



P S L M –2013-14

PAKISTAN SOCIAL AND LIVING STANDARDS MEASUREMENT SURVEY (2013-14)

National / Provincial Report

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PREFACE

Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM), 2013-14 is the ninth round of a series of surveys planned to be conducted up to June 2015. This survey currently covers 17989 households providing detailed outcome indicators on Education, Health, Population Welfare, Water Supply & Sanitation and Income & Expenditure. This report contains results on social indicators whereas Income & Expenditure report is being released separately.

The activities of the ninth round were carried out between August 2013 to June 2014. This report provides information on the key social indicators at National, as well as at Provincial levels with urban/ rural breakdown. It also provides a comparison with the last provincial rounds of PSLM Surveys 2011-12 and 2007-08.

This report contains five chapters, which includes Introduction, Education, Health, Population Welfare and Water Supply & Sanitation. Overall the trends of different indicator are in-line with previous results. However, there is a continuing declining trend in literacy and primary enrolment in some areas. In order to revalidate this declining trend in literacy and primary enrolment, 28 PSUs were identified and revisited under the supervision of officers of headquarter and Chief of concerned regional offices with other field teams. Results of the 28 areas which were re-enumerated confirm the previous results as reported in the main data of PSLM survey 2013-14. The major reasons identified were the devastating floods in 2010 which severely affected the infrastructure of schools. The previous PSLM rounds after 2010 have also shown consistent trends in primary enrolments. Further the district level survey of PSLM series also show similar trends. The other reasons in some cases are shortage of schools, teachers/student absenteeism and lack of interest at the level of parents, students and teachers, particularly in rural areas.

I would like to congratulate Mr. Ayazuddin, Deputy Director General 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 to further improve the survey and this report in future are welcome.

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May, 2015

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Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) Survey was started in the year 2004 and are planned to be conducted up to 2015. It provides Social & Economic indicators in the alternate years at Provincial and District level. The PSLM Survey is a major contribution towards construction of database on Education, Health, Population Welfare and Water Supply & Sanitation. The data generated through surveys is being used to assist the government in formulating developments plans at National/provincial level and rapid assessment of programs initiated in the overall context of Millennium Development Goal's (MDGs).

This is fourth report of PSLM National/ Provincial level survey after PSLM 2005-06, 2007-08 & 2011-12 and provides information at National/ Provincial level with urban/ rural breakdown. This report contains the data collected from 17989 household based on 1307 urban & rural Primary sampling units (PSU's). Fieldwork of PSLM 2013-14 was started in August 2013 till June 2014.

The timely completion of the fourth round of the PSLM National/Provincial level report has been possible because of the enormous hard work and devotion put in by the PSLM management team at headquarters, the Data Processing Centre, PSLM field teams and Sample Design Section of the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. It is indeed a matter of great pride for the whole organization.

Considering the requirements of the policy makers, planners, researchers and other data users, efforts have been made to improve the report. It is hoped that the data users will find this report useful and any further comments and suggestions for future improvement will be highly appreciated.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The report provides the National/Provincial findings of the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) Survey 2013-14. During this round, 17,989 households were covered across urban and rural communities. Information was collected from households on a range of social sector issues. These are primarily focussed on the sectors covered under Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and in the overall context of MDG's i.e. Education, Health, Population Welfare and Water supply & sanitation.

To study the behaviour and variation of main indicators between different groups, the information is disaggregated by province, region (urban-rural) and by gender. This report also provides information and comparison wherever possible from the earlier rounds of PSLM 2007-08 and 2011-12. Discussion on key findings in each sector between 2013-14 and 2011-12 is outlined below:

Education

The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for primary schools (Age 5-9) is 90 percent in 2013-14 as compared to 91 percent in 2011-12. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is 57 percent in 2013-14, substantially lower than the Gross Enrolment Rate because of the enrolment of overage children in primary schools. The PSLM survey collects information on enrolment in all types of schools i.e. public, private and Deeni madaris. This PSLM survey round shows a slight decline in the share of primary enrolments that are in government schools. The overall share has declined to 60 percent in 2013-14 from 61 percent in 2011-12.

The GER (Age 10-12) for middle level has marginally decreased to 55 percent in 2013-14 from 56 percent in 2011-12, whereas the NER slightly decline to 21 percent in 2013-14 from 22 percent in 2011-12. However, as usual a large difference remains between urban and rural areas in middle level enrolment rates. The Matric Level (Age 13-14) GER is 58 percent and NER is 14 percent in PSLM 2013-14 compared to 60 percent and 13 percent respectively in 2011-12 . The proportion of

persons (10 years and above) who report that they are literate remain stagnant at 58 percent during 2011-12 and 2013-14.

Further the comparison of different GERs and NERs have been carried out using official age group brackets at Primary, Middle and Matric Levels. However, on users demand the tables have also been worked out using different age brackets i.e. age 6 – 10 years for primary, 11 – 13 years for middle and 14 – 15 years for Matric level.

Health

In Health section, the PSLM report includes immunization, diarrhoea, infant mortality rate and the use of pre and post-natal services.

Two measures of immunization coverage are presented. Based on mother's recall, at least one immunization has increased to 99 percent in 2013-14 from 98 percent in 2011-12. The measure that includes mother's recall as well as record of full immunization given to 12 to 23 months children decreased to 76 percent in 2013-14 from 80 percent in 2011-12. Full immunization rates based only on health cards has increased to 58 percent in 2013-14 from 56 percent in 2011-12.

The proportion of children under five suffering from diarrhoea increase to 9 percent in 2013-14 from 8 percent in 2011-12. All provinces has shown decline except Sindh.

About 72 percent of mothers in 2013-14 had pre-natal consultations as compared to 68 percent in 2011-12 during their last pregnancy. Prenatal consultations were much more common in urban areas than in rural areas but there is also considerable improvement in rural areas. For prenatal consultations during their last pregnancy overall 62 percent women in 2013-14 consult Private Hospital/Clinic as compared to 58 percent in 2011-12.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) an indicator of deaths of children below one year of age has increased to 65 per thousand live births in 2013-14 as compared to 63 per

thousand live births in 2011-12. Percentage of women who had received at least one Tetanus Toxoid injection during their all pregnancies remains stagnant at 75 percent during the survey period 2011-12 and 2013-14.

Population Welfare

Population Welfare indicators has shown improving trends, Knowledge of at least one contraceptive method is almost universal. Contraceptive use has increased to 32 percent in 2013-14 from 29 percent in 2011-12. The spouse/ relative/ friend are the major source of contraceptive methods. Pills with 99 percent remain the most commonly known method. The three most commonly cited reasons that women gave for not using family planning is that they “Wanted children” 33 percent followed by “others” 19 percent and “Pregnant” 15 percent.

TFR for the PSLM survey 2013-14 has been calculated considering an average of three years preceding the survey (2010-12) which shows the same trend i.e. 3.9 children per woman as if compared with PSLM Survey 2011-12 where an average of three years (2008-10) preceding the survey has taken however there are some variation in Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR).

Housing, Water Supply & Sanitation

The chapter on Water Supply & Sanitation includes main source of drinking water, installation of water delivery system at the household level, type of toilet and type of sanitation system used by household.

Motor pump is observed as main source of drinking water in PSLM 2013-14. Motor Pump facility has increased to 32 percent in 2013-14 as compared to 30 percent in 2011-12. Provincial comparison shows that in Punjab Motor Pump facility has increased to 46 percent in 2013-14 from 42 percent in 2011-12. Sindh with 42 percent and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 31 percent use tap water as a main source of drinking water. In Sindh it is mainly due to urban areas where 73 percent of the population is

using tap water. However, in Balochistan the main source of drinking water is tap water with 32 percent in 2013-14 as compared to 38 percent in 2011-12.

Use of Flush toilet has increased to 74 percent in 2013-14 from 72 percent in 2011-12. Seventeen percent households have no toilet facility followed by 9 percent are using non-flush. Access to flush toilets remains low in rural areas 61 percent as compared to urban areas 98 percent. By comparing provinces Punjab with 81 percent is at the top whereas Balochistan with 39 percent is at the bottom.

PSLM INDICATORS USED FOR MONITORING OF MDG's

Indicator	1990-91 (Base line)	2004-05	2007-08	2008-09	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	MDG Target 2015
Education									
Net Primary Enrolment Ratio	46	52	55	57	56	57	57	57	100
Literacy Rate	35	53	56	57	58	58	60	58	88
Gender parity Index (GPI) for primary education	0.73	0.85	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.9	0.89	0.88	1.00
Gender parity Index (GPI) for secondary education	N.A	0.83	0.81	0.8	0.85	0.81	0.89	0.84	0.94
Youth Literacy GPI	0.51	0.68	0.78	0.77	0.79	0.81	0.82	0.80	1.00
Health									
Proportion of fully immunized children 12-23 months	75	77	73	78	81	80	82	76	>90
Proportion of under 1 year children immunized against measles	80	78	76	79	82	81	83	77	>90
Proportion of children under five who suffered from diarrhoea in the last 30 days	26	16	10	10	11	8	10	9	<10
Proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants	18	48	40	41	43	49	55	58	>90
Proportion of women 15-49 years who had given birth during last 3 years and made at least one antenatal care consultation	15	50	56	53	62	68	69	72	100
Water Supply and Sanitation									
Proportion of population (urban and rural) with sustainable access to improved water source	53	66	66	65	60	59	57	55*	93
Proportion of population (urban and rural) with access to sanitation	30	54	66	63	66	72	71	74	90

* Improved water source includes Tap water and Hand pump as per practice used for Millennium Development Goals Report Pakistan.

SUMMARY OF KEY INDICATORS

KEY INDICATORS: BASIC EDUCATION									
	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
PRIMARY GER(CLASS 1-5 & AGE 5-9)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
OVERALL	97	83	91	97	83	91	98	81	90
Punjab	102	92	97	103	93	98	106	94	100
Sindh	87	72	80	87	71	79	85	67	76
KP	94	71	83	99	78	89	102	76	89
Balochistan	88	59	75	86	49	69	83	49	67
PRIMARY NER(CLASS 1-5 & AGE 5-9)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
OVERALL	59	52	55	60	54	57	60	53	57
Punjab	62	59	61	65	62	64	66	63	64
Sindh	55	46	51	53	47	50	53	43	48
KP	55	41	49	59	48	53	62	46	54
Balochistan	47	35	41	48	28	39	46	30	39
GOVT ENROLMENT - PRIMARY (% TOTAL ENROLMENT)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
OVERALL	65	64	65	61	62	61	60	61	60
Punjab	57	58	58	56	57	56	55	58	56
Sindh	74	73	73	66	62	64	60	58	60
KP	72	80	75	68	76	71	70	77	73
Balochistan	89	93	90	77	91	81	73	75	74
DROP-OUT RATES (%)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
CLASS1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
CLASS2	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
CLASS3	1.5	3.5	2.7	1.1	3.0	2.3	1.5	2.5	2
CLASS4	3.9	6.4	5.4	3.0	5.9	4.8	3.9	5.5	4.7
CLASS5	6.1	10.6	8.8	4.5	9.8	7.7	6.2	7.3	7.7
CLASS6	16.0	26.3	22.1	13.4	25.0	20.3	14.8	22.1	19.8
LITERACY RATES (10 YRS AND OLDER)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
OVERALL	69	44	56	70	47	58	70	47	58
Punjab	70	48	59	70	51	60	71	52	61
Sindh	69	42	56	72	47	60	67	43	56
KP	68	33	49	72	35	52	72	36	53
Balochistan	66	23	46	65	23	46	59	25	43
MIDDLE GER (Classes 6-8 & age 10-12)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
OVERALL	59	48	53	62	50	56	60	50	55
Punjab	61	57	59	64	57	61	60	58	59
Sindh	54	37	46	51	42	47	51	41	46
KP	66	37	52	73	47	61	76	46	61
Balochistan	44	23	35	57	21	41	55	24	41
MIDDLE NER (Classes 6-8 & age 10-12)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
OVERALL	18	17	18	24	20	22	23	20	21
Punjab	18	20	19	27	24	25	25	24	25
Sindh	21	16	18	21	17	19	19	16	17
KP	18	11	14	22	16	19	23	16	20
Balochistan	14	10	12	17	6	12	16	8	12

PSLM 2013-14

KEY INDICATORS: BASIC EDUCATION									
	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
MATRIC GER (Classes 9-10 age 13-14)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
OVERALL	59	41	50	70	51	60	68	49	58
Punjab	61	47	54	75	60	67	73	58	65
Sindh	51	38	44	60	43	52	58	42	50
KP	66	30	49	74	36	55	72	38	56
Balochistan	49	18	34	48	19	36	48	18	33
MATRIC NER (Classes 9-10 age 13-14)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
OVERALL	11	10	11	13	12	13	14	13	14
Punjab	13	12	13	17	14	16	18	16	17
Sindh	11	10	11	11	12	11	11	11	11
KP	6	6	6	7	7	7	12	6	9
Balochistan	6	4	5	8	2	5	6	3	5

KEY INDICATORS HEALTH									
	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
FULL IMMUNIZATION (12-23 MONTHS BASED ON RECORD)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
OVERALL	52	50	51	58	54	56	59	58	58
Punjab	59	56	58	66	64	65	70	68	69
Sindh	38	34	36	42	33	37	39	40	40
KP	48	54	51	56	63	60	66	58	62
Balochistan	36	37	37	30	19	24	25	29	27
FULL IMMUNIZATION (12-23 MONTHS BASED ON RECALL AND RECORD)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
OVERALL	75	71	73	81	79	80	76	75	76
Punjab	79	73	76	86	87	86	85	86	86
Sindh	71	62	67	72	71	71	62	60	61
KP	69	80	74	82	77	80	78	72	75
Balochistan	55	58	57	42	32	37	39	43	41
DIARRHOEA LAST 30 DAYS (UNDER 5 YEARS)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
OVERALL	10	11	10	9	8	8	9	9	9
Punjab	10	12	11	9	8	9	8	8	8
Sindh	8	7	7	8	8	8	13	10	11
KP	12	11	12	6	5	5	6	8	7
Balochistan	8	9	8	11	14	13	6	9	7
DIARRHOEA CASES WHERE ORS GIVEN(UNDER 5 YEARS)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
OVERALL	76	77	77	74	77	75	72	72	72
Punjab	67	71	69	70	71	70	64	63	64
Sindh	93	94	93	78	86	82	80	82	81
KP	86	88	87	87	84	86	79	82	81
Balochistan	79	85	82	81	87	85	83	84	84
INFANT MORTALITY (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
OVERALL	75	65	69	66	59	63	70	61	65
TETANUS TOXOID(MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS)	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
OVERALL	78	61	66	88	69	75	85	71	75
Punjab	80	66	70	90	77	80	89	81	83
Sindh	78	51	61	87	59	71	82	57	68
KP	84	67	69	86	69	72	81	70	72
Balochistan	50	27	34	65	23	33	58	29	37

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KEY INDICATORS: POPULATION WELFARE									
	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
% WOMEN EVER MARRIED (AGED 15-49 YEARS)	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
	60	68	65	60	67	65	63	68	66
MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN(WOMEN AGED 15 TO 49 YEARS)	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.1
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
	3.3	4.7	4.2	3.3	4.3	3.9	3.2	4.3	3.9
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE (WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS)	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
OVERALL	35	23	27	36	25	29	41	27	32
Punjab	39	29	32	40	31	34	47	33	38
Sindh	33	10	21	30	12	21	36	14	25
KP	31	22	23	34	22	24	38	26	28
Balochistan	11	4	6	22	5	9	20	10	13

KEY INDICATORS: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION									
	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER (% HOUSEHOLDS)	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
Piped Water	61	22	36	58	14	29	52	11	26
Hand Pump	10	40	30	7	42	30	8	41	29
Motor Pump	24	25	25	27	32	30	28	34	32
Dug Well	1	6	4	1	4	3	1	5	3
Other	5	7	6	8	8	8	11	10	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TYPE OF TOILET (% HOUSEHOLDS)	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
Household Flush	94	51	66	97	58	72	98	61	74
Non-Flush	3	14	10	2	14	10	1	13	9
No Toilet	3	35	24	1	27	18	1	26	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TYPE OF SANITATION SYSTEM (% HOUSEHOLDS)	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
Underground Drains	52	5	21	55	3	21	59	4	24
Covered Drains	4	3	4	5	3	3	3	3	3
Open Drains	37	38	38	37	45	42	34	38	36
No System	7	53	37	4	49	33	5	55	37
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Introduction

1. Introduction

1.1 The PRSP, the MDGs and the PSLM

The PSLM Project is designed to provide Social & Economic indicators in the alternate years at provincial and district levels. The project was initiated in July 2004 and will continue up to June 2015. The data provided by this survey is used by the government in formulating the policies in social sector initiated under Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and Medium Term Development Framework (MTDF) in the overall context of MDGs. As such this survey is one of the main mechanisms for monitoring MDGs indicators. It provides a set of representative, population-based estimates of social indicators and their progress under the PRSP and MDGs. For MDGs, UN has set 18 targets for 48 indicators for its member countries to achieve by 2015. Pakistan has committed to implement 16 targets and 37 indicators out of which 6 targets and 15 indicators are monitored through PSLM Surveys.

PSLM District level survey collects information on key Social indicators whereas through provincial level surveys (Social & HIES) collects information on social indicators as well as on Income and Consumption, while in specific sections of HIES part information is also collected about household size; the number of employed people and their employment status, main sources of income; consumption patterns; the level of savings; and the consumption of the major food items.

This report is for the period 2013-14 which contains indicators on demographic characteristics, education, health, employment, population welfare and water supply & sanitation are developed at National/Provincial level. Whereas report for the HIES part for the same period is prepared separately.

Introduction

1.2 Sample Design of PSLM Survey 2013-14

Objectives:

The data generated through PSLM Survey will be used to assist the government in formulating the poverty reduction strategy in the overall context of MDGs. The indicators will be developed at National/overall Provincial level in the following sectors.

1. Education
2. Health
3. Water Supply & Sanitation.
4. Population Welfare
5. Income & Expenditure

Universe:

The universe of this survey consists of all urban and rural areas of all four provinces, AJK and Gilgit Baltistan. FATA and Military restricted areas have been excluded from the scope of the survey.

Sampling Frame:

Pakistan Bureau of statistics PBS has developed its own urban area frame. Each city/town is divided into enumeration blocks. Each enumeration block is comprised to 200-250 households on the average with well-defined boundaries and maps. The list of enumeration blocks as updated from field on the prescribed Proforma by Quick Count Technique in 2013 for urban and the list of villages/mouzas/dehs or its part (block), updated during House listing in 2011 for conduct of Population Census, are taken as sampling frame. Enumeration blocks and villages are considered as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) for urban and rural domains respectively. A project to update the rural blocks is currently in hand.

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

NO. OF ENUMERATION BLOCKS AND VILLAGES AS PER SAMPLING FRAME 2014

PROVINCE	NO. OF BLOCKS	
	URBAN	RURAL
Punjab	22415	58063
Sindh	20737	16946
KP	2886	16247
Balochistan	1519	8159
FATA	-	3756
Islamabad	590	500
Azad Jammu & Kashmir(AJK)	404	3601
Gilgit Baltistan(GB)	146	1086
Total	48697	108358

Stratification Plan

Urban Areas:

Large sized cities having population five laces and above have been treated as independent stratum. Each of these cities has further been sub-stratified into low, middle and high income groups. The remaining cities/towns within each defunct administrative division have been grouped together to constitute an independent stratum.

Rural Areas:

The entire rural domain of a district for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, and Sindh provinces has been considered as independent stratum, whereas in Balochistan province defunct administrative division has been treated as stratum.

Sample Size and its Allocation:

To determine optimum sample size for this survey, 6 indicators namely Literacy rate, Net enrolment rate at primary level, Population 10+ that ever attended school, Contraceptive prevalence of women age 15-49 years, Children age 12-23 months who are fully immunized and post natal consultation for

A sample size of 1368 PSUs (19620 households) was selected from all four provinces of Pakistan.

Introduction

ever married women aged 15-49 years were taken into consideration. Keeping in view the prevalence of these indicators at different margin of errors, reliability of estimates and field resources available a sample of size 19620 households distributed over 1368 PSUs (567 urban and 801 rural) has been considered sufficient to produce reliable estimates in respect of all four provinces with urban rural breakdown, however data was collected from 1307 PSU'S by covering 17989 household.

The distribution plan of PSUs and SSUs by province and region is as under:

PROFILE OF THE PSLM NATIONAL / PROVINCIAL LEVEL SURVEY 2013-14

PROVINCE	Fixed for Survey 2013-14			Covered During Survey 2013-14		
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
PSUs:						
Punjab	282	287	569	282	287	569
Sindh	123	241	364	123	241	364
KPK	115	144	259	115	144	259
Balochistan	47	129	176	36	79	115
Total	567	801	1368	556	751	1307
AJK	40	42	82	40	42	82
Gilgit Baltistan(GB)	32	41	73	32	40	72
Total	72	83	155	72	82	154
Grand Total	639	884	1523	628	833	1461
SSUs/Households						
Punjab	3384	4592	7976	3150	4447	7597
Sindh	1476	3856	5332	1374	3837	5211
KPK	1380	2304	3684	1301	2221	3522
Balochistan	564	2064	2628	409	1250	1659
Total	6804	12816	19620	6234	11755	17989
AJK	480	672	1152	422	624	1046
Gilgit Baltistan(GB)	384	656	1040	350	619	969
Total	864	1328	2192	772	1243	2015
Grand Total	7668	14144	21812	7006	12998	20004

Note: Out of 1368 PSUs, of all four provinces 61 PSUs (11 urban and 50 rural PSUs) of Balochistan were dropped due to bad law and order situation and the remaining 1307 PSUs (556 urban and 751 rural) comprising 17989 households were covered. However results for the AJK and G.B are not given in the report.

Introduction

PROFILE OF THE PSLM NATIONAL / PROVINCIAL LEVEL SURVEY 2007-08, 2010-11 AND 2011-12 USED FOR ANALYSIS

PROVINCE	2007-08 PSLM			2010-11 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
PSUs:									
Punjab	240	244	484	256	256	512	260	252	512
Sindh	140	131	271	152	144	296	164	144	308
KP	88	118	206	88	120	208	108	127	235
Balochistan	64	88	152	68	96	164	53	50	103
Overall	532	581	1113	564	616	1180	585	573	1158
HOUSEHOLDS:									
Punjab	2768	3868	6636	2935	4019	6954	2949	3957	6906
Sindh	1672	2093	3765	1802	2296	4098	1898	2301	4199
KP	1049	1888	2937	1041	1913	2954	1267	2009	3276
Balochistan	766	1408	2174	811	1524	2335	629	797	1426
Overall	6255	9257	15512	6589	9752	16341	6743	9064	15807

Sample Design:

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

Selection of primary sampling Units (PSUs):

Enumeration blocks in urban and rural domains have been taken as PSUs. In urban and rural domains sample PSUs from each stratum have been selected by PPS method of sampling scheme; using households in each block as Measure of size (MOS).

Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs):

Households within PSU have been considered as SSUs. 16 and 12 households have been selected from urban/rural domains respectively by systematic sampling scheme with a random start.

Introduction

1.3 Household and Survey Questionnaire

At both individual and household level, the PSLM Survey collects information on a wide range of topics using an integrated questionnaire. The questionnaire comprises a number of different sections, each of which looks at a particular aspect of household behaviour or welfare. Data collected under Round IX includes education, diarrhoea, immunization, reproductive health, pregnancy history, maternity history, family planning, pre and post-natal care and access to basic services.

1.4 Objectives and Scope of Analysis

This is the ninth round report of the PSLM surveys conducted between 2004-2015. The PSLM is a large, complex household survey that collects information on a number of different sections. The tabulations presented in this report comprise the tables at National/ Provincial level with urban /rural breakdown and detailed analytical comparison has been carried out with previous rounds of PSLM. Some of the tables have been also presented based on consumption quintiles. The methodology of computing quintiles based on consumption is explained in Appendix-A, Technical Notes Part C.

1.5 Data Quality and Reliability Measures

Data quality in PSLM Survey has been ensured through a built in system of checking of field work by the supervisors in the field and by the in charge of the concerned Regional/Field offices. Teams from the headquarters also pay surprise visits and randomly check the work done by the enumerators. Regional/ Field offices ensured the data quality through preliminary editing at their office level. The entire data entry was carried at the PBS headquarter Islamabad and specially designed data entry programme had a number of built in consistency checks. To determine the reliability of the estimates confidence interval and Standard error of important key indicators have been worked out and are attached at the end of each section.

Introduction

TABLE 1.1 STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION – BY REGION AND AGE CATEGORY

REGION AND AGE CATEGORY	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
URBAN	50.7	49.3	100.0	50.7	49.3	100.0	50.4	49.6	100.0
Under one	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.3	1.1	2.4
01-02	2.0	2.1	4.1	2.2	2.1	4.3	2.3	2.1	4.3
03-04	2.4	2.3	4.7	2.4	2.4	4.8	2.3	2.6	5.0
05-09	6.7	6.1	12.8	6.3	6.0	12.3	6.2	5.7	11.9
10-14	6.4	6.1	12.5	6.2	5.9	12.1	5.9	6.0	11.8
15-19	6.0	6.3	12.3	6.1	5.9	12.0	6.0	5.8	11.8
20-24	5.3	5.0	10.3	5.3	5.2	10.4	5.1	5.1	10.3
25-29	4.1	4.1	8.2	4.0	4.0	8.1	4.1	4.4	8.5
30-34	2.7	3.0	5.7	2.9	3.0	5.9	3.3	3.1	6.4
35-39	2.9	2.9	5.8	2.7	2.8	5.5	2.6	2.9	5.5
40-44	2.6	2.4	5.1	2.4	2.4	4.8	2.4	2.3	4.7
45-49	2.1	2.0	4.1	2.3	2.1	4.4	2.3	2.0	4.3
50-54	1.8	2.2	4.0	1.7	2.3	4.0	1.9	2.5	4.3
55-59	1.4	1.2	2.6	1.6	1.3	3.0	1.5	1.5	3.0
60-64	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.3	1.1	2.3	1.1	0.9	2.1
65+	1.9	1.6	3.5	2.1	1.9	4.0	2.0	1.7	3.7
RURAL	49.7	50.3	100.0	50.2	49.8	100.0	49.3	50.7	100.0
Under One	1.3	1.4	2.7	1.2	1.2	2.4	1.4	1.3	2.8
01-02	2.5	2.7	5.2	2.7	2.5	5.2	2.7	2.7	5.4
03-04	2.9	3.0	5.8	3.1	3.1	6.2	3.0	2.9	5.9
05-09	8.1	7.6	15.7	8.3	7.5	15.8	7.8	7.2	15.1
10-14	6.6	6.4	13.1	6.9	6.1	13.0	6.6	6.1	12.7
15-19	5.7	5.5	11.1	5.6	5.3	11.0	5.3	5.4	10.7
20-24	3.9	4.3	8.2	4.1	4.4	8.5	3.9	4.6	8.5
25-29	3.1	3.5	6.6	3.2	3.8	7.0	3.2	4.2	7.4
30-34	2.4	2.9	5.3	2.7	3.0	5.7	2.6	3.0	5.5
35-39	2.4	2.7	5.1	2.3	2.5	4.8	2.4	2.6	5.0
40-44	2.2	2.3	4.4	2.0	2.2	4.2	2.0	2.2	4.2
45-49	1.9	1.7	3.6	1.9	1.6	3.5	1.9	1.8	3.7
50-54	1.5	2.0	3.5	1.4	2.1	3.6	1.4	2.2	3.6
55-59	1.4	1.3	2.7	1.4	1.3	2.7	1.5	1.4	2.9
60-64	1.3	1.0	2.3	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.1	1.1	2.2
65+	2.4	2.1	4.5	2.3	1.9	4.2	2.4	2.1	4.5
OVERALL	50.0	50.0	100.0	50.4	49.6	100.0	49.6	50.4	100.0
Under One	1.3	1.3	2.5	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.4	1.3	2.7
01-02	2.4	2.5	4.9	2.5	2.4	4.8	2.6	2.5	5.0
03-04	2.7	2.7	5.5	2.8	2.8	5.6	2.8	2.8	5.6
05-09	7.6	7.1	14.7	7.5	6.9	14.4	7.3	6.7	14.0
10-14	6.6	6.3	12.9	6.6	6.0	12.6	6.4	6.0	12.4
15-19	5.8	5.7	11.5	5.8	5.6	11.4	5.6	5.5	11.1
20-24	4.4	4.5	8.9	4.6	4.7	9.3	4.3	4.8	9.1
25-29	3.5	3.7	7.1	3.6	3.9	7.5	3.5	4.3	7.8
30-34	2.5	2.9	5.4	2.8	3.0	5.8	2.8	3.0	5.8
35-39	2.6	2.8	5.3	2.5	2.6	5.1	2.5	2.7	5.2
40-44	2.3	2.3	4.6	2.2	2.3	4.4	2.1	2.2	4.4
45-49	2.0	1.8	3.8	2.0	1.8	3.9	2.0	1.8	3.9
50-54	1.6	2.1	3.7	1.6	2.2	3.7	1.6	2.3	3.9
55-59	1.4	1.3	2.7	1.5	1.3	2.8	1.5	1.4	2.9
60-64	1.3	1.0	2.2	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.1	1.0	2.2
65+	2.2	1.9	4.2	2.2	1.9	4.1	2.3	1.9	4.2

NOTES:

1. Only those individuals who were classified as household members have been included in the above table.
2. Total may not add up to 100 because of rounding.
3. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Introduction

TABLE 1.2 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZES-BY PROVINCE AND REGION

PROVINCE	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1
SINDH	6.0	6.9	6.5	6.2	6.9	6.6	5.8	6.5	6.1
KP	7.2	7.6	7.6	6.9	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.2
BALUCHISTAN	8.1	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.7	8.5	8.3	7.8	7.9
OVERALL	6.3	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.3

NOTES:

1. Only those individuals who were classified as household members have been included in the above table.
2. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Baluchistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Baluchistan province may be read with caution.

Education

2. EDUCATION

2.1 Introduction

Education plays an important and pivotal role in development of a nation by bringing social development, economic prosperity and human resource development. The Government assigns a very high priority to developing a high quality, equitable and widely accessible education system in Pakistan. It is need of the hour to have such a mechanism to facilitate different levels of management of the education sector to achieve the desired goals.

Basic infrastructure and multiple systems of education are the major hurdles in imparting quality education. Scarcity of resources, provision of adequate facilities and training are retarding the proper growth of educational system in Pakistan. As it is enhanced in the PRSP for the education sector, it includes improving the functioning & utilisation of existing schools, improving the quality of education, increasing enrolment, improving access to education and expanding the primary education system. In fact education introduces and prepares to cope with the new orders of the modern age.

As per national educational policy. “Our education system must provide quality education to our children and youth to enable them to realize their individual potential and contribute in the development of society & nation, creating a sense of Pakistani nationhood, tolerance, social justice, democracy, regional and local culture and history based on the basic ideology enunciated in the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan¹.”

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

Under the 18th Amendment, Ministry of Education has been devolved and has become a provincial subject. The purpose of 18th amendment is to give autonomy to provinces so that they can manage the resources as well as plan according to their respective situation. For this purpose, changes have been made in key areas of

¹ National Education Policy 2009[p-17]

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education sector, however Planning, Policy and Standards of education beyond Grade 12, covered under Federal Legislative List².

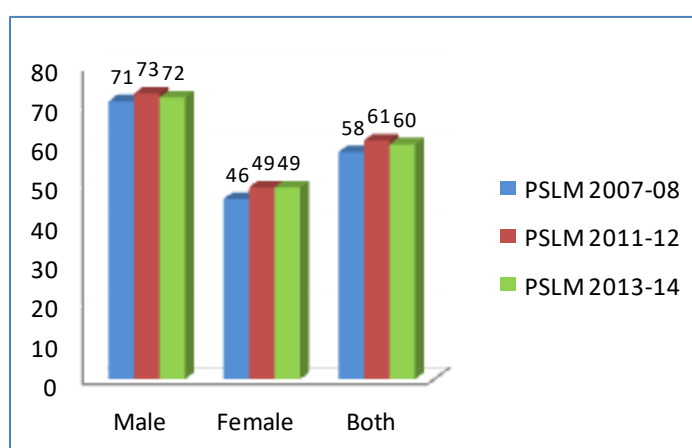
PSLM data on Education is a good source to monitor the progress in education sector, it produces variety of key indicators for all provinces by Urban/Rural breakdown and is also one of the major source for monitoring MDG's, two indicators "Net primary enrolment" and "Literacy rate" under goal 2 "Achieve Universal Primary Education" and two indicators "Gender parity index" for primary and secondary education and "Youth literacy GPI" under goal 3 "Promote Gender Equality and Women Empowerment".

This chapter will mainly cover indicators on school attendance, Gross and Net enrolment rates, and expenditure on education, early leavers and children not attending school, literacy etc.

