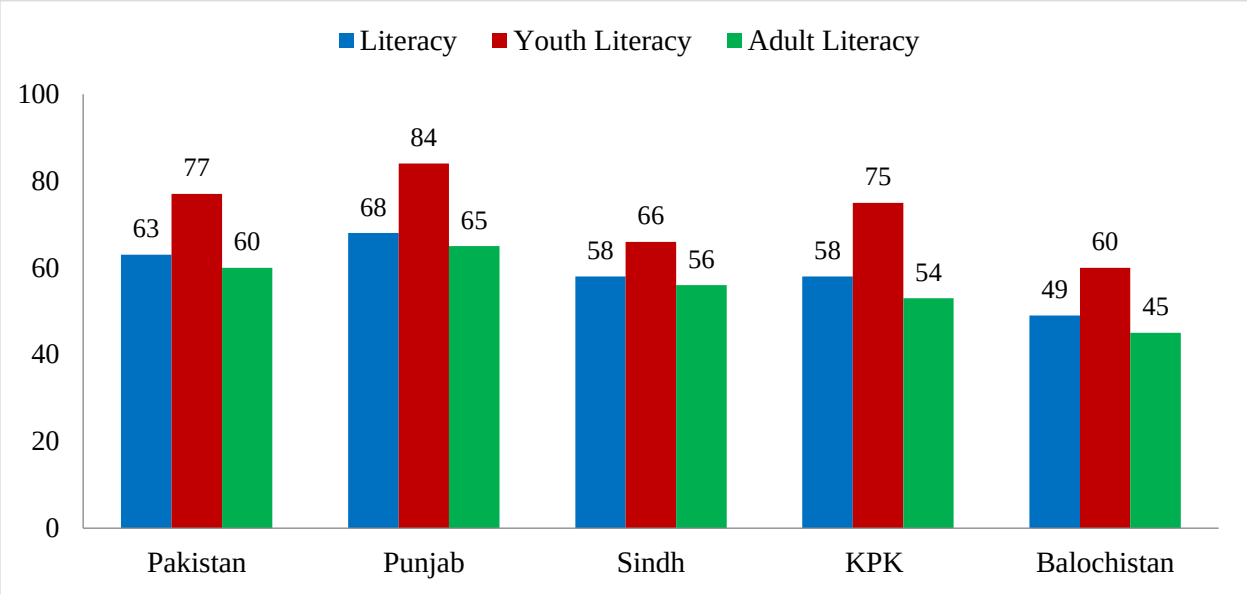


Figure 2.9: Literacy, Youth Literacy and Adult literacy by province

Figure 2.10 presents separate literacy levels for males and females across overall, youth, and adult categories, highlighting the gender gaps that relate to SDG Indicator 4.5.1, which monitors gender parity in education outcomes. Female literacy remains consistently lower, 54% for age 10+, 71% for youth (15–24), and 50% for adults (15+), compared to male literacy, which stands at 73%, 82%, and 71% respectively. Although the youth literacy gap is narrower, the wider disparities among adults and the overall population indicate that women continue to face accumulated disadvantages in educational access and completion. These differences, when translated into the gender parity index, show that parity has not yet been achieved, especially for adult literacy. The visual comparison therefore underscores the urgent need for gender-responsive policies to move closer to SDG 4.5's target of eliminating gender inequalities in education.

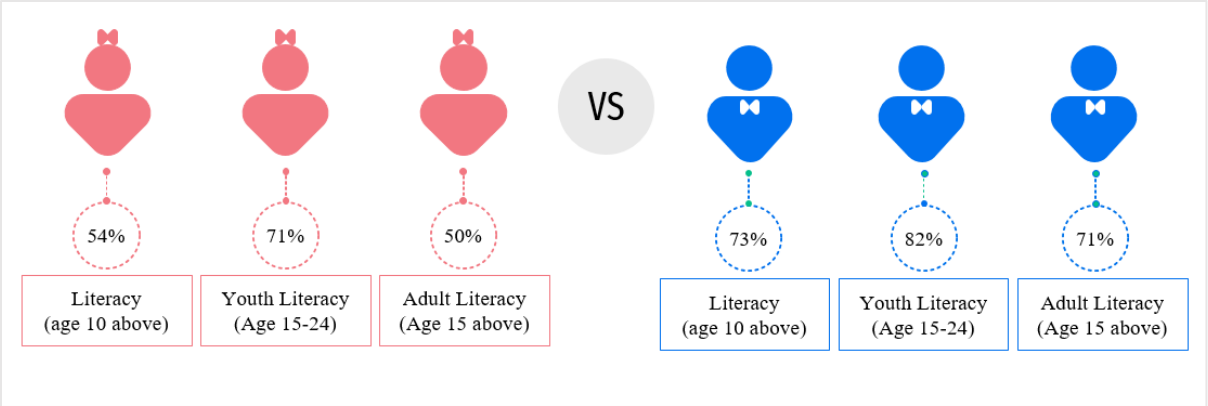
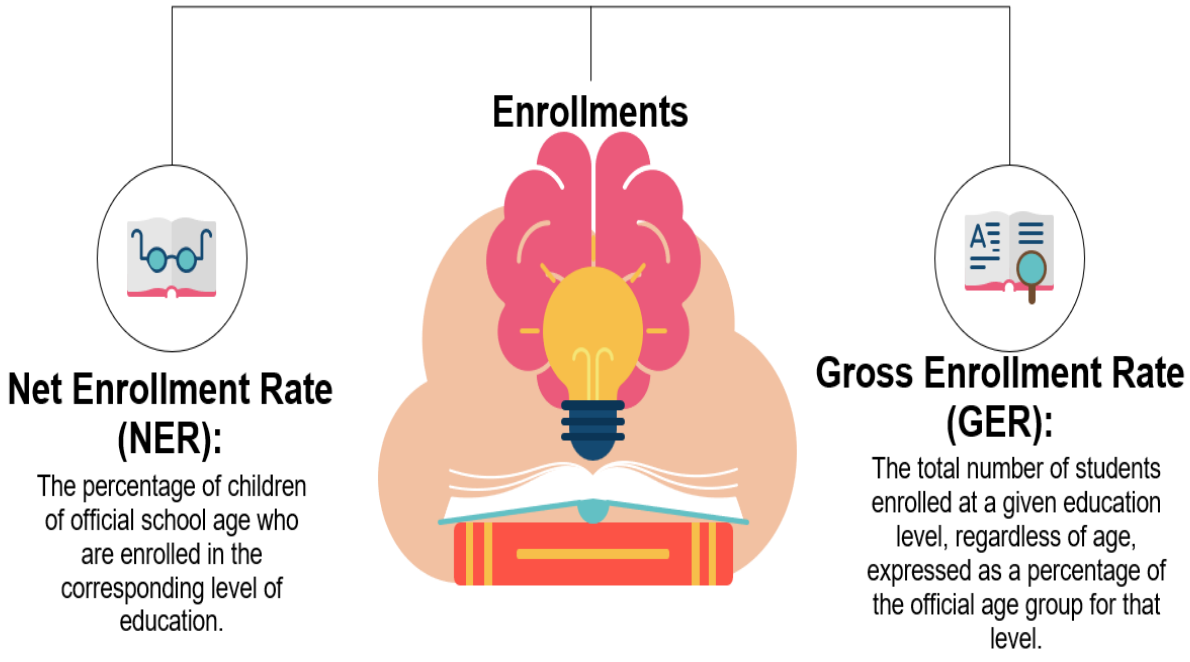


Figure 2.10: Gender Parity in Literacy, Youth Literacy and Adult Literacy

2.5 Enrolments

Enrolments are calculated through Net Enrolment Rate (NER) and Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) by using different age groups. Both GER and NER primary are reported for three age categories: (ages 5–9 and 6–10) excluding katchi class and (age 4-9 years) including katchi class. Both GER and NER for middle and matric are calculated for two age groups: "Middle" (ages 10–12 and 11–13), and "Matric" (ages 13–14 and 14–15). However, looking at the ground realities and advert of pre-primary education widely specially in urban areas, it seems more appropriate to consider the age group 6–10 for Primary, 11–13 for Middle, and 14–15 for Matric.



2.5.1 Primary Enrolment Rate

a) Gross Enrolment Rates Primary;

Nationally, the Gross Enrolment Ratios (GER) in Pakistan show slight changes between 2018–19 and 2024–25. For the 6–10 age group, GER increased marginally from 87% to 90% **(Figure 2.11)**, while for the 5–9 age group it remained unchanged at 87%. Provincially, Punjab continued to lead, with GER rising to 100% for the 6–10 age group and 98% for the 5–9 age group, reflecting modest improvements. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa also recorded gains, with GER reaching 90% for 6–10 and 84% for 5–9. In contrast, Sindh showed smaller increases, with GER rising to 80% for the 6–10 age group and 77% for the 5–9 age group, while Balochistan improved to 60% for 6–10 and 59% for 5–9. These trends highlight persistent regional disparities in access to primary education, with Sindh and Balochistan continuing to lag behind Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. **(Table 8)**

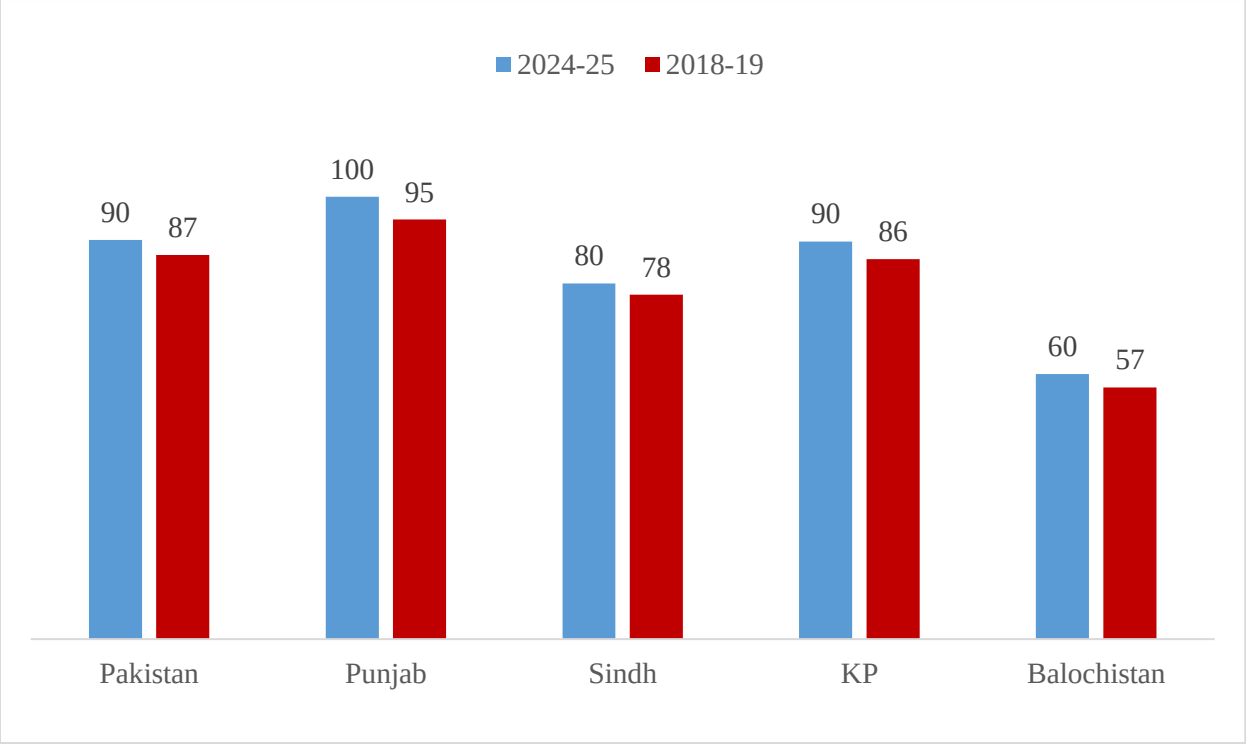


Figure 2.11: Gross Enrolment Rate at Primary Age (6-10) Excluding Katchi By province

b) NET Enrolment Rates Primary

In 2024–25, the Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary school children aged 6–10 years in Pakistan stood at 68%, reflecting a slight increase from 66% in 2018–19 **(Table 9a)**. Among the provinces, Punjab continued to lead with an NER of 77%, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa recorded 66%, Sindh reached 60%, and Balochistan, although still the lowest, improved to 43%. These figures indicate gradual national gains in primary enrolment, yet highlight persistent provincial disparities, particularly in Sindh and Balochistan. (Figure 2.12).

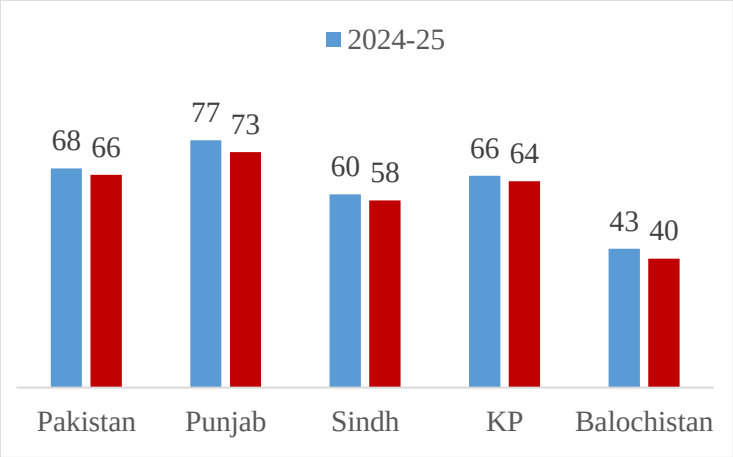


Figure 2.12: NER Primary Age (6-10) years Excluding Katchi

The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for children aged 5–9 years in Pakistan stood at 54% in 2024–25, showing a slight increase from 53% in 2018–19 (Figure 2.13). Punjab continued to have the highest NER at 62%, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa recorded 50%, Sindh reached 50%, and Balochistan, although still the lowest, recorded 32%. The relatively lower NER in this younger age group highlights delayed school entry and under-enrolment, particularly in underserved regions. (Table 9b)

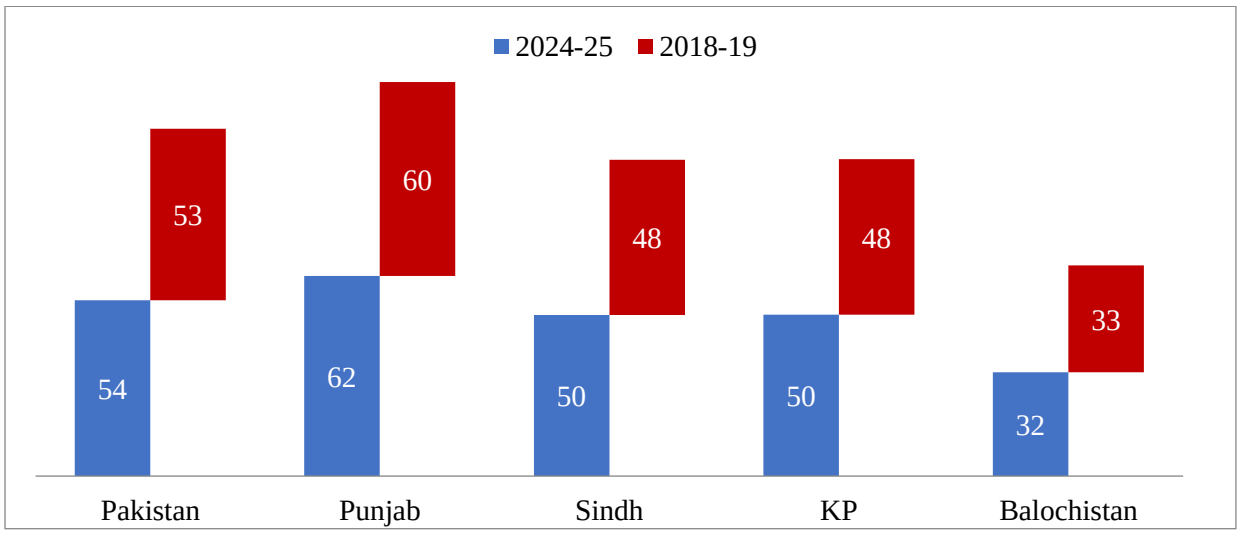


Figure 2.13: NER Primary Age (5-9) by Province

c) Percentage of Children Attending Primary (Including Katchi Class);

The gap between the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is influenced by the presence of overage children in primary education, as indicated by the 2024–25 enrolment data. Enrolment begins at age 4, with 29% of children present enrolled in Katchi, increasing steadily to peak between ages 8 and 10, where boys' enrolment ranges from 83% to 86% and girls' enrolment ranges from 76% to 82%. Attendance then declines after age 10: at age 11, 56% of boys and 49% of girls are in primary, while 27% of boys and 30% of girls are in secondary school; at age 12, 33% of boys and 28% of girls are in primary, with 46% of boys and 42% of girls in secondary; and by age 13, only 19% of boys and 15% of girls remain in primary, while 60% of boys and 55% of girls are in secondary. This pattern reflects both delayed school entry and grade progression into secondary school, with older children increasingly in higher grades. Girls generally have lower enrolment in primary compared to boys, highlighting persistent gender disparities that require targeted interventions to ensure timely enrolment and reduce dropout rates, particularly for female students. Overall, the data indicate that while primary enrolment remains high for ages 6–10, the transition to secondary school is gradual, and age-appropriate progression is slower for girls. (Figure 2.14 & **(Table 10)**)

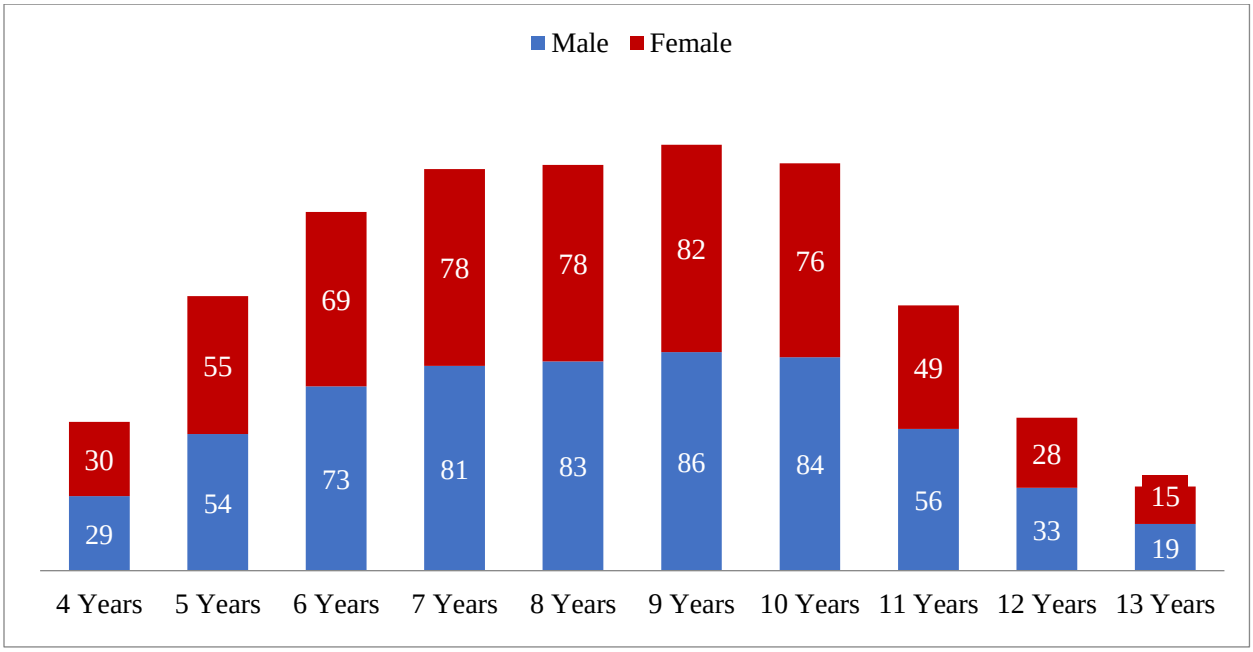


Figure 2.14: Children Attending Primary (Including Katchi Class)

2.5.2 Enrollment in Government Schools

The HIES Survey 2024–25 provides important insights into enrolment patterns in government primary schools, measuring the proportion of children aged 5–9 years enrolled in government institutions relative to the total population of that age group. Despite efforts to expand access to public education, the national Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for government primary schools slightly declined from 51% in 2018–19 to 50% in 2024–25 **(Table 11a)**. Provincially, Punjab's GER decreased marginally from 52% to 51%, Sindh's rose slightly from 45% to 46%, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa increased slightly to 57% from 56%, while Balochistan recorded a drop from 44% to 42%. Urban areas continue to rely less on public schools, with an urban GER of only 39% compared to 56% in rural areas, reflecting the greater prevalence of private schooling in cities. These findings underscore the modest but persistent decline or stagnation in government school enrolment nationally and the continued importance of public education in rural regions, where it remains the main provider of primary schooling.

The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for government primary schools (ages 5–9), which measures age-appropriate enrolment and excludes overage children, shows a modest national increase from 29% in 2018–19 to 30% in 2024–25 **(Figure 2.15).** This slight improvement reflects gradual progress in expanding access to government schools and better alignment of enrolments with age-appropriate grades. Provincially, Punjab's NER remained slightly increased from 30% to 31%, Sindh's rose from 26% to 29%, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's improved from 30% to 34%, while Balochistan's declined from 25% to 23%, indicating mixed progress across regions. Rural areas continue to rely more heavily on public education, with an NER of 35% in rural areas compared to 22% in urban areas, underscoring the central role of government schools in rural service delivery. While these results indicate slow but steady progress in some provinces, overall

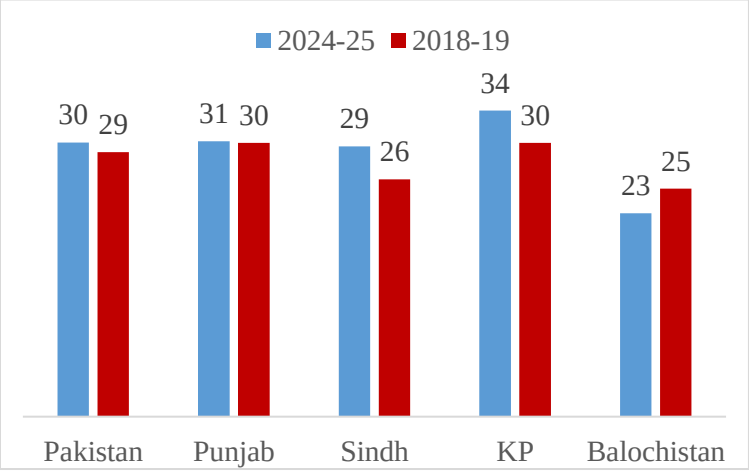


Figure 2.15: Net Enrolment Rate at Govt Primary age (5-9) excluding katchi

enrolment coverage still falls short of universal education goals, highlighting the need for continued investment and quality improvements in the public schooling system. **(Table 11b)**

The school enrolment patterns in Pakistan for 2024–25 reveal a continued reliance on government schools, particularly in rural areas. Nationally, 57% of students up to matric level attend government schools, while 37% are enrolled in private institutions **(Figure 2.16)**, with minor shares in Deeni madrassas (2%) and NGO/trust schools (4%). Provincially, government schools dominate in Balochistan (69%) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (65%), whereas Punjab (53%) and Sindh (57%) show a relatively lower share of government school enrolment. In contrast, private school enrolment is highest in Punjab (40%)**,** followed by Sindh (36%)**,** KP (31%)**,** and Balochistan (25%)**,** reflecting urban preferences and regional disparities in private education access. Across school levels, government schools have a strong presence in middle and matric levels, while private institutions are more prominent in primary education, highlighting the dual pattern of public and private provision across the country. Overall, these trends indicate that while government schools remain the backbone of primary and secondary education, private schools continue to play a significant role, particularly in urban and more developed provinces. (**Table 12)**

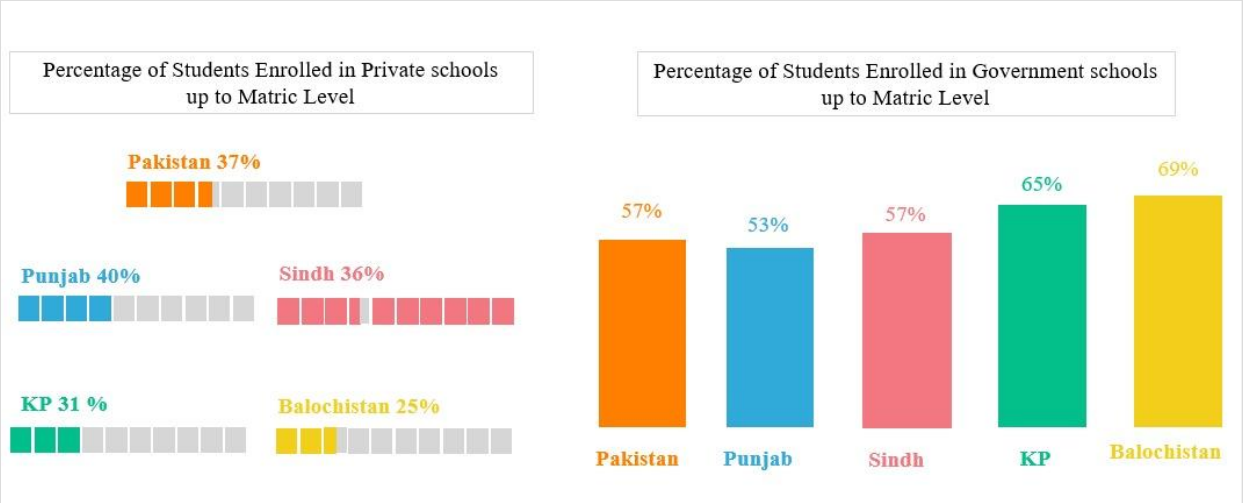


Figure 2.16: Children Currently Attending School by type of School

2.5.3 Katchi Class/Pre-Nursery

Although the Katchi class, or pre-nursery, is primarily intended for children aged four to five years, a substantial share of overage children continues to be enrolled at this level. In 2024–25, 37% of

five-year-olds and 23% of four-year-olds are enrolled in Katchi, with both indicators showing almost no change compared to 2018–19, when enrolment stood at 36% and 23%, respectively **(Table 2.2).** Furthermore, 23% of current Katchi learners are six-year-olds, highlighting delayed entry into the formal system. Over-age enrolment (children aged six and above) remains more pronounced in rural areas than urban areas. For example, in 2024–25, 13% of seven-year-olds in rural areas are enrolled in Katchi compared to 6% in urban areas. Similarly, 6% of rural eight-year-olds and 2% of rural nine-year-olds are still in Katchi, while the shares in urban areas are only 3% and 1%. Overall, the data indicate that although early childhood participation has remained steady, challenges related to timely school readiness and age-appropriate progression persist, particularly in rural regions where overage enrolment remains elevated relative to 2018–19.

Table 2.2: Children Currently Enrolled In Katchi Class - By Gender And Age

	2024-25			2018-19		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
BOTH SEXES:						
4 Years	26	21	23	25	23	23
5 Years	41	34	37	40	34	36
6 Years	22	23	23	24	27	26
7 Years	6	13	10	9	13	11
8 Years	3	6	5	3	4	4
9 Years	1	2	2	0	0	0
10+ Years	1	1	1	0	0	0
BOYS:						
4 Years	25	21	22	24	21	22
5 Years	39	33	35	39	33	35
6 Years	25	24	24	24	27	26
7 Years	6	14	11	10	14	12
8 Years	4	6	5	3	5	4
9 Years	1	2	2	0	0	0
10+ Years	0	0	0	0	0	0
GIRLS:						
4 Years	27	22	24	25	24	25
5 Years	43	35	38	41	35	37
6 Years	19	22	21	24	26	25
7 Years	7	11	9	8	11	10
8 Years	2	6	4	2	3	3
9 Years	1	2	2	0	0	0
10+ Years	1	1	1	0	0	0

2.6 Middle and Matric Enrolment Rates

2.6.1 Middle Enrolments: -

a) Gross Enrolment Rate (Middle);

The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) at the middle level is assessed for two age groups: 11–13 years and 10–12 years. For the 11–13 age group, the national GER recorded a slight decline from 63% in 2018–19 to 61% in 2024–25 **(Figure 2.17).** At the provincial level, Punjab experienced a decline from 68% to 64%, and Sindh also declined slightly from 53% to 51% which shows less enrollment of overage children. In contrast, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa showed improvement, rising from 65% to 69%, indicating better access to middle-level education. Balochistan, although still the lowest among provinces, increased from 43% in 2018–19 to 49% in 2024–25, reflecting gradual progress in educational participation. At the national level, the urban GER declined from 73% to 68%, while the rural GER marginally improved from 57% to 58%, slightly narrowing the urban–rural disparity **(Table 14a).**

For the 10–12 years age group, the national GER increased from 56% in 2018–19 to 60% in 2024–25, reflecting a modest upward trend. At the provincial level, Punjab improved from 62% to 64%, while Khyber Pakhtunkhwa showed a substantial rise from 59% to 69%, maintaining its strong performance. Sindh experienced a slight increase from 45% to 48%, and Balochistan also progressed from 38% to 43%. Gender disparities narrowed nationally, with female GER rising from 51% to 56%, although male GER remained higher at 63% in 2024–25. The urban–rural gap persists, with urban GER at 66% and rural GER at 56%, yet both showed improvement compared to 2018–19 levels **(Table 14b).**

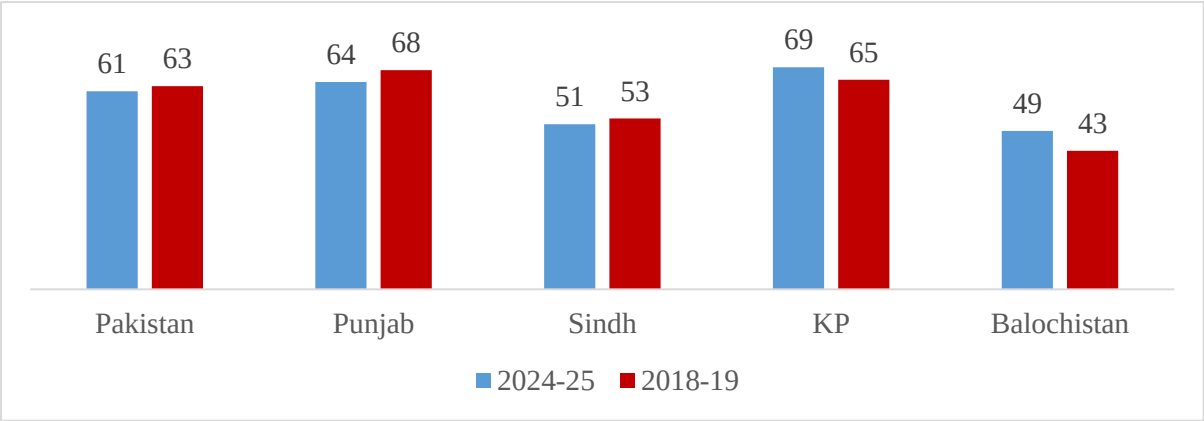


Figure 2.17: GER Middle age (11-13) years by Province

b) Net Enrolment Rates(Middle);

The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for middle-level students aged 11–13 has shown a positive trend, rising to 40% in 2024–25 from 38% in 2018–19, with both male and female enrolments contributing to this growth. Both male and female NERs have increased, with males at 42% and females at 38%, compared to 40% and 36% in 2018–19. At the provincial level, Punjab reached 44%, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa improved significantly from 36% to 43%, while Sindh saw a modest increase from 30% to 32%. Balochistan also made progress, rising from 20% to 25%, although it remains the lowest among provinces. Urban–rural disparities persist: urban NER declined slightly from 47% to 45%, while rural NER increased from 34% to 37%, reflecting improved access in rural communities **(Table 15a)**.

For the 10–12 years age group, the middle-level NER increased from 22% in 2018–19 to 23% in 2024–25. In rural areas, NER rose marginally from 19% to 22%, while urban NER declined from 28% to 26%, reflecting a shift in access patterns. Provincially, Punjab remained the highest at 27%, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa showed notable improvement from 18% to 24%. Sindh increased from 16% to 18%, and Balochistan rose from 11% to 13%, though it continues to be the lowest among provinces. Despite these gains, overall NER levels for this age group remain relatively low, emphasizing the ongoing need to strengthen middle-level education, particularly in rural and underserved areas **(Table 15b).**

HIES 2024–25 shows that 40 out of every 100 children aged 11–13 are enrolled in middle school.

a) Gross Enrolment Rates (Matric);

The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) at the Matric level is assessed for two age groups: 14–15 years and 13–14 years. Nationally, GER for the 14–15 years age group rose from 57% in 2018–19 to 60% in 2024–25, driven largely by an increase in female enrolment from 48% to 57%, while male enrolment slightly declined from 66% to 64%. Provincially, Punjab remains the highest at 68%, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa at 57%, Sindh at 51%, and Balochistan at the lowest 40%. Urban areas continue to outperform rural areas, with GER at 74% in urban Pakistan compared to 52% in rural regions, reflecting persistent access disparities. For the 13–14 years age group, overall GER recorded at 60%, with female participation again rising (from 48% to 57%) and male enrolment declining from 67% to 64%, while Balochistan again records the lowest GER at 40%,

underscoring the need to improve access to secondary education in rural and underserved areas **(Table 16a & 16b)**.

b) Net Enrolment Rates (Matric);

The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) at Matric level is assessed for two age groups: 14–15 years and 13–14 years. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) at the matric level for the 14–15 years age group shows gradual improvement, rising from 27% in 2018–19 to 30% in 2024–25. While male enrolment slightly increased to 30% from 29%, female enrolment increased from 26% to 29%, indicating a narrowing gender gap. Provincially, Punjab leads with 34%, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa at 29%, Sindh at 24%, and Balochistan at a significantly low 15%. The rural-urban divide remains prominent, with urban areas reporting 36% NER compared to 26% in rural areas. For the 13–14 years age group, overall NER rose slightly from 14% to 16%, with female enrolment increasing to 17% while male enrolment remained at 14%. Punjab again shows the highest provincial performance at 19%, whereas Balochistan remains the lowest at 5%, with rural female enrolment stagnant at just 1%. These figures highlight ongoing challenges in ensuring timely progression to secondary education, particularly for rural girls **(Table 17a & 17b)**.

HIES 2024–25 shows that 30 out of every 100 children aged 14–15 are enrolled in matric.

2.7 Early Leavers and Non-Attendance

Leaving school before completing primary education has long been a concern in Pakistan. The percentage of children aged 10–18 years who have ever attended primary school but left before completing it remained unchanged at 7 percent at the national level between 2018–19 and 2024–25, though notable provincial differences persist. In Punjab, the overall rate stayed constant at 7 percent, with a slight decline in female dropouts from 6 percent to 5 percent, reflecting a modest improvement in girls' school retention. In Sindh, the total proportion of early school leavers increased slightly from 6 percent to 7 percent, while the gender gap narrowed as both boys and girls recorded equal rates in 2024–25. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa demonstrated improvement, with the total dropping from 8 percent to 6 percent, though a gender disparity remains, female dropout (10%) is still higher than male (4%). The most notable progress is observed in Balochistan, where early school leaving fell sharply from 11 percent in 2018–19 to 6 percent in 2024–25, indicating

strong gains in both male and female retention. Overall, while the national average remained stable, the decline in dropout rates in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, points toward gradual yet uneven progress in reducing early school leaving across Pakistan. **(Table 2.3).**

Table 2.3: Percentage of Children 10-18 years old that left school before completing primary level

	2024-25			2018-19		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Pakistan	7	6	7	7	8	7
Punjab	8	5	7	8	6	7
Sindh	7	7	7	5	7	6
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4	10	6	5	12	8
Balochistan	6	6	6	9	14	11

Note:- In the HIES Report 2018–19, there was a typographical error in this table — the columns were labelled as Urban, Rural, Total instead of the correct headings Male, Female, Total for the calculation of table 2.3.

Dropout rates in primary education rise progressively with grade level, with rural students and girls disproportionately affected. In 2024–25, dropout is minimal in early grades, with only 0.6% of students leaving in Class 1, but it escalates sharply by Class 6, reaching 17.1% nationally. Rural areas experience much higher attrition (20.9%) compared to urban areas (11.7%). For boys, Class 6 dropout is 15.4%, a slight improvement from 16.0% in 2018–19, with rural boys at 17.5%. Girls face steeper challenges, with Class 6 dropout at 19% overall and a pronounced rural–urban disparity (25.2% rural vs 10.9% urban). While dropout rates for girls have decreased marginally from 21.8% in 2018–19 to 19.01% in 2024–25, rural attrition remains high. These patterns indicate that retention becomes critical in upper primary grades, particularly for rural girls, underscoring he urgent need for targeted interventions to ensure continued schooling beyond early grades **(Table 18).**

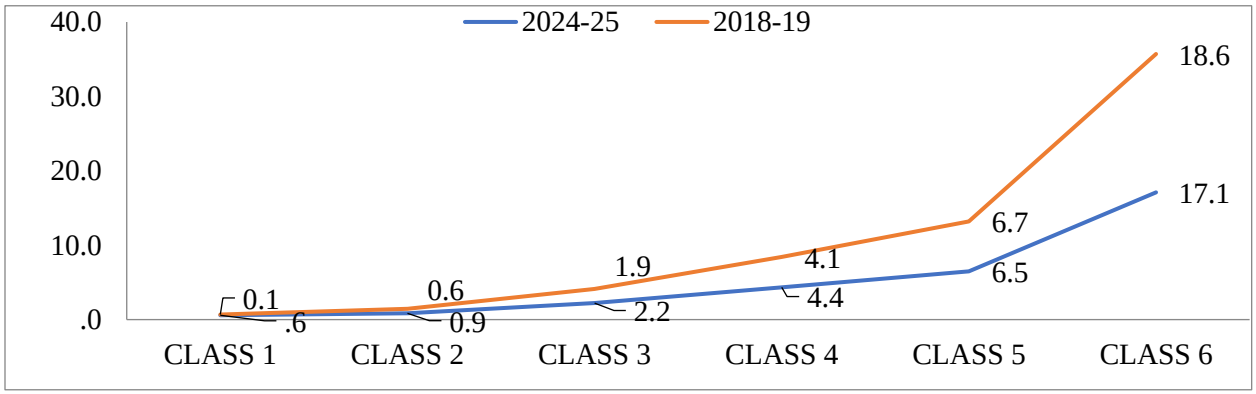


Figure 2.18 :Drop-Out Rates for The Cohort Aged 15-19 Years - By Both sexes And Class

2.8 Reasons for leaving School Before completing Primary Level for age (10-18) years

The reasons for leaving school before completing primary education vary by gender, province, and location. Nationally, boys most commonly leave school because they are unwilling (22%), had to help with work (21%), or find education too expensive (17%),. In contrast, girls often leave due to financial constraints (16%), unwillingness (15%), parental or elder restrictions (11%), or to help at home (8%) **(Table 19).**

Provincial patterns highlight further disparities. In Punjab, boys most often cited unwillingness (24%) and had to help with work (19%), while girls cited unwillingness (21%) and high costs (17%). In Sindh, boys frequently left due to work responsibility (19%), education being perceived as not useful (17%) and financial barriers (14%), while girls left due to high costs (18%) and unwillingness (17%). Khyber Pakhtunkhwa shows boys leaving mainly because of work obligations (31%) or unwillingness (30%), whereas girls cite at home work responsibility (14%) education not useful (11%) and In Balochistan, boys predominantly leave to help with work (31%) or because education is seen as not useful (13%), while girls leave due to reason lack of usefulness of education (22%) and parental restrictions (19%).

Overall, these data reveal that socioeconomic factors, gender norms, and perceptions of education significantly influence early school leaving. Boys are more affected by work responsibilities and personal unwillingness, while girls face stronger familial restrictions and domestic responsibilities. Rural areas and provinces like Balochistan and Sindh show particularly high dropout pressures, emphasizing the need for targeted interventions to keep children, especially girls, in school.

List of Tables

Table 1	a) Ever Attended (age >=10 years)		b) Completed Primary Level (age >=10 years)		c) Out of School children (age 5-16 years)	
Province\Region\Gender	**2024-25**	**2018-19**	**2024-25**	**2018-19**	**2024-25**	**2018-19**
Pakistan	67	61	57	51	28	30
Male	77	73	65	61	25	25
Female	57	50	48	42	31	36
Urban	77	75	68	66	20	20
Male	83	81	73	71	21	19
Female	71	68	63	60	20	22
Rural	59	53	49	42	33	35
Male	72	67	60	54	28	28
Female	47	40	39	32	38	43
Punjab	72	67	62	57	21	21
Male	80	76	67	63	21	19
Female	65	59	56	50	21	23
Urban	81	79	71	70	14	14
Male	86	84	74	73	16	15
Female	76	74	68	67	13	12
Rural	66	60	55	48	25	25
Male	76	71	62	57	24	21
Female	57	50	48	41	26	29
Sindh	60	57	52	49	39	42
Male	70	69	62	60	35	34
Female	49	45	43	38	44	49
Urban	74	72	66	64	27	27
Male	80	79	72	71	27	23
Female	67	64	60	56	27	30
Rural	42	40	34	32	51	55

	a) Ever Attended (age >=10 years)		b) Completed Primary Level (age >=10 years)		c) Out of School children (age 5-16 years)	
Province\Region\Gender	**2024-25**	**2018-19**	**2024-25**	**2018-19**	**2024-25**	**2018-19**
Male	57	57	48	46	42	44
Female	26	23	20	17	60	68
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	63	56	52	44	28	31
Male	81	76	67	61	20	20
Female	47	38	38	28	37	43
Urban	74	68	63	56	22	22
Male	87	83	74	70	18	15
Female	61	53	53	43	26	29
Rural	61	54	50	41	29	33
Male	80	75	66	59	21	21
Female	45	35	35	25	39	46
Balochistan	51	39	42	31	45	59
Male	66	52	56	42	38	52
Female	34	24	27	18	52	67
Urban	63	54	54	43	35	49
Male	77	68	67	54	31	40
Female	48	39	40	31	39	58
Rural	45	33	37	26	49	63
Male	61	46	50	37	41	56
Female	28	18	21	13	57	71

Notes:- Population aged >=10 has **ever attended** school expressed as percentage of the total population age>=10.

Table 2:- Population 10 Year and older that has ever attended School By Region And Age Category						
Region\Age-Category	**2024-25**			**2018-19**		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Pakistan	77	57	67	73	50	61
10 - 14 years	89	81	85	87	74	81
15 - 19 years	86	77	82	82	68	75
20 - 24 years	83	69	76	79	62	70
25 - 29 years	79	62	70	76	56	65
30 - 34 years	78	58	67	74	50	61
35 - 39 years	75	52	62	71	44	57
40 - 44 years	74	45	59	69	36	52
45 - 49 years	71	40	56	63	31	48
50 - 54 years	65	29	45	58	24	38
55 - 59 years	60	24	41	55	22	39
60 + years	53	17	36	45	12	30
Urban	83	71	77	81	68	75
10 - 14 years	91	90	91	91	88	89
15 - 19 years	89	87	88	89	83	86
20 - 24 years	87	82	85	86	78	82
25 - 29 years	86	79	82	84	75	80
30 - 34 years	83	75	79	82	71	76
35 - 39 years	83	71	76	80	65	73
40 - 44 years	80	64	72	80	56	68
45 - 49 years	80	61	71	72	51	63
50 - 54 years	76	45	59	70	41	53
55 - 59 years	74	42	58	69	42	57
60 + years	68	32	51	63	27	46
Rural	72	47	59	67	40	53
10 - 14 years	88	76	82	85	67	76
15 - 19 years	84	70	77	78	59	69
20 - 24 years	79	61	70	74	52	62
25 - 29 years	74	51	62	69	44	55
30 - 34 years	74	45	58	68	37	51
35 - 39 years	69	38	52	65	30	46
40 - 44 years	69	33	49	61	23	40
45 - 49 years	65	26	46	56	18	37
50 - 54 years	57	19	35	50	12	28
55 - 59 years	50	12	31	45	12	28
60 + years	43	7	26	36	4	21

Notes:

1. Population in the relevant category that has ever attended school expressed as a percentage of the total population in the age-category.
2. Attended school: For all those individuals who have ever attended school (either currently attending, or attended in the past) were taken to have attended school.

Table 3:-Population that has Ever Attended School - By Province & Quintiles									
	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Pakistan	83	71	77	72	47	59	77	57	67
1st Quintile	63	47	55	57	31	44	59	34	46
2nd Quintile	74	60	67	68	41	54	70	46	58
3rd Quintile	78	65	72	75	49	62	76	55	66
4th Quintile	86	74	80	80	57	68	83	65	74
5th Quintile	94	84	89	87	67	77	91	77	84
Punjab	86	76	81	76	57	66	80	65	72
1st Quintile	68	57	63	62	41	51	63	45	54
2nd Quintile	79	67	73	71	50	60	74	56	64
3rd Quintile	79	70	75	76	57	66	77	62	70
4th Quintile	88	77	82	81	63	72	84	69	77
5th Quintile	94	86	90	88	72	80	91	80	86
Sindh	80	67	74	57	26	42	70	49	60
1st Quintile	55	38	46	47	17	32	49	22	35
2nd Quintile	67	51	59	55	24	40	60	36	49
3rd Quintile	75	60	68	64	33	49	70	49	60
4th Quintile	82	73	77	69	39	55	78	62	70
5th Quintile	93	83	88	79	49	64	91	78	85
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	87	61	74	80	45	61	81	47	63
1st Quintile	75	43	58	70	32	50	70	33	50
2nd Quintile	80	48	64	76	40	57	77	41	57
3rd Quintile	82	55	68	83	44	63	83	45	63
4th Quintile	91	63	77	85	54	69	87	56	70
5th Quintile	93	77	85	89	61	74	90	66	77
Balochistan	77	48	63	61	28	45	66	34	51
1st Quintile	55	30	43	42	19	30	45	21	33
2nd Quintile	72	45	58	61	27	45	64	31	48
3rd Quintile	78	44	62	66	30	49	70	35	54
4th Quintile	86	51	70	71	36	55	76	42	60
5th Quintile	93	67	81	83	46	66	89	58	74

Notes:

1. **Quintiles:** Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of households.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. 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 4:-Population that has Completed Primary Level Or Higher By Region And Age- Category						
Province\Age-Category	**2024-25**			**2018-19**		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Pakistan	65	48	57	65	48	57
10 - 14 years	45	44	45	45	44	45
15 - 19 years	81	72	76	81	71	76
20 - 24 years	78	66	72	78	66	72
25 - 29 years	74	60	67	74	59	66
30 - 34 years	73	55	64	73	55	64
35 - 39 years	70	49	58	69	48	58
40 - 44 years	69	43	55	69	43	55
45 - 49 years	66	38	52	66	37	52
50 - 54 years	61	27	41	60	26	41
55 - 59 years	55	23	38	54	23	38
60 + years	48	15	33	48	15	33
Urban	73	63	68	73	63	68
10 - 14 years	46	50	48	46	50	48
15 - 19 years	85	84	84	85	84	84
20 - 24 years	84	80	82	84	80	82
25 - 29 years	83	76	79	83	76	79
30 - 34 years	80	73	76	80	73	76
35 - 39 years	79	68	73	79	68	73
40 - 44 years	76	62	69	76	62	69
45 - 49 years	76	58	68	76	58	68
50 - 54 years	72	43	56	72	43	56
55 - 59 years	71	40	55	70	40	55
60 + years	65	30	48	64	30	48
Rural	60	39	49	60	38	49
10 - 14 years	45	41	43	45	40	43
15 - 19 years	78	64	71	78	64	71
20 - 24 years	74	57	65	75	57	65
25 - 29 years	68	48	57	68	48	57
30 - 34 years	68	42	54	68	42	54
35 - 39 years	62	34	47	62	34	47
40 - 44 years	63	30	45	63	30	45
45 - 49 years	58	24	41	58	23	41
50 - 54 years	52	16	31	51	16	31
55 - 59 years	44	11	27	44	11	27
60 + years	37	6	23	37	6	23

Notes:

1. Population in the relevant category that has completed primary level (i.e. Class 5) or higher, expressed as a percentage of the total population in the age-category.
2. Completed primary level: all those individuals who report 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 5	a) Literacy (age>=10)		b) Youth Literacy (age 15-24)		c) Adult Literacy (age >=15)	
Province\Region\Gender	**2024-25**	**2018-19**	**2024-25**	**2018-19**	**2024-25**	**2018-19**
Pakistan	63	60	77	72	60	56
Male	73	71	82	79	71	69
Female	54	49	71	64	50	45
Urban	74	74	85	83	73	72
Male	81	80	87	86	79	79
Female	68	67	83	80	66	64
Rural	55	51	71	64	51	47
Male	67	65	79	75	64	62
Female	44	38	63	54	39	33
Punjab	68	64	84	79	65	61
Male	75	73	86	82	72	70
Female	62	57	82	75	58	53
Urban	78	77	90	88	76	75
Male	82	82	90	88	81	80
Female	73	73	90	88	70	70
Rural	61	57	79	73	57	52
Male	69	67	82	78	66	63
Female	54	47	76	68	49	42
Sindh	58	57	66	64	56	55
Male	68	68	73	73	67	68
Female	47	44	58	55	45	42
Urban	72	72	79	80	71	71
Male	79	79	81	84	78	79
Female	65	64	76	75	63	62
Rural	39	39	49	46	36	36
Male	54	55	63	61	52	53
Female	24	21	34	30	20	18
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	58	55	75	69	54	49
Male	76	75	89	88	73	71
Female	43	36	63	50	38	30
Urban	69	66	84	79	66	62
Male	81	82	90	91	80	79
Female	58	51	77	67	54	45
Rural	57	52	74	67	51	47
Male	75	74	89	87	71	69
Female	41	33	60	47	35	27
Balochistan	49	40	60	47	45	37
Male	65	54	74	60	63	52
Female	31	24	44	32	26	21
Urban	61	56	71	61	58	54
Male	77	70	83	73	76	68
Female	43	41	57	49	40	38
Rural	43	34	55	42	39	30
Male	60	48	70	55	57	45
Female	25	17	37	25	20	14

Notes:Literacy: 1.Population 10 year and older that is literate expressed as a percentage of population 10 year and older. 2. **Youth Literacy:** Population 15-24 year that is literate expressed as a percentage of population 15-24 year. 3. **Adult literacy**: Population 15 year and older that is literate expressed as a percentage of population 15 year and older.

Table 6:-Literacy - Population 10 Years And Older - By Region And Age-Category						
	2024-25			2018-19		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pakistan	73	54	63	71	49	60
10 - 14 years	83	75	79	81	69	75
15 - 19 years	84	74	79	80	66	73
20 - 24 years	81	67	74	78	61	69
25 - 29 years	77	61	68	75	54	64
30 - 34 years	73	55	63	72	48	59
35 - 39 years	69	48	58	70	43	56
40 - 44 years	69	42	55	68	35	51
45 - 49 years	66	38	52	62	30	47
50 - 54 years	61	27	42	57	23	38
55 - 59 years	55	23	38	54	22	38
60 + years	49	16	33	44	12	29
Urban	81	68	74	80	67	74
10 - 14 years	86	84	85	87	84	85
15 - 19 years	88	85	86	87	83	85
20 - 24 years	86	81	83	85	78	82
25 - 29 years	85	77	81	84	74	79
30 - 34 years	80	72	76	81	70	75
35 - 39 years	79	68	73	80	66	73
40 - 44 years	77	62	69	80	56	68
45 - 49 years	77	58	68	73	50	62
50 - 54 years	73	43	57	70	41	54
55 - 59 years	71	41	55	70	42	57
60 + years	66	30	49	63	27	46
Rural	67	44	55	65	38	51
10 - 14 years	80	69	75	78	62	70
15 - 19 years	81	67	74	76	57	67
20 - 24 years	77	58	67	73	51	61
25 - 29 years	71	50	59	69	43	54
30 - 34 years	67	41	53	66	35	49
35 - 39 years	62	34	47	64	28	45
40 - 44 years	63	30	45	60	22	39
45 - 49 years	57	24	41	54	17	36
50 - 54 years	52	17	31	48	11	27
55 - 59 years	44	11	27	44	11	27
60 + years	38	7	23	34	4	20

Notes:

1. Individuals that are literate in each age group expressed as a percentage of the total number in each age group.
2. Literacy: Literacy is taken as the ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding in any language.

Table 7:-Literacy - Population 10 Years And Older - By Province & Quintiles									
Province\Region\ Gender	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Pakistan	81	68	74	67	44	55	73	54	63
1st Quintile	56	42	49	49	28	38	51	31	40
2nd Quintile	69	55	62	63	37	50	65	43	53
3rd Quintile	74	62	68	71	46	58	72	52	62
4th Quintile	84	71	78	76	54	65	80	62	71
5th Quintile	93	83	88	84	65	74	90	76	83
Punjab	82	73	78	69	54	61	75	62	68
1st Quintile	60	53	56	52	38	45	54	41	47
2nd Quintile	72	63	68	63	46	55	66	52	59
3rd Quintile	74	68	71	70	54	62	72	59	65
4th Quintile	85	75	80	76	61	68	80	67	74
5th Quintile	93	85	89	85	70	77	90	78	84
Sindh	79	65	72	54	24	39	68	47	58
1st Quintile	51	32	41	42	15	28	44	19	32
2nd Quintile	64	44	55	53	21	37	58	32	45
3rd Quintile	73	57	65	63	29	46	69	45	57
4th Quintile	81	70	76	68	36	53	77	60	69
5th Quintile	93	83	88	77	46	62	91	78	84
KhyberPakhtunkhwa	81	58	69	75	41	57	76	43	58
1st Quintile	62	37	49	58	27	42	59	28	42
2nd Quintile	70	43	56	70	35	51	70	36	52
3rd Quintile	76	51	64	80	40	59	79	42	60
4th Quintile	88	60	74	83	50	65	84	52	67
5th Quintile	92	75	83	87	59	72	88	64	75
Balochistan	77	43	61	60	25	43	65	31	49
1st Quintile	53	22	38	40	15	28	44	17	30
2nd Quintile	72	40	56	60	25	43	63	28	46
3rd Quintile	77	42	61	65	28	48	70	33	52
4th Quintile	87	45	67	71	33	53	77	38	59
5th Quintile	93	65	80	83	45	66	88	56	73

Notes:

1. Population aged 10 years and older that is literate expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older in the quintile indicated.
2. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of households.
3. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
4. Literacy: For all surveys, literacy is taken as the ability to read and write with understanding in any language.

Table 8	a)GER Primary (age 6-10)		b)GER Primary (age 5-9)		c)GER Primary (age 4-9)Including Katchi	
Province\Region\Gender	**2024-25**	**2018-19**	**2024-**	**2018-19**	**2024-25**	**2018-19**
Pakistan	90	87	87	87	95	96
Male	94	92	92	93	99	103
Female	86	81	83	80	90	89
Urban	101	97	99	97	107	109
Male	103	100	102	101	110	113
Female	99	94	97	92	104	104
Rural	85	82	81	82	88	90
Male	90	89	86	89	93	98
Female	79	75	76	74	83	82
Punjab	100	95	98	95	110	111
Male	101	97	100	98	112	115
Female	99	93	96	92	108	108
Urban	109	102	108	102	119	120
Male	110	103	110	104	122	123
Female	107	100	106	100	116	118
Rural	95	92	93	91	105	107
Male	96	94	95	94	107	111
Female	94	89	91	88	103	103
Sindh	80	78	77	78	79	79
Male	87	87	83	88	84	88
Female	74	68	72	67	74	68
Urban	95	93	92	92	96	98
Male	98	97	95	99	98	105
Female	93	89	90	85	95	91
Rural	67	66	64	66	64	63
Male	78	79	73	79	72	76
Female	57	51	55	51	56	48
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	90	86	84	86	89	92
Male	97	97	91	97	97	104
Female	82	75	77	74	81	79
Urban	103	99	98	99	101	103
Male	109	104	103	103	107	110
Female	96	94	92	94	96	96
Rural	88	84	82	84	87	90
Male	96	96	89	96	96	103
Female	80	72	75	71	79	77
Balochistan	60	57	59	56	60	52
Male	68	67	67	66	67	61
Female	51	46	49	45	52	42
Urban	70	76	70	75	74	70
Male	73	93	76	89	81	82
Female	67	59	64	61	66	57
Rural	56	51	54	50	54	47
Male	66	59	64	58	62	54
Female	44	40	43	40	45	37

Notes: Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending primary level, divided by number of children age (6-10) or age (5-9) or (4-9) for primary, multiplied by 100. Enrolment in Katchi is excluded, but for age group (4-9) Katchi is included.

Table 9	a)NER Primary (age 6-10)		b)NER Primary (age 5-9)		c)NER Primary (age 4-9) including Katchi	
Province\Region\Gender	**2024-25**	**2018-19**	**2024-25**	**2018-19**	**2024-25**	**2018-19**
Pakistan	68	66	54	53	66	66
Male	69	68	55	54	67	69
Female	67	63	54	51	65	63
Urban	77	75	62	61	74	76
Male	76	76	60	61	74	78
Female	78	74	63	60	74	75
Rural	63	61	51	49	61	61
Male	66	65	52	51	63	65
Female	61	57	49	47	59	58
Punjab	77	73	62	60	78	79
Male	76	73	61	59	78	80
Female	78	73	63	60	78	78
Urban	83	80	68	65	83	87
Male	81	80	66	64	83	86
Female	85	81	70	66	83	87
Rural	73	70	58	57	75	76
Male	72	70	58	57	74	77
Female	73	69	59	57	75	74
Sindh	60	58	50	48	55	53
Male	63	64	52	51	57	57
Female	57	52	48	44	53	48
Urban	70	71	57	57	66	67
Male	70	73	56	59	64	70
Female	71	68	59	56	67	65
Rural	51	48	43	39	46	40
Male	57	56	48	45	50	47
Female	44	38	38	33	41	33
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	66	64	50	48	60	59
Male	70	70	53	52	64	65
Female	62	57	48	44	56	54
Urban	76	75	58	58	67	69
Male	79	77	59	59	68	73
Female	73	72	57	57	66	65
Rural	64	62	49	46	59	58
Male	69	69	52	50	63	64
Female	60	55	47	42	55	52
Balochistan	43	40	32	33	37	33
Male	49	45	36	37	40	36
Female	37	35	28	29	33	29
Urban	54	54	41	45	49	44
Male	56	61	42	50	52	49
Female	52	46	40	40	45	39
Rural	39	36	29	29	32	29
Male	46	40	34	32	36	32
Female	30	30	23	25	28	25

Notes: The **net enrolment ratio** is the number of children of the age of a particular level of education that are enrolled in that level of education, expressed as a **percentage** of the total population in that age group. Same definition is used for NER for age group (5-9) and (4-9).

