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P S L M –2004-05

PAKISTAN SOCIAL AND LIVING STANDARDS MEASUREMENT SURVEY (2004-05)

Government of Pakistan
Statistics Division
Federal Bureau of Statistics
Islamabad

June - 2005

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PREFACE

Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM), 2004-05 is the first round of a series of surveys planned to be conducted upto 2009. The survey following Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ) approach was conducted with the aim to provide data for use by the government in formulating the poverty reduction strategy as well as development plans at district level and rapid assessment of programmes initiated under Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and Medium Term Development Framework (MTDF) in the overall context of MDG.

This is the first time that Federal Bureau of Statistics has conducted a sample survey covering approximately 76,520 households to provide district level indicators in the sectors such as Education, Health, Water Supply & Sanitation and Household Economic Situation & Satisfaction by facilities and services use. The field work was carried out between September, 2004 and March, 2005, while the report has been finalised within two months of completion of the field work. This report provides information on the key social indicators at national, as well as at provincial levels with urban/ rural breakdown in comparison with the information of the last two rounds of PIHS with the current round of PSLM in order to assess the trends of the key indicators. Detailed provincial level reports with district level indicators will follow shortly.

FBS has also carried out a provincial level survey simultaneously on Household Consumption Expenditure along with the district level survey for providing poverty indicators. The results of this survey would be available in December 2005. However, in 2005-06 to provide detailed provincial level indicators a survey following PIHS/ HIES approach will be conducted.

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

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

(ASAD ELAHI)
Secretary
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Federal Bureau of Statistics
Statistics Division
Government of Pakistan
Islamabad
June, 2005

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summaries the National/Provincial findings of the first round of the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) Survey. During this round, 76520 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) i.e. Education, Health, Household Assets/ Amenities, Immunisation, Pre/Post Natal care of females and Household satisfaction by facilities and services.

To study the behaviour variation of main indicators between different groups, the information is presented disaggregated by province, by region (urban-rural) and by gender. However, detailed provincial reports with district level information will follow. Presenting information from the PSLM 2004-05, this report also provides information from the earlier rounds of Pakistan Integrated Household Surveys (PIHS) 1998-99 and 2001-02, wherever comparable information is available from these surveys. Thus the report can be used to assess trends in Pakistan's social indicators since 1998-99. Discussion on key findings in each sector between 2001-02 and 2004-05 are outline below:

Education

The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for primary schools (Age 5-9) has increased from 72% in 2001-02 to 86% in 2004-05. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) was 42 percent in 2001-02, substantially lower than the Gross Enrolment Rate because of the enrolment of overage children in primary school, however, it has also increased significantly between 2001-02 to 2004-05 i.e. from 42 to 52%. The PSLM collects information on enrolment in all types of schools i.e. public, private and also deeni madaris. The PSLM round shows decrease in the share of primary enrolments that are in government schools. The overall share has declined from 74% in 2001-02 to 72% in 2004-05.

The GER (Age 10-12) for middle level has increased from 41 to 46 per cent where as the NER has risen moderately i.e. from 16 to 18%. There remains a large difference between urban and rural areas in middle level enrolment rates.

The increase in Matric Level (Age 13-14) GER (42 to 44%) and NER (9 to 11%) is moderate but the real impact will be observable after Four/Five years when the existing primary level Cohort will reach at Matric Level.

Further the comparison of different GERs and NERs has been carried out using official age group brackets at Primary, Middle and Matric Levels which according to analysts are not realistic. Keeping in view the tables for GERs and NERs have also been worked out using different age brackets recommended by the Technical Committee formed by the government under the Chairmanship of Director (PIDE). NER with the revised age brackets show improvements over the official age groups.

There has been an increase in the proportion of persons (10 years & above) who report that they are literate. This has risen from 45 percent in PIHS 2001-02 to 53 percent in the

PSLM 2004-05. This increase has taken place in both for men and women and across all provinces. Adult literacy (15 years & above) has also been worked out for the first time and it has increased from 43% in PIHS 2001-02 to 50% in PSLM 2004-05

Health

In Health, the PSLM report includes sickness/injuries, immunisation, diarrhoea and the use of pre and post-natal services. The sickness / injuries show the prevalence rate of 7.10% and in 93.38% cases these people visited health consultants.

Two measures of immunisation coverage are presented. Based on mother's recall, at least one immunisation has increased from 74 to 83%. The measure that includes mothers' recall as well as record of immunisations given to the child shows a rise from 53 to 77% in the proportion of one year old who are fully immunised. Full immunisation rates based only on health cards show significant increase in coverage, which has increased from 27 to 49%. Urban areas show an increase (70 to 87 %) in full immunisation but increase in rural areas is more significant i.e. from 46 to 72 %. When analysed by antigen, all show an increase in coverage.