2.2 School Attendance

More than one half of the population of ten years and older i.e. 60 percent in 2013-14 as compared to 61 percent in 2011-12 has ever attended school (Table 2.1). This proportion is higher in urban areas than in rural areas i.e. 75 percent and 51 percent respectively, this is much higher in men than in women i.e. 72 percent and 49 percent respectively. No significant change has been observed due to smaller gap between the two PSLM surveys regarding different age groups. The Proportion is high in early age groups 10-14 i.e. 79 percent and low in later age groups 60+ i.e. 26 percent. Table 2.2

Figure 2.1: Population that has Ever Attended School



² Eighteenth Amendment: Federal and Provincial Roles and Responsibilities in Education

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The school attendance increases with the increase in quintiles for overall Pakistan and by province. In the highest 5th quintile, 82 percent female of urban areas and 61 percent of rural areas have ever attended school as compared to 40 percent of urban and 20 percent of rural females in the lowest 1st quintile. Regarding males all the four provinces have shown the similar increasing trend from first to fifth quintile. Table 2.3

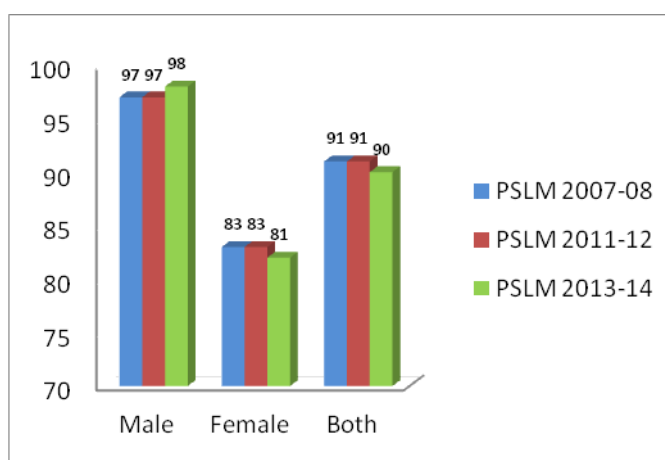
The proportion of the population 10 years and older that has completed primary level or higher education is 49 percent in 2013-14 as compared to 50 percent in 2011-12, which shows slight decline but is not statistically significant. The proportion is highest in Punjab with 53 percent and lowest in Balochistan with 33 percent. Table 2.4

2.3 Primary Enrolment Rate

The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER), is also referred to the participation rate, defined as the number of children attending primary school divided by the number of children with the specific age group who ought to be attending school. The GERs are presented in this report in two different ways; excluding and including katchi class by two different age groups.

The GER at primary level (excluding katchi) is 90 percent for age 5-9 years and 91 percent for age 6-10 years in 2013-14 as compared to 91 percent and 92 percent respectively in 2011-12. Females has a lower enrolment rate than males in all four provinces both in urban and rural areas, the difference between both sexes is also markedly larger in rural areas than in urban areas. Punjab has the highest enrolment rate for both age groups (5-9 years & 6-10 years) among all four provinces. Table 2.6a and 2.6b

Figure 2.2: GER Primary Age (5-9) Excluding Katchi



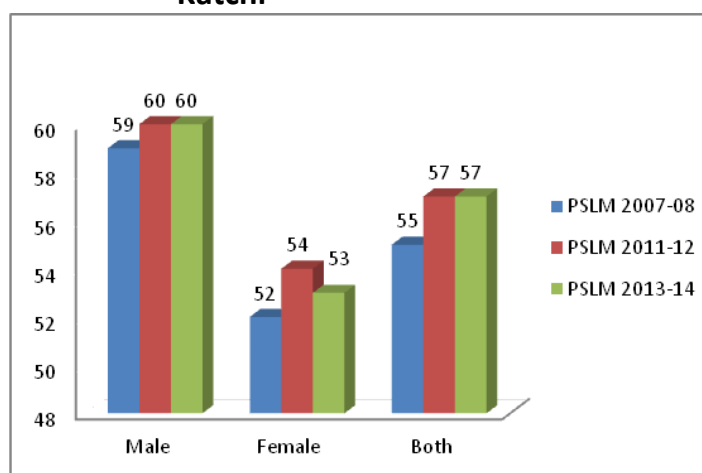
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The overall GER at primary level including katchi class is 90 percent in 2013-14 as compared to 91 percent in 2011-12. Punjab has highest GER as compared to other provinces, for males with 109 percent and females with 97 percent, while Balochistan has the lowest GER i.e. 74 percent and 46 percent for males and females respectively. It is worth mentioning here that GER in Sindh urban has declined substantially to 95 percent in 2013-14 from 103 percent in 2011-12. Table 2.7

The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) at primary level refers to the number of students enrolled in primary school of required primary school age divided by the number of children in the same age group for that level of education. For Pakistan, the primary NER is the number of children aged 5 to 9 years attending primary level divided by the number of children aged 5 to 9 years.

The NER at primary level (excluding katchi) is 57 percent for age 5-9 years and 65 percent for age 6-10 years in 2013-14 as compared to 57 percent and 68 percent respectively in 2011-12. There are marginal variations in all four provinces as compared to 2011-12. NER is highest in Punjab with 64 percent and lowest in Balochistan with 39 percent. Girls have a lower NER than boys in all four provinces and both in urban and rural areas, where difference between both sexes is markedly larger in rural areas than in urban areas. Sex differences are largest in rural Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. Tables 2.9a and

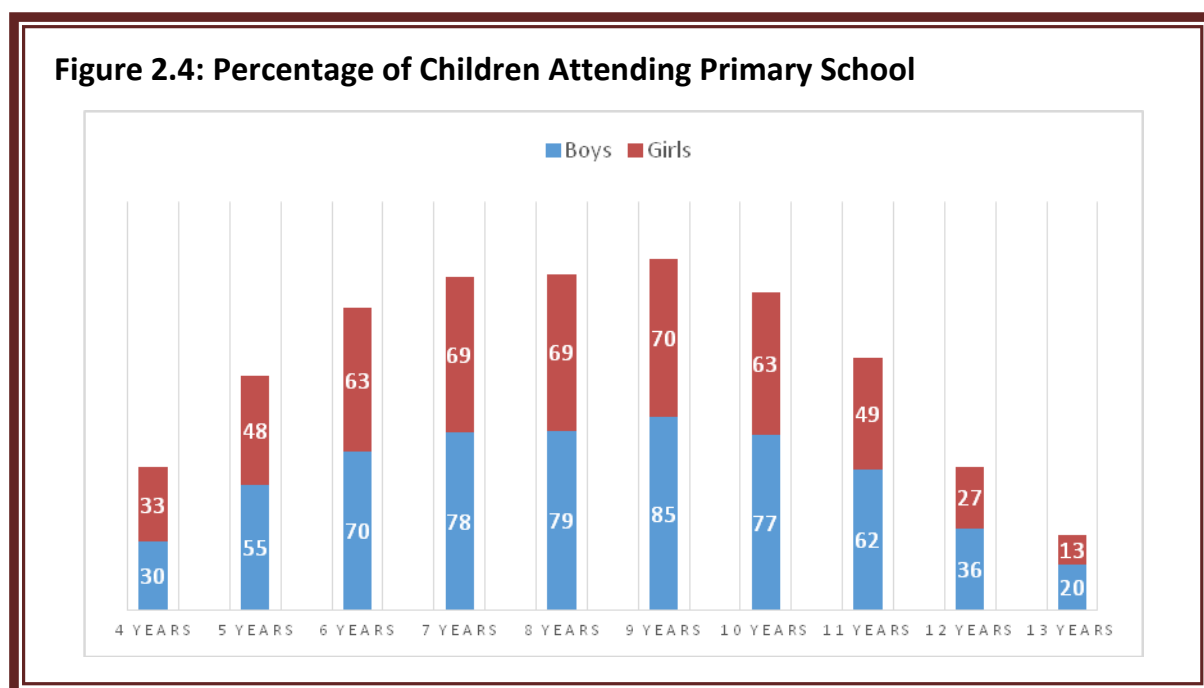
Figure 2.3: NER Primary Age (5-9) Excluding Katchi



2.9b. When katchi class is included, the NER at Primary level has declined to 62 percent in 2013-14 as compared to 64 percent in 2011-12. Table 2.10

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The reason for the large difference between the GER and the NER is the significant number of over-age children who attend primary school. Table 2.12 gives a good picture of this situation, where only 55 percent of 5 year old boys attend primary school, there are significant numbers of overage children i.e. age 11 year (62 percent), 12 years (36 percent) and 13 years (20 percent) who are still in Primary schools. At every age, a higher percentage of girls than boys are not attending school.

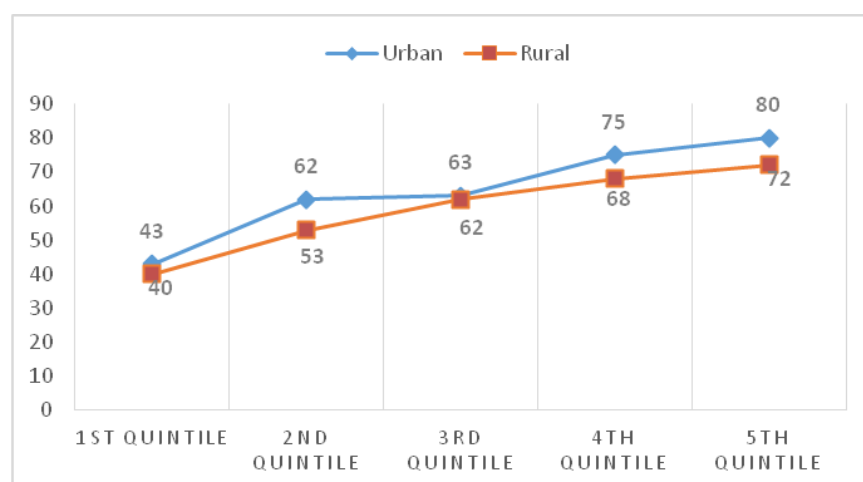


Another way of looking at female enrolment at primary level is to express it as a percentage of total primary level enrolment; (both male and female). When katchi class enrolment is excluded, this measure has been decreased to 43 percent in 2013-14 from 45 percent in 2011-12, this decline is mainly due to decline in girl's enrolment in Sindh, similarly this measure has marginally decline to 44 percent in 2013-14 from 45 percent in 2011-12, when katchi class enrolment is included. Table 2.13

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In Tables 2.14, 2.15 and 2.16, the GER and NER have been estimated quintile-wise. They show a strong positive relationship between household consumption and

Figure 2.5: NER Primary (Excluding Katchi)BY Quintiles

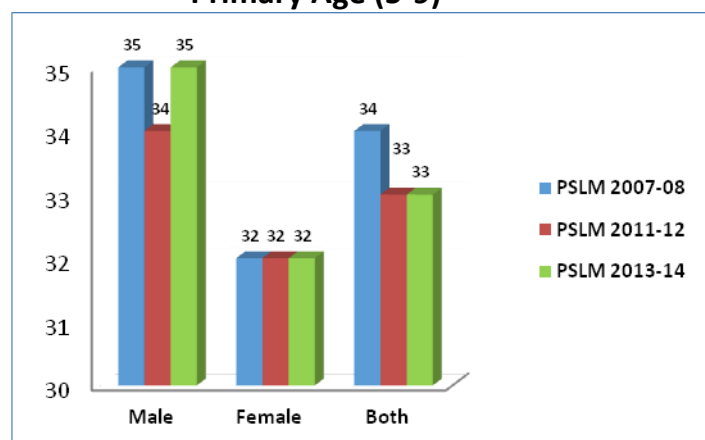


primary enrolment in both urban and rural areas i.e. enrolment is higher in the highest quintiles compared to lower quintiles. The gap between male and female enrolment is higher in lower quintiles mainly in rural areas as compared to urban areas in all four provinces of Pakistan.

2.4 Enrolment in Government Schools

The PSLM Survey 2013-14 collects information on enrolment in all types of schools, not just in the government schools. Table 2.8 shows the gross enrolment rate in government primary schools excluding katchi class. It is calculated as the number of children enrolled in government primary schools divided by the number of children of primary school age (5-9). One of the

Figure 2.6: Net Enrolment in Government Primary Age (5-9)



main strategies of the Government of Pakistan is to expand public provision of primary

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education and this can be assessed if government schools have increased their coverage of the population, by increasing enrolments faster than the growth in population. However, PSLM Survey shows marginal decline in this measure over the period, the coverage of the public school system has slightly decreased to 54 percent in 2013-14 from 56 percent in 2011-12. Here again the decline is mainly due to decline in enrolment in Government Schools in Sindh rural, where it has declined to 52 percent in 2013-14 from 59 percent in 2011-12.

Table 2.11 shows the NER for government primary schools. This is the number of children aged 5-9 years enrolled in government primary schools divided by the total number of children aged 5-9. Like the gross enrolment rate for government schools, it measures the extent to which publicly provided education is reaching to its target group excluding overage children who are enrolled in primary school. The NER at primary level for Government Schools remains stagnant at 33 percent during the period of 2011-12 and 2013-14.

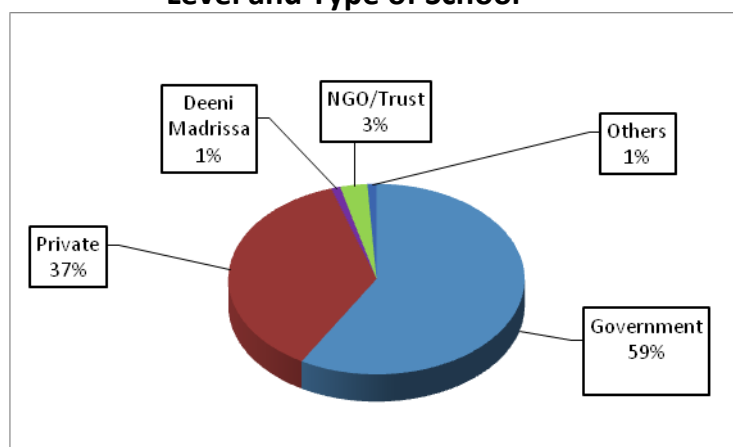
The percentage of primary school students who are enrolled in government schools is shown in Table 2.17. The government share of primary enrolment has marginally declined, to 60 percent in 2013-14 from 61 percent in 2011-12 percent though it is not statistically insignificant, when katchi is excluded. The similar pattern is observed for the percentage of primary school students who are enrolled in government schools when katchi is included i.e. 58 percent in 2013-14 as compared to 59 percent in 2011-12.

As per general perception, the better-off households are more likely to send their children to private primary schools. Table 2.18 shows that the percentage of school children enrolled in government schools falls as income rises in both urban and rural areas, except in rural Balochistan where even in highest quintiles 78 percent of the total enrolment is still in government schools for both sexes. However, in urban Punjab and Sindh, even a considerable proportion of the poor manage to send their children outside to the private primary sectors. The quintile base analysis shows that the percentage of primary class students in private schools rises with increase in income.

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Enrolment in Government Schools has decreased to 59 percent in 2013-14 from 61 percent in 2011-12. The pattern is same at Primary and Middle level. Private enrolment overall has slightly increased to 37 percent in 2013-14 from 36 percent in 2011-12. Table 2.20

Figure 2.7: Children Currently Attending School by Level and Type of School



2.5 Expenditure on Education

Household's average expenditure on a single primary school student is Rupees 6290 per year. Urban households spend more i.e. Rupees 15113 per year than rural households with Rupees 7197 per year on each primary school student. For students attending private primary schools the expenditure on average is, more than three times i.e. Rupees 16938 as much as compared to those attending government primary schools i.e. Rupees 5761. The average expenditure on education is greater in urban areas as compared to rural areas at all levels of education both in government school and in private schools. However, difference in the average expenditure between urban and rural areas is greater in private schools as compared to government schools. Table 2.21

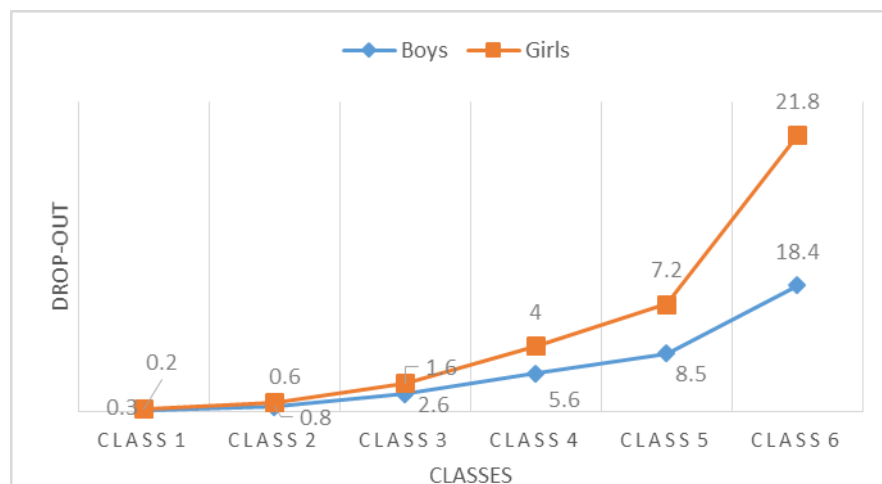
2.6 Early Leavers and Non-Attendance

Leaving schools before completing the primary level education has been a problem in Pakistan. Percentage of students in the age group 10-18 years who have attended primary school at some point in the past and left before completing primary, remains stable at 8 percent in 2013-14 and 2011-12. Table 2.22

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Regarding drop-outs of children by Gender and Class shows a similar measure for children aged 15-19. In this table, the percentage of children that left before completing each class has been calculated, for children who have been to primary school at some

Figure 2.8: Dropout Rate for Cohort Age (15-19) Years



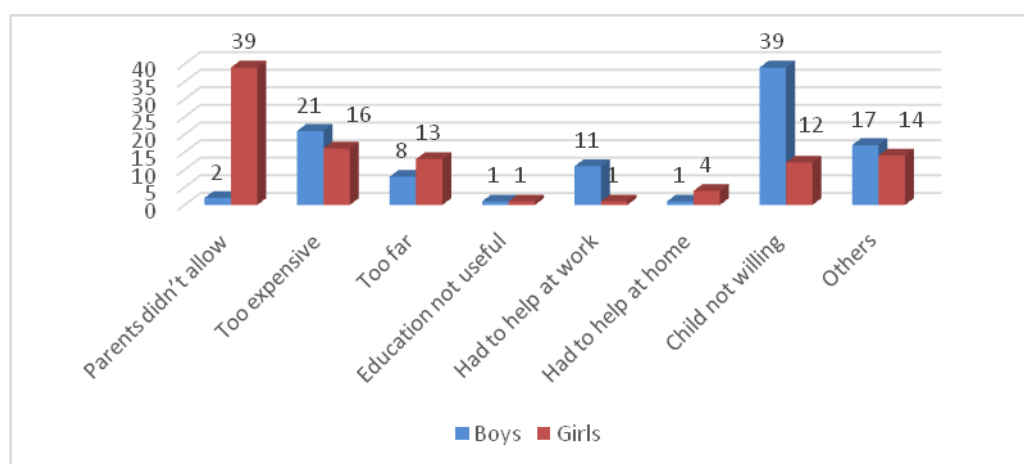
point in the past. It is easier to interpret this measure because it will exclude fewer over-age children who are still enrolled in primary school, as it covers 15-19 year old children instead of 10-18 year olds. It shows that, overall, about 7.7 percent of children in 2013-14, who have enrolled in primary school drop out before completing primary (class 5). However, the largest drop out is at the end of primary, with 19.8 percent dropping out before reaching the end of class 6. Once enrolled, boys and girls have similar drop-out rates up to the end of primary, although girls are less likely to make the transition to middle school, particularly in rural areas. Most of the drop outs will be children failing to make the transition from primary to middle school. Table 2.23

Parents often explained their child's drop out from school as the "Child not willing". This was cited as the main reason for 56 percent of boys and 33 percent of girls. Other common explanations were reported as "Too expensive", both in urban and rural areas especially in case of boys with 19 percent and 13 percent respectively. For girls, "Parents did not allow", is the second most cited reason for leaving school in urban areas as well as rural areas. Table 2.24

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Reasons for never attending school vary between girls and boys. For boys, “Child not willing” i.e. 39 percent is most cited reason which is obviously not a convincing reason as a child cannot make decisions for himself. For girls, the leading reason is “Parents did not allow” i.e. 39 percent. For both boys and girls, the cost of education is the second most cited reason for never attending school. Table 2.25

Figure 2.9: Reasons for Never Attending Schools

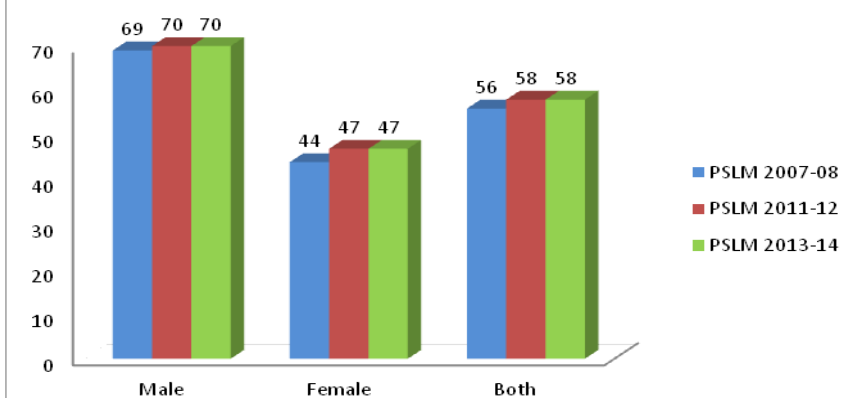


2.7 Literacy

Literacy is an important indicator of education because its improvement is likely to have an impact, on other important indicators of welfare. The literacy rate for population 10 years and above remains stagnant at 58 percent

during 2011-12 and 2013-14. Literacy remains much higher in urban areas than in rural areas i.e. 74 percent and 49 percent respectively and much higher in men than women i.e. 70 percent and 47 percent respectively. Table 2.26 There is a strong association between literacy

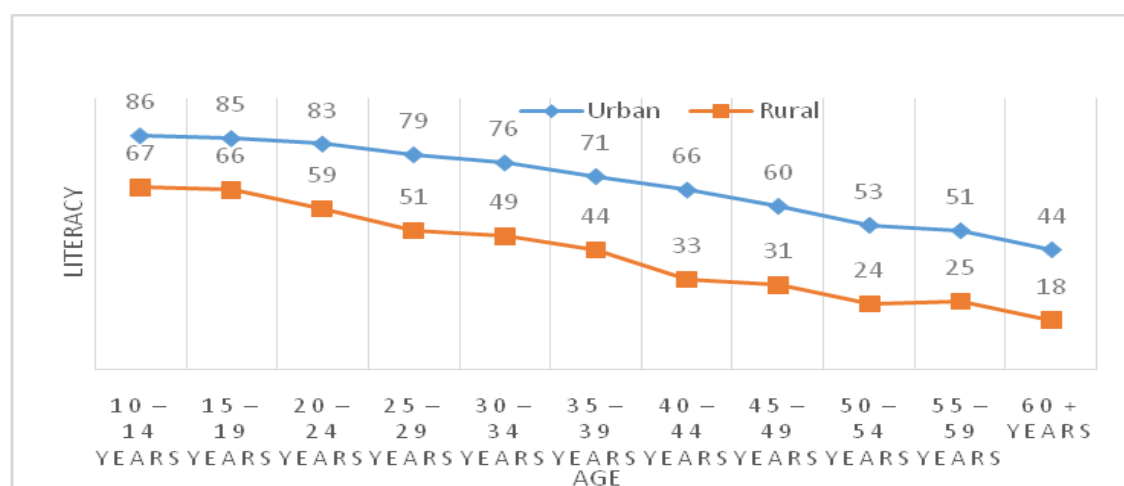
Figure 2.10: Literacy



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and age, with younger cohorts having much higher literacy levels. This pattern has been observed both in urban and rural areas. Table 2.27 Literacy is strongly associated with household income. 53 percent of males with lowest income group are literate as compared to 93 percent in the highest income group in urban areas. Only 17 percent of women in rural areas are literate in the lowest quintile as compared to 37 percent in lowest quintile in urban areas, 59 percent women in rural areas and 81 percent women in urban areas are literate in highest quintile, and on the whole the situation is poor for females in rural Sindh and Balochistan wherein lowest quintile it is 13 percent and 11 percent respectively. Table 2.28

Figure 2.11: Literacy by Age Categories

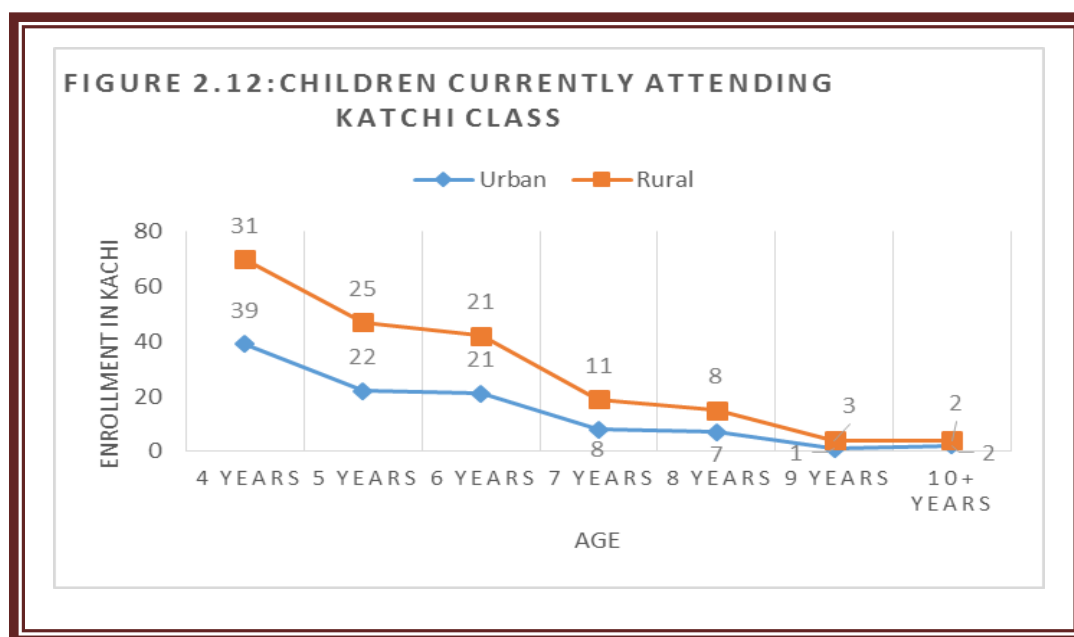


2.8 Katchi Class

Although katchi class is intended for four to five year old but higher age children are also enrolled in this class. Children enrolled in katchi aged 6 years and older are (42 per cent), and four year old make up 33 percent of katchi enrolments in 2013-14. Table 2.29

Late entry to katchi is more a feature of rural areas than urban areas. Punjab (19 percent) have the highest proportion of students enrolled in katchi class followed by 15 percent in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 13 percent and in Sindh and only 8 percent in Balochistan. Table 2.30b

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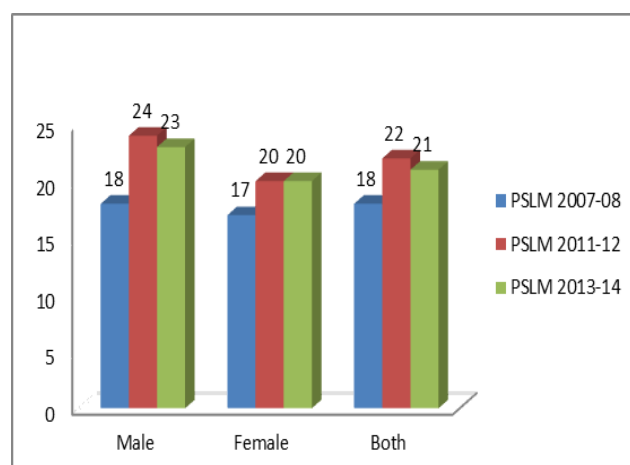


2.9 Middle and Matric Enrolment Rates

GER and NER for the middle level are presented in Tables 2.31a and 2.32a. These rates are calculated for the 10-12 year old. The GER for the middle level, for Pakistan as a whole, is 55 percent in 2013-14 as compared to 56 percent in 2011-12. Female gross enrolment rate remains stable at 50 percent and male gross enrolment rates have marginally declined to 60 percent in 2013-14 from 62 percent in 2011-12. There is a large gap in GER between urban areas and rural areas, which are 69 and 47 percent respectively in 2013-14. Tables 2.31b and 2.32b have been added for GER & NER for middle level by changing age groups from 10-12 years to 11-13 years, however, changing age group also follows the same trend.

NER at the middle level are much lower than GER. Table 2.32a shows the NER slightly decline to 21 percent in 2013-14 from 22 percent in 2011-12. In rural areas, there is slight decrease to 18 percent in 2013-14 from 19 percent in 2011-

Figure 2.13: NER Middle Age (10-12)



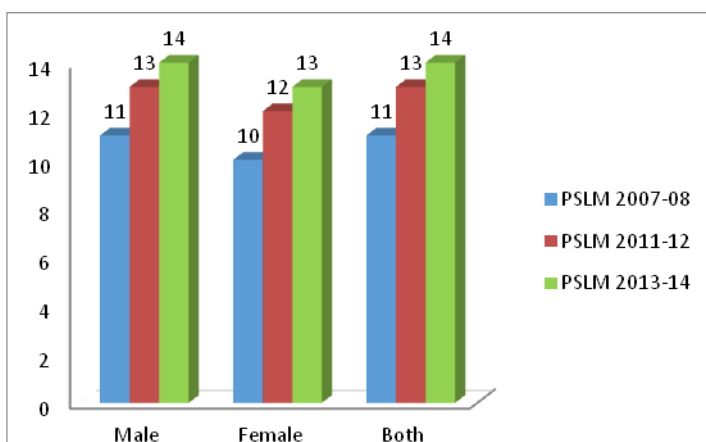
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12, however the NER for males in urban Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has increased to 30 percent in 2013-14 as compare to 25 percent in 2011-12. Positive relationship has been observed between the level of income and GER and NER at the middle level i.e. lower quintiles have lower enrolment rates as compared to higher quintiles. The similar pattern is observed in all the four provinces and also in urban and rural areas.

However, female gross enrolment rates for poor households in rural areas are very low particularly in Sindh and Balochistan province which is 7 percent for both provinces. Table 2.33. NER is also low in lower quintiles as compared to higher quintiles in both urban and rural areas which is 16 percent and 10 percent respectively. Table 2.34

GER at matric level shows a marginal decline to 58 percent in 2013-14 from 60 percent in 2011-12, GER in rural areas for females are significantly lower with 35 percent than GER for females at urban areas with 72 percent, similarly NER at the matric level has increased to 14 percent in 2013-14 from 13 percent in 2011-12 for age group 13-14 years. Tables 2.35a and 2.36a. The gap between boys and girls enrolment in rural areas is even wider at this level. Tables 2.35b and 2.36b have been added for GER & NER respectively for Matric level by changing age group from 13-14 to 14-15. However, it follows the same trend for both age groups.

Figure 2.14: NER Matric Age (13-14)



NER at Matric level is 5 percent in lowest quintile in rural areas against the 23 percent in the highest quintile, similarly in urban areas 3 percent in lowest quintile and 33 percent in highest quintile, which shows the strong relationship between enrolment and household income. Table 2.38

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2.10 Gender Parity Index

One of the major goals of MDGs is to “Promote gender equality and women empowerment” which is measured through indicator like Gender parity index (GPI) for enrolments and for youth literacy. Ratio near 1 means that disparities between males and females have decreased. For the convenience of data users and for monitoring of MDG’s these indicators are also tabulated by PSLM survey. GPI usually designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females. The GPI at primary or secondary is defined as net enrolment rate of females at primary or secondary level divided by net enrolment rate of males in primary or secondary level. The GPI in primary education is 0.88 in 2013-14 as compared to 0.90 percent in 2011-12 and the GPI at secondary education is 0.84 percent in 2013-14 as compared to 0.81 percent in 2011-12. Similarly, youth literacy GPI is defined as females who are 15-24 years old and literate divided by total number of males 15-24 years old. In Youth literacy, GPI is 0.80 in 2013-14 as compared to 0.81 in 2011-12. Table 2.39

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TABLE 2.1 POPULATION THAT HAS EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL – BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	81	65	73	83	69	76	82	68	75
PUBJAB	80	69	74	82	72	77	84	73	78
SINDH	82	66	74	85	70	78	81	64	72
KP	80	52	65	80	52	66	81	56	69
BALUCHISTAN	78	39	60	78	44	62	75	46	60
RURAL AREAS:	65	36	51	67	38	52	65	38	51
PUBJAB	68	44	55	68	44	56	69	46	57
SINDH	59	22	41	60	25	43	54	21	38
KP	68	30	48	72	34	52	71	33	51
BALUCHISTAN	51	15	34	59	16	39	53	17	36
OVERALL:	71	46	58	73	49	61	72	49	60
PUBJAB	72	51	62	73	53	63	74	55	64
SINDH	70	44	58	73	48	61	68	44	56
KP	70	34	51	73	37	54	73	37	54
BALUCHISTAN	59	22	42	64	24	45	59	25	43

NOTES:

1. Population aged 10 years and older that has ever attended school expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older.
2. Attended school: For the PSLM 2007-08, PSLM 2011-12, PSLM 2013-14 all those individuals who have ever attended school (either currently attending, or attended in the past) were taken to have attended school.
3. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Baluchistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Baluchistan province may be read with caution..