Table 10 Percentage Of Children Attending Primary (Including Katchi Class) And Secondary Level - By Age

	Boys			Girls		
AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	PERCENT IN PRIMARY	PERCENT IN SECONDARY	PERCENT NOT IN SCHOOL	PERCENT IN PRIMARY	PERCENT IN SECONDARY	PERCENT NOT IN SCHOOL
4 YEARS	29	0	71	30	0	70
5 YEARS	54	0	46	55	0	45
6 YEARS	73	0	27	69	0	31
7 YEARS	81	0	19	78		22
8 YEARS	83	0	17	78	0	22
9 YEARS	86	0	14	82	0	18
10 YEARS	84	0	15	76	0	23
11 YEARS	56	27	17	49	30	21
12 YEARS	33	46	21	28	42	30
13 YEARS	19	60	21	15	55	30

NOTES:

1. Rows show the percentage of children in each age-sex group who are enrolled in the level indicated.
2. Children enrolled in primary level: Enrolled in class 0 - 5.
3. Children enrolled in secondary level: Enrolled in class 6 - 10.
4. Total may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 11	a) GER for Government Primary School (age 5-9) Excluding Katchi		b) NER for Government Primary School (age 5-9) Excluding Katchi	
Province\Region\Gender	**2024-25**	**2018-19**	**2024-25**	**2018-19**
Pakistan	50	51	30	29
Male	52	54	30	30
Female	49	47	31	28
Urban	39	37	22	20
Male	38	37	20	19
Female	40	36	25	21
Rural	56	57	35	33
Male	58	62	35	34
Female	54	52	34	32
Punjab	51	52	31	30
Male	50	53	28	29
Female	52	51	33	31
Urban	40	36	23	20
Male	37	36	20	18
Female	43	36	26	22
Rural	58	60	35	36
Male	58	62	33	35
Female	58	58	37	36
Sindh	46	45	29	26
Male	52	54	31	29
Female	41	36	27	22
Urban	37	34	21	18
Male	40	36	19	19
Female	35	31	22	18
Rural	54	55	37	32
Male	62	67	41	38
Female	46	41	32	27
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	57	56	34	30
Male	57	61	33	31
Female	56	51	35	30
Urban	44	45	26	25
Male	42	41	23	22
Female	46	49	28	28
Rural	58	58	35	31
Male	59	65	34	33
Female	57	51	37	30
Balochistan	42	44	23	25
Male	46	49	25	27
Female	37	36	20	22
Urban	36	47	20	28
Male	35	54	18	30
Female	37	40	21	25
Rural	44	42	24	24
Male	50	48	28	27
Female	37	35	19	21

Notes: 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. 2. The **net enrolment ratio** is the number of children of the age (5-9) enrolled in Government Primary school expressed as a **percentage** of the total population age (5-9).

Table 12	Children Currently Attending School – By Level and Type of School					
Province\Type of school	**2024-25**			**2018-19**		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan:						
Government	40	67	57	42	69	59
Private	53	26	37	54	27	37
Deeni Madrissa	3	2	2	1	1	1
NGO/Trust	3	4	4	2	3	3
Others	0	0	0	1	0	1
	40	67	57			
Primary:						
Government	35	67	55	37	69	58
Private	59	27	39	60	28	39
Deeni Madrissa	2	2	2	1	1	1
NGO/Trust	4	5	4	3	3	3
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle:						
Government	47	69	60	52	71	63
Private	44	22	31	46	26	34
Deeni Madrissa	5	5	5	1	1	1
NGO/Trust	4	4	4	2	3	2
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matric:						
Government	54	69	62	51	69	60
Private	42	27	34	44	27	35
Deeni Madrissa	1	2	2	1	0	0
NGO/Trust	2	2	2	2	2	2
Others	0	0	0	3	2	.2

Notes:-

1. Children enrolled in the specified type of school expressed as percentage of all children enrolled at that level.

2. Primary level includes class 0 - 5, middle level includes class 6 - 8, and matric level includes class 9 - 10.

Table 13 Enrolments In Katchi Class - By Region And Province				
Province\Region\Gender	a)Enrolment in Katchi class as a percentage of total Enrolment in		b)Enrolment in Katchi class as percentage of total Primary	
	2024-25	2018-19	2024-25	2018-19
Pakistan	50	55	22	24
Male	50	54	22	23
Female	50	56	23	25
Urban	50	55	22	24
Male	50	53	22	24
Female	50	57	22	25
Rural	50	55	22	24
Male	50	55	22	23
Female	50	55	23	25
Punjab	55	62	25	28
Male	55	62	25	28
Female	55	63	25	28
Urban	53	62	24	28
Male	54	60	25	28
Female	53	64	24	28
Rural	56	63	26	28
Male	57	63	26	29
Female	56	62	26	28
Sindh	40	37	18	17
Male	38	36	17	16
Female	41	39	19	18
Urban	46	45	19	19
Male	45	43	19	18
Female	47	47	20	21
Rural	32	28	15	13
Male	32	29	14	13
Female	33	28	17	14
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	48	54	20	21
Male	49	56	20	21
Female	47	52	20	22
Urban	44	52	18	20
Male	44	56	17	22
Female	44	47	19	18
Rural	48	55	20	21
Male	49	56	20	21
Female	48	53	20	23
Balochistan	43	26	17	9
Male	41	25	15	9
Female	45	28	20	11
Urban	45	21	20	8
Male	48	19	21	7
Female	42	23	18	9
Rural	41	29	15	10
Male	36	28	12	9
Female	48	30	20	12

NOTES:

1. Children enrolled in Katchi class, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in Katchi and class one. 2. Children enrolled in Katchi class, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in primary level including Katchi class.

Table 14	a)GER Middle (age 11-13)		b)GER Middle (age 10-12)	
Province\Region\Gender	**2024-25**	**2018-19**	**2024-25**	**2018-19**
Pakistan	61	63	60	56
Male	65	69	63	60
Female	58	56	56	51
Urban	68	73	66	68
Male	66	74	64	67
Female	70	72	69	68
Rural	58	57	56	50
Male	64	66	62	57
Female	51	47	48	43
Punjab	64	68	64	62
Male	63	70	62	61
Female	65	67	65	63
Urban	71	76	70	70
Male	65	74	64	67
Female	76	78	77	73
Rural	60	64	59	58
Male	62	67	61	58
Female	58	61	58	58
Sindh	51	53	48	45
Male	56	62	54	51
Female	46	42	41	38
Urban	63	70	60	67
Male	63	76	61	67
Female	62	65	58	66
Rural	39	34	35	27
Male	48	48	46	37
Female	28	18	24	15
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	69	65	69	59
Male	79	82	79	73
Female	58	46	57	42
Urban	72	77	74	70
Male	77	87	78	79
Female	66	66	69	61
Rural	69	63	68	57
Male	79	81	79	73
Female	56	43	54	39
Balochistan	49	43	43	38
Male	62	51	54	46
Female	36	33	31	29
Urban	64	55	56	50
Male	70	57	61	56
Female	56	52	49	43
Rural	43	39	38	34
Male	58	49	51	42
Female	28	26	25	23

Notes: Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending Middle class (6-8), divided by number of children age (11-13) or age (10-12) for Middle, multiplied by 100.

Table 15	a)NER Middle (age 11-13)		b)NER Middle (age 10-12)	
Province\Region\Gender	**2024-25**	**2018-19**	**2024-25**	**2018-19**
Pakistan	40	38	23	22
Male	42	40	24	22
Female	38	36	22	21
Urban	45	47	26	28
Male	43	46	25	26
Female	47	47	28	30
Rural	37	34	22	19
Male	41	37	24	21
Female	33	30	19	17
Punjab	44	45	27	27
Male	43	44	26	27
Female	46	45	28	28
Urban	49	53	29	33
Male	44	50	26	30
Female	54	55	32	36
Rural	41	40	26	24
Male	42	41	27	25
Female	40	40	25	24
Sindh	32	30	18	16
Male	35	33	19	17
Female	29	26	16	14
Urban	39	41	22	23
Male	39	42	22	22
Female	39	40	23	23
Rural	25	18	13	9
Male	31	25	17	13
Female	17	11	9	6
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	43	36	24	18
Male	49	42	28	21
Female	36	28	20	15
Urban	44	43	25	23
Male	48	47	26	24
Female	41	37	24	22
Rural	43	34	24	17
Male	49	42	28	21
Female	35	26	19	13
Balochistan	25	20	13	11
Male	33	25	18	13
Female	16	15	9	9
Urban	36	26	20	17
Male	44	31	25	18
Female	26	19	13	17
Rural	20	18	11	9
Male	28	22	14	11
Female	12	13	7	7

Notes:-

1. The **net enrolment ratio** is the number of children of the age (11-13) or (10-12) enrolled in Middle level (6-8) expressed as a **percentage** of the population age (11-13) or age (10-12) in that age group.

Table 16	a)GER Matric	(age 14-15)	b)GER Matric	(age 13-14)
Province\Region\Gender	**2024-25**	**2018-19**	**2024-25**	**2018-19**
Pakistan	60	57	60	58
Male	64	66	64	67
Female	57	48	57	48
Urban	74	77	74	76
Male	72	79	73	79
Female	77	74	76	73
Rural	52	47	52	48
Male	59	59	58	61
Female	45	34	46	34
Punjab	68	67	66	67
Male	67	74	65	73
Female	69	61	68	60
Urban	82	89	80	86
Male	78	86	78	85
Female	86	92	81	88
Rural	59	56	58	56
Male	59	67	57	67
Female	59	46	59	46
Sindh	51	46	52	49
Male	53	54	55	58
Female	48	37	49	39
Urban	67	65	70	67
Male	62	71	64	72
Female	73	60	77	62
Rural	31	26	31	29
Male	43	38	44	43
Female	19	12	19	14
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	57	51	59	52
Male	73	68	73	71
Female	41	31	44	31
Urban	64	63	64	62
Male	71	76	75	75
Female	57	50	54	49
Rural	56	49	58	50
Male	73	67	73	70
Female	39	27	42	27
Balochistan	40	31	40	32
Male	52	40	54	44
Female	26	19	26	19
Urban	51	49	51	52
Male	64	61	62	66
Female	40	36	41	38
Rural	35	23	36	25
Male	49	33	51	36
Female	19	12	19	12

Notes:- Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending matric class (9-10), divided by number of children age (14-15) or age (13-14) for Matric, multiplied by 100.

Table 17	a)NER Matric (age 14-15)		b)NER Matric	(age 13-14)
Province\Region\Gender	**2024-25**	**2018-19**	**2024-25**	**2018-19**
Pakistan	30	27	16	14
Male	30	29	14	14
Female	29	26	17	14
Urban	36	37	19	21
Male	33	34	16	18
Female	38	40	22	23
Rural	26	22	14	11
Male	28	26	14	13
Female	24	18	14	9
Punjab	34	33	19	19
Male	31	33	17	18
Female	37	33	22	19
Urban	39	44	21	26
Male	35	39	18	22
Female	43	49	24	31
Rural	31	28	18	15
Male	28	30	16	16
Female	34	25	20	14
Sindh	24	21	13	10
Male	25	23	12	11
Female	23	20	15	10
Urban	33	31	19	15
Male	30	29	14	13
Female	36	32	24	16
Rural	14	12	8	6
Male	20	17	10	9
Female	8	7	6	3
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	29	23	11	8
Male	36	30	13	11
Female	21	16	9	6
Urban	34	31	12	12
Male	40	34	10	12
Female	28	28	13	12
Rural	28	22	11	8
Male	36	29	14	11
Female	20	14	8	4
Balochistan	15	12	5	6
Male	19	15	7	7
Female	11	9	3	4
Urban	18	18	5	11
Male	23	20	5	12
Female	13	17	6	11
Rural	14	10	5	3
Male	17	13	8	5
Female	10	6	1	1

Table 18 Drop –Out Rates for the Cohort Aged 15-19 Years-By Gender and Class

Gender/Region	2024-25			2018-19		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
BOTH SEXES:						
CLASS 1	0.4	0.7	0.6	.1	.1	.1
CLASS 2	0.6	1.0	0.9	.5	0.7	0.6
CLASS 3	1.5	2.8	2.2	1.3	2.3	1.9
CLASS 4	3.0	5.4	4.4	2.8	5.0	4.1
CLASS 5	4.3	8.1	6.5	4.8	8.1	6.7
CLASS 6	11.7	20.9	17.1	13.1	22.6	18.6
BOYS:						
CLASS 1	.3	.6	.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
CLASS 2	.5	0.9	0.8	.5	.8	.6
CLASS 3	1.5	2.5	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.8
CLASS 4	3.3	4.8	4.2	3.0	4.3	3.8
CLASS 5	4.8	7.1	6.2	5.2	7.3	6.5
CLASS 6	12.4	17.5	15.4	13.7	17.6	16.0
GIRLS:						
CLASS 1	0.5	0.9	0.7	.2	.2	.2
CLASS 2	0.7	1.2	1.0	.5	0.7	0.6
CLASS 3	1.5	3.1	2.4	1.1	2.7	2.0
CLASS 4	2.7	6.1	4.6	2.6	6.0	4.5
CLASS 5	3.7	9.4	6.9	4.4	9.2	7.1
CLASS 6	10.9	25.2	19.0	12.4	29.2	21.8

NOTES: The cohort is children 15 – 19 years old who have ever attended primary school. Taking this cohort to be 100 percent, the table shows the percentage of this cohort who dropped out of school before completing each class indicated. Those children in this cohort who are still attending school but have not completed primary school as yet have been excluded from this table. The measure is cumulative, that is, for each class it shows the proportion that dropped out in that class or in a class below.

Table 19 Reasons For Leaving School Before Completing Primary 10-18 Years – By Province						
Province\Region	**BOYS**			**GIRLS**		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan:						
Parents/elders did not allow	0	0	0	7	12	11
Too expensive	19	17	17	25	12	16
Too far away	7	5	5	9	10	10
Education not useful	11	2	5	16	7	9
Had to help with work	5	30	21	1	6	5
Had to help at home	1	2	2	3	9	8
Education completed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child not willing	23	22	22	24	12	15
Poor teaching behaviour	17	9	12	6	11	10
Others	18	12	14	8	20	17
Punjab:						
Parents/elders did not allow	0	0	0	7	12	11
Too expensive	21	18	19	27	14	17
Too far away	7	5	5	8	11	10
Education not useful	2	2	2	13	3	6
Had to help with work	5	26	19	0	5	4
Had to help at home	0	3	2	1	6	5
Education completed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child not willing	27	23	24	33	17	21
Poor teaching behaviour	25	9	15	5	10	9
Others	12	14	14	6	20	17
Sindh:						
Parents/elders did not allow	0	0	0	8	17	13
Too expensive	17	9	14	31	7	18
Too far away	5	8	6	10	9	10
Education not useful	24	6	17	20	7	13
Had to help with work	2	43	19	2	8	5
Had to help at home	1	2	1	2	12	7
Education completed	0	0	0	0	1	0
Child not willing	15	16	15	18	15	17
Poor teaching behaviour	6	10	8	0	13	7
Others	29	6	20	8	12	10
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa						

Province\Region	BOYS			GIRLS		
	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban
Parents/elders did not allow	0	0	0	4	9	8
Too expensive	10	18	17	4	12	11
Too far away	11	3	4	17	8	9
Education not useful	6	0	1	4	12	11
Had to help with work	15	34	31	0	4	4
Had to help at home	2	2	2	8	15	14
Education completed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child not willing	35	29	30	15	3	5
Poor teaching behaviour	13	7	8	36	11	14
Others	7	7	7	12	25	24
Balochistan						
Parents/elders did not allow	0	0	0	8	26	19
Too expensive	10	19	16	13	14	13
Too far away	10	2	5	3	10	7
Education not useful	29	2	13	35	12	22
Had to help with work	10	44	31	8	16	12
Had to help at home	0	0	0	7	0	3
Education completed	2	4	3	5	3	3
Child not willing	8	13	11	8	0	3
Poor teaching behaviour	8	0	3	5	7	6
Others	22	15	18	9	12	11

NOTES:

Children aged 10 - 18 years that cited the reason indicated for leaving school expressed as a percentage of all children aged 10 -18 years that left school before completing primary level. 2. Reasons for leaving school before completing primary level: "Other" includes , 'No female staff', 'No male staff', 'Child sick/handicapped', 'Child too young', 'Lack of documents', 'Education Completed', 'Marriage', 'Service(job)', and 'Others

CONFIDENCE INTERVAL EDUCATION

Ever Attended population 10 years and older

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95 % INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Pakistan	67	0.32	65.49	68.75
Punjab	72	0.39	70.64	73.18
Sindh	60	0.79	58.18	61.29
KhyberPakhtunkhwa	63	0.73	61.35	64.21
Balochistan	51	1.36	47.51	52.85
Urban Areas	77	0.52	75.45	77.69
Punjab	81	0.59	78.63	81.95
Sindh	74	1.19	70.96	75.62
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	74	0.88	70.76	75.21
Balochistan	63	1.95	59.02	66.66
Rural Areas	59	0.40	58.30	59.88
Punjab	66	0.53	64.36	67.42
Sindh	42	0.99	40.08	43.97
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	61	0.85	59.28	62.63
Balochistan	45	1.77	40.79	47.71

Literacy 10 years and older

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95 % INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Pakistan	63	0.34	61.93	63.27
Punjab	68	0.42	66.74	68.40
Sindh	57	0.84	55.74	59.03
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	58	0.79	56.57	59.67
Balochistan	49	1.36	45.66	51.01
Urban Areas	74	0.56	72.60	74.79
Punjab	78	0.64	75.47	78.99
Sindh	72	1.27	68.78	73.78
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	69	0.97	66.20	70.02
Balochistan	61	2.07	56.43	64.55
Rural Areas	55	0.43	54.24	55.91
Punjab	61	0.57	59.88	62.10
Sindh	39	1.02	37.23	41.24
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	57	0.92	54.44	58.05
Balochistan	43	1.76	39.19	46.10

Gross Enrolment Rate at Primary Level (Aged 6 to 10)

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95 % INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Pakistan	90	0.64	89.19	91.69
Punjab	100	0.86	98.61	101.97
Sindh	80	1.28	77.92	82.96
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	90	1.46	87.07	92.82
Balochistan	60	2.66	54.97	65.40
Urban Areas	101	1.01	99.40	103.35
Sindh	95	2.06	91.25	99.35
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	103	1.98	98.72	106.49
Balochistan	70	4.10	62.24	78.32
Rural Areas	85	0.81	83.08	86.25
Punjab	95	1.13	92.96	97.40
Sindh	67	1.66	64.21	70.73
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	88	1.64	84.88	91.32
Balochistan	56	3.30	49.51	62.47

NER Enrolment Rate at Primary Level (Aged 6 to 10)

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95 % INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Pakistan	68	0.46	67.10	68.89
Punjab	77	0.59	75.56	77.87
Sindh	60	0.97	57.91	61.70
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	66	1.03	63.85	67.88
Balochistan	43	1.97	39.28	47.02
Urban Areas	77	0.70	75.25	77.99
Punjab	83	0.75	81.72	84.67
Sindh	70	1.53	67.46	73.47
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	76	1.32	73.36	78.54
Balochistan	54	3.34	47.30	60.39
Rural Areas	63	0.58	62.28	64.57
Punjab	73	0.82	71.16	74.37
Sindh	51	1.23	48.08	52.92
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	64	1.16	62.12	66.67
Balochistan	39	2.42	33.97	43.44

Gross Enrolment Rate at Middle Level (Aged 11 to 13)

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95 % INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Pakistan	61	0.76	59.64	62.63
Punjab	64	1.07	61.74	65.93
Sindh	51	1.51	48.39	54.32
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	69	1.91	65.29	72.77
Balochistan	49	2.37	43.93	53.20
Urban Areas	68	1.31	64.79	69.91
Punjab	71	1.80	66.33	73.41
Sindh	63	2.45	57.55	67.17
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	72	2.77	65.86	76.72
Balochistan	64	3.76	56.57	71.30
Rural Areas	58	0.94	55.63	59.30
Punjab	60	1.32	57.32	62.50
Sindh	39	1.74	35.45	42.28
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	69	2.18	64.38	72.92
Balochistan	43	2.89	36.65	47.97

NER Enrolment Rate at Middle Level (Aged 11-13)

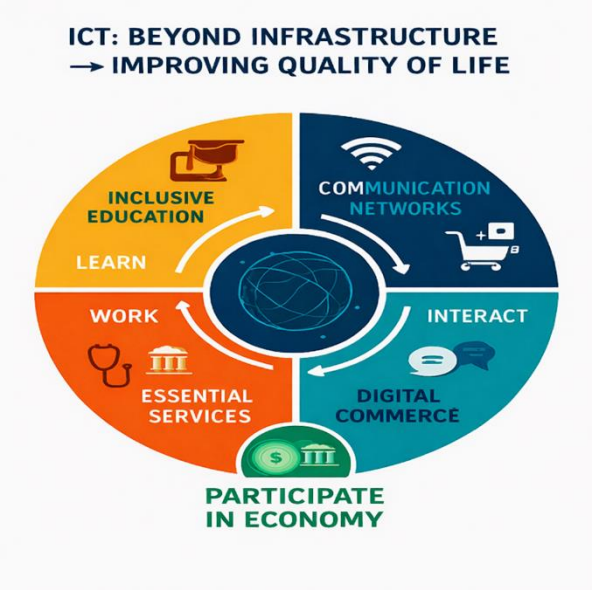
Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95 % INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Pakistan	40	0.55	39.06	41.21
Punjab	44	0.77	42.57	45.59
Sindh	32	1.10	30.01	34.31
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	43	1.35	40.39	45.70
Balochistan	25	1.57	22.24	28.41
Urban Areas	45	0.93	42.87	46.52
Punjab	49	1.26	46.16	51.09
Sindh	39	1.75	35.44	42.30
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	44	1.98	40.66	48.43
Balochistan	36	3.25	29.58	42.32
Rural Areas	37	0.67	36.13	38.77
Punjab	41	0.96	39.24	43.01
Sindh	25	1.26	22.07	27.03
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	43	1.54	39.77	45.82
Balochistan	20	1.77	17.53	24.47

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION & TECHNOLOGY

3 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is a cornerstone of modern development, serving as a catalyst for economic growth, institutional efficiency, and social transformation. By enabling seamless access to information, enhancing connectivity, and streamlining service delivery across sectors, ICT empowers governments, businesses, and citizens alike.



In the context of Pakistan, the accelerating adoption of digital technologies—particularly mobile phones, internet connectivity, and computing devices—has become integral to household welfare and national progress. ICT access is no longer a luxury but a necessity, shaping opportunities for employment, entrepreneurship, civic engagement, and social inclusion. As digital transformation deepens, ensuring equitable access to ICT becomes critical for bridging divides and fostering inclusive development.

Figure 3.1 ICT for Improving Quality of Life

The ICT module in HIES 2024–25 is designed to capture **household and individual access, usage, and barriers** to digital technologies. This evidence will support **URAAN Pakistan's digital inclusion agenda**, provide inputs for **indicators** for international comparability, as outlined in the *International Telecommunication Union's (ITU) Manual for Measuring ICT Access and Use by Households and Individuals, 2020 Edition* (**Figure 3.1)**.

Importance of ICT Indicators

- **Digital Inclusion:** ICT indicators provide evidence on both household and individual access to the internet, mobile devices, and digital services, which are essential for bridging the digital divide.

URAAN Pakistan Vision: The module aligns with the Government of Pakistan's *URAAN Pakistan* vision, which emphasizes universal digital access, affordable connectivity, and the empowerment of citizens through technology-enabled services (**Figure 3.2**).

The **5Es National Transformation Plan (URAAN Pakistan)** is Pakistan's roadmap for economic revival and sustainable growth (2024–2029). It focuses on five key pillars: **Exports**, **E-Pakistan (Digital Transformation)**, **Environment & Climate Resilience**, **Energy & Infrastructure**, and **Equity & Empowerment**. The plan aims to boost exports to USD 60 billion, promote a digital economy, strengthen renewable energy and infrastructure, and ensure inclusive, climate-resilient development. It serves as the foundation for the **13th Five-year Plan**, aligning national priorities with the **SDGs** and Vision 2025 goals.

Figure 3.2: URAAN Pakistan Vision aligned with SDGs

National Digital Transformation Agenda: The ICT module is an integral component of Pakistan's broader digital transformation strategy, which emphasizes e-governance, digital financial inclusion, and ICT-enabled public service delivery. In HIES 2024–25, the ICT module has been updated in line with international standards, specifically the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Core ICT

Indicators (2020) and the recommendations of the UN Statistical Commission on ICT measurement. This alignment ensures international comparability, enhances global reporting, and strengthens Pakistan's standing in digital development indices.

The linkage between the ICT module and relevant SDG indicators is presented in **Table 1.**

The findings presented in this chapter are based on data collected under the **HIES 2024-25 Survey**, providing updated insights on access to and use of ICT facilities by Households and Individuals across provinces, with urban and rural breakdowns.

Table (1): ICT and SDG Linkages- Relevant SDG Goals and Indicators

SDG Goal	Target	Indicator	ICT Relevance in HIES
SDG 4 – Quality Education	4.4: Increase youth and adult ICT skills for employment and entrepreneurship	**4.4.1**: Proportion of youth and adults with ICT skills, by type	Measures digital literacy and skill acquisition at household level
SDG 5 – Gender Equality	5.b: Promote women's empowerment through technology	**5.b.1**: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone, by sex	Enables gender-disaggregated analysis of mobile ownership and access
SDG 8 – Decent Work & Economic Growth	8.10: Expand access to financial services	**8.10.2**: Proportion of adults with a bank or mobile-money account	Tracks digital financial inclusion and economic participation
SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals	17.8: Enhance use of enabling technology	**17.8.1**: Proportion of individuals using the internet	Supports global benchmarking and digital cooperation

3.2 Household Ownership to Communication and Digital Devices

3.2.1 Household-Level Ownership to Digital and Media Devices

The **HIES 2024-25** collected information on household ownership of a range of ICT and media devices, including **landline/wireless phones, computers, laptops, tablets, radios, and televisions**. This data provides a snapshot of the penetration of both **traditional communication technologies** and **modern digital devices** across Pakistan's provinces.

The data reveal that **television remains the most widely owned media device across Pakistan**, with **30% of households nationally reporting ownership**. Ownership is highest in **Punjab (36%)** and **Sindh (31%)**, while **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (11%)** and **Balochistan (12%)** lag significantly behind. In contrast, **computers and laptops are still rare in households**, with **national** ownership at **3% for desktops** and **7% for laptops**. Punjab leads in both categories (**4% desktops, 8% laptops**), whereas KP shows the lowest penetration (**2% desktops, 6% laptops**). Tablets and iPads remain less common, with national ownership at **2%**. Ownership is highest in **Sindh (3%)**, followed by **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (2%)** and **Balochistan (2%)**, while Punjab reports **1% (Table 3.1).** This highlights the uneven distribution of modern portable devices across provinces.

Traditional devices such as radios and landline/wireless phones have nearly disappeared from households, with ownership levels at **2% and 1% nationwide**, respectively.

Table 3.1:Percentage of Households with ICT and Media Devices

Province/Region	Wireless-Phone	Comp-Desktop	Laptop/ Notebook	Tablet I-Pad	Radio	TV
Pakistan	1	3	7	2	2	30
Punjab	1	4	8	1	2	36
Sindh	1	2	7	3	2	31
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	<1	2	6	2	2	11
Balochistan	2	2	7	2	<1	12

A comparison with 2018–19 highlights a decline in household ownership of computing devices. **Computer ownership fell from 8% to 3% nationally**, with urban households dropping from **14% to 4%** and rural households from **4% to 2%**. **Laptop ownership remained unchanged at 7% nationally**, though urban households decreased from **14% to 12%**, while rural households rose slightly from **3% to 4%**. **Tablet ownership also remained stable at 2% nationally**, with urban households declining from **3% to 2%**, while rural households stayed at **1%** (Table 3.2).

This decrease reflects a broader shift in household technology preferences, as smartphones have become the dominant digital device. Rising smartphone penetration has substituted for traditional computing devices, offering multifunctional access to communication, education, and online services at lower cost and greater convenience.

Table 3.2:Percentage of Households with Type of Facility: Region-wise

	2024-25			2018-19	
Facility	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**
Computer Desktop	3	4	2	8	14	4
Laptop	7	12	4	7	14	3
Tablet	2	2	1	2	3	1

Figure 3.3 illustrates the percentage of households with at least one computing facility — desktop, laptop, or tablet — across Pakistan and its provinces. The data show a moderate decline between 2018–19 and 2024–25, with **national ownership dropping from 14% to 11%**. **Punjab and Sindh both decreased from 15% to 11%**, while **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa declined from 13% to 10%**. In contrast, **Balochistan showed a notable increase from 6% to 11%**. These trends reflect a contraction in household-level ownership of computing devices in most regions, while also highlighting Baluchistan's significant improvement in digital inclusion.

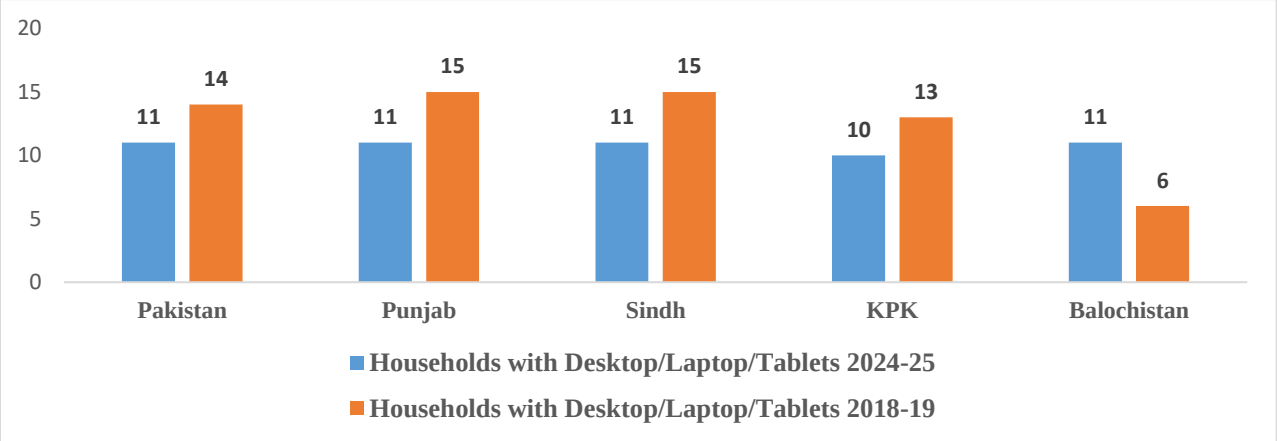


Figure 3.3: Percentage of Households with at least One Facility, Computer/Laptop/Tablet

3.2.2 Mobile Phone/Smartphone

In Pakistan, the percentage of households with a mobile phone or smartphone remains consistently high. In 2024–25, 96% of households reported having such devices, compared to 95% in 2018–19. **Punjab** mirrored the national trend, rising slightly from 95% to 96%, while **Sindh** increased from 93% to 95%. **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)** showed a steady increase from 97% to 98%. **Balochistan** experienced a notable improvement, with mobile or smartphone ownership jumping from 91% in 2018–19 to 98% in 2024–25. These figures confirm mobile technology as the most pervasive digital asset across all regions (**Figure 3.4**).

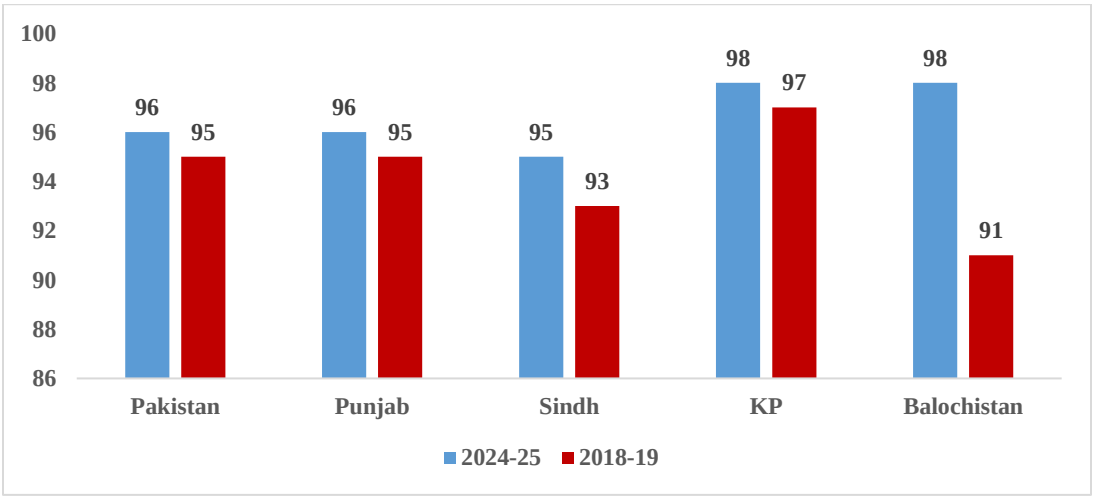


Figure 3.4: Percentage of Households with Mobile/Smartphone

These gains reflect successful outreach and affordability, even in historically underserved areas. However, the broader ICT landscape reveals persistent gaps. Ownership of desktops, laptops, and

tablets remain low, especially in rural households. While mobile access enables basic connectivity, the lack of computing devices limits opportunities for digital learning, remote work, and e-governance. This dual reality — universal mobile access but uneven ICT depth — underscores the need for targeted digital inclusion strategies under SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and SDG 4 (Quality Education).

3.2.3 Internet

In Pakistan, household internet access has significantly increased, rising from 34% in 2018–19 to 70% in 2024–25. **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)** recorded the highest access rate at 77% in 2024–25, up from 41% in 2018–19. **Punjab** followed a similar upward trend, increasing from 33% to 69%, while **Sindh** saw growth from 37% to 67%. **Balochistan** experienced notable progress, with household internet access rising sharply from 19% to 69%. Nationally, this survey was conducted in the post-COVID period, during which internet use expanded due to lockdowns, remote work, online education, e-commerce, and greater reliance on digital services (**Figure 3.5**).

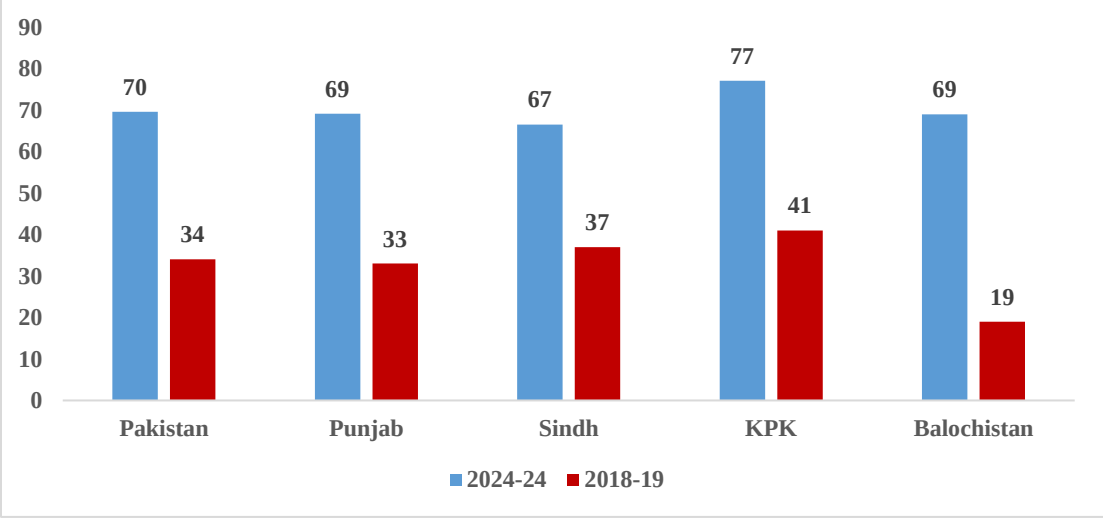


Figure 3.5: Percentage of Households with Internet

These gains underscore the growing importance of broadband as a foundational utility, enabling access to education, employment, financial services, and civic participation. However, the gap between mobile phone ownership and internet access remains notable, pointing to affordability, literacy, and infrastructure barriers that must be addressed.

The upward trajectory aligns with Pakistan's commitments under SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and SDG 4 (Quality Education), reinforcing the role of internet access as a catalyst for inclusive development and digital equity

3.2.4 Barriers to Household Internet Access

Despite substantial progress in internet availability across Pakistan, a significant proportion of households continue to face barriers to adoption. These barriers vary by region and reflect a combination of perceptual, economic, infrastructural, and behavioral constraints.

The most commonly cited reason for non-use is "No Need for Internet," reported by 65% of households nationally. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) registers the highest proportion at 73%, followed by Punjab (69%), Sindh (58%), and Balochistan (56%). These figures indicate a persistent perception gap regarding the relevance of digital connectivity for daily life, education, and economic participation.

Affordability and substitution remain key constraints. "Access Elsewhere" — referring to reliance on shared or external internet sources — is cited by 8% of households nationwide, rising to 18% in KPK and 14% in Balochistan. "High Equipment Cost" affects 25% of households overall, with elevated figures in Balochistan (48%) and KPK (40%). Similarly, "High Service Cost" is reported by 20% nationally, with the highest incidence in Balochistan (45%) and Sindh (24%).

Service-related limitations are more pronounced in Sindh and KPK. Sindh reports 22% of households citing "No Service Available," while KPK records 13%. Energy-related constraints persist in Balochistan and Sindh, with "No Electricity" reported by 18% and 17% of households respectively. In terms of infrastructure and social norms, KPK also reports 33% under "Other Reasons," such as privacy concerns, service quality issues, and cultural factors.

These regional profiles underscore the multifaceted nature of digital exclusion, shaped by varying degrees of economic pressure, infrastructure availability, and social perceptions. The data highlights the need for targeted, province-specific strategies to address barriers to internet access and promote inclusive digital participation (Figure 3.6).

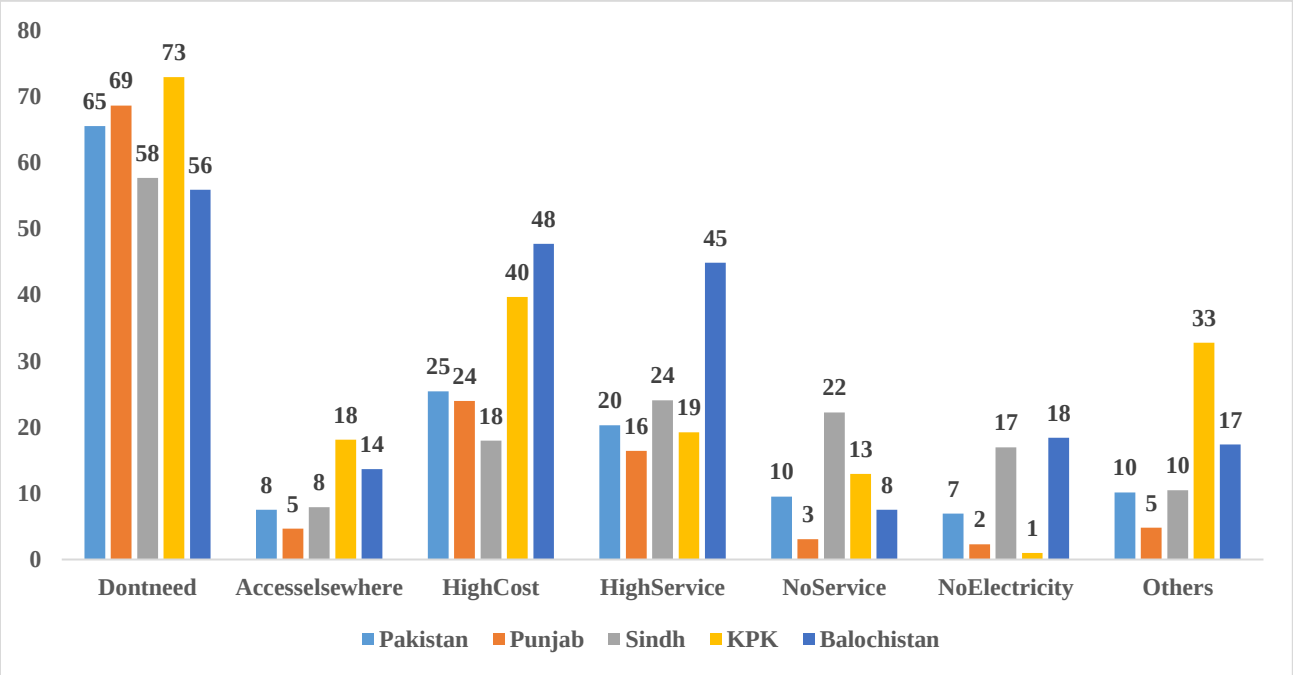


Figure 3.6: Percentage of Households with Barriers to Internet Access

* Others include Privacy or security, service quality issues, cultural reasons, and other reasons

* **No Need for Internet includes not useful, not interesting, lack of local content**

These findings highlight that universal internet access is not merely a matter of infrastructure, but requires targeted interventions addressing **affordability**, **awareness**, **service reliability**, and **cultural inclusion (Table 3)**. Addressing these barriers is essential for achieving SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), especially in underserved and marginalized regions.

3.3 Individual-Level Access and Use of ICT (Age >= 10 Years)

3.3.1 Population using Desktop/Laptop/Tablet:

In Pakistan, the **population's use of computing devices** has shifted notably between 2018–19 and 2024–25. Desktop computer usage declined from 5% to 2%, indicating reduced reliance on traditional stationary setups. In contrast, laptop usage increased from 3% to 4%, reflecting a modest rise in preference for portable computing solutions. Tablet usage **edged upward to the one-percent level**, suggesting gradual adoption of touch-based mobile devices (**Fig. 3.7**).

These trends highlight evolving household technology preferences, where desktops continue to lose ground while laptops and tablets show incremental growth. The overall pattern aligns with broader substitution effects, as smartphones increasingly fulfill computing needs in domestic environments due to their multifunctionality, affordability, and convenience.

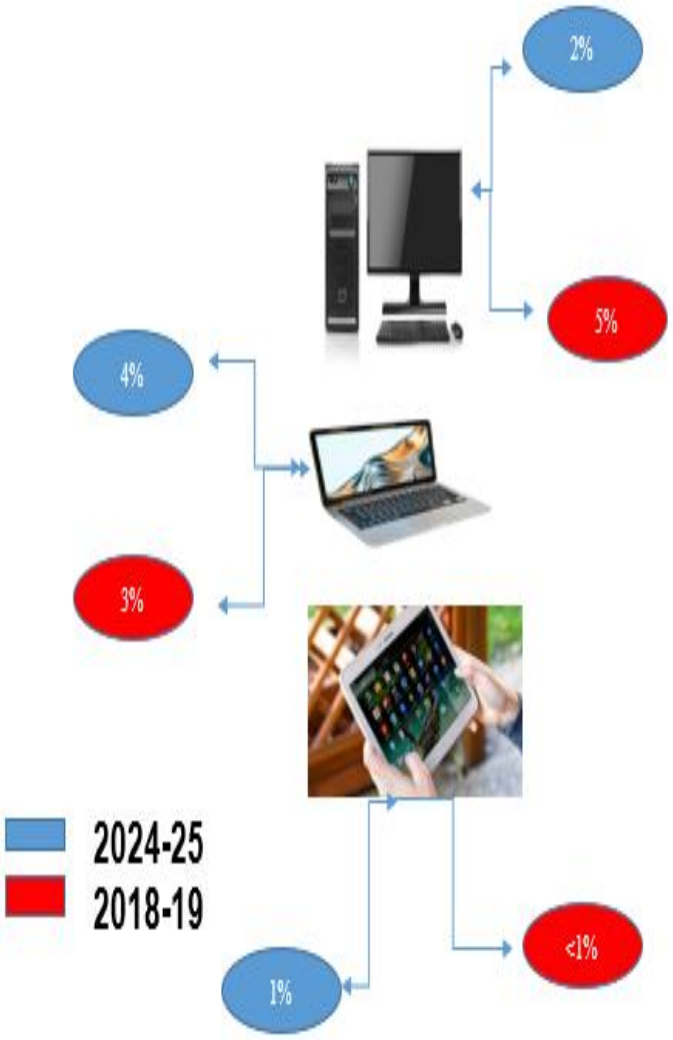


Figure 3.7: Percentage of Population using Desktop Computer, Laptop or Tablet in last three months

3.3.2 Population with Ownership of Mobile Phone/Smartphone:

In Pakistan, 50% of individuals owned a mobile phone or smartphone in the last three months during 2024-25, showing a significant increase from 45% in 2018-19. Male ownership rose from 65% to 69%, while female ownership increased from 26% to 31%. Urban areas reported higher ownership rates at 58%, up from 55%, while rural areas improved from 39% to 44% (**Fig. 3.8**).

Punjab recorded an overall ownership rate of 50% in 2024-25, up from 46% in 2018-19. Urban ownership rose slightly from 55% to 58%, and rural ownership from 41% to 45%. Sindh matched the national average with 50% overall ownership, improving from 46%, with rural female ownership increasing from 7% to 12%.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa showed a rise from 45% to 51%, with rural female ownership climbing from 26% to 34%. Balochistan experienced an increase from 38% to 42%, with rural female ownership rising from 11% to 13%.

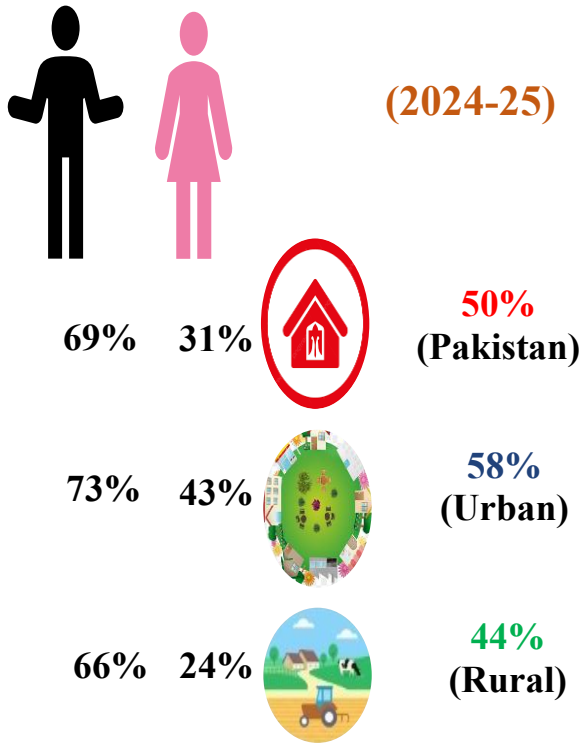


Figure 3.8: Percentage of Population owned Mobile/Smart phone in last three months

These figures reflect gradual progress in mobile phone ownership across all provinces, with improvements seen in both urban and rural areas, and among both genders—though disparities persist, particularly in rural female populations. (**Table 4**).

3.3.3 Population using Mobile Phone/ Smart Phone:

In Pakistan, **92 percent of individuals reported using a mobile phone or smartphone in 2024–25**, compared to **91 percent in 2018–19**, indicating **no significant change** over the period. **Male usage rose slightly from 93 percent to 94 percent**, while **female usage declined marginally from 90 percent to 89 percent**, maintaining a persistent gender gap.

Urban areas continued to lead with 94 percent usage, compared to **90 percent in rural areas**, underscoring the disparity between regions (**Table 5**).

Overall, mobile/smartphone usage remains the most pervasive digital activity at the individual level, with consistently high adoption across all regions. The data highlight a persistent gender gap, particularly in rural areas, where female usage continues to lag behind male usage despite overall growth in male adoption (**Fig 3.9**).

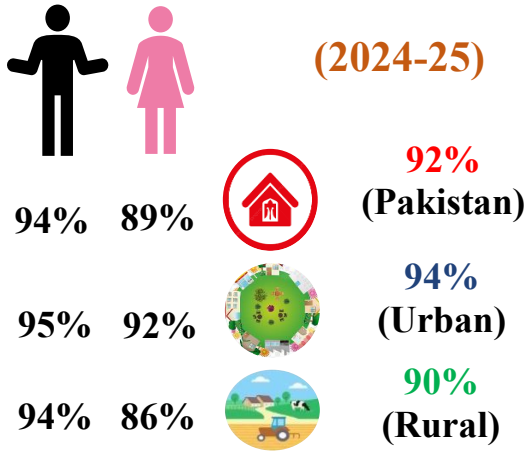


Figure 3.9: Percentage of Population used Mobile/Smart phone in last three months

3.3.4 Population with use of Internet:

In Pakistan, internet usage among individuals in the last three months has significantly increased, reaching 57% in 2024–25 compared to just 17% in 2018–19. Both male and female usage rose to 57%, up from 21% and 13% respectively. Urban areas reported higher usage at 69%, while rural areas followed with 49% (**Fig. 3.10**).

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) recorded a substantial rise in overall internet usage, increasing from 14% in 2018–19 to 56% in 2024–25. Urban male usage reached 74%, while rural female usage rose from 5% to 46%, reflecting significant progress across gender and regional lines.

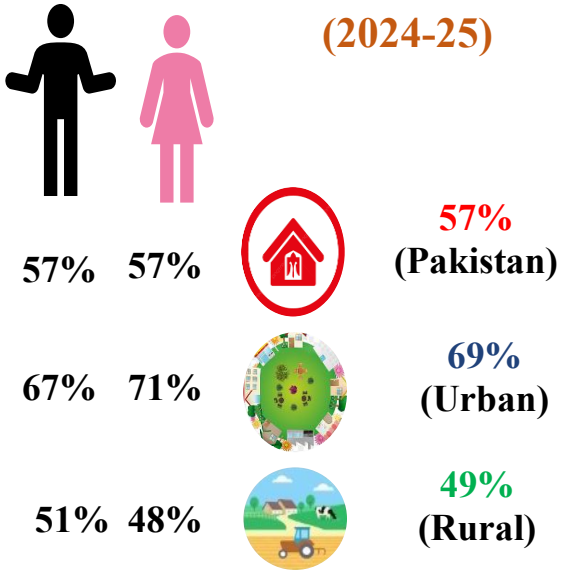


Figure 3.10: Percentage of Population used Internet in last three months

Punjab witnessed a notable increase in overall usage from 18% to 59%. Urban female usage climbed sharply from 24% to 73%, while rural usage also improved, rising from 11% to 52%. **Sindh** maintained balanced growth, with overall usage nearly tripling from 19% to 56%. Despite improvement, rural female usage remained relatively low at 34%, although this marks

progress from just 2%. **Balochistan** showed improvement from 7% to 43% overall. However, rural female usage remained the lowest nationally at 28%, despite rising from 2%, highlighting continued challenges in digital access.

Overall, these figures reflect a strong upward trend in internet adoption across all provinces and regions, with significant gains among both genders. Nevertheless, disparities persist—particularly in rural female access—emphasizing the need for continued digital inclusion efforts (Table 8)

In Pakistan, the highest levels of internet engagement were observed in a few key social media activities. **Internet calls** showed the greatest usage, with 79 percent of individuals reporting participation (76% males, 82% females). **Downloading or streaming media content** followed at 63 percent (66% males, 61% females). **Use of social networking platforms** was also prominent, reported by 51 percent overall (59% males, 44% females). Watching **web-based television content** accounted for 28 percent of users, with higher engagement among females (32%) compared to males (23%) (**Fig. 3.11**).

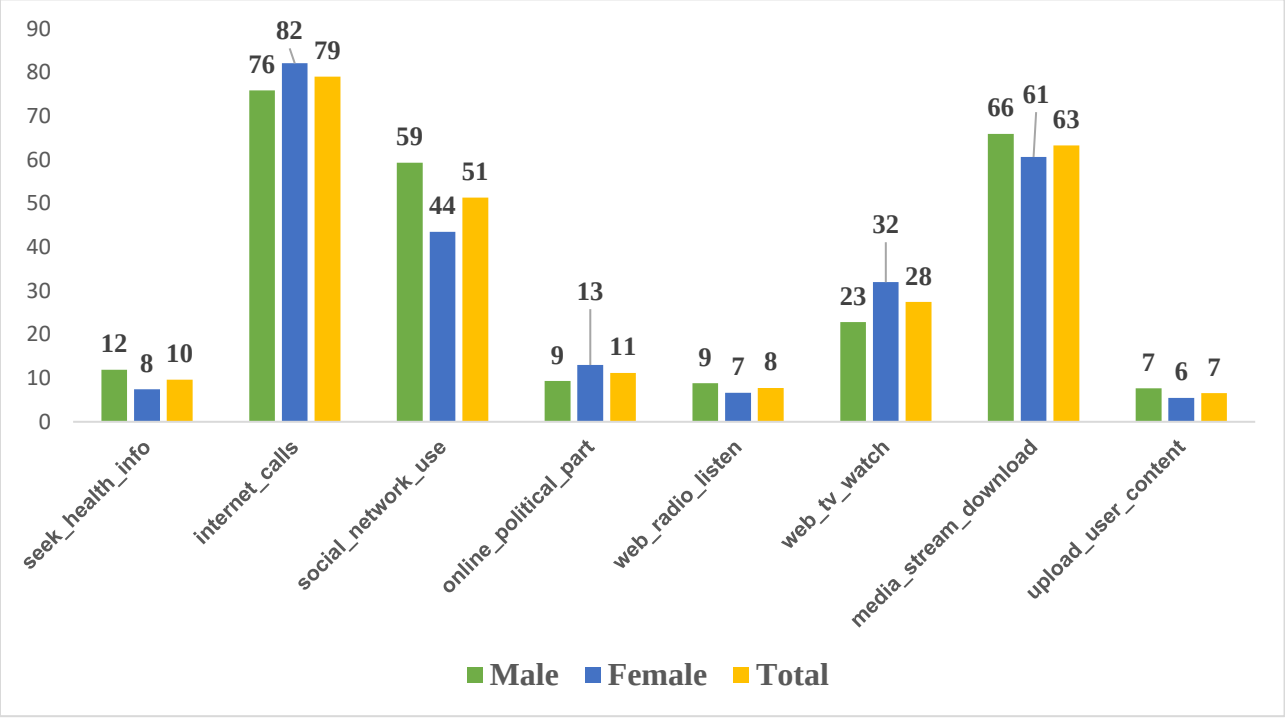


Figure 3.11: Percentage of Population who have used internet for social media

Among professional internet activities in Pakistan, the highest levels of usage were observed in **sending or receiving email** (17% overall; 23% males, 10% females), followed by **downloading software** (15% overall; 21% males, 10% females). **Cloud storage services** also showed relatively higher engagement at 14 percent (16% males, 11% females), while **reading or downloading online material** accounted for 13 percent overall (17% males, 9% females) **(Fig. 3.12)**.

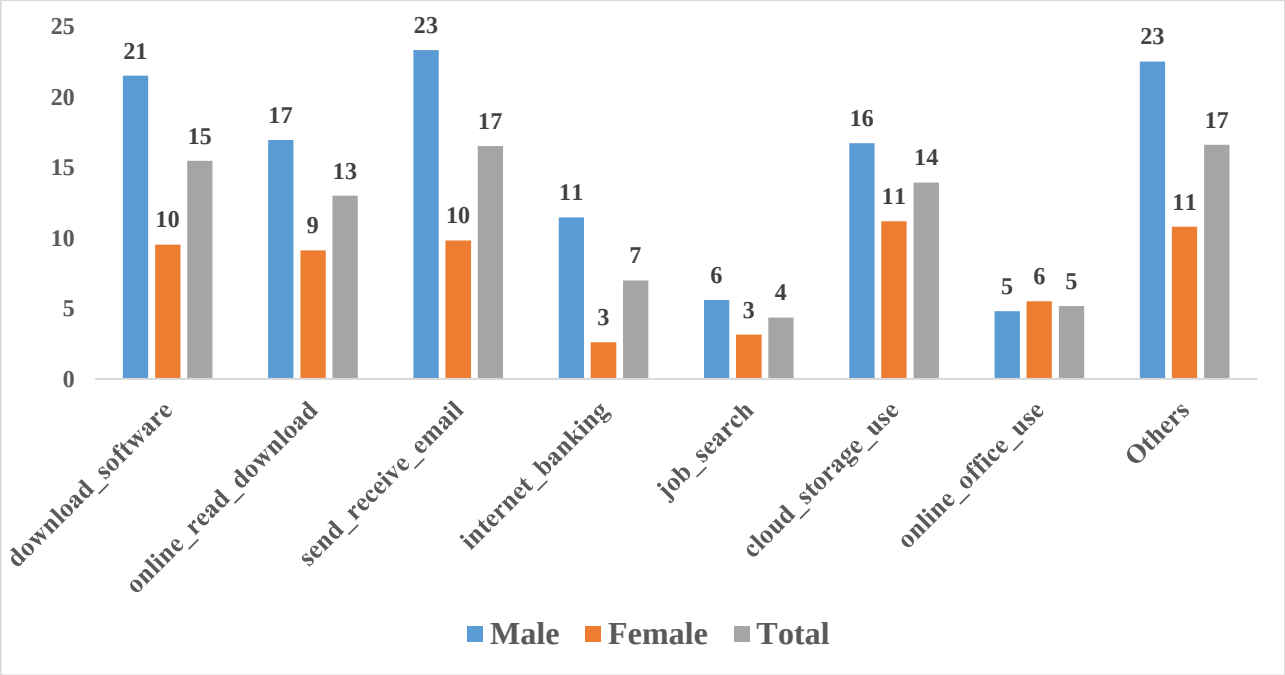


Figure 3.12: Percentage of Population who have used internet for professional purposes

3.3.5 Population with ICT Skills:

In Pakistan, the overall mean percentages of individuals (aged 10 and above) who reported performing selected ICT-related tasks are presented below, disaggregated by sex.

Among males, the most commonly reported digital activities include copy-pasting content (49%), sending messages (43%), and using arithmetic formulas (28%). Other reported tasks include connecting or installing devices (34%), creating electronic presentations (30%), and transferring files (16%).

Female respondents reported lower engagement across all categories. The most frequent activities among females were sending messages (38%) and copy-pasting (33%), followed by creating electronic presentations (16%) and connecting or installing devices (24%).

Advanced digital tasks such as installing software (12% males, 4% females), setting up security measures (10% males, 4% females), changing privacy or device settings (13% males, 4% females),

Verifying information online (4% males, 1% females), and writing computer programs (2% males, 1% females) were reported at lower overall levels.

The total population averages across all sexes show that 41% of individuals reported copy-pasting, 41% sending messages, 19% using arithmetic formulas, and 29% connecting or installing devices. Other tasks ranged from 23% (electronic presentations) to 1% (writing computer programs). **Figure (3.13)**

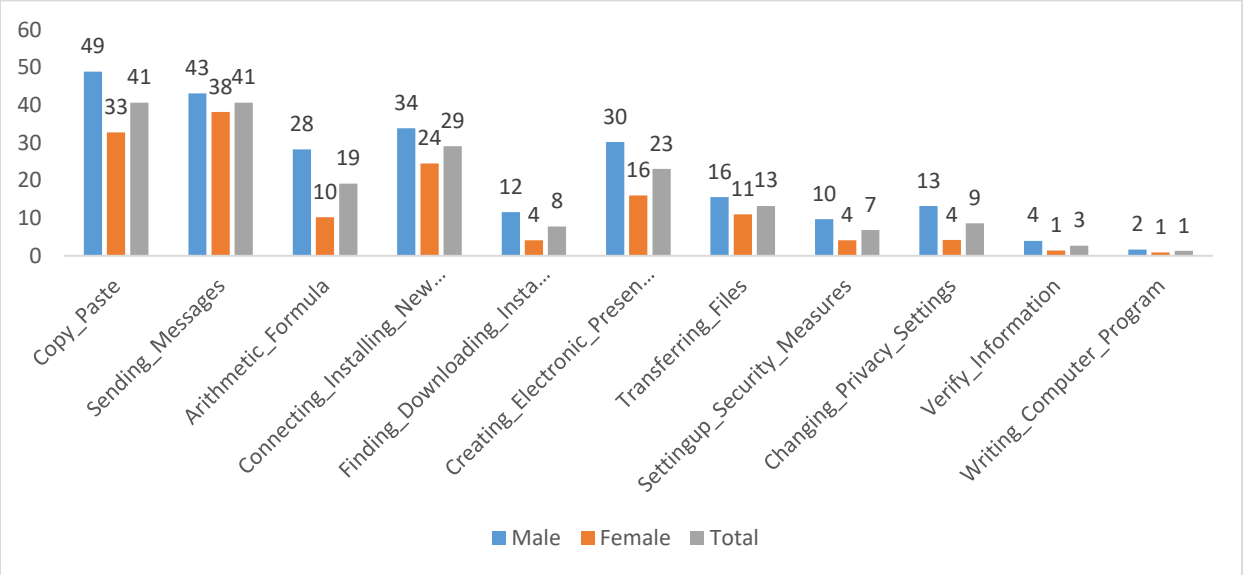


Figure 3.13: Percentage of the Population age 10 years and greater having ICT Skills in Pakistan

3.3.6 Population with physical/digital account/Both Accounts (Age>=18):

In Pakistan, 55 percent of males and 9 percent of females reported having either a physical bank account, a digital account, or both, with the overall proportion at 31 percent. In Punjab, the corresponding figures were 57 percent for males and 10 percent for females, resulting in a total of 33 percent. Sindh recorded 54 percent of males and 11 percent of females, also yielding 33 percent overall. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), 50 percent of males and 6 percent of females reported account ownership, with the combined figure at 25 percent. Balochistan reported 45 percent of males and 4 percent of females, with the total proportion standing at 25 percent (**Fig. 3.14**).