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TABLE 2.2 POPULATION THAT HAS EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL - BY REGION & AGE-CATEGORY

REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	81	65	73	83	69	76	82	68	75
10 - 14 years	89	87	88	92	89	91	94	87	90
15 - 19 years	87	83	85	87	86	87	88	85	87
20 - 24 years	85	80	83	87	83	85	87	80	83
25 - 29 years	85	69	77	86	77	82	85	75	80
30 - 34 years	81	67	73	86	73	79	84	68	76
35 - 39 years	81	55	67	84	64	74	80	63	71
40 - 44 years	75	51	63	77	57	67	80	54	67
45 - 49 years	77	44	61	79	49	64	72	50	62
50 - 54 years	72	38	54	74	39	54	71	40	53
55 - 59 years	70	34	53	73	40	58	69	32	51
60 + years	59	17	39	63	22	44	60	23	43
RURAL AREAS:	65	36	51	67	38	52	65	38	51
10 - 14 years	82	63	73	85	68	76	82	64	74
15 - 19 years	77	57	67	79	59	69	77	59	68
20 - 24 years	75	48	61	75	51	62	74	50	61
25 - 29 years	72	37	54	72	39	54	68	42	53
30 - 34 years	67	28	46	71	32	49	70	35	51
35 - 39 years	61	23	41	63	23	42	66	27	45
40 - 44 years	55	17	35	57	18	36	55	18	36
45 - 49 years	53	13	34	50	15	34	48	15	32
50 - 54 years	51	9	26	47	10	25	44	12	24
55 - 59 years	42	5	24	40	9	25	44	7	26
60 + years	31	3	18	33	4	20	32	3	19
OVERALL	71	46	58	73	49	61	72	49	60
10 - 14 years	84	71	78	87	74	81	86	72	79
15 - 19 years	80	66	73	82	69	76	81	69	75
20 - 24 years	79	60	69	80	63	71	79	61	70
25 - 29 years	77	49	62	78	53	65	75	54	63
30 - 34 years	72	41	55	76	45	60	76	47	61
35 - 39 years	68	34	50	71	37	54	71	40	55
40 - 44 years	62	29	45	64	32	47	64	31	48
45 - 49 years	61	24	44	61	28	45	58	28	44
50 - 54 years	59	19	36	57	20	35	55	23	36
55 - 59 years	51	14	33	53	19	37	53	16	35
60 + years	39	7	24	43	9	27	41	9	26

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 the PSLM 2007-08, PSLM 2011-12 and PSLM 2013-14 all those individuals who have ever attended school (either currently attending, or attended in the past) were taken to have attended school.
3. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 2.3 POPULATION THAT HAS EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL - BY PROVINCE & QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER - 2013-14 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	84	73	78	69	46	57
1st Quintile	57	43	50	49	25	36
2nd Quintile	73	62	68	63	40	51
3rd Quintile	78	66	72	70	45	57
4th Quintile	85	74	79	76	57	66
5th Quintile	94	84	89	85	64	74
SINDH:	81	64	72	54	21	38
1st Quintile	54	39	46	43	13	28
2nd Quintile	66	48	57	55	21	39
3rd Quintile	75	59	67	57	22	40
4th Quintile	83	65	74	68	33	52
5th Quintile	93	80	87	79	51	66
KP:	81	56	69	71	33	51
1st Quintile	58	29	43	57	19	36
2nd Quintile	69	40	54	69	26	46
3rd Quintile	75	45	61	70	35	51
4th Quintile	81	59	70	74	40	56
5th Quintile	95	73	84	87	52	68
BALUCHISTAN:	75	46	60	53	17	36
1st Quintile	55	27	41	46	12	29
2nd Quintile	67	34	51	49	14	33
3rd Quintile	80	48	63	58	20	40
4th Quintile	76	48	63	62	25	45
5th Quintile	95	71	83	81	30	60
PAKISTAN:	82	68	75	65	38	51
1st Quintile	56	40	47	48	20	33
2nd Quintile	70	54	62	61	31	46
3rd Quintile	77	61	69	67	38	52
4th Quintile	84	69	76	74	50	62
5th Quintile	93	82	88	85	61	72

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 17,989 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.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 2. 4 POPULATION THAT HAS COMPLETED PRIMARY LEVEL OR HIGHER - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	2007-08 - PSLM			2011-12 - PSLM			2013-14- PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	69	56	63	73	61	67	71	60	65
PUBJAB	68	59	64	72	64	68	72	65	69
SINDH	72	58	65	76	63	70	71	56	64
KP	67	42	54	68	43	55	69	46	57
BALUCHISTAN	67	31	50	66	32	50	62	36	49
RURAL AREAS:	51	27	39	53	29	41	51	29	40
PUBJAB	53	33	43	54	34	44	53	37	44
SINDH	48	15	33	49	18	34	43	15	30
KP	51	20	35	57	24	40	56	24	39
BALUCHISTAN	37	8	24	44	11	29	39	11	26
OVERALL:	58	37	47	60	40	50	58	40	49
PUBJAB	58	42	50	60	44	52	60	46	53
SINDH	60	36	49	63	41	53	58	37	48
KP	54	24	38	59	27	42	59	28	42
BALUCHISTAN	46	15	32	50	16	35	46	18	33

NOTES:

1. Population 10 years and older that has completed primary level (i.e. Class 5) or higher, expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older.
2. Completed primary level: For the PSLM 2007-08, PSLM 2011-12 and PSLM 2013-14 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.
3. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Baluchistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Baluchistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2.5 POPULATION THAT HAS COMPLETED PRIMARY LEVEL OR HIGHER BY REGION AND AGE- CATEGORY

REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS :	69	56	63	73	61	67	71	60	65
10 - 14 years	42	48	45	49	49	49	49	50	49
15 - 19 years	80	78	79	82	83	82	80	81	80
20 - 24 years	80	78	79	83	80	82	81	77	79
25 - 29 years	81	67	74	82	75	79	83	72	77
30 - 34 years	76	64	69	83	71	77	81	66	74
35 - 39 years	77	52	64	81	62	71	76	61	68
40 - 44 years	70	48	59	72	54	63	76	51	64
45 - 49 years	71	41	57	76	46	61	69	46	59
50 - 54 years	68	35	50	71	37	51	68	38	51
55 - 59 years	65	29	48	70	37	55	66	30	48
60 + years	54	15	36	59	19	41	56	22	40
RURAL AREAS :	51	27	39	53	29	41	51	29	40
10 - 14 years	36	26	31	39	31	35	36	29	33
15 - 19 years	68	49	59	70	52	61	69	52	61
20 - 24 years	68	43	55	68	46	56	66	45	55
25 - 29 years	67	34	50	65	35	49	60	37	47
30 - 34 years	60	26	42	66	29	45	62	31	46
35 - 39 years	54	20	37	58	20	38	60	23	40
40 - 44 years	50	15	32	51	15	32	48	15	31
45 - 49 years	47	10	30	45	12	29	42	12	28
50 - 54 years	47	7	24	43	8	23	38	10	21
55 - 59 years	35	4	20	37	8	22	38	7	22
60 + years	26	3	16	28	3	16	27	3	16
OVERALL :	58	37	47	60	40	50	58	40	49
10 - 14 years	38	33	35	42	37	40	40	36	38
15 - 19 years	72	60	66	74	63	69	73	63	68
20 - 24 years	73	56	64	74	59	66	72	57	64
25 - 29 years	73	46	59	72	50	60	70	50	59
30 - 34 years	66	39	51	72	43	56	70	44	56
35 - 39 years	63	31	46	67	34	50	66	37	51
40 - 44 years	57	26	42	59	29	44	59	28	43
45 - 49 years	56	21	40	57	25	42	53	25	40
50 - 54 years	55	17	33	53	18	33	51	21	33
55 - 59 years	45	12	29	49	18	34	48	15	32
60 + years	34	7	22	38	8	24	36	9	24

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: For the For the PSLM 2007-08,PSLM 2011-12 and PSLM 2013-14, 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.
3. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2. 6(a) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 5-9) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2007-08-PSLM			2011-12-PSLM			2013-14-PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	108	104	106	107	103	105	106	100	103
PUBJAB	113	110	111	110	110	110	110	110	110
SINDH	102	100	101	104	96	100	102	90	96
KP	97	91	94	110	96	103	108	94	101
BALUCHISTAN	106	87	97	98	84	91	97	89	94
RURAL AREAS:	92	74	83	94	76	85	94	73	84
PUBJAB	97	86	92	100	87	94	104	88	96
SINDH	77	53	66	76	55	66	72	50	62
KP	94	67	81	97	75	87	101	73	87
BALUCHISTAN	83	50	68	83	39	63	78	37	59
OVERALL:	97	83	91	97	83	91	98	81	90
PUBJAB	102	92	97	103	93	98	106	94	100
SINDH	87	72	80	87	71	79	85	67	76
KP	94	71	83	99	78	89	102	76	89
BALUCHISTAN	88	59	75	86	49	69	83	49	67

NOTES:

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending primary level (classes 1-5) divided by number of children aged 5 - 9 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in katchi is excluded.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending primary level.
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 5 - 9 years who respond to the relevant questions.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Baluchistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Baluchistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2.6 (b) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 6 – 10) -BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2007-08 - PSLM			2011-12 - PSLM			2013-14 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	106	100	103	107	102	104	107	99	103
PUNJAB	113	107	110	112	109	110	112	110	111
SINDH	97	96	97	101	95	98	102	87	95
KP	97	89	93	110	99	105	106	97	102
BALUCHISTAN	100	76	89	97	83	90	102	80	92
RURAL AREAS:	92	74	84	97	78	88	95	75	85
PUNJAB	98	86	92	104	91	98	102	89	96
SINDH	78	53	66	78	55	67	76	52	64
KP	96	67	82	102	76	89	103	76	90
BALUCHISTAN	79	49	66	83	40	65	77	37	58
OVERALL:	96	82	89	99	85	92	98	82	91
PUNJAB	103	92	97	106	96	101	105	95	100
SINDH	86	71	79	87	71	79	87	67	78
KP	96	70	84	103	79	92	104	80	92
BALUCHISTAN	84	56	72	86	51	70	83	48	66

NOTES:

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending primary level (classes 1-5) divided by number of children aged 6 – 10 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in Katchi is excluded.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending primary level.
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 6 - 10 years who respond to the relevant questions.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Baluchistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Baluchistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2. 7 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 4-9) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2007-08 - PSLM			2011-12 - PSLM			2013-14 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	110	104	107	112	106	109	108	102	105
PUBJAB	119	110	115	117	114	116	117	113	115
SINDH	100	98	99	106	99	103	99	90	95
KP	98	98	98	112	96	104	111	98	104
BALUCHISTAN	96	76	87	95	87	91	88	78	83
RURAL AREAS:	93	75	84	92	77	85	93	74	84
PUBJAB	102	90	96	101	91	96	106	90	98
SINDH	71	47	59	68	50	59	69	47	58
KP	98	71	85	96	76	86	99	75	87
BALUCHISTAN	74	45	61	76	36	57	69	36	54
OVERALL:	98	83	91	97	85	91	98	83	90
PUBJAB	107	96	101	105	97	101	109	97	103
SINDH	83	67	75	83	69	76	82	65	74
KP	98	75	87	98	79	89	101	79	90
BALUCHISTAN	80	53	67	80	45	65	74	46	61

NOTES:

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending primary level (classes 0-5) divided by number of children aged 4 - 9 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in Katchi is included.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending primary level.
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 4- 9 years who respond to the relevant questions.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Baluchistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Baluchistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2. 8 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE FOR GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS (AGE 5-9) BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	GOVERNMENT GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2007-08 - PSLM			2011-12 - PSLM			2013-14 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	48	49	49	39	41	40	41	43	42
PUBJAB	43	43	43	36	39	37	40	46	43
SINDH	51	54	53	40	37	38	38	34	36
KP	47	53	50	50	52	51	51	57	54
BALUCHISTAN	80	75	78	57	69	63	52	51	51
RURAL AREAS:	68	56	62	67	56	61	65	53	59
PUBJAB	64	58	61	65	58	62	64	58	61
SINDH	73	51	62	68	49	59	60	42	52
KP	72	57	65	70	60	66	75	59	68
BALUCHISTAN	78	48	65	68	37	54	64	33	49
OVERALL:	62	54	58	59	52	56	58	50	54
PUBJAB	58	54	56	57	53	55	58	55	56
SINDH	64	52	58	57	44	51	51	39	45
KP	68	56	62	68	59	64	72	59	65
BALUCHISTAN	79	55	68	66	45	56	61	37	50

NOTES:

1. Gross enrolment rate in government primary schools: [Number of children attending government primary schools (classes 1-5) divided by number of children aged 5 - 9 years] multiplied by 100. Katchi is excluded.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending primary level in Government schools.
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 5 - 9 years who respond to the relevant questions.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2. 9(a) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 5-9) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2007-08 - PSLM			2011-12 - PSLM			2013-14 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	66	67	66	67	66	67	67	65	66
PUBJAB	71	72	71	72	72	72	71	72	72
SINDH	61	62	62	62	62	62	64	58	61
KP	59	55	57	65	57	61	64	61	62
BALUCHISTAN	61	53	57	55	46	51	55	54	55
RURAL AREAS:	56	46	51	58	50	54	57	48	53
PUBJAB	59	54	56	63	59	61	64	59	61
SINDH	51	35	44	48	36	43	44	33	39
KP	55	39	47	58	46	52	61	44	53
BALUCHISTAN	42	29	36	46	22	35	43	23	34
OVERALL:	59	52	55	60	54	57	60	53	57
PUBJAB	62	59	61	65	62	64	66	63	64
SINDH	55	46	51	53	47	50	53	43	48
KP	55	41	49	59	48	53	62	46	54
BALUCHISTAN	47	35	41	48	28	39	46	30	39

NOTES:

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 5 - 9 years attending primary level (classes 1-5) divided by number of children aged 5 - 9 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in Katchi is excluded.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 5 - 9 years who report currently attending primary level.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 5 - 9 years who respond to the relevant questions.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Baluchistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Baluchistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2.9 (b) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGED 6 – 10) – BY PROVINCE AND REGION (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2007-08- PSLM			2011-12- PSLM			2013-14 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	76	75	76	79	75	77	76	73	74
PUBJAB	80	79	80	82	80	81	80	79	79
SINDH	72	72	72	76	70	73	73	66	70
KP	73	68	71	80	72	76	76	75	75
BALUCHISTAN	70	58	65	68	61	65	66	59	62
RURAL AREAS:	66	54	60	70	59	64	67	55	61
PUBJAB	68	62	65	75	69	72	72	65	69
SINDH	60	38	49	58	41	50	54	37	46
KP	69	51	60	71	57	64	74	56	65
BALUCHISTAN	54	36	46	56	28	44	48	28	39
OVERALL:	69	60	64	72	63	68	69	60	65
PUBJAB	72	67	69	77	72	74	74	69	72
SINDH	64	52	59	65	53	59	62	50	56
KP	70	53	62	72	59	66	74	59	67
BALUCHISTAN	58	42	51	59	36	49	52	36	44

NOTES:

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 6 - 10 years attending primary level (classes 1-5) divided by number of children aged 6 - 10 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in Katchi is excluded.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 6 - 10 years who report currently attending primary level.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 6 - 10 years who respond to the relevant questions.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Baluchistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Baluchistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2. 10 NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 4-9) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2007-08- PSLM			2011-12- PSLM			2013-14 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS :	74	72	73	78	75	77	75	73	74
PUBJAB	82	79	81	85	82	84	84	83	83
SINDH	66	66	66	72	70	71	68	64	66
KP	67	67	67	72	64	68	73	70	71
BALUCHISTAN	58	48	54	59	53	56	53	50	52
RURAL AREAS :	62	52	57	62	55	58	62	52	57
PUBJAB	69	62	66	70	66	68	73	65	69
SINDH	49	32	41	45	34	40	44	33	39
KP	64	48	56	62	51	57	65	50	58
BALUCHISTAN	39	27	34	45	23	35	40	24	32
OVERALL :	66	57	62	66	61	64	66	59	62
PUBJAB	73	67	70	74	71	72	76	70	73
SINDH	56	46	51	55	48	52	54	46	50
KP	64	50	58	63	53	58	66	53	60
BALUCHISTAN	44	33	39	48	30	39	43	30	37

NOTES:

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 4 - 9 years attending primary level (classes 0 – 5) divided by number of children aged 4 - 9 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in Katchi is included.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 4 - 9 years who report currently attending primary level, including Katchi class.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 4 - 9 years who responded to the relevant questions.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2. 11 NET ENROLMENT RATE IN GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS (AGE 5-9) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	GOVERNMENT NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2007-08 - PSLM			2011-12 - PSLM			2013-14 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	25	29	27	20	23	22	24	25	24
PUBJAB	22	24	23	18	22	20	22	27	24
SINDH	28	33	30	21	22	22	24	20	22
KP	28	32	30	23	26	25	28	34	31
BALUCHISTAN	45	44	44	32	36	34	28	26	27
RURAL AREAS:	39	34	37	39	36	38	39	34	36
PUBJAB	35	35	35	38	38	38	37	38	38
SINDH	47	33	41	43	32	37	36	28	32
KP	41	33	37	40	36	38	45	35	40
BALUCHISTAN	40	28	35	38	22	31	36	20	29
OVERALL:	35	32	34	34	32	33	34	31	33
PUBJAB	31	32	32	33	34	33	33	35	34
SINDH	40	33	37	35	28	31	31	25	28
KP	39	33	36	38	35	36	43	35	39
BALUCHISTAN	41	32	37	37	25	32	34	21	28

NOTES:

1. Net enrolment rate in government primary schools: [Number of children aged 5 - 9 years attending government primary schools (classes 1-5) divided by number of children aged 5 - 9 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in Katchi is excluded.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 5 - 9 years who report currently attending primary level in Government schools, excluding Katchi.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 5 - 9 years who responded to the relevant questions.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Baluchistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Baluchistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2. 12 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PRIMARY (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS) AND SECONDARY LEVEL - BY AGE

AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN -2013-14 PSLM					
	BOYS			GIRLS		
	PERCENT IN PRIMARY	PERCENT IN SECONDARY	PERCENT NOT IN SCHOOL	PERCENT IN PRIMARY	PERCENT IN SECONDARY	PERCENT NOT IN SCHOOL
4 YEARS	30	0	69	33	0	67
5 YEARS	55	0	45	48	0	52
6 YEARS	70	0	30	63	0	37
7 YEARS	78	0	21	69	0	30
8 YEARS	79	0	21	69	0	31
9 YEARS	85	0	14	70	1	29
10 YEARS	77	5	17	63	5	31
11 YEARS	62	26	12	49	24	26
12 YEARS	36	39	24	27	32	40
13 YEARS	20	55	25	13	44	42

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.
5. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2. 13 GIRLS' ENROLMENT AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT			
	EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS		INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS	
	2011-12	2013-14	2011-12	2013-14
URBAN AREAS :	49	46	48	47
PUNJAB	50	49	49	49
SINDH	48	43	47	45
KP	46	47	46	47
BALUCHISTAN	45	43	45	43
RURAL AREAS :	43	42	43	42
PUNJAB	45	44	45	44
SINDH	40	38	40	38
KP	41	41	42	42
BALUCHISTAN	27	29	29	31
OVERALL :	45	43	45	44
PUNJAB	47	46	46	46
SINDH	44	40	43	42
KP	41	42	42	43
BALUCHISTAN	32	34	34	35

NOTES:

1. Girls enrolled in primary level expressed as a percentage of the total number of children enrolled in primary level, both male and female.
2. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Baluchistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Baluchistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2. 14 GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS) - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE -2013-14 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	117	113	115	106	90	99
1st Quintile	89	91	90	81	60	70
2nd Quintile	120	115	117	106	99	103
3rd Quintile	119	113	115	119	103	111
4th Quintile	128	122	126	134	118	127
5th Quintile	119	119	120	127	119	123
SINDH:	99	90	95	69	47	58
1st Quintile	59	46	52	55	35	45
2nd Quintile	91	70	79	75	47	62
3rd Quintile	86	110	95	84	68	77
4th Quintile	115	109	112	95	87	91
5th Quintile	121	117	119	93	119	101
KP:	111	98	104	99	75	87
1st Quintile	86	65	75	86	48	67
2nd Quintile	113	94	102	100	70	85
3rd Quintile	114	97	105	98	88	93
4th Quintile	98	108	102	106	89	98
5th Quintile	132	116	124	115	105	110
BALUCHISTAN:	88	78	83	69	36	54
1st Quintile	79	31	55	59	24	42
2nd Quintile	103	74	89	69	38	55
3rd Quintile	77	84	80	79	38	60
4th Quintile	90	116	103	87	74	81
5th Quintile	95	127	108	114	66	91
PAKISTAN:	108	102	105	93	74	84
1st Quintile	79	68	73	71	49	60
2nd Quintile	106	93	99	93	74	84
3rd Quintile	101	109	105	106	87	97
4th Quintile	119	113	116	122	104	113
5th Quintile	120	118	119	117	113	115

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 17,989 households.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Gross enrolment rate: (Number of children attending primary level (i.e. class 0 - 5) divided by number of children aged 4 - 9 years) multiplied by 100.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2. 15 GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS) - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE -2013-14 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	110	110	110	104	88	96
1st Quintile	82	87	85	84	59	71
2nd Quintile	122	112	116	100	95	98
3rd Quintile	103	109	106	115	102	108
4th Quintile	123	118	121	129	113	122
5th Quintile	113	116	114	119	114	116
SINDH:	102	90	96	72	50	62
1st Quintile	58	50	53	62	37	50
2nd Quintile	99	76	87	81	50	67
3rd Quintile	94	114	102	92	70	82
4th Quintile	117	104	111	102	94	99
5th Quintile	117	119	117	91	129	103
KP:	108	94	101	101	73	87
1st Quintile	82	58	70	87	50	69
2nd Quintile	114	94	103	103	67	85
3rd Quintile	113	96	104	98	86	93
4th Quintile	90	100	95	110	82	96
5th Quintile	129	107	119	119	100	110
BALUCHISTAN:	97	89	94	78	37	59
1st Quintile	93	42	68	66	23	45
2nd Quintile	110	73	93	80	40	62
3rd Quintile	89	102	95	89	40	67
4th Quintile	104	138	122	99	80	90
5th Quintile	94	129	108	101	62	83
PAKISTAN:	106	101	103	94	73	84
1st Quintile	75	68	71	76	49	62
2nd Quintile	111	93	101	94	73	84
3rd Quintile	99	109	104	106	90	98
4th Quintile	117	111	115	120	101	111
5th Quintile	114	117	115	116	110	113

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 17,989 households.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Gross enrolment rate: (Number of children attending primary level (i.e. class 1 - 5) divided by number of children aged 5 - 9 years) multiplied by 100.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2. 16 NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS) - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT) -2013-14 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	71	72	72	64	59	61
1st Quintile	53	54	54	51	41	46
2nd Quintile	71	70	70	64	61	63
3rd Quintile	65	72	69	72	69	71
4th Quintile	77	75	76	72	76	74
5th Quintile	78	83	80	75	75	75
SINDH:	64	58	61	44	33	39
1st Quintile	26	30	28	39	25	32
2nd Quintile	61	52	56	50	33	42
3rd Quintile	54	63	58	59	44	52
4th Quintile	80	72	76	68	67	67
5th Quintile	78	85	81	65	72	68
KP:	64	61	62	61	44	53
1st Quintile	51	44	47	57	30	44
2nd Quintile	64	56	60	60	41	51
3rd Quintile	62	63	63	59	49	54
4th Quintile	61	65	63	67	50	59
5th Quintile	75	69	72	74	58	66
BALUCHISTAN:	55	54	55	43	23	34
1st Quintile	41	25	34	36	12	24
2nd Quintile	56	38	48	43	28	36
3rd Quintile	50	62	55	50	22	37
4th Quintile	67	83	75	63	47	55
5th Quintile	73	87	78	59	48	54
PAKISTAN:	67	65	66	57	48	53
1st Quintile	43	43	43	47	33	40
2nd Quintile	65	59	62	58	47	53
3rd Quintile	60	68	63	66	58	62
4th Quintile	77	73	75	70	66	68
5th Quintile	78	83	80	73	71	72

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 17,989 households.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 5 - 9 years attending primary level (classes 1 - 5) divided by number of children aged 5 - 9 years] multiplied by 100.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2.17 PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRIMARY ENROLMENT - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
A. EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS:									
URBAN AREAS:	45	47	46	37	40	38	39	43	40
PUBJAB	38	39	39	32	36	34	37	42	39
SINDH	51	54	53	38	39	38	37	38	38
KP	49	58	53	46	54	50	48	61	54
BALUCHISTAN	76	87	80	58	82	69	53	57	55
RURAL AREAS:	74	75	75	71	74	72	70	73	71
PUBJAB	66	67	67	65	67	66	62	66	64
SINDH	94	96	95	89	89	89	83	85	83
KP	76	85	80	72	81	76	75	81	77
BALUCHISTAN	94	97	95	82	97	86	81	89	84
OVERALL:	64	65	65	61	62	61	60	61	60
PUBJAB	57	58	58	56	57	56	55	58	56
SINDH	74	73	73	66	62	64	60	59	59
KP	72	80	75	68	76	71	70	77	73
BALUCHISTAN	89	93	90	77	91	81	73	75	74
B. INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS:									
URBAN AREAS:	41	45	43	32	37	35	35	39	37
PUBJAB	36	38	37	29	34	32	33	39	36
SINDH	46	50	48	32	35	33	34	33	33
KP	46	55	50	44	50	47	44	58	51
BALUCHISTAN	76	87	80	57	78	66	51	57	53
RURAL AREAS:	73	75	74	70	72	71	68	71	69
PUBJAB	66	67	66	64	65	65	60	65	62
SINDH	94	96	95	89	88	89	82	83	82
KP	75	84	79	71	81	75	74	79	76
BALUCHISTAN	94	96	95	83	96	87	82	85	83
OVERALL:	63	64	63	58	59	59	57	59	58
PUBJAB	56	58	57	54	55	54	52	56	54
SINDH	70	69	70	61	58	59	57	53	56
KP	71	78	74	67	75	70	69	75	71
BALUCHISTAN	89	93	90	77	89	81	73	74	73

NOTES:

1. A: Children attending primary level in a government school, expressed as a percentage of all children attending primary level - enrolment in Katchi is excluded.
2. B: Children attending primary level in a government school, expressed as a percentage of all children attending primary level - enrolment in Katchi is included.
3. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2.18 ENROLMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENROLMENT AT PRIMARY LEVEL - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND QUANTILE GROUP	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	33	39	36	60	65	62
1st Quintile	60	67	64	78	84	81
2nd Quintile	63	64	63	71	76	73
3rd Quintile	35	47	41	60	62	61
4th Quintile	29	28	29	43	55	48
5th Quintile	13	14	13	26	27	26
SINDH:	34	33	33	82	83	82
1st Quintile	66	83	75	91	91	91
2nd Quintile	60	50	55	82	83	82
3rd Quintile	35	52	42	77	79	78
4th Quintile	31	14	23	70	73	71
5th Quintile	12	8	10	47	39	44
KP:	44	58	51	74	79	76
1st Quintile	94	88	91	91	96	93
2nd Quintile	70	81	76	88	88	88
3rd Quintile	56	67	61	75	83	78
4th Quintile	29	54	41	53	69	60
5th Quintile	12	21	16	37	38	37
BALUCHISTAN:	51	57	53	82	85	83
1st Quintile	71	76	73	90	86	89
2nd Quintile	56	76	64	81	88	83
3rd Quintile	59	52	56	70	76	71
4th Quintile	39	48	44	86	85	86
5th Quintile	19	43	30	72	90	78
PAKISTAN:	35	39	37	68	71	69
1st Quintile	65	73	69	84	87	85
2nd Quintile	62	61	61	78	80	79
3rd Quintile	38	51	44	66	69	67
4th Quintile	30	25	28	49	61	54
5th Quintile	12	14	13	30	30	30

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 17,989 households.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Children attending primary level in a government school expressed as a percentage of all children attending primary level (including Katchi class) in the quintile indicated.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2.19 PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENTS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	63	56	60	36	31	34
1st Quintile	28	20	24	18	11	15
2nd Quintile	34	31	32	24	20	22
3rd Quintile	60	47	53	37	34	36
4th Quintile	66	68	67	52	42	48
5th Quintile	86	84	85	69	71	70
SINDH:	64	65	65	14	13	14
1st Quintile	28	12	20	5	5	5
2nd Quintile	38	42	40	16	13	15
3rd Quintile	61	48	55	18	16	17
4th Quintile	69	86	76	27	24	26
5th Quintile	87	92	89	51	61	55
KP:	55	41	49	25	20	23
1st Quintile	6	10	8	9	4	7
2nd Quintile	29	18	23	12	10	11
3rd Quintile	43	33	38	24	16	21
4th Quintile	69	46	58	46	30	39
5th Quintile	88	79	84	61	60	61
BALUCHISTAN:	45	31	39	12	9	11
1st Quintile	26	4	20	5	8	6
2nd Quintile	34	6	23	10	5	9
3rd Quintile	38	31	35	23	17	21
4th Quintile	56	48	51	13	10	12
5th Quintile	81	53	68	28	10	22
PAKISTAN:	62	57	60	29	26	28
1st Quintile	27	17	22	13	9	11
2nd Quintile	35	33	34	19	16	18
3rd Quintile	58	45	52	31	28	30
4th Quintile	67	73	70	47	36	42
5th Quintile	86	85	86	66	67	66

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 17,989 households
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Children attending primary level in a private school expressed as a percentage of all children attending primary level in the quintile indicated. Only private, for-profit schools are included in this measure; children enrolled in NGO schools, Deeni Madrissa and other non-government schools are excluded from the numerator. Enrolment in Katchi class is included.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2.20 CHILDREN CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL – BY LEVEL AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

LEVEL AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	PERCENTAGE OF ENROLLED CHILDREN					
	2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PRIMARY:						
Government	35	71	59	37	69	58
Private	62	27	38	60	28	39
Deeni Madrissa	0	0	0	1	1	1
NGO/Trust	3	2	2	3	3	3
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE:						
Government	52	75	66	52	71	63
Private	46	23	32	46	26	34
Deeni Madrissa	1	0	0	1	1	1
NGO/Trust	1	1	1	2	3	2
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
MATRIC:						
Government	61	75	69	51	69	60
Private	38	24	30	44	27	35
Deeni Madrissa	0	0	0	1	0	0
NGO/Trust	1	0	1	2	2	2
Others	0	0	0	3	2	3
OVERALL:						
Government	42	72	61	42	69	59
Private	55	26	36	54	27	37
Deeni Madrissa	1	0	0	1	1	1
NGO/Trust	2	1	2	2	3	3
Others	0	0	0	1	0	1

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.
3. Total may not add to 100 because of rounding.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2.21 HOUSEHOLD ANNUAL EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL ON EDUCATION - BY REGION AND LEVEL

REGION AND PROVINCE	MEAN ANNUAL EXPENDITURE IN RUPEES -2013-14 PSLM								
	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS			PRIVATE SCHOOLS			OVERALL		
	FEES	OTHER	TOTAL	FEES	OTHER	TOTAL	FEES	OTHER	TOTAL
URBAN AREAS:	3301	5309	9263	11612	7738	19851	7893	6651	15113
Primary level	928	2466	3574	7936	5635	13853	5353	4467	10064
Middle level	746	3848	4858	11923	8111	20587	6150	5909	12463
Secondary level	1762	5604	8384	14065	11077	25549	7823	8301	16841
Higher level	11463	12191	25374	26721	14406	42705	17843	13117	32621
RURAL AREAS:	888	2970	4232	7041	6178	13565	2842	3989	7197
Primary level	222	1596	2002	4494	4545	9199	1546	2510	4232
Middle level	318	2924	3589	6221	6781	13411	2041	4050	6456
Secondary level	824	4575	6051	9815	9182	19658	3636	6016	10307
Higher level	8480	13491	23790	19634	11764	32412	13300	12745	27516
OVERALL:	1621	3681	5761	9494	7015	16938	4861	5053	10361
Primary level	381	1792	2356	6306	5119	11648	2889	3201	6290
Middle level	463	3235	4017	9277	7494	17256	3729	4813	8923
Secondary level	1187	4974	6955	12257	10271	23042	5569	7071	13323
Higher level	10183	12749	24694	23579	13235	38142	15866	12955	30399

NOTES:

1. "Fees" include admission, tuition, registration, funds and examination fees. "Other" includes expenditure on uniforms, books and supplies, private tuition, transport, and other education-related expenses.
2. "Government" school includes all government schools offering education at the indicated level. "Private" school includes all private schools, Deeni Madrissa, NGO/Foundation sponsored schools and others offering education at the indicated level.
3. "Primary" includes classes 0 - 5, "Middle" includes classes 6 - 8, "Secondary" includes classes 9 - 10, and "Higher" includes class 11 and all other higher education codes reported.
4. Figures across rows may not add up because of rounding.
5. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2.22 PERCENTAGES OF CHILDREN 10-18 YEARS OLD THAT LEFT SCHOOL BEFORE COMPLETING PRIMARY LEVEL - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN THAT LEFT SCHOOL								
	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	7	6	7	6	3	5	8	5	7
PUBJAB	8	6	7	7	3	5	9	5	7
SINDH	6	4	5	4	3	4	8	4	6
KP	6	10	8	4	5	5	6	8	7
BALUCHISTAN	7	8	7	4	11	7	4	9	7
RURAL AREAS:	10	13	11	9	12	10	8	12	10
PUBJAB	12	11	12	11	12	11	10	12	11
SINDH	6	16	9	7	12	9	6	11	8
KP	8	18	12	5	13	9	4	13	7
BALUCHISTAN	9	19	12	9	13	10	10	14	11
OVERALL:	9	10	9	8	8	8	8	9	8
PUBJAB	11	9	10	10	8	9	9	9	9
SINDH	6	7	7	5	6	6	7	6	7
KP	8	16	11	5	12	8	4	12	7
BALUCHISTAN	8	14	10	7	12	9	8	11	9

NOTES:

1. Children aged 10 -18 years that left school before completing primary level, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 10-18 years that have attended school in the past, or are currently attending school, but excluding those children currently attending school that are presently enrolled in Class 5 or lower. Enrolment in Katchi is excluded.
2. Percentage of children left school: Numerator is the total number of individuals aged 10-18 years who attended school, but left before completing primary level. The denominator is the numerator + total number of individuals aged 10-18 years who completed class 5 or higher, or who are currently attending class 6 or higher.
3. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Baluchistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Baluchistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2.23 DROP-OUT RATES FOR THE COHORT AGED 15-19 YEARS - BY GENDER AND CLASS

GENDER AND CLASS	PERCENTAGE OF COHORT THAT LEFT SCHOOL BEFORE COMPLETING CLASS					
	2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
BOYS:						
CLASS 1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
CLASS 2	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8
CLASS 3	1.6	2.5	2.1	1.9	3	2.6
CLASS 4	4.7	5.2	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.6
CLASS 5	6.2	9.2	7.9	8.1	8.6	8.5
CLASS 6	14.8	19.6	17.6	16.8	19.4	18.4
GIRLS:						
CLASS 1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
CLASS 2	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
CLASS 3	0.7	3.8	2.4	1.1	2.1	1.6
CLASS 4	1.5	7.1	4.6	2.3	5.6	4
CLASS 5	2.9	11.0	7.4	4.2	9.9	7.2
CLASS 6	12.6	32.3	23.3	12.6	29.8	21.8
BOTH SEXES:						
CLASS 1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
CLASS 2	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
CLASS 3	1.1	3.0	2.3	1.5	2.5	2
CLASS 4	3.0	5.9	4.8	3.9	5.5	4.7
CLASS 5	4.5	9.8	7.7	6.2	7.3	7.7
CLASS 6	13.4	25.0	20.3	14.8	22.1	19.8

NOTES:

1. The cohort is children 15 – 19 years old that 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 that 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.
2. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2.24 REASONS FOR LEAVING SCHOOL BEFORE COMPLETING PRIMARY 10-18 YEARS – BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE AND REASON	PERCENTAGE OF CASES, REASON WAS CITED 2013-14 PSLM					
	BOYS			GIRLS		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:						
Parents didn't allow	3	2	2	21	15	16
Too expensive	22	13	16	19	16	17
Too far	0	0	0	0	10	8
Education not useful	0	1	0	0	1	1
Had to help at work	3	14	10	2	0	0
Had to help at home	0	0	0	4	9	8
Completed desired education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child not willing	55	54	54	32	36	35
Others	17	17	17	22	12	14
SINDH:						
Parents didn't allow	0	0	0	24	12	18
Too expensive	15	4	12	19	14	16
Too far	0	3	1	0	3	1
Education not useful	0	2	1	0	0	0
Had to help at work	2	23	9	5	0	3
Had to help at home	2	0	1	7	11	9
Completed desired education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child not willing	74	54	67	37	36	37
Others	7	13	9	8	25	16
KP:						
Parents didn't allow	0	0	0	29	36	35
Too expensive	18	26	23	18	9	10
Too far	0	3	2	0	10	9
Education not useful	0	0	0	0	2	2
Had to help at work	5	10	8	0	2	1
Had to help at home	2	0	1	6	9	8
Completed desired education	0	0	0	2	0	0
Child not willing	50	51	51	33	23	24
Other	26	10	15	11	9	9
BALUCHISTAN:						
Parents didn't allow	0	1	1	43	36	39
Too expensive	0	16	13	19	2	8
Too far	0	5	4	0	11	7
Education not useful	0	0	0	0	3	2
Had to help at work	28	14	16	0	0	0
Had to help at home	16	10	11	3	15	10
Completed desired education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child not willing	57	46	48	35	17	24
Others	0	8	6	0	17	10
OVERALL PAKISTAN:						
Parents didn't allow	2	1	2	24	19	21
Too expensive	19	13	16	19	14	15
Too far	0	1	1	0	10	7
Education not useful	0	1	0	0	2	1
Had to help at work	3	14	10	3	0	1
Had to help at home	1	1	1	5	10	8
Completed desired education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child not willing	61	53	56	34	33	33
Others	14	16	15	15	13	14

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 'Poor teaching/behaviour', 'No female staff', 'No male staff', 'Child sick/handicapped', 'Child too young', 'Lack of documents', 'Marriage', 'Service', and 'Other'.
- In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution..
- A value "0" in Complete Desired Education is not actually zero, it is because of rounding.