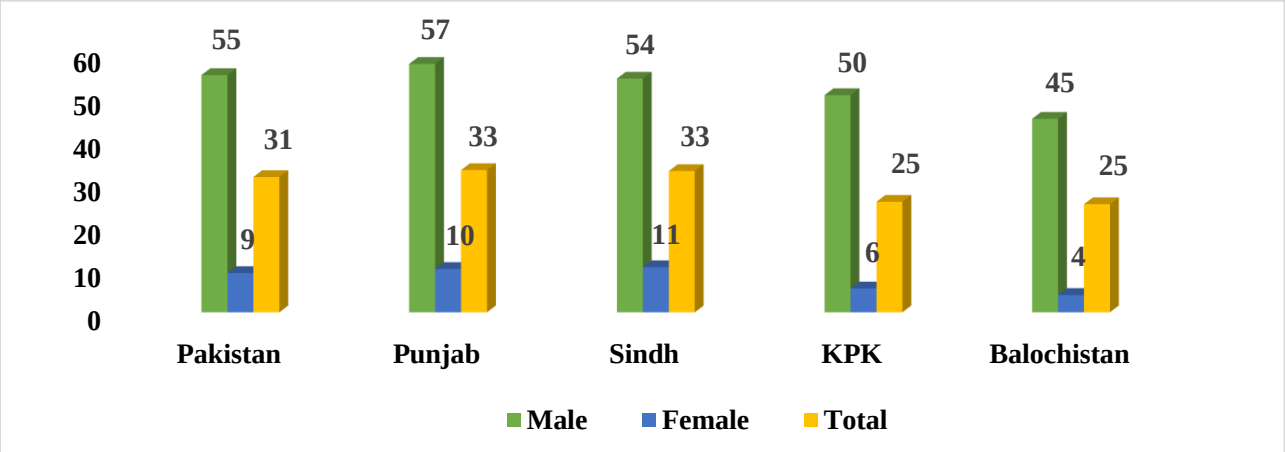


Figure 3.14: Percentage of Population having Physical Account/ Digital Account or Both, Region-wise

In Pakistan, the percentage of individuals (**age>=18**) holding different types of financial accounts is reported as follows. Bank accounts were held by 25 percent of males and 6 percent of females, with the overall proportion at 15 percent. Digital accounts were reported by 22 percent of males and 3 percent of females, resulting in a total of 12 percent. Individuals holding both bank and digital accounts comprised 8 percent of males and 1 percent of females, with the combined figure at 4 percent (**Fig 3.15**).

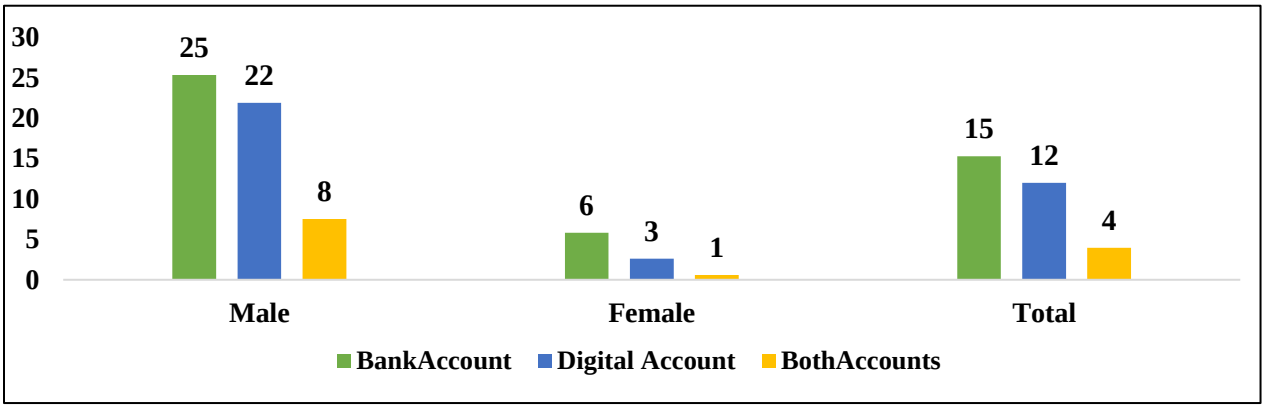


Figure 3.15: Percentage of Population having Physical Account/ Digital Account or Both, Gender-wise

However, it is pertinent to mention that the exact record of financial account ownership is assured through administrative data maintained by the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP). The question was

introduced for the first time in HIES 2024-25 to assess individual-level financial inclusion, capturing self-reported access to physical and digital financial services.

List of Statistical Tables

Table1: Percentage of Household with Telecommunication Facilities- by Province & Region

Region/ Province	2024-25								
	Internet	Mobile Phone Simple	Smart-Phone	Landline/ Wireless-Phone	Comp-Desktop	Laptop/ Notebook	Tablet/ I-Pad	Radio	TV
Pakistan	**70**	**71**	**63**	**1**	**3**	**7**	**2**	**2**	**30**
Urban	82	64	75	1	4	12	2	2	41
Rural	61	76	54	<1	2	4	1	2	22
Punjab	**69**	**70**	**62**	**1**	**4**	**8**	**1**	**2**	**36**
Urban	81	63	73	1	5	12	2	1	40
Rural	60	75	53	<1	2	5	1	2	32
Sindh	**67**	**67**	**61**	**1**	**2**	**7**	**3**	**2**	**31**
Urban	83	64	76	1	3	11	4	3	47
Rural	47	72	41	<1	1	2	2	1	11
KP	**77**	**81**	**69**	**<1**	**2**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**11**
Urban	86	76	80	1	4	14	3	1	26
Rural	75	82	67	<1	2	5	2	2	9
Balochistan	**69**	**70**	**65**	**2**	**2**	**7**	**2**	**<1**	**12**
Urban	79	67	76	4	3	14	2	1	26
Rural	64	72	60	1	2	4	2	<1	6

NOTES: Households with Facility of Telecommunication as a percentage of the Total Number of Households.

Table 2: Percentage of Households with Internet Connection by Type of Device - By Province & Region.

Region/ Province	2024-25		
	CABLE/WIRED	WIRELESS	MOBILINK, UFONE
Pakistan	**11**	**3**	**35**
Urban	21	5	40
Rural	4	2	32
Punjab	**11**	**4**	**31**
Urban	17	7	34
Rural	6	2	30
Sindh	**18**	**2**	**35**
Urban	31	3	46
Rural	2	1	21
KPK	**3**	**2**	**48**
Urban	11	7	58
Rural	1	1	46
Balochistan	**7**	**3**	**44**
Urban	13	4	49
Rural	4	3	42

NOTES: Households with Facility of Cable/Wired, Wireless/ Mobilink, Ufone expressed as a percentage of the Total Number of Households with internet facilities

Table 3 : Percentage of Households with Barriers to Internet Access - By Province & Region.

Region/ Province	2024-25									
	No Need for Internet	Access Elsewhere	High Equipment Cost	High Service Cost	Privacy or Security Concerns	No Service Available	Service Quality Issue	Cultural Reasons	No Electricity	Others
Pakistan	**65**	**8**	**25**	**20**	**2**	**10**	**3**	**3**	**7**	**3**
Urban	67	7	28	23	1	2	3	2	4	3
Rural	65	8	24	19	2	12	4	4	8	3
Punjab	**69**	**5**	**24**	**16**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**
Urban	69	6	28	18	1	0	0	0	1	2
Rural	69	4	23	16	0	4	1	1	3	3
Sindh	**58**	**8**	**18**	**24**	**1**	**22**	**3**	**1**	**17**	**6**
Urban	65	8	24	30	1	6	6	2	11	6
Rural	55	8	16	22	1	29	1	1	19	6
KPK	**73**	**18**	**40**	**19**	**12**	**13**	**18**	**15**	**1**	**2**
Urban	72	15	44	20	7	8	10	15	0	1
Rural	73	18	39	19	12	13	19	16	1	2
Balochistan	**56**	**14**	**48**	**45**	**2**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**18**	**4**
Urban	52	8	58	54	2	3	2	11	11	3
Rural	57	15	45	43	3	9	3	9	20	4

NOTES: Households with barriers to internet access expressed as a percentage of the total number of households having no internet facility.

Table 4: Percentage of Individuals Own Mobile Phone/Smart Phone in Last Three Months (Age>= 10).

Province /Region	2024-25			2018-19		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Pakistan	**69**	**31**	**50**	**65**	**26**	**45**
Urban	73	43	58	72	38	55
Rural	66	24	44	61	19	39
Punjab	**69**	**32**	**50**	**66**	**28**	**46**
Urban	73	43	58	72	39	55
Rural	66	25	45	62	21	41
Sindh	**70**	**30**	**50**	**65**	**25**	**46**
Urban	75	44	60	73	40	57
Rural	63	11	38	57	7	32
KP	**67**	**36**	**51**	**63**	**28**	**45**
Urban	72	44	58	71	37	54
Rural	66	34	49	62	26	43
Balochistan	**65**	**17**	**42**	**59**	**14**	**38**
Urban	69	26	48	65	22	44
Rural	63	13	39	56	11	35

NOTES:

- Population aged 10 years and older who own Mobile Phone and used it with one active Sim card in last three months as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older.
- Individuals 10 years and older Who used mobile/smart phone is last three months as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older.

Table 5: Percentage of Individuals Used Mobile Phone/Smart Phone in Last Three Months (Age>= 10).

Province /Region	2024-25			2018-19		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Pakistan	**94**	**89**	**92**	**93**	**90**	**91**
Urban	95	92	94	95	93	94
Rural	94	86	90	92	88	90
Punjab	**95**	**92**	**94**	**96**	**92**	**94**
Urban	96	94	95	97	94	96
Rural	95	91	93	96	91	93
Sindh	**93**	**88**	**91**	**93**	**88**	**90**
Urban	94	92	93	93	92	93
Rural	93	82	87	93	83	88
KP	**95**	**83**	**89**	**89**	**87**	**88**
Urban	97	86	91	91	92	91
Rural	95	83	88	89	85	87
Balochistan	**91**	**72**	**82**	**81**	**80**	**81**
Urban	92	77	85	83	85	84
Rural	90	69	80	80	79	79

NOTES:

- Population aged 10 years and older who own Mobile Phone and used it with one active Sim card in last three months as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older.
- Individuals 10 years and older Who used mobile/smart phone is last three months as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older.

Table 6: Percentage of Individuals Used Desktop/ Laptop/Tablet or Similar (Age>= 10).

Province /Region	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Pakistan	**9**	**5**	**7**
Urban	13	8	10
Rural	6	3	4
Punjab	**9**	**5**	**7**
Urban	13	7	10
Rural	5	3	4
Sindh	**10**	**6**	**8**
Urban	12	9	11
Rural	7	1	4
KP	**7**	**4**	**5**
Urban	13	10	12
Rural	5	3	4
Balochistan	**11**	**2**	**6**
Urban	15	3	10
Rural	8	1	5

NOTES: Population aged 10 years and older that has used a Computer, Laptop, Tablet in last three months as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older.

Table 7: Percentage of Individuals (Using Computer/ Laptop/Tablet) By Type of ICT Skills (Age>= 10).

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Pakistan			
Copy and paste tools/duplicate or move data/information and content in digital environments	49	33	41
Sending messages	43	38	41
Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet	28	10	19
Connecting and installing new devices	34	24	29
Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software	12	4	8
Creating electronic presentations with presentation software	30	16	23
Transferring files or applications	16	11	13
Setting up effective security measures	10	4	7
Changing privacy settings	13	4	9
Verifying the reliability of information found online	4	1	3
Computer Programming	2	1	1
Urban			
Copy and paste tools/duplicate or move data/information and content in digital environments	58	47	53
Sending messages	51	50	50
Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet	36	15	26
Connecting and installing new devices	39	33	36
Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software	14	7	11
Creating electronic presentations with presentation software	32	21	27
Transferring files or applications	20	15	18
Setting up effective security measures	15	8	11
Changing privacy settings	16	7	11
Verifying the reliability of information found online	6	2	4
Computer Programming	2	2	2
Rural			
Copy and paste tools/duplicate or move data/information and content in digital environments	42	23	32
Sending messages	38	31	34
Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet	23	7	15
Connecting and installing new devices	31	19	25

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software	10	2	6
Creating electronic presentations with presentation software	29	13	20
Transferring files or applications	12	8	10
Setting up effective security measures	6	2	4
Changing privacy settings	11	3	7
Verifying the reliability of information found online	2	1	2
Computer Programming	1	1	1
Punjab			
Copy and paste tools/duplicate or move data/information and content in digital environments	48	38	43
Sending messages	42	43	43
Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet	27	12	19
Connecting and installing new devices	32	26	29
Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software	11	4	7
Creating electronic presentations with presentation software	30	17	24
Transferring files or applications	14	10	12
Setting up effective security measures	10	4	7
Changing privacy settings	11	5	8
Verifying the reliability of information found online	3	1	2
Computer Programming	1	1	1
Urban			
Copy and paste tools/duplicate or move data/information and content in digital environments	57	50	53
Sending messages	50	52	51
Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet	36	16	26
Connecting and installing new devices	37	31	34
Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software	14	7	10
Creating electronic presentations with presentation software	35	22	28
Transferring files or applications	19	13	16
Setting up effective security measures	14	7	11
Changing privacy settings	14	7	10
Verifying the reliability of information found online	4	2	3
Computer Programming	2	2	2
Rural			

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Copy and paste tools/duplicate or move data/information and content in digital environments	41	30	35
Sending messages	36	36	36
Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet	21	9	15
Connecting and installing new devices	29	23	26
Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software	9	3	5
Creating electronic presentations with presentation software	27	14	20
Transferring files or applications	11	8	9
Setting up effective security measures	6	2	4
Changing privacy settings	9	3	6
Verifying the reliability of information found online	2	1	1
Computer Programming	1	1	1
Sindh			
Copy and paste tools/duplicate or move data/information and content in digital environments	49	33	41
Sending messages	42	36	39
Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet	27	10	19
Connecting and installing new devices	35	29	32
Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software	10	5	8
Creating electronic presentations with presentation software	22	17	20
Transferring files or applications	17	14	15
Setting up effective security measures	12	6	9
Changing privacy settings	14	5	10
Verifying the reliability of information found online	7	2	5
Computer Programming	3	1	2
Urban			
Copy and paste tools/duplicate or move data/information and content in digital environments	60	49	55
Sending messages	50	49	49
Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet	37	15	26
Connecting and installing new devices	39	40	40
Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software	12	7	10
Creating electronic presentations with presentation software	25	22	23

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Transferring files or applications	21	19	20
Setting up effective security measures	16	9	13
Changing privacy settings	16	7	12
Verifying the reliability of information found online	10	3	7
Computer Programming	4	2	3
Rural			
Copy and paste tools/duplicate or move data/information and content in digital environments	34	13	24
Sending messages	31	20	26
Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet	15	3	10
Connecting and installing new devices	29	15	22
Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software	8	1	5
Creating electronic presentations with presentation software	19	11	15
Transferring files or applications	10	8	9
Setting up effective security measures	7	1	4
Changing privacy settings	11	2	7
Verifying the reliability of information found online	3	1	2
Computer Programming	2	<1	1
KP			
Copy and paste tools/duplicate or move data/information and content in digital environments	55	20	37
Sending messages	48	30	39
Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet	34	6	20
Connecting and installing new devices	38	14	25
Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software	10	3	6
Creating electronic presentations with presentation software	40	10	24
Transferring files or applications	18	9	13
Setting up effective security measures	6	3	4
Changing privacy settings	12	2	7
Verifying the reliability of information found online	3	1	2
Computer Programming	2	<1	1
Urban			

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Copy and paste tools/duplicate or move data/information and content in digital environments	65	32	48
Sending messages	58	39	48
Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet	41	12	26
Connecting and installing new devices	43	22	32
Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software	12	6	9
Creating electronic presentations with presentation software	43	15	29
Transferring files or applications	24	12	18
Setting up effective security measures	9	7	8
Changing privacy settings	15	4	10
Verifying the reliability of information found online	4	2	3
Computer Programming	4	1	2
Rural			
Copy and paste tools/duplicate or move data/information and content in digital environments	53	18	35
Sending messages	46	28	37
Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet	33	5	18
Connecting and installing new devices	37	13	24
Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software	10	2	6
Creating electronic presentations with presentation software	39	9	23
Transferring files or applications	17	9	13
Setting up effective security measures	5	2	3
Changing privacy settings	12	2	7
Verifying the reliability of information found online	2	1	2
Computer Programming	2	0	1
Balochistan			
Copy and paste tools/duplicate or move data/information and content in digital environments	42	15	29
Sending messages	43	22	33
Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet	24	5	15
Connecting and installing new devices	35	19	28
Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software	29	3	17
Creating electronic presentations with presentation software	36	16	27

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Transferring files or applications	17	14	15
Setting up effective security measures	11	3	7
Changing privacy settings	29	4	17
Verifying the reliability of information found online	3	2	2
Computer Programming	1	<1	1
Urban			
Copy and paste tools/duplicate or move data/information and content in digital environments	54	27	41
Sending messages	54	31	43
Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet	32	9	21
Connecting and installing new devices	45	27	36
Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software	37	5	21
Creating electronic presentations with presentation software	43	21	32
Transferring files or applications	21	18	20
Setting up effective security measures	15	6	11
Changing privacy settings	36	5	21
Verifying the reliability of information found online	5	3	4
Computer Programming	2	1	1
Rural			
Copy and paste tools/duplicate or move data/information and content in digital environments	36	10	24
Sending messages	39	18	29
Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet	21	3	12
Connecting and installing new devices	31	16	24
Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software	25	3	14
Creating electronic presentations with presentation software	32	14	24
Transferring files or applications	14	13	13
Setting up effective security measures	10	1	6
Changing privacy settings	26	3	15
Verifying the reliability of information found online	2	1	2
Computer Programming	1	<1	1

NOTES: Population aged 10 years and older using Computer, Laptop, Tablet by type of skill in last three months as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older.

Table 8: Percentage of Individuals Used Internet in The Last Three Months (Age>= 10).

Province /Region	2024-25			2018-19		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Pakistan	**57**	**57**	**57**	**21**	**13**	**17**
Urban	67	71	69	33	24	29
Rural	51	48	49	14	6	10
Punjab	**57**	**62**	**60**	**22**	**15**	**18**
Urban	66	73	70	33	24	29
Rural	50	54	52	14	9	11
Sindh	**56**	**56**	**56**	**23**	**16**	**19**
Urban	67	74	70	34	28	31
Rural	42	34	38	9	2	6
KPK	**64**	**49**	**56**	**22**	**6**	**14**
Urban	74	59	67	34	14	24
Rural	62	47	54	19	5	12
Balochistan	**52**	**35**	**44**	**10**	**3**	**7**
Urban	66	48	57	18	6	12
Rural	45	29	37	7	2	5

NOTES: Population aged 10 years and older, who used internet, in last three months as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older.

Table 9: Percentage of Individuals Used Internet By Type Of Location (Age>= 10).

Province/Region	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Pakistan			
At home	93	94	94
At work place	50	5	27
At education Place	11	8	10
Another person home	10	7	8
Facility opens to the public	3	1	2
Community internet access facility	16	33	24
While commuting, in transport or walking	3	1	2
Others	7	1	4
Urban			
At home	94	95	95
At work place	57	5	30
At education Place	11	8	9
Another person home	12	10	11
Facility open to the public	5	1	3
Community internet access facility	15	23	19
While commuting, in transport or walking	3	1	2
Others	9	2	5
Rural			
At home	93	93	93
At work place	44	4	24
At education Place	12	8	10
Another person home	8	4	6
Facility open to the public	2	<1	1
Community internet access facility	17	42	29
While commuting, in transport or walking	3	<1	2
Others	5	<1	3
Punjab			
At home	93	94	94

Province/Region	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
At work place	47	4	24
At education Place	9	8	8
Another person home	5	3	4
Facility open to the public	4	<1	2
Community internet access facility	14	30	23
While commuting, in transport or walking	1	<1	1
Others	3	<1	2
Urban			
At home	93	94	94
At work place	53	4	27
At education Place	10	8	9
Another person home	6	3	4
Facility open to the public	6	<1	3
Community internet access facility	13	22	18
While commuting, in transport or walking	1	<1	1
Others	4	1	2
Rural			
At home	93	93	93
At work place	41	4	21
At education Place	9	7	8
Another person home	5	4	4
Facility open to the public	2	<1	1
Community internet access facility	15	38	27
While commuting, in transport or walking	1	<1	1
Others	2	<1	1
Sindh			
At home	93	96	95
At work place	61	7	35
At education Place	11	9	10
Another person home	23	22	23
Facility open to the public	5	2	3
Community internet access facility	17	32	24

Province/Region	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
While commuting, in transport or walking	6	3	5
Others	17	4	11
Urban			
At home	96	97	96
At work place	65	6	35
At education Place	11	9	10
Another person home	23	25	24
Facility open to the public	4	3	4
Community internet access facility	17	24	20
While commuting, in transport or walking	5	4	5
Others	19	5	12
Rural			
At home	89	94	91
At work place	52	11	34
At education Place	12	8	10
Another person home	25	14	20
Facility open to the public	5	<1	3
Community internet access facility	18	56	34
While commuting, in transport or walking	8	<1	5
Others	14	<1	8
KP			
At home	94	92	93
At work place	41	2	23
At education Place	16	8	12
Another person home	6	1	4
Facility open to the public	1	<1	<1
Community internet access facility	17	38	26
While commuting, in transport or walking	3	<1	2
Others	6	<1	3
Urban			
At home	95	94	95
At work place	46	3	26

Province/Region	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
At education Place	14	8	11
Another person home	6	1	4
Facility open to the public	<1	<1	<1
Community internet access facility	12	27	19
While commuting, in transport or walking	3	1	2
Others	7	<1	4
Rural			
At home	94	92	93
At work place	40	2	23
At education Place	16	8	12
Another person home	6	1	3
Facility open to the public	1	<1	<1
Community internet access facility	18	40	28
While commuting, in transport or walking	3	<1	2
Others	6	<1	3
Balochistan			
At home	94	92	93
At work place	58	4	38
At education Place	16	7	13
Another person home	9	2	7
Facility open to the public	4	<1	2
Community internet access facility	21	58	35
While commuting, in transport or walking	2	<1	1
Others	10	<1	6
Urban			
At home	92	89	91
At work place	56	6	36
At education Place	17	6	12
Another person home	9	4	7
Facility open to the public	5	<1	3
Community internet access facility	16	40	26
While commuting, in transport or walking	2	<1	1

Province/Region	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Others	10	<1	6
Rural			
At home	95	94	95
At work place	60	3	39
At education Place	16	7	13
Another person home	10	1	7
Facility open to the public	3	<1	2
Community internet access facility	24	73	42
While commuting, in transport or walking	2	<1	1
Others	10	<1	6

NOTES: Population aged 10 years and older using internet by location, in last three months expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older who used the internet.

Table 10: Percentage Distribution of Internet Usage by Type of Device in The Last Three Months (Age>= 10).

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Pakistan			
Mobile phone via the cellular network	92	83	88
Mobile phone via other wire/wireless networks	26	27	27
Tablet via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	<1	1	1
Tablet via other wire/ wireless network	<1	<1	<1
Portable computer via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	1	<1	1
Portable computer via other wire/wireless networks	1	<1	1
Other portable devices	<1	<1	<1
Urban			
Mobile phone via the cellular network	91	77	84
Mobile phone via other wire/wireless networks	38	41	39
Tablet via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	<1	1	1
Tablet via other wire/ wireless network	1	1	1
Portable computer via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	1	1	1
Portable computer via other wire/wireless networks	2	1	1
Other portable devices	<1	<1	<1
Rural			
Mobile phone via the cellular network	94	89	91
Mobile phone via other wire/wireless networks	15	14	15
Tablet via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	<1	1	<1
Tablet via other wire/ wireless network	<1	<1	<1
Portable computer via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	1	<1	1
Portable computer via other wire/wireless networks	1	<1	1
Other portable devices	<1	<1	<1
Punjab			
Mobile phone via the cellular network	89	78	84
Mobile phone via other wire/wireless networks	29	29	29
Tablet via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	<1	1	1

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Tablet via other wire/ wireless network	<1	<1	<1
Portable computer via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	1	<1	1
Portable computer via other wire/wireless networks	2	<1	1
Other portable devices	<1	<1	<1
Urban			
Mobile phone via the cellular network	88	70	78
Mobile phone via other wire/wireless networks	40	41	40
Tablet via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	<1	1	1
Tablet via other wire/ wireless network	1	<1	<1
Portable computer via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	1	<1	1
Portable computer via other wire/wireless networks	2	<1	1
Other portable devices	<1	<1	<1
Rural			
Mobile phone via the cellular network	91	86	88
Mobile phone via other wire/wireless networks	19	19	19
Tablet via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	<1	1	1
Tablet via other wire/ wireless network	<1	<1	<1
Portable computer via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	1	<1	1
Portable computer via other wire/wireless networks	2	<1	1
Other portable devices	<1	<1	<1
Sindh			
Mobile phone via the cellular network	96	91	94
Mobile phone via other wire/wireless networks	30	34	32
Tablet via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	<1	1	1
Tablet via other wire/ wireless network	1	1	1
Portable computer via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	1	1	1
Portable computer via other wire/wireless networks	1	1	1
Other portable devices	<1	<1	<1
Urban			
Mobile phone via the cellular network	96	90	92
Mobile phone via other wire/wireless networks	38	43	41

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Tablet via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	1	1	1
Tablet via other wire/ wireless network	1	1	1
Portable computer via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	1	1	1
Portable computer via other wire/wireless networks	1	1	1
Other portable devices	<1	<1	<1
Rural			
Mobile phone via the cellular network	98	97	97
Mobile phone via other wire/wireless networks	13	8	11
Tablet via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	<1	<1	<1
Tablet via other wire/ wireless network	<1	<1	<1
Portable computer via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	<1	<1	<1
Portable computer via other wire/wireless networks	<1	<1	<1
Other portable devices	<1	<1	<1
KP			
Mobile phone via the cellular network	97	90	94
Mobile phone via other wire/wireless networks	10	10	10
Tablet via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	<1	<1	<1
Tablet via other wire/ wireless network	<1	<1	<1
Portable computer via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	<1	<1	<1
Portable computer via other wire/wireless networks	<1	<1	<1
Other portable devices	<1	<1	<1
Urban			
Mobile phone via the cellular network	96	82	90
Mobile phone via other wire/wireless networks	24	29	26
Tablet via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	<1	<1	<1
Tablet via other wire/ wireless network	<1	<1	<1
Portable computer via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	<1	<1	<1
Portable computer via other wire/wireless networks	<1	<1	<1
Other portable devices	<1	<1	<1
Rural			
Mobile phone via the cellular network	97	92	94

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Mobile phone via other wire/wireless networks	7	5	6
Tablet via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	<1	<1	<1
Tablet via other wire/ wireless network	<1	<1	<1
Portable computer via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	<1	<1	<1
Portable computer via other wire/wireless networks	<1	<1	<1
Other portable devices	<1	<1	<1
Balochistan			
Mobile phone via the cellular network	93	83	89
Mobile phone via other wire/wireless networks	31	21	27
Tablet via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	<1	<1	<1
Tablet via other wire/ wireless network	<1	<1	<1
Portable computer via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	1	<1	1
Portable computer via other wire/wireless networks	1	<1	1
Other portable devices	<1	<1	<1
Urban			
Mobile phone via the cellular network	88	71	81
Mobile phone via other wire/wireless networks	39	33	37
Tablet via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	1	<1	<1
Tablet via other wire/ wireless network	1	<1	1
Portable computer via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	2	1	2
Portable computer via other wire/wireless networks	2	1	1
Other portable devices	<1	<1	<1
Rural			
Mobile phone via the cellular network	96	94	95
Mobile phone via other wire/wireless networks	26	11	20
Tablet via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	<1	<1	<1
Tablet via other wire/ wireless network	<1	<1	<1
Portable computer via the cellular network, using USB key or SIM card	1	<1	1
Portable computer via other wire/wireless networks	1	<1	1
Other portable devices	<1	<1	<1

NOTES: Population aged 10 years and older using internet by type of device, in last three months as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older who used the internet.

Table 11: Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Internet Activities for Private Purposes in The Last Three Months (Age>= 10).

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Pakistan			
Getting information about goods or services	23	26	24
Seeking health information	12	7	10
Getting information over govt organizations	12	2	7
Using services/ travel accommodation	5	2	3
Downloading software/applications	21	10	15
Reading/downloading online newspaper	17	9	13
Sending/receiving email	23	10	17
Making calls via net	76	82	79
Participating in social networks	59	44	51
Make appointment with health practitioner	7	3	5
Interacting with govt organizations	4	1	2
Online courses	9	13	11
Accessing/posting opinions online discussions	3	3	3
Purchasing/ordering goods/services	2	<1	1
Selling services/goods	8	7	7
Internet banking	11	3	7
Doing a formal online course	2	1	2
Consulting online encyclopaedias	4	2	3
Looking for a job	6	3	4
Participating in professional networks	3	1	2
Listening to web radio	9	7	8
Watching web television	23	32	28
Streaming or downloading images/movies	66	61	63
Tablet via other wireless networks	7	6	6
Using storage space on the Internet	16	11	14
Using software run over the Internet	5	6	5
Other activities	1	2	2

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Urban			
Getting information about goods or services	26	24	25
Seeking health information	14	10	12
Getting information over govt organizations	16	3	9
Using services/ travel accommodation	7	2	5
Downloading software/applications	23	12	17
Reading/downloading online newspaper	20	11	15
Sending/receiving email	25	12	18
Making calls via net	76	80	78
Participating in social networks	54	39	46
Make appointment with health practitioner	9	3	6
Interacting with govt organizations	5	1	3
Online courses	9	11	10
Accessing/posting opinions online discussions	4	3	4
Purchasing/ordering goods/services	4	1	2
Selling services/goods	12	12	12
Internet banking	14	4	9
Doing a formal online course	3	2	2
Consulting online encyclopaedias	5	3	4
Looking for a job	6	4	5
Participating in professional networks	4	2	3
Listening to web radio	9	7	8
Watching web television	25	33	29
Streaming or downloading images/movies	64	59	62
Tablet via other wireless networks	7	6	7
Using storage space on the Internet	16	13	14
Using software run over the Internet	5	6	6
Other activities	1	3	2
Rural			
Getting information about goods or services	19	28	24
Seeking health information	10	5	7

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Getting information over govt organizations	7	2	4
Using services/ travel accommodation	3	1	2
Downloading software/applications	20	8	14
Reading/downloading online newspaper	14	7	11
Sending/receiving email	22	8	15
Making calls via net	76	84	80
Participating in social networks	63	48	56
Make appointment with health practitioner	5	3	4
Interacting with govt organizations	3	<1	2
Online courses	9	15	12
Accessing/posting opinions online discussions	3	2	3
Purchasing/ordering goods/services	1	<1	1
Selling services/goods	4	2	3
Internet banking	9	2	5
Doing a formal online course	1	1	1
Consulting online encyclopaedias	4	1	2
Looking for a job	5	3	4
Participating in professional networks	2	1	1
Listening to web radio	8	6	7
Watching web television	20	31	26
Streaming or downloading images/movies	67	62	65
Tablet via other wireless networks	7	5	6
Using storage space on the Internet	16	10	13
Using software run over the Internet	4	5	5
Other activities	1	1	1
Punjab			
Getting information about goods or services	22	23	22
Seeking health information	11	6	8
Getting information over govt organizations	9	2	5
Using services/ travel accommodation	6	1	3
Downloading software/applications	19	10	14

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Reading/downloading online newspaper	14	10	12
Sending/receiving email	20	11	15
Making calls via net	77	83	80
Participating in social networks	60	43	51
Make appointment with health practitioner	7	3	5
Interacting with govt organizations	3	1	2
Online courses	8	14	11
Accessing/posting opinions online discussions	3	3	3
Purchasing/ordering goods/services	2	<1	1
Selling services/goods	8	6	7
Internet banking	12	2	7
Doing a formal online course	1	1	1
Consulting online encyclopaedias	4	1	2
Looking for a job	4	3	3
Participating in professional networks	3	1	2
Listening to web radio	9	7	8
Watching web television	23	30	27
Streaming or downloading images/movies	63	59	61
Tablet via other wireless networks	5	5	5
Using storage space on the Internet	11	12	11
Using software run over the Internet	3	5	4
Other activities	1	2	2
Urban			
Getting information about goods or services	26	21	23
Seeking health information	15	7	11
Getting information over govt organizations	11	3	7
Using services/ travel accommodation	8	2	5
Downloading software/applications	21	12	16
Reading/downloading online newspaper	17	12	15
Sending/receiving email	24	13	18
Making calls via net	76	80	78

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Participating in social networks	58	38	47
Make appointment with health practitioner	9	2	5
Interacting with govt organizations	4	1	2
Online courses	8	12	10
Accessing/posting opinions online discussions	3	3	3
Purchasing/ordering goods/services	3	1	2
Selling services/goods	11	10	11
Internet banking	15	3	9
Doing a formal online course	2	1	2
Consulting online encyclopaedias	4	1	3
Looking for a job	4	3	4
Participating in professional networks	4	1	3
Listening to web radio	9	8	9
Watching web television	24	32	28
Streaming or downloading images/movies	61	54	58
Tablet via other wireless networks	5	6	5
Using storage space on the Internet	12	13	12
Using software run over the Internet	3	6	5
Other activities	1	4	2
Rural			
Getting information about goods or services	18	24	21
Seeking health information	8	5	6
Getting information over govt organizations	6	1	4
Using services/ travel accommodation	4	1	2
Downloading software/applications	18	8	13
Reading/downloading online newspaper	11	7	9
Sending/receiving email	16	9	12
Making calls via net	77	86	82
Participating in social networks	61	47	54
Make appointment with health practitioner	5	3	4
Interacting with govt organizations	2	<1	1

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Online courses	8	15	12
Accessing/posting opinions online discussions	2	2	2
Purchasing/ordering goods/services	1	<1	1
Selling services/goods	4	3	3
Internet banking	10	2	5
Doing a formal online course	1	1	1
Consulting online encyclopaedias	3	1	2
Looking for a job	4	3	3
Participating in professional networks	2	1	1
Listening to web radio	9	5	7
Watching web television	22	28	25
Streaming or downloading images/movies	65	64	65
Tablet via other wireless networks	5	5	5
Using storage space on the Internet	11	10	11
Using software run over the Internet	4	5	4
Other activities	1	1	1
Sindh			
Getting information about goods or services	22	30	26
Seeking health information	12	13	13
Getting information over govt organizations	22	3	13
Using services/ travel accommodation	6	2	4
Downloading software/applications	21	11	16
Reading/downloading online newspaper	20	9	14
Sending/receiving email	23	9	16
Making calls via net	73	79	76
Participating in social networks	47	44	46
Make appointment with health practitioner	8	5	6
Interacting with govt organizations	5	1	3
Online courses	11	11	11
Accessing/posting opinions online discussions	5	3	4
Purchasing/ordering goods/services	5	1	3

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Selling services/goods	11	12	12
Internet banking	12	4	8
Doing a formal online course	3	2	3
Consulting online encyclopaedias	6	4	5
Looking for a job	9	4	6
Participating in professional networks	3	1	2
Listening to web radio	9	6	7
Watching web television	25	37	31
Streaming or downloading images/movies	70	71	70
Tablet via other wireless networks	10	6	8
Using storage space on the Internet	25	12	19
Using software run over the Internet	8	6	7
Other activities	1	3	2
Urban			
Getting information about goods or services	25	28	27
Seeking health information	13	15	14
Getting information over govt organizations	26	4	15
Using services/ travel accommodation	6	3	4
Downloading software/applications	22	12	17
Reading/downloading online newspaper	23	9	16
Sending/receiving email	24	9	16
Making calls via net	73	78	75
Participating in social networks	42	39	41
Make appointment with health practitioner	9	4	6
Interacting with govt organizations	6	1	4
Online courses	13	10	11
Accessing/posting opinions online discussions	6	3	4
Purchasing/ordering goods/services	6	1	3
Selling services/goods	14	16	15
Internet banking	14	4	9
Doing a formal online course	4	2	3

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Consulting online encyclopaedias	5	4	5
Looking for a job	9	4	7
Participating in professional networks	4	2	3
Listening to web radio	10	6	8
Watching web television	30	35	33
Streaming or downloading images/movies	67	71	69
Tablet via other wireless networks	11	6	8
Using storage space on the Internet	22	13	18
Using software run over the Internet	9	7	8
Other activities	1	4	2
Rural			
Getting information about goods or services	14	36	24
Seeking health information	11	10	10
Getting information over govt organizations	13	1	8
Using services/ travel accommodation	5	1	3
Downloading software/applications	20	7	14
Reading/downloading online newspaper	14	6	11
Sending/receiving email	21	6	15
Making calls via net	72	81	76
Participating in social networks	56	59	57
Make appointment with health practitioner	6	8	7
Interacting with govt organizations	2	1	2
Online courses	8	15	11
Accessing/posting opinions online discussions	3	2	3
Purchasing/ordering goods/services	1	<1	1
Selling services/goods	4	2	4
Internet banking	8	2	5
Doing a formal online course	1	1	1
Consulting online encyclopaedias	6	1	4
Looking for a job	9	3	6
Participating in professional networks	1	1	1

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Listening to web radio	5	5	5
Watching web television	13	43	26
Streaming or downloading images/movies	78	71	75
Tablet via other wireless networks	10	5	8
Using storage space on the Internet	32	10	22
Using software run over the Internet	6	5	5
Other activities	3	<1	2
KP			
Getting information about goods or services	25	29	27
Seeking health information	12	5	9
Getting information over govt organizations	7	3	5
Using services/ travel accommodation	3	2	3
Downloading software/applications	16	8	12
Reading/downloading online newspaper	17	8	13
Sending/receiving email	30	8	20
Making calls via net	75	82	78
Participating in social networks	67	41	55
Make appointment with health practitioner	6	1	4
Interacting with govt organizations	3	1	2
Online courses	10	13	12
Accessing/posting opinions online discussions	2	3	2
Purchasing/ordering goods/services	1	<1	1
Selling services/goods	4	3	3
Internet banking	6	2	4
Doing a formal online course	1	1	1
Consulting online encyclopaedias	2	2	2
Looking for a job	3	3	3
Participating in professional networks	1	2	2
Listening to web radio	9	8	8
Watching web television	22	31	26
Streaming or downloading images/movies	64	47	56

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Tablet via other wireless networks	**10**	**5**	**8**
Using storage space on the Internet	**18**	**9**	**14**
Using software run over the Internet	**4**	**5**	**4**
Other activities	**<1**	**1**	**<1**
Urban			
Getting information about goods or services	30	27	29
Seeking health information	16	8	13
Getting information over govt organizations	8	6	7
Using services/ travel accommodation	5	4	5
Downloading software/applications	17	10	14
Reading/downloading online newspaper	19	10	15
Sending/receiving email	33	10	23
Making calls via net	79	83	81
Participating in social networks	65	36	52
Make appointment with health practitioner	7	2	5
Interacting with govt organizations	3	1	2
Online courses	8	12	10
Accessing/posting opinions online discussions	2	4	3
Purchasing/ordering goods/services	2	<1	1
Selling services/goods	8	9	9
Internet banking	7	2	4
Doing a formal online course	1	2	2
Consulting online encyclopaedias	3	4	3
Looking for a job	4	4	4
Participating in professional networks	2	3	3
Listening to web radio	8	9	9
Watching web television	23	33	28
Streaming or downloading images/movies	62	45	54
Tablet via other wireless networks	12	6	9
Using storage space on the Internet	19	11	15
Using software run over the Internet	4	5	4

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Other activities	<1	2	1
Rural			
Getting information about goods or services	24	30	26
Seeking health information	11	4	8
Getting information over govt organizations	6	2	5
Using services/ travel accommodation	3	2	2
Downloading software/applications	16	7	12
Reading/downloading online newspaper	16	7	12
Sending/receiving email	29	7	19
Making calls via net	74	82	78
Participating in social networks	67	42	55
Make appointment with health practitioner	5	1	3
Interacting with govt organizations	3	<1	2
Online courses	11	14	12
Accessing/posting opinions online discussions	2	3	2
Purchasing/ordering goods/services	1	<1	<1
Selling services/goods	3	2	2
Internet banking	6	1	4
Doing a formal online course	1	1	1
Consulting online encyclopaedias	2	2	2
Looking for a job	3	3	3
Participating in professional networks	1	2	2
Listening to web radio	9	8	8
Watching web television	22	31	26
Streaming or downloading images/movies	64	47	56
Tablet via other wireless networks	10	5	7
Using storage space on the Internet	17	8	13
Using software run over the Internet	4	5	4
Other activities	<1	<1	<1
Balochistan			
Getting information about goods or services	24	50	34

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Seeking health information	14	9	12
Getting information over govt organizations	9	2	6
Using services/ travel accommodation	4	1	3
Downloading software/applications	57	11	39
Reading/downloading online newspaper	29	10	22
Sending/receiving email	37	13	28
Making calls via net	84	82	83
Participating in social networks	81	65	75
Make appointment with health practitioner	8	2	6
Interacting with govt organizations	6	1	4
Online courses	11	14	12
Accessing/posting opinions online discussions	7	5	6
Purchasing/ordering goods/services	2	<1	1
Selling services/goods	8	6	7
Internet banking	18	3	12
Doing a formal online course	3	2	3
Consulting online encyclopaedias	8	3	6
Looking for a job	16	5	12
Participating in professional networks	3	2	2
Listening to web radio	9	8	9
Watching web television	15	44	26
Streaming or downloading images/movies	78	77	77
Tablet via other wireless networks	8	8	8
Using storage space on the Internet	23	9	18
Using software run over the Internet	7	8	7
Other activities	<1	2	1
Urban			
Getting information about goods or services	25	42	32
Seeking health information	14	13	13
Getting information over govt organizations	11	2	7
Using services/ travel accommodation	5	1	3

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Downloading software/applications	58	11	39
Reading/downloading online newspaper	32	11	24
Sending/receiving email	40	16	30
Making calls via net	81	77	79
Participating in social networks	74	55	66
Make appointment with health practitioner	6	3	5
Interacting with govt organizations	5	<1	3
Online courses	9	13	11
Accessing/posting opinions online discussions	6	6	6
Purchasing/ordering goods/services	2	<1	1
Selling services/goods	10	10	10
Internet banking	18	4	12
Doing a formal online course	3	3	3
Consulting online encyclopaedias	8	4	6
Looking for a job	16	6	12
Participating in professional networks	3	3	3
Listening to web radio	9	8	9
Watching web television	16	42	26
Streaming or downloading images/movies	75	70	73
Tablet via other wireless networks	7	8	8
Using storage space on the Internet	22	9	17
Using software run over the Internet	6	8	7
Other activities	0	3	1
Rural			
Getting information about goods or services	24	57	36
Seeking health information	14	5	11
Getting information over govt organizations	8	1	6
Using services/ travel accommodation	3	1	2
Downloading software/applications	56	10	40
Reading/downloading online newspaper	27	10	21
Sending/receiving email	35	11	26

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Making calls via net	86	85	86
Participating in social networks	86	74	82
Make appointment with health practitioner	9	2	7
Interacting with govt organizations	6	1	4
Online courses	12	15	13
Accessing/posting opinions online discussions	8	5	7
Purchasing/ordering goods/services	1	<1	1
Selling services/goods	6	2	5
Internet banking	17	2	12
Doing a formal online course	3	2	2
Consulting online encyclopaedias	9	2	6
Looking for a job	15	5	12
Participating in professional networks	2	1	2
Listening to web radio	9	9	9
Watching web television	15	45	26
Streaming or downloading images/movies	79	82	80
Tablet via other wireless networks	9	8	9
Using storage space on the Internet	24	9	19
Using software run over the Internet	7	8	8
Other activities	<1	1	1

NOTES: Population aged 10 years and older using internet for private purposes, in last three months as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older who used the internet.

Table 12: Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Types of Goods or Services Purchased Online in The Last Three Months (Age>= 10).

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Pakistan			
Food groceries/alcohol or tobacco	38	76	44
Medicine	27	26	27
Cosmetics	9	44	15
Books magazines or newspapers	17	11	16
Clothing/footwear/sporting goods/accessories	25	79	34
Computer equipment or parts including peripheral equipment	14	2	12
Computer or videogames	9	4	8
Computer software (upgrades and paid apps)	12	<1	10
Financial products (shares/insurance)	2	3	2
Household goods/furniture/toys	23	33	24
ICT services excluding software	12	3	10
Movies/short films/images	2	5	3
Music products	1	3	1
Photographic/telecommunications/optical equipment	11	2	9
Tickets/bookings for entertainment events/sports/theatre/concerts	20	7	18
Travel product/services	11	5	10
Urban			
Food groceries/alcohol or tobacco	40	81	48
Medicine	28	28	28
Cosmetics	11	44	17
Books magazines or newspapers	16	12	16
Clothing/footwear/sporting goods/accessories	27	81	37
Computer equipment or parts including peripheral equipment	12	3	10
Computer or videogames	7	3	7
Computer software (upgrades and paid apps)	11	<1	9
Financial products (shares/insurance)	2	3	3
Household goods/furniture/toys	22	36	25
ICT services excluding software	11	4	9

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Movies/short films/images	3	5	3
Music products	1	2	1
Photographic/telecommunications/optical equipment	10	2	8
Tickets/bookings for entertainment events/sports/theatre/concerts	20	6	17
Travel product/services	13	5	11
Rural			
Food groceries/alcohol or tobacco	30	39	31
Medicine	23	11	22
Cosmetics	2	48	6
Books magazines or newspapers	18	6	17
Clothing/footwear/sporting goods/accessories	19	62	23
Computer equipment or parts including peripheral equipment	18	<1	16
Computer or videogames	15	12	15
Computer software (upgrades and paid apps)	16	4	15
Financial products (shares/insurance)	2	<1	2
Household goods/furniture/toys	23	11	22
ICT services excluding software	15	<1	14
Movies/short films/images	<1	4	1
Music products	<1	4	<1
Photographic/telecommunications/optical equipment	14	<1	13
Tickets/bookings for entertainment events/sports/theatre/concerts	20	15	20
Travel product/services	6	4	6
Punjab			
Food groceries/alcohol or tobacco	44	76	51
Medicine	13	23	15
Cosmetics	5	52	16
Books magazines or newspapers	5	10	6
Clothing/footwear/sporting goods/accessories	26	79	38
Computer equipment or parts including peripheral equipment	10	1	8
Computer or videogames	7	4	6
Computer software (upgrades and paid apps)	8	<1	6

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Financial products (shares/insurance)	1	1	1
Household goods/furniture/toys	28	45	32
ICT services excluding software	10	3	8
Movies/short films/images	1	3	1
Music products	1	<1	1
Photographic/telecommunications/optical equipment	5	<1	4
Tickets/bookings for entertainment events/sports/theatre/concerts	7	5	6
Travel product/services	3	1	3
Urban			
Food groceries/alcohol or tobacco	49	80	57
Medicine	14	25	16
Cosmetics	6	50	17
Books magazines or newspapers	4	11	6
Clothing/footwear/sporting goods/accessories	27	80	41
Computer equipment or parts including peripheral equipment	8	2	6
Computer or videogames	5	3	5
Computer software (upgrades and paid apps)	7	<1	5
Financial products (shares/insurance)	1	1	1
Household goods/furniture/toys	30	50	35
ICT services excluding software	8	3	7
Movies/short films/images	1	3	2
Music products	1	<1	1
Photographic/telecommunications/optical equipment	3	<1	2
Tickets/bookings for entertainment events/sports/theatre/concerts	6	3	5
Travel product/services	3	2	3
Rural			
Food groceries/alcohol or tobacco	30	49	32
Medicine	11	14	11
Cosmetics	2	60	11
Books magazines or newspapers	10	7	9
Clothing/footwear/sporting goods/accessories	22	73	29

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Computer equipment or parts including peripheral equipment	14	<1	12
Computer or videogames	13	10	13
Computer software (upgrades and paid apps)	11	<1	10
Financial products (shares/insurance)	<1	<1	<1
Household goods/furniture/toys	24	13	22
ICT services excluding software	13	<1	11
Movies/short films/images	<1	<1	<1
Music products	<1	<1	<1
Photographic/telecommunications/optical equipment	10	<1	8
Tickets/bookings for entertainment events/sports/theatre/concerts	8	14	9
Travel product/services	4	<1	4
Sindh			
Food groceries/alcohol or tobacco	34	83	40
Medicine	41	32	40
Cosmetics	14	33	16
Books magazines or newspapers	27	14	26
Clothing/footwear/sporting goods/accessories	24	85	31
Computer equipment or parts including peripheral equipment	16	5	15
Computer or videogames	10	4	10
Computer software (upgrades and paid apps)	15	1	13
Financial products (shares/insurance)	3	6	4
Household goods/furniture/toys	18	13	17
ICT services excluding software	14	6	13
Movies/short films/images	4	11	5
Music products	1	8	2
Photographic/telecommunications/optical equipment	15	6	14
Tickets/bookings for entertainment events/sports/theatre/concerts	33	13	31
Travel product/services	20	12	19
Urban			
Food groceries/alcohol or tobacco	33	85	40
Medicine	41	33	40

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Cosmetics	15	34	18
Books magazines or newspapers	27	15	25
Clothing/footwear/sporting goods/accessories	25	85	34
Computer equipment or parts including peripheral equipment	16	5	14
Computer or videogames	9	3	9
Computer software (upgrades and paid apps)	14	<1	12
Financial products (shares/insurance)	4	7	4
Household goods/furniture/toys	17	14	17
ICT services excluding software	13	6	12
Movies/short films/images	4	10	5
Music products	1	7	2
Photographic/telecommunications/optical equipment	15	7	14
Tickets/bookings for entertainment events/sports/theatre/concerts	32	12	29
Travel product/services	21	11	20
Rural			
Food groceries/alcohol or tobacco	43	<1	42
Medicine	48	<1	47
Cosmetics	<1	<1	<1
Books magazines or newspapers	32	<1	31
Clothing/footwear/sporting goods/accessories	10	56	12
Computer equipment or parts including peripheral equipment	23	<1	23
Computer or videogames	18	56	20
Computer software (upgrades and paid apps)	18	56	20
Financial products (shares/insurance)	<1	<1	<1
Household goods/furniture/toys	25	<1	24
ICT services excluding software	18	<1	18
Movies/short films/images	<1	56	2
Music products	<1	56	2
Photographic/telecommunications/optical equipment	18	<1	18
Tickets/bookings for entertainment events/sports/theatre/concerts	46	56	47
Travel product/services	12	56	13

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
KP			
Food groceries/alcohol or tobacco	22	27	22
Medicine	17	13	17
Cosmetics	9	22	10
Books magazines or newspapers	12	5	11
Clothing/footwear/sporting goods/accessories	19	27	20
Computer equipment or parts including peripheral equipment	10	<1	9
Computer or videogames	8	4	7
Computer software (upgrades and paid apps)	11	<1	10
Financial products (shares/insurance)	2	<1	2
Household goods/furniture/toys	9	<1	8
ICT services excluding software	7	<1	6
Movies/short films/images	<1	<1	<1
Music products	<1	<1	<1
Photographic/telecommunications/optical equipment	7	<1	6
Tickets/bookings for entertainment events/sports/theatre/concerts	8	<1	8
Travel product/services	2	<1	2
Urban			
Food groceries/alcohol or tobacco	39	46	40
Medicine	23	21	23
Cosmetics	17	38	20
Books magazines or newspapers	12	8	11
Clothing/footwear/sporting goods/accessories	32	46	34
Computer equipment or parts including peripheral equipment	8	<1	7
Computer or videogames	6	7	6
Computer software (upgrades and paid apps)	4	<1	3
Financial products (shares/insurance)	1	<1	1
Household goods/furniture/toys	15	<1	13
ICT services excluding software	4	<1	3
Movies/short films/images	<1	<1	<1
Music products	1	<1	1

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Photographic/telecommunications/optical equipment	4	<1	3
Tickets/bookings for entertainment events/sports/theatre/concerts	3	<1	2
Travel product/services	3	<1	2
Rural			
Food groceries/alcohol or tobacco	13	<1	12
Medicine	14	<1	14
Cosmetics	5	<1	5
Books magazines or newspapers	12	<1	11
Clothing/footwear/sporting goods/accessories	13	<1	12
Computer equipment or parts including peripheral equipment	11	<1	11
Computer or videogames	9	<1	8
Computer software (upgrades and paid apps)	14	<1	13
Financial products (shares/insurance)	3	<1	3
Household goods/furniture/toys	6	<1	5
ICT services excluding software	9	<1	8
Movies/short films/images	<1	<1	<1
Music products	<1	<1	<1
Photographic/telecommunications/optical equipment	9	<1	8
Tickets/bookings for entertainment events/sports/theatre/concerts	11	<1	11
Travel product/services	2	<1	2
Balochistan			
Food groceries/alcohol or tobacco	46	<1	46
Medicine	36	<1	36
Cosmetics	3	<1	3
Books magazines or newspapers	34	<1	34
Clothing/footwear/sporting goods/accessories	36	<1	36
Computer equipment or parts including peripheral equipment	28	<1	28
Computer or videogames	20	<1	20
Computer software (upgrades and paid apps)	24	<1	24
Financial products (shares/insurance)	6	<1	6
Household goods/furniture/toys	41	<1	41

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
ICT services excluding software	22	<1	22
Movies/short films/images	2	<1	2
Music products	0	<1	0
Photographic/telecommunications/optical equipment	23	<1	23
Tickets/bookings for entertainment events/sports/theatre/concerts	34	<1	34
Travel product/services	12	<1	12
Urban			
Food groceries/alcohol or tobacco	43	<1	43
Medicine	22	<1	22
Cosmetics	5	<1	5
Books magazines or newspapers	22	<1	22
Clothing/footwear/sporting goods/accessories	36	<1	36
Computer equipment or parts including peripheral equipment	14	<1	14
Computer or videogames	9	<1	9
Computer software (upgrades and paid apps)	9	<1	9
Financial products (shares/insurance)	<1	<1	<1
Household goods/furniture/toys	25	<1	25
ICT services excluding software	9	<1	9
Movies/short films/images	<1	<1	<1
Music products	<1	<1	<1
Photographic/telecommunications/optical equipment	8	<1	8
Tickets/bookings for entertainment events/sports/theatre/concerts	22	<1	22
Travel product/services	14	<1	14
Rural			
Food groceries/alcohol or tobacco	49	<1	49
Medicine	54	<1	54
Cosmetics	<1	<1	<1
Books magazines or newspapers	48	<1	48
Clothing/footwear/sporting goods/accessories	35	<1	35
Computer equipment or parts including peripheral equipment	45	<1	45
Computer or videogames	34	<1	34

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Computer software (upgrades and paid apps)	41	<1	41
Financial products (shares/insurance)	14	<1	14
Household goods/furniture/toys	62	<1	62
ICT services excluding software	37	<1	37
Movies/short films/images	4	<1	4
Music products	<1	<1	<1
Photographic/telecommunications/optical equipment	41	<1	41
Tickets/bookings for entertainment events/sports/theatre/concerts	48	<1	48
Travel product/services	10	<1	10

NOTES: Population aged 10 years and older using online platform for purchasing goods or services, in last three months as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older who used the internet for purchasing or ordering good or services.

Table 13: Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Payment Methods Used for Online Purchases in The Last Three Months (Age>= 10).

Region/Province	HIES 2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Pakistan			
Cash on delivery	46	84	52
Credit card online	12	13	12
Debit card or electronic transfer online bank	10	4	9
Online payment services	11	5	10
Prepaid gift card/online voucher	5	3	5
Points from rewards or redemption program	<1	<1	<1
Other bank check by post	<1	<1	<1
Urban			
Cash on delivery	46	87	54
Credit card online	13	14	13
Debit card or electronic transfer online bank	11	4	10
Online payment services	12	5	11
Prepaid gift card/online voucher	5	4	5
Points from rewards or redemption program	<1	<1	<1
Other bank check by post	<1	<1	<1
Rural			
Cash on delivery	45	62	46
Credit card online	10	<1	9
Debit card or electronic transfer online bank	7	8	7
Online payment services	10	6	9
Prepaid gift card/online voucher	3	<1	3
Points from rewards or redemption program	<1	4	<1
Other bank check by post	<1	<1	<1
Punjab			
Cash on delivery	56	84	62
Credit card online	6	8	6
Debit card or electronic transfer online bank	13	5	11
Online payment services	8	2	6
Prepaid gift card/online voucher	4	4	4

Region/Province	HIES 2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Points from rewards or redemption program	<1	<1	<1
Other bank check by post	<1	<1	<1
Urban			
Cash on delivery	59	86	66
Credit card online	5	9	6
Debit card or electronic transfer online bank	14	4	11
Online payment services	6	1	5
Prepaid gift card/online voucher	4	5	4
Points from rewards or redemption program	<1	<1	<1
Other bank check by post	<1	<1	<1
Rural			
Cash on delivery	47	73	51
Credit card online	7	<1	6
Debit card or electronic transfer online bank	9	10	9
Online payment services	12	7	11
Prepaid gift card/online voucher	4	<1	3
Points from rewards or redemption program	<1	<1	<1
Other bank check by post	<1	<1	<1
Sindh			
Cash on delivery	38	89	44
Credit card online	18	23	18
Debit card or electronic transfer online bank	9	2	8
Online payment services	15	11	14
Prepaid gift card/online voucher	6	2	6
Points from rewards or redemption program	<1	1	<1
Other bank check by post	<1	<1	<1
Urban			
Cash on delivery	36	90	43
Credit card online	18	23	19
Debit card or electronic transfer online bank	10	2	9
Online payment services	16	11	16
Prepaid gift card/online voucher	7	2	6

Region/Province	HIES 2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Points from rewards or redemption program	<1	<1	<1
Other bank check by post	<1	<1	<1
Rural			
Cash on delivery	57	56	57
Credit card online	13	<1	13
Debit card or electronic transfer online bank	1	<1	1
Online payment services	4	<1	4
Prepaid gift card/online voucher	<1	<1	<1
Points from rewards or redemption program	<1	56	2
Other bank check by post	<1	<1	<1
KP			
Cash on delivery	30	31	30
Credit card online	10	4	9
Debit card or electronic transfer online bank	6	4	6
Online payment services	9	<1	8
Prepaid gift card/online voucher	2	<1	2
Points from rewards or redemption program	<1	<1	<1
Other bank check by post	<1	<1	<1
Urban			
Cash on delivery	46	52	47
Credit card online	24	7	22
Debit card or electronic transfer online bank	8	7	8
Online payment services	13	<1	11
Prepaid gift card/online voucher	1	<1	1
Points from rewards or redemption program	<1	<1	<1
Other bank check by post	<1	<1	<1
Rural			
Cash on delivery	22	<1	20
Credit card online	2	<1	2
Debit card or electronic transfer online bank	5	<1	5
Online payment services	7	<1	6
Prepaid gift card/online voucher	3	<1	2

Region/Province	HIES 2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Points from rewards or redemption program	<1	<1	<1
Other bank check by post	<1	<1	<1
Balochistan			
Cash on delivery	62	<1	62
Credit card online	26	<1	26
Debit card or electronic transfer online bank	11	<1	11
Online payment services	18	<1	18
Prepaid gift card/online voucher	4	<1	4
Points from rewards or redemption program	<1	<1	<1
Other bank check by post	<1	<1	<1
Urban			
Cash on delivery	62	<1	62
Credit card online	12	<1	12
Debit card or electronic transfer online bank	11	<1	11
Online payment services	16	<1	16
Prepaid gift card/online voucher	2	<1	2
Points from rewards or redemption program	<1	<1	<1
Other bank check by post	<1	<1	<1
Rural			
Cash on delivery	61	<1	61
Credit card online	43	<1	43
Debit card or electronic transfer online bank	10	<1	10
Online payment services	21	<1	21
Prepaid gift card/online voucher	7	<1	7
Points from rewards or redemption program	<1	<1	<1
Other bank check by post	<1	<1	<1

NOTES: Population aged 10 years and older used payment methods for online purchases, in last three months as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older who used the internet for purchasing or ordering good or services.

Table 14: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS BY DELIVERY METHODS FOR ONLINE PURCHASES IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS (Age>= 10).

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Pakistan			
Delivery directly to the buyer	54	81	59
Picked up from point of sale or service point	19	13	18
Online electronic delivery by downloading	13	4	11
Urban			
Delivery directly to the buyer	55	83	60
Picked up from point of sale or service point	18	14	18
Online electronic delivery by downloading	12	3	10
Rural			
Delivery directly to the buyer	51	62	52
Picked up from point of sale or service point	23	<1	21
Online electronic delivery by downloading	16	9	16
Punjab			
Delivery directly to the buyer	58	86	64
Picked up from point of sale or service point	15	9	14
Online electronic delivery by downloading	8	4	7
Urban			
Delivery directly to the buyer	60	88	67
Picked up from point of sale or service point	13	11	12
Online electronic delivery by downloading	7	3	6
Rural			
Delivery directly to the buyer	51	73	54
Picked up from point of sale or service point	23	<1	19
Online electronic delivery by downloading	11	7	10
Sindh			
Delivery directly to the buyer	53	78	56
Picked up from point of sale or service point	22	21	21
Online electronic delivery by downloading	16	4	15
Urban			
Delivery directly to the buyer	51	78	55

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Picked up from point of sale or service point	21	21	21
Online electronic delivery by downloading	15	2	13
Rural			
Delivery directly to the buyer	66	56	66
Picked up from point of sale or service point	27	<1	26
Online electronic delivery by downloading	26	56	27
KP			
Delivery directly to the buyer	33	31	32
Picked up from point of sale or service point	19	4	17
Online electronic delivery by downloading	7	8	7
Urban			
Delivery directly to the buyer	47	52	48
Picked up from point of sale or service point	26	7	23
Online electronic delivery by downloading	4	13	5
Rural			
Delivery directly to the buyer	25	<1	23
Picked up from point of sale or service point	14	<1	14
Online electronic delivery by downloading	9	<1	8
Balochistan			
Delivery directly to the buyer	71	<1	71
Picked up from point of sale or service point	41	<1	41
Online electronic delivery by downloading	34	<1	34
Urban			
Delivery directly to the buyer	59	<1	59
Picked up from point of sale or service point	39	<1	39
Online electronic delivery by downloading	26	<1	26
Rural			
Delivery directly to the buyer	86	<1	86
Picked up from point of sale or service point	44	<1	44
Online electronic delivery by downloading	44	<1	44

NOTES: Population aged 10 years and older used delivery methods for online purchases, in last three months as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older who used the internet for purchasing or ordering good or services.

Table 15: Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Reasons for Not Purchasing Goods or Services Online in The Last Three Months (Age>= 10).

Region/Province	HIES2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Pakistan			
Not interested	43	30	36
Prefer to shop in person	39	34	36
Security concerns	8	4	6
Privacy concerns	6	4	5
Technical concerns	8	5	7
Trust concerns	12	14	13
Lack of confidence	16	27	22
Urban			
Not interested	42	34	38
Prefer to shop in person	38	37	38
Security concerns	10	4	7
Privacy concerns	6	3	4
Technical concerns	8	4	6
Trust concerns	12	14	13
Lack of confidence	12	21	17
Rural			
Not interested	43	27	35
Prefer to shop in person	40	30	35
Security concerns	7	5	6
Privacy concerns	6	6	6
Technical concerns	9	6	7
Trust concerns	11	15	13
Lack of confidence	20	32	26
Punjab			
Not interested	38	30	33
Prefer to shop in person	38	35	37
Security concerns	8	4	6
Privacy concerns	6	5	6
Technical concerns	8	5	6

Region/Province	HIES2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Trust concerns	13	15	14
Lack of confidence	16	24	20
Urban			
Not interested	36	32	34
Prefer to shop in person	40	38	39
Security concerns	10	4	7
Privacy concerns	7	3	5
Technical concerns	9	5	7
Trust concerns	13	15	14
Lack of confidence	11	19	15
Rural			
Not interested	39	28	33
Prefer to shop in person	37	33	35
Security concerns	7	5	6
Privacy concerns	6	6	6
Technical concerns	6	6	6
Trust concerns	13	16	15
Lack of confidence	20	30	25
Sindh			
Not interested	53	37	45
Prefer to shop in person	39	33	36
Security concerns	9	6	7
Privacy concerns	5	4	5
Technical concerns	6	5	5
Trust concerns	12	14	13
Lack of confidence	12	28	20
Urban			
Not interested	51	41	46
Prefer to shop in person	36	37	36
Security concerns	11	4	7
Privacy concerns	5	2	4
Technical concerns	6	4	5

Region/Province	HIES2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Trust concerns	13	13	13
Lack of confidence	11	26	19
Rural			
Not interested	58	28	45
Prefer to shop in person	44	24	35
Security concerns	7	11	9
Privacy concerns	5	8	6
Technical concerns	6	6	6
Trust concerns	11	15	13
Lack of confidence	13	34	22
KP			
Not interested	43	26	35
Prefer to shop in person	45	30	38
Security concerns	8	1	5
Privacy concerns	6	3	4
Technical concerns	15	5	10
Trust concerns	7	11	9
Lack of confidence	20	32	26
Urban			
Not interested	45	25	36
Prefer to shop in person	45	36	41
Security concerns	9	2	5
Privacy concerns	5	1	4
Technical concerns	11	3	7
Trust concerns	7	11	9
Lack of confidence	21	24	22
Rural			
Not interested	43	27	35
Prefer to shop in person	45	28	37
Security concerns	8	1	5
Privacy concerns	6	3	5
Technical concerns	16	5	11

Region/Province	HIES2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Trust concerns	7	11	9
Lack of confidence	20	34	26
Balochistan			
Not interested	44	20	35
Prefer to shop in person	32	23	29
Security concerns	8	3	6
Privacy concerns	5	7	6
Technical concerns	8	5	7
Trust concerns	9	12	10
Lack of confidence	29	41	34
Urban			
Not interested	47	24	38
Prefer to shop in person	30	27	29
Security concerns	7	4	6
Privacy concerns	5	1	3
Technical concerns	7	7	7
Trust concerns	8	12	10
Lack of confidence	28	31	29
Rural			
Not interested	19	5	12
Prefer to shop in person	15	6	11
Security concerns	4	1	3
Privacy concerns	3	3	3
Technical concerns	4	1	3
Trust concerns	17	18	17
Lack of confidence	<1	<1	<1

NOTES: Population aged 10 years and older not using online platforms for purchases goods or services, in last three months as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older who are not using internet.

Table 16: Percentage of Individual with Reasons for Not Using Internet (Age>= 10).

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Pakistan			
Don't need internet	48	36	42
Don't know internet usage	18	50	34
Cost internet high	24	21	22
Privacy security concerns	13	5	9
Internet service unavailable	9	7	8
Cultural reasons	3	5	4
Don't know internet	2	4	3
Not allowed internet usage	1	6	3
Lack local content	4	3	4
Other reason (specify)	13	9	11
Punjab			
Don't need internet	51	39	45
Don't know internet usage	17	44	30
Cost internet high	23	24	23
Privacy security concerns	15	4	9
Internet service unavailable	3	2	2
Cultural reasons	<1	2	1
Don't know internet	2	4	3
Not allowed internet usage	1	5	3
Lack local content	5	3	4
Other reason (specify)	11	8	9
Sindh			
Don't need internet	45	33	39
Don't know internet usage	19	53	36
Cost internet high	22	16	19
Privacy security concerns	8	3	5
Internet service unavailable	18	11	15
Cultural reasons	2	7	4
Don't know internet	4	7	5
Not allowed internet usage	1	8	4

Region/Province	2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Lack local content	4	2	3
Other reason (specify)	13	6	10
KPK			
Don't need internet	45	34	38
Don't know internet usage	19	53	40
Cost internet high	29	19	23
Privacy security concerns	19	9	12
Internet service unavailable	24	16	19
Cultural reasons	14	9	11
Don't know internet	2	1	2
Not allowed internet usage	2	4	3
Lack local content	5	6	6
Other reason (specify)	15	14	15
Balochistan			
Don't need internet	39	28	33
Don't know internet usage	21	63	44
Cost internet high	29	21	24
Privacy security concerns	12	5	8
Internet service unavailable	7	4	5
Cultural reasons	7	8	7
Don't know internet	2	3	3
Not allowed internet usage	0	7	4
Lack local content	3	3	3
Other reason (specify)	22	11	16

NOTES: Population aged 10 years and older with reasons for not using internet, in last three months as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older who are not using the internet.

Table 17: Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Type of Account (Physical Account or Digital Account) (Age>= 18).

Region/Province	HIES2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Pakistan			
Yes, Bank Account	25	6	15
Yes, Easy paisa, jazz cash, omni etc.	22	3	12
Both (1 &2)	8	1	4
None	45	91	69
Urban			
Yes, Bank Account	32	9	20
Yes, Easy paisa, jazz cash, omni etc.	23	4	13
Both (1 &2)	10	1	5
None	36	86	61
Rural			
Yes, Bank Account	21	4	12
Yes, Easy paisa, jazz cash, omni etc.	21	2	11
Both (1 &2)	6	<1	3
None	52	94	74
Punjab			
Yes, Bank Account	27	6	16
Yes, Easy paisa, jazz cash, omni etc.	22	3	12
Both (1 &2)	9	1	5
None	43	90	67
Urban			
Yes, Bank Account	33	9	20
Yes, Easy paisa, jazz cash, omni etc.	22	4	13
Both (1 &2)	12	1	6
None	34	86	60
Rural			
Yes, Bank Account	23	4	13
Yes, Easy paisa, jazz cash, omni etc.	22	2	11
Both (1 &2)	6	1	3

Region/Province	HIES2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
None	49	93	72
Sindh			
Yes, Bank Account	23	7	15
Yes, Easy paisa, jazz cash, omni etc.	25	3	15
Both (1 &2)	6	<1	3
None	46	89	67
Urban			
Yes, Bank Account	31	10	21
Yes, Easy paisa, jazz cash, omni etc.	26	4	15
Both (1 &2)	7	1	4
None	37	85	60
Rural			
Yes, Bank Account	11	2	7
Yes, Easy paisa, jazz cash, omni etc.	25	3	14
Both (1 &2)	5	<1	2
None	59	95	77
KP			
Yes, Bank Account	27	4	15
Yes, Easy paisa, jazz cash, omni etc.	16	1	8
Both (1 &2)	7	<1	3
None	50	94	75
Urban			
Yes, Bank Account	35	9	21
Yes, Easy paisa, jazz cash, omni etc.	17	3	9
Both (1 &2)	9	<1	4
None	39	88	65
Rural			
Yes, Bank Account	26	4	13
Yes, Easy paisa, jazz cash, omni etc.	16	1	7
Both (1 &2)	6	<1	3
None	53	96	77

Region/Province	HIES2024-25		
	Male	Female	Total
Balochistan			
Yes, Bank Account	17	4	11
Yes, Easy paisa, jazz cash, omni etc.	20	<1	11
Both (1 &2)	7	<1	4
None	55	96	75
Urban			
Yes, Bank Account	23	5	14
Yes, Easy paisa, jazz cash, omni etc.	24	<1	12
Both (1 &2)	10	<1	5
None	44	95	69
Rural			
Yes, Bank Account	15	3	9
Yes, Easy paisa, jazz cash, omni etc.	18	<1	10
Both (1 &2)	6	<1	3
None	61	97	78

NOTES: Population aged 18 years and older having physical account or digital account or both, in last three months as a percentage of the total population aged 18 years and older.

HEALTH

HEALTH KEY INDICATORS IN HIES SURVEY 2024-25

Immunization (Record Based)
73%

Pre-Natal Care
All Ever Married Women Aged 15-49
88%

Post Natal Care
All Ever Married Women Aged 15-49
44%

Neonatal Mortality
35
(Per Thousand)

Infant Mortality
47
(Per Thousand)

Skill Birth Attendant
84%

4 HEALTH

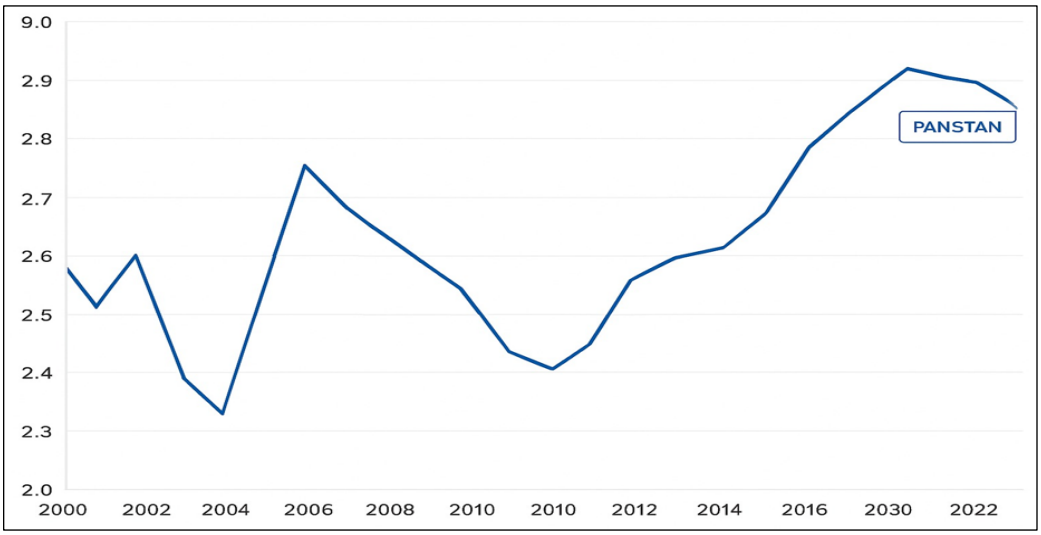
4.1 Introduction

Health plays a vital role in social and economic development of any country, as a healthy population contributes to greater productivity, better education outcomes and reduced poverty. High income or developed countries on average spend significantly more on health (both per capita and as a share of GDP), than lower income or developing countries. For example, many high income economies devote over 9% of GDP to health expenditure, compared to around 2–4 % in many low and middle income countries.

Out-of-pocket health expenditure is extracted and published through a National Health Account report. To support this requirement, relevant data is collected under this module, which also enables the computation of **SDG indicator 3.8.2**. The national health expenditure is calculated within the national accounts framework and serves as a key input for SDG reporting. Recognizing its significance, this module has been made a permanent feature of HIES survey.

In Pakistan, improving public health is essential for sustainable development and achieving national objectives aligning closely with URAAN Pakistan's priorities and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). URAAN Pakistan aims to ensure universal access to quality and affordable healthcare and education services. Pakistan's healthcare system is managed through a decentralized setup that includes federal, provincial, district and tehsil levels. Although this system is designed to make health services more accessible to people, it still faces many long-standing challenges. According to World Bank, public spending on health remains low around 1% of country's GDP, which limits the number of doctors, nurses, medicines and properly equipped health facilities (world bank). Because of these shortages, people do not have equal access to quality healthcare and the difference between services available in cities and those in rural areas remains wide.

Health Expenditure (%) of GDP-Pakistan



In Pakistan, improving maternal and child health continues to be a national priority. While progress has been made, however, preventable illnesses such as diarrhoea, pneumonia, and malnutrition still pose serious threats to children's health. Infant and neonatal mortality rates have shown gradual decline but still remained at higher level than desired levels. Maternal education is recognized as a key factor in improving child survival, as educated mothers are more likely to ensure timely immunization, proper nutrition and better hygiene practices. Continued investment in primary healthcare, clean water, sanitation and community awareness is essential to further reduce preventable diseases and achieve sustainable health outcomes across Pakistan.

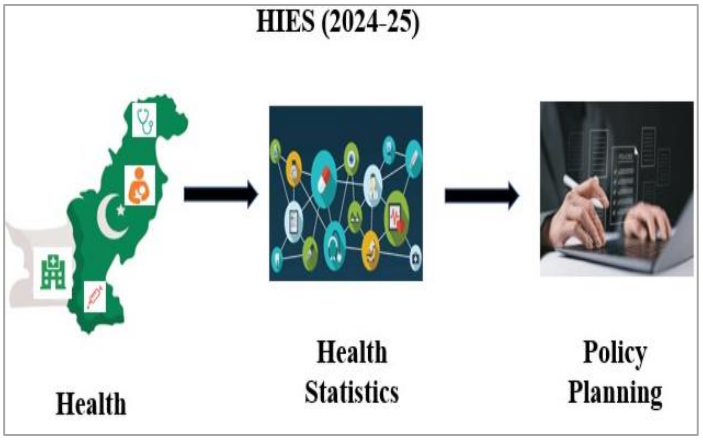
The devolution of health in Pakistan, initiated through the **18th Constitutional Amendment in 2010**, transferred major responsibilities of health planning, financing, and service delivery from the federal to provincial governments. This reform aimed to enhance efficiency, accountability, and responsiveness to local health needs. However, it also introduced challenges related to coordination, capacity building and maintaining uniform health standards across provinces.

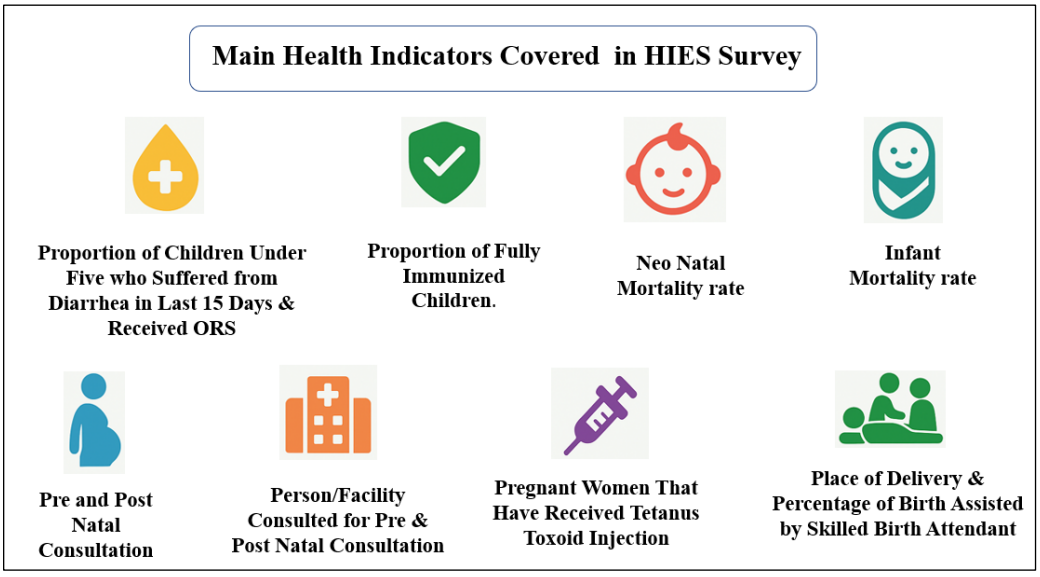
Provincial health departments implement key health initiatives:

- **Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)** protects children from vaccine-preventable diseases.

- **Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) Program** improving safe deliveries and postnatal care.
- **National Program for Prevention and Control of Hepatitis** addresses major infectious diseases.

Data collection on health indicators constitutes a vital component of the **Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES)**, serving as one of the primary sources of information on public health at both provincial and urban–rural levels. The survey provides reliable and comparable data that support evidence-based planning, policy formulation and monitoring of health outcomes. Through its regular implementation, HIES Survey series ensures the availability of up-to-date health statistics, enabling the assessment of progress in key health indicators and identifying gaps in service delivery across different regions. It provides the detailed comparison of health indicators covered in the current round of HIES (2024-25) with the previous round of Provincial Survey (2018-19). This helps to identify the loopholes present in health sector and helps government to identify the issues faced by health sector and hence to formulate data driven policies accordingly.





4.2 Immunization

Immunization remains a cornerstone of Pakistan's public health strategy, playing a vital role in reducing child morbidity and mortality from vaccine-preventable diseases. Through the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI), Pakistan continues to work towards achieving universal immunization coverage by providing free vaccines against life-threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Hepatitis B, Haemophilus Influenzae Type B, and Measles. Supported by the Government of Pakistan in collaboration with WHO, UNICEF, and other partners, immunization program strives to protect every child, especially in remote and underserved areas. Immunization not only safeguards individual health but also contributes to broader national commitments under URAAN Pakistan and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), aiming for a healthier and more resilient population. Under its Equity & Empowerment pillar, URAAN Pakistan supports the Polio Eradication Programme, including mobile vaccination teams targeting high-risk, nomadic children.

Pakistan's childhood immunization schedule primarily included vaccines such as BCG (for Tuberculosis), DPT (for Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus), Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV), and the Measles Vaccine. However, in 2013, the national immunization program underwent a major revision to strengthen protection against a broader range of vaccine-preventable diseases. The updated schedule introduced the **Pentavalent vaccine**, a combination of five antigens-diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, Haemophilus influenzae type B, and Hepatitis-B along with continued administration of BCG, IPV, and Measles vaccines. In addition, **ROTA, TYPHOID** and **Measles-2** vaccines were added, with the later administered at 15 months of age to ensure sustained immunity. This expansion reflects Pakistan's commitment to improving child health outcomes through comprehensive immunization coverage and alignment with global best practices and WHO recommendations, which are administered as per following Immunization schedule:

Immunization Schedule

Age of Child	Previous Schedule (2018-19)	New Schedule (2024-25)
At birth	BCG (anti-TB) + Polio 0	BCG (anti-TB) + Polio 0
6-weeks	Pentavalent1+pneumococcal1+ Polio1	Pentavalent1+ Polio 1 +pneumococcal1+ ROTA1
10 weeks	Pentavalent2+pneumococcal 2 + Polio2	Pentavalent2+ Polio2 +pneumococcal 2 + ROTA2
14 weeks	Pentavalent3+pneumococcal3 + Polio 3	Pentavalent3+ Polio 3 +pneumococcal3 + IPV1
9 months	Measles-1	Measles-1 + TYPHOID +IPV2
12-15 months	Measles-2	Measles-2

To assess accurate immunization coverage, one of the major challenges is the **unavailability or incomplete information on children's health or immunization cards**. In many cases, parents are unable to present cards with complete vaccination details, making it difficult to verify doses received. Therefore, in this HIES-(2024-25) survey, PBS estimates immunization coverage using both **"record-based"** and **"recall-based"** approaches. The *record-based* measure relies on written information from vaccination cards verified by enumerators or reported by parents, which, although more reliable, may underestimate actual coverage due to missing or lost cards. The *recall-based* measure depends on parents' memory of the vaccines their child received; this can lead to reporting errors or confusion about vaccine types and schedules. To minimize such errors, enumerators are trained to carefully probe and verify responses to ensure the highest possible accuracy. Despite these efforts, recall data remains less accurate for precise measurement. Therefore, both methods are used in HIES survey series, providing a more comprehensive picture of immunization coverage. Moreover, the findings highlight the need to strengthen **digital immunization records and parental awareness**, ensuring more consistent and verifiable data in future surveys.

Immunization Coverage:
In Pakistan, Record-based immunization coverage for children aged 12-23 months stands at **73** percent in HIES 2024-25, indicating continued progress in routine vaccination uptake.

To assess changes and trends in immunization coverage across provinces and urban–rural areas, comparison has been made between the current Round of HIES (2024-25) and the previous Round HIES-(2018-19), Record based immunization rates for children aged 12-23 months, has increased to 73 percent in 2024-25 from 68 percent in 2018-19 **(Table 1b).** This increasing trend observed in rural areas with 72 percent in 2024-25 from 63 percent in 2018-19 whereas showed minor decline in urban area with 75 percent in 2024-25 from 76 percent in 2018-19 respectively **(Figure 4.1)**. However, with the inclusion of recall measures, immunization coverage (for all 8 recommended vaccines) has shown an upward trend, rising from 76% in 2018–19 to 78% in 2024–25. **(Table 1c)**.

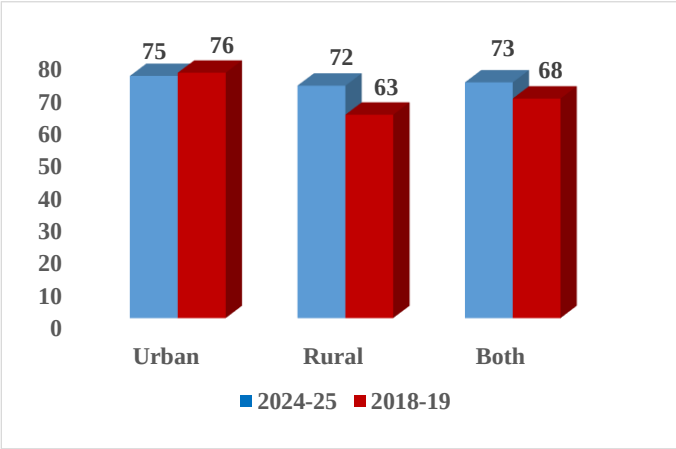


Figure 4.1 :Children Aged 12-23 Months Based on Record

In the current round of HIES 2024-25, immunization schedule has been revised by adding Rota & Typhoid for the first time. Results for both record and recall measures shows an overall increasing trend across all types of antigens **(Table 3).** Visible increase in every antigen (record based) is observed. Punjab has shown highest coverage around 93 percent for every antigen except Measles which is 80 percent followed by Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa in which every antigen lies around 80 percent except Measles which is 72 percent respectively. This shows people tend to forget their children vaccine against measles due to long gap between Penta 3 and Measles.

Immunisation coverage remains strong across most antigens, with only small differences between age groups for example, PENTA1 is 86 percent among 12–23 months-old as compared to 84 percent among 24–35 months-old and POLIO1 is observed 87 percent versus 85 percent. This trend shows slightly higher coverage in younger group for most vaccines, reflecting early uptake of routine immunisation. However, Measles displays the opposite pattern, rising from 74 percent in younger group to 80 percent in older group, indicating delays in timely vaccination. Overall trend shows good vaccine coverage across most antigens but there is still a need to improve timely completion of vaccinations especially Measles. **(Figure 4.2)**

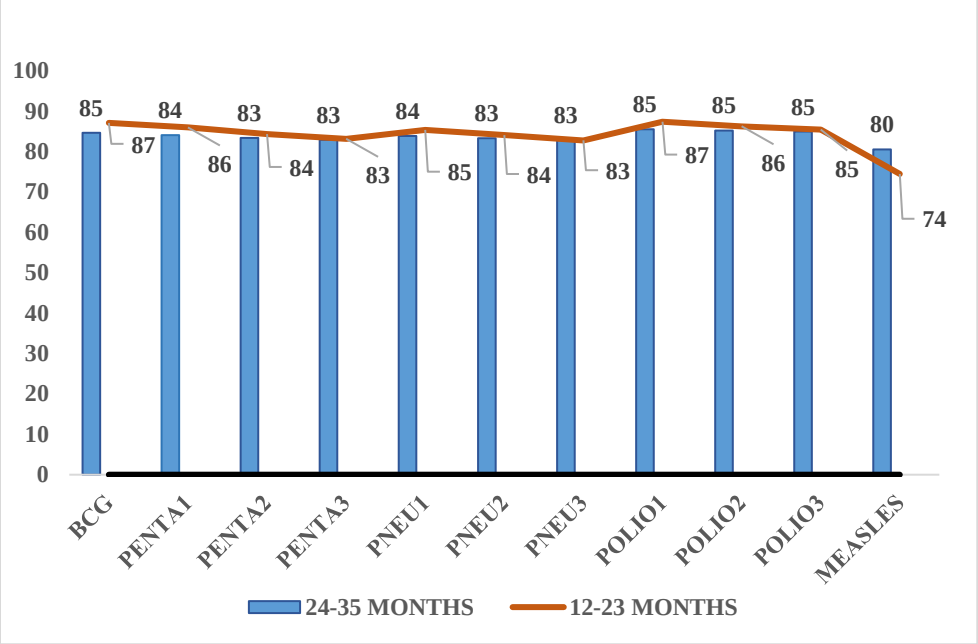


Figure 4.2 Coverage of immunization by antigen record age 12-23 Months and 24-35 Months

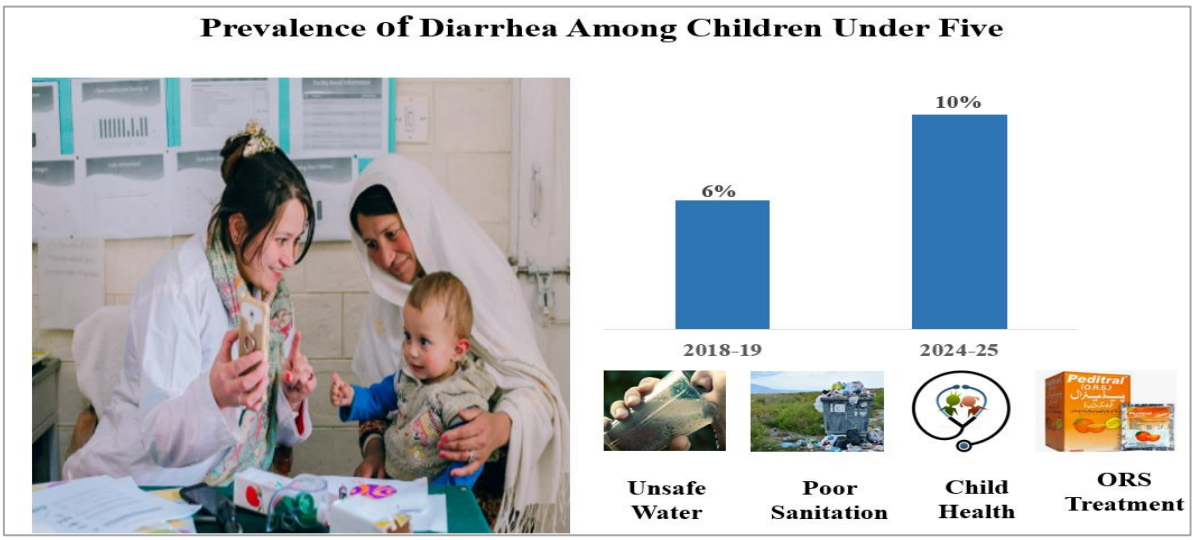
4.3 Diarrhoea

Child Health Vulnerability to Diarrhoea

Diarrhoea remains a significant public health concern, with young children particularly vulnerable to dehydration & related complications.

Diarrhoea among children under five years of age remains a major public health issue worldwide, particularly in developing countries. It is one of the leading causes of childhood illness and death, primarily due to dehydration caused by excessive loss of fluids and electrolytes. The condition occurs when infections—often from contaminated food, water, or poor sanitation, disrupt normal intestinal function, leading to frequent loose or watery stools. Young children are especially vulnerable because of their lower immunity and greater risk of fluid loss. Despite being preventable and treatable, diarrhoea continues to pose a significant challenge to child health, emphasizing the need for improved access to clean drinking water, proper sanitation, hygiene practices, and timely treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc supplements.

As part of Pakistan's National Development Agenda under Pakistan Vision 2025, the government has committed to halving the incidence of diarrhoea (alongside Hepatitis, Diabetes and Heart Disease) and to significantly improve access to Sanitation & Quality Health Care. Specifically, the plan sets a target to reduce the incidence of Diarrhoeal disease by 50 percent and increase the population's access to improved sanitation from around 48 percent to 90 percent. This aligns with



the broader goal of strengthening primary health-care services and ensuring that children under five receive timely and effective treatment and preventive interventions.

For collection of data on this incidence mothers were asked to report whether a child under five years of age had Diarrhoea in 15 days prior to the survey. The current results are compared with earlier round of HIES 2018–19 to assess changes in treatment seeking behaviour and service utilisation over time. If child reported to suffer with diarrhoea a series of questions were asked, to measure the prevalence and how it was managed. The overall percentage of children who have

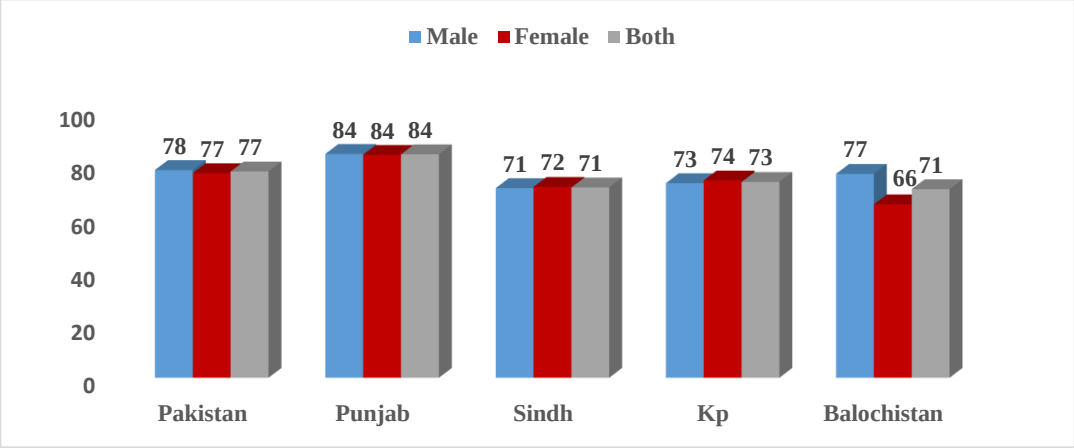


Figure 4.3: Diarrhoea cases where a practitioner was consulted by Region & Province

suffered from Diarrhoea in the past 15 days shows a significant increase, rising from 6 percent in 2018–19 to 10 percent in 2024-25. This upward trend highlights growing concerns regarding child health and the need for effective policy intervention in Water, Sanitation and Health Care Services. However, provincial situation shows that almost similar pattern is observed across all provinces. Duration of Diarrhoea (Table 6) shows that almost 84 percent suffered for the period of 1 to 7 days. The trend shows that most diarrhoea cases last less than a week, indicating they are generally acute rather than prolonged episodes (**Table 5a**). The percentage of diarrhoea cases where a practitioner of some kind was consulted (**Table 5b**), shows a decline, with 77 percent in 2024–25 compared to 84 percent in 2018–19, indicating that people commonly treat diarrhoea at home by using ORS rather than immediately visiting a practitioner. However provincial comparison shows no significance difference in urban and rural areas except Sindh which is 76 percent in urban areas and 69 percent in rural areas (**Figure 4.3**).

4.3.1 Trends in ORS Utilization for Childhood Diarrhea

The use of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) for treating Diarrhoea among children under five has shown improvement at the national level, rising from 53 percent in 2018-19 to 60 percent in 2024-25**.** An increase has been observed across both urban and rural areas, with urban coverage improving from 57 to 64 percent and rural from 51 to 58 percent. This positive trend reflects growing awareness and better access to essential treatment for diarrheal diseases, as more people are able to manage symptoms at home using ORS as a first step, reducing the need for immediate consultation with a practitioner (**Table 5c, Figure 4.4**) .

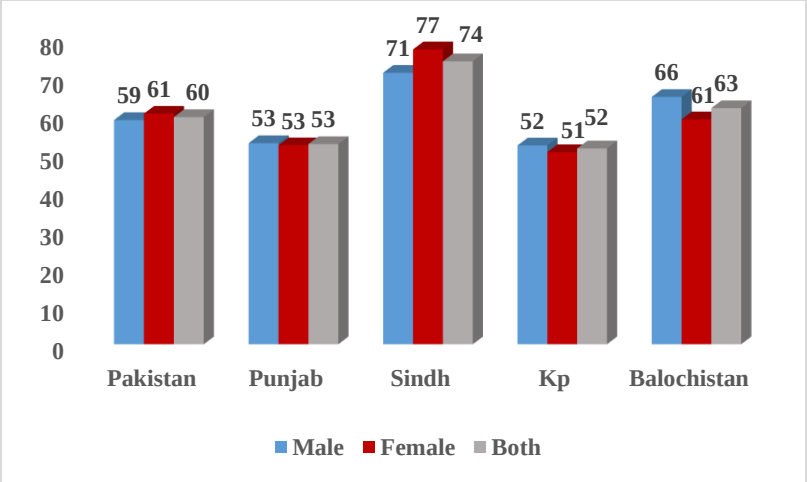


Figure 4.4: Diarrhea Cases where ORS was given to Child

4.3.2 Consultation Patterns for Diarrhea Treatment

The preference for private consultation in diarrhoea treatment is observed marginally higher than that for government facilities with 46 percent and 41 percent respectively. (**Table 8,Figure 4.5**). This gives some indication of use of the government primary health network for these kinds of curative services. This survey also collects information on reason for not visiting government facilities, which indicated the most cited reason for not availing the government facility was "Too far away" followed by "No government facility" in all four provinces. (**Table 9**) Main reason for visiting private practitioners for diarrhoea treatment observed is convenient location with 39 percent followed by the availability of doctors with 23 percent. This trend highlights that accessibility and immediate medical attention are the key factors influencing care-seeking behaviour for diarrhoea treatment. (**Table 11**)

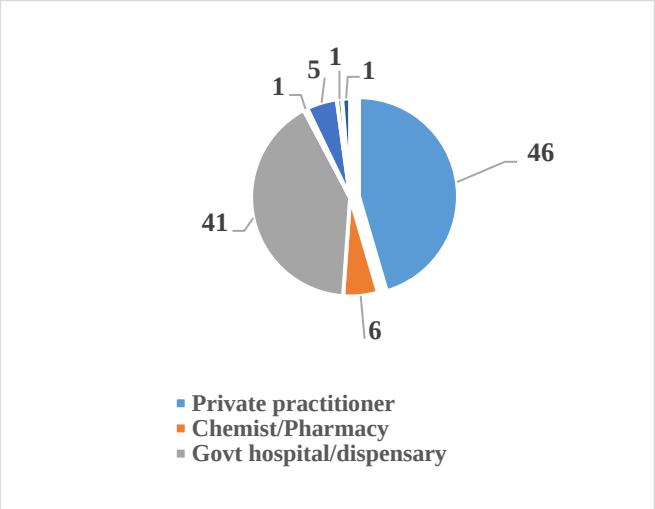


Figure 4.5:Type of Practitioner Consulted for Diarrhoea Treatment

4.4 Communicable Diseases in Pakistan: Malaria, Dengue, Tuberculosis, and Hepatitis

Communicable diseases such as Dengue, Hepatitis and Tuberculosis continue to pose a major public health challenge in Pakistan with high case numbers and mortality each year. To effectively reduce the burden of these diseases, strengthened surveillance systems, expanded vaccination and diagnostic services, public awareness campaigns, improved sanitation and vector control measures are essential. Furthermore, intersectoral collaboration and sustained investment in preventive healthcare can significantly curb disease transmission and build long-term resilience against infectious diseases in Pakistan.

4.4.1 Malaria

Malaria is a mosquito-borne infectious disease caused by Plasmodium parasites, transmitted through the bite of infected Anopheles mosquitoes. Common symptoms include fever, chills, headache, muscle pain, and fatigue, which can become severe if not treated promptly. For the malaria incidence, 43 per 1000 cases of individuals in Pakistan experienced malaria in 2024–25, with a clear provincial variation. The lowest incidence is observed in Punjab with 12 per 1000 cases**,** while the highest in Sindh with 118 per 1000 cases, indicating a substantial regional disparity. Malaria incidence remains significantly higher in rural areas with 49 percentage than in urban areas with 34 per 1000 cases**,** reflecting persistent environmental and healthcare gaps (**Figure 4.6, Table 12**). This trend suggests that southern provinces and rural communities continue to face a greater malaria burden, largely due to climatic conditions, stagnant water, and limited preventive measures.

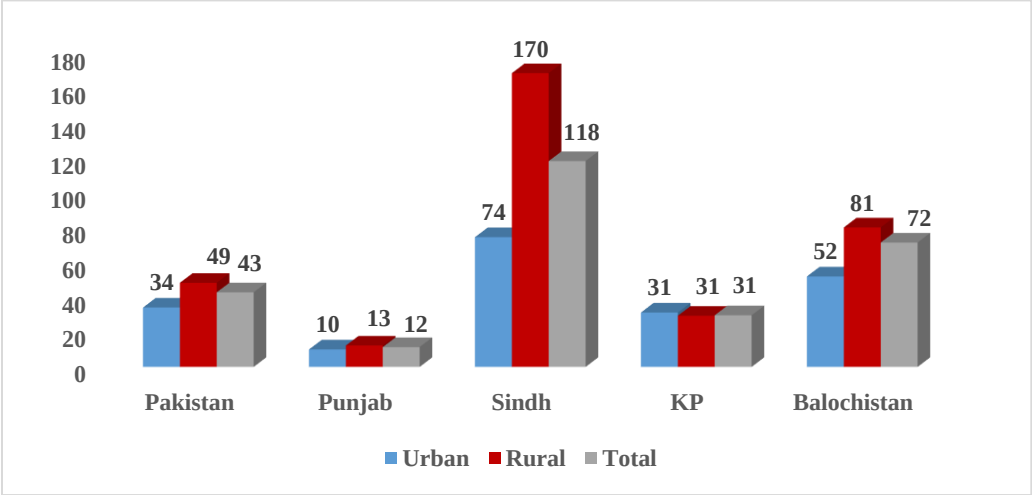


Figure 4.6: Malaria Cases Per 1000 Population

4.4.2 Dengue

Dengue is a viral infection transmitted by *Aedes* mosquitoes, characterized by high fever, severe headache, joint and muscle pain, and rash. It commonly spreads in densely populated and humid regions. Overall, 2 per 1000 cases of individuals in Pakistan suffered from dengue in 2024–25, with the lowest incidence recorded in Punjab with 1 per 1000 cases and the highest in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 5 per 1000 cases indicating notable regional variation. The incidence was relatively higher in urban areas with 4 per 1000 cases compared to rural areas with 2 per 1000

cases, reflecting urban environmental conditions that favor mosquito breeding (**Figure 4.7, Table 12**). This trend suggests that urban centers remain more vulnerable due to poor waste management, stagnant water, and rapid urbanization, which continue to support dengue transmission.

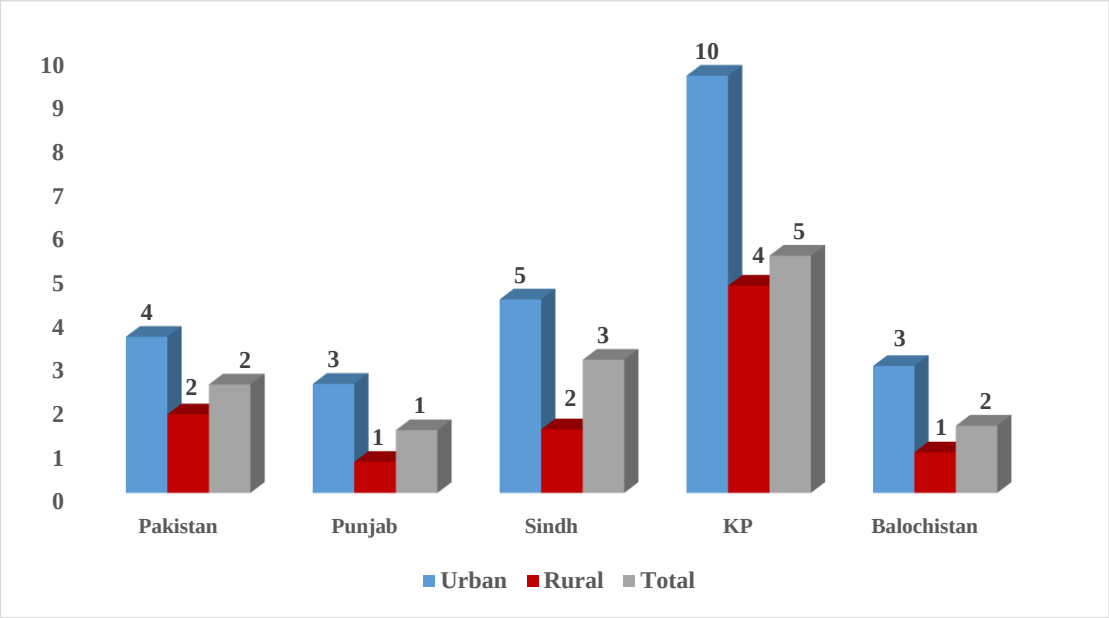
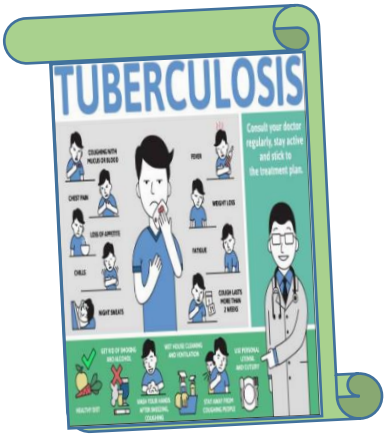


Figure 4.7: Dengue Cases Per 1000 Population

4.4.3 Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is a contagious bacterial infection caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis, primarily affecting the lungs and spreading through airborne droplets. Common symptoms include persistent cough, fever, night sweats, and weight loss. Overall, 3 per 1000 cases of households in Pakistan had tuberculosis cases in 2024–25, with the lowest incidence observed in Balochistan with 1 case per 1000 cases and the highest in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 4 per 1000 cases. The incidence was slightly higher in rural areas with 3 per 1000 cases compared to urban areas with 2 per 1000 cases, reflecting disparities in healthcare access and early detection. (**Figure 4.8, Table 12**) The trend suggests that provincial differences remain modest, but rural populations continue to face greater vulnerability due to limited diagnostic facilities and delayed treatment-seeking behavior.



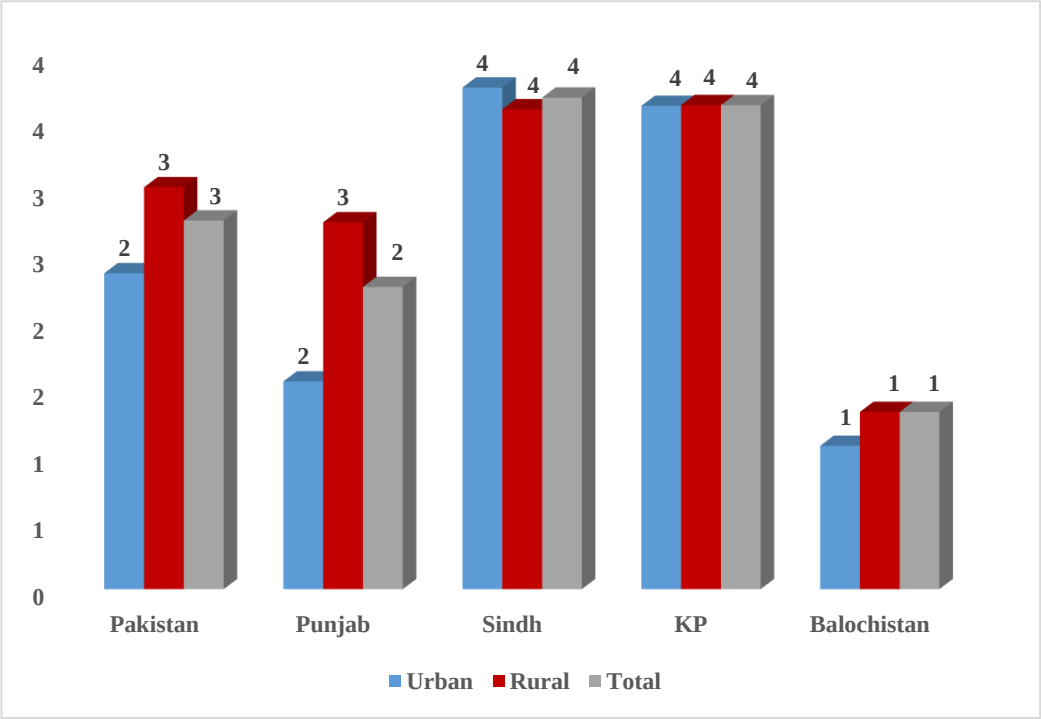


Figure 4.8: Percentage of Tuberculosis Cases

4.4.4 Hepatitis B

Hepatitis B is a serious viral infection that affects the liver and can lead to chronic disease, cirrhosis, or liver cancer. It spreads primarily through contact with infected blood or body fluids, often due to unsafe injections or unscreened transfusions. In 2024–25, Pakistan recorded an overall incidence of 463 cases per 100,000 population, with the lowest rate in Balochistan with 272 cases per 100,000 and the highest in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 671 cases per 100,000, showing significant provincial variation. The incidence was higher in rural areas with 501 cases as compared to urban areas with 402 cases per 100,000, reflecting gaps in healthcare access and preventive practices (**Figure 4.9, Table 12**). The trend indicates that hepatitis B remains more widespread in northern and rural regions, likely due to unsafe medical practices and limited vaccination coverage.

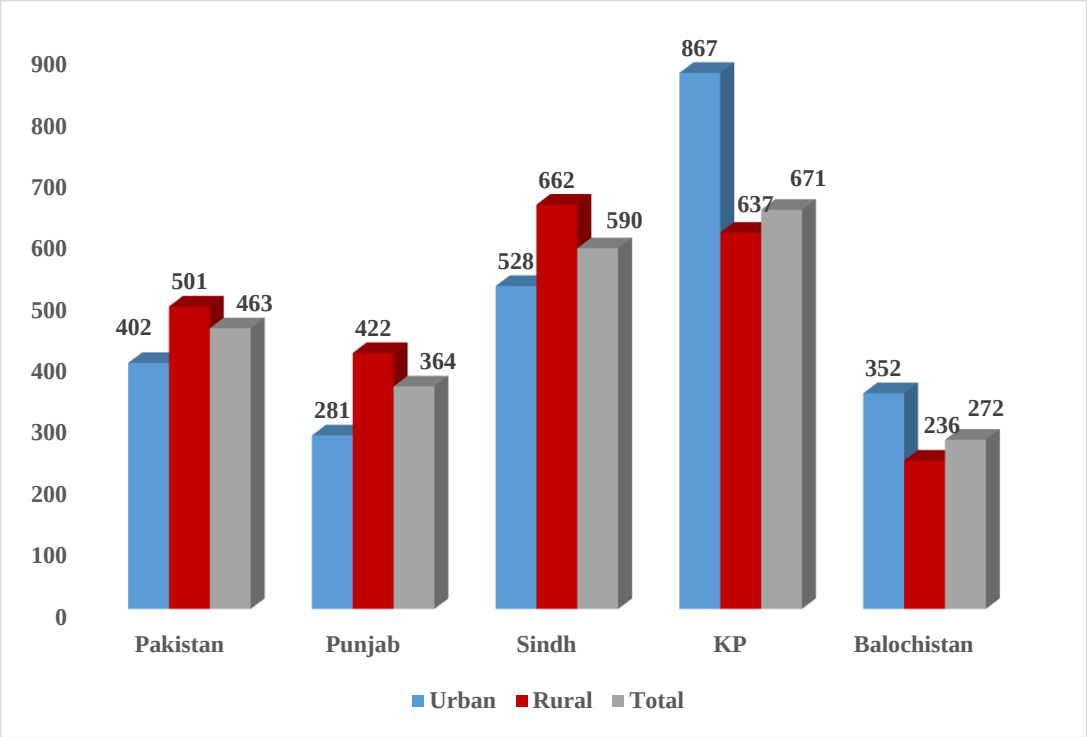
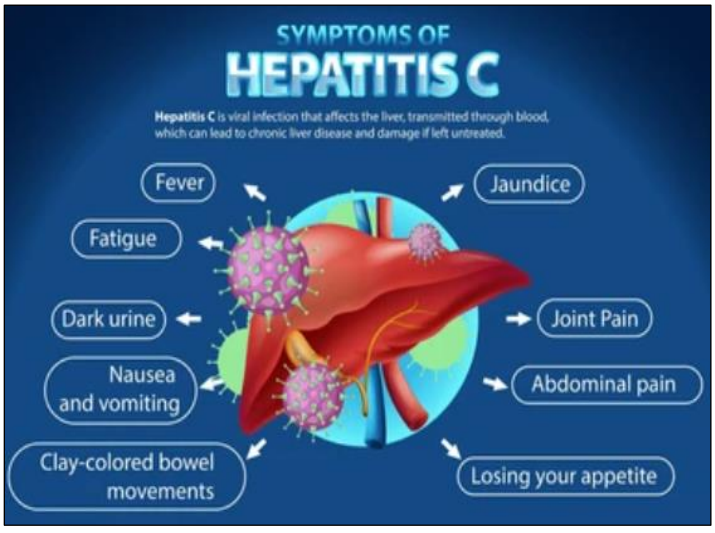


Figure 4.9: Percentage of Hepatitis B cases

4.4.5 Hepatitis C

Table 12 indicates that overall prevalence of Hepatitis C in Pakistan stands at 599 cases per 100,000 population in 2024–25, with a noticeably higher rate in rural areas with 684 cases as compared to urban areas with 464 cases. This rural predominance suggests disparities in healthcare access, unsafe medical practices, and limited awareness regarding infection control. Among provinces, Punjab revealed the highest incidence with 778 cases followed by Sindh with 451 cases**,** Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 354 cases**,** and Balochistan with 263 cases per 100,000 population. (**Figure 4.10, Table 12**) This trend highlight the urgent need for improved screening, safe injection practices, and public awareness campaigns, particularly in rural and underserved areas.



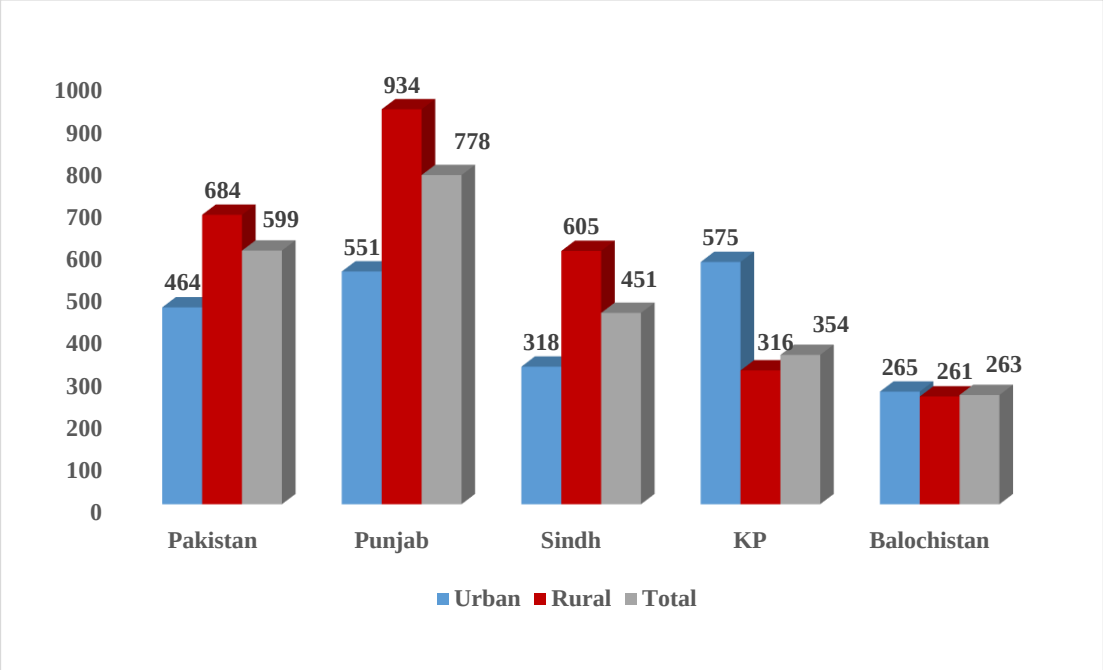


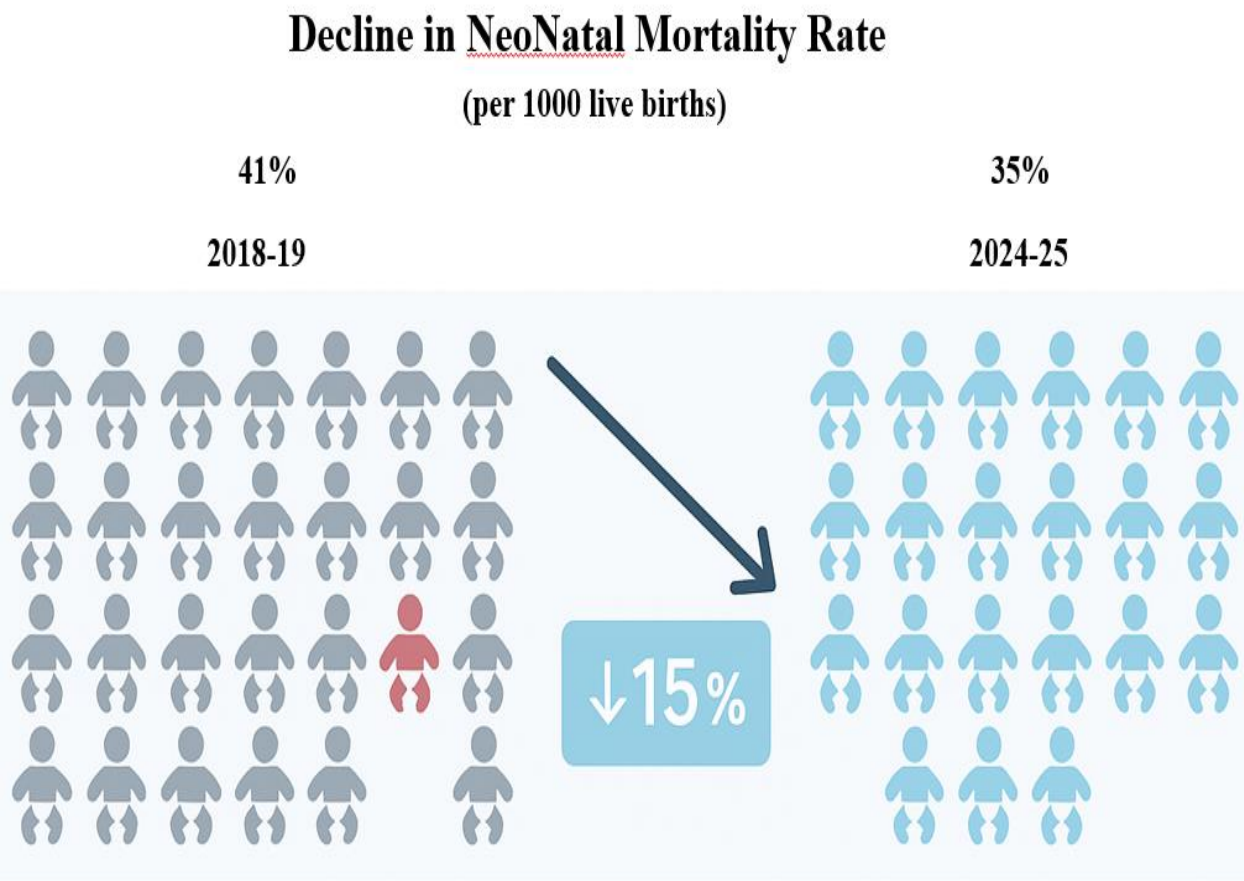
Figure 4.10: Percentage of Hepatitis C cases

4.5 Child Mortality Rate

Child mortality rate (also known as the under-five mortality rate) is defined as: "The probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births". It encompasses Neo-natal Mortality Rate and Infant Mortality Rate.