Education

TABLE 2.25 REASONS FOR NEVER ATTENDING SCHOOL (10-18 YEARS) - BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE AND REASON	PERCENTAGE OF CASES WHERE REASON WAS CITED -2013-14 PSLM					
	BOYS			GIRLS		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB :						
Parents didn't allow	4	4	4	27	37	36
Too expensive	29	28	28	40	24	26
Too far	0	6	5	1	16	14
Education not useful	0	0	0	0	0	0
Had to help at work	10	14	13	1	1	1
Had to help at home	1	1	1	5	4	4
Child not willing	31	30	31	10	10	10
Others	26	17	19	16	8	9
SINDH :						
Parents didn't allow	1	6	0	39	35	36
Too expensive	17	9	9	26	6	11
Too far	0	3	7	2	14	11
Education not useful	0	12	2	1	1	1
Had to help at work	7	1	11	0	2	2
Had to help at home	0	0	1	5	5	5
Child not willing	61	15	55	20	14	16
Others	14	0	15	7	24	20
KP :						
Parents didn't allow	2	5	4	65	46	48
Too expensive	35	35	35	11	7	7
Too far	2	6	5	0	13	12
Education not useful	0	0	0	0	1	1
Had to help at work	4	3	3	0	0	0
Had to help at home	0	0	0	2	3	3
Child not willing	37	27	28	17	14	14
Others	21	23	23	5	16	15
BALUCHISTAN :						
Parents didn't allow	0	1	1	63	48	51
Too expensive	30	18	19	12	14	14
Too far	7	26	23	2	17	15
Education not useful	2	4	3	2	0	0
Had to help at work	7	8	8	0	1	1
Had to help at home	11	5	6	4	3	3
Child not willing	30	27	27	8	5	5
Others	12	13	13	8	11	11
OVERALL :						
Parents didn't allow	2	2	2	40	39	39
Too expensive	24	20	21	28	14	16
Too far	1	9	8	2	15	13
Education not useful	0	1	1	1	1	1
Had to help at work	8	11	11	1	1	1
Had to help at home	1	1	1	4	4	4
Child not willing	46	38	39	15	11	12
Others	19	17	17	10	15	14

NOTES:

1. Children aged 10 - 18 years that cited the reason indicated for never attending school, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 10 -18 years that have never attended
2. Reasons for not attending school "Other" includes 'Poor teaching/behaviour', 'No female staff', 'No male staff', 'Child sick/handicapped', 'Child too young', 'Lack of documents', 'Marriage', 'Service', and 'Other'.
3. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2.26 LITERACY - POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	80	63	71	82	68	75	81	66	74
PUBJAB	78	66	72	80	70	75	82	71	76
SINDH	81	64	73	85	70	78	80	63	72
KP	79	51	64	80	51	65	81	55	68
BALUCHISTAN	84	41	64	79	44	62	74	45	59
RURAL AREAS:	64	34	49	64	35	49	63	36	49
PUBJAB	66	40	53	65	41	52	65	43	53
SINDH	57	20	40	58	23	41	53	21	37
KP	65	29	46	70	31	50	70	32	49
BALUCHISTAN	58	16	39	60	16	40	54	17	36
OVERALL:	69	44	56	70	47	58	70	47	58
PUBJAB	70	48	59	70	51	60	71	52	61
SINDH	69	42	56	72	47	60	67	43	56
KP	68	33	49	72	35	52	72	36	53
BALUCHISTAN	66	23	46	65	23	46	59	25	43

NOTES:

1. Population aged 10 years and older that is literate expressed as a percentage of the population aged 10 years and older.
2. Literacy: For all surveys, literacy is taken as the ability to read and write with understanding in any language.
3. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Baluchistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Baluchistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2. 27 LITERACY - POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER - BY REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY

REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY	PERCENTAGE OF THE AGE GROUP THAT IS LITERATE								
	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	80	63	71	82	68	75	81	66	74
10 - 14 years	84	80	82	88	84	86	90	83	86
15 - 19 years	86	80	83	86	85	86	86	83	85
20 - 24 years	84	80	82	87	82	85	86	79	83
25 - 29 years	84	69	76	86	77	81	85	74	79
30 - 34 years	81	65	73	85	73	79	84	68	76
35 - 39 years	80	53	67	82	64	73	79	63	71
40 - 44 years	75	51	63	76	55	66	79	53	66
45 - 49 years	77	43	61	79	48	63	73	45	60
50 - 54 years	72	36	53	75	41	55	70	39	53
55 - 59 years	71	33	53	74	39	58	69	32	51
60 + years	59	16	39	63	22	44	60	24	44
RURAL AREAS:	64	34	49	64	35	49	63	36	49
10 - 14 years	76	55	65	76	59	68	76	57	67
15 - 19 years	75	54	64	76	56	66	75	56	66
20 - 24 years	74	46	60	73	49	60	72	47	59
25 - 29 years	72	36	53	70	37	52	66	40	51
30 - 34 years	66	27	45	70	31	48	68	32	49
35 - 39 years	60	22	40	62	20	41	65	25	44
40 - 44 years	55	17	36	56	16	35	52	17	33
45 - 49 years	53	12	34	50	15	33	47	14	31
50 - 54 years	52	9	27	46	9	24	44	11	24
55 - 59 years	42	4	24	40	9	25	43	7	25
60 + years	32	4	19	33	4	20	31	3	18
OVERALL:	69	44	56	70	47	58	70	47	58
10 - 14 years	78	63	71	80	67	74	81	66	74
15 - 19 years	79	63	71	80	66	73	79	66	73
20 - 24 years	78	58	68	79	61	70	78	59	68
25 - 29 years	76	48	62	76	52	63	74	52	62
30 - 34 years	71	40	54	76	44	59	75	45	59
35 - 39 years	68	33	50	70	36	53	70	39	54
40 - 44 years	62	29	45	64	30	46	63	30	46
45 - 49 years	62	23	43	61	28	45	57	26	42
50 - 54 years	60	18	36	57	20	35	55	22	35
55 - 59 years	51	13	33	53	19	37	52	16	34
60 + years	39	7	25	43	10	27	40	10	26

NOTES:

1. Individuals that are literate in each age group expressed as a percentage of the total number in each age group.
2. Literacy: For all surveys, literacy is taken as the ability to read and write with understanding in any language.
3. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2. 28 LITERACY - POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	82	71	76	65	43	53
1st Quintile	53	40	46	44	20	31
2nd Quintile	68	58	63	59	36	47
3rd Quintile	75	63	69	66	41	53
4th Quintile	83	72	77	74	54	63
5th Quintile	93	84	88	83	62	72
SINDH:	80	63	72	53	21	37
1st Quintile	53	38	44	41	13	27
2nd Quintile	65	46	56	54	20	38
3rd Quintile	74	57	66	56	22	40
4th Quintile	84	64	74	67	33	51
5th Quintile	93	79	86	78	50	65
KP:	81	55	68	70	32	49
1st Quintile	58	26	41	56	17	35
2nd Quintile	68	38	53	68	24	45
3rd Quintile	75	44	60	69	33	50
4th Quintile	81	59	70	74	38	54
5th Quintile	94	72	84	86	51	67
BALUCHISTAN:	74	45	59	54	17	36
1st Quintile	55	26	41	46	11	29
2nd Quintile	67	34	51	50	15	33
3rd Quintile	81	45	62	57	19	39
4th Quintile	69	48	59	62	25	45
5th Quintile	95	71	83	81	30	60
PAKISTAN:	81	66	74	63	36	49
1st Quintile	53	37	45	45	17	30
2nd Quintile	67	51	59	59	29	43
3rd Quintile	75	58	67	65	36	50
4th Quintile	83	67	75	72	47	59
5th Quintile	93	81	87	83	59	71

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 17,989 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.
5. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2.29 CHILDREN CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN KATCHI CLASS - BY GENDER AND AGE

GENDER AND AGE	% CHILDREN ENROLLED IN KATCHI CLASS					
	2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
MALE :						
4 years	35	25	29	34	27	30
5 years	34	32	33	25	24	24
6 years	23	24	23	23	25	24
7 years	4	14	10	8	13	11
8 years	2	4	3	7	8	8
9 years	0	0	0	2	2	2
10+ years	2	1	1	1	1	1
FEMALE :						
4 years	36	22	27	43	32	37
5 years	27	37	33	21	27	25
6 years	21	19	20	18	19	19
7 years	10	12	11	8	8	8
8 years	4	4	4	6	7	7
9 years	1	2	1	1	3	2
10+ years	1	3	2	3	3	3
BOTH SEXES :						
4 years	35	24	28	38	30	33
5 years	31	34	33	23	26	24
6 years	22	22	22	21	22	22
7 years	7	13	11	8	11	9
8 years	3	4	4	7	7	7
9 years	0	1	1	1	3	2
10+ years	2	2	2	2	2	2

NOTES:

1. Total may not add to 100 because of rounding.
2. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution..

Education

TABLE 2.30 ENROLMENTS IN KATCHI CLASS - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
A. ENROLMENT IN KATCHI CLASS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENROLMENT IN KATCHI AND CLASS ONE						
URBAN AREAS:	51	47	50	39	42	41
PUBJAB	54	50	52	45	46	46
SINDH	51	43	47	31	40	35
KP	41	49	45	41	43	42
BALUCHISTAN	37	45	40	22	17	19
RURAL AREAS:	39	44	41	34	35	34
PUBJAB	47	50	49	40	37	38
SINDH	16	16	16	22	20	21
KP	38	44	41	31	42	36
BALUCHISTAN	20	38	25	16	32	21
OVERALL:	43	45	44	36	38	37
PUBJAB	49	50	50	41	40	41
SINDH	33	31	32	26	32	29
KP	39	45	41	33	42	37
BALUCHISTAN	25	41	30	17	26	21
B. ENROLMENT IN KATCHI CLASS AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRIMARY ENROLMENT						
URBAN AREAS:	21	18	20	17	20	19
PUBJAB	22	19	21	21	21	21
SINDH	21	17	19	14	20	17
KP	15	17	16	17	18	18
BALUCHISTAN	14	14	14	7	7	7
RURAL AREAS:	15	17	16	15	17	15
PUBJAB	18	19	18	18	18	18
SINDH	7	7	7	9	10	10
KP	13	17	14	12	18	15
BALUCHISTAN	7	14	9	6	14	8
OVERALL:	17	17	17	15	18	17
PUBJAB	19	19	19	19	19	19
SINDH	14	13	13	12	16	13
KP	13	17	15	13	18	15
BALUCHISTAN	9	14	10	6	11	8

NOTES:

1. A: Children enrolled in Katchi class, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in Katchi and class one.
2. B: Children enrolled in Katchi class, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in primary level including Katchi class.
3. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2.31 (a) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 10-12) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2007-08 - PSLM			2011-12- PSLM			2013-14- PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	67	71	69	71	68	69	70	69	69
PUBJAB	64	79	71	73	72	73	71	72	71
SINDH	69	65	67	67	65	66	66	69	67
KP	80	58	68	77	58	68	79	67	73
BALUCHISTAN	72	51	62	77	45	61	71	41	56
RURAL AREAS:	55	37	46	58	41	50	55	40	47
PUBJAB	59	49	54	60	49	55	55	51	53
SINDH	41	14	28	40	24	33	40	17	29
KP	63	33	48	72	45	60	75	42	59
BALUCHISTAN	34	12	25	51	12	34	50	16	35
OVERALL:	59	48	53	62	50	56	60	50	55
PUBJAB	61	57	59	64	57	61	60	58	59
SINDH	54	37	46	51	42	47	51	41	46
KP	66	37	52	73	47	61	76	46	61
BALUCHISTAN	44	23	35	57	21	41	55	24	41

NOTES:

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending middle level (classes 6 - 8) divided by number of children aged 10 - 12 years] multiplied by 100.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending middle level (class 6 - 8).
4. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 10 - 12 years who respond to the relevant questions.
5. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Baluchistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Baluchistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2.31(b) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 11 – 13) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2007-08 - PSLM			2011-12 - PSLM			2013-14-PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	72	76	74	74	71	72	75	68	71
PUBJAB	67	82	74	72	76	74	76	70	73
SINDH	76	72	74	72	68	70	69	66	67
KP	86	61	73	86	61	74	84	70	77
BALUCHISTAN	82	68	76	88	49	68	78	51	65
RURAL AREAS:	62	43	53	65	46	56	62	43	53
PUBJAB	65	55	60	67	52	60	63	53	58
SINDH	51	18	35	48	29	40	46	21	34
KP	69	37	54	79	50	65	81	45	63
BALUCHISTAN	47	15	33	59	13	39	59	19	41
OVERALL:	66	54	60	68	54	61	66	52	59
PUBJAB	66	63	65	69	60	64	67	59	63
SINDH	63	45	54	59	48	54	57	45	51
KP	72	42	57	80	52	67	81	49	65
BALUCHISTAN	57	31	45	65	23	47	64	29	48

NOTES:

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending middle level (classes 6 - 8) divided by number of children aged 11 - 13 years] multiplied by 100
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending middle level (class 6 - 8).
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 11 - 13 years who respond to the relevant questions.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Baluchistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Baluchistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2.32(a) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 10 -12) BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2007-08 -PSLM			2011-12 -PSLM			2013-14-PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	23	29	26	29	30	30	29	29	29
PUBJAB	23	32	27	33	33	33	33	33	33
SINDH	23	28	25	26	29	28	25	27	26
KP	22	20	21	25	22	23	30	23	27
BALUCHISTAN	26	23	24	25	16	21	25	17	21
RURAL AREAS:	17	12	14	22	15	19	20	15	18
PUBJAB	16	15	16	25	19	22	22	20	21
SINDH	19	6	13	17	7	13	14	6	10
KP	17	9	13	21	15	18	22	15	18
BALUCHISTAN	10	5	8	15	3	10	14	4	9
OVERALL:	18	17	18	24	20	22	23	20	21
PUBJAB	18	20	19	27	24	25	25	24	25
SINDH	21	16	18	21	17	19	19	16	17
KP	18	11	14	22	16	19	23	16	20
BALUCHISTAN	14	10	12	17	6	12	16	8	12

NOTES:

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 10 - 12 years attending middle level (classes 6 - 8) divided by number of children aged 10 - 12 years] multiplied by 100. Note that this age range is different from the one used in previous PIHS reports.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 10 - 12 years who report currently attending middle level.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 10 - 12 years who respond to the relevant questions.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Baluchistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Baluchistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2.32 (b) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 11 – 13) - BY REGION & PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2007-08 - PSLM			2011-12- PSLM			2013-14- PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS :	41	46	43	47	45	46	46	43	45
PUBJAB	39	47	43	46	48	47	50	48	49
SINDH	42	47	44	48	44	46	42	39	40
KP	48	35	41	48	36	42	51	40	46
BALUCHISTAN	41	34	38	45	29	37	36	28	32
RURAL AREAS :	32	22	27	39	28	33	35	25	30
PUBJAB	33	28	30	41	33	37	36	32	34
SINDH	33	10	22	32	16	24	25	11	18
KP	33	19	27	40	28	35	44	25	35
BALUCHISTAN	21	10	16	28	8	19	26	9	18
OVERALL :	35	30	33	41	33	38	38	32	35
PUBJAB	35	34	34	43	38	40	40	37	39
SINDH	37	28	33	39	29	34	32	26	29
KP	36	22	29	41	30	36	46	27	37
BALUCHISTAN	27	17	22	32	14	24	28	14	22

NOTES:

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 11 - 13 years attending middle level (classes 6 - 8) divided by number of children aged 11 - 13 years] multiplied by 100. Note that this age range is different from the one used in previous PIHS reports.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 11 - 13 years who report currently attending middle level.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 11 - 13 years who respond to the relevant questions.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Baluchistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Baluchistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2.33 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 10-12) - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE -2013-14 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	71	72	71	55	51	53
1 st Quintile	34	29	31	31	14	23
2 nd Quintile	58	57	58	57	39	48
3 rd Quintile	74	70	72	58	61	60
4 th Quintile	71	84	77	62	96	77
5 th Quintile	86	89	87	95	86	91
SINDH:	66	69	67	40	17	29
1 st Quintile	33	41	38	26	7	17
2 nd Quintile	44	39	41	45	21	33
3 rd Quintile	65	77	71	50	26	38
4 th Quintile	76	102	89	78	42	62
5 th Quintile	87	85	86	94	61	77
KP:	79	67	73	75	42	59
1 st Quintile	42	31	36	58	29	45
2 nd Quintile	61	43	51	64	33	49
3 rd Quintile	67	68	68	80	37	58
4 th Quintile	106	73	90	91	55	72
5 th Quintile	91	108	97	108	77	92
BALUCHISTAN:	71	41	56	50	16	35
1 st Quintile	51	27	39	48	7	30
2 nd Quintile	54	31	44	41	7	26
3 rd Quintile	73	40	55	54	31	43
4 th Quintile	104	45	73	67	46	59
5 th Quintile	115	78	94	77	59	69
PAKISTAN:	70	69	69	55	40	47
1 st Quintile	36	34	35	34	13	24
2 nd Quintile	53	47	50	54	31	43
3 rd Quintile	70	70	70	61	48	55
4 th Quintile	76	89	82	69	78	73
5 th Quintile	87	89	88	97	82	90

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 17,989 households.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Gross enrolment rate: (Number of children attending middle level divided by number of children aged 10 - 12 years) multiplied by 100.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2.34 NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 10-12) - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT) -2013-14 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	33	33	33	22	20	21
1st Quintile	10	11	11	14	6	10
2nd Quintile	19	15	17	24	16	20
3rd Quintile	32	31	32	22	25	23
4th Quintile	34	40	37	25	35	29
5th Quintile	46	47	46	32	39	35
SINDH:	25	27	26	14	7	10
1st Quintile	11	27	21	11	3	7
2nd Quintile	21	13	16	15	8	12
3rd Quintile	24	26	25	17	9	13
4th Quintile	30	34	32	27	23	25
5th Quintile	30	41	35	20	14	17
KP:	30	23	27	22	15	18
1st Quintile	9	13	11	22	12	18
2nd Quintile	19	15	17	16	10	13
3rd Quintile	23	20	21	24	10	17
4th Quintile	48	29	39	22	25	24
5th Quintile	35	36	35	32	25	29
BALUCHISTAN:	25	17	21	14	4	9
1st Quintile	25	17	21	17	1	10
2nd Quintile	15	0	8	6	3	5
3rd Quintile	25	13	19	16	10	13
4th Quintile	42	25	33	17	3	11
5th Quintile	33	40	36	22	22	22
PAKISTAN:	29	29	29	20	15	18
1st Quintile	12	19	16	14	5	10
2nd Quintile	19	13	16	19	12	16
3rd Quintile	28	27	27	22	18	20
4th Quintile	34	37	35	24	30	27
5th Quintile	40	44	42	31	34	33

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 17,989 households.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Net enrolment rate: (Number of children aged 10-12 years attending middle level divided by number of children aged 10 - 12 years) multiplied by 100.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2. 35(a) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 13-14) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2007-08 - PSLM			2011-12 - PSLM			2013-14- PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	69	65	67	84	85	85	82	72	77
PUBJAB	71	68	70	90	97	93	88	83	85
SINDH	65	64	64	78	77	77	75	65	69
KP	75	58	66	75	58	67	86	57	71
BALUCHISTAN	66	47	58	70	38	54	67	39	52
RURAL AREAS:	54	30	42	64	34	49	60	35	48
PUBJAB	57	37	47	69	43	55	66	45	55
SINDH	36	13	24	45	14	30	42	14	29
KP	64	25	44	74	32	52	70	34	53
BALUCHISTAN	40	6	23	42	11	30	41	8	25
OVERALL:	59	41	50	70	51	60	68	49	58
PUBJAB	61	47	54	75	60	67	73	58	65
SINDH	51	38	44	60	43	52	58	42	50
KP	66	30	48	74	36	55	72	38	56
BALUCHISTAN	49	18	34	48	19	36	48	18	33

NOTES:

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending matric level (classes 9 - 10) divided by number of children aged 13 - 14 years] multiplied by 100.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending Matric level.
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 13 - 14 years who respond to the relevant questions.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Baluchistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Baluchistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2-35 (b) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 14 – 15) – BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2007-08 - PSLM			2011-12- PSLM			2013-14- PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	69	61	65	88	82	85	78	75	77
PUBJAB	76	65	69	99	91	94	86	89	87
SINDH	61	58	59	80	75	78	68	65	67
KP	68	56	62	71	57	64	78	58	68
BALUCHISTAN	60	44	53	61	36	49	65	42	53
RURAL AREAS:	52	29	40	61	32	46	58	35	47
PUBJAB	55	36	46	69	40	54	64	46	55
SINDH	31	12	22	41	13	27	40	14	27
KP	66	25	45	69	30	49	66	32	50
BALUCHISTAN	32	6	20	39	10	28	40	9	25
OVERALL:	57	39	48	69	48	58	65	49	57
PUBJAB	61	45	53	78	56	66	71	60	65
SINDH	45	35	40	58	41	49	54	41	47
KP	67	31	48	69	34	51	68	37	53
BALUCHISTAN	40	17	30	44	18	33	47	19	33

NOTES:

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending matric level (classes 9 - 10) divided by number of children aged 14 -15 years] multiplied by 100.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending Matric level.
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 14 -15 years who respond to the relevant questions.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Baluchistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Baluchistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2.36(a) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 13-14) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2007-08 - PSLM			2011-12 - PSLM			2013-14- PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	14	17	16	17	21	19	18	22	20
PUBJAB	15	19	17	22	23	23	22	28	25
SINDH	13	17	15	12	22	17	13	18	16
KP	14	7	10	5	12	8	13	12	13
BALUCHISTAN	12	10	11	9	6	8	11	9	10
RURAL AREAS:	10	7	8	12	8	10	13	8	10
PUBJAB	12	9	10	14	10	12	15	10	13
SINDH	9	3	6	9	4	6	9	4	7
KP	5	5	5	8	6	7	12	5	9
BALUCHISTAN	4	1	3	7	1	5	4	1	2
OVERALL:	11	10	11	13	12	13	14	13	14
PUBJAB	13	12	13	17	14	16	18	16	17
SINDH	11	10	11	11	12	11	11	11	11
KP	6	6	6	7	7	7	12	6	9
BALUCHISTAN	6	4	5	8	2	5	6	3	5

NOTES:

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 13 - 14 years attending matric level (classes 9 - 10) divided by number of children aged 13 - 14 years] multiplied by 100.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 13 - 14 years who report currently attending matric level.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 13 - 14 years who respond to the relevant questions.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2.36 (b) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 14 - 15) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2007-08 - PSLM			2011-12- PSLM			2013-14- PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	29	30	30	33	39	36	37	35	36
PUBJAB	32	32	32	33	42	38	41	45	43
SINDH	25	29	27	34	39	37	34	33	33
KP	33	21	27	26	23	24	37	27	32
BALUCHISTAN	26	20	24	24	18	21	24	15	20
RURAL AREAS:	20	13	17	24	15	20	23	12	18
PUBJAB	23	16	20	27	20	23	27	19	23
SINDH	13	6	9	17	6	12	19	6	13
KP	22	10	16	26	12	19	29	15	23
BALUCHISTAN	10	2	7	15	3	10	11	2	7
OVERALL:	23	19	21	27	23	25	28	20	24
PUBJAB	26	21	24	29	27	28	33	30	31
SINDH	19	18	18	24	21	23	23	13	18
KP	23	12	18	26	14	20	32	19	26
BALUCHISTAN	15	8	12	17	8	13	15	6	11

NOTES:

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 14 - 15 years attending matric level (classes 9 - 10) divided by number of children aged 14 - 15 years] multiplied by 100.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 14 - 15 years who report currently attending matric level.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 14 - 15 years who respond to the relevant questions.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Baluchistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Baluchistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2.37 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE -2013-14 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	88	83	85	66	45	55
1st Quintile	18	17	18	27	11	19
2nd Quintile	42	46	44	46	33	40
3rd Quintile	66	80	73	82	39	58
4th Quintile	101	92	96	92	80	86
5th Quintile	131	120	125	98	88	94
SINDH:	75	65	69	42	14	29
1st Quintile	48	59	54	21	5	13
2nd Quintile	36	13	23	40	13	27
3rd Quintile	50	65	58	71	23	45
4th Quintile	102	77	87	87	34	59
5th Quintile	116	156	131	122	65	95
KP:	86	57	71	70	34	53
1st Quintile	76	24	49	51	9	30
2nd Quintile	46	37	41	61	19	40
3rd Quintile	87	33	59	66	41	55
4th Quintile	78	62	70	85	53	71
5th Quintile	115	99	108	97	74	87
BALUCHISTAN:	67	39	52	41	8	25
1st Quintile	14	5	9	25	1	14
2nd Quintile	62	32	46	29	6	16
3rd Quintile	69	31	45	43	15	31
4th Quintile	91	56	74	90	27	60
5th Quintile	112	93	102	153	12	70
PAKISTAN:	82	72	77	60	35	48
1st Quintile	32	33	33	28	8	18
2nd Quintile	42	31	36	47	22	35
3rd Quintile	62	67	64	74	36	54
4th Quintile	99	83	91	90	68	79
5th Quintile	124	125	125	100	82	92

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 17,989 households.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Gross enrolment rate: (Number of children attending matric level divided by number of children aged 13 - 14 years) multiplied by 100.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2.38 NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT) - PSLM 2013-14					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	22	28	25	15	10	13
1st Quintile	0	0	0	7	4	6
2nd Quintile	14	14	14	9	6	7
3rd Quintile	12	24	18	14	7	10
4th Quintile	26	31	29	24	16	20
5th Quintile	35	44	40	26	27	26
SINDH:	13	18	16	9	4	7
1st Quintile	12	4	7	5	1	3
2nd Quintile	3	8	6	13	3	9
3rd Quintile	12	10	11	13	6	9
4th Quintile	15	29	24	8	12	10
5th Quintile	19	29	23	13	11	12
KP:	13	12	13	12	5	9
1st Quintile	13	0	6	18	0	9
2nd Quintile	16	8	12	8	3	5
3rd Quintile	8	9	9	10	5	8
4th Quintile	11	14	12	15	9	12
5th Quintile	17	20	18	13	17	15
BALUCHISTAN:	11	9	10	4	1	2
1st Quintile	3	0	1	0	0	0
2nd Quintile	14	0	7	0	1	1
3rd Quintile	2	5	4	14	2	9
4th Quintile	7	10	8	5	0	3
5th Quintile	28	42	35	0	0	0
PAKISTAN:	18	22	20	13	8	10
1st Quintile	6	2	3	8	2	5
2nd Quintile	10	10	10	9	4	7
3rd Quintile	11	16	14	13	6	9
4th Quintile	21	29	25	19	14	16
5th Quintile	28	39	33	22	23	23

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 17,989 households.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Net enrolment rate: (Number of children aged 13-14 years attending Matric level divided by number of children aged 13 - 14 years) multiplied by 100.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Education

TABLE 2.39 PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND YOUTH LITERACY GENDER PARITY INDEX

Indicators	Gender parity index(GPI) for primary and secondary education		Youth literacy GPI
Definitions	Proportions of girls enrolment at primary, secondary levels in comparison with boys		Proportion of females as compared with boys aged 15-24 who can read and write
	Primary(GPI)	Secondary (GPI)	Youth literacy (GPI)
1990-91	0.73	N.A	0.51
2000-01	0.82	0.75	0.65
2005-06	0.85	0.78	0.78
2007-08	0.88	0.81	0.78
2008-09	0.88	0.80	0.77
2010-11	0.88	0.85	0.79
2011-12	0.90	0.81	0.81
2012-13	0.89	0.89	0.82
2013-14	0.88	0.84	0.80
MDG Target 2015	1.00	0.94	1.00

NOTES:

1. GPI :(Net enrolment rate of females at primary or secondary level divided by net enrolment rate of males in primary or secondary level).
2. Youth Literacy GPI: (Number of children aged 15-24 years and literate divided by total number of persons aged 15-24 years).
3. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Education

CONFIDENCE INTERVAL

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	103	2.76	98.38	109.20
Punjab	110	2.04	105.91	113.95
Sindh	96	6.19	85.73	110.03
KP	101	2.70	95.66	106.28
Balochistan	94	6.34	81.24	106.13
Rural Areas	84	1.33	81.81	87.02
Punjab	96	2.17	91.78	100.31
Sindh	62	2.08	59.64	67.82
KP	87	2.37	82.53	91.84
Balochistan	59	3.69	51.59	66.10
Overall	90	1.17	87.91	92.52
Punjab	100	1.66	96.81	103.31
Sindh	76	2.37	73.27	82.58
KP	89	2.07	85.26	93.41
Balochistan	67	3.27	60.80	73.67

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	66	1.44	63.89	69.54
Punjab	72	1.27	69.12	74.13
Sindh	61	3.05	56.99	68.98
KP	62	1.65	59.10	65.56
Balochistan	55	4.35	46.18	63.24
Rural Areas	53	0.88	51.37	54.82
Punjab	61	1.39	58.63	64.10
Sindh	39	1.49	37.91	43.75
KP	53	1.54	49.64	55.71
Balochistan	34	2.79	28.08	39.02
Overall	57	0.72	55.77	58.58
Punjab	64	1.05	62.26	66.40
Sindh	48	1.34	47.39	52.69
KP	54	1.35	51.54	56.82
Balochistan	39	2.34	34.04	43.25

Education

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	69	1.89	65.78	73.21
Punjab	71	2.53	66.29	76.23
Sindh	67	3.57	60.97	74.98
KP	73	3.65	66.18	80.52
Balochistan	56	7.54	41.38	70.98
Rural Areas	47	1.32	45.39	50.59
Punjab	53	2.02	48.99	56.94
Sindh	29	1.78	25.81	32.78
KP	59	3.14	52.57	64.89
Balochistan	35	4.73	25.64	44.21
Overall	55	1.07	52.88	57.10
Punjab	59	1.60	55.54	61.83
Sindh	46	1.86	43.31	50.59
KP	61	2.70	55.94	66.55
Balochistan	41	3.89	32.99	48.26

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	29	1.29	27.01	32.11
Punjab	33	1.47	30.04	35.82
Sindh	26	2.74	21.13	31.90
KP	27	1.69	23.39	29.96
Balochistan	21	3.55	14.00	27.93
Rural Areas	18	0.65	16.45	19.02
Punjab	21	1.04	19.07	23.17
Sindh	10	0.84	09.07	12.36
KP	18	1.31	15.85	20.99
Balochistan	9	1.82	05.77	12.92
Overall	21	0.59	20.41	22.76
Punjab	25	0.86	23.12	26.51
Sindh	17	1.24	15.49	20.37
KP	20	1.13	17.60	22.06
Balochistan	12	1.57	09.37	15.56

Education

Literacy Rate-Population 10 Years & Older

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	74	0.98	71.49	75.33
Punjab	76	0.76	74.90	77.87
Sindh	72	2.31	67.01	76.08
KP	68	1.47	65.05	70.83
Balochistan	59	2.88	53.35	64.67
Rural Areas	49	0.62	47.57	50.00
Punjab	53	0.86	51.74	55.14
Sindh	37	1.13	35.03	39.48
KP	49	1.38	46.64	52.05
Balochistan	36	2.29	31.69	40.67
Overall	58	0.48	56.91	58.78
Punjab	61	0.62	60.19	62.64
Sindh	56	1.00	53.45	57.39
KP	53	1.20	50.47	55.19
Balochistan	43	1.85	39.08	46.34

Population 10 Years & Older that has Ever Attended School

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	75	0.90	73.01	76.55
Punjab	78	0.68	77.05	79.73
Sindh	72	2.07	68.12	76.24
KP	68	1.42	65.63	71.21
Balochistan	60	2.57	54.98	65.07
Rural Areas	51	0.62	50.05	52.47
Punjab	57	0.86	55.27	58.67
Sindh	38	1.12	35.95	40.36
KP	51	1.39	47.93	53.41
Balochistan	36	2.23	31.70	40.47
Overall	60	0.46	58.99	60.83
Punjab	64	0.61	63.20	65.62
Sindh	56	0.94	54.32	58.04
KP	54	1.21	51.61	56.38
Balochistan	43	1.84	39.50	46.74

Health

3. HEALTH

3.1 Introduction

A good health system delivers quality services to all people, when and where they need them. The exact configuration of services varies from country to country, but in all cases requires a robust financing mechanism; a well-trained and adequately paid workforce; reliable information on which to base decisions and policies; well maintained facilities and logistics to deliver quality medicines and technologies³. The World Health Organization (WHO) defined health in its broader sense in 1946 as "a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."

The Ministry of National Health Services Regulation and Coordination is a government agency responsible for Pakistan's health system. The Ministry of health was devolved to the provinces under the 18th Amendment. Besides the federal health department, each of the four provinces of Pakistan has its respective health department and Secretariat, headed by the health minister. Respective Ministries stand responsible to control, manage, administer medical service matters frame and enforce health policies in their respective provinces in line with that promulgated by the federal health department.⁴

The following programs have been transferred to provincial health departments

- National Programme for Family Planning & Primary Health Care,
- Polio Eradication Program,
- National Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) Program, Expanded Program on Immunization and
- National Program for Prevention and Control of Hepatitis.

PSLM survey data on Health is a good source to monitor the progress in Health sector with detailed comparison between the data results before and after the implementation of devolution plan. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics through PSLM survey

³ http://www.who.int/topics/health_systems/en/.

⁴ Ministry of Health (Pakistan) /WHO apprehensive about Health Ministry's devolution.

Health

produces key indicators on Health both at National/Provincial and District level. Indeed it is a good source for the Federal government & for provinces to overview the progress and to assess the areas where serious and comprehensive efforts are required.

This section presents indicators on:

- Infant mortality rate.
- Proportion of fully immunised children.
- Proportion of children under five who suffered from diarrhoea in last 30 days and received ORS.
- Pre and Post Natal consultation.
- Person/Facility Consulted for Pre and Post Natal Consultation.
- Pregnant Women That Have Received Tetanus Toxoid Injection.
- Birth location and Person that Assisted with Delivery.

3.2 Immunization

IMMUNIZATION is a method of making a person immune to disease by injecting certain substances into the body, which stimulate the production of disease-fighting antibodies. Immunization is one of the most successful and cost effective health interventions. It has eradicated small pox, lowered the global incidence of polio and achieved dramatic reductions in illness, disability and death from diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough) and measles. It is a world-wide Programme being carried out in all countries assisted by WHO, UNICEF and other donor agencies. The world health organization suggests that a child must receive a dose of BCG vaccination in order to get protected against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT to have protection against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, three doses of polio vaccine, and a measles vaccination.

In the past, immunization for children comprises a series of vaccinations e.g., BCG (anti-TB); DPT (anti-diphtheria/ pertussis /tetanus), anti-polio (drops), given by mouth not by injection and Measles. A few years back, government has also introduced COMBO (1, 2, 3), combination of DPT and Hepatitis. But from 2010 onwards BCG (anti-TB); PENTA (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Hemophilus Influenza B and Hepatitis B); anti-polio (drops);

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Measles 1 & Measles 2 are given as mentioned in table on immunization schedule. Measles 2 is additional vaccination given at the age of 15 months. These all are administered at specific intervals as given below:

IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE

Age of Child	Previous Schedule	New Schedule
At birth	BCG (anti-TB); Polio drops	BCG (anti-TB) + Polio 0
6-weeks	DPT-I; Polio drops; Hepatitis.B-I	Pentavalent + Polio 1
10 weeks	DPT-II; Polio drops; Hepatitis.B-II	Pentavalent + Polio 2
14 weeks	DPT-III; Polio drops; Hepatitis.B-III	Pentavalent + Polio 3
9 months	anti-measles vaccine	Measles
12-15 months		Measles 2

To measure the accurate data on immunization the main problem is lack of the children's immunization/health cards with full information on inoculations received. Through this survey we measure immunization on both "record" and "recall" basis. Immunization rates based only on the information available on immunization cards are called 'Record' based immunization, which may underestimate the coverage; however, it has the benefit of using written information recorded by health workers. The alternative is to ask parents about their child's vaccination history on the basis of their memory, and to calculate coverage rates using this information is called 'Recall' based immunization. The information collected on the recall may create confusion because some time parents may not properly report the number and type of vaccination. However, enumerators are trained to probe and clarify the different types of immunization with their time duration to the respondents to have reliable information as much as possible; still the recall measure can't refer as an ideal one. In this report, both of these measures are calculated for all children of the age range 12 to 23 month in the denominator.

Health care programs are designed to enhance the quality of life and facilitate the citizens to meet their health care needs.

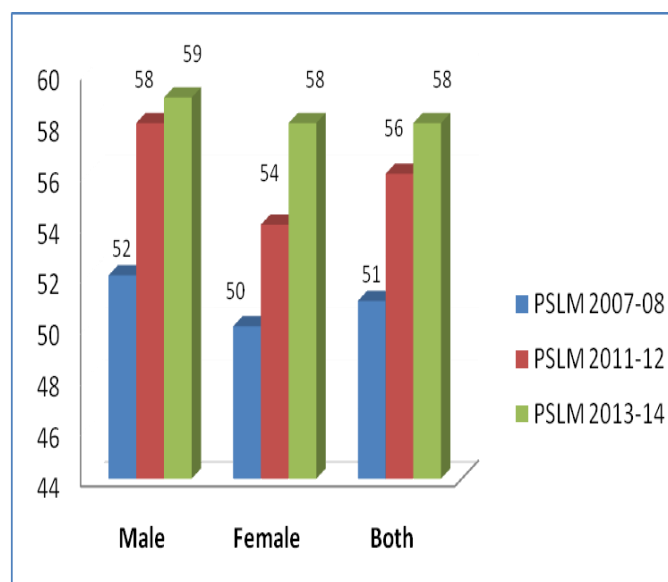
Health

Table 3.1 presents immunization rates for children aged 12-23 months, who have been immunised during the period 12 to 23 months prior to the survey.

The record based immunization has increased to 58 percent in 2013-14 from 56 percent in 2011-12. The increase is more visible in urban areas i.e. 70 percent in 2013-14 from 67 percent 2011-12 as compared to rural areas with 53 percent in 2013-14 from 51 percent in 2011-12. By including the recall measures, the immunization rates (All 11 recommended vaccines), has shown decline to

76 percent in 2013-14 from 80 percent in 2011-12. The Sindh province lags behind particularly in rural areas. The decline in recall base immunization may refer to changes in questionnaires regarding new schemes of vaccination as mentioned earlier.

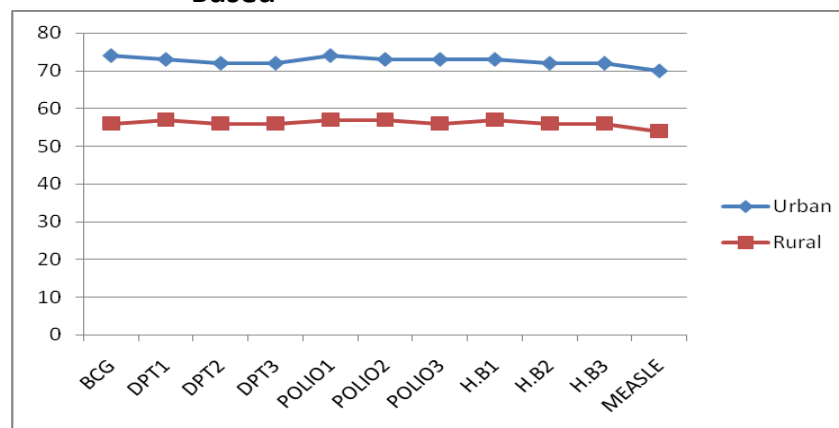
Figure 3.1:-Children Aged 12-23 Months Fully Immunized – (Based on Record)



Tables

3.2 (Record Based) and 3.3 (Recall and Record Based) presents the coverage by antigen. A visible increase in every antigen can be seen in, Tables

Figure 3.2:- Coverage of Immunization by Antigen Record Based



3.2 (record based), urban Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has shown highest coverage almost around 80 percent by every antigen except measles which is 76 percent.

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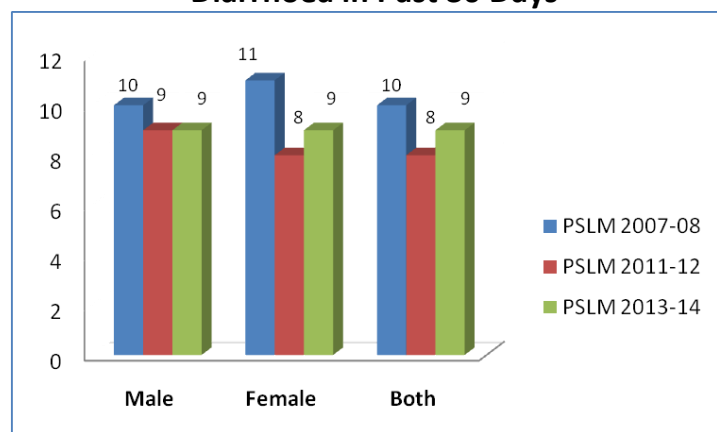
Table 3.3 is calculated for both record and recall measures shows decline in urban as well as rural areas. It is noticeable that, Sindh rural shown decline in almost every antigen except polio. The coverage of Measles in Sindh urban has declined to 77 percent in 2013-14 from 91 percent in 2011-12; similarly the coverage of measles has also declined in Sindh rural to 49 percent in 2013-14 from 57 percent in 2011-12.

3.3 Diarrhoea

Diarrhoea usually occurs when fluid cannot be absorbed from the content of your bowel, or when extra fluid is secreted into bowel, causing watery poo. Diarrhoea among children under 5 years of age is the serious health concern in Pakistan. One of the major factors that contribute to children mortality is the Dehydration caused by Diarrhoea. The prevention of Diarrhoea is one the primary goals of government both through improved water and sanitation and the treatment of dehydration through oral re-hydration salts (ORS). The death risk due to Diarrhoea can also be reduced by domestically prepared Oral Re-Hydration Salts (ORS) or a Recommended Home Fluid (RHF). Diarrhoea caused Dehydration can be effectively reduced by intake of more fluids.

Mothers were asked to report whether a child under five years of age had diarrhoea in 30 days prior to the survey. If that was the case, a series of questions were asked; to measure the prevalence and how it was managed. Table 3.5 depicts statistics of children who suffered from Diarrhoea. The overall percentage of children who have suffered from diarrhoea in past 30 days, are slightly increased to 9 percent in 2013-14 from 8 percent in 2011-12 though it is statistically insignificant. However diarrhoea cases have increased in both Sindh urban and rural area i.e. 10 percent in 2013-14 from 8 percent in 2011-12 for urban areas and 12 percent in 2013-14 from

Figure 3.3:- Children Under 5 Suffering from Diarrhoea in Past 30 Days

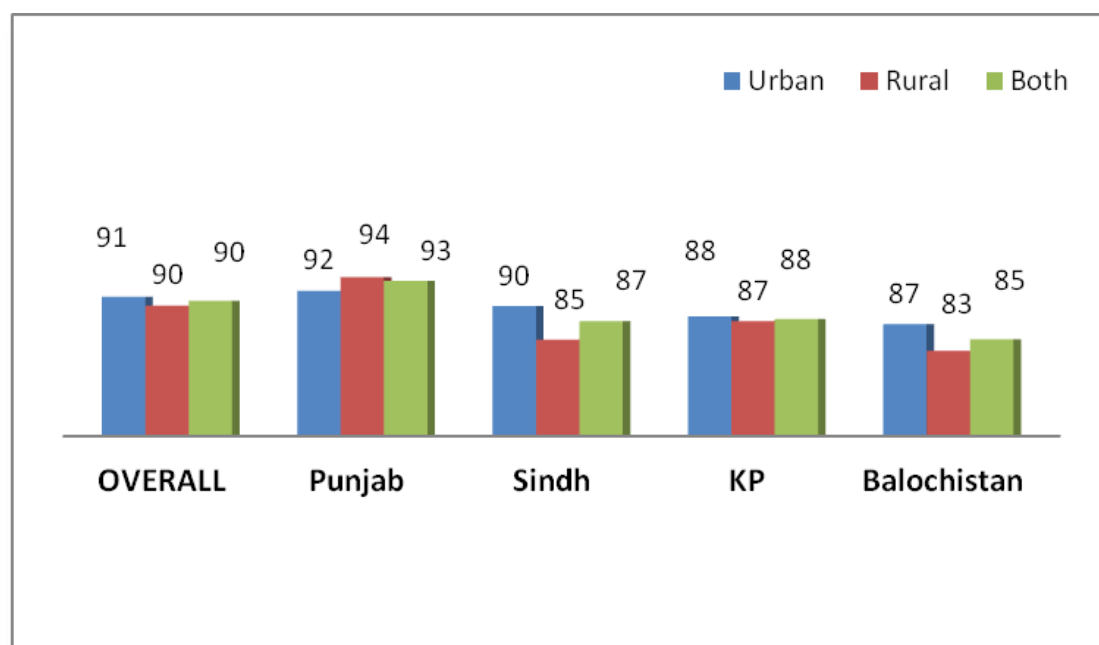


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9 percent in 2011-12 for rural areas. Duration of Diarrhoea shows that almost 80 percent suffered for the period of 1 to 7 days Table 3.6. There is no consistent relationship between quintiles and the incidence of childhood diarrhoea Table 3.8.

The percentage of diarrhoea cases where a practitioner of some kind was consulted shows a slight decline to 90 percent in 2013-14 from 93 percent in 2011-12 Table 3.9a. This decrease is significant in Sindh rural with 87 percent in 2013-14 as compared to 95 percent in 2011-12. In 72 percent of the diarrhoea cases, ORS was given to children Table 3.9b. A significant decrease is recorded in Punjab province where it has decline to 64 percent in 2013-14 as compared to 70 percent in 2011-12. The decrease is more significant in rural Punjab i.e. 63 percent in 2013-14 from 71 percent in 2011-12.

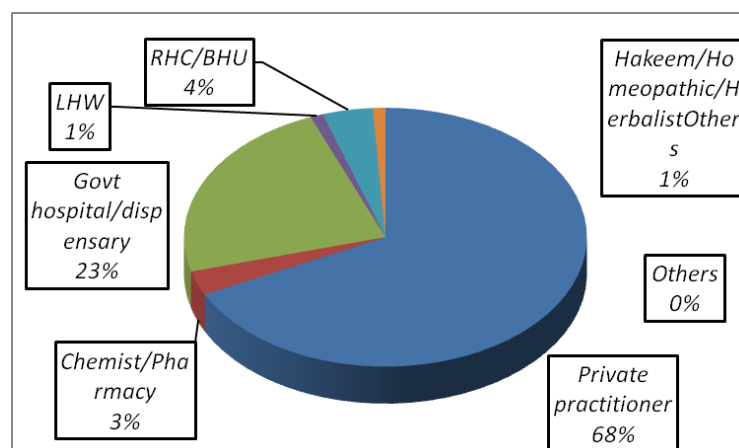
Figure 3.4:- Percentage of cases where a Practitioner was consulted for Diarrhea.



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Private consultation for treatment of diarrhoea has shown increase to 67 percent in 2013-14 from 64 percent in 2011-12. On the other hand the consultation at government facilities had shown slight improvement i.e. 23 percent in 2013-14 as compared to 22 percent in 2011-12. Table 3.10. Basic health units (BHU) and rural health centres (RHC) facilities for consultation remain stagnant at 6 percent of

Figure 3.5:- Type of practitioners consulted for Diarrhoea Cases



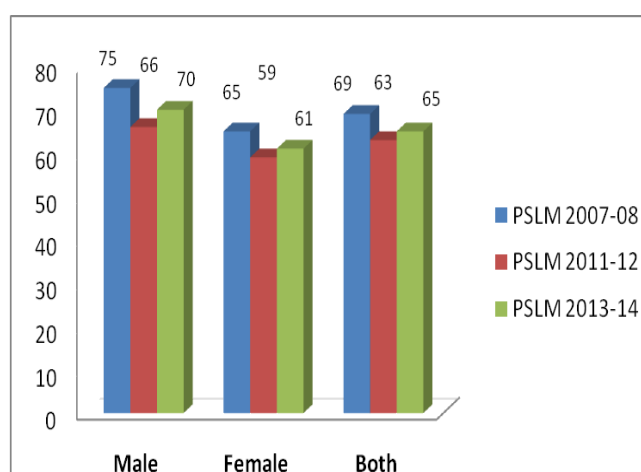
cases in rural areas, which gives some indication of the very limited use of the government primary health network for these kinds of curative services. Table 3.11 shows the percentage of cases where only government health facility is consulted first, rural Balochistan has the highest percentage with 72 percent and rural Punjab has the lowest percentage 25 percent.

The most cited reason for not availing the government facility was recorded as “Too far away” 31 percent followed by “No government facility” with 14 percent. Table 3.12. However its main reason cited in urban and rural areas remain “Too far away”.

3.4 Infant Mortality

An increase has been observed in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 65 per 1000 live births in 2013-14 from 63 per 1000 live births in 2011-12 by taking average of three

Figure 3.6:- Infant Mortality



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years prior to survey i.e. 2009-12 Table 3.14. The infant mortality rate for rural areas has increased to 74 per 1000 live births in 2013-14 as compared to 70 per 1000 live births in 2011-12 whereas no change is observed in urban areas. The association between infant mortality and mother's education is presented in Table 3.15. As expected, low infant mortality 32 per 1000 live births is observed in children of qualified mothers (class 10 and above) and high infant mortality 75 per 1000 live births where mothers have no education.

3.5 Pre-and Post-Natal Care

Maternal health is the serious issue in developing countries including Pakistan. The maternal mortality can be prevented by discovering and managing potential complications. In addition to reduce the maternal mortality, the provision of quality prenatal care can also reduce the risk factors including pre-eclampsia, anaemia, and sexually transmitted diseases. Pre-natal care also encourages women to learn the perilous symptoms of pregnancy and delivery, to be immunised against tetanus and to know about infant care.

Special attention is given to improve maternal health; a huge number of Lady Health Workers are employed in this regard. These workers visit from home to home in order to create awareness about pre & post-natal care. Further a large network of health houses is also established both in urban and rural areas, where a well-trained lady health worker is available to facilitate the women about the mother and child health care before and after the delivery of child.

Table 3.16 presents the percentage of women who consulted during their last pregnancy. In this table the women who have given a birth in last 3 years prior to the survey, are taken into consideration. The significant increase noticed as 72 percent of mothers in 2013-14 as compared to 68 percent in 2011-12 who have given a birth in last 3 years prior to the survey consulted for pre-natal care during their last pregnancy.

The pre natal consultation rate is much higher in urban areas 85 percent than in rural areas 66 percent. However when consider rural areas the consultation rates have increased to 66 percent in 2013-14 from 62 percent in 2011-12. Among provinces, Sindh with 76 percent have recorded the highest pre-natal consultation whereas Balochistan with 52 percent is at the

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lowest. Private clinic/ hospital with 62 percent followed by government hospital with 28 percent are the top most facilities that are visited for pre-natal consultations.

The neonatal tetanus is one of the major causes of infant's fatality. Tetanus is mainly caused by unhygienic sanitary conditions during childbirth. In order to protect the newly born infants from tetanus, the tetanus toxoid injections are given to mothers during pregnancy. In addition to these injections which protect women from developing tetanus themselves or suffering from sepsis. Two doses of tetanus toxoid during pregnancy offer full protection. Five doses are thought to provide lifetime protection. However, a woman fully protected during a previous pregnancy and still experiences a pregnancy after ten years of full protection, is advised to have a single booster dose. Mothers who have reported to receive a tetanus toxoid injection during their last pregnancy remained stagnant during the survey period 2011-12 to 2013-14 at 75 percent Table 3.18.

Figure 3.6:- Percentage of prenatal consultation

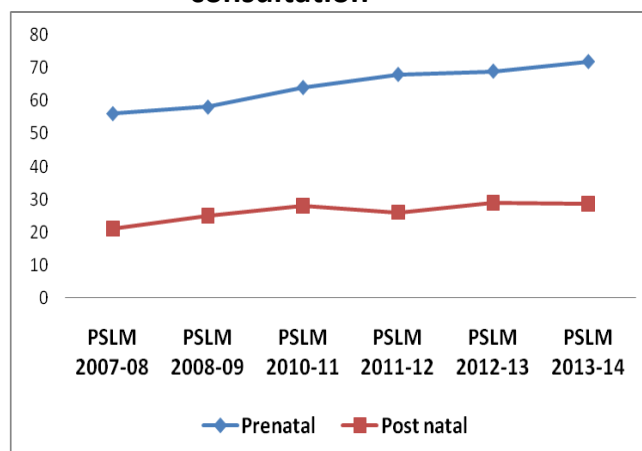
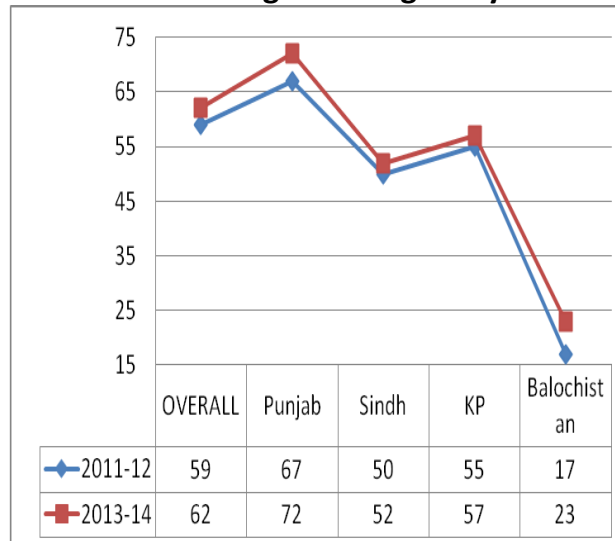


Figure 3.7:- Tetanus Toxoid Protection During Last Pregnancy



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Overall 43 percent of births in 2013-14 took place at home as compared to 50 percent in 2011-12 Table 3.18. The proportion is much higher in rural areas 52 percent as compared to urban areas 24 percent. Significant decline is observed in home delivery in both urban and rural areas. In urban areas it has decline to 24 percent in 2013-14 from 27 percent in 2011-12 and 52 percent in 2013-14 to 60 percent in 2011-12. The most frequent location where the births occurred is Private hospitals with 37 percent, followed by government hospitals with 19 percent. However 48 percent of births are attended by doctors, followed by 18 percent by trained Dai.

Overall 29 percent of mothers reported to have post-natal check-up within six weeks after delivery as compared to 26 percent in 2011-12 Table 3.19. The proportion is higher in urban

areas 37 percent as compared to rural areas 25 percent. Private hospital/clinic with 50 percent and government hospital/BHU/RHC with 32 percent are the top most facilities visited for post natal consultation. The same pattern for consultation is observed both in urban and rural areas.

Figure 3.8:- Type of Assistance in child Deliveries (overall Pakistan)

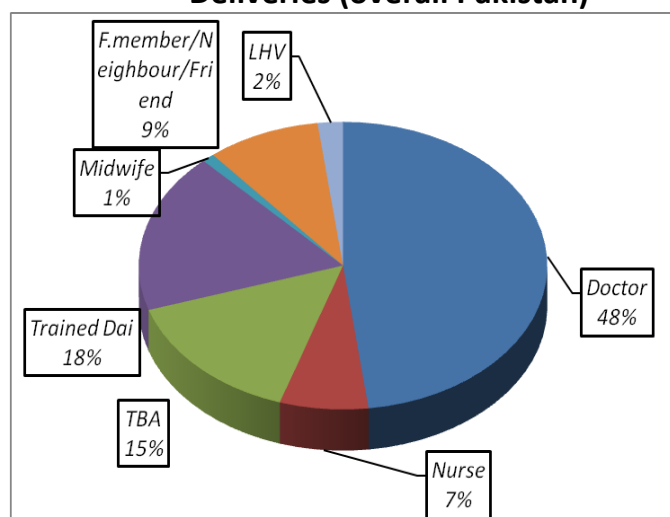
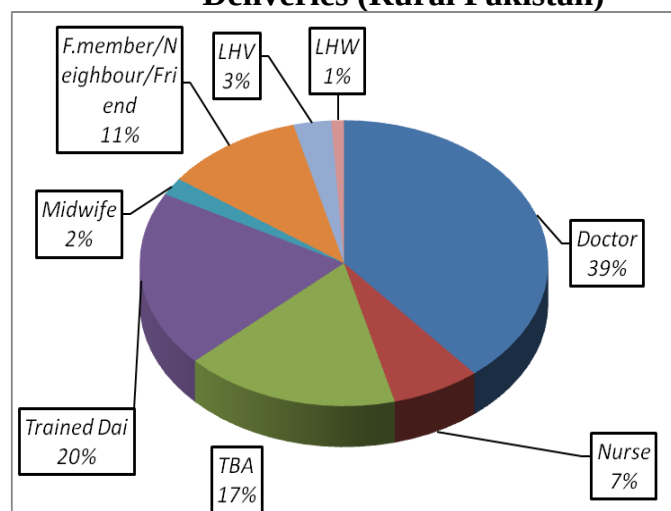


Figure 3.9:- Type of Assistance in child Deliveries (Rural Pakistan)



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Breast feeding is highly recommended as most secure source of food for infants. Overall 96 percent of mother reported breast feeding to their infants both in urban and rural Pakistan Table 3.20. By the age of 6 months, some 87 percent of mothers began to feed their infants with semi-solid foods.

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TABLE 3.1 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNISED

REGION AND PROVINCE	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
A. BASED ON RECALL - AT LEAST ONE IMMUNIZATION:									
URBAN AREAS:	98	97	98	100	98	99	99	99	99
PUNJAB	98	97	98	100	97	99	99	99	99
SINDH	99	100	100	100	99	100	98	100	99
KP	100	98	99	99	100	99	99	99	99
BALUCHISTAN	84	87	86	93	97	95	97	100	99
RURAL AREAS:	96	96	96	98	98	98	99	99	99
PUNJAB	97	96	96	99	99	99	99	99	99
SINDH	100	98	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
KP	91	94	93	98	98	98	99	99	99
BALUCHISTAN	84	87	86	82	83	82	92	92	92
OVERALL	96	96	96	99	98	98	99	99	99
PUNJAB	97	96	97	99	99	99	99	99	99
SINDH	100	99	99	100	100	100	99	100	99
KP	93	95	94	98	98	98	99	99	99
BALUCHISTAN	84	87	86	85	85	85	93	94	94
B. BASED ON RECORD - FULLY IMMUNISED:									
URBAN AREAS:	62	62	62	70	64	67	70	69	70
PUNJAB	68	69	68	79	69	74	78	71	75
SINDH	55	50	53	58	52	55	60	67	62
KP	57	67	62	74	77	76	77	74	76
BALUCHISTAN	48	45	46	41	47	44	41	51	47
RURAL AREAS:	48	46	47	53	50	51	54	52	53
PUNJAB	57	51	54	61	61	61	66	66	66
SINDH	28	25	26	27	20	23	19	24	22
KP	46	51	49	53	60	56	63	54	59
BALUCHISTAN	31	34	33	26	14	19	21	21	21
OVERALL:	52	50	51	58	54	56	59	58	58
PUNJAB	59	56	58	66	64	65	70	68	69
SINDH	38	34	36	42	33	37	39	40	40
KP	48	54	51	56	63	60	66	58	62
BALUCHISTAN	36	37	37	30	19	24	25	29	27
C. BASED ON RECALL AND RECORD - FULLY IMMUNISED:									
URBAN AREAS:	83	81	82	89	85	87	84	85	84
PUNJAB	83	84	83	90	84	87	91	87	89
SINDH	83	76	80	91	89	90	75	79	76
KP	87	88	88	84	84	84	84	88	86
BALUCHISTAN	75	74	74	60	78	69	68	77	73
RURAL AREAS:	71	67	69	77	76	77	72	71	72
PUNJAB	78	68	73	85	88	86	83	85	84
SINDH	64	55	59	55	58	56	49	49	49
KP	65	78	72	82	76	79	76	69	73
BALUCHISTAN	47	52	50	37	23	29	32	31	32
OVERALL:	75	71	73	81	79	80	76	75	76
PUNJAB	79	73	76	86	87	86	85	86	86
SINDH	71	62	67	72	71	71	62	60	61
KP	69	80	74	82	77	80	78	72	75
BALUCHISTAN	55	58	57	42	32	37	39	43	41

NOTES:

1. Based on recall: Children reported as having received at least one immunization expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months.
2. Based on record: Children who reported having received full immunization who also have an immunization card, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months.
3. Immunizations: To be classified as fully immunized a child must have received: 'BCG', 'DPT1', 'DPT2', 'DPT3', 'Polio1', 'Polio2', 'Polio3', 'Measles', 'H.B1', 'H.B2' and 'H.B3'. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 3.2 PERCENTAGES OF CHILDREN 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNISED BY TYPE OF ANTIGEN – BASED ON RECORD

REGION AND PROVINCE	% IMMUNISED BASED ON RECORD										
	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	POLIO1	POLIO2	POLIO3	H.B1	H.B2	H.B3	MEASLE
PSLM 2013-14											
URBAN AREAS :	74	73	72	72	74	73	73	73	72	72	70
PUBJAB	80	79	78	77	80	79	78	79	78	77	75
SINDH	67	65	64	64	66	66	66	65	64	64	63
KP	81	80	78	79	81	80	80	80	78	79	76
BALUCHISTAN	47	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
RURAL AREAS :	56	57	56	56	57	57	56	57	56	56	54
PUBJAB	70	71	71	70	71	71	71	71	71	70	68
SINDH	23	22	22	22	23	23	23	22	22	22	22
KP	63	62	61	61	62	61	61	61	61	61	59
BALUCHISTAN	22	22	21	21	22	22	22	22	21	21	21
OVERALL :	62	62	61	61	62	62	62	62	61	61	59
PUBJAB	73	74	73	72	74	73	73	74	73	72	70
SINDH	42	41	40	40	42	42	42	41	40	40	40
KP	66	65	64	64	65	65	65	65	64	64	62
BALUCHISTAN	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
PSLM 2011-12											
URBAN AREAS :	72	72	71	70	72	72	71	69	68	67	67
PUBJAB	80	81	79	78	81	80	79	80	79	77	74
SINDH	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	48	47	47	55
KP	83	83	83	82	86	85	85	83	83	82	76
BALUCHISTAN	46	49	49	46	53	53	51	45	45	45	44
RURAL AREAS :	54	54	54	53	55	54	54	53	53	52	52
PUBJAB	65	65	64	63	65	65	63	64	65	63	62
SINDH	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	15	15	15	23
KP	59	60	59	58	60	60	60	60	60	59	57
BALUCHISTAN	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
OVERALL :	60	60	59	58	60	60	59	58	57	56	57
PUBJAB	69	69	69	68	70	69	68	69	69	67	65
SINDH	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	29	29	29	37
KP	63	64	63	63	65	65	65	64	64	63	60
BALUCHISTAN	25	25	25	25	26	26	26	25	25	25	24
PSLM 2007-08											
URBAN AREAS :	68	67	67	66	68	68	67	64	63	61	64
PUBJAB	73	74	73	72	74	74	72	73	73	71	70
SINDH	59	59	59	58	60	60	59	48	46	45	54
KP	72	70	69	68	71	69	69	69	67	67	64
BALUCHISTAN	47	48	47	48	48	48	47	47	47	47	47
RURAL AREAS :	52	53	52	51	53	52	52	51	50	49	49
PUBJAB	61	63	61	59	61	60	60	60	58	56	57
SINDH	28	28	27	28	30	30	30	26	25	25	27
KP	54	54	54	53	54	54	54	53	53	52	49
BALUCHISTAN	34	36	36	37	37	37	37	36	36	36	37
OVERALL :	56	57	56	55	57	57	56	54	53	52	53
PUBJAB	64	66	64	63	65	64	63	63	62	60	60
SINDH	39	39	39	39	41	41	41	34	33	33	37
KP	57	56	56	55	56	56	56	55	55	54	51
BALUCHISTAN	37	39	39	40	40	40	40	39	39	39	40

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. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Baluchistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Baluchistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 3.3 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNISED BY TYPE OF ANTIGEN – BASED ON RECORD AND RECALL