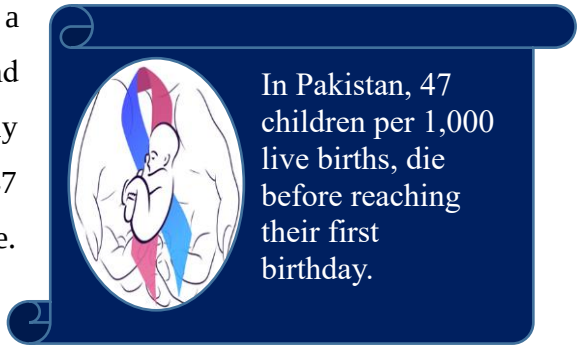
4.5.1 Neonatal Mortality Rate

Neonatal mortality rate is defined as the probability of child dying before completion of 1st month after birth. The neonatal mortality rate has declined to 35 per 1,000 live births for period (2021–23) in HIES survey 2024–25, from 41 per 1,000 live births for period (2014–16) in the previous round of HIES survey 2018–19.This reflects an **approximately 15% reduction in neonatal deaths**, indicating steady progress in new-born survival and maternal–child health interventions. (**Table 13**).



4.5.2 Infant Mortality Rate

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) represents the probability of a child dying before reaching one year of age, expressed per 1,000 live births. It serves as a key indicator of a country's overall health status and the effectiveness of its healthcare system, particularly in maternal and child health. IMR decreased to 47 per 1000 live births for the period of three years i.e. (2021-23) in HIES 2024-25, from 60 per 1000 live births for the period of three years i.e. (2014-16) in previous round of HIES 2018-19 survey. The decline in IMR from 60 to 47 deaths per 1,000 live births indicates a significant improvement in infant survival over the recent years. This positive trend reflects progress in healthcare delivery, immunization coverage, and maternal and neonatal care interventions across the country. Infant mortality rate for rural areas has shown considerable



decline to 50 per 1000 live births in 2024-25 as compared to 65 per 1000 live births in 2018-19 as well as urban areas has also shown decrease with 42 per 1000 live births in 2024-25 from 48 per 1000 live births in 2018-19.IMR in males and females has declined, however decline is more pronounced in females as it decline to 40 per 1000 live births in 2024-25 from 58 per 1000 live births in 2018-19. (**Figure 4.11, Table 14**).

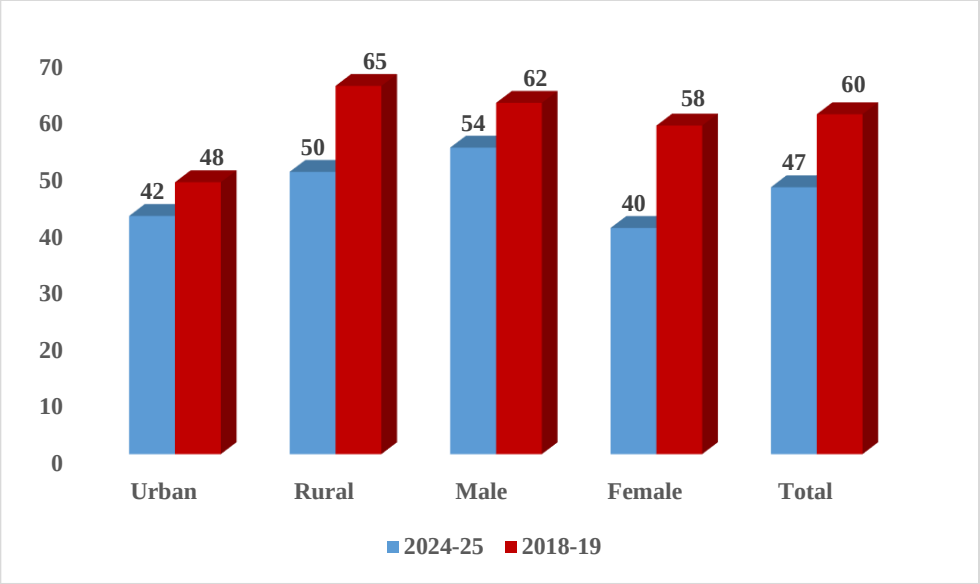


Figure 4.11: Infant Mortality by Region and Sex

4.5.3 Impact of Maternal Education on Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate in Pakistan shows an overall declining trend, indicating gradual improvement in maternal and child health over recent years. Despite this progress, notable differences remain across population groups, particularly when education levels are considered. The association between infant mortality and mother's education is presented in Table 3.15. As expected, infant mortality is lower, 29 deaths per 1,000 live births among children of educated mothers (class 11 or above), while it rises to 55 deaths per

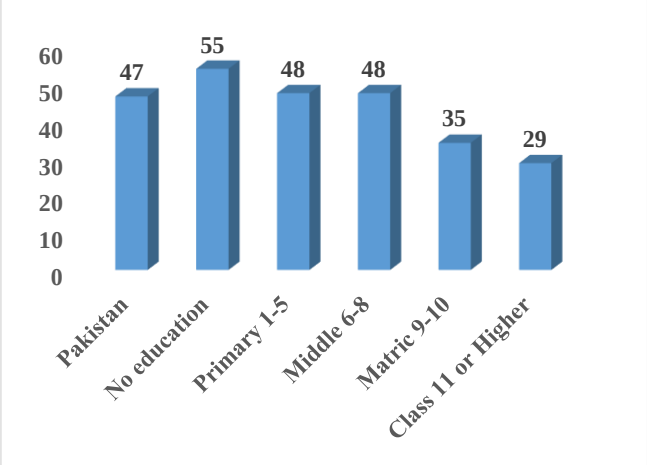


Figure 4.12: Infant Mortality & Mother's Education

1,000 live births among those whose mothers have no education. (**Figure 4.12., Table 15**) This highlights the strong link between maternal education and improved child survival outcomes. Strengthening girls' education and ensuring women's access to health information can play a crucial role in sustaining this positive trend. Continued focus on female literacy and empowerment is therefore essential for reducing infant mortality further in the coming years.

4.6 Pre-and Post-Natal Care

Maternal health continues to be a pressing concern in Pakistan, reflecting broader challenges faced by many developing countries. Despite notable progress in healthcare access and awareness, preventable maternal deaths still occur due to gaps in timely care and inadequate management of pregnancy-related complications. Strengthening prenatal and postnatal services remains essential to ensuring safer pregnancies and deliveries. Improved monitoring of high-risk cases, enhanced training for healthcare providers, and increased community-level awareness can significantly reduce risks associated with conditions such as pre-eclampsia, anaemia, and infections. Sustained investment in maternal healthcare not only safeguards women's health but also contributes to healthier families and stronger communities.

Special emphasis has been placed on improving maternal health through the deployment of a large cadre of Lady Health Workers (LHWs). These workers conduct door-to-door visits to raise awareness about prenatal and postnatal care, in addition to delivering other essential health services(World Health Organization). Furthermore, a wide network of health houses has been established across both urban and rural areas, where trained Lady Health Workers provide guidance and support on maternal and child health, both before and after childbirth (UNICEF).

4.6.1 Pre-Natal Consultation

Share of women who received consultation during their last pregnancy has improved notably over time, as shown in **(Table 16a**). Pre-natal consultation increased from 84 percent in 2018–19 to 88 percent in 2024–25, highlighting positive momentum in maternal health awareness and service outreach. This consistent growth underscores the continuing efforts to strengthen maternal care services at the community level.

The pre-natal consultation rate remains substantially higher in urban areas with 94 percent compared to rural areas with 85 percent. However, rural regions have shown a notable improvement of 5 percent points, increasing from 80 percent in 2018–19 to 85 percent in 2024–25 (**Figure 4.13**). This upward trend indicates growing awareness and accessibility of maternal health services in rural communities, though a clear urban–rural gap still persists. Across provinces, Punjab continues to lead with 95 percent coverage, followed by Sindh at 87 percent and Balochistan at 60 percent. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has demonstrated progress, rising from 74 percent in 2018–19 to 80 percent in 2024–25**(Figure 4.14)**. In terms of health facilities, private clinics/hospitals with 49 percent and government hospitals with 46 percent remain the most commonly visited sources for pre-natal consultations, reflecting both the importance of private sector involvement and the continued reliance on public health infrastructure in maternal care delivery. (**Table 18).**

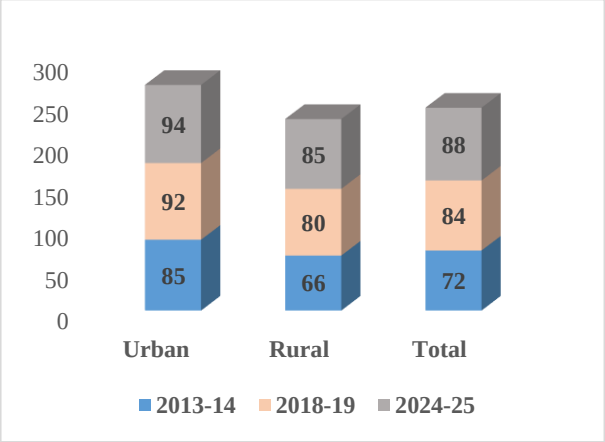


Figure 4.13:Pre Natal-Consultation by Region

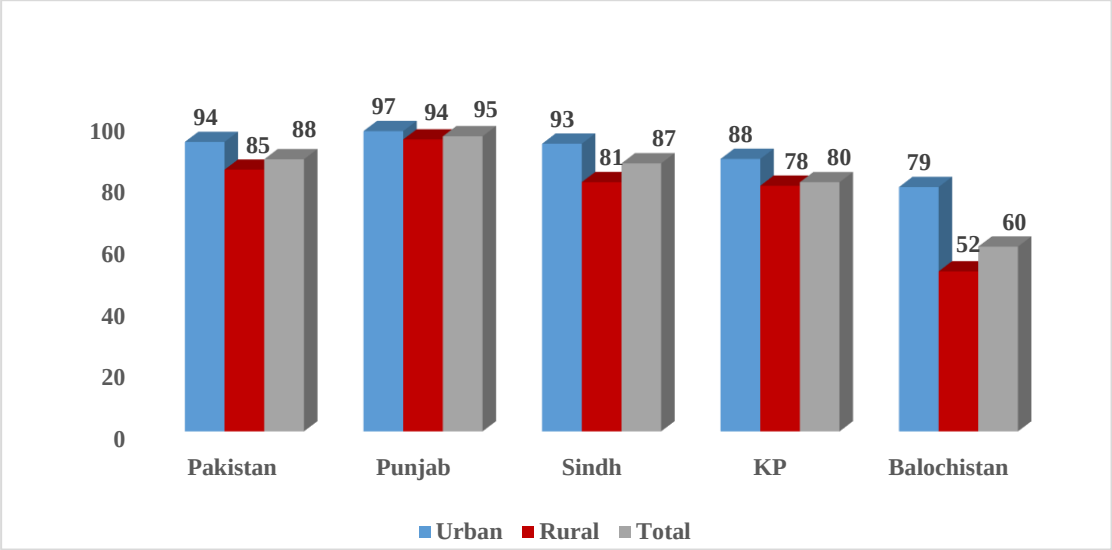


Figure 4.14:Pre-Natal Consultation by Province

4.6.1.1 Atleast Four Pre-Natal Consultation

Prenatal care is essential for ensuring the health of both mother and child. Access to regular prenatal consultations helps in early detection and management of potential complications. overall 62 percent women reported to have more than four pre natal consultation. This percentage is observed higher in urban areas with 73 percent while rural areas with 56 percentage. It is also observed that only 6 percent of women had just one prenatal consultation, while 32 percent attended two to three visits, indicating most women receive more than a single check-up. **(Table 17, Figure 4.15)**.

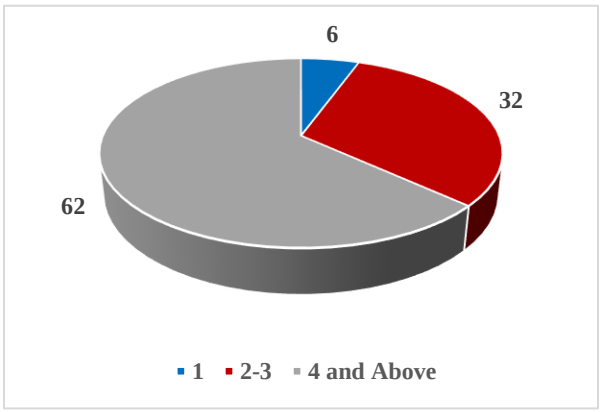


Figure 4.15: At least Four Pre Natal Consultation

4.6.2 Tetanus

Maternal and neonatal health remains a critical public health priority, as preventable causes continue to contribute to infant mortality in many developing regions. Among these, neonatal tetanus stands out as a significant threat to new born survival, primarily resulting from unsafe and unhygienic delivery practices. To address this, the administration of tetanus toxoid (TT) injections during pregnancy plays a vital preventive role. Two properly spaced doses of TT provide complete protection to both the mother and the new born, effectively reducing the risk of neonatal tetanus and improving overall maternal and child health outcomes.

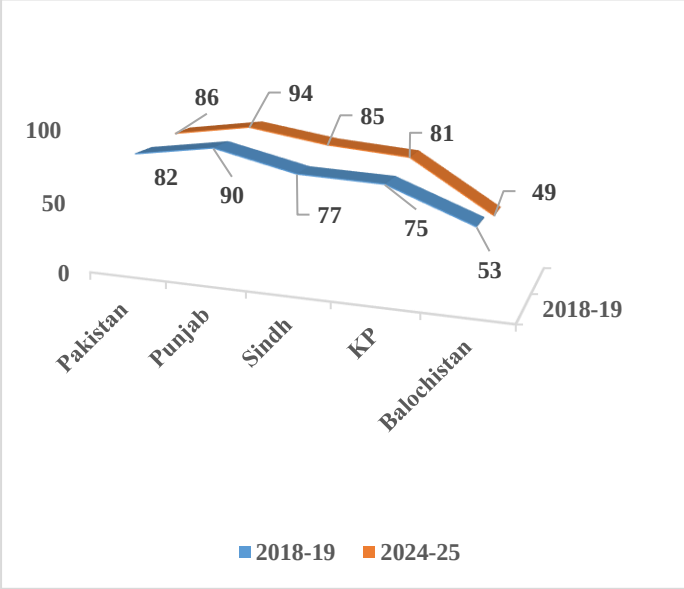


Figure 4.16:Pregnant Women that received Tetanus toxoid Injection

A total of five doses provide lifetime immunity, while women previously protected who conceive after ten years are recommended a single booster dose. Regular immunization campaigns and awareness programs are critical to sustain progress in eliminating neonatal tetanus. Ensuring access to skilled birth attendants and hygienic delivery practices further strengthens maternal and child protection. Table 16b presents Mothers who haves reported to receive a tetanus toxoid injection during their last pregnancy has increased to 86 percent in 2024-25 from 82 percent in 2018-19. This upward trend reflects improved maternal health awareness and wider coverage of immunization services, which is expected to contribute significantly to reducing the risk of neonatal tetanus and associated infant mortality. (**Figure 4.16, Table 16b**).

4.6.3 Delivery Location and Type of Assistances

Overall 16 percent of births in 2024-25 took place at home as compared to 30 percent in 2018-19. **(Table 19a).**The percentage is almost twice in rural areas with 20 percent as compared to urban areas with 8 percent. It is encouraging to note that home deliveries have declined significantly across both urban and rural areas. This trend indicates a gradual shift towards institutional deliveries, reflecting improved access to healthcare facilities and a growing preference for safer childbirth practices. Sustaining this progress will be vital for further reducing maternal and neonatal risks. The reliability on Govt. hospitals has increased to 41 percent in 2024-25 as compared to 29 percent in 2018-19 on the same side the trend of private hospitals/clinic for child delivery has also been increased to 42 percent in 2024-25 as compared to 40 percent in 2018-19.(**Figure 4.17**)

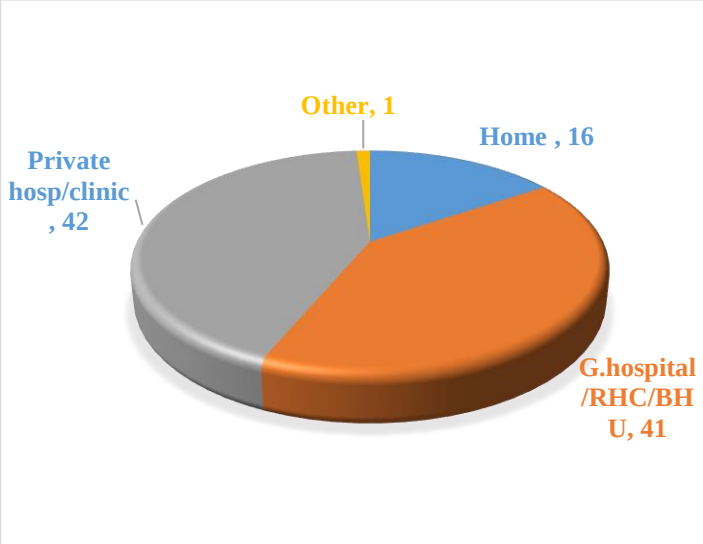
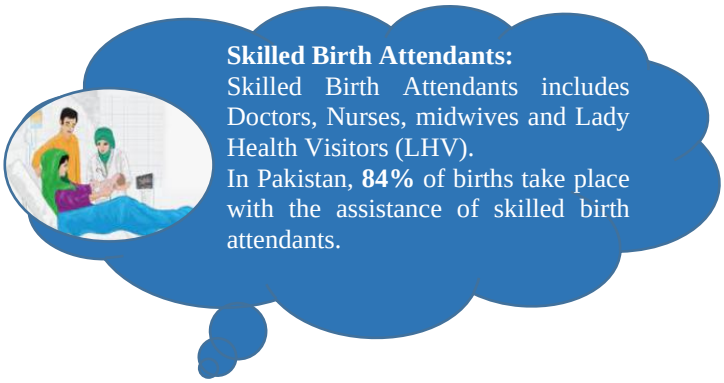


Figure 4.17:Delivery Location

Childbirth assisted by a skilled birth attendant plays a vital role in reducing both maternal and neonatal mortality. The coverage of deliveries assisted by Skilled Birth Attendants in Pakistan has shown steady improvement over the years, reaching 84 percent in 2024-25,(**Figure 4.18**) which show 8 out of 10 women have their delivery through skilled birth attendant. Among these, doctors account for the largest share at 71 percent. A bit more comprehensive efforts are required to cover remaining 16 percent birth under umbrella of skilled birth attendant. **(Table 19b)**



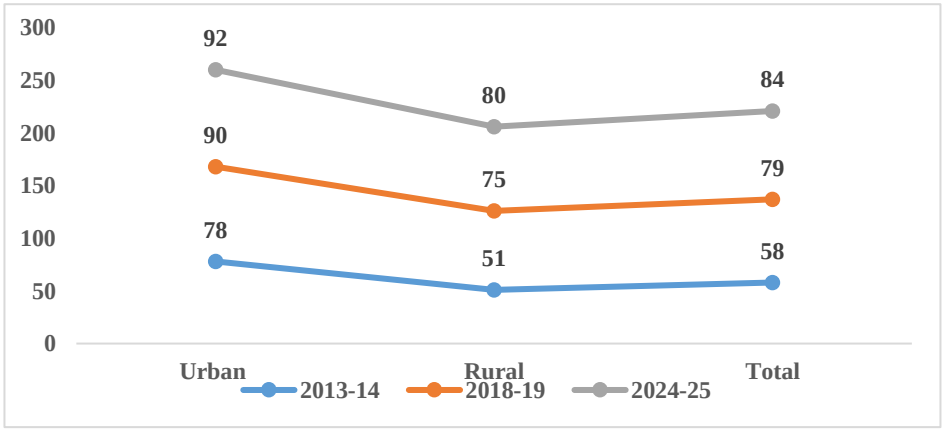
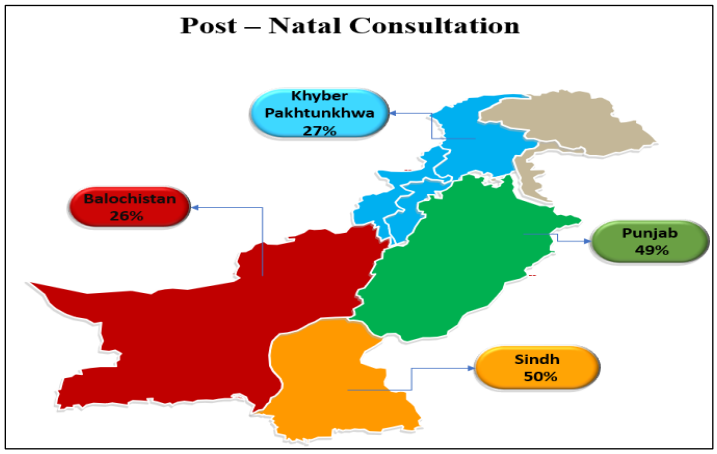


Figure 4.18:Skilled Birth Attendant

Table 19b present percentage of delivery by type of assistance which indicates the increase in deliveries assisted by doctors with 71 percent in 2024-25 as compared to 58 percent in 2018-19. This trend highlights a positive shift toward professional medical assistance during childbirth, reflecting improved access to healthcare facilities and greater trust in skilled providers. The percentage of child deliveries assisted by Trained Dai and TBA decreased to 11 in 2024–25 from 22 in 2018–19, reflecting a positive shift toward skilled birth attendance and improved maternal and neonatal health outcomes.

4.6.4 Post-Natal Consultation

Post-natal consultation is supposed to be provided to the mother and her infant within six week of child's birth, overall 44 percent of mothers reported to have post- natal check-up within six weeks after delivery as compared to 33 percent in 2018-19. **(Figure 4.19)** This means from every 4 women in Pakistan around one or two is going for post Natal consultation. However, the overall provincial situation shows an increasing trend in 2024-25 as compared to 2018-19, highest trend is observed in Sindh with 50 percent. This percentage is higher in urban area with 56 percent and rural with 45 percent. Followed by Punjab with 49 percent, KP with 27 percent and Balochistan with 26 percent. Although KP and Balochistan show lower trend of post-natal care compared to



other provinces, both provinces have still demonstrated a gradual upward trend since 2018-19. This increase, though modest, indicates improving access and awareness, but also highlights the need for enhanced outreach and service availability in remote and underserved areas. (Table 20a). **Table 20b** shows the facility consulted for post-natal consultation, Private hospital/clinic with 58 percent and government hospital/BHU/RHC with 38 percent are the topmost facilities visited for post-natal consultation. The same pattern for consultation is observed both in urban and rural area.

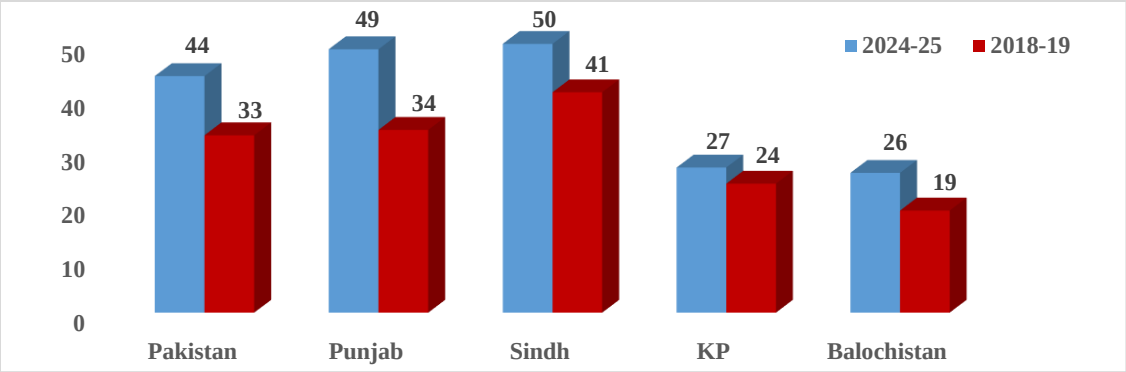


Figure 4.19: Post Natal Consultation Within Six Weeks After Delivery

4.6.5 Breastfeeding Practices in Pakistan

Breastfeeding remains a foundational practice for child health, providing essential nutrients and protection against common childhood illnesses. Continued emphasis on breastfeeding support and awareness is vital for promoting healthy growth and improving early-life outcomes nationwide. Breastfeeding remains widely practiced across the country with 95 percent of women in Pakistan breastfeeding their last child. However, provincial differences are minimal, as Sindh, KP, and Balochistan showed higher rates with 97 percent comparative to Punjab with 94 percent. Overall, the trend reflects strong and consistent adherence to breastfeeding practices nationwide.(**Table 21, Figure 4.20**).

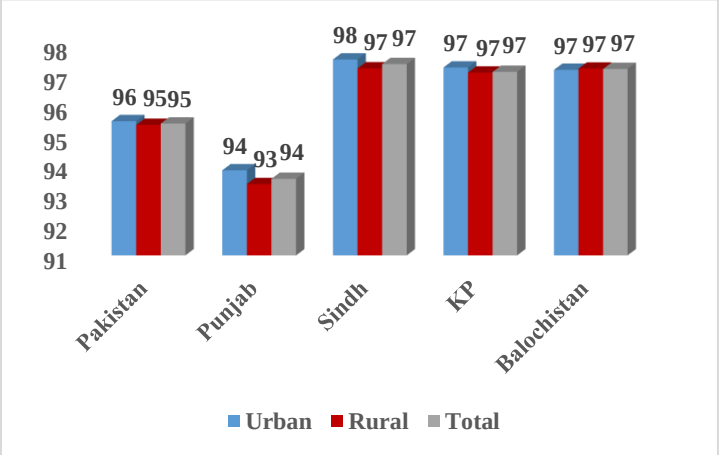


Figure 4.20: Percentage of Women That Breast Fed Their Last Child

List of Statistical Tables

Table 1 Percentage of children ages 12-23 months that have been immunized						
Province\Region\Gender	a) Based on Recall At Least One Immunization		b) Based on Record Fully Immunized		c) Based on Recall and Record Fully Immunized	
Province\Region\Gender	**2024-25**	**2018-19**	**2024-25**	**2018-19**	**2024-25**	**2018-19**
Pakistan	**96**	**99**	**73**	**68**	**78**	**76**
Male	97	99	73	68	79	77
Female	96	99	73	67	77	76
Urban	**97**	**100**	**75**	**76**	**80**	**83**
Male	98	100	77	76	83	83
Female	96	100	74	76	77	83
Rural	**96**	**99**	**72**	**63**	**77**	**73**
Male	96	98	71	64	77	74
Female	96	99	72	63	77	72
Punjab	**97**	**99**	**79**	**81**	**82**	**84**
Male	97	98	80	81	82	84
Female	97	99	79	81	81	85
Urban	**98**	**100**	**80**	**85**	**81**	**88**
Male	100	100	82	85	84	87
Female	97	100	77	86	79	88
Rural	**97**	**98**	**79**	**78**	**82**	**83**
Male	96	98	79	79	82	83
Female	97	99	80	78	83	83
Sindh	**96**	**100**	**66**	**50**	**75**	**73**
Male	96	100	66	51	76	74
Female	97	100	66	48	73	72
Urban	**98**	**100**	**73**	**64**	**81**	**80**
Male	98	100	75	67	85	81
Female	98	100	70	62	76	78
Rural	**95**	**99**	**60**	**36**	**69**	**67**
Male	95	100	58	37	69	66
Female	96	99	62	35	70	67
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	**97**	**99**	**69**	**62**	**78**	**68**
Male	98	99	69	63	77	71
Female	97	99	70	61	79	65
Balochistan	**85**	**97**	**54**	**33**	**55**	**42**
Male	85	98	56	32	58	44
Female	85	97	52	34	53	41
Urban	**83**	**98**	**58**	**54**	**62**	**62**
Male	83	98	62	50	68	58
Female	82	97	54	59	56	66
Rural	**86**	**97**	**51**	**26**	**52**	**35**
Male	87	46	52	37	52	56
Female	87	18	51	13	52	71

Notes:- Based on recall: Children reported as having received at least one immunization expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months. **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.

Table 2:-Percentage of children age 12-23 months that have been fully Immunized Based on Record–by Quintiles

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Pakistan									
1st Quintile	64	64	64	61	67	64	62	66	64
2nd Quintile	77	72	74	71	66	69	73	68	70
3rd Quintile	89	73	81	78	77	78	82	76	79
4th Quintile	73	74	74	77	77	77	75	76	75
5th Quintile	80	79	79	76	86	81	78	82	80
Punjab									
1st Quintile	85	83	84	73	76	74	75	77	76
2nd Quintile	85	82	83	81	80	81	83	80	82
3rd Quintile	89	82	86	80	80	80	83	81	82
4th Quintile	79	75	77	82	79	81	81	77	79
5th Quintile	75	73	74	80	90	85	78	81	79
Sindh									
1st Quintile	58	54	56	52	61	56	53	60	56
2nd Quintile	69	59	64	57	51	54	61	55	58
3rd Quintile	94	67	79	64	75	69	80	70	75
4th Quintile	65	70	67	69	67	68	66	69	67
5th Quintile	87	91	89	83	69	75	87	86	87
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa									
1st Quintile	34	40	37	58	67	63	57	65	61
2nd Quintile	59	68	64	68	61	64	67	61	64
3rd Quintile	81	75	78	84	76	80	83	76	80
4th Quintile	64	81	72	73	76	74	71	77	74
5th Quintile	71	92	81	64	85	74	66	87	75
Balochistan									
1st Quintile	18	38	28	31	37	34	27	37	33
2nd Quintile	63	46	53	63	55	58	63	53	57
3rd Quintile	82	33	59	66	53	59	73	46	59
4th Quintile	43	93	74	62	68	65	56	80	68
5th Quintile	92	100	93	50	69	62	81	75	79

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Income groups made on the basis of per capita household consumption.
2. The 1st Quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Children who reported having received full immunization who also have an immunization card, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months.
4. Immunizations: To be classed as fully immunized a child must have received: 'BCG', 'PENTA1', 'PENTA2', 'PENTA3', 'PNEUMOCOCCAL1', 'PNEUMOCOCCAL2' , 'PNEUMOCOCCAL3', 'Polio1', 'Polio2', 'Polio3' and 'Measles1,Measles 2 ''Hepatitis B1', 'Hepatitis B2' and 'Hepatitis B3'.

Table 3 Percentage of Children Aged 12-23 Months Immunised by Type of Antigen- Based on Record											
Province\ Region	**BCG**	**PENTA 1**	**PENTA 2**	**PENTA 3**	**PNEU 1**	**PNEU 2**	**PNEU 3**	**Polio 1**	**Polio 2**	**Polio 3**	**Measles**
Pakistan	**87**	**86**	**84**	**83**	**85**	**84**	**83**	**87**	**86**	**85**	**74**
Urban	89	88	86	85	87	86	84	89	88	87	77
Rural	86	85	83	82	84	83	82	86	85	85	73
Punjab	**93**	**93**	**91**	**90**	**92**	**91**	**90**	**93**	**91**	**91**	**80**
Urban	94	93	91	90	93	91	89	94	91	90	80
Rural	93	92	91	91	92	91	90	92	91	91	80
Sindh	**81**	**79**	**77**	**75**	**78**	**76**	**75**	**82**	**81**	**80**	**68**
Urban	85	83	81	80	82	81	79	85	85	84	74
Rural	77	75	73	71	74	72	70	78	77	76	62
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	**83**	**82**	**80**	**77**	**81**	**79**	**77**	**85**	**83**	**82**	**72**
Urban	82	81	80	77	79	78	76	83	80	80	73
Rural	83	82	80	78	81	79	77	85	83	82	72
Balochistan	**67**	**66**	**65**	**64**	**65**	**64**	**64**	**71**	**70**	**70**	**55**
Urban	72	72	70	70	71	70	70	74	74	74	59
Rural	65	63	62	62	62	62	61	69	69	68	54

Notes:-

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

2- PENTA "Pentavalent, PNEU "Pneumococcal

Table 4 Percentage Of Children Aged 12-23 Months Immunised By Type Of Antigen- Based On Recall and Record											
Province\ Region	**BCG**	**PENTA 1**	**PENTA 2**	**PENTA 3**	**PNEU 1**	**PNEU 2**	**PNEU 3**	**Polio 1**	**Polio 2**	**Polio 3**	**Measles**
Pakistan	**93**	**92**	**90**	**89**	**91**	**90**	**88**	**95**	**94**	**93**	**79**
Urban	96	94	92	91	93	92	90	96	94	94	81
Rural	92	91	89	88	90	89	88	95	94	93	79
Punjab	**97**	**96**	**94**	**93**	**95**	**94**	**93**	**96**	**95**	**94**	**83**
Urban	98	97	94	93	96	94	92	97	95	94	82
Rural	96	96	94	94	95	94	93	96	95	94	83
Sindh	**93**	**90**	**88**	**86**	**89**	**87**	**86**	**95**	**95**	**94**	**77**
Urban	96	93	91	90	92	91	89	97	97	96	82
Rural	91	87	85	83	86	84	83	94	93	92	72
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	**92**	**91**	**89**	**86**	**90**	**88**	**86**	**97**	**95**	**94**	**80**
Urban	96	95	93	89	92	91	89	97	94	94	85
Rural	92	90	88	86	90	88	86	97	95	94	80
Balochistan	**69**	**68**	**66**	**66**	**67**	**66**	**66**	**84**	**84**	**83**	**57**
Urban	76	76	73	73	75	73	73	81	81	81	62
Rural	66	64	63	63	63	63	62	86	86	83	54

Notes:-

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

Table 5	a) Children under 5 suffering from diarrhoea in past 15 days		b) Diarrhoea Cases where Practitioner was consulted		c)Diarrhoea Cases where ORS was given to child	
Province\Region\Gender	**2024-25**	**2018-19**	**2024-25**	**2018-19**	**2024-25**	**2018-19**
Pakistan	**10**	**6**	**77**	**84**	**60**	**53**
Male	10	6	78	85	59	55
Female	9	6	77	83	61	50
Urban	**8**	**5**	**80**	**88**	**64**	**57**
Male	9	5	80	87	61	56
Female	7	5	81	88	68	58
Rural	**10**	**7**	**76**	**82**	**58**	**51**
Male	11	7	77	84	58	55
Female	10	6	75	81	58	47
Punjab	**9**	**6**	**84**	**88**	**53**	**43**
Male	9	6	84	88	53	50
Female	8	6	84	87	53	36
Urban	**7**	**5**	**83**	**93**	**59**	**43**
Male	8	5	83	91	57	48
Female	6	5	84	95	63	38
Rural	**10**	**6**	**84**	**85**	**50**	**43**
Male	10	6	84	87	51	50
Female	9	6	84	84	49	36
Sindh	**13**	**7**	**71**	**85**	**74**	**67**
Male	13	7	71	85	71	64
Female	13	7	72	86	77	70
Urban	**10**	**5**	**76**	**87**	**67**	**75**
Male	11	5	75	88	62	68
Female	10	6	77	85	73	81
Rural	**15**	**8**	**69**	**85**	**78**	**62**
Male	14	9	69	83	77	62
Female	15	8	69	86	79	63
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	**9**	**7**	**73**	**78**	**52**	**57**
Male	10	7	73	81	52	61
Female	8	6	74	76	51	53
Balochistan	**11**	**7**	**71**	**71**	**63**	**51**
Male	11	8	77	74	66	44
Female	11	6	66	67	61	60
Urban	**10**	**9**	**82**	**80**	**72**	**61**
Male	10	10	84	82	72	55
Female	10	8	81	77	72	68
Rural	**11**	**7**	**67**	**67**	**60**	**47**
Male	11	7	74	71	63	39
Female	11	6	61	63	57	57

Notes:-

1- Children who suffered from diarrhoea in the 15 days prior to the interview expressed as a percentage of all children aged less than 5 years.

Table 6 Diarrhoea Cases: Duration of Episode									
Duration	Percentage Of Diarrhoea Cases								
	Urban Areas			Rural Areas			Overall		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Duration Of Diarrhoea Episode									
1-3 days	38	33	36	31	30	31	33	31	32
4-7 days	48	52	50	52	53	53	51	53	52
8-14 days	12	14	12	13	14	13	13	14	13
15+ days	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	3
TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

	Percentage Of Diarrhea Cases								
Duration	Urban Areas			Rural Areas			Overall		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
1-3 days	41	42	41	36	37	37	37	39	38
4-7 days	47	47	47	48	45	47	48	46	47
8-15 days	12	10	11	15	17	16	14	15	15

NOTES:

1. Children who had the number of motions per day indicated, expressed as a percentage of all children aged less than 5 years that suffered from diarrhoea during the past 30 days.
2. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 7: Diarrhoea Cases Where Govt. Health Practitioner Was Consulted First – By Region And Province						
Province\Region	**2024-25**			**2018-19**		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Pakistan	**48**	**45**	**47**	**29**	**36**	**32**
Punjab	42	32	37	26	33	29
Sindh	52	53	52	31	31	31
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	68	65	67	33	48	40
Balochistan	37	51	44	30	44	36
Urban	**42**	**37**	**40**	**32**	**32**	**32**
Punjab	47	34	42	26	32	29
Sindh	31	33	32	30	28	29
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	71	71	71	53	46	50
Balochistan	40	40	40	43	39	41
Rural	**51**	**48**	**50**	**28**	**38**	**32**
Punjab	39	31	35	26	34	30
Sindh	66	67	67	31	34	32
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	68	64	66	30	49	39
Balochistan	36	56	46	23	47	33

Notes:

1. Diarrhoea cases in which a government health practitioner was consulted first expressed as a percentage of all diarrhoea cases in which a practitioner was consulted.
2. Government includes 'Government Dispensary/Hospital/doctor', 'Basic Health Unit', 'Rural Health Centre', 'MCH Centre', 'Lady Health Worker' whereas non-government includes 'Herbalist / Hakeem, 'Homeopath', 'Compounder / Chemist', 'Private Dispensary / hospital /doctor', 'Siana/Siani' and 'Others'.

Table 8 Type Of Practitioner Consulted For Diarrhoea Treatment – By Region And Practitioner						
	2024-25			**2018-19**		
Type of Practitioner	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Private practitioner	54	42	46	63	58	59
Chemist/Pharmacy	3	7	6	3	8	7
Govt hospital/dispensary	38	43	41	30	27	28
LHW	0	1	1	1	2	2
RHC/BHU	2	6	5	1	4	3
Hakeem/Homeopath/Herbalist	1	1	1	1	1	1
Others	2	1	1	1	1	1

NOTES:

1. Diarrhoea cases in which the practitioner indicated was consulted for treatment of diarrhoea expressed as a percentage of all diarrhoea consultations.
2. Sum may not add up to hundred due to rounding off.

Table 9 Reason For Not Visiting Govt. Facility First For Diarrhoea Treatment- By Region And Province					
PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES-2024-25					
Province\Region	**Pakistan**	**Punjab**	**Sindh**	**Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**	**Balochistan**
Pakistan					
Too far away	30	32	28	29	19
Not enough medicines	8	10	4	6	10
Doctor not available	5	5	6	1	14
Staff not courteous	6	6	3	6	9
No Govt facility	16	18	15	10	12
Doctor never available	8	4	12	11	23
Other reasons	27	25	32	37	12
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Urban					
Too far away	33	36	32	20	21
Not enough medicines	8	11	3	14	10
Doctor not available	5	5	3	3	24
Staff not courteous	7	7	5	10	13
No Govt facility	9	4	15	6	2
Doctor never available	8	6	10	6	8
Other reasons	31	30	32	41	21
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Rural					
Too far away	28	30	22	30	19
Not enough medicines	8	10	5	5	10
Doctor not available	5	4	9	1	9
Staff not courteous	5	6	1	5	7
No Govt facility	20	23	15	11	17
Doctor never available	8	3	14	11	31
Other reasons	26	23	33	37	7
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 9 Reason for Not Visiting Govt. Facility First for Diarrhoea Treatment- By Region And Province					
PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES-2018-19					
Province\Region	**Pakistan**	**Punjab**	**Sindh**	**Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**	**Balochistan**
Pakistan					
Too far away	25	33	11	28	7
Not enough medicines	2	3	1	0	8
Doctor not available	7	4	11	8	15
Staff not courteous	11	13	11	10	2
No Govt facility	22	18	29	23	18
Doctor never available	5	4	5	7	4
Other reasons	28	25	32	25	45
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Urban					
Too far away	27	33	18	37	14
Not enough medicines	4	5	1	0	10
Doctor not available	3	0	5	10	11
Staff not courteous	13	16	9	21	0
No Govt facility	14	11	23	7	5
Doctor never available	3	2	5	2	3
Other reasons	35	33	38	23	56
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Rural					
Too far away	25	34	8	27	4
Not enough medicines	1	2	1	0	6
Doctor not available	8	5	14	7	17
Staff not courteous	11	12	12	8	3
No Govt facility	25	21	32	25	25
Doctor never available	5	5	5	7	5
Other reasons	25	21	28	25	40
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

NOTES:

1. Diarrhoea cases in which government health practitioner was not consulted for the reason given expressed as a percentage of all diarrhoea cases in which a non-government health practitioner was consulted.
2. Other reasons included ‘Cannot treat complications’, ‘No female staff’, ‘Timings not suitable’, ‘Medicines not effective’, and ‘Others’.

Table 10: Diarrhea Cases in Past 15 Days-By Province & Quintiles									
	2024-25								
	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Pakistan									
1st Quintile	12	11	12	11	12	12	12	12	12
2nd Quintile	10	9	9	12	9	11	11	9	10
3rd Quintile	10	8	9	10	10	10	10	10	10
4th Quintile	8	6	7	10	10	10	9	8	8
5th Quintile	7	4	6	9	5	7	8	5	6
Punjab									
1st Quintile	13	9	11	11	10	11	11	10	11
2nd Quintile	7	7	7	12	10	11	11	9	10
3rd Quintile	9	6	8	9	11	10	9	9	9
4th Quintile	8	4	6	8	9	9	8	7	8
5th Quintile	5	4	5	8	3	6	7	4	5
Sindh									
1st Quintile	9	14	12	12	14	13	11	14	13
2nd Quintile	14	10	12	17	15	16	16	13	14
3rd Quintile	13	13	13	17	16	16	15	15	15
4th Quintile	8	9	8	19	20	19	11	12	12
5th Quintile	10	5	7	13	12	12	10	6	8
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa									
1st Quintile	17	13	14	13	14	14	14	14	14
2nd Quintile	10	9	9	9	6	7	9	6	7
3rd Quintile	6	3	5	8	6	7	8	5	7
4th Quintile	5	3	4	8	7	8	8	7	7
5th Quintile	9	4	7	12	7	9	11	6	9
Balochistan									
1st Quintile	12	13	13	9	10	10	10	11	10
2nd Quintile	12	14	13	9	10	10	10	11	10
3rd Quintile	9	5	8	16	17	16	13	13	13
4th Quintile	8	9	9	12	11	12	11	10	11
5th Quintile	6	4	6	15	8	10	9	6	8

NOTES: Children who suffered from diarrhoea in the 15 days prior to the interview expressed as a percentage of all children aged less than 5 years.

Table 11: REASONS FOR VISITING PRIVATE PRACTITIONER FIRST FOR DIARRHOEA TRERATMENT					
	Pakistan	**Punjab**	**Sindh**	**KP**	**Balochistan**
Pakistan					
No Govt.Facility	14	18	7	12	17
Doctor available	23	18	34	10	42
Treat complications	11	10	16	11	6
Staff helpful	4	5	2	5	4
Near	39	43	27	50	25
Female Staff	0	0	0	0	0
Timing suitable	7	5	11	8	4
Other	2	1	2	3	2
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Urban					
No Govt.Facility	4	3	5	9	0
Doctor available	31	23	36	27	56
Treat complications	12	11	14	3	12
Staff helpful	3	3	2	13	4
Near	38	49	30	43	21
Female Staff	0	0	0	0	0
Timing suitable	9	8	10	5	7
Other	3	3	3	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Rural					
No Govt.Facility	20	23	9	13	26
Doctor available	19	16	32	8	35
Treat complications	11	9	19	12	4
Staff helpful	5	6	2	4	4
Near	39	41	24	51	27
Female Staff	0	0	1	0	0
Timing suitable	6	4	13	9	2
Other	1	0	1	3	3
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

NOTES:.Diarrhoea cases in which private health practitioner was consulted first the reason given expressed as a percentage of all diarrhoea cases in which a private health practitioner was consulted.

Table 3.12 : Percentage of Population with Malaria, Dengue, Hepatitis B & C and Tuberculosis			
Percentage of Malaria Cases			
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan	34	49	43
Punjab	10	13	12
Sindh	74	170	118
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	31	31	31
Balochistan	52	81	72
Percentage of Dengue Cases			
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan	4	2	2
Punjab	3	1	1
Sindh	5	2	3
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	10	4	5
Balochistan	3	1	2
Percentage of Tuberculosis Cases			
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan	2	3	3
Punjab	2	3	2
Sindh	4	4	4
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4	4	4
Balochistan	1	1	1
Percentage of Hepatitis B Cases			
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan	402	501	463
Punjab	281	422	364
Sindh	528	662	590
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	867	637	671
Balochistan	352	236	272
Percentage of Hepatitis C Cases			
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan	464	684	599
Punjab	551	934	778
Sindh	318	605	451
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	575	316	354
Balochistan	265	261	263

Notes: Tables on percentage of population with Malaria,Dengue,Hepatitis B & C and Tuberculosis is added first time therefore its comparison is not made with previous round of HIES2018-19

Table 13: Neonatal Mortality w.r.t period of birth						
	2024-25 (2021-23 PERIOD)			2018-19 (2014-16 PERIOD)		
Region	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Pakistan	**41**	**28**	**35**	**43**	**38**	**41**
Urban	33	27	30	33	31	32
Rural	45	28	37	47	42	44

NOTES:

1. Neonatal mortality rates are calculated as the proportion of children who die before completion of 1st month after birth.
2. Period of births from 2021-2023 in 2024-25 and 2014-2016 in 2018-19.

Table 14: Infant Mortality Rate – By Sex And Region									
DEATHS PER THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS									
	2024-25 (2021-23 PERIOD)			2018-19 (2014-2016 PERIOD)			2013-14 (2009-2011 PERIOD)		
Region	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Pakistan	**54**	**40**	**47**	**62**	**58**	**60**	**70**	**61**	**65**
Urban	45	38	42	49	47	48	55	36	45
Rural	59	41	50	67	62	65	75	72	74

NOTES:

1. Infant mortality rates are calculated as the proportion of children who die before they reach their first birthday.
2. Period of births from 2021-2023 in 2024-25 and 2014-2016 in 2018-19 and 2009-2011 in 2013-14.

Table 15 Infant Mortality and Mother's Education		
DEATHS PER THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS		
EDUCATION LEVEL	**2024-25 PSLM (PERIOD 2021-2023)**	**2018-19 PSLM (PERIOD 2014-2016)**
Pakistan	**47**	**60**
No education	55	69
Primary 1-5	48	61
Middle 6-8	48	50
Matric 9-10	35	36
Class 11 or higher	29	32

NOTES:

1. Infant mortality rates are calculated as the proportion of children who die before they reach their first birthday.
2. Period of births from 2014-2016.

Table 16	a) Pre-Natal Consultation		b) Pregnant Women that have received Tetanus Toxoid Injection		c) Protected During Last Pregnancy	
Province\Region	**2024-25**	**2018-19**	**2024-25**	**2018-19**	**2024-25**	**2018-19**
Pakistan	**88**	**84**	**86**	**82**	**68**	**68**
Urban	94	92	91	89	73	76
Rural	85	80	83	78	64	65
Punjab	**95**	**93**	**94**	**90**	**82**	**80**
Urban	97	96	95	93	84	85
Rural	94	91	93	89	81	78
Sindh	87	**79**	85	**77**	62	**56**
Urban	93	89	89	87	67	66
Rural	81	72	81	69	57	47
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	**80**	**74**	**81**	**75**	**52**	**64**
Urban	88	88	88	87	59	76
Rural	78	72	80	72	51	62
Balochistan	**60**	**58**	**49**	**53**	**26**	**31**
Urban	79	71	70	71	33	41
Rural	52	53	41	47	23	27

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 ever 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. Protected during last pregnancy: Ever married women aged 15-49 years who received either two or more tetanus toxoid vaccinations during their last pregnancy OR received five or more TT vaccinations over the last and previous pregnancies, expressed as a percentage of all ever married women aged 15-49 years who had a birth in the last three years.

TABLE 17: - Atleast Four Pre-Natal Consultation			
No of Visits/Region	2024-25		
	Urban	Rural	Total
1	4	7	6
2-3	23	37	32
4 and Above	73	56	62
TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 18 :-Person Facility Consulted						
Province\Region	2024-25			2018-19		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
A:-Person /Facility Consulted For Pre-Natal Consultation						
Home TBA	1	1	1	4	5	5
Home LHW		1	1	2	2	2
Home LHV	1	2	1	2	1	1
Home Doctor	1	1	1	0	0	0
Govt.Hosp/RHC/BHU	43	48	46	33	33	33
Private Host/Clinic	54	45	49	58	58	58
Other	1	1	1	1	0	1
Total	**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 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.
2. Others include 'Family Welfare Centre', 'Reproductive Health unit', Mobile Services Unit' etc.

Table 19 :-Child Deliveries –Location and Type of Assistance						
	2024-25			2018-19		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
A:-Place Where Child was Delivered						
Home	8	20	16	17	36	30
G.hospital/RHC/BHU	40	41	41	33	27	29
Private hosp/clinic	50	38	42	49	37	40
Other	1	1	1	2	1	1
TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
B:-Person That Assisted with Delivery						
Doctor	81	66	71	74	51	58
Nurse	8	9	9	8	8	8
TBA	2	4	3	3	8	7
Trained Dai	5	10	8	8	17	15
Midwife	1	1	1	2	1	1
F.Member/Neighbour/Friend	1	5	4	3	9	7
LHV	2	4	3	1	5	4
LHW	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Notes:-

1. Based on Birth during past three years to all ever married women aged 15-49 years (last pregnancy only)
2. Skilled Birth Attendant=(Doctor+ Nurse+ Midwife+ LHV)
3. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 20 :-Post –Natal Consultation by Province and Region , Person Facility Consulted						
	2024-25			2018-19		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
A:-Post –Natal Consultation by Province and Region						
Pakistan	**52**	**39**	**44**	**45**	**27**	**33**
Punjab	56	45	49	45	29	34
Sindh	56	45	50	53	32	41
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	32	26	27	31	23	24
Balochistan	30	24	26	26	16	19
B:-Person Facility Consulted for post –Natal Consultation						
Home TBA	1	2	1	4	9	7
Home LHW		1	1	3	4	3
Home LHV		1	1	4	5	5
Home Doctor	1	1	1	0	1	1
Govt.Hosp/RHC/BHU	35	40	38	28	25	27
Private Host/Clinic	62	55	58	60	56	58
Other	1	1	1	1	0	1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Notes:-

1. Percentage of Ever married women aged 15-49 years who received post-natal check-up by source of check-up.
2. Others include 'Family Welfare Centre', 'Reproductive Health unit', Mobile Services Unit' etc.
3. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding

TABLE 21: Breast Feeding and Weaning Practice-By Province & Months			
Province\ Region	2024-25		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan	96	95	95
Punjab	94	93	94
Sindh	98	97	97
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	97	97	97
Balochistan	97	97	97

Note:

1. Tables on percentage of women that breast fed their last child is added first time so its comparison is not made with previous round of HIES2018-19.

CONFIDENCE INTERVAL (Information has not yet been received)

Children aged 12-13 months Immunized (Full Immunized)

Region/ Province	ESTIMATES	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Pakistan	**73**	**0.81**	**71.46**	**74.63**
Punjab	79	1.01	77.54	81.51
Sindh	66	1.70	62.44	69.11
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	69	2.27	64.97	73.86
Balochistan	54	3.38	47.08	60.35
Urban Areas	**75**	**1.42**	**72.58**	**78.15**
Punjab	80	1.86	75.87	83.17
Sindh	73	2.80	67.14	78.12
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	69	3.14	62.04	74.34
Balochistan	58	4.82	49.00	67.89
Rural Areas	**72**	**0.98**	**69.95**	**73.81**
Punjab	79	1.19	77.20	81.86
Sindh	60	1.97	55.69	63.43
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	69	2.52	64.63	74.52
Balochistan	51	4.57	42.36	60.27

Children under 5 years suffering From Diarrhoea in Past 30 days

Region/ Province	ESTIMATES	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Pakistan	**10**	**0.24**	**9.20**	**10.15**
Punjab	9	0.33	7.88	9.17
Sindh	13	0.55	11.51	13.68
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	9	0.58	7.78	10.04
Balochistan	11	0.69	9.36	12.07
Urban Areas	**8**	**0.41**	**7.36**	**8.96**
Punjab	7	0.51	5.83	7.82
Sindh	10	0.87	8.65	12.05
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	8	0.89	5.90	9.38
Balochistan	10	1.44	7.16	12.82
Rural Areas	**10**	**0.30**	**9.89**	**11.08**
Punjab	10	0.43	8.72	10.39
Sindh	15	0.70	13.18	15.94
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	9	0.65	7.82	10.37
Balochistan	11	0.76	9.53	12.50

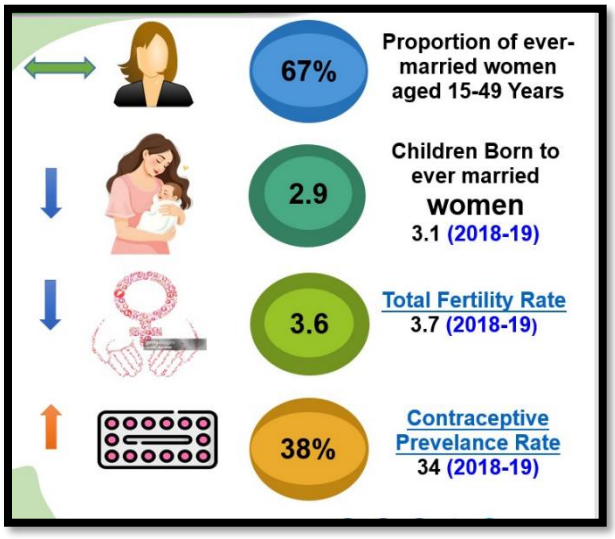
Pre Natal-Consultation for Ever Married Women Aged 15-49 Years

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Pakistan	**88**	**0.46**	**87.09**	**88.88**
Punjab	95	0.44	94.61	96.34
Sindh	87	0.78	85.39	88.43
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	80	1.61	76.60	82.92
Balochistan	60	1.99	56.54	64.33
Urban Areas	**94**	**0.50**	**93.23**	**95.18**
Punjab	97	0.55	96.21	98.38
Sindh	93	1.07	91.09	95.30
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	88	1.51	84.93	90.87
Balochistan	79	2.65	73.99	84.40
Rural Areas	**85**	**0.65**	**83.26**	**85.80**
Punjab	94	0.63	93.11	95.58
Sindh	81	1.10	78.71	83.04
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	78	1.85	74.88	82.12
Balochistan	53	2.36	47.96	57.20

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Pakistan	**44**	**0.64**	**42.34**	**44.83**
Punjab	49	0.97	47.09	50.90
Sindh	50	1.34	47.41	52.65
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	27	1.09	25.00	29.27
Balochistan	26	1.54	23.62	29.68
Urban Areas	**52**	**1.21**	**50.06**	**54.81**
Punjab	56	1.71	52.21	58.92
Sindh	56	2.26	51.04	59.90
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	32	1.86	29.07	36.35
Balochistan	30	3.56	23.29	37.25
Rural Areas	**39**	**0.72**	**37.26**	**40.10**
Punjab	45	1.16	42.62	47.18
Sindh	45	1.50	41.87	47.75
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	26	1.22	23.87	28.67
Balochistan	24	1.56	22.08	28.19

POPULATION WELFARE



5 Population Welfare

5.1 Introduction

Population welfare plays a vital role in enhancing the health, well-being, and socio-economic progress of a nation. It focuses on empowering individuals and couples to make informed decisions about family size, reproductive health, and responsible parenthood through access to education, healthcare, and family planning services.

In 2025, Pakistan's federal government updated its **National Action Plan on Population (2025–30)**, which serves as the current national framework for family planning and reproductive health. The plan aims to reduce the population growth rate to **1.1%**, lower the total fertility rate **to 2.2**, and raise the contraceptive prevalence rate to 60% by 2030. It emphasizes informed family planning choices, improved service delivery, and integration of population goals into socio-economic development. Implemented under the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations & Coordination (MoNHSR&C) in collaboration with provincial departments and partners such as **UNFPA** and **FP2030**, the plan focuses on strengthening supply chains, mobilizing resources, and enhancing coordination between federal and provincial levels. While there is no standalone "National Family Planning Programme," these initiatives collectively represent Pakistan's renewed national commitment to family planning and population management.

Despite these continued efforts, **high fertility rates and low contraceptive prevalence** remain significant challenges. Cultural barriers, gender disparities, and misconceptions about family planning continue to limit progress. The Government of Pakistan, with the support of

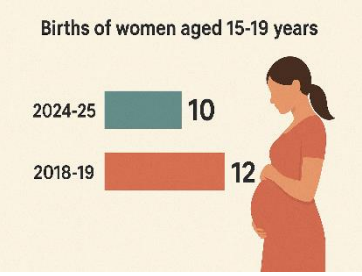
development partners, is focusing on integrated population and health strategies to accelerate progress toward population stabilization.

In alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals **(SDG 3.7 and SDG 5.6)**, Pakistan remains committed to ensuring universal access to reproductive health and family planning services by 2030. Strengthened provincial capacity, improved service delivery, and sustained advocacy are key to achieving the national objective of balanced population growth and sustainable development.