REGION AND PROVINCE	% IMMUNISED BASED ON RECALL AND RECORD										
	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	POLIO1	POLIO2	POLIO3	H.B1	H.B2	H.B3	MEASLE
A. PSLM 2013-14											
URBAN AREAS :	91	89	87	87	98	97	97	88	87	87	85
PUBJAB	95	95	93	92	99	98	98	94	93	92	90
SINDH	86	80	77	77	96	96	96	79	77	77	77
KP	95	91	89	91	98	97	96	91	89	91	89
BALUCHISTAN	75	75	74	74	99	99	98	75	74	74	74
RURAL AREAS :	78	77	75	74	98	97	96	77	75	74	72
PUBJAB	89	91	89	87	99	97	96	91	89	87	85
SINDH	59	54	51	49	100	99	99	54	51	49	49
KP	78	76	75	75	99	98	97	76	75	75	74
BALUCHISTAN	34	33	32	32	91	91	88	33	32	32	32
OVERALL :	82	81	79	78	98	97	96	81	79	78	77
PUBJAB	91	92	90	89	99	97	96	92	90	89	87
SINDH	71	66	62	61	98	98	97	65	62	61	61
KP	81	79	78	78	99	97	97	79	77	78	76
BALUCHISTAN	43	42	42	41	92	93	90	42	41	41	42
B. PSLM 2011-12											
URBAN AREAS :	94	94	92	90	99	98	96	85	84	82	88
PUBJAB	95	95	94	92	99	97	95	90	89	87	87
SINDH	93	93	90	90	99	99	99	74	72	70	91
KP	92	91	91	90	99	99	98	94	93	92	84
BALUCHISTAN	74	77	76	73	95	95	92	78	77	77	70
RURAL AREAS :	81	82	80	79	98	97	96	76	73	72	78
PUBJAB	92	92	90	89	99	98	97	83	80	77	87
SINDH	60	58	57	56	100	99	97	55	54	53	57
KP	82	85	85	84	98	98	97	79	78	77	83
BALUCHISTAN	31	32	32	31	82	82	80	60	59	59	30
OVERALL :	85	85	84	83	98	98	96	78	76	75	81
PUBJAB	93	93	91	90	99	98	96	85	82	80	87
SINDH	74	73	72	71	100	99	98	62	60	60	72
KP	84	86	86	85	98	98	97	81	81	80	83
BALUCHISTAN	40	41	40	39	84	84	82	65	64	64	38
B. PSLM 2007-08											
URBAN AREAS :	91	90	89	88	97	97	96	85	84	82	84
PUBJAB	91	90	89	88	97	97	95	90	89	87	85
SINDH	90	89	89	87	98	100	99	74	72	70	81
KP	98	96	95	93	97	96	96	94	93	92	89
BALUCHISTAN	77	80	80	80	86	86	85	78	77	77	79
RURAL AREAS :	79	80	78	76	94	93	92	76	73	72	73
PUBJAB	85	87	84	81	95	93	91	83	80	77	78
SINDH	66	64	62	62	96	96	96	55	54	53	61
KP	81	81	80	79	92	92	91	79	78	77	73
BALUCHISTAN	53	64	62	63	86	85	84	60	59	59	63
OVERALL :	82	83	81	79	95	94	93	78	76	75	76
PUBJAB	86	88	85	83	96	94	92	85	82	80	80
SINDH	75	73	72	71	97	97	97	62	60	60	68
KP	83	83	82	81	93	93	92	81	81	80	75
BALUCHISTAN	59	68	67	68	86	85	85	65	64	64	67

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. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 3. 4 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN FULLY IMMUNISED - BY QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND INCOME GROUP	2013-14 PSLM								
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS			BOTH AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:									
1 st Quintile	40	44	42	25	31	27	27	33	29
2 nd Quintile	42	39	40	36	38	37	37	38	38
3 rd Quintile	38	30	34	37	32	35	37	31	35
4 th Quintile	56	30	43	47	48	47	50	42	46
5 th Quintile	55	42	48	38	51	44	46	46	46
SINDH:									
1 st Quintile	60	10	41	12	17	14	20	15	17
2 nd Quintile	46	32	40	17	21	19	26	24	25
3 rd Quintile	46	55	50	24	27	25	34	38	36
4 th Quintile	43	63	48	14	17	16	37	45	40
5 th Quintile	77	89	82	48	73	59	73	87	79
KP:									
1 st Quintile	44	43	43	53	30	41	52	31	41
2 nd Quintile	27	32	30	43	40	41	41	39	40
3 rd Quintile	49	67	58	33	30	32	37	43	39
4 th Quintile	60	40	52	30	27	29	36	29	33
5 th Quintile	50	54	52	25	29	27	36	35	36
BALUCHISTAN:									
1 st Quintile	28	69	47	19	17	18	21	27	24
2 nd Quintile	38	12	21	9	17	13	13	16	15
3 rd Quintile	33	17	21	4	19	11	7	18	14
4 th Quintile	29	22	26	23	34	28	25	31	28
5 th Quintile	31	85	61	82	31	68	63	66	64
PAKISTAN:									
1 st Quintile	45	41	43	24	25	24	27	27	27
2 nd Quintile	42	34	38	31	33	32	33	33	33
3 rd Quintile	41	40	40	33	30	32	35	33	34
4 th Quintile	49	40	46	39	39	39	44	40	42
5 th Quintile	62	57	60	39	48	43	52	53	53

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', 'DPT1', 'DPT2', 'DPT3', 'Polio1', 'Polio2', 'Polio3' and 'Measles', 'Hepatitis B1', 'Hepatitis B2' and 'Hepatitis B3'.
5. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 3.5 CHILDREN UNDER FIVE (5) SUFFERING FROM DIARRHOEA IN PAST 30 DAYS - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS								
	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	10	10	10	8	8	8	10	8	9
PUNJAB	10	11	10	9	7	8	8	9	8
SINDH	10	9	10	8	8	8	14	7	10
KP	8	8	8	5	8	6	7	8	8
BALUCHISTAN	8	9	9	14	10	12	6	9	7
RURAL AREAS:	10	11	11	9	8	8	9	9	9
PUNJAB	11	13	12	9	9	9	9	8	8
SINDH	6	6	6	9	9	9	12	12	12
KP	13	12	12	6	5	5	6	7	7
BALUCHISTAN	8	8	8	11	15	13	6	9	7
OVERALL:	10	11	10	9	8	8	9	9	9
PUNJAB	10	12	11	9	8	9	8	8	8
SINDH	8	7	7	8	8	8	13	10	11
KP	12	11	12	6	5	5	6	8	7
BALUCHISTAN	8	9	8	11	14	13	6	9	7

NOTES:

1. Children who suffered from diarrhoea in the 30 days prior to the interview expressed as a percentage of all children aged less than 5 years.
2. Diarrhoea in past 30 days: All three surveys contained a question addressed to the mothers of all children aged less than 5 years where they were asked if they had suffered from an episode of diarrhoea in the past 30 days.
3. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Baluchistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Baluchistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 3.6 DIARRHOEA CASES: DURATION OF EPISODE

DURATION	PERCENTAGE OF DIARRHOEA CASES								
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS			OVERALL		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
1. DURATION OF DIARRHOEA EPISODE: - PSLM 2013-14									
1 - 3 DAYS	38	40	39	31	34	32	33	36	34
4 - 7 DAYS	46	48	47	47	45	46	47	46	46
8 - 14 DAYS	8	10	9	15	15	15	13	13	13
15+ DAYS	8	2	5	7	7	7	7	5	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. DURATION OF DIARRHOEA EPISODE: - PSLM 2011-12									
1 - 3 DAYS	29	38	33	31	32	31	30	33	32
4 - 7 DAYS	56	51	54	48	50	49	50	50	50
8 - 14 DAYS	10	9	10	16	13	15	15	12	13
15+ DAYS	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3. DURATION OF DIARRHOEA EPISODE:- PSLM 2007-08									
1 - 3 DAYS	39	28	33	29	25	27	32	26	29
4 - 7 DAYS	45	46	45	49	48	48	48	48	48
8 - 14 DAYS	13	15	14	18	19	19	17	18	17
15+ DAYS	4	12	8	4	8	6	4	9	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Children who suffered from diarrhoea for the number of days indicated expressed as a percentage of all children aged less than 5 years who suffered from diarrhoea during the past 30 days.
2. Totals may not add up to 100 because of rounding.
3. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 3.7 DIARRHOEA CASES: SEVERITY OF ILLNESS

FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE OF DIARRHOEA CASES								
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS			BOTH		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
1. AVERAGE NUMBER OF MOTIONS PER DAY: - PSLM 2013-14									
3	9	6	8	8	9	9	8	8	8
4	36	32	34	27	29	28	30	30	30
5	29	32	30	25	29	27	26	30	28
6	14	19	16	23	19	21	20	19	20
7+	12	11	12	17	14	15	15	13	14
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. AVERAGE NUMBER OF MOTIONS PER DAY: - PSLM 2011-12									
3	12	16	14	10	13	11	10	14	12
4	19	21	20	24	28	26	23	26	24
5	28	29	28	31	23	27	30	25	28
6	22	22	22	14	15	14	17	17	17
7+	19	13	16	20	21	21	20	19	19
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. AVERAGE NUMBER OF MOTIONS PER DAY: - PSLM 2007-08									
3	14	15	14	15	12	13	14	13	13
4	41	29	35	30	36	34	33	35	34
5	25	26	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
6	12	20	16	16	11	13	15	13	14
7+	9	10	10	14	16	15	13	15	14
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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.
3. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 3.8 DIARRHOEA CASES IN PAST 30 DAYS - BY QUINTILES

REGION AND INCOME GROUP	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN 5 YEARS AND UNDER -2013-14 PSLM								
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS			BOTH		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB :									
1 st Quintile	9	13	11	9	10	10	9	11	10
2 nd Quintile	6	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	8
3 rd Quintile	6	9	8	8	6	7	8	7	7
4 th Quintile	9	7	8	9	8	8	9	8	8
5 th Quintile	9	8	9	8	6	7	9	7	8
SINDH :									
1 st Quintile	16	11	13	8	13	10	9	13	11
2 nd Quintile	15	6	10	16	11	13	15	9	12
3 rd Quintile	22	6	16	15	10	13	19	9	15
4 th Quintile	10	7	8	15	7	11	11	7	9
5 th Quintile	6	7	6	10	21	15	7	8	8
KP									
1 st Quintile	7	9	8	6	9	8	6	9	8
2 nd Quintile	11	13	12	6	7	7	7	8	7
3 rd Quintile	5	3	4	6	6	6	6	5	6
4 th Quintile	6	11	9	8	9	9	8	9	9
5 th Quintile	8	7	7	5	7	6	6	7	6
BALUCHISTAN :									
1 st Quintile	2	1	2	5	6	5	4	5	5
2 nd Quintile	7	2	4	8	12	10	7	10	9
3 rd Quintile	5	11	8	8	10	9	7	10	8
4 th Quintile	8	30	20	6	10	8	7	17	12
5 th Quintile	16	9	13	0	4	2	10	7	8
PAKISTAN :									
1 st Quintile	10	11	10	8	10	9	8	11	9
2 nd Quintile	10	8	9	10	9	9	10	9	9
3 rd Quintile	12	8	10	9	7	8	10	7	9
4 th Quintile	9	8	9	9	8	9	9	8	9
5 th Quintile	8	8	8	8	7	7	8	7	8

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 suffered from diarrhoea in the 30 days prior to the interview expressed as a percentage of all children aged less than 5 years.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 3.9 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS– BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF DIARRHOEA CASES FOR CHILDREN LESS THAN 5 YEARS								
	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
A. DIARRHOEA CASES WHERE A PRACTITIONER WAS CONSULTED:									
URBAN AREAS:	92	92	92	94	91	93	91	90	91
PUNJAB	91	93	92	96	91	94	90	94	92
SINDH	93	89	91	92	89	90	92	83	89
KP	91	92	91	96	96	96	92	93	92
BALUCHISTAN	95	91	93	75	81	78	86	80	83
RURAL AREAS:	90	90	90	92	93	93	91	90	90
PUNJAB	90	90	90	94	95	95	93	94	93
SINDH	86	83	83	94	96	95	88	85	87
KP	92	92	92	87	86	86	87	86	87
BALUCHISTAN	85	84	84	76	87	83	87	84	85
OVERALL:	90	90	90	93	93	93	91	90	90
PUNJAB	91	91	91	95	94	94	92	94	93
SINDH	89	88	89	93	93	93	90	85	87
KP	91	92	92	88	88	88	88	87	88
BALUCHISTAN	87	86	87	76	87	82	87	83	85
B. DIARRHOEA CASES WHERE ORS WAS GIVEN TO THE CHILD:									
URBAN AREAS:	81	83	82	72	79	75	73	75	74
PUNJAB	71	77	74	69	69	69	64	68	66
SINDH	94	96	95	74	93	83	79	86	82
KP	98	91	95	93	94	94	81	83	82
BALUCHISTAN	83	83	83	82	80	81	86	79	82
RURAL AREAS:	74	75	75	74	77	75	71	71	71
PUNJAB	66	69	67	70	72	71	64	61	63
SINDH	92	91	92	80	82	81	81	80	80
KP	85	88	86	86	81	84	79	82	80
BALUCHISTAN	77	85	82	81	88	85	82	86	84
OVERALL:	76	77	77	74	77	75	72	72	72
PUNJAB	67	71	69	70	71	70	64	63	64
SINDH	93	94	93	78	86	82	80	82	81
KP	86	88	87	87	84	86	79	82	81
BALUCHISTAN	79	85	82	81	87	85	83	84	84

NOTES:

1. Diarrhoea cases where a practitioner was consulted expressed as a percentage of all diarrhoea cases during past 30 days in children less than 5 years.
2. Cases where a practitioner was consulted: For all the children that reported an episode of diarrhoea in the past 30 days the mothers were asked if they consulted a practitioner for the ailment. The statistics reported here represent the percentage of cases where a practitioner was consulted.
3. Cases where ORS was administered: For all children that reported an episode of diarrhoea in the past 30 days, the mothers were asked if ORS had been given to the child. The statistics reported here represent the percentage of cases where ORS was given to the child.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 3.10 TYPE OF PRACTITIONER CONSULTED FOR DIARRHOEA TREATMENT – BY REGION AND PRACTITIONER

REGION AND PRACTITIONER	PERCENTAGE OF DIARRHOEA CASES		
	PSLM 2007-08	PSLM 2011-12	PSLM 2013-14
	CONSULTATION	CONSULTATION	CONSULTATION
URBAN AREAS:			
Private practitioner	73	69	76
Chemist/Pharmacy	2	1	2
Govt hospital/dispensary	24	23	20
LHW	0	1	1
RHC/BHU	1	1	0
Hakeem/Homeopath/Herbalist	1	4	1
Others	0	0	0
RURAL AREAS:			
Private practitioner	64	62	63
Chemist/Pharmacy	4	3	4
Govt hospital/dispensary	19	22	24
LHW	1	3	1
RHC/BHU	8	6	6
Hakeem/Homeopathic/Herbalist	3	3	1
Others	1	1	0
OVERALL:			
Private practitioner	67	64	67
Chemist/Pharmacy	3	2	3
Govt hospital/dispensary	20	22	23
LHW	1	2	1
RHC/BHU	6	5	4
Hakeem/Homeopathic/Herbalist	3	3	1
Others	0	1	0

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.
3. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 3.11 DIARRHOEA CASES WHERE GOVT. HEALTH PRACTITIONER WAS CONSULTED FIRST – BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CONSULTATIONS								
	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	25	24	24	23	27	25	19	23	21
PUNJAB	19	20	20	23	23	23	20	22	21
SINDH	27	21	24	20	25	22	14	21	16
KP	47	54	50	47	53	51	37	36	36
BALUCHISTAN	56	58	57	41	55	49	34	25	29
RURAL AREAS:	28	27	27	32	30	31	30	33	31
PUNJAB	15	23	19	24	21	23	24	26	25
SINDH	26	24	25	43	36	39	27	29	28
KP	56	43	50	59	62	60	46	45	46
BALUCHISTAN	52	40	46	44	39	41	73	72	72
OVERALL:	27	26	27	29	29	29	26	30	28
PUNJAB	16	22	19	23	21	23	23	25	24
SINDH	26	22	24	34	32	33	21	27	24
KP	56	44	50	57	59	58	44	44	44
BALUCHISTAN	53	45	49	44	41	42	64	60	62

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'.
3. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Baluchistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Baluchistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 3. 12 REASON FOR NOT VISITING GOVT. FACILITY FIRST FOR DIARRHOEA TREATMENT- BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND REASON	PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES - 2013-14 PSLM				
	PUNJAB	SINDH	KP	BALUCHISTAN	PAKISTAN
URBAN AREAS :					
Too far away	36	44	37	25	39
Not enough medicines	16	8	4	0	11
Doctor not available	7	5	2	13	6
Staff not courteous	9	16	15	0	12
No Govt facility	8	1	0	0	4
Doctor never available	4	2	6	22	4
Other reasons	21	25	37	41	24
TOTAL :	100	100	100	100	100
RURAL AREAS :					
Too far away	28	11	55	37	26
Not enough medicines	14	15	2	5	13
Doctor not available	3	6	3	22	4
Staff not courteous	7	13	1	2	8
No Govt facility	22	15	11	8	19
Doctor never available	7	13	21	18	10
Other reasons	18	27	7	8	19
TOTAL :	100	100	100	100	100
OVERALL :					
Too far away	30	25	51	32	31
Not enough medicines	15	12	2	3	12
Doctor not available	4	5	3	18	5
Staff not courteous	8	14	4	1	10
No Govt facility	18	9	9	4	14
Doctor never available	6	8	17	20	8
Other reasons	19	26	13	23	21
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'.
3. Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 3. 13 REASON FOR VISITING A PRIVATE PRACTITIONER FIRST FOR DIARRHOEA TREATMENT- BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND REASON	PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES – 2013-14 PSLM				
	PUNJAB	SINDH	KP	BALUCHISTAN	PAKISTAN
URBAN AREAS:					
No Govt. facility	5	2	0	0	4
Doctor available	14	7	19	34	12
Treat complications	13	16	11	17	14
Staff helpful	7	6	7	0	6
Near	51	46	57	25	49
Female staff	3	0	0	0	2
Timing suitable	6	19	5	10	12
Others	1	4	2	14	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100
RURAL AREAS:					
No Govt. facility	16	10	10	10	14
Doctor available	16	21	38	29	20
Treat complications	16	32	8	18	20
Staff helpful	8	16	3	0	9
Near	36	10	41	43	30
Female staff	1	0	0	0	0
Timing suitable	3	9	1	0	5
Others	4	1	0	0	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100
OVERALL:					
No Govt. facility	13	6	7	6	10
Doctor available	15	15	34	31	17
Treat complications	15	25	9	18	18
Staff helpful	7	12	4	0	8
Near	41	26	44	35	36
Female staff	1	0	0	0	1
Timing suitable	4	14	2	4	7
Others	3	3	0	6	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Diarrhoea cases in which private health practitioner was consulted for the reason give expressed as a percentage of all diarrhoea cases in which a private health practitioner was consulted.
2. Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.
3. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 3.14 INFANT MORTALITY – BY SEX AND REGION

REGION	DEATHS PER THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS								
	2007-08 PSLM (2003-2005 PERIOD)			2011-12 PSLM (2007-2009 PERIOD)			2013-14 PSLM (2009-2011 PERIOD)		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS	43	46	45	47	44	45	55	36	45
RURAL AREAS	87	72	79	74	65	70	75	72	74
OVERALL	75	65	69	66	59	63	70	61	65

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 2009-2011.

TABLE 3.15 INFANT MORTALITY AND MOTHER'S EDUCATION

EDUCATION LEVEL	DEATHS PER THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS	
	2013-14 PSLM (2009-2011 PERIOD)	
No education	75	
Class 1-4	82	
Class 5-9	62	
Class 10 or more	32	
OVERALL	65	

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 2009-2011.

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TABLE 3.16 PRE – NATAL CONSULTATIONS OF WOMEN DURING THEIR LAST PREGNANCY – BY PROVINCE AND PERSON / FACILITY

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES								
	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
1. PERCENTAGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN VISITING HEALTH FACILITY FOR PRE-NATAL CONSULTATION:									
PAKISTAN:	74	50	56	85	62	68	85	66	72
PUBJAB	73	54	59	84	67	71	86	70	75
SINDH	82	46	59	91	59	73	89	65	76
KP	61	46	48	73	54	57	77	60	63
BALUCHISTAN	53	33	39	77	34	43	68	46	52
2. PERSON / FACILITY CONSULTED:									
Home TBA	5	6	6	3	7	5	3	6	5
Home LHW	2	3	2	2	4	3	1	3	2
Home LHV	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
Home Doctor	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Govt.hospital/ RHC/BHU	32	29	30	29	30	30	29	26	28
Private hosp./ clinic	58	56	57	63	54	58	63	61	62
Other	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Ever married women aged 15 – 49 years who had given birth in the last three years and who had attended at least one pre-natal consultation during the last pregnancy, expressed as a percentage of all 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. Others include 'Family Welfare Centre', 'Reproductive Health unit', Mobile Services Unit' etc.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 3.17 PREGNANT WOMEN THAT HAVE RECEIVED TETANUS TOXOID INJECTION

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN								
	WOMEN WHO HAD RECEIVED ATLEAST ONE TETANUS TOXOID INJECTION								
	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PAKISTAN:	78	61	66	88	69	75	85	71	75
PUNJAB	80	66	70	90	77	80	89	81	83
SINDH	78	51	61	87	59	71	82	57	68
KP	84	67	69	86	69	72	81	70	72
BALUCHISTAN	50	27	34	65	23	33	58	29	37

PROVINCE	Protected during last pregnancy 2011-12			Protected during last pregnancy 2013-14		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL			
PAKISTAN:	67	56	59	72	58	62
PUNJAB	74	64	67	79	70	72
SINDH	59	43	50	68	40	52
KP	69	53	55	67	55	57
BALUCHISTAN	33	13	17	38	18	23

NOTES:

1. Ever 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.
2. 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.
3. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Baluchistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Baluchistan province may be read with caution.

Health

TABLE 3.18 CHILD DELIVERIES – LOCATION AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE

PLACE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES								
	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
1. PLACE WHERE CHILD WAS DELIVERED:									
Home	41	71	62	27	60	50	24	52	43
G.hospital/RHC/ BHU	20	9	12	25	11	15	26	15	19
Private hosp/clinic	36	19	24	46	27	33	49	32	37
Other	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. PERSON THAT ASSISTED WITH DELIVERY:									
Doctor	49	23	30	66	31	41	69	39	48
Nurse	7	6	6	5	6	6	6	7	7
TBA	15	29	25	5	17	14	9	17	15
Trained Dai	17	25	22	16	30	26	11	20	18
Midwife	3	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	1
F.member/Neighbo ur/Friend	7	14	12	3	9	7	3	11	9
LHV	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
LHW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Based on births during past three years to all 'Ever married women' aged 15-49 years (last pregnancy only).
2. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.
3. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 3.19 POST- NATAL CONSULTATIONS – BY PROVINCE AND PERSON/ FACILITY CONSULTED

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES								
	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
1. PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO RECEIVED A POST NATAL CONSULTATION WITHIN 6 WEEKS AFTER DELIVERY:									
PAKISTAN:	33	16	21	37	22	26	37	25	29
PUBJAB	33	16	20	36	20	24	36	26	29
SINDH	38	15	24	42	32	36	42	30	35
KP	25	19	20	26	22	23	28	21	22
BALUCHISTAN	16	8	10	25	8	12	28	13	17
2. PERSON / FACILITY CONSULTED:									
Home TBA	7	9	8	4	13	9	3	10	7
Home LHW	3	7	6	3	7	5	2	3	3
Home LHV	5	9	7	4	4	4	5	5	5
Home Doctor	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	3	3
Govt.hospital /RHC/BHU	29	21	25	30	33	31	34	30	32
Private hosp./ clinic	53	50	52	59	43	50	53	48	50
Other	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Ever married women aged 15-49 years who received post-natal check-up expressed as a percentage of all ever married women aged 15-49 years who had a birth in the last three years.
2. Percentage of Ever married women aged 15-49 years who received post-natal check-up by source of check-up.
3. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 3.20 BREAST FEEDING AND WEANING PRACTICES – BY PROVINCE AND MONTH

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES					
	2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
1. PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN THAT BREAST FEED THEIR LAST CHILD:						
PAKISTAN:	95	95	95	96	96	96
PUBJAB	94	95	95	95	95	95
SINDH	97	97	97	98	98	98
KP	95	93	93	98	97	97
BALUCHISTAN	98	98	98	97	99	99
2. AGE AT WHICH SEMI-SOLID FOODS FIRST INTRODUCED:						
3 months	4	4	4	4	4	4
4 months	28	23	24	18	18	18
5 months	35	30	32	34	30	31
6 months	26	32	30	30	36	34
7 months	4	6	6	12	9	10
8 months	3	3	3	2	2	2
9 months	0	1	1	1	1	1
10 months	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 months	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 + months	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Ever married women aged 15 – 49 years who breast fed the last child expressed as a percentage of all ever married women aged 15-49 years who had a birth in the last three years.
2. Percentage of Ever married women aged 15 – 49 years who started feeding last child semi – solid foods by the age indicated.
3. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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CONFIDENCE INTERVAL

Children aged 12-13 months Immunized (Full Immunized)

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	70	2.54	64.46	74.42
Punjab	75	2.34	69.86	79.06
Sindh	62	6.28	50.07	74.74
KP	76	3.39	68.87	82.19
Balochistan	47	8.60	29.73	63.49
Rural Areas	53	1.48	50.30	56.11
Punjab	66	2.26	61.71	70.59
Sindh	22	1.97	17.87	25.60
KP	59	2.78	53.42	64.32
Balochistan	21	4.31	12.85	29.77
Overall	58	1.28	55.85	60.88
Punjab	69	1.73	65.35	72.17
Sindh	40	2.88	33.97	45.29
KP	62	2.41	57.03	66.50
Balochistan	27	4.01	19.05	34.80

Children under 5 years suffering From Diarrhoea in Past 30 days

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	9	0.58	07.79	10.08
Punjab	8	0.83	06.75	10.01
Sindh	10	1.12	08.06	12.48
KP	8	0.87	05.96	09.35
Balochistan	7	1.79	03.95	10.99
Rural Areas	9	0.37	07.95	09.41
Punjab	8	0.56	07.18	09.36
Sindh	12	0.76	10.25	13.22
KP	7	0.68	05.56	08.24
Balochistan	7	0.93	05.60	09.27
Overall	9	0.31	08.15	09.37
Punjab	8	0.46	07.39	09.21
Sindh	11	0.67	09.79	12.41
KP	7	0.59	05.87	08.18
Balochistan	7	0.83	05.81	09.08

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	85	1.13	83.22	87.66
Punjab	86	1.55	83.27	89.36
Sindh	89	2.34	84.27	93.47
KP	77	2.69	71.60	82.15
Balochistan	68	3.09	62.19	74.31
Rural Areas	66	1.30	63.11	68.20
Punjab	70	2.07	66.06	74.19
Sindh	65	2.06	60.80	68.90
KP	60	2.41	55.56	65.02
Balochistan	46	3.40	39.04	52.39
Overall	72	0.99	69.74	73.66
Punjab	75	1.56	71.87	77.99
Sindh	76	1.61	71.71	78.03
KP	63	2.07	59.06	67.20
Balochistan	52	2.74	46.12	56.92

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	37	1.66	33.47	40.00
Punjab	36	1.97	31.74	39.49
Sindh	42	3.33	35.57	48.64
KP	28	3.21	21.41	34.01
Balochistan	28	5.30	17.40	38.20
Rural Areas	25	0.97	23.06	26.84
Punjab	26	1.44	22.92	28.58
Sindh	30	1.53	27.06	33.05
KP	21	2.44	16.08	25.64
Balochistan	13	2.53	08.44	18.37
Overall	29	0.88	26.82	30.29
Punjab	29	1.18	26.36	31.00
Sindh	35	1.82	31.50	38.67
KP	22	2.09	17.94	26.13
Balochistan	17	2.39	12.43	21.80

4. POPULATION WELFARE

4.1 Introduction

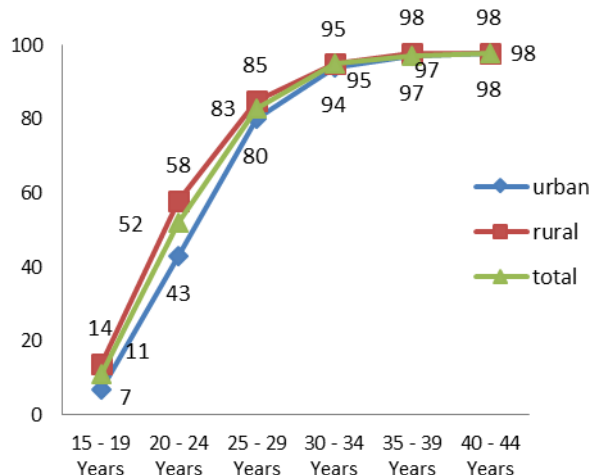
To attain a balance between resources and population, the efforts are being made to promote family planning as an entitlement based on informed and voluntary choice by motivating couples to adopt family planning methods through improved access to quality reproductive health services. High levels of fertility are associated with health risks for both mother and child, Pakistan's high population growth rate puts added pressure on efforts to expand and improve the delivery of basic social services. The Population Policy ultimately targets to pave way for benefits of demographic dividend to be realized for Pakistan. Family planning is seen as an important part of the essential package of services that is needed to contribute to the attainment of Millennium Development Goal of reducing maternal mortality by two-thirds by 2015⁵.

Moreover, there is a close relationship between the TFR and CPR. If the CPR rises the TFR will fall. This decline in the TFR could be more considerable if there was greater use of family planning methods in the country. This chapter presents information on key indicators in the population welfare sector, which include: marriage, parity & fertility, the awareness & use of family planning methods by its source.

4.2 Marriage, Parity & Fertility

The Marriage pattern of ever married women of overall Pakistan remained stagnant during 2007-08 to 2011-12 i.e. 65 percent, however, it shows marginal increase 66 percent in 2013-14. Table 4.1

Figure 4.1: Age wise trend of ever married women



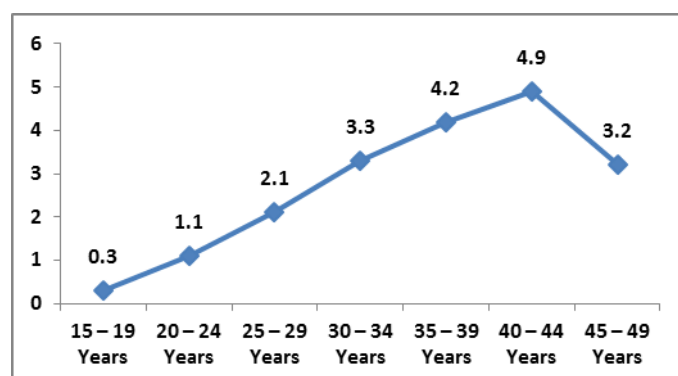
⁵ National Population Policy – 2010

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There seems no change in the proportion of women ever married in the 1st age cohort (15-19) whereas an increase is observed in the 2nd cohort (20-24) i.e. 52 percent in 2013-14 as compared to 49 percent in 2011-12. The remaining age groups shows a slight increase except the age group (40-44) that stood stagnant at 98 percent and no significant change is observed in the last age group (45-49) 98 percent in 2013-14 compare to 99 percent in 2011-12.

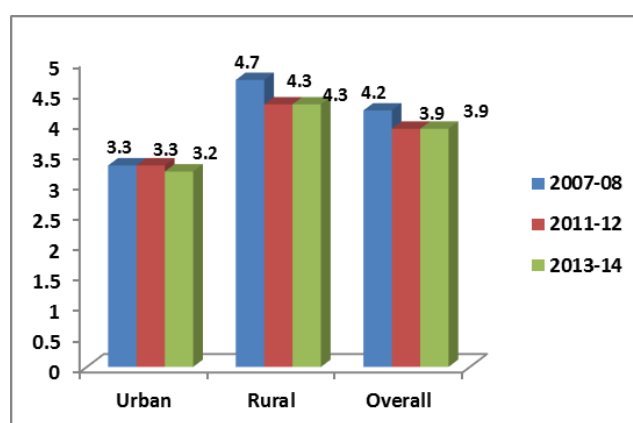
Mean number of children ever born to ever married women of overall Pakistan has shown slight decline in year 2013-14 to 3.2 as compared to 3.3 in year 2011-12. Table 4.3

Figure 4.2: Mean number of children born to ever married woman aged 15-49



The total fertility rate (TFR) is a common measure of current fertility and is defined as the average number of children a woman would have if she went through her entire reproductive period 15-49 years reproducing at the prevailing Age Specific Fertility Rate. TFR has been calculated considering an average of the three years preceding the survey. TFR, when calculated for average of three year (2010-12) shows the same trend when it is calculated for the survey year 2011-12 by taking an average of three years from 2008-10, however same trend is observed in ASFRs. Urban TFR slightly declined to 3.2 in 2013-14 as compared to 3.3 in 2011-12, but rural TFR remains stagnant at

Figure 4.3: Comparison of TFR by Region and survey period



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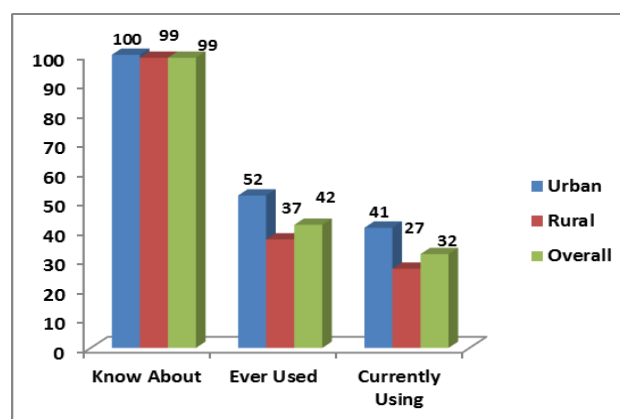
4.3 percent, however it is much lower 4.7 percent when compared to figure of 2007-08 PSLM survey. Table 4.4

4.3 Awareness and Use of Family Planning

The adequate knowledge about the family planning and the use of contraception leads the couples to reduce their family size. The survey tries to cover the knowledge and the use of contraceptive methods.