This chapter presents analysis on major indicators of population welfare, including Total Fertility Rate **(TFR),** Contraceptive Prevalence Rate **(CPR),** Marital patterns, Family planning patterns currently used and the number of children ever born to women. These indicators provide valuable insights into reproductive behaviour, family planning trends, and the overall demographic transition in the country.

5.2 Marriage Patterns & Fertility

Marriage patterns are an important indicator of demographic behaviour and have direct implications for fertility, family formation, and population growth. **Table 1 & Figure 5.1** presents the percentage of women aged 15–49 years who have ever been married, by province, age category, and place of residence, comparing the results of 2024–25 with those of 2018–19.



At the national level, **67 percent** of women aged 15–49 years have ever been married in 2024–25, showing the same percentage as reported in 2018–19. The rural proportion (68%) remains higher than the urban (64%), reflecting earlier

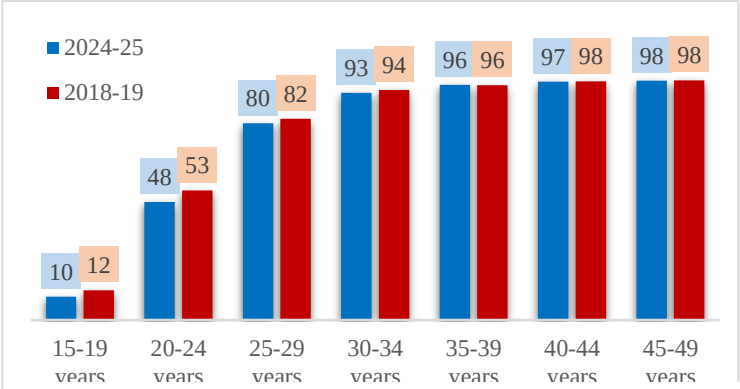


Figure 5.1 Percentage of Women Age 15-49 Years Ever Married

marriage patterns and traditional social norms in rural areas.

Figure 5.1 indicates that marriage patterns among younger women (15–19 years) remains relatively low, with 10 percent ever married in 2024–25 compared to 12 percent in 2018–19, indicating a gradual rise in age at marriage. The proportion increases sharply among women aged 20–24 years (48%) and reaches 80 percent by the 25–29 years age group. Nearly all women are married by age 35 and above, consistent with past trends.

Figure 5.2 presents the percentage of ever-married women aged 15–49 years across provinces and region. Sindh records the highest overall level (69%), driven by a much higher rural figure (73%) compared with urban (66%). KP & Balochistan both show overall patterns (67%) and (66%) respectively, the pattern remains consistent, with rural areas (68%) reporting higher levels than urban areas (63%). Punjab has the lowest overall proportion (65%) and the smallest rural–urban gap (66% rural vs. 64% urban), indicating more similar marriage patterns across regions.

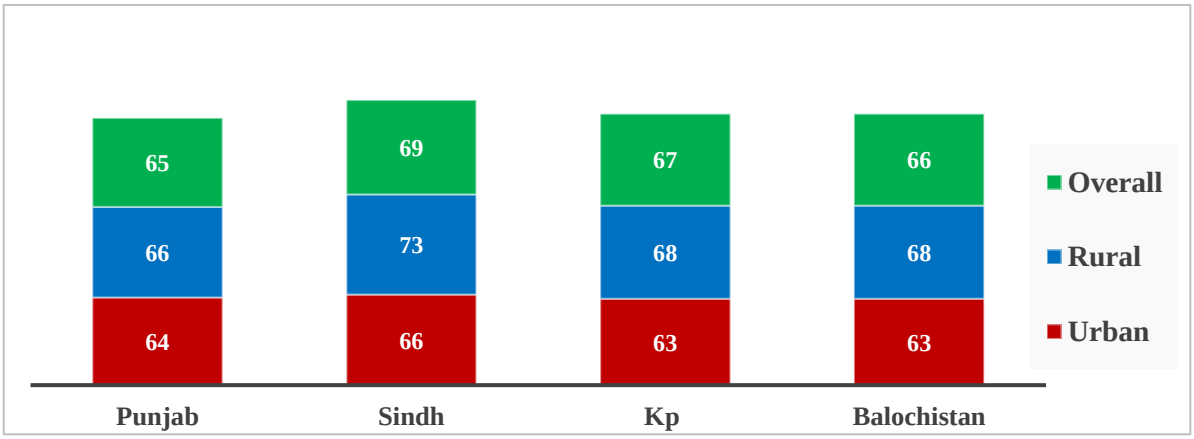


Figure 5.2 Percentage of Women Age 15-49 Years Ever Married by Province

5.2.1 Mean Number of Children Ever Born to All Women & Ever-Married Women

Table 2 presents the mean number of children ever born to all women aged 15–49 years, as well as to ever-married women, by province, age group, and place of residence for the year **2024–25**.

At the National level**,** the average number of children ever born to all women aged 15–49 years is **1.9**, rural women report a higher mean (2.0) compared to urban women (1.7), highlighting the continued urban–rural fertility differential. Among ever-married women the average number of children stands at **2.9**. Rural women report a higher average (3.0) compared to urban women (2.7).

The mean number of children born to ever-married women increases steadily with age. Among women aged 15–19 years**,** the average number of children is negligible (0.4), rising to **1.3** among those aged 20–24 years, and reaching **2.1** in the 25–29 years age group. The number increases to **2.8** among ever married women aged 30–34 years, and further to **3.4**, **3.9** and **4.0** for the 35-39, 40–44 and 45–49 age groups respectively, reflecting the cumulative nature of childbearing over a women's reproductive span **(Figure 5.3).**

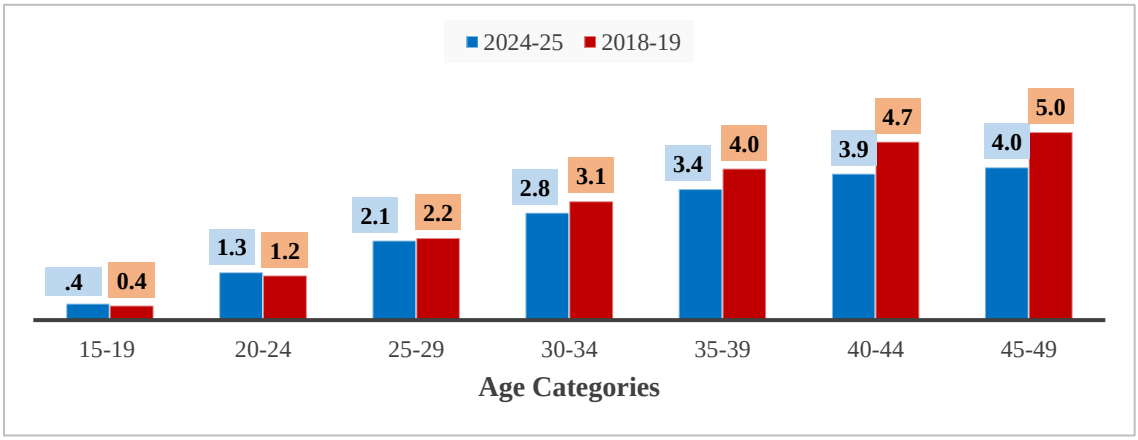
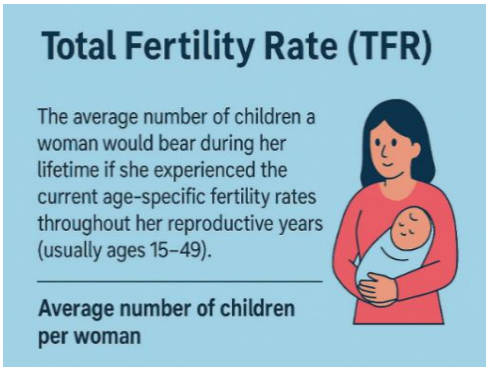


Figure 5.3 Mean Number of children born to ever married women aged 15-49

Across provinces, Balochistan reports the highest average number of children ever born to all women (2.2), while Punjab records the lowest (1.8). A similar pattern is observed among ever-married women, where Balochistan again shows the highest average (3.3), and Sindh reports the lowest (2.7). Rural women consistently report more children than urban women in all provinces, reflecting persistent urban rural fertility differences. When compared with 2018-19, significant decline in average from 4 to 3.4 for age group 35-39, 4.7 to 3.9 for age group 40-44 and 5.0 to 4.0 for age group 45-49, is indicating the preference for smaller family size.

5.2.2 Total Fertility Rate

Table-3 presents the Age-Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) and **Total Fertility Rate (TFR)** for women aged 15–49 years by region and residence. The fertility pattern shows that childbearing is highest among women aged 25–29 years**,** with rates of 181 (urban) & 218 (rural) births per 1,000 women. Fertility gradually declines after age 30, dropping to **39 births** among women aged 40–44 and **18** among those aged 45–49.



The Total fertility rate (TFR) for period of **(2021-2023)** is estimated at **3.6** children per woman, with a notable rural urban gap 4.1 in rural areas compared to 3.0 in urban**.** This pattern is consistent with previous HIES rounds (2018–19) for period of **(2015–2017),** though a slight overall decline is observed, reflecting gradual progress in fertility reduction, particularly in urban regions.

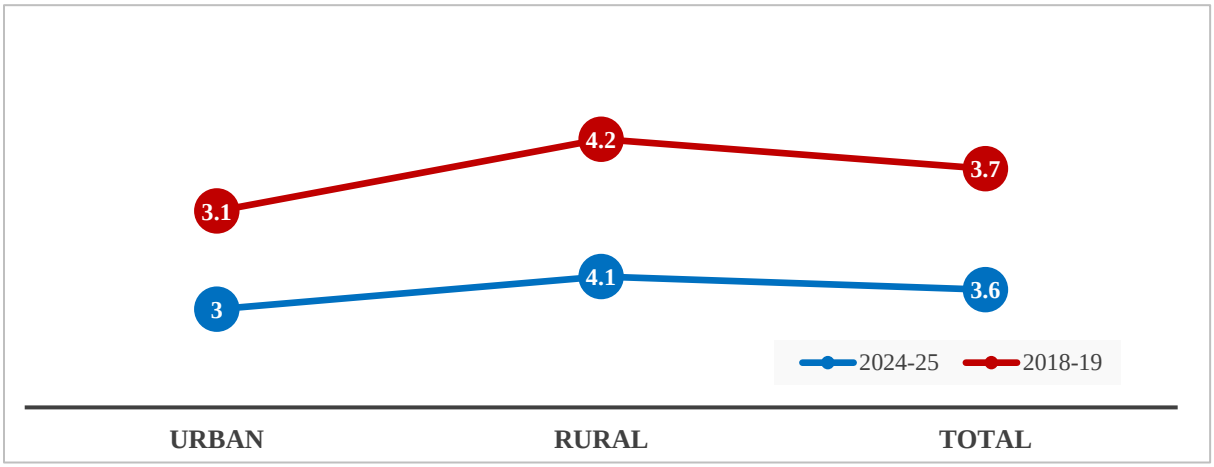


Figure 5.4 Total Fertility Rate

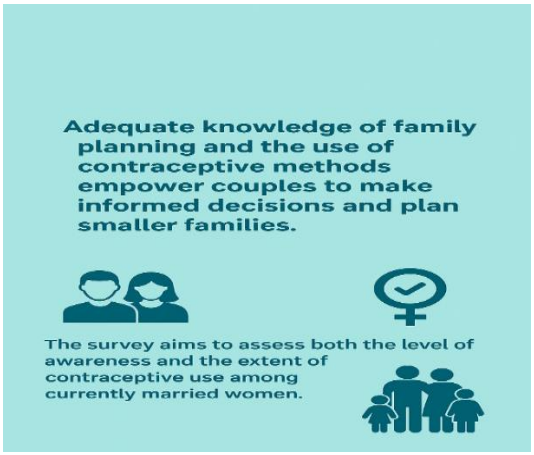
5.3 Awareness and Use of Family Planning

Practicing family planning plays a crucial role in improving maternal and child health, empowering couples to make informed reproductive decisions, and contributing to sustainable

population growth. This survey examines the extent of awareness and utilization of contraceptive methods among currently married women, highlighting patterns of use, preferences, and influencing factors such as education, socio-economic conditions, cultural attitudes, and availability of health services. The findings aim to support evidence-based policy interventions for strengthening family planning initiatives and promoting overall reproductive well-being.

5.3.1 Knowledge about Family Planning Methods

Overall awareness among currently married women aged 15–49 years remains stagnant, with **99%** of women reporting knowledge of family planning methods 2024–25 compared to provincial Round 2018–19 (Table 4). Awareness continues to be higher in urban areas (100%) than in rural areas (99%)**.** Provincial analysis shows that awareness is highest in Sindh (100%) followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (99%) & Punjab (99%), while Balochistan (96%) lags significantly behind, marking an increase from 94% in 2018–19.



5.3.2 Ever Used

The proportion of women who have ever used any family planning method has slightly increased at the national level from **43%** in 2018–19 to **45**% in 2024–25 as per (Table 4 & Figure 5.5)**.** Urban women (51%) are more likely to have ever used a method than rural women (41%). Among provinces, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa shows the highest rate (49%), followed by Punjab (48%)**,** Sindh (38%)**,** and Balochistan (30%)**.** Notably, Balochistan reflects the

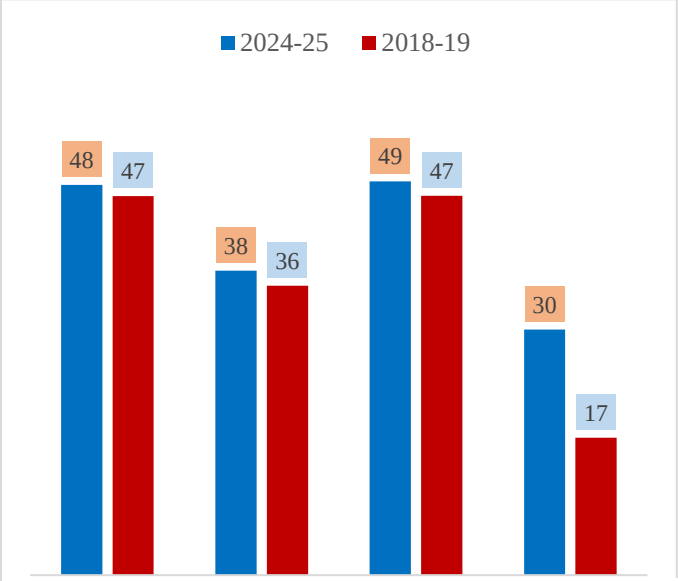


Figure 5.5 Ever use of Family Planning Method

most significant improvement from 17% in 2018–19 to 30% in 2024–25.

5.3.3 Currently Using Family Planning - Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)

The current use of family planning methods at national level has increased from **34%** in 2018–19 to **38%** in 2024–25, reflecting a rise of 4 percentage points (Table 4).

The urban–rural gap persists, with **44%** of urban and **34%** of rural women currently using contraceptives. Among provinces, Punjab has the highest current use rate (43%), followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (36%)**,** Sindh (31%)**,** and Balochistan (22%)**.** All provinces show improvements over 2018–19 levels, particularly Khyber Pakhtunkhwa & Balochistan**,** indicating enhanced progress in contraceptive adoption.

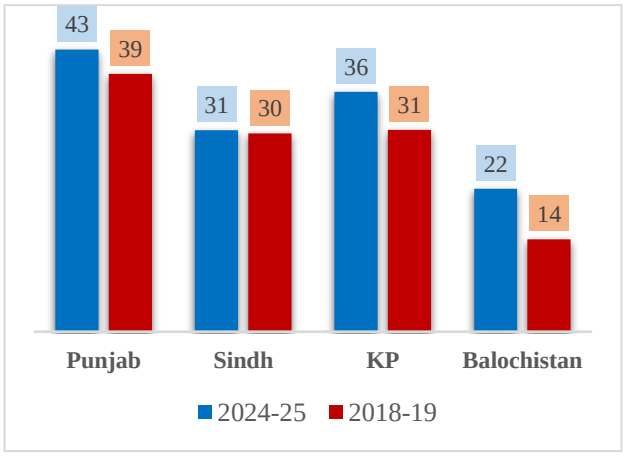


Figure 5.6: Current use of Family Planning Method

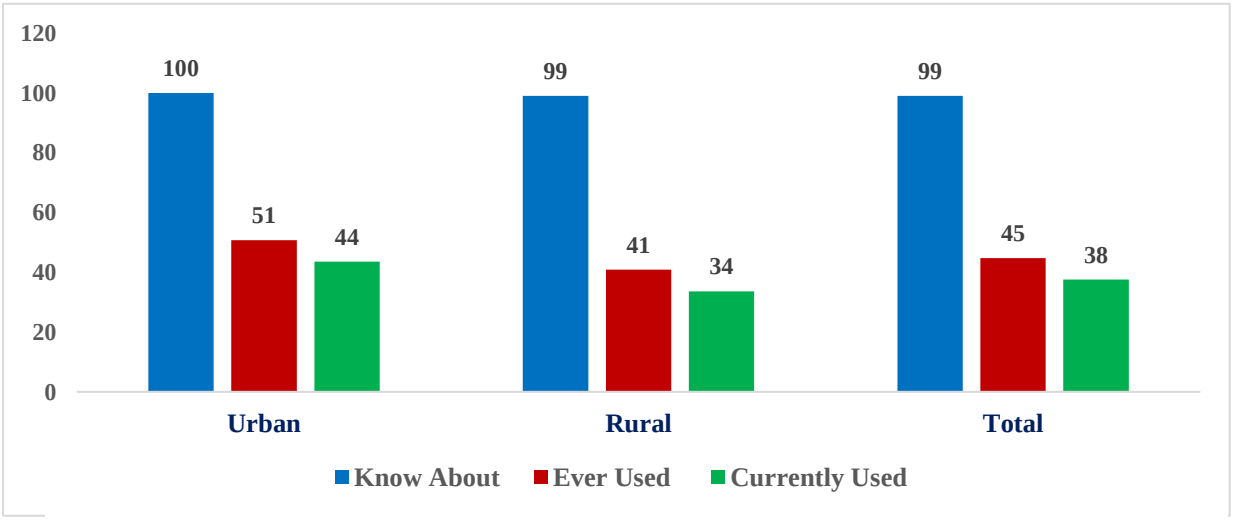


Figure 5.7:Awareness about Family Planning Method

5.3.4 Profile of Women Currently using Contraception:

Use of contraceptives is needed for long birth intervals and fewer births to older and very young mothers to reduce the maternal mortality and improve reproductive health of women. Table 6 shows that the current use of family planning methods increases steadily with age, reaching its highest level among women aged 35–44 years. The lowest use is observed among women aged **15–19 years (6%),** as these age groups generally include newly married women who are more likely to desire pregnancy soon after marriage and may therefore be less inclined to use family planning methods.

However, it is encouraging to note that the current use of contraceptives has increased among women in all age groups except aged **40–44** in **2024–25** compared to **2018–19**. Overall, contraceptive use tends to rise with age, as older women are more likely to have achieved their desired family size and thus adopt family planning methods to limit or space further births.

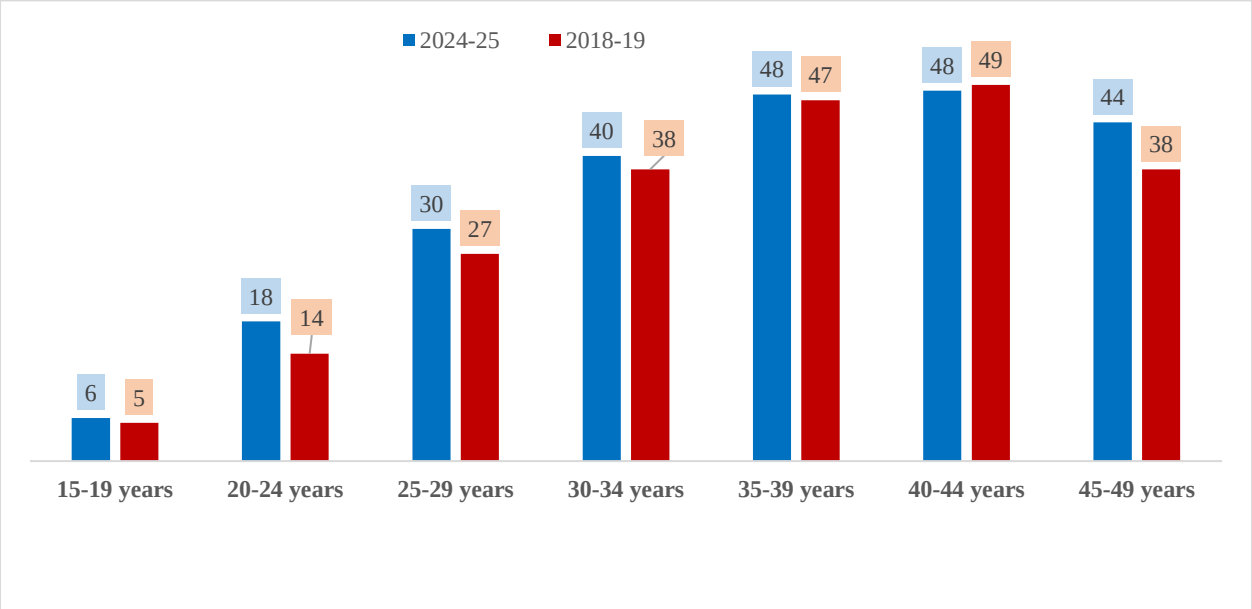


Figure 5.8:Use of CPR- By Age Category

5.3.5 Education of women & Use of Contraception

Contraceptive use is positively associated with education. Women with higher education (Class 8 or above) show the highest usage (**42%**) compared to those with no education **(33%)**. Urban–rural differences persist at all education levels, with urban women reporting consistently higher use. Comparison with 2018–19 data indicates an overall increase across most education categories, suggesting that education continues to play a critical role in shaping family planning behaviour.

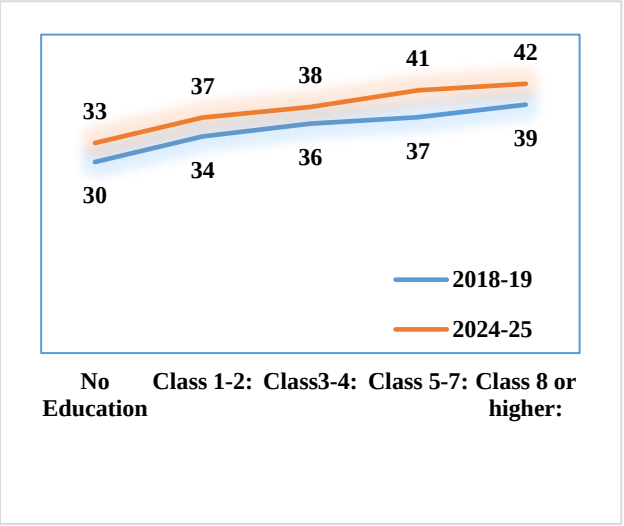
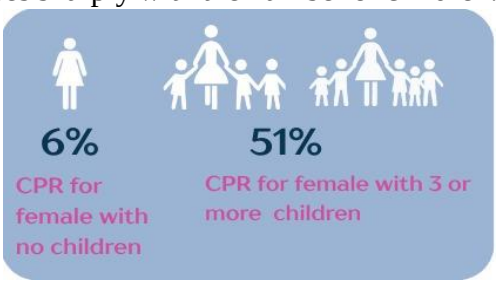


Figure 5.9:Use of CPR- By Education Level

5.3.6 Use of Contraception and Number of Children

The likelihood of using family planning methods rises sharply with the number of children. Only **6%** of women without children use contraception, compared to **51%** among those with **3–4 children** and with **five or more children**. This pattern is more or less consistent across urban and rural areas. Compared to **2018–19**, modest improvements are visible in all parity groups, particularly among women with one child and two or more children, indicating growing awareness of birth spacing and fertility control.



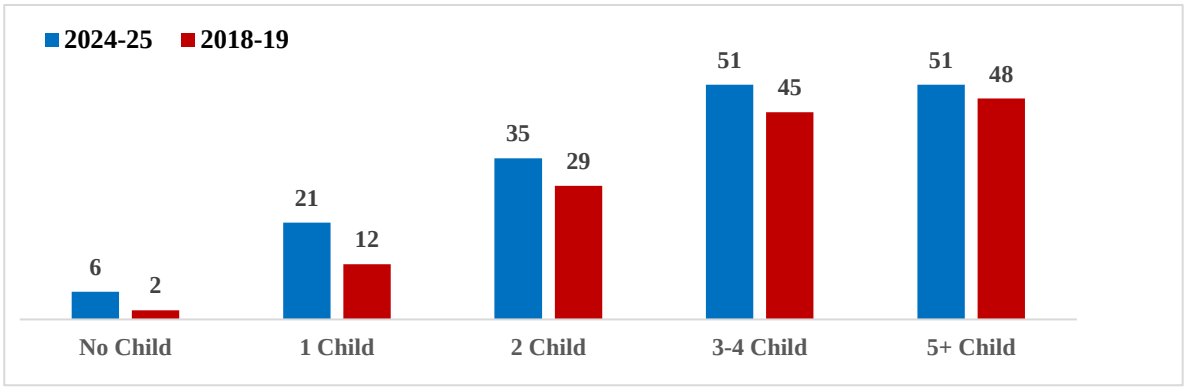


Figure 5.10: Use of CPR by number of children

5.3.7 Commonly Known Methods of Family Planning

Table 8 highlights the types of family planning methods most commonly known across Pakistan and its provinces. Overall, **modern methods** such as pills (91%), condoms (90%) and injections (86%), are the most commonly known methods nationwide. Awareness about tubal ligation (80%) and IUDs (78%) also remains notable, reflecting more understanding toward more reliable and long-term contraceptive methods.

Sindh & Punjab demonstrate the highest awareness of modern contraceptive methods, including both reversible and permanent options, with particularly strong knowledge of pills,

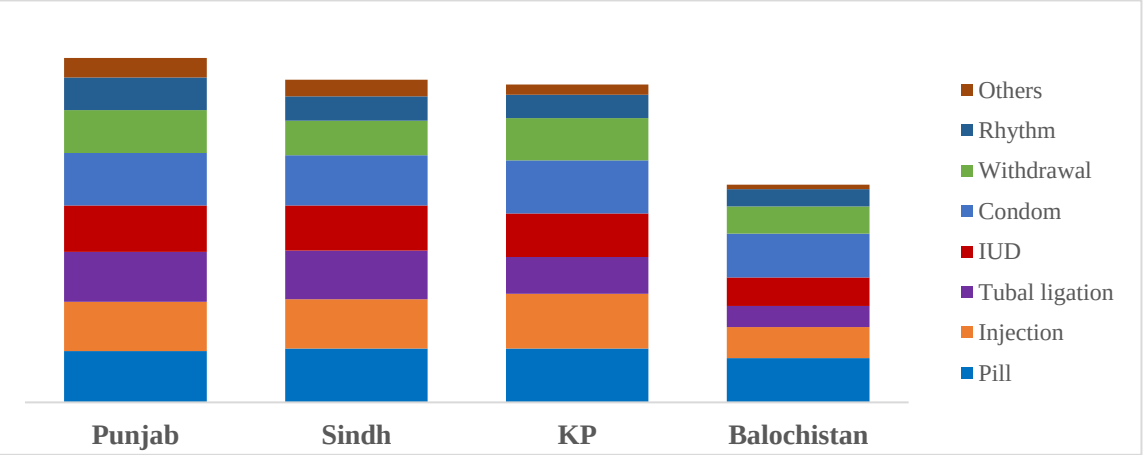


Figure 5.11: Commonly Known Methods of Family Planning by Province

injections, and tubal ligation. In contrast, Balochistan consistently shows the lowest levels of awareness across nearly all methods. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) falls in the middle, with moderate overall knowledge and relatively better understanding of injections and traditional methods such as withdrawal **(Figure 5.11).**

5.4 Methods of Family Planning Currently being used

Table 9 shows the distribution of family planning methods currently used in Pakistan by province and urban–rural residence. At National level in 2024–25, condoms are the most commonly used method (36%), followed by tubal ligation (22%) and withdrawal (17%) **Figure 5.12**. However, in 2018–19, withdrawal was the leading method (27%), followed by condoms (26%) and tubal ligation (23%), indicating a shift in method preference over time.

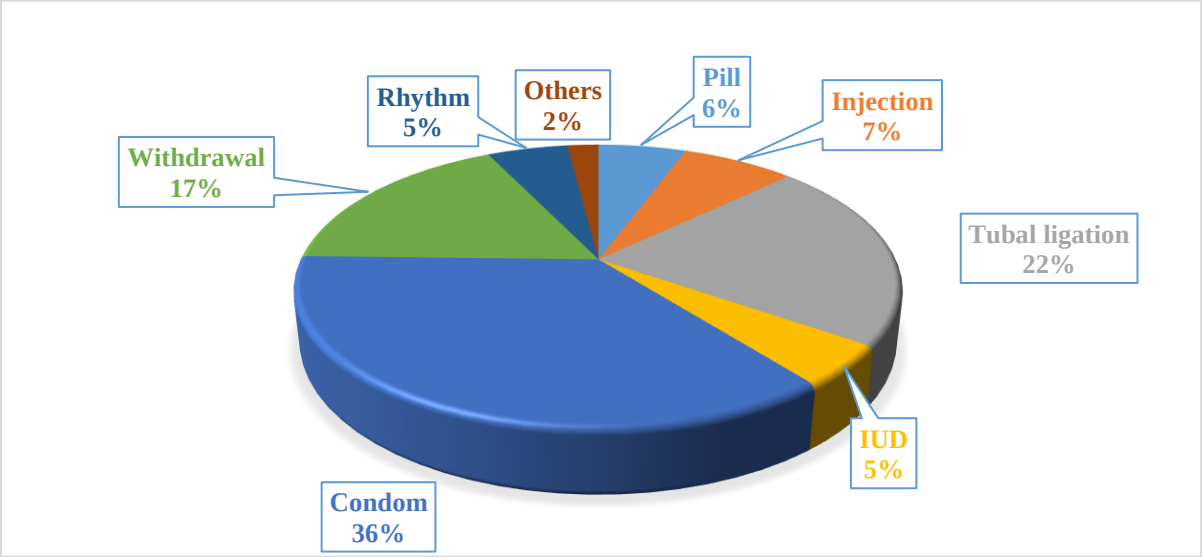


Figure 5.12:Currently Used Methods of Family Planning 2024-25

Across provinces, notable variations in contraceptive use are observed. In Punjab, condoms (35%) and tubal ligation (26%) are most commonly used in 2024–25, whereas in 2018–19 withdrawal (30%) was highest, with condoms and tubal ligation both at 26%. In Sindh, condom use rises to 39% in 2024–25, followed by tubal ligation (25%), compared with 28% and 27% respectively in 2018–19. In KP, condoms (37%) and withdrawal (31%) dominate in 2024–25, indicating a preference for short-term or traditional methods, while in 2018–19 withdrawal (36%) and injections (23%) were more common. In Balochistan, the most used methods in 2024–25 are condoms (33%) and withdrawal (19%), similar to 2018–19 when both were the most preferred at around 25%.

At the National level, Modern contraceptive methods dominate family planning in Pakistan, accounting for **29%** of total use, while traditional methods make up 9**%.**

5.4.1 Source of Family Planning methods currently being used

Figure 5.13 indicates that in **2024–25**, government health facilities were the main source of family planning methods, used by **39 percent** of currently married women, showing a slight

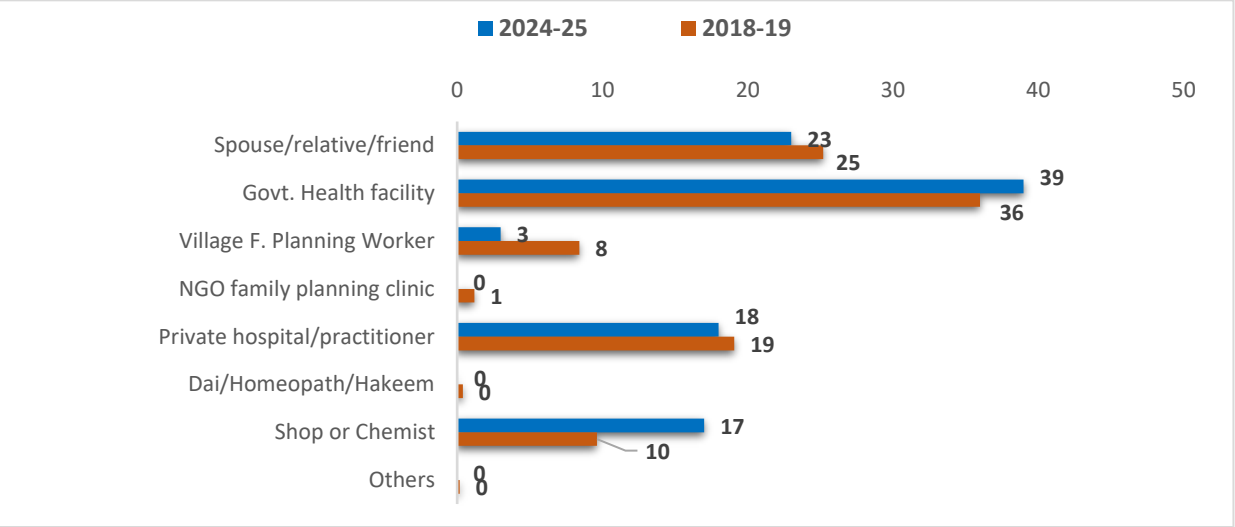


Figure 5.13:Source of Family Planning Method

increase from 36 percent in 2018–19**.** The share of spouses, relatives, and friends declined marginally from 25 percent to 23 percent, though it remains an important source. Use of private hospitals and practitioners stayed largely stable at 18 percent compared to 19 percent previously. Reliance on village family planning workers dropped sharply from 8 percent to 3 percent**,** reflecting a reduced role of outreach services. In contrast, the proportion obtaining methods from shops or chemists rose markedly from 10 percent to 17 percent, indicating growing reliance on easily accessible commercial sources, while NGO clinics, traditional providers, and other sources continued to play a negligible role.

5.4.2 Satisfaction with the family planning method

Overall satisfaction with family planning methods remains high across Pakistan, Table 11 indicates 97% of women reporting satisfaction in 2024–25 as compared to 96% in 2018-19. Provincial trends are consistent, showing minimal rural–urban differences. A uniform satisfaction rate of 97% is reported in Punjab, Sindh, KP & Balochistan, indicating strong acceptance of family planning methods nationwide.

5.4.3 Reasons for dissatisfaction from family planning method

Among women who expressed dissatisfaction, **Figure 5.14** depicts the most common reason was adverse side effects (40%), followed by the perception that methods are not effective (15%) and high costs (12%). Other reasons included irregular supply (10%) and disapproval from husbands (14%). These findings suggest that while overall acceptance is strong, addressing side effects, affordability, and supply consistency could further improve satisfaction and sustained use of family planning methods.

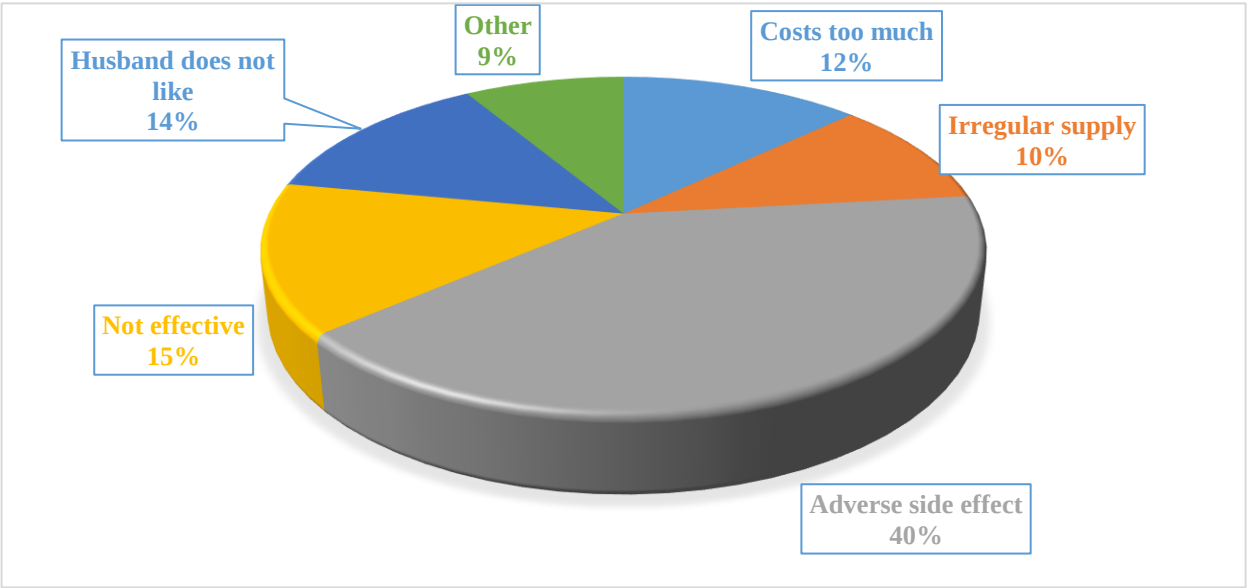


Figure 5.14:Reasons for Dissatisfaction 2024-25

5.4.4 Reason for Not Practicing Family Planning

Table 7 shows that at the National level, the most common reason for not using family planning among women aged 15–49 years is the desire for more children **(36%)**, which increased as compare to 30% in 2018-19. This reason is most prominent in **Sindh (42%)** and lowest in **Balochistan (26%)**. Spouse opposition (8%) has increased in Punjab since 2018–19, highlighting the continued influence of male decision-making.

Religious reasons remain generally low nationally (6%) but are significantly higher in **Balochistan (18%)** & **KP (7%)**. Encouragingly, biological reasons such as pregnancy and

lactation have declined across all provinces, reflecting improved awareness of post-partum family planning. The category **"Others"** remains significant across provinces and reflects a mix of health

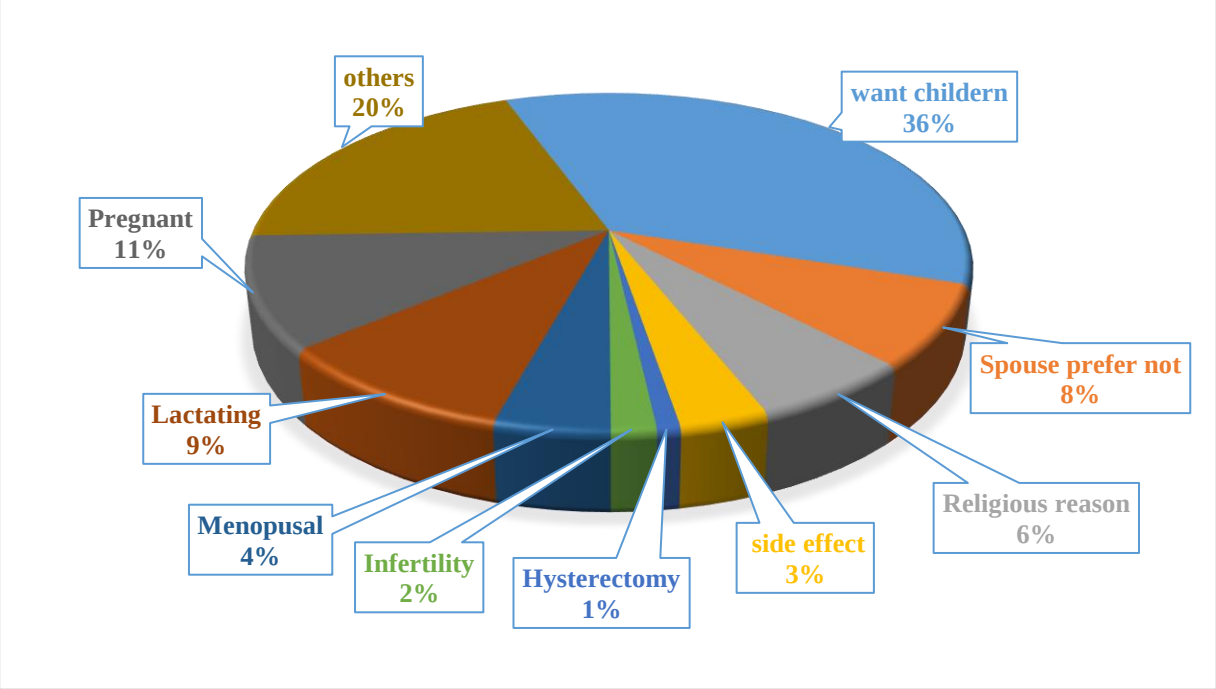


Figure 5.15:Main Reasons for Never Practicing Family Planning

concerns (e.g., infertility, hysterectomy, not menstruated since last birth), social factors (self or family opposition, husband away), and service-related issues (lack of information, unavailability of preferred methods, irregular supply, and perceived ineffectiveness), as well as don't know responses.

5.5 Women In Decision Making

This chapter presents data for women aged 15–49 years regarding their involvement in decisions related to education, employment, marriage, family planning, food consumption, clothing, medical treatment, and recreation and travel. Different questions were asked to capture women's roles in various domains, and the findings indicate that overall, women have a limited role in making decisions about their own lives, particularly in matters of employment and marriage. PBS has been collecting information on women's participation in decision-making for several years; however, the findings are being presented in this report for the first time for the year **2024-25**. The data offer valuable insights into the extent of women's involvement in personal and household decisions and highlight areas where decision-making power remains limited.

5.5.1 Education Decisions:

Women's education decisions at National level are primarily made by household heads (31%) or jointly with spouses (30%), while only 23% involve the woman herself or head of the household with consultaion of the concerned women.

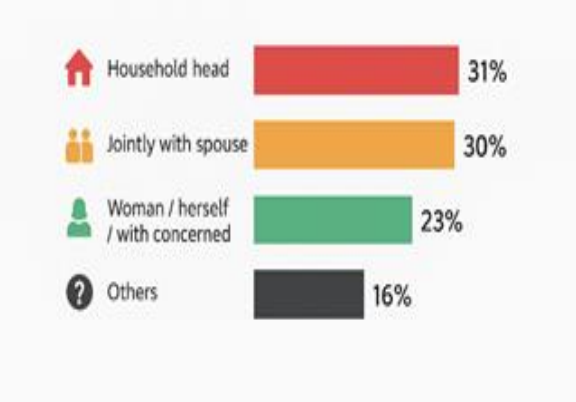


Figure 5.16:Decision Makers for Women Education 2024-25

Table 5.1: Education Decisions

Province	Woman Herself	Head Alone	Head Spouse Alone	Head with Concerned Woman	Others
Pakistan	**10**	**31**	**30**	**13**	**17**
Punjab	15	18	39	15	14
Sindh	6	43	17	8	26
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3	54	19	15	10
Balochistan	2	39	35	5	19

5.5.2 Employment Decisions:

Decisions about women's employment in Pakistan are mostly made jointly by head and spouse accounting for 32% and head alone for 27%, while only 24% of decisions involve the woman herself or head of the household with consultaion of the concerned women.

Table 5.1: Employment Decisions					
Province	Woman Herself	Head Alone	Head Spouse Alone	Head with Concerned Woman	Others
Pakistan	**10**	**27**	**32**	**14**	**17**
Punjab	13	16	41	16	13
Sindh	7	38	19	11	25
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2	45	22	16	15
Balochistan	2	39	34	6	19

5.5.3 Marriage Decisions:

Most decisions about women's marriage in Pakistan are made by the household head & spouse (47%), while head alone (24%) and (23%) involve the woman herself or head of the household with consultaion of the concerned women.

Table 5.2:Marriage Decisions					
Province	Woman Herself	Head Alone	Head Spouse Alone	Head with Concerned Woman	Others
Pakistan	**3**	**24**	**47**	**20**	**6**
Punjab	3	16	52	25	4
Sindh	5	36	40	13	6
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2	25	44	19	10
Balochistan	1	36	47	7	9

5.5.4 Family Planning Decisions:

Decisions regarding Family Planning at National level are overwhelmingly made jointly by husband & wife (68%) or by the husband alone (9%), while only 1% of decisions are made independently by the woman.

Table 5.3:Family Planning Decisions

Province	Woman Herself	Husband Alone	Husband Woman Jointly	Others
Pakistan	**1**	**9**	**68**	**22**
Punjab	1	6	76	17
Sindh	1	12	50	37
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3	13	76	8
Balochistan	0	18	35	46

Tables 5.5.5 to 5.5.8 present information on women's decision-making regarding food consumption, clothing, medical treatment, and recreation & travel.

5.5.5 Woman decision making for Food Consumption Items

Table 5.4:Woman decision-making for Food Consumption Items

Province	Woman Herself	Head Alone	Head Spouse Alone	Head with Concerned Woman	Others
Pakistan	**29**	**15**	**34**	**14**	**8**
Punjab	42	6	32	16	4
Sindh	14	27	35	12	12
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	16	27	27	14	16
Balochistan	9	23	58	7	3

5.5.6 Woman decision making for their Clothing items

Table 5.5 : Woman decision making for their Clothing items

Province	Woman Herself	Head Alone	Head Spouse Alone	Head with Concerned Woman	Others
Pakistan	**33**	**11**	**37**	**16**	**5**
Punjab	38	5	39	15	3
Sindh	28	15	34	18	6
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	29	20	26	16	8
Balochistan	14	18	55	10	3

5.5.7 Woman decision making for their Medical Treatment

Table 5.6:Woman decision-making for their Medical Treatment

Province	Woman Herself	Head Alone	Head Spouse Alone	Head with Concerned Woman	Others
Pakistan	**12**	**13**	**45**	**24**	**6**
Punjab	15	6	50	26	3
Sindh	8	22	41	21	9
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	9	18	34	29	10
Balochistan	5	27	54	11	4

5.5.1 Woman decision-making for Recreation & Travel

Table 5.7: Woman decision-making for Recreation & Travel

Province	Woman Herself	Head Alone	Head Spouse Alone	Head with Concerned Woman	Others
Pakistan	**9**	**18**	**43**	**20**	**10**
Punjab	12	9	50	23	7
Sindh	5	29	37	15	15
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	7	29	29	23	12
Balochistan	2	33	48	9	7

List of Statistical Tables

Table 1 Percentage of Women Aged 15-49 Years Ever Married – By Province and Age-Category

	2024-25			2018-19		
Provinces and Age-Category	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan	**64**	**68**	**67**	**64**	**69**	**67**
15-19 Years	6	12	10	8	15	12
20-24 Years	40	53	48	43	59	53
25-29 Years	75	84	80	77	85	82
30-34 Years	90	95	93	91	95	94
35-39 Years	96	97	96	95	97	96
40-44 Years	97	98	97	97	98	98
45-49 Years	98	98	98	98	98	98
Punjab	**64**	**66**	**65**	**63**	**68**	**66**
15-19 Years	5	10	8	6	12	10
20-24 Years	36	47	42	38	52	47
25-29 Years	73	81	77	75	83	80
30-34 Years	91	95	93	91	95	94
35-39 Years	96	97	97	96	97	97
40-44 Years	97	98	98	98	98	98
45-49 Years	99	98	98	98	98	98
Sindh	**66**	**73**	**69**	**65**	**71**	**68**
15-19 Years	8	14	10	9	18	13
20-24 Years	45	67	54	48	68	57
25-29 Years	79	88	83	79	89	84
30-34 Years	91	96	93	93	95	94
35-39 Years	95	96	96	94	96	95
40-44 Years	98	98	98	96	98	97
45-49 Years	98	97	97	97	99	98
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	**63**	**68**	**67**	**66**	**70**	**69**
15-19 Years	10	13	13	14	18	17
20-24 Years	48	58	56	58	66	65
25-29 Years	75	86	85	80	86	85
30-34 Years	86	94	93	87	92	91
35-39 Years	92	95	94	88	95	94
40-44 Years	95	98	97	93	95	95
45-49 Years	93	96	96	95	97	96
Balochistan	**63**	**68**	**66**	**62**	**70**	**67**
15-19 Years	8	11	10	8	16	13
20-24 Years	53	57	56	49	61	57
25-29 Years	78	90	86	85	88	88
30-34 Years	87	95	92	91	98	96
35-39 Years	94	98	97	95	99	98
40-44 Years	89	98	95	99	100	99
45-49 Years	97	100	99	100	100	100

Notes: Total number of women in the relevant age-category that have ever been married, expressed as a percentage of all women in the age-category. Women married or not is based on the question on marital status in the household roster.

Table 2 Mean Number of Children Ever Born to women aged (15-49) years by Province and Age-Category						
2024-25						
	a. Children born to all Women			b. Children born to ever married Women		
Provinces and Age-Category	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan	1.7	2.0	1.9	**2.7**	**3.0**	**2.9**
15-19 Years	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4
20-24 Years	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.3
25-29 Years	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1
30-34 Years	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.8
35-39 Years	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.4
40-44 Years	3.4	4.0	3.8	3.5	4.1	3.9
45-49 Years	3.6	4.2	3.9	3.6	4.3	4.0
Punjab	**1.7**	**1.9**	**1.8**	**2.7**	**2.9**	**2.8**
15-19 Years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
20-24 Years	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
25-29 Years	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.0
30-34 Years	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.7
35-39 Years	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.3
40-44 Years	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.8
45-49 Years	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.6	4.2	3.9
Sindh	**1.6**	**2.2**	**1.9**	**2.5**	**3.0**	**2.7**
15-19 Years	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4
20-24 Years	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.2
25-29 Years	1.4	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.1
30-34 Years	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.6	3.2	2.9
35-39 Years	2.8	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.7	3.3
40-44 Years	3.1	4.0	3.5	3.2	4.1	3.6
45-49 Years	3.3	4.4	3.8	3.4	4.5	3.9
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	**1.9**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.9**	**3.0**	**3.0**
15-19 Years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
20-24 Years	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.3
25-29 Years	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2
30-34 Years	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1
35-39 Years	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8
40-44 Years	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.3
45-19 Years	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.4
Balochistan	**2.0**	**2.3**	**2.2**	**3.1**	**3.4**	**3.3**
15-19 Years	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.5
20-24 Years	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.5
25-29 Years	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.5
30-34 Years	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4
35-39 Years	3.4	4.4	4.1	3.6	4.5	4.2
40-44 Years	3.7	5.0	4.6	4.2	5.1	4.8
45-49 Years	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9

Notes:- Mean number of children ever born: this is based on all women in the relevant age-categories (i.e. both married as well as unmarried). Women who had never been married were assigned Zero births.

Table 3: Age-Specific and Total Fertility Rates - Women Aged 15- 49 Years – By Region and Age-Category						
	2024-25 PSLM 2021-23(Average)			2018-19 PSLM 2015-17(Average)		
Provinces and Age-Category	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
15-19 Years	38	54	**48**	38	65	**54**
20-24 Years	134	184	**164**	153	208	**187**
25-29 Years	181	218	**202**	184	233	**214**
30-34 Years	145	176	**163**	130	174	**157**
35-39 Years	72	105	**91**	66	99	**86**
40-44 Years	24	49	**39**	19	40	**32**
45-49 Years	8	26	**18**	11	23	**19**
TOTAL FERTILIY RATE	**3.0**	**4.1**	**3.6**	**3.0**	**4.2**	**3.7**

Table 4: Awareness and Use of Family Planning Methods – By Region and Province						
Percentage Of Currently Married Women age 15-49 Years						
	2024-25			2018-19		
Provinces and Age-Category	**Know About**	**Ever Used**	**Currently Using**	**Know About**	**Ever Used**	**Currently Using**
Pakistan	**99**	**45**	**38**	**99**	**43**	**34**
Urban	100	51	44	100	49	41
Rural	99	41	34	99	39	30
Punjab	**99**	**48**	**43**	**100**	**47**	**39**
Urban	100	53	47	100	53	46
Rural	98	45	40	100	43	35
Sindh	**100**	**38**	**31**	**99**	**36**	**30**
Urban	100	49	40	100	43	36
Rural	100	25	20	99	28	22
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	**99**	**49**	**36**	**99**	**47**	**31**
Urban	100	55	43	100	55	42
Rural	99	48	35	99	45	28
Balochistan	**96**	**30**	**22**	**94**	**17**	**14**
Urban	97	37	28	97	24	20
Rural	96	28	19	92	14	11

Notes:

1. Total number of women in the relevant category (Know about, ever used, currently using), expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years.
2. Know about family planning method: PSLM 2024-25 asked all currently married women aged 15-49 if they knew about family planning. The table is based on the answer given to the question: i.e. if the women know of method, mentioned either spontaneously or after probing.
3. Ever used family planning method: expressed as percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years. Currently using family planning method: expressed as percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years.

Table 5: Awareness and Use of Family Planning Methods – By Region and Quintiles						
Percentage Of Currently Married Women15-49 Years						
	2024-25			2018-19		
Provinces and Quintiles	**Know About**	**Ever Used**	**Currently Using**	**Know About**	**Ever Used**	**Currently Using**
Pakistan	**99**	**45**	**38**	**99**	**43**	**34**
1st Quintile	99	41	34	99	47	38
2nd Quintile	99	46	39	100	52	43
3rd Quintile	99	47	40	100	48	41
4th Quintile	99	46	38	100	51	43
5th Quintile	100	43	37	100	47	40
Punjab	**99**	**48**	**43**	**100**	**47**	**39**
1st Quintile	99	51	46	100	53	44
2nd Quintile	99	52	47	100	62	51
3rd Quintile	99	51	44	100	54	47
4th Quintile	99	47	42	100	56	48
5th Quintile	100	42	37	100	49	43
Sindh	**100**	**38**	**31**	**99**	**36**	**30**
1st Quintile	100	23	19	100	44	35
2nd Quintile	100	34	26	100	42	37
3rd Quintile	100	42	36	100	42	36
4th Quintile	100	46	37	100	42	36
5th Quintile	100	48	39	100	44	37
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	**99**	**49**	**36**	**99**	**47**	**31**
1st Quintile	97	55	41	99	51	39
2nd Quintile	99	52	39	100	63	50
3rd Quintile	99	46	35	100	53	40
4th Quintile	100	46	33	100	56	41
5th Quintile	100	44	32	100	54	40
Balochistan	**96**	**30**	**22**	**94**	**17**	**14**
1st Quintile	96	22	15	95	12	10
2nd Quintile	97	32	24	96	20	17
3rd Quintile	97	35	25	99	26	21
4th Quintile	95	32	22	96	30	27
5th Quintile	94	36	25	100	28	26

Notes:

1- Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of **30123** households.

2- The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.

Table 6: Women Currently Using Family Planning

	2024-25			2018-19		
Provinces	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
By Age-Category						
Pakistan	**44**	**34**	**38**	**41**	**30**	**34**
15-19 Years	5	6	6	7	4	5
20-24 Years	22	16	18	19	11	14
25-29 Years	36	27	30	35	23	27
30-34 Years	46	35	40	45	34	38
35-39 Years	53	44	48	56	42	47
40-44 Years	53	45	48	55	46	49
45-49 Years	49	41	44	40	36	38
By Education Level						
Pakistan	**44**	**34**	**38**	**41**	**30**	**34**
No education	38	31	33	38	28	30
Class 1-2	43	35	37	39	32	34
Class 3-4	38	38	38	45	31	36
Class 5-7	47	38	41	42	34	37
Class 8 or higher	46	37	42	44	32	39
By Number of Children						
Pakistan	**44**	**34**	**38**	**41**	**30**	**34**
No children	8	5	6	2	1	2
1 Children	26	18	21	17	9	12
2 Children	45	28	35	40	22	29
3-4 Children	59	46	51	56	39	45
5+ Children	59	48	51	58	46	49

Notes:-

1. CPR is defined as total number of women in the relevant category currently using family planning expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged (15-49) years in the relevant category.

Table 7: Reasons for Not Using Family Planning						
	2024-25			2018-19		
Provinces and Reasons	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan						
Wanted children	43	30	36	32	29	30
Spouse prefers not	8	8	8	5	3	4
Religious reasons	5	7	6	3	6	5
Fear of bad side effects	4	3	3	2	2	2
Pregnant	8	12	11	15	16	16
Lactating	9	10	9	16	17	17
Menopausal	6	4	5	7	4	5
Infertility	2	1	2	2	2	2
Hysterectomy	1	1	1	1	1	1
Others	15	24	20	18	20	19
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Punjab						
Wanted children	43	30	36	32	29	30
Spouse prefers not	8	8	8	1	2	2
Religious reasons	6	5	6	4	6	5
Fear of bad side effects	3	3	3	2	2	2
Pregnant	7	13	10	16	16	16
Lactating	8	8	8	13	17	16
Menopausal	7	6	6	7	5	5
Infertility	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hysterectomy	1	1	1	1	1	1
Others	17	25	21	23	21	22
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Sindh						
Wanted children	46	36	42	32	33	33
Spouse prefers not	9	11	**10**	10	6	8
Religious reasons	3	3	3	2	4	3
Fear of bad side effects	4	4	4	3	5	4
Pregnant	8	14	10	12	16	14
Lactating	9	10	9	19	21	20
Menopausal	5	4	5	8	3	5
Infertility	3	2	3	2	1	2

Hysterectomy	1	2	1	1	1	1
Others	11	14	12	11	10	11
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa						
Wanted children	37	29	30	29	23	24
Spouse prefers not	7	7	7	1	2	2
Religious reasons	5	7	7	3	6	6
Fear of bad side effects	2	3	3	2	2	2
Pregnant	11	11	11	18	17	17
Lactating	12	10	11	16	16	16
Menopausal	2	2	2	4	4	4
Infertility	3	2	2	2	2	2
Hysterectomy	1	0	0	2	1	1
Others	21	29	28	24	27	27
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Balochistan						
Wanted children	37	21	26	37	35	36
Spouse prefers not	7	5	6	10	8	8
Religious reasons	10	23	18	14	15	15
Fear of bad side effects	8	3	5	1	0	0
Pregnant	17	19	18	13	13	13
Lactating	9	16	14	12	13	13
Menopausal	0	3	2	2	2	2
Infertility	3	1	2	3	4	4
Hysterectomy	0	0	0	1	1	1
Others	9	9	9	7	8	8
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Notes:

1. Category: “Others” includes “Can’t get pregnant not menstruated since last birth”, "Self opposed”, “Relative opposed”, “Husband Away”, “Knows no source”, “Preferred method not available”, “No method available” ,“irregular supply”, “Not effective”, "Interferes with body’s normal processes”, "Hysterectomy”, "Infertility”, “Others” and “Don’t know

Table 8: Commonly Known Method of Family Planning

	2024-25				
Region & Family Planning Method	**Pakistan**	**Punjab**	**Sindh**	**KP**	**Balochistan**
Total					
Pill	91	90	94	94	77
Injection	86	86	86	96	54
Tubal ligation	80	87	85	64	37
IUD	78	81	79	76	50
Condom	90	92	88	93	77
Implant	62	63	73	53	24
Male Sterilization	56	65	53	43	16
Rhythm	49	57	43	41	30
Withdrawal	70	75	61	74	47
Others	29	34	29	18	8
Urban					
Pill	93	91	96	97	89
Injection	89	88	92	97	67
Tubal ligation	86	89	90	70	48
IUD	79	77	82	87	64
Condom	95	95	96	96	80
Implant	66	64	75	62	34
Male Sterilization	62	69	58	46	21
Rhythm	54	59	49	49	32
Withdrawal	75	78	72	82	51
Others	32	36	29	22	8
Rural					
Pill	90	89	92	94	72
Injection	84	85	80	95	48
Tubal ligation	76	86	80	63	32
IUD	78	84	75	74	43
Condom	88	90	79	93	76
Implant	59	62	71	51	20
Male Sterilization	52	62	48	43	15
Rhythm	46	56	36	39	30
Withdrawal	66	73	47	73	46
Other	27	32	29	18	8

Notes:

1. Women knowing about the specified family planning method expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years that know about any method of family planning.
2. Know about family planning method: Respondents could report up to 10 methods of family planning that they knew about.

Table 9: Type of Family Planning Method Currently Being Used – By Region 2024-25			
Provinces and Family Planning Methods	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan			
Pill	5	6	6
Injection	6	8	7
Tubal ligation	20	23	22
IUD	4	5	5
Condom	44	30	36
Withdrawal	15	19	17
Rhythm	5	6	5
Others	2	3	2
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Punjab			
Pill	3	4	4
Injection	4	4	4
Tubal ligation	23	28	26
IUD	4	7	5
Condom	42	30	35
Withdrawal	17	17	17
Rhythm	6	8	8
Others	1	2	2
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Sindh			
Pill	6	11	8
Injection	10	18	12
Tubal ligation	18	38	25
IUD	3	4	3
Condom	49	16	39
Withdrawal	9	5	8
Rhythm	2	2	2
Others	3	6	4
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa			
Pill	7	10	9
Injection	10	14	14
Tubal ligation	8	6	6
IUD	2	2	2
Condom	38	37	37
Withdrawal	33	30	31
Rhythm	0	0	0
Others	1	2	1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Balochistan			
Pill	19	12	15
Injection	10	8	9
Tubal ligation	8	5	6
IUD	19	11	14
Condom	36	30	33
Withdrawal	6	28	19
Rhythm	0	5	3
Others	1	1	1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Note: Category: “Others” includes “Implant”, "Male sterilisation and “others”.

Table 10: Source of Family Planning Method

Percentage of Currently Married Women 15-49 Years Currently Practicing Family Planning

	2024-25			2018-19		
Source	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Spouse/relative/friend	27	19	23	33	19	25
Govt. F. Planning Clinic	12	17	15	16	18	17
Govt. Health facility	21	27	24	15	21	19
Village F. Planning Worker	4	3	3	5	11	8
NGO family planning clinic	0	0	0	1	2	1
Private hospital/practitioner	15	21	18	20	19	19
Dai/Homeopath/Hakeem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shop or Chemist	20	14	17	10	9	10
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

1. Women obtaining method from place / person indicated expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years that are currently practicing family planning.
2. "Government Health Facility" includes "Govt. Hospital /Dispensary/Practitioner" and "BHU/RHC".

Table 11: Attitudes towards Family Planning Methods – By Province and Reason

Percentage Of Cases

1.Women Finding Methods Satisfactory

	2024-25		
Provinces and Region	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan	**98**	**97**	**97**
Punjab	98	97	97
Sindh	98	96	98
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	97	97	97
Balochistan	96	97	97

2. Reason for Dissatisfaction

Reasons	2024-25		
Costs Too Much	15	11	12
Irregular Supply	5	14	10
Adverse Side Effect	38	42	40
Not Effective	11	17	15
Husband Does Not Like	20	10	14
Other	11	7	9
Total	100	100	100

Notes:

1. Part 1: Women satisfied with the family planning method used expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years that are currently practicing family planning.

2. Part 2: Women unsatisfied with the family planning methods for the reason indicated expressed as a percentage of all women finding family planning methods unsatisfactory.

Table 12: Proportion of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Make Their Own Informed Decisions Regarding Contraceptive Use and Reproductive Health Care.

	2024-25		
Age Category	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan	**61**	**52**	**56**
15-19 Years	44	41	42
20-24 Years	53	44	47
25-29 Years	59	49	53
30-34 Years	63	55	58
35-39 Years	65	57	61
40-44 Years	67	58	62
45-49 Years	60	52	55

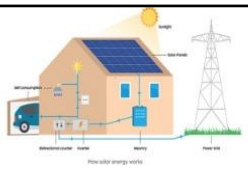
CONFIDENCE INTERVAL

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Pakistan	**38**	**0.40**	**36.79**	**38.37**
Punjab	43	0.57	41.67	43.92
Sindh	31	0.77	29.13	32.16
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	36	1.01	34.27	38.23
Balochistan	22	1.55	18.74	24.82
Urban Areas	**44**	**0.71**	**42.34**	**45.12**
Punjab	47	0.99	45.41	49.27
Sindh	40	1.28	37.34	42.37
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	43	1.32	40.83	45.99
Balochistan	28	2.71	22.68	33.33
Rural Areas	**34**	**0.48**	**32.71**	**34.61**
Punjab	40	0.69	38.30	41.03
Sindh	20	0.76	18.52	21.51
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	35	1.15	32.78	37.30
Balochistan	19	1.96	15.07	22.75

HOUSING AND WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

Own dwelling =82%



(Main Grid +Solar Panels)=96%

Tap Water 22%

No Toilet 7%

Hand Pump 22%

Non-Flush Toilets 4%

Motorized pump 35%

Flush Toilets 89%

Clean Fuel =38%

Filtration plant 10%

6 HOUSING and WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

6.1 Introduction

Access to safe and reliable drinking water is fundamental to public health and well-being. The Government of Pakistan has introduced the **National Water Conservation Strategy (NWCS)** 2023-2027[2], building on the **National Water Policy (NWP)** 2018[3]. The **Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR)** plays a key role in implementing these policies through research, technical input, and evidence-based recommendations for sustainable water management.

The NWCS focuses on efficient water use and reducing waste to address the challenges of population growth, urbanization, and climate change. Together with the NWP, it underscores the importance of safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene, while highlighting the health risks associated with poor WASH systems. The **URAAN**[4] The Pakistan (2024-29) Program complements these national efforts by prioritizing water and sanitation under its sustainability and resilience components, promoting equitable access to and responsible use of water.

At the global level, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals **(SDGs)**, adopted in 2015, provide a development framework that reflects local realities. **Goal 6** emphasizes Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)**,** where Indicator 6.1.1 tracks the population's access to safely managed drinking water, and Indicator 6.2.1 focuses on access to safely managed sanitation services. **Goal 7** addresses access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy, with

[2] **National Water Conservation Strategy (NWCS) 2023–2027**
[3] **National Water Policy (NWP) 2018**
[4] URAANpakistan.pk

Indicator 7.1.1 measuring electricity access and Indicator 7.1.2 tracking the population relying primarily on clean fuels and technologies. Progress on these indicators is reported in this chapter[5].

To ensure effective monitoring and reporting of SDG-related progress, the WASH module in the HIES (2024-25) questionnaire has been amended in light of recommendations of experts in the technical committee reconstituted in 2023 to review the methodology and questionnaire of the HIES survey series. For the HIES 2024-25 survey, some amendments have been made in the categories, i.e., internet access, hygiene practices, and garbage collection, and the time spent on a round trip to fetch drinking water is now recorded in minutes rather than kilometers**,** for improving the accuracy and comprehensiveness of data collection for relevant indicators. The brief description of relevant SDG indicators is presented below in **Figure 6.1**.

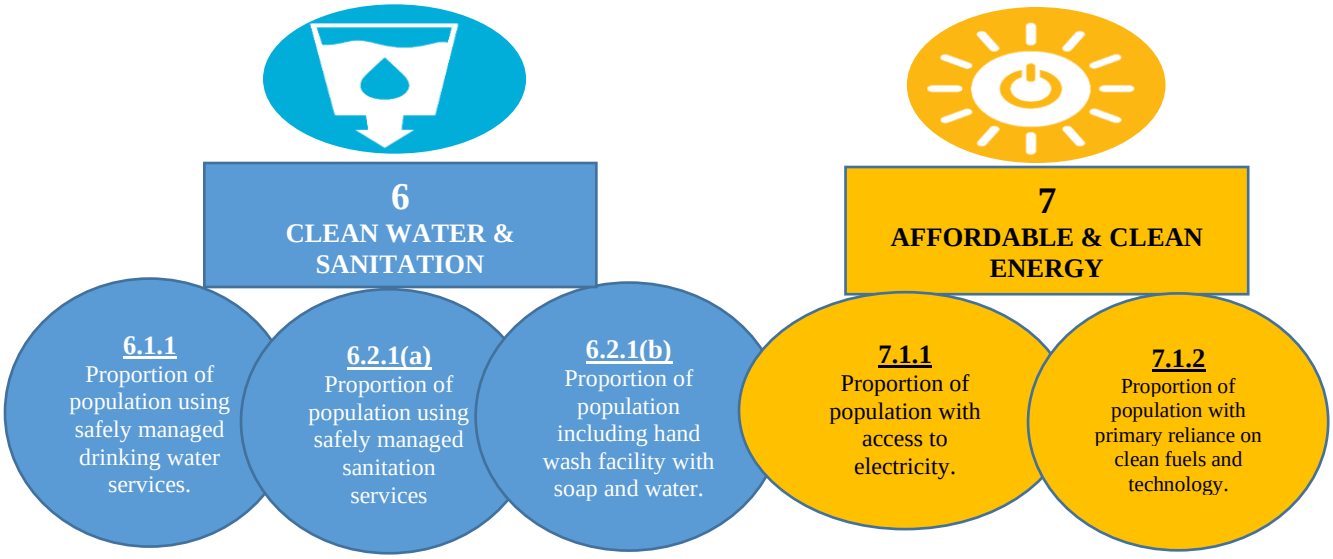


Figure 6.1 SDG Indicators

6.2 Main Source of Drinking Water

In the HIES survey 2024-25, information has been collected regarding the main source of drinking water from households. Primary sources were categorized as tap water, motorized pump,

[5] www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals

hand pump, dug well, spring, bottled water, filtration plant, and tanker/truck/water bearer. The detailed results are given in **Table 1.**

Tap water refers to a delivery system in which water is transported through a pipeline network from the collection point to the user, usually after treatment. In urban areas, water is typically supplied through household pipelines and stored in underground tanks, from where it is pumped to smaller overhead tanks for daily use. Such arrangements are classified as a tap water supply.

Hand pump is a manually operated device used to draw water from a borehole. Dug wells are traditional water sources and may be of two types: open wells or closed wells**.** The remaining categories, such as spring, bottled water, filtration plant, and tanker/truck/water bearer, are self-explanatory. Comparison of the main findings in this regard is presented in **Figure 6.2**.

Between 2018–19 and 2024–25, Pakistan recorded a gradual improvement in access to the main source of drinking water, though regional disparities persist. Nationally, the share of households using tap water increased from 18 to 22 percent, mainly due to better coverage in rural areas 11 to 14 percent. Reliance on hand pumps showed a slight decline from 24 to 22 percent, while access to filtration plants increased slightly from 9 percent in 2018-19 to 10 percent in 2024-25. Use of motorized water sources remained unchanged at 35 percent over the same period.

At the provincial level, use of tap water in Punjab shows an increasing behaviour from (12 to 15 percent) and Balochistan (28 to 40 percent), remained nearly unchanged in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (24percent), but declined significantly in Sindh (42 to 31percent) because of reduced urban access. Dependence on hand pumps remained high in Sindh (34 percent) and Punjab (20 percent), stable in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (12 percent), and slightly higher in Balochistan (6 to 8 percent). Filtration plant usage showed a marginal decrease in Punjab (from 15 to 14 percent), a marginal improvement in Sindh (from 1 to 3 percent) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (from 0 to 6 percent), while remaining negligible in Balochistan.

Overall, the findings indicate gradual enhancement in piped water availability and some progress in rural water access, though disparities across provinces persist. Urban infrastructure

pressure in Sindh and limited filtration coverage in Balochistan point to the need for continued investment in safe and sustainable drinking water systems.

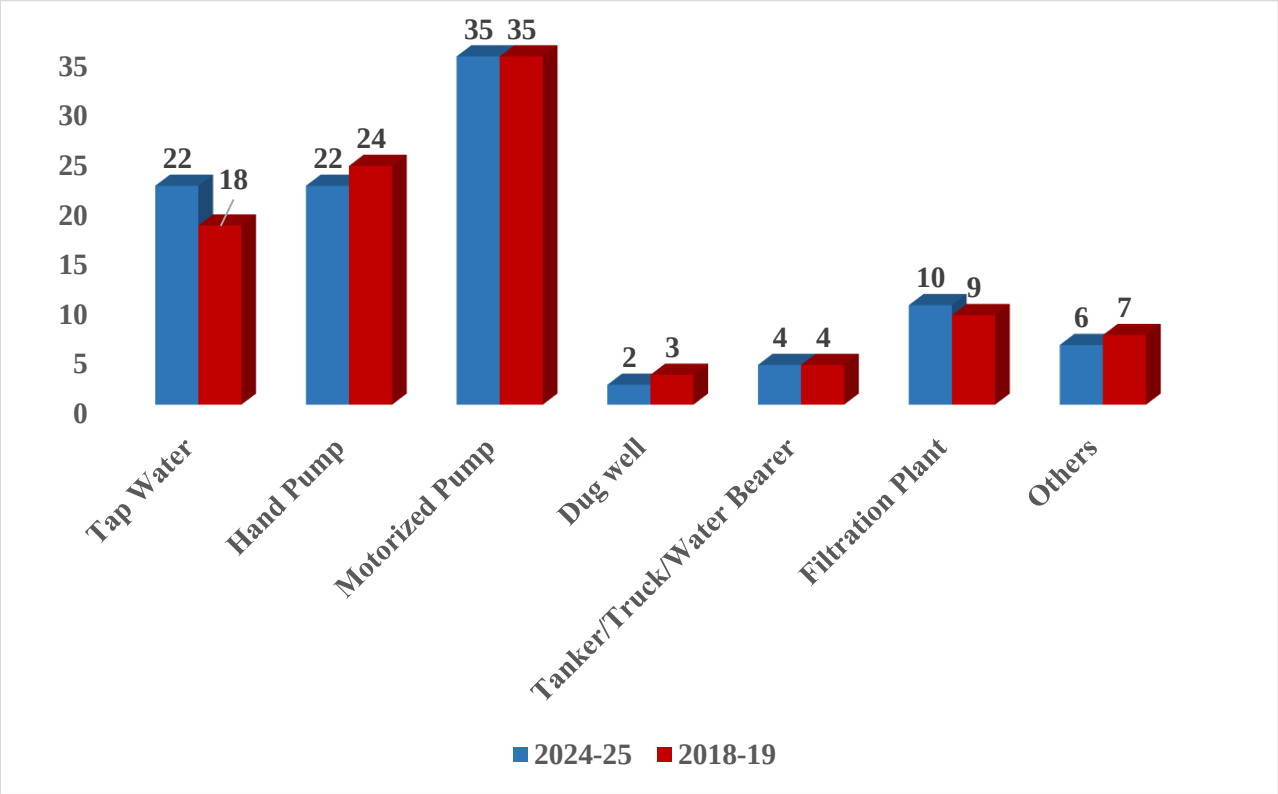


Figure 6.2: Main Source of Drinking Water

While analyzing the main source of drinking water by quintiles the highest quintile in Pakistan primarily uses Motor Pumps (35 percent), and Tap Water (28 percent) whereas the lowest quintile mainly depends on Hand Pumps 44 percent (**Table 6.1**).

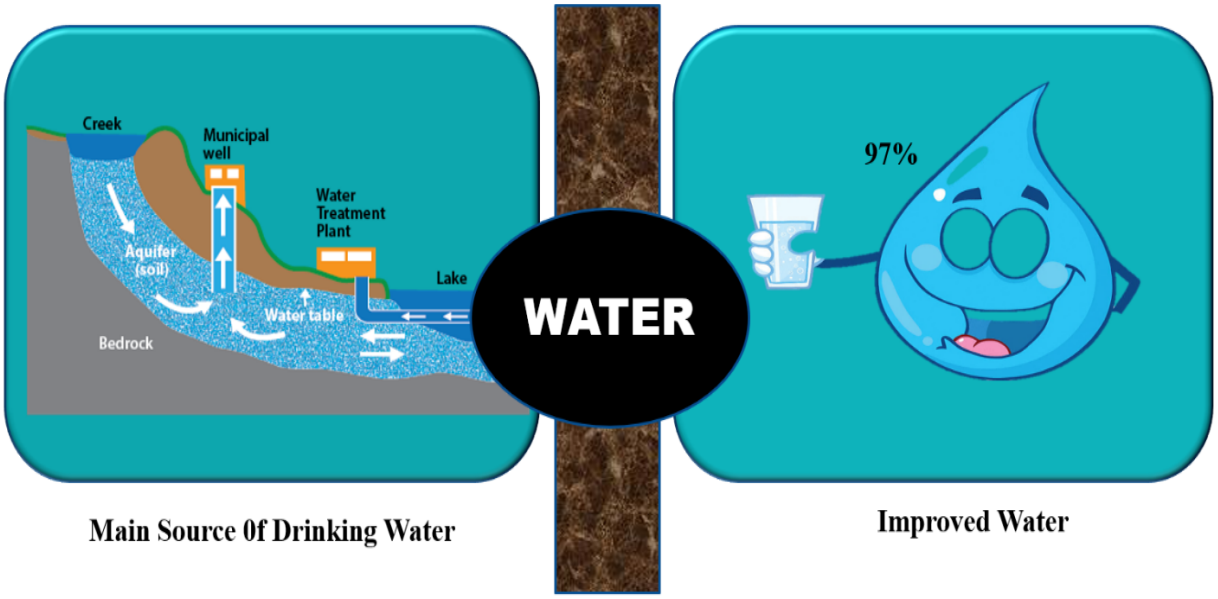
Table6.1: Main Source of Drinking Water by Quintile Group

	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	Total
Tap Water	14	17	21	24	28	22
Hand Pump	44	30	22	15	9	22
Motor Pump	28	34	36	38	35	35
Bottled Water	0	2	2	3	7	3
Tanker//Water Bearer	2	4	5	5	5	4
Other	12	12	15	15	16	14

These findings highlight a clear economic and locational gap**,** with wealthier households having better access to improved water sources, while poorer households continue to rely on traditional sources like hand pumps.

6.2.1 Improved Source of Drinking Water

Improved drinking water sources, as defined under **SDG 6.1**[6], are those that are designed and constructed to protect water from external contamination, particularly faecal pollution. These sources include piped water, hand pumps, motor pumps, protected wells, protected springs, tankers or water bearers, and filtration plants. Bottled water is also classified as an improved source. Overall, these sources are engineered or protected in ways that significantly reduce the risk of contamination.



In Pakistan, 97 percent of households have access to an improved source of drinking water. Access is slightly higher in urban areas, at 99 percent, compared to rural areas, at 95 percent. At the provincial level, Punjab reports the highest access at 99 percent, followed by Sindh at 97 percent. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, access stands at 90 percent (**Table 6.2).**

[6] unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=6&Target=6.1

Table 6.2: Percentage of Households with Improved Source of Drinking Water			
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan	99	95	97
Punjab	99	99	99
Sindh	99	93	97
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	98	87	90
Balochistan	98	87	90

6.2.2 Payment for Water

As water is an essential necessity, a considerable proportion of households incur costs to obtain safe and improved quality water services. Overall, 20 percent of households reported paying for water in 2024-25, compared to 22 percent in 2018-19, indicating a slight decline in paid water use. This reduction may be linked to higher water charges in 2024-25, making paid water sources less affordable for many households.

A strong urban–rural disparity persists. In urban areas, 35 percent of households paid for water in 2024-25, while only 10 percent did so in rural areas. In 2018-19, the corresponding figures were 41 percent and 11 percent, respectively—showing that payment for water has declined across both regions (**Table 2**).

At the national level, payment varies substantially by water source. Households using bottled water and tanker/truck supplies show the highest payment rates (over 88 percent), whereas those relying on hand pumps and motorized pumps rarely pay for water (1–4 percent). The average monthly amount paid has increased sharply—from Rs. 505 in 2018-19 to Rs. 2,421 in 2024-25, indicating rising costs for those dependent on paid water sources.

6.2.3 Installation of Water Delivery System

In Pakistan, households itself remain the main providers of drinking water, although their share has declined to 48 percent in 2024-25 from 55 percent in 2018-19 (**Figure 6.3**). This decrease is largely due to an increase in installation and maintenance costs for private water sources, which have led some households to rely on community or private suppliers. The role of local government as a water provider has also decreased from 27 percent to 24 percent—mainly because many public water schemes became non-functional/not maintained. Conversely, non-government sources have expanded from 17 percent to 26 percent, particularly in rural areas, as NGOs, private vendors, and community initiatives have stepped in to meet water needs where official systems are weak. The detailed results are presented in **Table 3.**

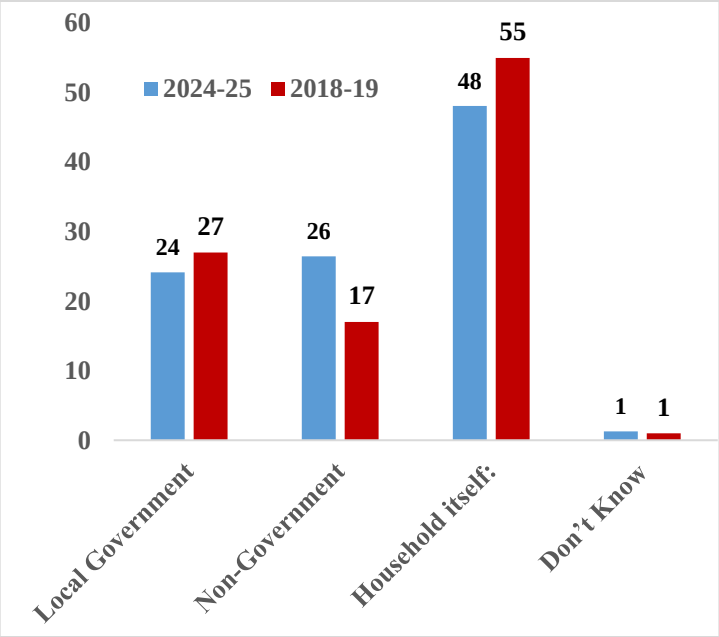


Figure 6.3: Households by Water Delivery System

6.2.4 Distance to Drinking Water (A Time-Based Assessment)

Table 6.3 presents the distance to drinking water sources for 2024–25, highlighting disparities in accessibility across Pakistan. The data indicate that the majority of households have access to drinking water within their premises, particularly those using tap water, motor pumps, or hand pumps. In most parts of the country, households typically require less than 15 minutes round-trip to obtain water. However, longer collection times are observed where households rely on external sources such as dug wells, springs, rivers, or filtration plants, especially in remote and water-scarce areas. These patterns underline the need for targeted improvements in infrastructure for communities dependent on distant or unreliable water sources.

The table also provides the national distribution of access to drinking water. Overall, 65 percent of households in Pakistan have drinking water inside their homes**,** 23 percent can access it within 15 minutes round-trip**,** and about 12 percent spend more than 15 minutes round-trip fetching water.

These findings suggest that while most households can obtain water relatively easily, those relying on unsafe or external sources face longer collection times and more limited access to safe drinking water. The detailed results are provided in **Table 4**.

Table 6.3 : Distance to Source of Drinking Water

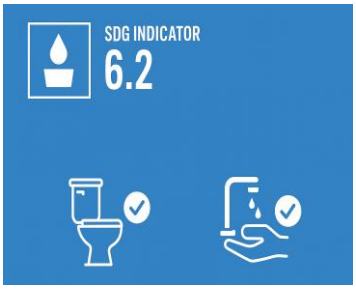
Source	Inside Household	1-15 Min	16-30 Min	31-45 Min	46-60 Min	60 + Min
Tap Water	83	12	3	0	0	0
Hand Pump	64	19	14	2	1	1
Motor Pump	86	11	2	0	0	0
Dug well	64	12	11	6	3	5
Others	7	62	22	3	2	3
Total	65	23	9	1	1	1

6.3 Sanitation

Sanitation means keeping our surroundings clean and managing liquid and solid waste properly through collection, treatment, and safe disposal. It plays an important role in protecting public health by preventing the spread of diseases and keeping water sources safe from contamination. Proper treatment and reuse of wastewater also help reduce pollution and save water.

In recent years, Pakistan has focused on improving sanitation through several policies and programs, such as the National Sanitation Policy, and Clean Green Pakistan Movement (2018). These efforts aim to make sanitation systems more sustainable by reducing waste, reusing resources, and encouraging people to adopt cleaner habits. The URAAN Pakistan Programme (2024-29) further strengthens these national initiatives by emphasizing environment-friendly and climate-resilient sanitation practices under its sustainability and resilience pillars. It promotes safe waste management, behavioural change towards hygiene, and investment in inclusive sanitation infrastructure. To achieve long-term results, sanitation systems must continue to adopt approaches that safeguard public health while protecting the environment.

Sanitation is a key indicator under Sustainable Development **"**Goal 6" (SDG 6.2.1)[7] which focuses on ensuring access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all. A sanitation system encompasses proper sewerage connections, effective drainage, and the safe disposal of wastewater. Inadequate sanitation infrastructure can lead to environmental pollution and the spread of waterborne diseases. Therefore, to protect and promote public health, it is essential to ensure the availability of safe and efficient systems for the collection and disposal of human waste, complemented by the promotion of good hygiene practices.



In the survey, information was collected regarding the type of toilet facility used by each household. A toilet is defined as a fixture used for defecation and urination, comprising a bowl with a hinged seat, connected to a waste pipe, and equipped with a flushing mechanism. Toilets are categorized into three groups: Flush**,** Non-flush, and No toilet. The Improved Toilet (Flush) category includes facilities such as: Flush Connected to Sewerage, Flush Connected to Septic Tank, and Flush Connected to Pit. Flush Connected Open Drain and Composting Toilet.

For Pakistan as a whole, access to flush toilets increased from 80 percent in 2018-19 to 89 percent in 2024-25, mainly due to a significant improvement in rural areas coverage expended from 70 percent to 82 percent. In contrast, urban areas already had nearly universal access, remaining stable at 98 percent in both periods. The share of households without any toilet facility declined from 12 to 7 percent, indicating overall progress in sanitation coverage across the country (**Figure 6.4).**

In the provincial snapshot, sanitation facilities showed steady improvement between 2018-19 and 2024-25. In Punjab, flush toilet usage increased from 87 to 94 percent, driven mainly by rural progress (80 to 91 percent), while urban access remained nearly universal at 99 percent. Households without toilets dropped sharply from 12 to 5 percent, indicating broad sanitation gains across the province. In Sindh, overall access increases from 70 to 78 percent, with urban areas maintaining high coverage (98 to 96 percent) and rural areas increasing from 37 to 57 percent.

[7] unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=6&Target=6.2

However, 27 percent of rural households still lack toilets, reflecting persistent inequalities between urban and rural communities.

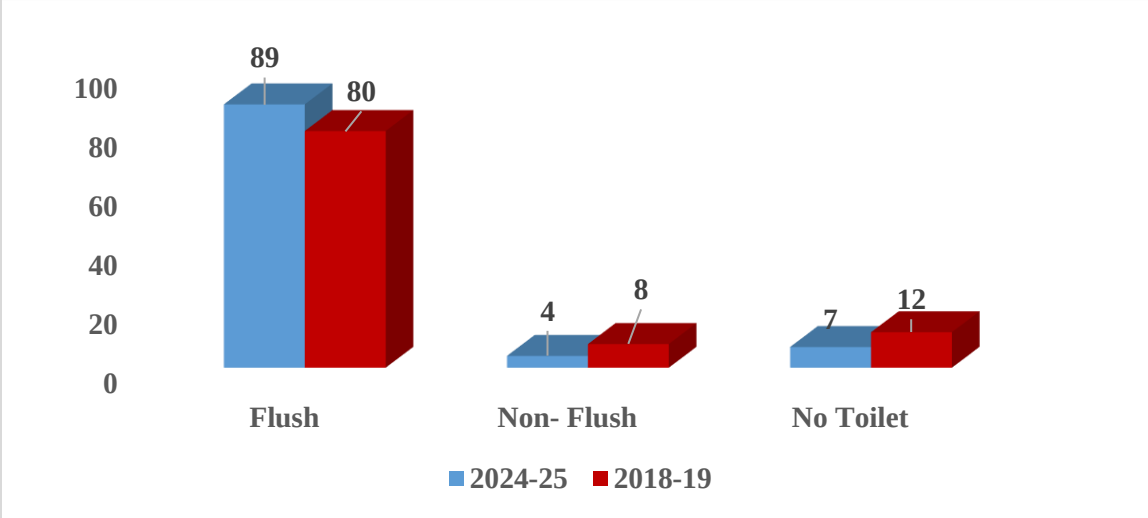


Figure 6.4: Type of toilet used 2024-25

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), flush toilet use increased from 83 to 92 percent, with rural coverage rising from 80 to 91 percent, and urban access improving slightly from 96 to 97 percent. The share of households without toilets declined from 8 to 4 percent, showing progress in both regions. Balochistan, though improving, continues to lag behind other provinces—flush toilet usage increased from 41 to 65 percent, with urban coverage increasing from 82 to 87 percent and rural from 25 to 56 percent. Households without toilets fell from 17 to 12 percent, yet rural access remains low, underscoring ongoing sanitation challenges in the province (**Table 5**).

Table 6.4 shows that the use of flush toilets increases with income and is much higher in urban areas than in rural ones. In the lowest income group (1st quintile), 70 percent of households have flush toilets, while in the highest group (5th quintile), 98 percent have them. Non-flush and no-toilet households decrease as income rises. In urban areas, almost all households (98 percent) use flush toilets, and very few lack toilet facilities. In contrast, rural areas have lower access, with 82 percent using flush toilets and 11 percent having no toilet at all. Overall, the data indicate that better toilet facilities are linked with higher income and urban residence.

Table 6.4: Type of Toilet by the Household-By Quintile Group

Source	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	Total
Both						
Flush	70	83	90	94	98	89
Non-Flush	8	7	4	3	1	4
No toilet	22	10	6	3	1	7
Urban						
Flush	88	96	98	99	99	98
Non-Flush	3	2	1	0	0	1
No toilet	8	2	1	1	0	1
Rural						
Flush	66	78	86	90	95	82
Non-Flush	9	9	6	4	3	6
No toilet	25	13	8	5	3	11

6.3.1 Improved Toilet Not Shared with Other Households

According to the SDG 6.2 sanitation framework, a key requirement for safely managed sanitation is that households use an improved toilet facility that is not shared with other households. A non-shared toilet means that only one household uses the facility, ensuring privacy, hygiene, and proper maintenance. Even when a toilet is improved—such as a flush system, pour-flush, or pit latrine with slab—it is not classified as safely managed if multiple households share it. Based on this definition, the results below show the share of households in the survey that have access to non-shared toilets.

At the national level, 74% of households report using a toilet facility that is not shared with any other household. Provincial patterns show relatively higher access in Punjab (77%) and Sindh (75%), followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa at 70%. Balochistan lags with only 54% of households having exclusive access to a non-shared toilet. These results highlight substantial regional disparities in safely managed sanitation, with Balochistan requiring the most targeted interventions to improve access to household-level sanitation (Figure 6.5).

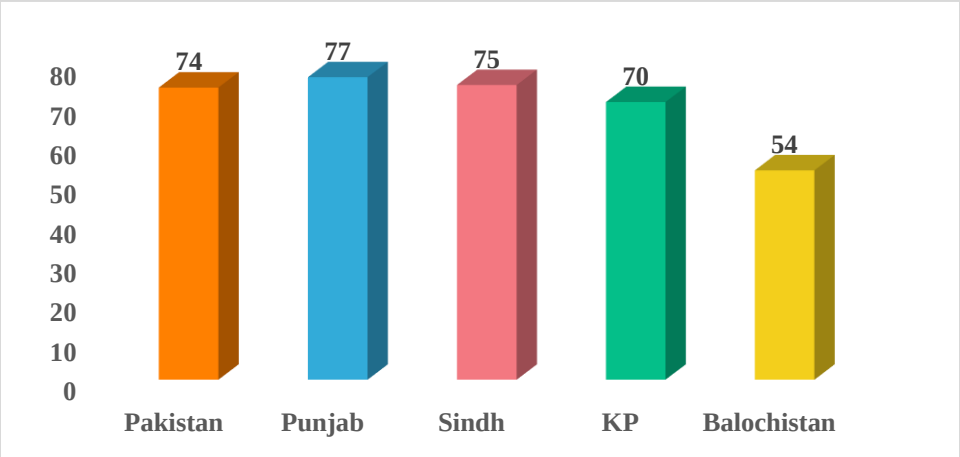


Figure 6.5: Improved Toiles not Shared with Other Households.

6.4 Type of Sanitation System Installed

In the survey questionnaire, type of sanitation system has been categorized as: Underground Drains, Covered Drains, Open Drains and No System. **Figure 6.6** shows the type of sanitation used between 2018–19 and 2024–25. Pakistan showed slight improvement in sanitation facilities. The share of households using underground drains increased from 22 to 24 percent, mainly due to better urban coverage, 50 to 54 percent.

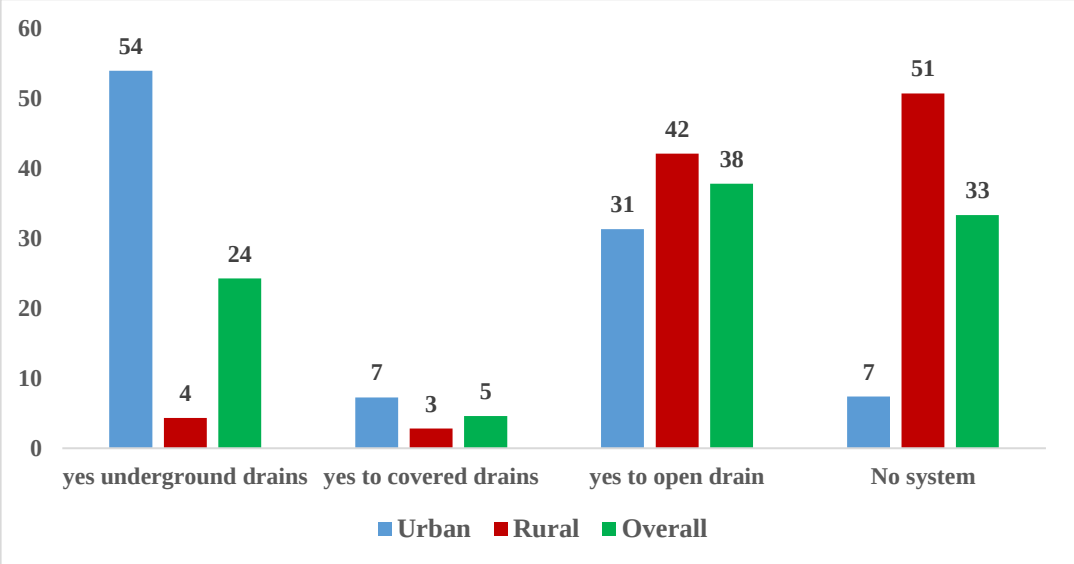


Figure 6.6: Type of Sanitation Used

Covered drains stayed about the same at 5 percent, and open drains also changed little (37 to 38 percent). It is encouraging that households with no sanitation system fell from 35 to 33

percent, showing some progress, although a large difference remains between urban (7 percent) and rural (51 percent) areas.

Among provinces, Balochistan continues to report the highest share of households without any sanitation system (66 percent), followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 44 percent and Sindh with 38 percent. In contrast, Punjab performs relatively better, with only 25 percent of households lacking sanitation systems (Table 6). In the quintile-wise comparison, access to improved sanitation systems increased gradually with household economic status.

Table 6.5: Type of Sanitation System Used by Quintiles

Source	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	Total
Total						
Underground	7	14	19	28	44	25
Covered drains	4	4	5	5	5	5
Open drain	30	36	42	43	37	38
No System	59	46	34	25	14	33
Urban						
Underground	29	42	46	55	67	54
Covered drains	10	8	9	7	6	7
Open drain	38	36	37	33	24	31
No System	22	13	9	5	3	7
Rural						
Underground	2	2	3	6	11	4
Covered drains	2	2	3	3	4	3
Open drain	28	36	45	50	55	42
No System	68	60	49	41	30	51

Nationally, 7 percent of households in the lowest quintile use underground drains**,** compared to 44 percent in the highest quintiles. Meanwhile, the share of households without any sanitation system decreases notably from 59 percent in the lowest to 14 percent in the highest quintile, indicating better sanitation access among higher-income groups. In urban areas, access to improved sanitation increases across income levels, while rural areas showed much lower coverage and a larger share

of households without any system. This reflects ongoing urban–rural disparities in sanitation facilities (Table 6.5).

6.5 Garbage Collection System in Pakistan

The data in **Table 7** show that formal garbage collection services in Pakistan are still limited, particularly in rural areas. At the national level, only 11 percent of households rely on municipal collection and 9 percent on private services, while around two-thirds (67 percent) dispose of waste through informal means such as open dumping. Urban areas are far better served, with 25 percent of households using municipal collection and 18 percent private services, compared to only 2–3 percent in rural areas. Among provinces, Punjab and Sindh perform relatively better, with municipal and private collection systems covering a significant share of urban households, although rural areas in both provinces still heavily rely on informal disposal. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, nearly 95 percent of rural households and 41 percent of urban households report using informal methods, showing limited organized waste management. Balochistan has the weakest coverage overall, where only 1 percent of households use municipal collection and 81 percent still rely on informal means, reflecting major gaps in sanitation and waste management infrastructure.

6.6 Hygiene

Hygiene refers to the practices and conditions that help maintain health and prevent the spread of diseases through cleanliness and proper sanitation. Among these practices, handwashing with soap is recognized as one of the most effective and affordable measures to prevent infections and promote well-being. It is also a key indicator of the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically SDG 6.2.1(b) — Population with a basic handwashing facility, defined as a device to contain, transport, or regulate the flow of water to enable handwashing with soap and water within the household[8]. Nationally, the availability of handwashing facilities has improved considerably over time. In 2024–25, 64 percent of households had a specific place for handwashing equipped with both water

[8] unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=6&Target=6.2

and soap, compared with 50% in previous round of HIES provincial 2018–19. The share of households with water only also showed progress (from 51% to 65%), while those with no facility remained higher in rural areas (19% overall).

Punjab has the highest access to handwashing facilities with both water and soap, placing it at the top among all provinces. Balochistan comes next, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with moderate access. Sindh remains the lowest, despite some improvements in urban areas, and continues to face significant gaps in rural access.

Overall, access to handwashing facilities with soap and water has expanded nationwide, yet urban–rural disparities persist, highlighting the need for targeted hygiene initiatives, particularly in rural areas (**Table 8).**

6.7 Housing Characteristics

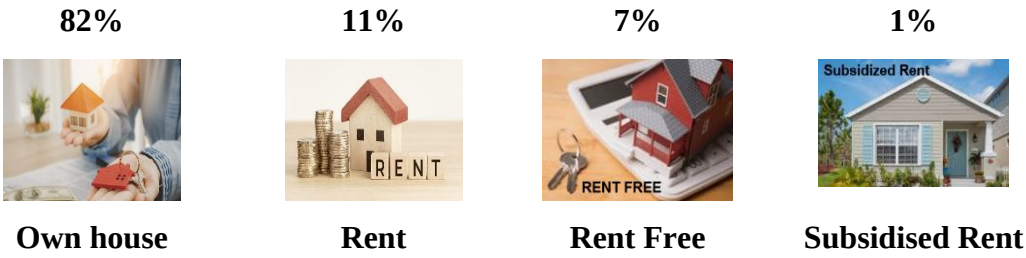
Housing is a fundamental element of human life that provides shelter, security, and comfort, forming the foundation for physical and mental well-being. It not only fulfils a basic human necessity but also serves as a key indicator of socio-economic status and overall living standards. The characteristics of housing vary according to economic conditions and regional development, ranging from simple dwellings with limited facilities to well-constructed structures equipped with modern amenities and infrastructure.

In this module of the survey questionnaire, information was collected on key housing characteristics, including occupancy status and the types of roofs, walls, and floors. Moreover, data were gathered on the types of fuel used for cooking, heating, and lighting, which provided valuable insights into household living conditions, energy access, and may help to assess regional disparities in infrastructure and development.

6.7.1 Household Tenure and Number of Rooms Occupied by Household:

Housing tenure is classified as Owner Occupied, On Rent, Rent Free, or on Subsidized Rent. **Table 9** presents household tenure patterns between 2018–19 and 2024–25. Owner-occupied

dwellings showed a marginal decline, from 84 percent in 2018–19 to 82 percent in 2024–25, mainly due to a drop in rural Sindh caused by the devastating floods of 2022.



Urban home ownership increased modestly (from 72 to 74 percent), while rural ownership declined from 91 to 88 percent. Rented dwellings remained around 10 percent, whereas rent-free housing rose from 5 to 7 percent, indicating a gradual shift toward informal or family-based living arrangements.

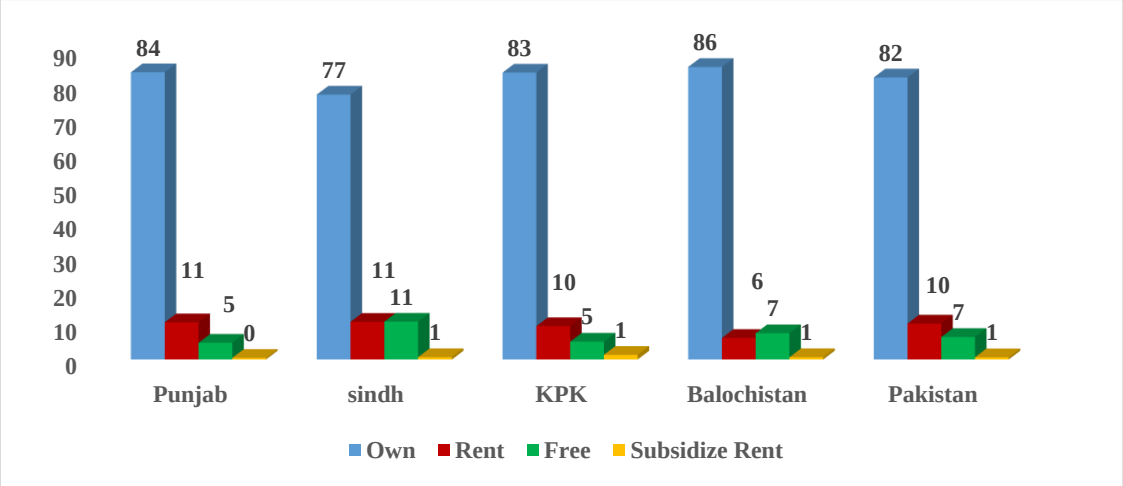


Figure 6.7: Percentage of Households with Owned Dwelling Units

At the provincial level, trends largely mirror the national pattern. Punjab maintained stable ownership at 84 percent across urban and rural areas. Sindh experienced a more noticeable decline in overall home ownership, from 82 to 77 percent, **driven primarily by reduced rural ownership due to the 2022 floods**, along with rural-to-urban migration and changes in landholding patterns. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa saw a slight decrease in ownership from 86 to 83 percent, along with a small rise in rented dwellings, reflecting urban expansion and growing housing demand. Balochistan recorded the highest ownership rate at 86 percent, though rent-free dwellings increased from 4

percent to 7 percent, highlighting greater reliance on extended family and shared housing arrangements. Graphical representation is shown in **Figure 6.7**.

Overall, the majority of households in Pakistan continue to live in owner-occupied homes. Renting is more prevalent in urban centers, while home ownership dominates rural areas. Provincial differences mainly reflect urbanization levels, population shifts, income patterns, and, notably in Sindh, the impact of natural disasters such as the 2022 floods.

The percentage of households by number of rooms is categorized as: 1 Room, 2-4 rooms, and 5 rooms or more. A room is defined as a space enclosed by four walls, with access provided through a door connecting it to a passageway, another room, or the outdoors. It is spacious enough for several people to move around and is designed, furnished, and arranged to support the activities intended to take place within it. The findings of HIES 2024–25 indicate a modest improvement in housing conditions at the national level compared to those of HIES 2018–19**.** The proportion of one-room dwellings declined from 28 to 25 percent**,** while the share of households with two to four rooms increased from 65 to 68 percent**,** reflecting a gradual enhancement in overall living space. Detailed results are provided in **Table 10**.

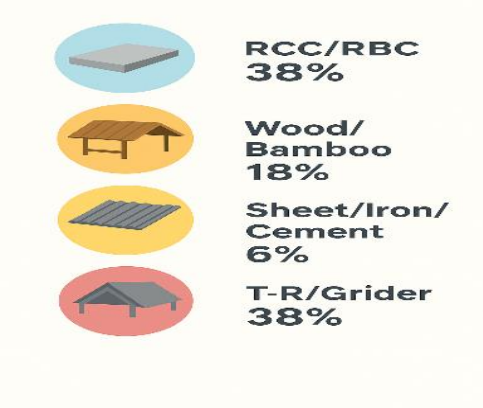
Households with 2–4 rooms increased from 65% to 68%.

At the provincial level, Punjab demonstrates noticeable improvement, with one-room dwellings decreasing (27 to 21 percent) and two to four-room dwellings rising (66 to 72 percent). Sindh also reflects slight progress, although rural areas continue to report a higher concentration of smaller dwellings. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the distribution remains largely stable across both rounds, whereas Balochistan records an increase in single-room dwellings (17 to 24 percent), suggesting localized housing pressures and limited expansion in residential space.

Overall, the HIES 2024–25 results highlight a gradual improvement in housing adequacy and space availability across most provinces, except in Balochistan, where housing constraints persist.

6.7.2 Household Material used for Roof and Walls

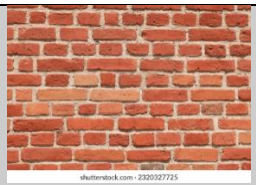
Roof and wall materials are classified into structural types such as RCC/RBC, T-R/Garder, cement sheets, cement blocks, burnt bricks, and traditional materials including wood, bamboo, and mud. Reinforced materials (RCC/RBC and cement-based blocks) indicate permanent housing, while non-reinforced natural materials suggest semi-permanent or temporary structures. As presented in **Table 11**, the findings of HIES 2024–25 indicate a gradual improvement in housing quality at the national level compared with HIES 2018–19. Nationally, the share of households living in RCC/RBC-roofed dwellings increased from 33 percent in 2018–19 to 38 percent in 2024–25. The proportion of households using wood or bamboo decreased notably from 23 to 18 percent, suggesting a shift toward more durable construction materials. Similarly, a marginal increase was observed in sheet/iron/cement roofing (3 to 6 percent), while T-R/Girders roofing slightly declined from 40 to 38 percent, indicating minor compositional adjustments in roofing types.



At the provincial level**,** Punjab shows an improvement in housing standards, with RCC/RBC roofing expended from 35 to 41 percent, accompanied by a reduction in wood/bamboo roofs (13 to 8 percent). The share of T-R/Girder roofs declined marginally (50 to 46 percent), reflecting a gradual transition to more permanent materials. In Sindh, the overall share of RCC/RBC roofs increased marginally from 32 percent in 2018–19 to 33 percent in 2024-25, however urban areas continue to have significantly higher coverage (56 percent) compared to rural areas (4 percent). The use of wood/bamboo roofing decreased from 31 to 27 percent, while sheet/iron/cement roofing increased slightly, indicating minor improvements in structural durability. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, a marked improvement is observed, with RCC/RBC roofing increasing from 36 to 45 percent, reflecting a substantial enhancement in housing quality. The use of wood/bamboo roofs dropped from 37 to 27 percent, while sheet/iron/cement roofing remained stable. Balochistan, however, continues to exhibit limited improvement, as the proportion of RCC/RBC roofs remained unchanged at 9 percent, and wood/bamboo roofs persist at a high level despite a decline (63 to 54 percent).

A wall is a structure that defines a space, provides shelter, supports the roof, and often carries load. The materials of wall can be categorized as: Burnt Bricks/Blocks, Raw bricks/mud, wood/bamboo, plywood/cardboard, stone and others. According to HIES 2024–25**,** Burnt Bricks/Blocks continue to be the most widely used material for wall construction in Pakistan, accounting for 86 percent of households, showing a modest increase from 82 percent in HIES 2018–19. The use of Burnt Bricks/Blocks remains significantly higher in urban areas (97 percent**)** compared to rural areas (78 percent), reflecting the continued urban advantage in access to durable construction materials.

Burnt bricks/blocks remain dominant: Used by 86% of households, up from 82%.

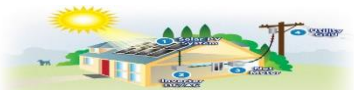
86%	10%	2%	3%
			
Burnt /Bricks/Block	**Mud Bricks/Mud**	**Wood/Bamboo**	**Others**

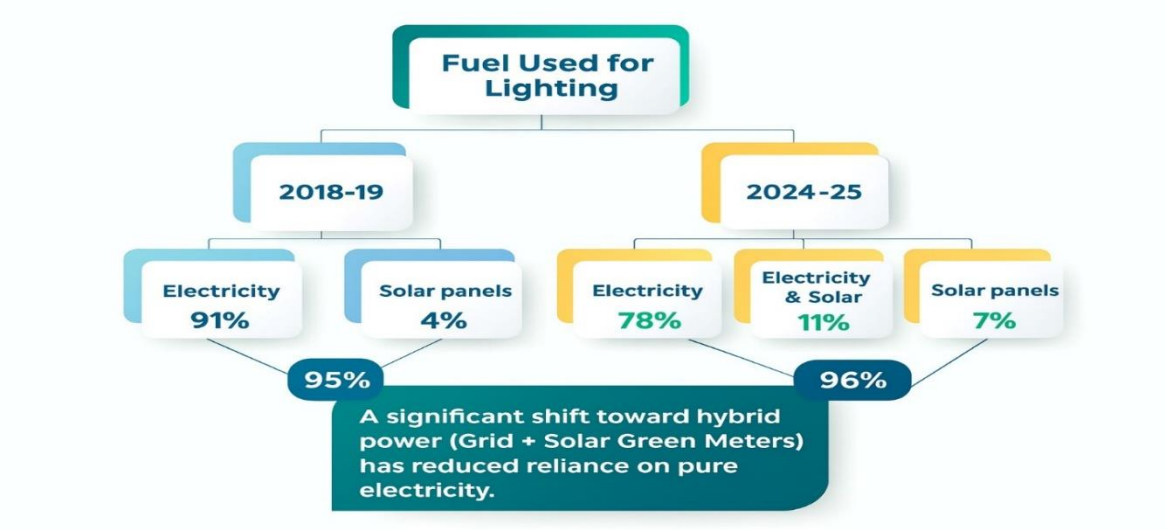
At the provincial level, the highest prevalence of Burnt Brick/Block construction is observed in Punjab (94 percent), followed by Sindh (80 percent) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (78 percent), while Balochistan remains considerably lower at 52 percent, despite showing a notable improvement from 33 percent in 2018–19. This upward shift in Balochistan suggests gradual improvements in housing conditions, particularly in urban centers. The use of Mud Bricks/Mud—the second most common wall material—declined nationally from 14 percent in 2018–19 to 10 percent in 2024–25. Its use is predominantly rural (15 percent), compared to only 2 percent in urban areas. Provincially, Balochistan (42 percent) continues to record the highest reliance on mud-based walls, followed by Sindh (14 percent) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (7 percent), while Punjab shows the lowest at 6 percent, reflecting improved structural durability across most regions.

The proportion of households using wood, bamboo, or other materials remains minimal and relatively unchanged between the two survey years. Overall, HIES 2024–25 findings highlight a gradual but consistent shift toward more durable wall materials, particularly in Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan, underscoring improvements in housing quality and construction standards across the country (**Table 12**).

6.7.3 Fuel Used for Lighting and Cooking

The fuel used for lighting is categorized as: Electricity, Electricity & Solar (both), Solar Energy, Gas/Kerosene Oil, Gas, Candles, Firewood, and Others. The HIES 2024–25 data highlight a major transition in household lighting sources**,** with a clear shift from exclusive reliance on grid electricity toward solar and hybrid electricity-and-solar systems.





In 2024–25, Pakistan saw a notable shift in the fuel used for household lighting, moving from almost complete reliance on electricity toward more diversified and sustainable sources. While electricity remained the primary source at 78%, hybrid systems combining electricity and solar power increased significantly to 11%, and standalone solar panel usage rose from 4% in 2018–19 to 7% in 2024-25. This shift indicates that more people are now using solar and hybrid options. Overall, lighting access improved slightly to 96 percent, reflecting steady progress in energy availability and diversification. Disaggregated by urban, rural, and both, as given in Figure 6.8. The detailed results are provided in **Table 13**.

The HIES provincial 2024-25 survey also gathered information on the main source of fuel used for cooking**,** which includes Gas, Wood/Sticks, and other fuels (such as dung cakes and crop residue). As shown in **Table 14**, gas remains the primary source of fuel for cooking in Pakistan, reported by 47 percent of households, showing no significant change from 47 percent in HIES 2018–19. The use of gas continues to be much higher in urban areas (84 percent) compared to rural

areas (22 percent), highlighting persistent disparities in access to piped gas and distribution infrastructure.

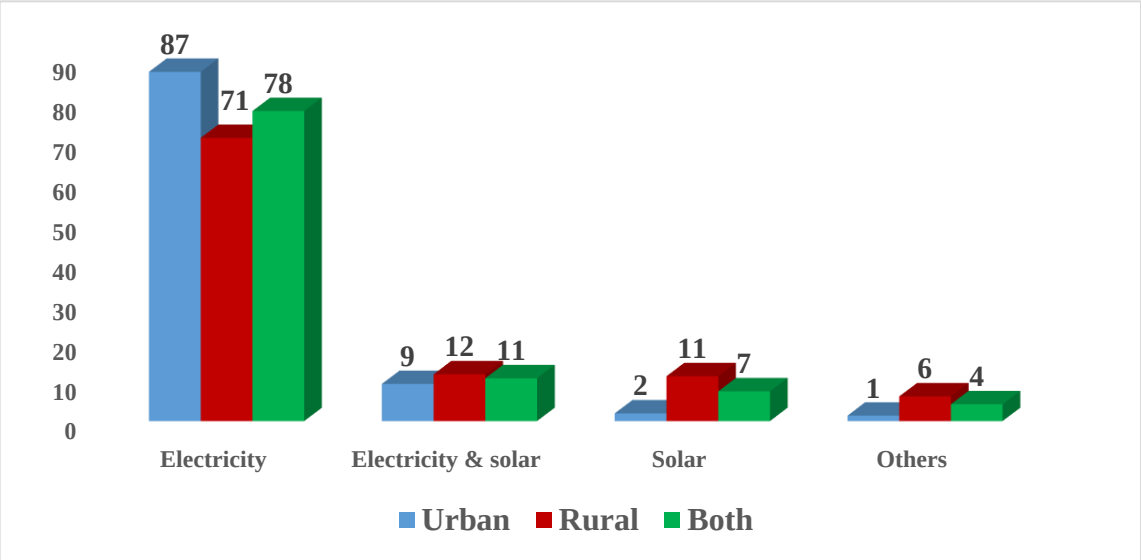


Figure 6.8: Fuel Used for Lighting

At the provincial level, Sindh records the highest reliance on gas (55 percent), followed by Punjab (49 percent), while lower usage is observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (32 percent) and Balochistan (33 percent). The limited gas availability in these regions indicates greater dependence on traditional fuels and restricted energy networks. Wood and sticks remain the second most common source of cooking fuel, used by 40 percent of households in 2024–25, down from 45 percent in 2018–19. Their use is predominantly rural (58 percent), compared to only 13 percent in urban areas. Provincially, the highest proportion of households using wood or sticks is recorded in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (65 percent) and Balochistan (57 percent), followed by Sindh (35 percent) and Punjab (33 percent), reflecting continued reliance on biomass fuels in rural and remote areas.

The share of households using other fuels (such as dung cakes, crop residues, or kerosene) increased slightly from 7 percent to 13 percent, mainly in rural regions. Overall, HIES 2024–25 findings suggest that while gas remains the dominant cooking fuel, biomass dependence persists in rural Pakistan due to limited infrastructure and affordability constraints.

6.7.4 Clean Fuel Used for Lighting, Cooking and Heating: Clean fuels, as defined under (SDG 7.1.2)[9], refer to technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting that do not pose health hazards. In many developing countries, households still depend on solid fuels such as wood, charcoal, biomass, and kerosene oil, often used with inefficient technologies like open fires, traditional stoves, space heaters, or lamps. This dependence leads to high levels of indoor air pollution, posing serious health risks. Inefficient cooking fuels alone are estimated to cause over four million deaths each year—primarily among women and children—a toll greater than that from tuberculosis, HIV, and malaria combined (**Table 15**) presents information on household use of clean fuels for cooking, heating, and lighting (SDG Indicator 7.1.2).

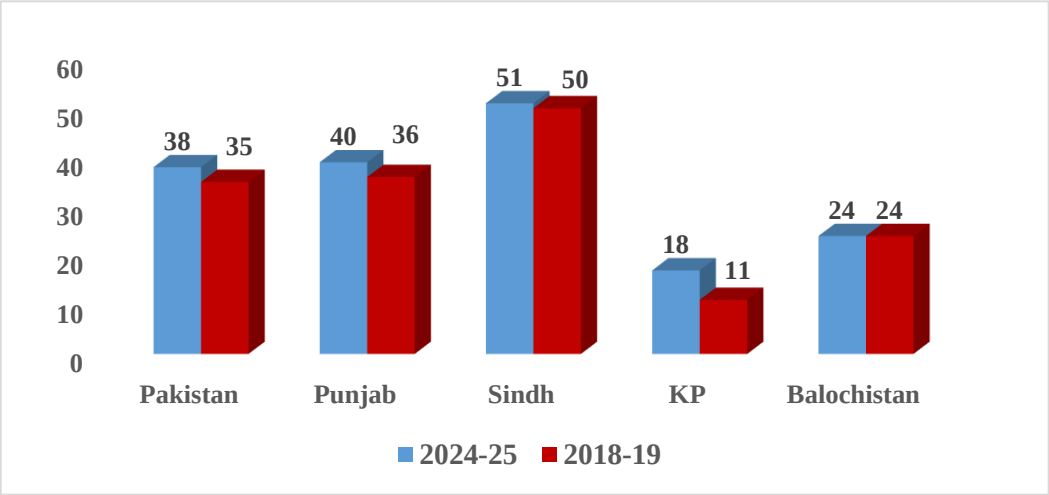


Figure 6.9: Percentage of Households Using Clean Fuel for Cooking, Lighting and Heating

At the national level, (**Figure 6.9**) the proportion of households using clean fuel increased slightly from 35 percent in 2018-19 to 38 percent in 2024-25, with urban usage remaining stable at 74 percent while rural usage improved marginally from 12 to 13 percent. Across provinces, Punjab recorded a small rise from 36 to 40 percent, mainly due to improved rural access. Sindh remained the leading province with a 51 percent share. Urban access rose from 80 to 83 percent, but rural usage fell from 15 to 11 percent, likely reflecting the impact of the 2022 floods. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) showed notable progress, increasing from 11 to 18 percent, driven by growth in both urban and rural areas. Balochistan remained unchanged overall at 24 percent, with minor variations between urban (47 to 51 percent) and rural (15 to 13 percent) households.