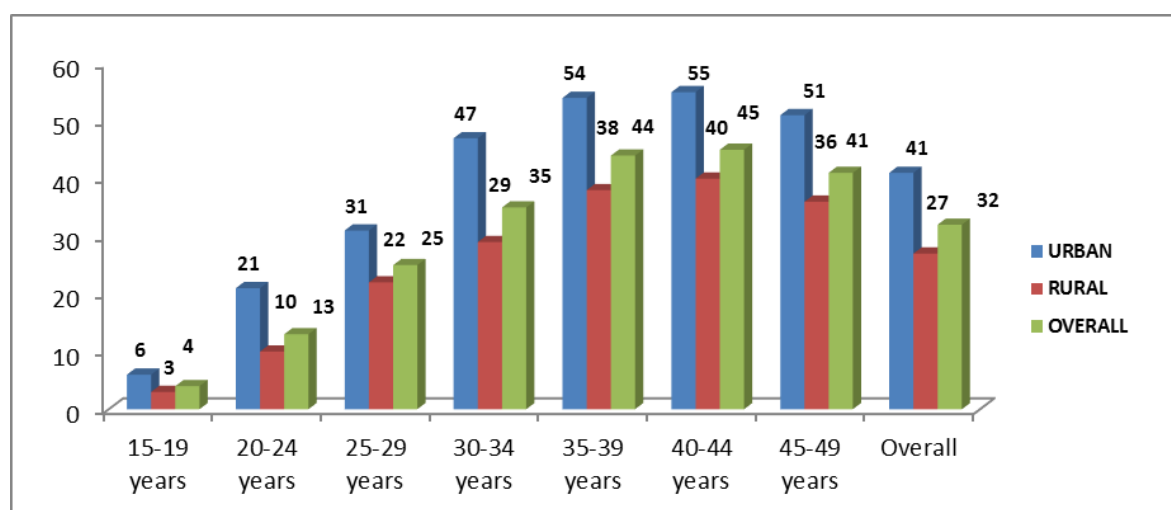
Table 4.5 discusses the women knowledge, ever use and current use of contraceptive methods. 99 percent currently married women aged between 15 to 49 years have knowledge about at least one method of contraception. The percentage of women having knowledge of any method of contraception is universal in urban areas while in rural areas it is also 99 percent. Further the percentage of women which have ever used any contraceptive method has shown

Figure 4.4: Awareness and Use of Family Planning Methods



increasing trend from 42 percent in 2013-14 as compared to 37 percent during 2011-12. However there is a wider gap between the regions in ever use of any contraceptive method from 52 percent in urban as compared 37 percent in rural areas. Table 4.5

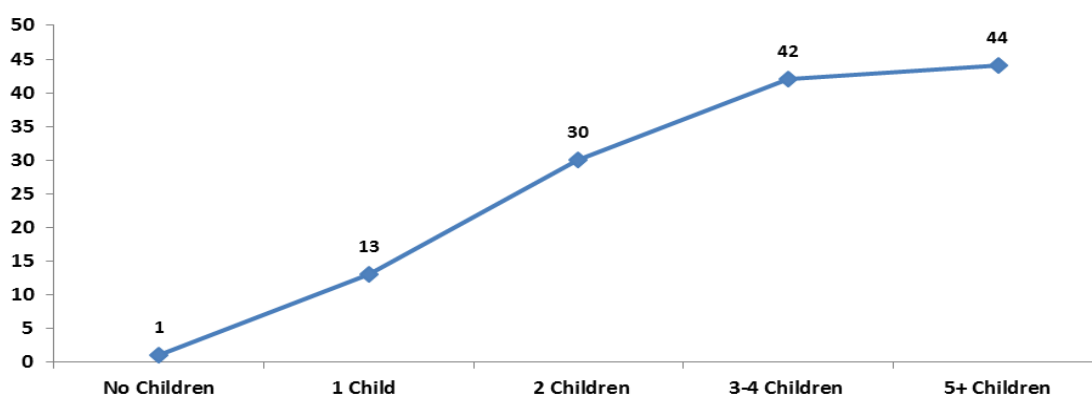
In overall Pakistan the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) has increased to 32 percent in 2013-14 from 29 percent in 2011-12. CPR in rural areas has increased to 27 percent in 2013-14 from 25 percent in 2011-12 and similar trend is observed in urban areas where it has significantly increased to 41 percent in 2013-14 from 36 percent in 2011-12. Contraceptive use among currently married women is highest in Punjab 38 percent followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 28 percent, Sindh 25 percent whereas lowest in Balochistan 13 percent. Table 4.5

Figure 4.5: Age wise use of CPR

In order to reduce the maternal mortality, family planning needed for longer birth intervals and fewer births to older and very young mothers which are key factors of maternal mortality. Family planning use is significantly lower in age groups 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 because women of these age groups are newlywed and they are more likely and willing to become pregnant as soon as possible, hence they may not be inclined to use contraceptives. Use of family planning methods rises with age, as the older women are more likely to use family planning method as they have reached their desired family size.

Some 45 percent of the currently married women in the age group 40-44 years and 41 percent in the age group 45-49 are using family planning method as compared to only 4 percent of the age group 15-19 years. The use of contraceptive methods drops for women in late forties, as women perceive that risk of pregnancy decline as they have approached menopause. Table 4.7

Use of family planning methods changes with education, women with no education are less likely to use the family planning methods. Almost 27 percent currently married women with no education have reported to use family planning methods as compared to 40 percent currently married women with education up to class 8 & above. Table 4.7

Figure 4.6: Family Planning by Number of Children

The use of family planning methods increases with the increase in the number of children. As it is evident from table 4.7, only one percent of currently married women with no child have reported to use any method. On the other hand overall 44 percent of currently married women having 5 or more children are using contraception.

The most cited reason by currently married women that why they are not using contraception i.e. “Wanted Children” 33 percent. The second cited reasons, is “Others” 19 percent followed by “Pregnant” 15 percent. The trend is almost same in urban as well as in rural areas. Table 4.8

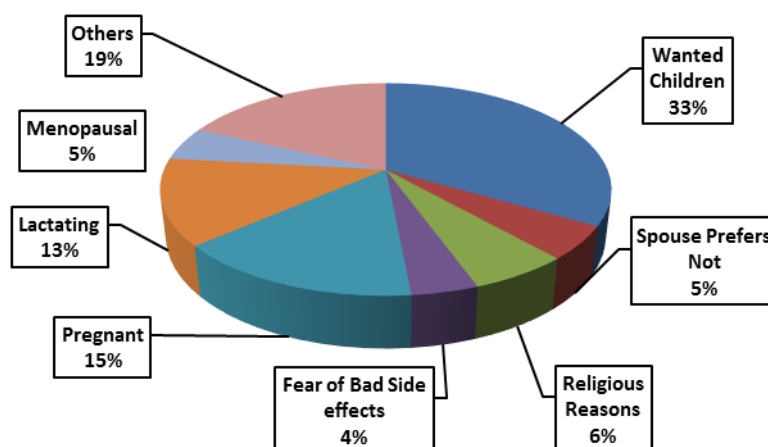
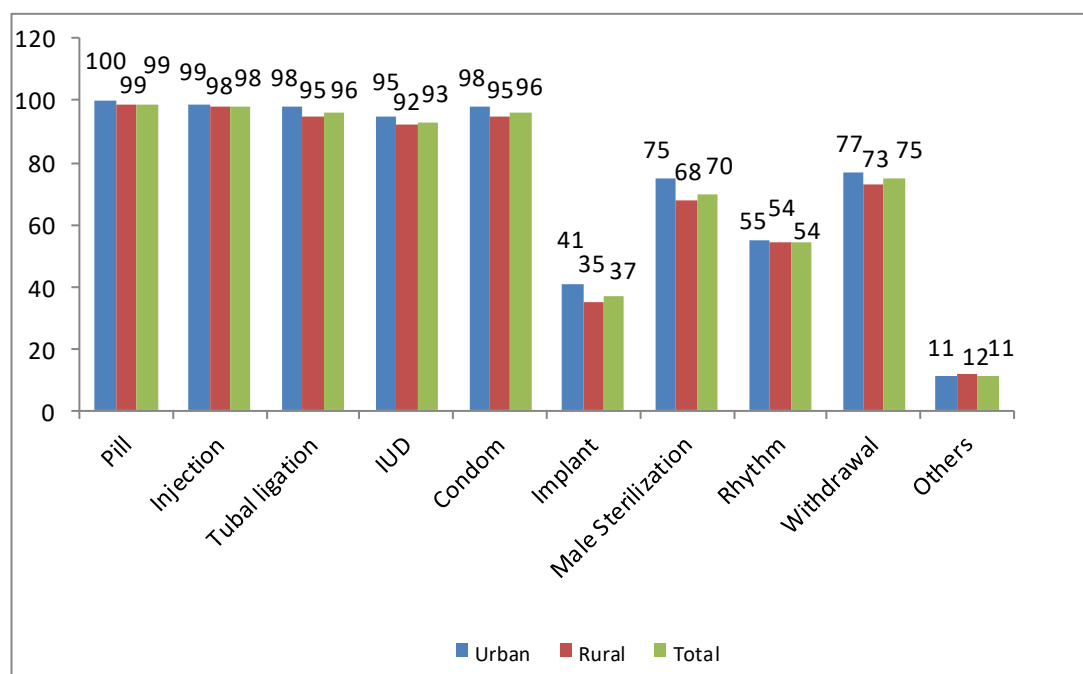
Figure 4.7: Reason for Not Practicing Family Planning

Table 4.9 depicts the commonly known methods of family planning. “Pills” with 99 percent is the most commonly known method followed by “Injection” with 98 percent and “Tubal Ligation” and “Condom” with 96 percent each. The least known method is “Implant” with 37 percent. This pattern is almost same in all provinces.

Figure 4.8: Commonly Known Methods of Family Planning

4.4 Methods of Family Planning and its Source

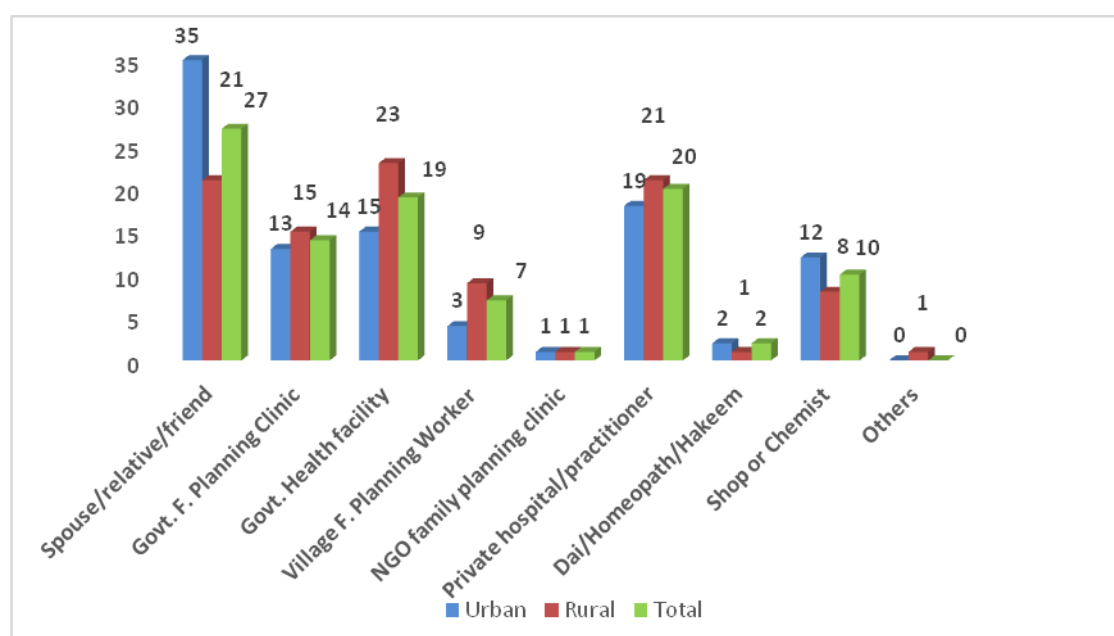
Women who reported to have a knowledge about a specific method of family planning were inquired whether they used that method in order to delay or avoid getting pregnant. In overall Pakistan the most common method currently being used is “Withdrawal” and “Condom” with 25 Percent each followed by “Tubal Ligation” with 22 percent. In rural Pakistan, the main methods currently being used are “Tubal Ligation” and “Withdrawal” 24 percent each followed by “Condom” 21 percent whereas in urban Pakistan “Condom” with 30 percent stands the main method for avoiding pregnancy. However, there is significant difference in pattern of methods currently being used among provinces. It is observed that methods like withdrawal and tubal ligation followed by condom are prevailing in all provinces except Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa the most common method currently being used is “Withdrawal” with 26 percent followed by “Condom” with 25 percent and “Injection” with 24 percent respectively. Whereas in

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Balochistan the most common method is Condom with 26 percent followed by Pills with 23 percent. Table 4.10

The Spouse/ Relatives/ Friend are the major source of provision of contraceptives with 27 percent followed by Private hospitals with 20 percent, Government health facility with 19 percent and Government family planning hospitals with 14 percent, while in urban areas major source is Spouse with 35 percent and in rural areas is the Government health facility 23 percent. Table 4.11

Figure 4.9: Region wise Comparison of Source of Family Planning



All women who said that they had ever used any family planning method were asked about their satisfaction; around 96 percent of women who are using any family planning method said that they found the method satisfactory. The rate of satisfaction is comparatively lower in Punjab and Sindh with 96 percent whereas higher in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 99 percent. Among the women who are dissatisfied with the method used, were asked about the main reasons response reported are “Husband does not Like” with 47 percent followed by “Not Effective” with 18 percent. Table 4.12

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TABLE 4.1 PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS EVER MARRIED – BY PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY

PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:	60	65	63	60	66	64	62	67	65
15 - 19 Years	6	11	10	6	12	10	6	12	10
20 - 24 Years	36	49	45	37	54	48	39	53	48
25 - 29 Years	77	87	83	76	84	82	78	83	82
30 - 34 Years	93	96	95	93	93	93	95	95	95
35 - 39 Years	98	99	98	97	96	97	97	98	98
40 - 44 Years	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	97	98
45 - 49 Years	99	99	99	99	99	99	100	98	99
SINDH:	60	75	67	59	72	65	63	73	67
15 - 19 Years	5	18	11	7	12	9	8	18	12
20 - 24 Years	39	70	54	34	64	46	46	68	56
25 - 29 Years	76	90	83	72	90	81	82	89	85
30 - 34 Years	88	97	93	92	94	93	94	96	95
35 - 39 Years	95	98	97	97	99	98	97	98	97
40 - 44 Years	99	99	99	99	98	98	98	99	98
45 - 49 Years	99	99	99	99	100	99	97	99	98
KP:	61	68	67	61	66	65	63	67	66
15 - 19 Years	12	16	15	11	15	14	12	14	14
20 - 24 Years	48	63	61	43	60	57	53	60	59
25 - 29 Years	74	84	82	76	83	82	75	83	82
30 - 34 Years	90	93	93	93	89	90	89	94	93
35 - 39 Years	97	96	96	92	93	93	94	96	95
40 - 44 Years	100	95	96	99	96	97	96	97	97
45 - 49 Years	95	96	96	97	98	98	93	97	96
BALUCHISTAN:	68	75	73	64	73	70	66	74	71
15 - 19 Years	8	19	16	8	16	14	14	17	16
20 - 24 Years	58	65	63	50	68	63	53	70	65
25 - 29 Years	87	95	93	87	94	92	82	93	90
30 - 34 Years	94	99	98	91	99	97	94	99	98
35 - 39 Years	98	99	99	95	99	98	97	100	99
40 - 44 Years	97	100	99	98	100	100	96	100	99
45 - 49 Years	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	100	100
OVERALL:	60	68	65	60	67	65	63	68	66
15 - 19 Years	6	13	11	7	13	11	7	14	11
20 - 24 Years	39	56	49	37	57	49	43	58	52
25 - 29 Years	77	87	83	75	86	82	79	85	83
30 - 34 Years	91	96	94	92	93	93	94	95	95
35 - 39 Years	97	98	98	97	96	96	97	98	97
40 - 44 Years	99	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
45 - 49 Years	99	98	99	99	99	99	99	98	98

NOTES:

1. 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.
2. Figures given next to “Punjab”, “Sindh”, “KP”, “Balochistan”, and “Overall Pakistan” are the percentages for all women aged 15-49 years.
3. Women married or not: This is based on the question on marital status in the household roster.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 4.2 MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS – BY PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY (ALL WOMEN)

PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.0
15 – 19 Years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24 Years	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
25 – 29 Years	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.6
30 – 34 Years	2.7	3.3	3.1	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.9
35 – 39 Years	4.0	4.3	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.5	4.1	3.9
40 – 44 Years	4.3	5.0	4.8	4.1	4.9	4.6	4.1	4.6	4.4
45 – 49 Years	5.0	5.3	5.2	4.5	5.4	5.1	4.5	5.1	4.9
SINDH:	2.0	2.7	2.3	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.8	2.7	2.2
15 – 19 Years	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
20 – 24 Years	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.7
25 – 29 Years	1.5	2.3	1.9	1.4	2.3	1.8	1.4	2.4	1.9
30 – 34 Years	2.7	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.8	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.4
35 – 39 Years	4.2	4.9	4.6	3.7	5.4	4.6	3.7	5.0	4.3
40 – 44 Years	4.7	5.5	5.1	4.2	6.0	5.1	4.2	6.2	5.2
45 – 49 Years	5.3	6.2	5.8	5.2	6.5	5.8	4.4	6.7	5.4
KP:	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1
15 – 19 Years	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 – 24 Years	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
25 – 29 Years	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9
30 – 34 Years	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.2
35 – 39 Years	4.7	4.8	4.8	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.4
40 – 44 Years	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.1
45 – 49 Years	5.3	5.5	5.5	4.7	5.5	5.4	4.7	5.3	5.2
BALUCHISTAN:	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.7
15 – 19 Years	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 – 24 Years	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9
25 – 29 Years	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.4
30 – 34 Years	3.0	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.9	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9
35 – 39 Years	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.0	4.6	5.2	5.0
40 – 44 Years	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.8	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.2
45 – 49 Years	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.9	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.9
OVERALL:	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.1
15 – 19 Years	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24 Years	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6
25 – 29 Years	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.8
30 – 34 Years	2.8	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.1
35 – 39 Years	4.2	4.5	4.4	3.7	4.3	4.1	3.6	4.4	4.1
40 – 44 Years	4.5	5.1	4.9	4.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	5.0	4.7
45 – 49 Years	5.2	5.5	5.4	4.8	5.6	5.3	4.5	5.4	5.1

NOTES:

1. 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). (Q. 5 & 7 in Section 4, Part A in the questionnaire). Women who had never been married were assigned zero births.
2. Figures given next to “Punjab”, “Sindh”, “KP”, “Balochistan”, and “Overall Pakistan” are the mean number of children ever born for ever married women aged 15-49 years.
3. Women married or not: This is based on the question on marital status in the household roster.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 4.3 MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS-BY PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY

PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY	2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.0
15 - 19 Years	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
20 - 24 Years	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
25 - 29 Years	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.0
30 - 34 Years	3.0	3.4	3.3	2.8	3.2	3.1
35 - 39 Years	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.6	4.2	4.0
40 - 44 Years	4.2	4.9	4.7	4.2	4.7	4.5
45 - 49 Years	4.6	5.5	5.1	4.5	5.1	4.9
SINDH:	3.1	3.9	3.5	2.9	3.8	3.3
15 - 19 Years	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
20 - 24 Years	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3
25 - 29 Years	1.9	2.6	2.2	1.7	2.7	2.2
30 - 34 Years	3.0	4.0	3.5	3.1	4.0	3.5
35 - 39 Years	3.9	5.5	4.7	3.8	5.1	4.4
40 - 44 Years	4.3	6.1	5.2	4.3	6.3	5.3
45 - 49 Years	5.3	6.5	5.8	4.6	6.8	5.6
KP:	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
15 - 19 Years	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3
20 - 24 Years	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2
25 - 29 Years	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4
30 - 34 Years	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5
35 - 39 Years	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.6
40 - 44 Years	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.2
45 - 49 Years	4.9	5.6	5.5	5.1	5.5	5.4
BALUCHISTAN:	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8
15 - 19 Years	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
20 - 24 Years	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
25 - 29 Years	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.7
30 - 34 Years	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0
35 - 39 Years	4.9	5.2	5.1	4.8	5.2	5.1
40 - 44 Years	5.2	5.8	5.7	6.3	6.2	6.2
45 - 49 Years	6.0	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.9
OVERALL:	3.1	3.4	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.2
15 - 19 Years	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
20 - 24 Years	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
25 - 29 Years	2.0	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.1
30 - 34 Years	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.3
35 - 39 Years	3.8	4.5	4.2	3.7	4.5	4.2
40 - 44 Years	4.3	5.2	4.9	4.4	5.1	4.9
45 - 49 Years	3.1	3.4	3.3	4.6	5.5	5.2

NOTES:

1. Mean number of children ever born: This is based on all women in the relevant age-categories.
2. Figures given next to "Punjab", "Sindh", "KP", "Balochistan", and "Overall Pakistan" are the mean number of children ever born for all women aged 15-49 years.
3. Women married or not: This is based on question on marital status in the household roster.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 4.4 AGE-SPECIFIC AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES - WOMEN AGED 15- 49 YEARS – BY REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY

REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY	2004-06 (average) (2007-08 PSLM)	2008-10 (average) (2011-12 PSLM)	2010-12 (average) (2013-14 PSLM)
URBAN AREAS:			
15 - 19 Years	37	32	49
20 - 24 Years	155	153	161
25 - 29 Years	193	219	206
30 - 34 Years	142	155	136
35 - 39 Years	77	66	77
40 - 44 Years	29	16	17
45 - 49 Years	22	12	2
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE	3.3	3.3	3.2
RURAL AREAS:			
15 - 19 Years	60	58	61
20 - 24 Years	211	214	203
25 - 29 Years	251	239	245
30 - 34 Years	199	185	193
35 - 39 Years	116	94	104
40 - 44 Years	56	44	43
45 - 49 Years	40	35	20
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE	4.7	4.3	4.3
OVERALL PAKISTAN:			
15 - 19 Years	51	49	57
20 - 24 Years	190	191	188
25 - 29 Years	231	232	231
30 - 34 Years	180	175	171
35 - 39 Years	102	84	95
40 - 44 Years	47	33	34
45 - 49 Years	33	26	14
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE	4.2	3.9	3.9

NOTES:

1. Values of TFR for the year 2007-08 has been updated, there was typographic mistakes in the previous report.
2. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 4.5 AWARENESS AND USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS – BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN 15 - 49 YEARS					
	2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	KNOW ABOUT	EVER USED	CURRENTLY USING	KNOW ABOUT	EVER USED	CURRENTLY USING
URBAN AREAS:	99	45	36	100	52	41
PUBJAB	100	50	40	100	57	47
SINDH	100	39	30	100	46	36
KP	97	45	34	100	55	38
BALUCHISTAN	91	27	22	97	29	20
RURAL AREAS:	98	33	25	99	37	27
PUBJAB	99	39	31	100	43	33
SINDH	100	18	12	100	19	14
KP	95	37	22	99	46	26
BALUCHISTAN	87	9	5	85	16	10
OVERALL:	98	37	29	99	42	32
PUBJAB	99	42	34	100	48	38
SINDH	100	28	21	100	32	25
KP	95	38	24	99	48	28
BALUCHISTAN	88	13	9	88	19	13

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: Both the PSLM 2011-12 & PSLM 2013-14 asked all currently married women aged 15-49 if they knew about family planning. The table is based on the answers given to this question: i.e. if the women know of any method, mentioned either spontaneously or after probing.
3. Ever used family planning method: Expressed as a 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.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 4.6 AWARENESS AND USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS- BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND QUINTILES	PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN 15 - 49 YEARS					
	2013-14 PSLM					
	URBAN			RURAL		
	KNOW ABOUT	EVER USED	CURRENTLY USING	KNOW ABOUT	EVER USED	CURRENTLY USING
PUNJAB:	100	57	47	209	90	69
1 st Quintile	100	58	46	544	224	169
2 nd Quintile	100	63	52	332	148	117
3 rd Quintile	100	59	49	274	119	90
4 th Quintile	100	55	45	178	78	61
5 th Quintile	100	55	46	95	40	30
SINDH:	100	46	36	110	21	16
1 st Quintile	100	30	22	597	120	88
2 nd Quintile	99	43	28	230	44	34
3 rd Quintile	100	49	37	118	21	15
4 th Quintile	100	54	46	48	9	7
5 th Quintile	100	43	35	16	2	2
KP:	100	55	38	470	220	126
1 st Quintile	100	47	31	958	519	339
2 nd Quintile	100	62	42	830	419	245
3 rd Quintile	100	57	39	499	234	133
4 th Quintile	100	50	34	436	181	99
5 th Quintile	100	56	40	212	87	42
BALUCHISTAN:	97	29	20	227	42	27
1 st Quintile	96	23	18	399	62	41
2 nd Quintile	99	17	13	319	69	44
3 rd Quintile	98	33	17	158	32	23
4 th Quintile	93	27	21	186	28	16
5 th Quintile	96	47	33	72	15	9
OVERALL PAKISTAN:	100	52	41	194	73	52
1 st Quintile	100	45	35	573	197	143
2 nd Quintile	100	52	40	333	126	91
3 rd Quintile	100	54	42	233	91	64
4 th Quintile	100	53	44	147	58	42
5 th Quintile	100	51	42	75	30	21

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: The PSLM 2013-14 asked all currently married women aged 15-49 if they knew about family planning. The table is based on the answers given to this question: i.e. if the women know of any method, mentioned either spontaneously or after probing.
3. Ever used family planning method: Expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years.
4. Currently using family planning method: Expressed as percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years.
5. In 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 4.7 WOMEN CURRENTLY USING FAMILY PLANNING

CHARACTERISTIC	CPR - CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS		
	2013-14 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
BY AGE-CATEGORY:			
15-19 years	7	3	4
20-24 years	21	10	13
25-29 years	31	22	25
30-34 years	47	29	36
35-39 years	54	38	44
40-44 years	55	40	45
45-49 years	51	36	41
Overall:	41	27	32
BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL:			
No education	37	25	27
Class 1 - 2:	46	16	26
Class 3 - 4:	43	39	40
Class 5 - 7:	44	30	36
Class 8 or higher:	44	32	40
Overall:	41	27	32
BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN:			
No Children	1	0	1
1 Child	19	10	13
2 Children	42	23	30
3-4 Children	55	35	42
5+ Children	56	39	44
Overall:	41	27	32

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.
2. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 4.8 MAIN REASON FOR NEVER PRACTICING FAMILY PLANNING – BY PROVINCE AND MAIN REASON

PROVINCE AND MAIN REASON	2013-14 PSLM (%)		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:			
Wanted children	31	31	31
Spouse prefers not	3	3	3
Religious reasons	4	6	6
Fear of bad side effects	5	4	4
Pregnant	17	15	16
Lactating	11	12	12
Menopausal	5	5	5
Others	24	24	24
Total	100	100	100
SINDH:			
Wanted children	44	38	40
Spouse prefers not	11	10	10
Religious reasons	3	7	5
Fear of bad side effects	5	6	6
Pregnant	11	15	13
Lactating	9	15	12
Menopausal	6	4	5
Others	12	6	9
Total	100	100	100
KP:			
Wanted children	31	25	26
Spouse prefers not	2	2	2
Religious reasons	1	3	3
Fear of bad side effects	3	3	3
Pregnant	16	15	16
Lactating	27	21	22
Menopausal	5	5	5
Others	15	25	24
Total	100	100	100
BALUCHISTAN:			
Wanted children	32	35	34
Spouse prefers not	4	7	7
Religious reasons	18	17	17
Fear of bad side effects	2	1	1
Pregnant	17	12	14
Lactating	13	12	12
Menopausal	2	4	4
Others	11	11	11
Total	100	100	100
OVERALL PAKISTAN:			
Wanted children	36	32	33
Spouse prefers not	6	5	5
Religious reasons	4	6	6
Fear of bad side effects	5	4	4
Pregnant	15	15	15
Lactating	12	14	13
Menopausal	5	5	5
Others	18	19	19
Total	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Percentage of women that indicated the reason given, expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15 - 49 years that have never practiced family planning.
2. Reason for not using family planning: In the 2013-14 PSLM, respondents could report only one reason for not practising family planning (Q. 4 in Section 4, Part C in the questionnaire).
3. Category: "Others" includes "Not available", Too expensive", "Not effective", "Not available regularly", "Self opposed", "Relative opposed", "Husband Away", "Lack of knowledge", "Infertility", "Hysterectomy" and "Other"
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution..

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TABLE 4.9 COMMONLY KNOWN METHODS OF FAMILY PLANNING – BY REGION AND FAMILY PLANNING METHOD

REGION AND FAMILY PLANNING METHOD	WOMEN THAT KNOW ABOUT EACH PARTICULAR METHOD AS % OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN 15-49 YEARS KNOWING ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING				
	2013-14 PSLM				
	PUNJAB	SINDH	KP	BALUCHISTAN	PAKISTAN
URBAN:					
Pill	99	100	100	98	100
Injection	99	100	99	91	99
Tubal ligation	99	100	91	77	98
IUD	96	95	97	87	95
Condom	98	98	99	91	98
Implant	40	44	30	31	41
Male Sterilization	85	66	70	37	75
Rhythm	67	39	62	35	55
Withdrawal	83	67	91	66	77
Others	8	14	7	15	11
RURAL:					
Pill	99	100	100	95	99
Injection	99	99	99	85	98
Tubal ligation	98	99	90	69	95
IUD	95	93	87	74	92
Condom	97	95	94	84	95
Implant	33	54	24	20	35
Male Sterilization	77	66	55	28	68
Rhythm	57	53	54	21	54
Withdrawal	77	64	76	59	73
Others	6	30	6	21	12
OVERALL:					
Pill	99	100	100	96	99
Injection	99	100	99	87	98
Tubal ligation	98	99	90	72	96
IUD	95	94	89	78	93
Condom	97	96	95	86	96
Implant	35	50	25	24	37
Male Sterilization	79	66	58	31	70
Rhythm	60	46	55	25	54
Withdrawal	79	66	78	61	75
Others	7	23	6	19	11

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: In the PSLM 2013-14 respondents could report up to 10 methods of family planning that they knew about (Q. 1 in Section 4, Part C in the questionnaire).
3. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution..

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TABLE 4. 10 TYPE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHOD CURRENTLY BEING USED – BY PROVINCE AND FAMILY PLANNING METHOD

PROVINCE AND FAMILY PLANNING METHOD	2013-14 PSLM (%)		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:			
Pill	4	4	4
Injection	4	7	6
Tubal ligation	23	27	25
IUD	7	7	7
Condom	26	22	24
Withdrawal	28	26	27
Rhythm	4	3	3
Others	4	3	3
Total	100	100	100
SINDH:			
Pill	12	13	12
Injection	6	20	10
Tubal ligation	16	39	23
IUD	6	5	5
Condom	37	10	29
Withdrawal	23	8	19
Rhythm	0	1	0
Others	1	4	2
Total	100	100	100
KP:			
Pill	9	12	12
Injection	12	28	24
Tubal ligation	7	6	7
IUD	3	4	4
Condom	34	22	25
Withdrawal	32	24	26
Rhythm	1	3	3
Others	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100
BALUCHISTAN:			
Pill	21	25	23
Injection	8	7	7
Tubal ligation	8	13	11
IUD	12	10	11
Condom	33	21	26
Withdrawal	15	19	17
Rhythm	3	4	4
Others	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100
OVERALL PAKISTAN:			
Pill	7	7	7
Injection	5	12	9
Tubal ligation	19	24	22
IUD	7	6	6
Condom	30	21	25
Withdrawal	26	24	25
Rhythm	3	3	3
Others	3	3	3
Total	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Percentage of women that are using the family planning method indicated expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years that are currently practising family planning.
2. Type of family planning method currently being used: Based on Q.3 in Section 4 Part C in the PSLM 2013-14 questionnaires.
3. Categories: “Other” includes “Norplant/implant,” “Male Sterilisation/Vasectomy” and “Others”.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 4. 11 SOURCE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHOD

SOURCE	PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN 15-49 YEARS CURRENTLY PRACTICING FAMILY PLANNING					
	2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
Spouse/relative/friend	33	24	28	35	21	27
Govt. F. Planning Clinic	9	15	13	13	15	14
Govt. Health facility	18	19	19	15	23	19
Village F. Planning Worker	3	9	7	3	9	7
NGO family planning clinic	1	1	1	1	1	1
Private hospital/practitioner	18	21	20	19	21	20
Dai/Homeopath/Hakeem	1	1	1	2	1	2
Shop or Chemist	17	9	13	12	8	10
Others	0	0	0	0	1	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".
3. In the 2013-14 PSLM questionnaires there were two more types of sources: "Reproductive Health Services Unit" and "Mobile Services Unit", these have been included in "Others".
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Population Welfare

TABLE 4. 12 ATTITUDES TOWARDS FAMILY PLANNING METHODS – BY PROVINCE AND REASON

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES		
	2013-14 PSLM		
	1. WOMEN FINDING METHODS SATISFACTORY (%)		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUBJAB	96	96	96
SINDH	96	96	96
KP	98	99	99
BALUCHISTAN	99	97	98
OVERALL	96	97	96
REASON	2. REASON FOR DISSATISFACTION (%)		
Costs too much	2	2	2
Irregular supply	3	6	4
Adverse side effect	16	12	14
Not effective	12	23	18
Husband does not like	50	43	47
Other	17	13	15
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.
3. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Baluchistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Baluchistan province may be read with caution..

Population Welfare

CONFIDENCE INTERVAL

Mean Number of Children Ever Born to Women 15-49 Years

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	2.9	0.051	2.832	3.034
Punjab	2.9	0.048	2.766	2.956
Sindh	2.9	0.123	2.659	3.142
KP	3.2	0.074	3.084	3.376
Balochistan	3.7	0.151	3.409	4.004
Rural Areas	3.3	0.031	3.229	3.350
Punjab	3.1	0.044	3.023	3.194
Sindh	3.8	0.056	3.651	3.871
KP	3.2	0.069	3.096	3.367
Balochistan	3.8	0.096	3.633	4.010
Overall	3.2	0.028	3.110	3.222
Punjab	3.0	0.033	2.961	3.092
Sindh	3.5	0.085	3.264	3.600
KP	3.2	0.059	3.096	3.346
Balochistan	3.8	0.078	3.631	3.937

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	41	1.14	39.20	43.67
Punjab	47	1.23	44.42	49.26
Sindh	36	2.47	31.61	41.30
KP	38	1.56	35.02	41.13
Balochistan	20	2.25	15.67	24.51
Rural Areas	27	0.61	25.53	27.94
Punjab	33	0.90	31.24	34.80
Sindh	14	0.84	12.45	15.74
KP	26	1.40	23.58	29.09
Balochistan	10	1.86	06.37	13.66
Overall	32	0.55	30.64	32.80
Punjab	38	0.74	36.09	38.99
Sindh	25	1.31	22.17	27.30
KP	28	1.18	26.05	30.69
Balochistan	13	1.54	09.55	15.58

5. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

5.1 Introduction

In Pakistan most of the households do not have access to adequate potable or shallow water. Similarly sanitation is one of the basic necessities, which contributes to human dignity and quality of life and is an essential pre-requisite for success. The Government of Pakistan, while recognizing that access to safe drinking water is the basic human right for every citizen and that is the responsibility of the state to ensure its provision to all citizen, Government is committed to provide adequate quantity of safe drinking water to the entire population at an affordable cost and in an equitable, efficient and sustainable manner.