[9] unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=7&Target=7.1

List of Statistical Tables

Table 1: Main Source of Drinking Water- by Province and Region						
	2024-25			2018-19		
Provinces and Regions	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan						
Tap Water	33	14	22	31	11	18
Hand Pump	5	33	22	6	34	24
Motorized Pump	32	36	35	30	38	35
Dug well	0	3	2	1	4	3
Tanker/Truck/Water Bearer	7	2	4	7	2	4
Filtration Plant	14	7	10	19	4	9
Others	8	4	6	7	6	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Punjab						
Tap Water	20	12	15	17	8	12
Hand Pump	6	31	20	6	33	23
Motorized Pump	42	44	43	37	49	44
Dug well	1	1	1	0	1	0
Tanker/Truck/Water bearer	5	2	3	6	2	4
Filtration Plant	22	9	14	31	6	15
Others	5	1	3	3	0	1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Sindh						
Tap Water	51	7	31	73	8	42
Hand Pump	5	71	34	8	69	37
Motorized Pump	15	12	14	10	7	8
Dug well	0	4	2	1	6	3
Tanker/Truck/Water bearer	10	1	6	6	3	4
Filtration Plant	4	1	3	1	0	1
Others	15	4	10	3	6	4
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa						
Tap Water	46	20	24	45	19	24
Hand Pump	5	14	12	6	14	12
Motorized Pump	41	42	42	39	34	35
Dug well	2	7	6	7	11	11
Tanker/Truck/Water bearer	1	1	1	0	1	1
Filtration Plant	3	7	6	1	0	0
Others	2	10	8	2	20	17
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Balochistan						
Tap Water	53	34	40	53	19	28
Hand Pump	2	11	8	2	8	6
Motorized Pump	13	24	20	15	29	25
Dug Well	1	9	7	1	11	9
Tanker/Truck/Water Bearer	29	11	17	24	12	15
Filtration Plant	0	1	0	1	0	0
Others	3	11	8	4	20	16
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

NOTE: Household obtaining water from the source indicated expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2.Categories: "Other" includes Spring, River/Pond, Canal/Stream, Bottle water, and others.
3.Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 2: Percentage of Households Paying for Water –by Region and Water Source

Region And Water Source	2024-25			2018-19		
	H.Holds Getting Water From Source	H.Holds Paying For Water Use	Average Amount Paid For Month (Rupees)	H.Holds Getting Water From Source	H.Holds Paying For Water Use	Average Amount Paid For Month (Rupees)
Pakistan						
Tap Water	22	42	1199	18	59	257
Hand Pump	22	1		24	1	
Motorized Pump	35	4		35	5	
Bottle Water	3	93		2	82	
Tanker/Truck/Water Bearer	4	88		4	91	
Other	14	17		16	22	
Total	**100**	**20**	**2421**	**100**	**22**	**505**
Urban						
Tap Water	33	47	1281	31	62	274
Hand Pump	5	5		6	5	
Motorized Pump	32	7		30	7	
Bottle Water	7	93		6	84	
Tanker/Truck/Water Bearer	7	91		7	92	
Other	15	25		20	41	
Total	**100**	**35**	**2745**	**100**	**41**	**523**
Rural						
Tap Water	14	35	1027	11	54	222
Hand Pump	33	1		34	1	
Motorized Pump	36	2		38	4	
Bottle Water	0	89		0	28	
Tanker/Truck/Water Bearer	2	81		2	89	
Other	13	11		14	5	
Total	**100**	**10**	**1620**	**100**	**11**	**464**

NOTES:

1. The first column gives the percentage of households obtaining water from the source indicated. The second column gives the households that pay for water, expressed as a percentage of the households that obtain water from the source indicated. The third column gives the average amount paid per month by those households that pay for water, where sample size permits.
2. Categories: "Other" includes Dug Well, Spring, River/Pond/Canal/Stream, Filtration plant, and other.
3. Totals for columns may not add up to 100 because of rounding.

Table 3: Who Installed the Water Delivery System - by Province and Region						
	2024-25			2018-19		
Province /Region	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan						
Local Government	43	13	24	50	14	27
Non-Government	22	29	26	12	20	17
Household It Self	34	56	48	37	65	55
Don't Know	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Punjab						
Local Government	31	10	18	42	11	22
Non-Government	28	29	28	16	20	18
Household It Self	40	60	52	41	69	59
Don't Know	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Sindh						
Local Government	64	10	37	64	10	37
Non-Government	13	39	26	6	26	16
Household It Self	22	49	36	29	63	46
Don't Know	1	2	1	1	2	1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa						
Local Government	48	19	24	47	26	30
Non-Government	8	20	19	6	13	12
Household It Self	42	58	57	45	59	56
Don't Know	2	1	1	1	2	2
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Balochistan						
Local Government	65	34	43	69	22	36
Non-Government	14	33	28	7	41	31
Household It Self	19	31	27	20	33	29
Don't Know	1	2	2	3	4	4
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

NOTES:

1. Households having the type of water delivery system indicated, expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. Local Government includes Public Health Engineering Department, LG&RDD, Municipality/District/Union Councils etc.; "Non Govt" includes community, NGO, private etc.
3. Totals for columns may not add up to 100 because of rounding.

Table 4: Distance to Drinking Water Source by Province (Time-based assessments)						
	2024-25					
Province	**Inside Household**	**1-15 Min**	**16-30 Min**	**31-45 Min**	**46-60 Min**	**60 + Min**
Pakistan						
Tap Water	83	12	3	0	0	0
Hand Pump	64	19	14	2	1	1
Motor Pump	86	11	2	0	0	0
Dug well	64	12	11	6	3	5
Spring	68	10	16	3	3	1
River/Pond/Canal/Stream	0	32	36	4	11	17
Filtration Plant	0	77	21	1	0	0
Others	0	61	24	5	4	5
Punjab						
Tap Water	73	23	4	0	0	0
Hand Pump	64	23	13	0	0	0
Motor Pump	87	12	1	0	0	0
Dug well	55	34	10	2	0	0
Spring	93	4	2	0	0	1
River/Pond/Canal/Stream	0	40	56	3	0	0
Filtration Plant	0	81	18	1	0	0
Others	0	85	15	0	0	0
Sindh						
Tap Water	93	4	2	0	0	0
Hand Pump	63	13	16	4	3	1
Motor Pump	91	3	4	0	0	1
Dug well	20	2	27	18	11	21
Spring	16	17	45	22	0	0
River/Pond/Canal/Stream	0	28	38	3	7	23
Filtration Plant	0	40	52	5	1	2
Others	0	53	32	8	5	1
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa						
Tap Water	88	8	3	0	1	1
Hand Pump	77	15	7	0	0	0
Motor Pump	88	10	2	0	0	0
Dug well	85	9	5	0	1	0
Spring	68	10	16	3	2	0
River/Pond/Canal/Stream	0	47	21	4	29	0
Filtration Plant	0	58	29	10	1	1
Others	0	45	37	14	4	1
Balochistan						
Tap Water	82	9	8	1	1	0
Hand Pump	29	40	19	6	3	3
Motor Pump	61	20	14	3	2	0
Dug well	74	11	9	6	0	0
Spring	17	12	32	7	25	7
River/Pond/Canal/Stream	0	27	32	6	13	23
Filtration Plant	0	41	0	10	39	10
Others	0	13	25	9	13	39

NOTE: Categories: "Other" includes Bottled Water, Tanker Truck/Water bearer and "Others".

Table 5: Type of Toilet Used by the Household-by Province and Region						
	2024-25			2018-19		
Province /Region	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan						
Flush	98	82	89	98	70	80
Non-Flush	1	6	4	1	12	8
No Toilet	1	11	7	1	18	12
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Punjab						
Flush	99	91	94	99	80	87
Non-Flush	0	1	1	0	1	1
No Toilet	0	8	5	1	18	12
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Sindh						
Flush	96	57	78	98	37	70
Non- Flush	1	16	8	1	38	18
No Toilet	3	27	14	1	25	12
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa						
Flush	97	91	92	96	80	83
Non- Flush	2	4	4	3	10	9
No Toilet	0	5	4	1	9	8
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Balochistan						
Flush	87	56	65	82	25	41
Non- Flush	9	28	22	16	51	41
No Toilet	4	16	12	2	23	17
Total	**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, flush connected to pit and flush to open drain and composting toilet, while “Non-Flush” contains dry raised latrine and dry pit latrine.
3. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 6: Type of Sanitation System Used – by Province and Region						
	2024-25			2018-19		
Province /Region	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan						
Underground Drains	54	4	24	50	5	22
Covered Drains	7	3	5	10	2	5
Open Drains	31	42	38	32	41	37
No System	7	51	33	8	52	35
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Punjab						
Underground Drains	54	6	26	58	6	26
Covered Drains	9	4	6	7	3	4
Open Drains	31	51	43	29	49	42
No System	6	39	25	6	42	28
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Sindh						
Underground Drains	66	6	39	48	4	27
Covered Drains	3	1	2	16	1	9
Open Drains	24	18	21	28	19	24
No System	7	75	38	8	76	39
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa						
Underground Drains	10	0	2	9	2	3
Covered Drains	9	2	3	9	2	3
Open Drains	68	48	51	66	41	45
No System	12	49	44	17	56	49
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Balochistan						
Underground Drains	9	1	3	16	2	6
Covered Drains	16	2	6	15	3	7
Open Drains	48	14	24	46	19	27
No System	27	83	66	23	75	60
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

NOTES:

1. Households connected to the drainage system indicated expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding

Table 7: Garbage Collection Systems from the Household – by Province and Region			
	2024-25		
Province /Region	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan			
Municipality	25	2	11
Privately	18	3	9
Public bin collection point	15	2	7
Road street	9	4	6
Others	34	90	67
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Punjab			
Municipality	25	3	12
Privately	17	4	10
Public bin collection point	14	3	7
Road street	5	3	4
Others	40	88	68
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Sindh:			
Municipality	28	1	16
Privately	22	2	13
Public bin collection point	16	2	10
Road street	14	7	11
Others	19	88	50
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa			
Municipality	31	1	6
Privately	4	1	1
Public bin collection point	22	1	4
Road street	2	2	2
Others	41	95	87
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Balochistan			
Municipality	4	0	1
Privately	15	2	6
Public bin collection point	4	0	2
Road street	20	6	10
Others	57	91	81
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

NOTES:

1. Households reporting the garbage collection system indicated for their household expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 8: Percentage of Households with the Facility of a Specific Place of Hand Washing with Soap and Cleansing Agent - by Province and Region

	2024-25			2018-19		
Province /Region	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Overall						
Specific Place with Water	83	53	65	74	36	51
With Soap/Hand wash	90	72	79	96	84	89
Both(Place & Soap)	82	51	64	74	35	50
None of above	9	26	19	3	15	11
Punjab						
Specific Place with Water	86	61	72	73	41	53
With Soap/Hand wash	93	80	85	96	85	89
Both(Place & Soap)	86	60	71	72	41	53
None of above	7	19	14	3	14	10
Sindh						
Specific Place with Water	80	23	54	77	13	48
With Soap/Hand wash	87	48	69	99	91	95
Both(Place & Soap)	78	20	52	77	13	47
None of above	12	49	29	1	9	5
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa						
Specific Place with Water	73	58	60	71	41	46
With Soap/Hand wash	85	70	73	87	71	74
Both(Place & Soap)	72	56	59	69	39	44
None of above	14	28	26	12	27	25
Balochistan						
Specific Place with Water	80	58	65	69	39	48
With Soap/Hand wash	91	80	83	97	95	95
Both(Place & Soap)	78	57	63	68	39	47
None of above	7	19	15	3	5	4

NOTES:

1. Households reporting the Specific place of Hand washing with Soap or Oher Cleaning Agent in their household expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. Households reporting No Specific place of Hand washing and no any cleaning agent/Soap in their household expressed as a percentage of the total number of households reported under No- Facility.

Table 9: Percentage of Households by Household Tenure-by Province and Region						
	2024-25			2018-19		
Province /Region	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan						
Own	74	88	82	72	91	84
Rent	20	4	11	21	3	10
Rent Free	5	8	7	5	5	5
Subsidised Rent	1	0	1	2	1	1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Punjab						
Own	74	90	84	73	91	84
Rent	21	4	11	20	3	9
Free	4	6	5	5	6	6
Subsidised Rent	1	0	0	2	1	1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Sindh						
Own	74	81	77	71	95	82
Rent	18	2	11	21	1	12
Free	7	17	11	6	3	5
Subsidised Rent	1	0	1	2	0	1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa						
Own	68	86	83	69	89	86
Rent	26	7	10	25	4	7
Free	4	6	5	3	6	6
Subsidised Rent	2	1	1	3	1	2
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Balochistan						
Own	81	88	86	75	92	87
Rent	13	3	6	19	3	8
Free	4	9	7	4	4	4
Subsidised Rent	2	0	1	2	1	1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

NOTES: Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 10: Percentage of Households by Number of Rooms- by Province and Region						
	2024-25			2018-19		
Province /Region	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan						
One Room	20	28	25	24	31	28
2-4 Rooms	73	65	68	69	63	65
5 & More Rooms	7	7	7	7	6	6
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Punjab						
One Room	19	22	21	24	29	27
2-4 Room	73	71	72	68	65	66
5 & More Rooms	8	7	8	8	6	7
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Sindh						
One Room	23	54	37	27	54	40
2-4 Rooms	73	45	61	70	45	58
5 & More Rooms	4	1	2	3	1	2
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa						
One Room	16	20	20	16	20	19
2-4 Rooms	70	69	69	70	70	70
5 & More Rooms	15	10	11	14	10	10
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Balochistan						
One Room	18	26	24	13	19	17
2-4 Rooms	70	64	66	77	69	71
5 & More Room	12	10	11	9	12	11
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

NOTES: Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 11: Percentage of Households by Material Used for Roof- by Province and Region						
	2024-25			2018-19		
Province /Region	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan						
RCC/RBC	62	22	38	60	17	33
Wood/Bamboo	5	26	18	7	33	23
Sheet/Iron/Cement	6	7	6	3	3	3
T-R/Griders	27	45	38	30	47	40
Other	0	1	1	1	1	1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Punjab						
RCC/RBC	67	22	41	64	17	35
Wood/Bamboo	3	11	8	6	17	13
Sheet/Iron/Cement	3	7	5	2	1	1
T-R/ Griders	27	59	46	28	62	50
Other	0	1	0	1	2	1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Sindh						
RCC/RBC	56	4	33	57	3	32
Wood/ Bamboo	5	53	27	5	61	31
Sheet/Iron/Cement	11	2	7	5	2	3
T-R/ Griders	27	40	33	33	34	33
Other	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa						
RCC/RBC	72	41	45	64	31	36
Wood/Bamboo	12	29	27	16	41	37
Sheet/Iron/Cement	4	11	10	3	11	10
T-R/ Griders	12	18	17	16	17	17
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Balochistan						
RCC/RBC	20	3	9	20	5	9
Wood/ Bamboo	25	67	54	31	76	63
Sheet/Iron/Cement	9	1	3	3	2	2
T-R/ Griders	46	27	33	46	17	25
Other	0	1	1	1	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

NOTE: Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 12: Percentage of Households by Material Used for Walls- by Province and Region

	2024-25			2018-19		
Province /Region	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan						
Burnt/Bricks/Block	97	78	86	95	73	82
Mud Bricks/Mud	2	15	10	4	21	14
Wood/Bamboo	0	2	2	0	1	1
Other	0	4	3	1	4	3
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Punjab						
Burnt/Bricks/Block	99	90	94	98	91	93
Mud Bricks/Mud	1	9	6	1	9	6
Wood/Bamboo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1	0	1	0	1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Sindh						
Burnt/Bricks/Block	97	60	80	96	47	73
Mud Bricks/Mud	2	29	14	3	47	24
Wood/Bamboo	1	10	5	1	6	3
Other	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa						
Burnt/Bricks/Block	94	75	78	89	58	63
Mud Bricks/Mud	4	7	7	8	23	20
Wood/Bamboo	0	1	1	0	0	0
Other	2	17	15	4	19	17
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**			
Balochistan						
Burnt/Bricks/Block	78	40	52	66	20	33
Mud Bricks/Mud	21	52	42	33	69	59
Wood/Bamboo	1	4	3	0	1	1
Other	0	4	3	1	9	7
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

NOTE: Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 13: Percentage of Households by Fuel Used for Lighting- by Province and Region						
	2024-25			2018-19		
Province /Region	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan						
Electricity*	87	71	78	98	87	91
Electricity & Solar	9	12	11 = 96			= 95
Solar Panel	2	11	7	1	6	4
Gas	0	0	0	.2	.1	.1
Other	1	6	4	1	7	4
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Punjab						
Electricity	97	94	95	99	93	95
Electricity & Solar	2	2	2			
Solar Panel	0	2	1	.3	3	2
Gas	0	0	0	.3	.1	.2
Other	0	2	1	.4	4	3
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Sindh						
Electricity	74	28	53	98	73	86
Electricity & Solar	18	19	19			
Solar Panel	4	32	16	1	7	4
Gas	0	0	0	.0	.0	.0
Other	4	22	12	2	20	10
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa						
Electricity	72	56	58	96	85	87
Electricity & Solar	25	29	28			
Solar Panel	2	11	10	3	13	11
Gas	0	0	0	.1	.3	.3
Other	0	4	3	.4	2	1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**			
Balochistan						
Electricity	80	47	57	95	67	75
Electricity & Solar	10	15	14			
Solar Panel	7	33	25	3	22	16
Gas	0	0	0	.1	.1	.1
Other	2	6	5	2	11	8
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

NOTES:

1. Category Other Includes: Kerosene Oil, Candle, Firewood and Others.
2. *****The category "Electricity & Solar (Hybrid)" was introduced in HIES 2024–25 to capture households using both grid electricity and solar energy (Main grid or Solar panels). The increase in this category reflects a noticeable shift from exclusive electricity use toward hybrid and solar-based lighting solutions.
3. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 14: Percentage of Households by Fuel Used for Cooking- by Province and Region

	2024-25			2018-19		
Province /Region	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan						
Gas	84	22	47	86	24	47
Wood/Sticks	13	58	40	12	66	45
Other	3	20	13	1	11	7
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Punjab						
Gas	84	24	49	87	27	50
Wood/Sticks	13	48	33	11	58	40
Others	3	28	17	2	14	10
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Sindh						
Gas	88	15	55	87	17	55
Wood/Sticks	10	67	35	11	74	40
Other	2	19	10	1	9	5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa						
Gas	82	24	33	75	18	28
Wood/Sticks	17	73	65	24	81	72
Other	1	3	2	1	1	1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Balochistan						
Gas	64	20	33	70	24	37
Wood/Sticks	33	68	57	29	68	57
Other	4	12	10	1	8	6
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

NOTES:

1. Category -Other Includes: Firewood, Kerosene Oil and Others.
2. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 15: Percentage of Households with Clean Fuel Used for Cooking, Lighting, and Heating - by Province and Region

	2024-25			2018-19		
Province /Region	**Urba**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Pakistan						
Clean Fuel	74	13	38	74	12	35
Punjab						
Clean Fuel	73	15	40	75	13	36
Sindh						
Clean Fuel	83	11	51	80	15	50
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa						
Clean Fuel	49	12	18	39	6	11
Balochistan						
Clean Fuel	51	13	24	47	15	24

NOTES:

1. Clean Fuel has been calculated as per SDG 7.1.2 definition, including clean fuel that is not hazardous for health used for Cooking, Heating and Lighting.

Food Insecurity Experience Scale

7 Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) 2024–25

Aligned with **Pakistan Vision 2025** and the **Uraan Pakistan** initiative, the focus remains on strengthening social protection, enhancing livelihoods, and promoting inclusive, data-driven food security for all citizens. The FIES also contributes directly to monitoring **Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicator 2.1.2** Prevalence ***of Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity in the Population*** thereby supporting Pakistan's commitment to achieving **Zero Hunger (SDG 2)** under the global 2030 Agenda.

Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) findings from **HIES (2024–25)** highlight significant progress yet persistent challenges in ensuring equitable food access across Pakistan. Nationally, around one-fourth of households experience moderate or severe food insecurity, with marked disparities across provinces and income groups. Food Insecurity remains highest in **Balochistan and Sindh**, while the **lowest income quintile** faces nearly five times greater risk than the highest. These results underscore the critical need for targeted interventions to address regional and economic inequalities.

Pakistan to monitor progress toward achieving **Zero Hunger (SDG 2)** ***Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES),*** developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), has been integrated into Pakistan's National data system through **PSLM (Provincial and District) s**urvey series since **(2018-19) & (2019-20)** respectively, and through **COVID-19** impact surveys. Its continued inclusion in **PSLM HIES 2024–25** underscores Pakistan's commitment to evidence-based policymaking, social resilience, and the National development vision set forth in **Vision 2025** and **Uraan Pakistan** both emphasizing ***"Putting People First"*** through food security, inclusivity, and well-being.

7.1 Historical Context

Evolution of FIES in Pakistan's Statistical System

Year	Survey	Key Development
2018–19	HIES(Provincial)	First introduction of FIES for SDG 2.1.2 monitoring
2019–20	PSLM District	It was also made part of the district-level survey for regular monitoring up to the district level.
2020–21	COVID-19 Surveys	Track helped to pandemic-induced food insecurity
2024–25	HIES(Provincial)	Updated post-pandemic measurement focusing on resilience and affordability

This consistent data series enables policymakers to evaluate long-term progress toward national and global food-security goals.

7.2 Summary of National Findings

Findings from **HIES 2024-25** indicate a significant increase in household food insecurity compared with **2018-19**. At the national level, moderate or severe food insecurity increased from **15.92%** in 2018–19 to **24.35%** in 2024–25, while severe food insecurity increased from **2.37%** to **5.04%**(Tabe-1). Urban areas show a similar rise, where moderate or severe food insecurity increased from **9.22%** to **20.58%** and severe insecurity increased from **1.24%** to 5**.12%.** Rural households also experienced an increase, with moderate or severe food insecurity rising from **19.96%** to **26.72%** and severe cases increasing from **3.05%** to **4.99%.** However, sever food seems less in rural areas as compared to urban areas. Analyzing provinces **Balochistan** has high moderate or severe food insecurity, with **30.26%** households, followed by **Sindh** with **29.42%**. it is pertinent to mention

that lowest percentage of household in **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** reports sever food insecurity with **1.38%. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** as also lowest percentage of household experienced moderate or severe food insecurity with **21.54%** (Table 2).

Table 7.1: Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity by Province (% of Households)

	2018-19		2024-25	
Category	Moderate or Severe (%)	Severe (%)	Moderate or Severe (%)	Severe (%)
Households	15.92	2.37	24.35	5.04
Individuals	15.98	2.40	23.78	4.75

Table 7.2: Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity by Province (% of Households)

Category	2018-19		2024-25	
	Moderate or Severe (%)	Severe (%)	Moderate or Severe (%)	Severe (%)
Urban	9.22	1.24	20.58	5.12
Rural	19.96	3.05	26.72	4.99
Punjab	14.43	3.06	22.58	5.20
Sindh	19.51	1.55	29.42	6.30
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	16.73	0.90	21.54	1.38
Balochistan	15.18	2.05	30.26	8.20

While comparing food insecurity over the years, it is evident that socks like COVID-19, Flood-2022, and high inflation has impacted households. Perceptions and situations regarding Food Insecurity rising sharply to **40%** in 2020 and then again rising from **16.4%** to **24.3%** in 2024-25.

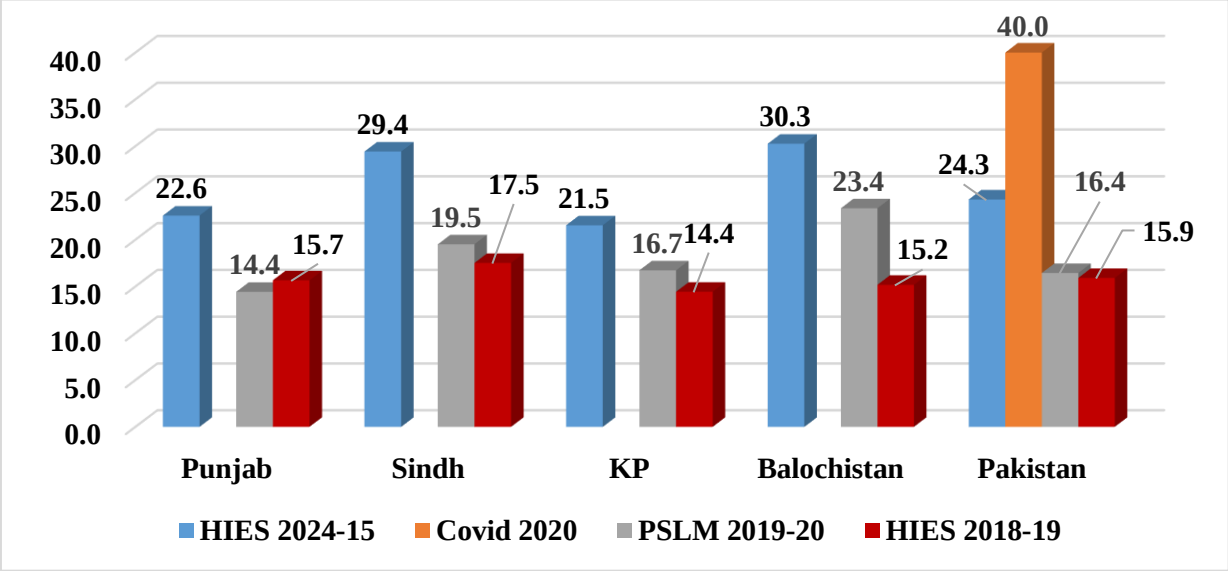


Figure 7.1: Prevalence of Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity

7.3 Food Insecurity Across Income Quintiles

In 2024–25, the lowest quintile experienced the highest level of moderate or severe food insecurity at the household level with **45.97%.** The 5th quintile experienced **8.95%** food insecurity, the lowest among all quintiles. However, the percentage of households experiencing food insecurity in all quintiles increased significantly compared to 2018–19.

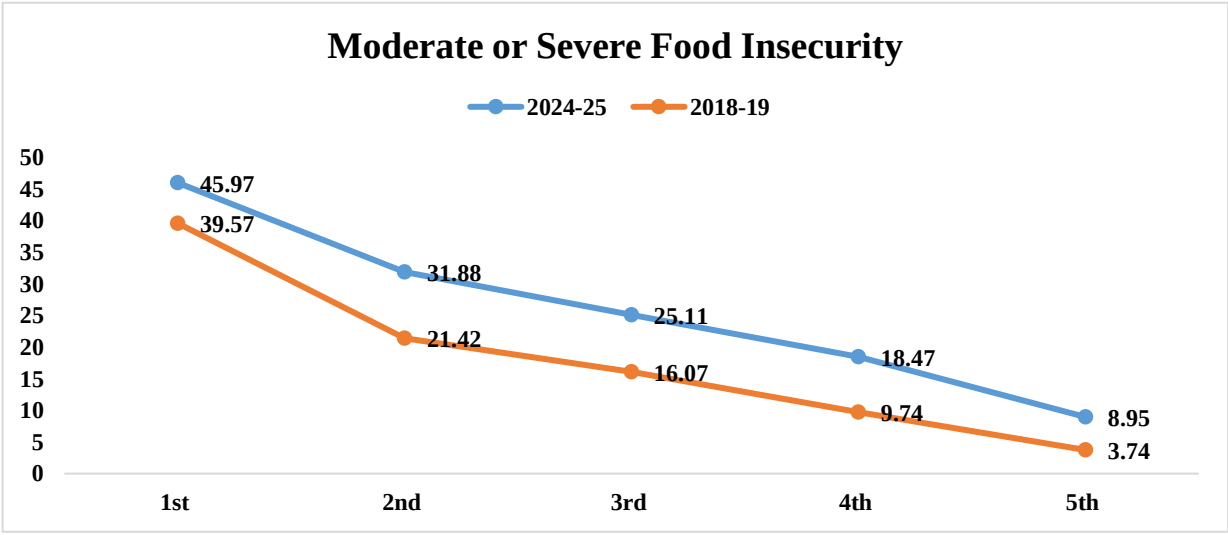


Figure 7.2: Prevalence rates of food insecurity by Quintile (% Households)

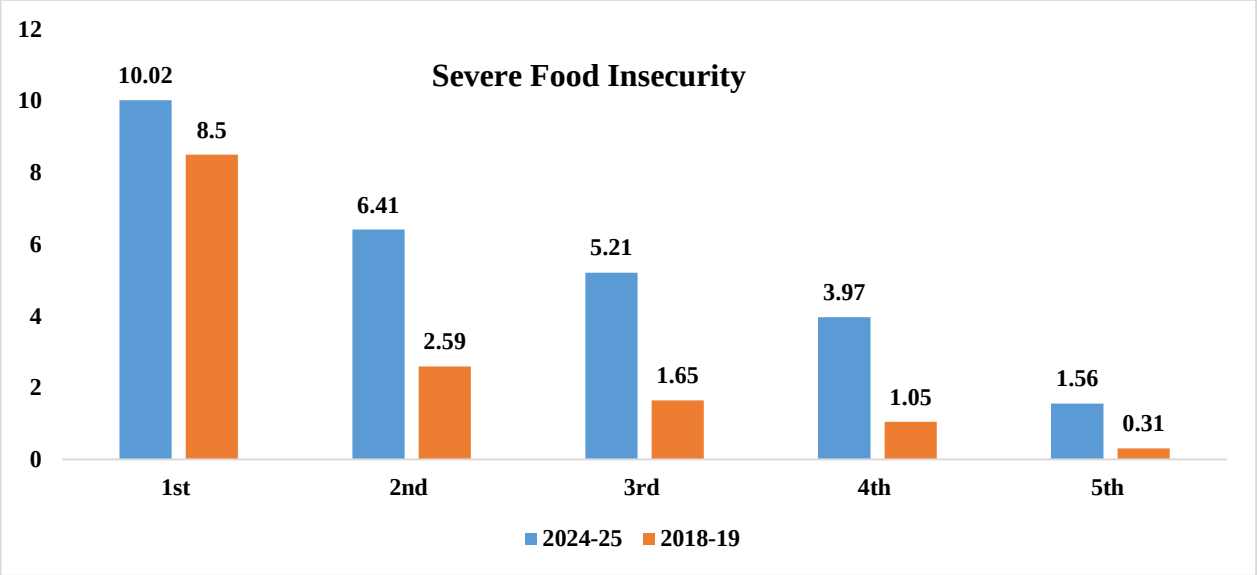


Figure 7.3: Severe Food Insecurity

Notes:

- *MoE* = Margin of Error
- Figures are based on FAO's Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) module applied in PSLM HIES(PROVINCIAL)2024-25 2024–25.

Estimates reflect national-level prevalence of food insecurity among househ

ANNEXURES &APPENDICES

ANNEXURE A: CONCEPTS & DEFINITIONS OF KEY INDICATORS

This ***Annexure*** outlines the key concepts and definitions used in the HIES **2024-25(Social Report).**

HOUSEHOLD & HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Household: A household may be either a single person household or a multi-person household.

Single Person Household is one who makes provision for his own food and other essentials of living without combining with any other person and has no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Multi-Person Household is a group of two or more persons who make some common provision for food or other essentials of living and have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household Members: Household members shall be all such persons or group of persons in a household who normally live and eat together and consider the living quarter/space occupied by them as their usual place of residence. Such persons may be related or unrelated to each other. All such persons who normally live and eat in the household and are present at the time of enumeration and those who are temporarily absent for reasons such as, visiting, travelling in connection with business, attending schools/ colleges/ universities/ polytechnics/ other educational institutions, admitted in hospitals, outside tours etc., shall be treated as household members. Visitors, purely temporary boarders and lodgers, transients, servants and guests, etc. who consider their usual place of residence to be elsewhere but are found staying with the sample household are not household members.

EDUCATION

Primary Gross Enrolment Rate: Number of children attending primary level (classes 1-5) divided by number of children of particular aged multiplied by 100.Enrolment in Katchi is excluded.

Primary Net Enrolment Rate: Number of children attending primary level (classes 1-5) of particular age divided by children of particular age multiplied by 100.Enrolment in Katchi is excluded.

Middle Gross Enrolment Rate: Number of children attending middle level (classes 6-8) divided by number of children of particular aged multiplied by 100.

Middle Net Enrolment Rate: Number of children attending middle level (classes 6-8) of particular age divided by children of particular age multiplied by 100.

Matric Gross Enrolment Rate: Number of children attending matric level (classes 9-10) divided by number of children of particular age multiplied by 100.

Matric Net Enrolment Rate: Number of children of particular age attending matric level (classes 9-10) divided by number of children of particular age multiplied by 100.

Literacy Rate: Population aged 10 years and older that can read and write a simple statement with understanding in any language expressed as percentage of total population aged 10 years and older.

Youth Literacy Rate Age (15-24): Population aged 15-24 years and older that can read and write a simple statement with understanding in any language expressed as percentage of total population aged 10 years and older.

Adult Literacy Rate (15 Years & Older): Population aged 15 years and older that can read and write a simple statement with understanding in any language expressed as percentage of total population aged 10 years and older.

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

Mobile/Smart Phone Ownership: Percentage of Individual owned Mobile/Smart Phone in last three months, expressed as total no of 10 years and older individuals. **Mobile/Smart Phones** are used for a variety of purposes, such as keeping in touch with family members, for conducting business etc. Modern cell Phones / Smart Phones are capable of much more than just sending and receiving phone calls or messages. Question regarding Ownership of Mobile/Smart Phone has been added for reporting of SDG 5.b.1.

Use of Internet: Percentage of Individual 10 years and older used Internet in last three months expressed as total no of 10 years and older individuals. Internet, sometimes called simply "the Net," is a worldwide system of Computer networks. In general, the Internet can be used to communicate across large or small distances, share information from any place in the world and access information in moments.

Digital Banking: Percentage of Individual 10 years and older use **digital technology** (such as the internet, mobile apps, and computers) to provide banking services and manage financial transactions. It allows customers to perform activities like **money transfers, bill payments, account management, deposits, and loan applications** without visiting a physical bank branch.

Digital Application: Percentage of Individual 10 years and older using internet on digital devices such as computers, smartphones, or tablets. It allows users to interact with digital systems to complete various activities like communication, banking, shopping, learning, or entertainment etc.

HEALTH

Based On Recall-At least One Immunization: Children aged 12-23 months reported as having received at least one immunization expressed as percentage of all children aged 12-23 months.

Based On Record –Fully Immunized: Children aged 12-23 months who reported having received full immunization who also have an immunization card, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months. To be classified as fully immunised a child must have received: 'BCG', PENTA1, PENTA2, PENTA3, polio1, polio2, polio3 and Measles.

Diarrhoea: Children less than 5 years who suffered from diarrhoea in the last 30 days expressed as percentage of all children aged less than 5 years.

POPULATION WELFARE

Pre-Natal: 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 ever-married women aged 15 – 49 years who had given birth in the last three years.

Post-Natal: Postnatal is the period beginning immediately after the birth of a child and extending for about six weeks. 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.

Tetanus Toxoid Injections: 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.

Infant Mortality Rate: Infant mortality rates are calculated as the proportion of children who die before they reach their first birthday.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR): TFR is an average number of children which a cohort of 1000 women aged (15-49) will bear during their reproductive span if they experience no mortality and are exposed to the age -specific birth rate. TFR has been calculated considering an average of the three years preceding the survey.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: Percentage of currently married women who are currently using family planning methods expressed as percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years.

HOUSING and WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

Housing refers to the living accommodation or dwelling unit where a household resides. In the context of a Living Standards Measurement Survey, housing is assessed to determine the quality of living conditions, type of dwelling, and availability of basic facilities such as water supply, electricity, sanitation, and construction materials.

Source of Drinking Water: Percentage of household by Source of drinking water (from where household obtained drinking water), expressed as a percentage of the total number of households. Iinformation has been collected on tap water, motorized pumping, hand pump, dug well, Spring \river\pond\stream\canal, tanker, mineral water and filtration plant.

Type of Toilet: Percentage of household by type of toilet, expressed as a percentage of the total number of householdd. Iinformation has been collected on tap water, motorized pumping, hand pump, dug well, Spring \river\pond\stream\canal, tanker, mineral water and filtration plant. Toilet is a fixture for defecation and urination, consisting of a bowl fitted with a hinged seat and connected to a waste pipe and a flushing apparatus. In the questionnaire, response was recorded regarding the type of toilet used by the household. A toilet, which is used by the household and is situated in the yard, is considered as a toilet in the household. Categories: "Flush" consists of flush connected to public sewerage, flush connected to pit and flush to open drain while "non-Flush" contains dry raised latrine and dry pit latrine.

Hand Washing: Percentage of Households with specific Place of Handwashing with soap, expressed as a percentage of the total number of households. Hand washing with soap as an effective, affordable way to prevent diseases and also an SDGs indicator (6.2.1b: Population with a basic handwashing facility: a device to contain, transport or regulate the flow of water to facilitate handwashing with soap and water in the household.)[10]. HIES (2024-25) collects information from households about the facility of specific place of Hand Washing with availability of Hand Washing Agent like Soap, any cleansing agent etc.

Clean Fuel: Percentage of Households using Clean Fuel for cooking, heating and lighting, expressed as a percentage of the total number of households. Clean Fuels are defined as Technologies/Fuel used for cooking, heating and lighting by a household that is not hazardous for health. In developing countries, household typically rely on solid fuels such as Wood, Charcoal, Biomass or Kerosene Oil with inefficient technologies e.g., open fires, stoves, space heaters or lamps for cooking, lighting and heating.

[10] unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=6&Target=6.2

ANNEXURES B: Reconstituted Technical Committee on PSLM & HIES

Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
*****

No.PBS.IBD.1(12)/2023-Coord-482 Islamabad, the 29th November, 2023

OFFICE ORDER

With the approval of Chief Statistician, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, the **"Technical Committee for Pakistan Social & Living Standard Measurement Survey (PSLM) & Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES)"** has been reconstituted in supersession of this office order of even number dated 29th June, 2016. The composition of the Committee is as under:-

Sr.#	Composition of Technical Committee on PSLM/HIES	Role
1.	Chief Statistician, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS)	Chairman
2.	Member (SS/RM), PBS	Member
3.	Member (Census & Surveys), PBS	Member
4.	Member (National Accounts), PBS	Member
5.	Member (Economics Statistics), PBS	Member
6.	Joint Chief Economist (EP), M/o Planning, Development & Special Initiatives	Member
7.	Chief, SDG Section, M/o Planning, Development & Special Initiatives	Member
8.	Representative, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad	Member
9.	Representative, Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS), Lahore	Member
10.	Representative, Institute of Business Administration (IBA), Karachi	Member
11.	Representative, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics Islamabad	Member
12.	Incharge NEMIS/ Senior System Analyst, Pakistan Institute of Education	Member
13.	Representative, Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation & Coordination	Member
14.	Representative, National Commission on the Status of Women	Member
15.	Representative, Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination	Member
16.	Representative, National Institute of Population Studies	Member
17.	Representative, The World Bank, Pakistan	Member
18.	Representative, UNDP, Pakistan	Member
19.	Representative, UNICEF, Pakistan	Member
20.	Representative, Oxford Policy Management, Pakistan	Member
21.	Representative, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad	Member
22.	Representative, Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA), Islamabad	Member
23.	Representative, Ministry of Water Resources	Member
24.	Director General, Punjab Bureau of Statistics	Member
25.	Director General, Sindh Bureau of Statistics	Member
26.	Director General, KP Bureau of Statistics	Member
27.	Director General, Balochistan Bureau of Statistics	Member
28.	Representative, P&D Department of Punjab	Member
29.	Representative, P&D Department of Sindh	Member
30.	Representative, P&D Department of KP	Member
31.	Representative, P&D Department of Balochistan	Member
32.	Representative, P&D Department of AJ& K	Member
33.	Representative, P&D Department of Gilgit Baltistan	Member
34.	DDG(PSLM), PBS	Member/ Secretary

P.T.O.

Terms of Reference (TORs) of the Technical Committee on PSLM/HIES (District/ Provincial), shall be as under:-

- Review of existing PSLM/HIES (District/ Provincial) Questionnaires, for possible improvements keeping in view changing ground realities and SDGs.
- Any other recommendation, for improvement in the methodology and scope of the surveys.
- Review of results of PSLM/HIES (District/ Provincial) Surveys, for dissemination.

(**QAZI SAEED UL HASSAN**)
Deputy Director (Admn)
Ph.No.0519106533

Distributions:-

1. Chairman of the Committee
2. All Members of the Committee

Copy for information to:-

- APS to Director General (Admn), PBS, Islamabad
- Office copy.

ANNEXURE C: Auto-Replacement Strategy for Field Operation of HIES (2024-25)

Government of Pakistan
M/o Planning Development & Special Initiatives
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PSLM Section
Islamabad
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Subject: **Request for Adding Replacement Option in Household Integrated Economic Survey(HIES) 2024-25. Application**

It is informed that during training sessions conducted all over the country, certain queries were raised regarding replacement of households(HH). The matter in detail was deliberated by **Ms. Rabia Awan, DDG (PSLM)** and **Mr. Saqib Sultan Khawar, SO(PSLM)**. After in depth discussion, it was decided by DDG (PSLM) that for developing Instructions /SOPs regarding replacement of households, matter may be discussed with **Sample Design and DP Center** by **Ms. Rizwana Siddique Director(PSLM).** Accordingly, as per directions DDG (PSLM), matter was initially discussed with **Ms. Rumana Sadaf, CSO (Sample Design)** and then with **Mr. Azizullah Bhatti, Director(DP-II)** on 28th Aug. 2024.The proposals for Adding Replacement Option in Household Integrated Economic Survey(HIES) 2024-25 APK, are detailed below for appropriate incorporation, as discussed with Director**(DP-II)**.

2. In this connection, for the background information, **Ms. Rizwana Siddique, Director(PSLM),** discussed about the following scenarios for replacement of HH, in selected block:

Scenarios for Replacement of HH:

If a household is not being located, previously listed in the listing of selected block, following can be the possible reasons or scenarios.

i. In case of hired house, there may be possibility that new family has occupied that house. In this case, no replacement will be made and family has to be enumerated.
ii. If the listed building or house has been demolished. In this case, request for the replacement of household should be made by clicking replacement button on tablet.
iii. In case of multiple houses of a family in urban and rural areas. If family were listed in the listing stage and later on in enumeration phase it was not residing there, then replacement can be made by clicking button on tablet.
iv. In case the listed household is not located in the selected block, location of that HH may be in some other block that is not selected. In such case replacement feature can be used through tablet.
v. In case the physical location of block and GIS coordinates are not matching and enumerator has mistakenly carried out enumeration in the wrong block. The request for replacement can be used through tablet.
vi. In case of permanently locked house, replacement features will be utilized
vii. In case of temporary locked house where the respondent could not be contacted in-spite of repeated visits, then this HH will be saved with non –contacted tag. Replacement feature will not be used in this case.

3. In view of the above, following proposals for Adding Replacement Option in Households Integrated Economic Survey(HIES) 2024-25. Application has been discussed and mutually agreed:

- Replacement option need to be added in HIES, 2024-25 APK in such a way that enumerator may, at first view his/her 12 HH for urban and 16 HH for rural selected block.
- For replacement of household in urban and rural block, same number of HH i.e. 12 HH for urban and 16 HH for rural, need to be reserved on backend which can be imported when needed. However, remarks(reasons) regarding why replacement of selected HH required, need to be entered, if and when required replacement.
- Replacement option need to be added in HIES, 2024-25 APK in such a way that by clicking replacement button, the enumerator (he/she) can replace the HH fulfilling the conditions of replacement mentioned under para 1 above (points ii till vi) by making it inactive and replacing it with already available reserved HH, that needs to be displayed as one HH, at a time from list of reserved HH (s), to be continued as per the sequence number of the reserved HH(s).

4. Keeping in view the foregoing, it is requested that further necessary action may be taken by **Mr. Azizullah Bhatti, Director(DP-II)**, for Adding Replacement Option in Households Integrated Economic Survey(HIES) 2024-25 Application, to ensure smooth launching of the field operation of HIES 2024-25.

5. This issues with the approval of Member(C&S).

28/8/2024

(Rizwana Siddique)
Director(PSLM)

Mr. Azizullah Bhatti, Director (DP-II), PBS, Islamabad

U.O.No.PBS, PSLM.DP/ HIES -2024-25 Dated: 28th Aug.2024

CC:

1. APS to Member (C&S), PBS, Islamabad
2. APS to Member(SS/RM), PBS, Islamabad
3. APS to DDG(PSLM/CPMU/CP&C), PBS, Islamabad
4. Office Copy

ANNEXURE D: STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPS) FOR ENUMERATION OF HIES (2024-25)

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Enumeration of Households During HIES 2024-25

PBS is making significant strides in modernizing field operations of the Census/ Households Survey through digitalization in line with international best practices by involving several key steps like **Standardized Methodologies, Training and Capacity Building, Use of Technology, Quality Control Measures, Community Engagement, Data Privacy and Security, Feedback Mechanisms, Collaboration with Experts.** These initiatives are essential for enhancing data quality and to ensure that household surveys launched by PBS not only meet international standards but also provide valuable insights for planning and policy-making.

Listing is one of the pre requirement for field operation of Household Level surveys, for this it has been decided by the senior management of PBS that Population and Housing Census 2023 Listing may be used for the household level surveys i.e. LFS and HIES 2024-25 for the selection of random sample of households along with certain number of extra households which may be used for replacement as and when required and this activity will be carried out at PBS H/Q Islamabad. Keeping in view digital random selection of household, ground realities and observance of possible changes in structures / households / household composition, following are some key points covering all possible practical and expected dimensions of field operation plan of HIES 2024-25 along with recommended solution / line of action / Guidelines for implementation in true spirit, to ensure the data quality of the survey under available circumstances.

S.no	Situation/ Issue	Line of Action / Solution / Guidelines
1.	How should a team start Enumeration Work?	HIES is a team approach field enumeration activity, in which two pairs of enumerators are responsible for enumeration of one block under supervision of S.O or S.A In -charge. a. Team Supervisor along with male enumerators, first of all move around the block for **identification of Block Boundaries.** b. During identification of boundaries, try to locate / observe structure ids marked during Population and Housing Census 2023, on visible place which may help the team for identification of Head of the household names. (It is possible that structure id may be invisible at most of the structures but if team observe few structures ids, it may be matched with randomly selected household structure number visible on tablet device for identification of selected structure, route plan and Head of the household name).

S.no	Situation/ Issue	Line of Action / Solution / Guidelines
		c. Try to find any vocal/ resource person from the block who can guide about the identified Head of the household names. d. Then make a plan with team for enumeration of households from where to start and where to end.
2.	What are the possible ways to identify Selected Household?	Following are some key point which will help the enumerator in the identification selected household. a. **Use Structure id code** available in selected household's information section for identification of structure and **then using name of Head of the household** for identification of selected household. b. **By Using Telephone/ contact number** of selected household, also shared in information section of selected household wherever available. c. **By contacting any Vocal / Responsible Person of Block** (Numberdar, Chokidar, Masjid Imam, Concerned Census Enumerator, Known Kiryana Store Keeper or Barbar etc of respective block) for identification of selected household. d. **By using GPS Coordinates**, that are also shared with selected household. By clicking the selected household, navigation button appears on key board of tablet (If google earth is installed in the tablet) click the navigation button which will guide enumerator about the direction of selected household on google earth. Here enumerator must keep in mind that for HIES application, System Generated Geo tags & Manual Geo tags are shown with separate colors, for proper guidance of enumerators. Enumerator must keep in mind that Manual Geo tags have the possibility of margin of error so in this case, Head of the household name along with the manual tag should be used for proper identification of respective selected household. e. **BY using System Generated GPS Coordinates, if household is not located with mentioned name of Head of the household , Edit the name of Head of the household and enumerate whoever, is available at respective provided Geo Coordinate.**

S.no	Situation/ Issue	Line of Action / Solution / Guidelines
		/ locate the selected household, get replacement of households as per prescribed procedure
6.	If there are more than one households with same name of Head of household shared in tablet application, in that case what enumerator can do for identification of most appropriate selected household.	If more than one households are available in the selected block having same name of Head of household, in that case, HHFS application has provided Structure id, Phone number, GPS Coordinates for identification of household/Head of the household name along with ordered Structure id(s) of Population Census 2023. Keeping in view the provided information (Structure id and GPS Coordinate) **enumerate any household which is in between the Previous Selected Household and the Next Household.**
7.	If **GPS Coordinate** of respective household is outside the boundary of block?	If the GPS Coordinates of the respective block are **outside the boundary of the block**, it is likely due to following two possible reasons: a. During census there might be overlapping of two blocks, if this is the case, **replacement of household may be requested from section 00 and enumerate new household.** b. This might be due to Manual GPS Coordinates or during census-2023, respective enumerator may have enumerated Head of this household due to his/her availability outside the block, at that time. In this type of case, identify the respective Head of the household on basis of name or phone number and enumerate the selected household by ignoring the provided Manual GPS Coordinate **and if not found use replacement option from section 00**
8.	If Both Pairs of Team are viewing same 12 or 16 households with same name and household number?	In this case, supervisor manually distribute the households among the enumerator(s) during field operation. However, for reserved households, both pairs of team must take in loop the respective supervisor so that both teams must have different households, opted for replacement.
9.	If Selected House/Household is permanently locked then what will enumerator do?	If Selected House/ Household is permanently locked then use **replacement button available in Section 00, for replacement of household.**
10.	If structure of selected house /household is	If structure of selected house /household is demolished **then click replacement button available in Section 00, for replacement of alternate household.**

S.no	Situation/ Issue	Line of Action / Solution / Guidelines
3.	If GPS Coordinate showing a **Multistory Building** and selected household is not known by those who are living in the building?	If GPS Coordinate is showing a multistory building and 2 or more than 2 households are living in this building and residents of multistory building not knowing the provided name of Head of selected household, then following can be the possible scenarios. a. **In case of rented house**, there can be change of tenant in the rented house. **Solution-i:** For this case, **edit the name of Head of household and enumerate new tenant.** **Solution-ii:** If more than one rented households living in the building and residents do not know in which flat /house /floor, Head of the household with provided name was living in, for this type of case, **randomly select one household and enumerate the new tenant.** **b. Selected household may be living in some adjacent houses.** **Solution-i:** If household located, enumerate the actual selected household. **Solution-ii: If household not located enumerate any randomly selected household in the building.**
4.	If GPS Coordinate showing Selected Structure/House where Residents are not knowing the provided name of Head of selected household?	If Residents of Structure/ House are not knowing the provided name of Head of selected household, then following can be the possible scenarios. c. **In case of rented house**, there can be change of tenant in the rented house. **Solution:** For this case, **edit the name of Head of household and enumerate new tenant.** d. Selected household **may be living in some adjacent houses.** **Solution-i:** If household located, enumerate the actual selected household. **Solution-ii: If household not located enumerate the household geotag lead to and edit the name of Head of household**
5.	If GPS Coordinate showing an Economic Activity (Shop, Hotel etc.) or Open Field?	If GPS Coordinate showing a structure which is used for Economic Activity (Shop, Hotel etc.) or Open Field, **Try to locate respective selected household using Structure id, phone no, or name of Head of household if unable to find**

S.no	Situation/ Issue	Line of Action / Solution / Guidelines
	demolished then what should enumerator do?	
11.	If Head is Changed due to change in family composition of household, then in that case what enumerator will do?	If Head of household is changed due to change in family composition i.e. male elder son is now head due to death of father or another person is head due to separation of joint family, in these cases edit the Name of the Head of household and enumerate the household.

Important Note for Compliance please:

- For guidelines mentioned at S.no 2(d) and S.no 3 to 7, are regarding **Identification of households using GPS Coordinates (System Generated & Manual Coordinates), it is advised that household found at the Geo Coordinates must be enumerated** subject to mentioned Conditions.
- It is to be noted that per the principal we need to cover block with randomness for collection of information of people living in block and not concerned with particular family living in that household.
- However, it is directed that all supervisors must ensure that enumerators must follow the randomness in block and not select households on their convenience or sweet will.
- Vigilant monitoring of Supervisors is required for ensuring the quality of data, random selection and implementation of the above SOPs.

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ANNEXURE E – METHODOLOGY FOR COMPUTING CONSUMPTION QUINTILES

Consumption quintiles are used to distinguish the population according to their welfare: poorest households are grouped together into the 1st quintile, those with higher consumption into the 2nd quintile, and so on. Five quintiles rank the population from the poorest 20% to the richest 20%. The main aim of quintiles is to analyse how social and economic indicators change in relation to people's welfare. For instance, the government wants to know whether poorer households have access to basic services such as health facilities; immunization; schools & safe water etc. or whether there are significant differences between the poor and the rich. Furthermore, policy makers are interested to know how consumption patterns and income sources of poorer households are different from those of richer households. Estimates by quintiles describe distributional differences, thus representing an important tool of analysis.

Quintiles are calculated for the four provinces together (Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan) so that the first quintile contains households from all provinces with the same welfare. However, if one province is relatively richer than others, its population will not be evenly distributed in each quintile, but mostly concentrated in the higher quintiles. Therefore, only at the overall level each quintile contains 20% of the population, but in urban areas, where people usually are richer, upper quintiles contain higher population percentages, and the opposite is true in rural areas.

Consumption expenditure is used as a proxy to assess people's welfare. Expenditure is calculated at the household level but it is adjusted by household size and its composition. This adjustment is necessary to assess a proper ranking of households. To facilitate understanding, following example is quoted. Imagine two households both with a monthly consumption expenditure of Rs. 3000. However, it would be wrong to say that both households enjoy the same welfare without considering their household size and composition. For instance, one household may be composed of one single individual whereas the other of five people.

ANNEXURE F - LIST OF 33 SDGS INDICATORS COVERED THROUGH PSLM & HIES SURVEYS

Sr.No.	SDG Indicator No.	Description	Status
1	1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	(P)
2	1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	(D)
3	1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services.	(P&D)
4	1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure. Disaggregation by age, gender, SES, indigenous, local communities	(P&D)
5	2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment	(P)
6	2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	(P&D)
7	3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. Disaggregation by age, parity, residence, provider, SES.	(P&D)
8	3.2.2	Neonatal Mortality Rate	(P)
9	3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population, disaggregation by age, HIV status, gender.	(P)
10	3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population. disaggregation by age, gender, residence, season.	(P)
11	3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population. disaggregation by residence, exposure to vaccine doses.	(P)
12	3.7.2	Adolescent Birth-rate (ages 15-19) per 1000 women in that age group	(P)
13	3.8.2	Number of People covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	(P)

Sr.No.	SDG Indicator No.	Description	Status
14	3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in the national programme	(P&D)
15	4.1.2	Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education	(P&D)
16	4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	(P&D)
17	4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill. Disaggregation by gender.	(P&D)
18	4.5.1	Parity indices (female/ male, rural/ urban, bottom/ top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated. Disaggregation by gender, residence, wealth, disability, conflict areas	(P&D)
19	4.6.1	Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex.	(P&D)
20	5.a.1	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	(D)
21	5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	(P&D)
22	5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care. Disaggregation by age, location, economic quintile, education level, marital status, disability	(P)
23	6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services. Disaggregation by residence, gender, disadvantaged group, sub national, SES	(P&D)

Sr.No.	SDG Indicator No.	Description	Status
24	6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water. Disaggregation by residence, gender, disadvantaged group, sub national, SESs	(P&D)
25	7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity, Disaggregation by residence.	(P&D)
26	7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, Disaggregation by cooking, heating, lighting, residence	(P&D)
27	9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	(P&D)
28	10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	(P)
29	10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	(P)
30	11.2.1	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	(P&D)
31	16.6.2	Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services	(D)
32	17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet. Disaggregation by age, gender, educational level, Labour, Residence	(P&D)
33	3.2.1	Under 5 five mortality rates	(P)

Where (P) = Provincial Level

(D) =District Level

	SDG Indicators Monitored through HIES(Provincial) Survey
	SDG Indicators Monitored through PSLM (District) Survey
	SDG Indicators Monitored through both HIES (Provincial) and PSLM(District)Surveys

APPENDICES

APPENDIX-I: ESTIMATION FORMULAE

ESTIMATION FORMULA FOR SAMPLE SIZE

Sample size has been estimated at provincial level with urban rural breakdown by using the following formula:

$$n = \frac{t^2\, r\, (1-r)\, \text{Deff NRF}}{d^2\, p\, \text{hhsize}}$$

where n denotes the number of households to be surveyed.

- Variables: Immunization, Net Enrolment Rate (NER) and Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR), Pre-Natal Care and Post Natal Care
- Design Effect (Deff): 2,
- Level of Confidence (t): 97%,
- Margin of Error (d): 10%
- Non-Response Factor (NRF): 3%
- Proportion of exposed population (p) and HH size has been taken from 7th Population& Housing Census 2023.
- Prevalence rate (r) has been used as in the last Round of the Survey (2019-20).
- Intake is 12 and 16 Households from urban and rural domains respectively.

Calculation of Sampling Weights:

Due to disproportionate allocation of sample households across divisions and strata, different sampling fractions were applied. To ensure representativeness of survey estimates, sampling weights were calculated and used in all subsequent analyses.

The major component of the sampling weight is the reciprocal of the sampling probabilities employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi}, the sampling fraction for the i^{th} sample PSU in the h^{th} stratum, and defined as the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi}$$

Where $p_{1hi \text{ and }} p_{2hi}$ are the probabilities of selection of the sampling unit at stage 1 and 2 for the i^{th} sample PSU in the h^{th} sampling stratum, for two stage stratified sampling. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} = number of households in the frame for the i^{th} sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = total number of households in the frame for stratum h

$$p_{2hi} = \frac{m_{hi}}{M'_{hi}}$$

m_{hi}= intake is 12 households for urban and 16 households for rural from each PSU.

M'_{hi} = number of listed households in the i^{th} sample PSU in stratum h

i. ESTIMATION FORMULAE FOR TOTALS AND THEIR VARIANCES

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 hth 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 ith PSU of h^{th} stratum of a province.

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

Totals and their variances were estimated using standard **design-based estimators** appropriate for two-stage stratified sampling.

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

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

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

$$\hat{Y}_h = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{Y}_{hi}}{p_{hi}}$$

OR

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

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

For X, another variable of interest, we have

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

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

$$v(\hat{y}_h) = \frac{1}{n_h} s^2{}_{ht} = \frac{1}{n_h (n_h - 1)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{Y}^2{}_{hi}}{P^2{}_{hi}} - \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{y}_{hi}}{P_{hi}})^2}{n_h} \right)$$

$$v(\hat{Y}) = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \frac{1}{n_h} s^2_{ht} = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \frac{1}{n_h(n_h-1)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{Y}^2_{hi}}{P^2_{hi}} - \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{y}_{hi}}{P_{hi}})^2}{n_h} \right)$$

ii. FORMULAE FOR RATIO ESTIMATES

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

where Y^ and X^ can be estimated by equations under (i) given above.

$$Rel\ V(r) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}^2} \sum_{h=1}^{L} \frac{1}{n_h} s^2_{hb} + \frac{1}{\hat{x}^2} \sum_{h=1}^{L} \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{M^2_{hi}}{p^2_{hi} m_{hi}} \frac{(M_{hi} - m_{hi})}{M_{hi}} s^2_{hw}$$

where

$s^2_{hb} = s^2_{ht} - s^2_{hw}$

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

$$s^2_{hx} = \frac{1}{(n_h - 1)} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{x}^2_{hi}}{p^2_{hi}} - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{x}_{hi}}{p_{hi}} \right)^2}{n_h} \right]$$

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

$$s_{hxy} = \frac{1}{n_h - 1}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_h}\left(\frac{\hat{X}_{hi}}{p_{hi}}\frac{\hat{y}_{hi}}{p_{hi}}\right) - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h}\frac{\hat{X}_{hi}}{P_{hi}}\right)\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h}\frac{\hat{y}_{hi}}{P_{hi}}\right)}{n_h}\right]$$

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

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

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

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

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

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