In order to fulfill this commitment of the Government, the Ministry of Environment, in line with provisions of the National Environment Policy has formulated the National Drinking Water Policy 2009 through a countrywide consultation process with the aim to increase public awareness about water safety, safe hygiene practices and water conservation⁶.

5.2 Sources of Drinking Water

In PSLM Survey, questions are asked to know the main source of drinking water. Therefore this information is collected on tap water, motorized pumping, hand pump, dug well and other sources under the category of “others” which includes sea\river\pond\stream\canal, tanker, mineral water and filtration plant. Tap water is a delivery system where the water is delivered through a network of pipes and the water is treated before it is supplied. In urban areas generally, water comes in to house through pipes and is stored in tanks built in the house, then the water for the use of household is lifted to small tanks built at the top of the house, such system should be recorded as tap water supply. Hand Pump is a pump operated manually to draw water from a bored hole. Dug well is of two types, opened or closed well.

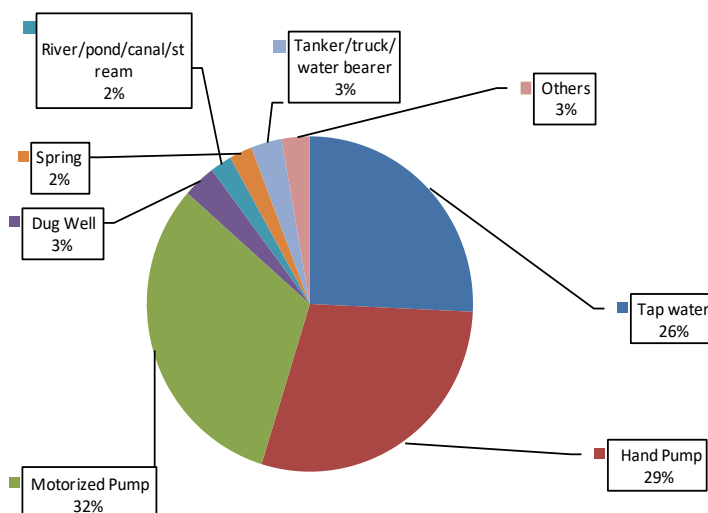
Drinking or potable water is considered as safe water safe assumed that it has low risk of immediate or long term harm for humans

⁶ National Drinking Water Policy 2009, Ministry of Environment, Government of Pakistan

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In overall Pakistan 32 percent of households are using motorized pumping as main source of drinking water in 2013-14 as compared to 30 percent in 2011-12 followed by hand pump with 29 percent in 2013-14 as compared to 30 percent in 2011-12 and tap water with 26 percent in 2013-14 as compared to 29 percent in 2011-12.

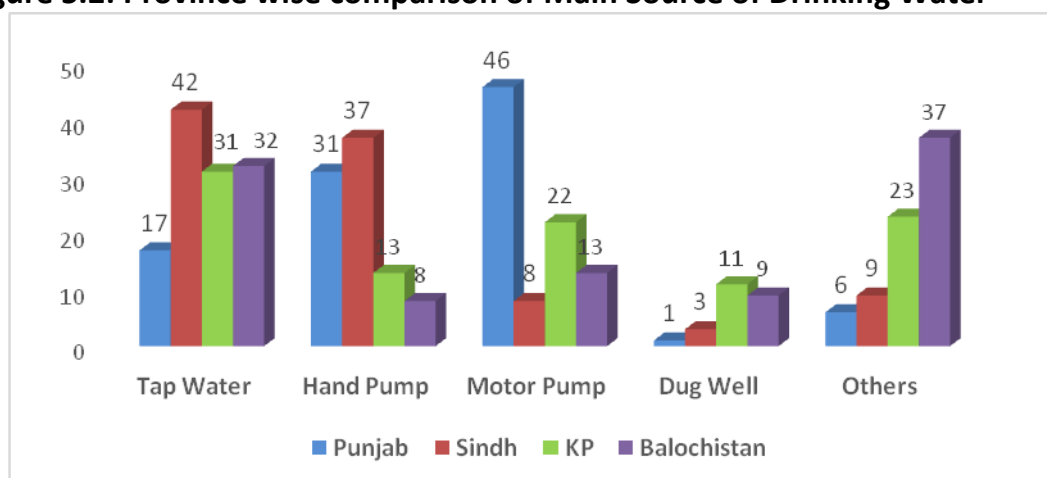
Figure 5.1: Main Source of Drinking Water



Hand pump with 41 percent is the main source of drinking water in rural areas whereas Tap water with 52 percent is the main source of drinking water in urban areas. Table 5.1

The vast majority of the population of Punjab 77 percent has water either from hand pump or motor pump, followed by tap water with 17 percent. In Punjab the use of motor pump has been increased to 46 percent in 2013-14 from 42 percent in 2011-12. Sindh has

Figure 5.2: Province wise comparison of Main Source of Drinking Water



Others includes :Pound\Canal\Stream, Spring, Filtration Plant, Mineral Water and Tanker\Truck\Water bearer

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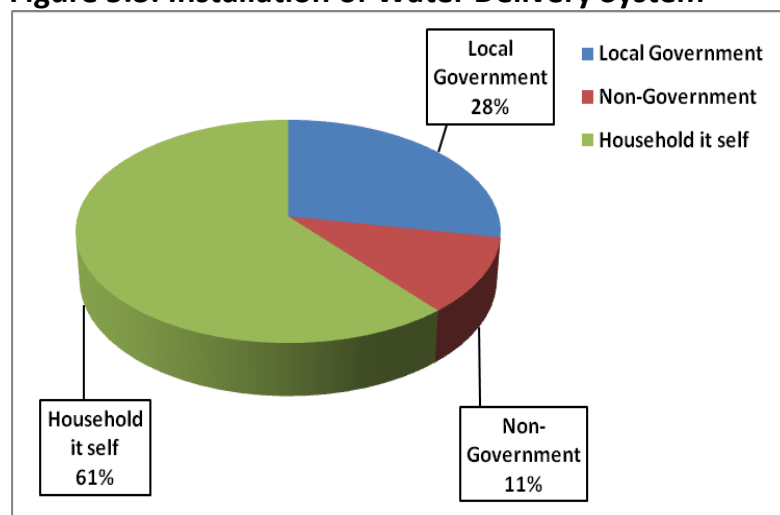
shown a slight decline in terms of hand pump 37 percent in 2013-14 as compared to 39 percent in 2011-12. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa main source of drinking water is tap water 31 percent in 2013-14 which has significantly declined from 41 percent in 2011-12. However, decline in use of tap water in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is compensated by increase in motorized pumping and spring with 22 percent and 16 percent in 2013-14 as compared to 18 percent and 11 percent in 2011-12. In Balochistan the main source of drinking water is tap water with 32 percent in 2013-14 as compared to 38 percent in 2011-12. Table 5.1

Richer households are substantially more likely to have tap water at household. There are variations between urban and rural areas, some 56 percent of households in the highest quintile in urban areas are using tap water as a main source of drinking water as compared to only 16 percent households in the same quintile in rural areas, whereas only 34 percent household use tap water in the lowest quintile. On the other hand, in rural areas, the use of hand pump is reported with higher percentage for lowest quintile i.e 59 percent while motor pump with 52 percent is reported as the main source of drinking water in highest quintile. Table 5.2

A small proportion of households pay for drinking water. In the population as a whole, only 21 percent of households pay for water and this proportion reaches to 8 percent only in rural areas as compared to 44 percent in urban areas. Table 5.3

In 2013-14, PSLM recorded information on installation of water delivery system used by the household where 61 percent of the household arranged their own supply of drinking water. Provincial and local government in the form of Rural Development

Figure 5.3: Installation of Water Delivery System



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Department, the Public Health Engineering Department and other non-government bodies have installed the water supplies to some 39 percent of the households. Table 5.5

Households that depend on poorest sources (river\canal\stream\pond, Dud well) also have to travel far away for the water. In Overall Pakistan some 81 percent of households have drinking water facility inside their houses. If we compare among provinces, 87 percent households in Punjab have drinking water facility inside their home followed by Sindh with 79 percent, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 69 percent and Balochistan with 51 percent. Table 5.6

5.3 Sanitation

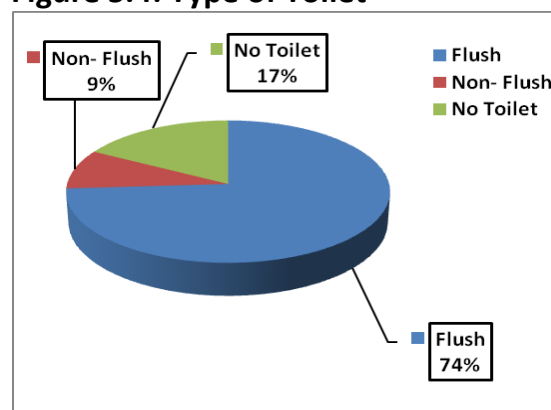
The term sanitation, however, extends to cover cleanliness, hygiene, proper collection of liquid and solid wastes and their environmentally sound disposal. In this endeavor, the needs for waste reduction, reuse, recycle and change in the attitude towards consumption and production patterns are other imperatives for achieving goals of sustainable environment. The main goal of National Sanitation Policy is to provide adequate coverage for improving the quality of life of the people of Pakistan and to provide physical environment necessary for healthy life⁷.

Sanitation is the process of maintaining cleanliness and dealing with sewage

Sanitation is also an important indicator of MDG. 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.

In overall Pakistan 74 percent households have flush toilet facility in

Figure 5.4: Type of Toilet



⁷ National Sanitation policy, Government of the Islamic Republic of PPakistan, Ministry of Environment

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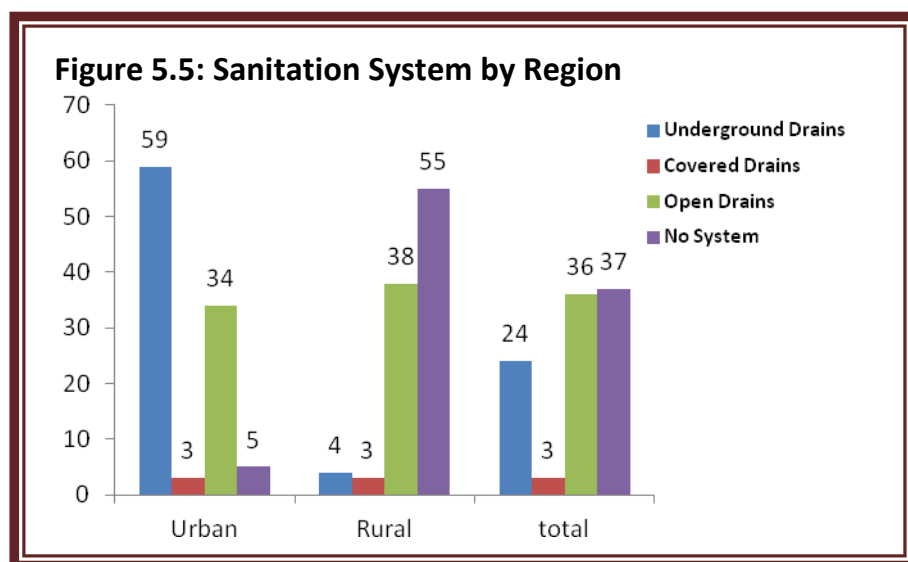
2013-14 as compared to 72 percent in 2011-12. Data shows that majority of urban households with 98 percent have flush facility while only 61 percent of rural households have this facility. Only 17 percent households in 2013-14 do not have any toilet facility as compared to 18 percent in 2011-12. This varies largely between urban and rural areas, 1 percent of urban households have no toilet facility as compared to 26 percent of rural households, where the Balochistan rural is the highest i.e. 35 percent without any toilet facility. Among provinces the percentage of households with no toilet facility is highest in Balochistan with 26 percent and lowest in Sindh with 12 percent, comparing among the provinces regarding flush facility Punjab is the highest with 81 percent Balochistan is lowest with 39 percent. Table 5.7

Richer households have much greater use of flush toilets facility than poor households. The use of flush toilets is universal for the richest urban households, compared to 85 percent in richest households in rural areas. Table 5.8

Sanitation is the hygienic means of promoting health through prevention of human contact with the hazards of wastes. In PSLM 2013-14 information is collected on type of sanitation system used by household. Some 37 percent of households do not have any form of sanitation system in

2013-14 as compared to 33 percent in 2011-12. Urban and rural areas have contrasting picture in this regard as 55 percent of households in rural areas do not have any sanitation system as compared

to only 5 percent of households in urban areas. Provincial comparison shows that in Balochistan highest percentage of households do not have any sanitation system 67 percent as compared to Punjab which is lowest 29 percent. Table 5.9

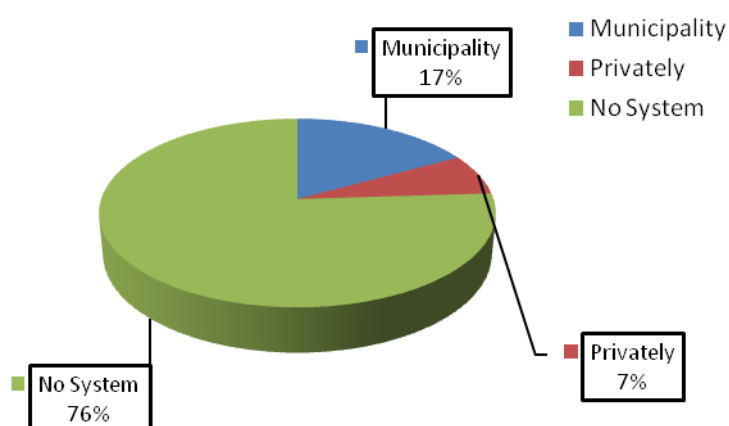


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As would be expected, richer households are more likely to have a connection to a sanitation system than poor households. The relationship is much stronger in urban areas 72 percent as compared to 14 percent in rural areas. Table 5.10

In overall Pakistan 76 percent of households reported that they had no garbage collection system in 2013-14 as compared to 75 percent in 2011-12. Here again there is wider gap in households who have no garbage collection system between urban and rural areas with 43 percent and 95 percent respectively. In rural areas, the pattern is more or less same for all the four provinces but slightly better in Punjab. Table 5.11

Figure 5.6: Garbage Collection System



Water Supply & Sanitation

TABLE 5.1 MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER BY PROVINCE AND REGION

PROVINCE AND WATER SOURCE	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
PUNJAB									
Tap Water	51	18	28	45	11	22	36	7	17
Hand Pump	11	44	33	7	42	31	9	42	31
Motorized Pump	35	35	35	39	43	42	41	48	46
Dug well	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	1	1
River/pond/canal/stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spring	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Tanker/Truck/Water bearer				4	1	2	5	1	2
Other	3	2	2	5	1	2	8	1	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SINDH									
Tap Water	73	17	45	77	6	42	73	8	42
Hand Pump	10	57	33	7	73	39	8	69	37
Motorized Pump	10	8	9	11	8	10	10	7	8
Dug well	0	8	4	0	5	3	1	7	3
River/pond/canal/stream	0	5	3	0	7	4	0	6	3
Spring	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanker/Truck/Water bearer				2	1	2	6	3	4
Other	7	3	5	4	0	2	4	1	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
KP									
Tap Water	70	47	51	55	38	41	49	27	31
Hand Pump	7	10	10	9	13	12	8	15	14
Motorized Pump	14	12	12	29	16	18	35	19	22
Dug well	7	14	13	5	12	11	4	12	11
River/pond/canal/stream	1	6	5	0	6	5	0	6	5
Spring	0	10	8	0	13	11	0	19	16
Tanker/Truck/Water bearer				1	2	2	2	2	2
Other	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BALUCHISTAN									
Tap Water	82	24	40	80	23	38	68	19	32
Hand Pump	2	18	14	4	19	15	4	9	8
Motorized Pump	7	7	7	3	11	9	9	15	13
Dug well	1	19	15	5	8	7	1	13	10
River/pond/canal/stream	3	16	13	0	18	13	4	23	18
Spring	1	10	7	0	10	7	1	8	6
Tanker/Truck/Water bearer				5	7	6	13	11	12
Other	5	6	6	3	4	4	1	2	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Overall									
Tap Water	61	22	35	58	14	29	52	11	26
Hand Pump	10	40	30	7	42	30	8	41	29
Motorized Pump	24	25	25	27	32	30	28	34	32
Dug well	1	6	4	1	4	3	1	5	3
River/pond/canal/stream	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	2
Spring	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	4	2
Tanker/Truck/Water bearer				3	1	2	5	2	3
Other	5	2	3	4	1	2	6	1	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

- Household obtaining water from the source indicated expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
- Categories: "Other" includes mineral water, Filtration Plant and other.
- Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.
- In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Water Supply & Sanitation

TABLE 5.2 MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER BY INCOME GROUP

REGION AND WATER SOURCE	2013-14 PSLM					OVERALL
	1 st QUINTILE	2 nd QUINTILE	3 rd QUINTILE	4 th QUINTILE	5 th QUINTILE	
URBAN:						
Tap water	34	48	48	54	56	52
Hand Pump	23	15	11	7	4	8
Motor Pump	33	28	30	27	26	28
Dug well	1	1	1	1	1	1
Others	9	8	11	11	14	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
RURAL:						
Tap water	5	11	10	13	16	11
Hand Pump	59	47	41	32	22	41
Motor Pump	20	26	34	42	52	34
Dug well	5	6	5	4	3	5
Others	11	11	10	8	7	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
OVERALL:						
Tap water	10	20	21	30	39	26
Hand Pump	54	40	32	22	11	29
Motor Pump	22	26	33	36	37	32
Dug well	4	5	4	3	2	3
Others	11	10	10	9	11	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Households obtaining water from the source indicated expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. Categories: 'Tap water' 'Hand pump' 'Motor Pump' 'includes motor pump and tube well outside the house; 'Dug well' includes well open and well closed both inside and outside the house; 'River/Canal /Stream' includes canal, river, spring, stream, pond and 'Other' includes public standpipe (supplied by tanker), water seller, mineral water ,Filtration Plant and other.
3. Quintiles: Income groups made on the basis of per-capita household consumption.
4. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption.
5. Total may not add up to 100 because of rounding.
6. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Water Supply & Sanitation

TABLE 5.3 PERCENTAGES OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING FOR WATER –BY REGION AND WATER SOURCE

REGION AND WATER SOURCE	2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	%H.HOLDS GETTING WATER FROM SOURCE	%H.HOLDS PAYINF FOR WATER USE	AVERAGE AMOUNT PAID FOR MONTH (RUPEES)	%H.HOLDS GETTING WATER FROM SOURCE	%H.HOLDS PAYINF FOR WATER USE	AVERAGE AMOUNT PAID FOR MONTH (RUPEES)
URBAN AREAS :						
Tap water	58	69	160	52	67	213
Hand Pump	7	4	---	8	5	---
Motorized Pump	27	4	---	28	5	---
Dug Well	1	2	---	1	7	---
Other	7	65	---	11	67	---
Total	100	46	195	100	44	291
RURAL AREAS :						
Tap Water	14	62	122	11	55	193
Hand Pump	42	0	---	41	1	---
Motorized Pump	32	1	---	34	1	---
Dug Well	4	1	---	5	1	---
River/Canal/Stream	6	2	---	7	3	---
Other	2	38	---	3	54	---
Total	100	10	188	100	8	348
OVERALL :						
Tap Water	29	67	149	26	64	209
Hand Pump	30	1	---	29	1	---
Motorized Pump	30	2	---	32	2	---
Dug Well	3	1	---	3	2	---
River/Canal/Stream	4	2	---	4	4	---
Other	4	56	---	6	63	---
Total	100	22	193	100	21	305

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. Insufficient observation to allow accurate statistics to be derived for these cells.
3. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Water Supply & Sanitation

TABLE 5.4 PERCENTAGES OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING FOR PIPED WATER BY REGION AND QUINTILE

REGION AND WATER SOURCE	2013-14 PSLM					
	1 st QUINTILE	2 nd QUINTILE	3 rd QUINTILE	4 th QUINTILE	5 th QUINTILE	OVERALL
URBAN AREA	39	48	61	60	79	67
RURAL AREA	46	48	49	60	65	55
OVERALL	42	48	58	60	77	64

NOTES:

1. Households that receive piped water to the house and who pay for water expressed as a percentage of the total number of households that have water piped to the house.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption
3. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Water Supply & Sanitation

TABLE 5.5 WHO INSTALLED THE WATER DELIVERY SYSTEM - BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	WATER DELIVERY SYSTEM 2013-14 PSLM					
	Piped Water	Hand Pump	Motor Pump	Open well	Closed Well	Total
PUNJAB:						
Local Government	91	1	2	2	0	17
Non-Government	6	10	4	34	23	7
Household it self	2	88	94	63	77	76
Don't know	0	1	0	1	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
SINDH:						
Local Government	98	1	4	2	83	47
Non-Government	1	27	17	96	0	16
Household it self	1	72	79	2	17	37
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
KP:						
Local Government	75	2	6	0	0	32
Non-Government	19	9	10	10	7	14
Household it self	6	88	84	88	91	54
Don't know	0	1	0	1	1	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
BALUCHISTAN:						
Local Government	84	16	12	2	0	47
Non-Government	15	42	59	70	34	35
Household it self	1	40	27	28	66	17
Don't know	0	3	2	0	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
OVERALL:						
Local Government	91	1	3	2	1	28
Non-Government	7	16	7	51	14	11
Household it self	2	82	91	47	84	61
Don't know	0	1	0	1	1	0
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. Categories: 'Tap water' "Hand pump/M. pump" includes hand-pumps, motor pump and tube well outside the house; "Dug well" includes well open and well closed both inside and outside the house; 'River/Canal /Stream' includes canal, river, spring, stream, pond and "Other" includes public standpipe (supplied by tanker), water seller, mineral water, filtration plant and other.
4. Totals for columns may not add up to 100 because of rounding.
5. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

Water Supply & Sanitation

TABLE 5.6 DISTANCES TO WATER SOURCE BY PROVINCE AND DISTANCE

PROVINCE AND WATER SOURCE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS					
	Inside The House	0-0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	1-2 Km	2-5 Km	Over 5 Km
PUNJAB:	87	9	3	1	0	0
Tap Water	94	6	0	0	0	0
Hand Pump / Motor.Pump	89	6	3	1	0	0
Dug Well	61	33	5	0	0	0
River/Canal/Stream/Pond	3	79	10	0	0	8
Other	38	49	7	2	3	1
SINDH:	79	15	3	1	1	1
Tap Water	98	2	0	0	0	0
Hand Pump / Motor.Pump	76	18	4	1	1	0
Dug Well	6	64	15	5	6	4
River/Canal/Stream/Pond	0	59	27	7	5	2
Other	47	39	4	4	1	5
KP:	69	27	3	1	0	0
Tap Water	88	11	1	0	0	0
Hand Pump / Motor.Pump	85	13	2	0	0	0
Dug Well	85	15	0	0	0	0
River/Canal/Stream/Pond	5	83	8	4	0	0
Other	39	16	11	14	11	10
BALUCHISTAN:	51	30	15	2	1	1
Tap Water	97	3	0	0	0	0
Hand Pump / Motor.Pump	31	52	14	1	1	2
Dug Well	33	31	33	3	0	0
River/Canal/Stream/Pond	0	60	33	4	2	2
Other	81	6	9	4	0	0
OVERALL:	81	14	3	1	0	0
Tap Water	95	5	0	0	0	0
Hand Pump / Motor.Pump	86	10	3	1	0	0
Dug Well	53	34	9	2	2	1
River/Canal/Stream/Pond	3	73	17	4	1	1
Other	45	40	7	4	2	3

NOTES:

1. Households traveling the distance indicated to the water source as a percentage of all households using the specified source. 'Total' gives the households traveling the distance indicated as a percentage of all households in the province.
2. Categories: 'Tap water'; 'Hand pump/M. pump', motor pump and tube well outside the house; 'Dug well' includes well open and well closed both inside and outside the house; 'River/Canal /Stream' includes canal, river, spring, stream, pond; Others include Mineral water, Tanker/Truck/ Water Barrier, filtration Plant and Others.
3. Totals for rows may not add up to 100 because of rounding.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 5.7 TYPE OF TOILET USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE AND TYPE OF TOILET	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:									
Flush	95	62	73	98	69	78	99	73	81
Non- Flush	1	1	1	1	3	2	0	1	1
No Toilet	4	37	26	1	29	20	1	26	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SINDH:									
Flush	95	19	57	97	22	61	98	29	65
Non- Flush	4	51	28	2	52	27	2	47	23
No Toilet	1	30	15	0	26	13	1	24	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
KP:									
Flush	90	57	63	95	66	71	95	68	73
Non- Flush	6	12	11	3	16	14	4	10	9
No Toilet	4	31	27	2	18	15	1	22	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BALUCHISTAN:									
Flush	79	9	27	78	22	37	82	25	39
Non- Flush	20	54	45	17	33	29	17	41	34
No Toilet	1	38	28	4	46	35	1	35	26
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
OVERALL:									
Flush	94	51	66	97	58	72	98	61	74
Non- Flush	3	14	10	2	14	10	1	13	9
No Toilet	3	35	24	1	27	18	1	26	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Households having the type of toilet indicated, expressed as a percentage of the total number of household.
2. Categories: "Flush" consists of flush connected to public sewerage, flush connected to pit and flush to open drain while "Non-Flush" contains dry raised latrine and dry pit latrine.
3. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.
4. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 5.8 TYPE OF TOILET USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD - BY QUINTILE GROUP

REGION AND WATER SOURCE	2013-14 PSLM					OVERALL
	1 st QUINTILE	2 nd QUINTILE	3 rd QUINTILE	4 th QUINTILE	5 th QUINTILE	
URBAN:						
Flush	87	95	97	99	100	98
Non-Flush	7	4	2	1	0	1
No Toilet	6	2	1	0	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
RURAL:						
Flush	38	51	62	73	85	61
Non-Flush	20	19	12	9	4	13
No Toilet	42	29	25	18	11	26
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
OVERALL:						
Flush	46	62	73	83	93	74
Non-Flush	18	16	9	5	2	9
No Toilet	36	23	18	11	5	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 in each income group.
2. 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.
3. Quintiles: Income groups made on the basis of per capita household consumption.
4. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, where as the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
5. Total may not add up to 100 because of rounding.
6. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 5.9 TYPE OF SANITATION SYSTEM USED – BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE AND SANITATION SYSTEM	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM			2013-14 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:									
Underground Drains	49	8	21	53	5	20	56	5	23
Covered Drains	6	5	5	6	4	5	4	5	5
Open Drains	38	46	44	38	53	48	35	48	44
No System	7	41	30	3	39	27	5	41	29
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SINDH:									
Underground Drains	66	1	34	69	1	36	72	5	41
Covered Drains	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Open Drains	27	14	20	27	15	21	23	10	17
No System	6	85	45	3	83	42	3	84	41
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
KP:									
Underground Drains	4	1	1	9	1	3	6	0	1
Covered Drains	3	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	1
Open Drains	85	42	50	83	53	59	83	39	47
No System	9	56	48	4	45	37	9	60	51
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BALUCHISTAN:									
Underground Drains	24	3	9	8	1	3	33	1	10
Covered Drains	10	1	4	14	0	4	7	2	3
Open Drains	47	9	19	60	12	24	40	13	20
No System	19	86	68	17	87	69	21	84	67
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
OVERALL:									
Underground Drains	52	5	21	55	3	21	59	4	24
Covered Drains	4	3	4	5	3	3	3	3	3
Open Drains	37	38	38	37	45	42	34	38	36
No System	7	53	37	4	49	33	5	55	37
Total	100	100	100	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.
3. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 5.10 TYPE OF SANITATION SYSTEM USED – BY QUINTILES

REGION AND WATER SOURCE	2013-14 PSLM					OVERALL
	1 st QUINTILE	2 nd QUINTILE	3 rd QUINTILE	4 th QUINTILE	5 th QUINTILE	
URBAN:						
Underground Drains	35	44	51	60	69	59
Covered Drains	3	2	2	2	3	3
Open Drains	45	43	42	33	26	34
No System	17	11	5	4	2	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
RURAL:						
Underground Drains	1	2	3	5	10	4
Covered Drains	2	3	3	5	4	3
Open Drains	21	34	41	46	49	38
No System	75	61	53	44	36	55
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
OVERALL:						
Underground Drains	7	12	18	27	44	24
Covered Drains	2	2	2	4	4	3
Open Drains	25	36	41	41	36	36
No System	66	49	38	28	16	37
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. Quintiles: Income groups made on the basis of per capita household consumption.
3. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
4. Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 17,989 households estimates based on these quintile may slightly be different in some cases, from those based on the full sample of 17,989 households.
5. Total may not add up to 100 because of rounding.
6. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution.

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TABLE 5.11 GARBAGE COLLECTION SYSTEMS FROM THE HOUSEHOLD - BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE AND GARBAGE COLLECTION SYSTEM	2013-14 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:			
Municipality	48	2	17
Privately	9	4	6
No System	43	94	77
Total	100	100	100
SINDH:			
Municipality	33	2	18
Privately	23	2	13
No System	44	97	69
Total	100	100	100
KP:			
Municipality	66	1	13
Privately	2	0	1
No System	32	99	86
Total	100	100	100
BALUCHISTAN:			
Municipality	21	1	6
Privately	5	6	5
No System	74	93	89
Total	100	100	100
OVERALL:			
Municipality	43	2	17
Privately	14	3	7
No System	43	95	76
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.
3. In PSLM Survey 2011-12, 57 areas and 2013-14, 61 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province may be read with caution..

APPENDIX A: TECHNICAL NOTES**TECHNICAL NOTES PART A****DEFINITIONS OF SOME KEY INDICATORS****PRIMARY GROSS ENROLMENT RATE:-**

Number of children attending primary level (classes 1-5) divided by number of children aged 5-9 years multiplied by 100. Enrolment in Katchi is excluded.

PRIMARY NET ENROLMENT RATE:-

Number of children attending primary level (classes 1-5) aged 5-9 years divided by children aged 5-9 years 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 aged 10-12 years multiplied by 100.

MIDDLE NET ENROLMENT RATE:-

Number of children aged 10-12 years attending middle level (classes 6-8) divided by number of children aged 10-12 years multiplied by 100.

MATRIC GROSS ENROLMENT RATE:-

Number of children attending matric level (classes 9-10) divided by number of children aged 13-14 years multiplied by 100.

MATRIC NET ENROLMENT RATE:-

Number of children aged 13-14 years attending matric level (classes 9-10) divided by number of children aged 13-14 years multiplied by 100.

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LITERACY RATE:-

Population aged 10 years and older that can read and write with understanding in any language expressed as percentage of total population aged 10 years and older.

GENDER PARITY INDEX:-

The GPI at primary or secondary is defined as net enrolment rate of females at primary or secondary level divided by net enrolment rate of males in primary or secondary level.

YOUTH GENDER PARITY INDEX:

Youth literacy GPI is defined as persons who are 15-24 years old and literate divided by total number of persons 15-24 years old.

BASED ON RECALL-ATLEAST 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', DPT1, DPT2, DPT3, 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.

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.

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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 RATES:-

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.

IMPROVED SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER:-**IMPROVED TOILET FACILITY NOT SHARED WITH OTHER HOUSEHOLDS:-****HAND WASHING:-****CLEAN FUEL:-**

TECHNICAL NOTES PART B:

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE ADOPTED FOR PSLM SURVEY

NOTATIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i): ESTIMATION FORMULAE FOR TOTALS AND THEIR VARIANCES

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

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

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

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

OR

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

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

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

For X , another variable of interest, we have

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

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

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

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$$

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

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

(ii): FORMULA FOR RATIO ESTIMATES

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

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

$$Rel V(r) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}^2} \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h} s^2_{hb} + \frac{1}{\hat{X}^2} \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{M_{hi}^2}{p_{hi}^2 m_{hi}} \frac{(M_{hi} - m_{hi})}{M_{hi}} s^2_{hw}$$

where

$$s^2_{hb} = s^2_{ht} - s^2_{hw}$$

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

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

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

$$s_{hxy} = \frac{1}{n_h - 1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \left(\frac{\hat{x}_{hi}}{p_{hi}} \frac{\hat{y}_{hi}}{p_{hi}} \right) - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{x}_{hi}}{p_{hi}} \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{y}_{hi}}{p_{hi}} \right)}{n_h} \right]$$

$$s_{hxy} = \frac{1}{n_h - 1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \left(\frac{\hat{x}_{hi}}{p_{hi}} \frac{\hat{y}_{hi}}{p_{hi}} \right) - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{x}_{hi}}{p_{hi}} \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{y}_{hi}}{p_{hi}} \right)}{n_h} \right]$$

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

and

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

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

TECHNICAL NOTES PART C:

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 quintile is to analyse how social and

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economic indicators change in relation to people's welfare. For instance, the government wants to know whether poorer households have access to basic services (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, KP and Balochistan) so that the first quintile contains in it 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. In fact, 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 (see table 4) and its composition. This adjustment is necessary to assess a proper ranking of households. Reasons can become clear with some examples. 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.

Acronyms

ACRONYMS

PSLM	Pakistan social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
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
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis (whooping cough) and Tetanus
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
PPS	Probability Proportional to size
MOS	Measure of Size
WHO	World Health organization