There has been an increase in the proportion of children under five suffering from diarrhoea i.e. from 14 to 16% but Sindh has shown significant increase from 11 % to 18%. The increase is particularly notable for Sindh (Rural) i.e. from 9% to 19% which may be attributed to shortage of clean water availability in many districts in the recent past. The use of oral re-hydration solution to treat children with diarrhoea has increased from 54% in 2001-02 to 78% in 2004-05.

About half of mothers had a pre-natal consultation compared to 35% in 2001-2002 during their last pregnancy. Prenatal consultations were much more common in urban than in rural areas but there is also considerable improvement. There is decreasing trend both in urban and rural area to consult Govt Hospitals/BHUs/RHCs and which is significant i.e. from 42 to 25%. The frequency of post-natal consultations of 23% in 2004-05 was comparatively lower than the frequency of pre-natal check-ups.

Some 51 percent of pregnant women received Tetanus Toxoid injection in 2004-05 compared to 46 percent in 2001-02

Housing, Water Supply & Sanitation

The analysis of housing units by tenure reveal that 86.6% of households have their own house and 7% live on rented accommodation. In PSLM 2004-05 the comparison of housing units by number of rooms with the 1998 census data indicate that housing units with one room have declined from 38.1 to 24.2%, 2-4 rooms increased from 55 to 68.7% and more than five rooms increased marginally from 6.9 to 7.1%. Similarly the housing units having electricity (as sources of lighting) have increased from 70.5 to 83.9% and gas (as cooking food) have increased from 20.2 to 29.5%.

There has been improvement in Tap water supplies from 25% to 39% between 2001-02 and 2004-05. The large differences between the provinces in drinking water supplies are

observed, with Balochistan and N.W.F.P depending most on the poorest sources. Water sources from Motor Pump have particularly been declined in Balochistan and also in N.W.F.P due to which water from poorest sources has increased from 20 to 25% in rural areas.

Access to flush toilets remains low in rural areas, although there is evidence to suggest that it has improved from 26 to 30% between 2001-02 and 2004-05. Improvements appear to be concentrated in Punjab and N.W.F.P. Households with no toilet in rural areas have declined significantly from 59 to 40 %.

Household Perception of Economic Situation and Satisfaction by Facilities and Services

Households were asked to compare their economic situation with last year. In response to this question 51.5% reported no change, 23.9 reported worse or much worse and 24.2 reported better or much better. However, when asked to compare the economic situation of the community where they live, 59% reported the same, 9.6 reported worse or much worse and 25.2% reported better or much better.

Households were also asked to give opinion about their satisfaction of the Facilities / Services provided by the government. In response to this question, 36% reported satisfaction on Govt Basic Health Facilities, 10.5% satisfied with the Family Planning Services, 60% with Schools, 11.8% with Veterinary Services (pre dominantly rural), 11% with Agriculture Extension (all rural) and 6.5% with Police.

SUMMARY OF KEY INDICATORS

KEY INDICATORS: BASIC EDUCATION									
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
PRIMARY GER (CLASS 1-5 & age 5-9)									
OVERALL	80	61	71	83	61	72	94	77	86
Punjab	82	68	75	84	69	76	100	89	95
Sindh	75	54	64	76	51	63	84	65	75
NWFP	84	54	70	97	56	77	93	65	80
Balochistan	79	46	64	77	44	62	83	49	67
PRIMARY NER (CLASS 1-5 & age 5-9)									
OVERALL	47	37	42	46	38	42	56	48	52
Punjab	47	40	44	47	43	45	60	55	58
Sindh	47	35	41	46	34	40	53	42	48
NWFP	47	30	39	48	33	41	53	40	47
Balochistan	44	28	36	39	24	32	44	29	37
GOVT ENROLMENT - PRIMARY (% TOTAL ENROLMENT)									
OVERALL	76	74	75	75	73	74	73	71	72
Punjab	71	69	70	70	69	69	68	68	68
Sindh	74	74	74	80	75	78	76	72	74
NWFP	85	86	85	81	85	82	79	81	80
Balochistan	95	96	95	93	94	93	94	94	94
MIDDLE GER (CLASSES 6-8 & age 10-12)									
OVERALL	48	32	40	45	35	41	51	40	46
Punjab	47	39	43	46	43	45	52	45	49
Sindh	48	28	38	40	28	34	47	35	42
NWFP	55	22	37	52	23	38	61	31	47
Balochistan	39	18	29	45	18	33	37	21	30
MIDDLE NER (CLASSES 6-8 & age 10-12)									
OVERALL	19	13	16	17	14	16	20	16	18
Punjab	21	16	19	18	18	18	21	19	20
Sindh	20	13	17	15	12	14	20	15	18
NWFP	16	7	11	16	8	12	20	11	16
Balochistan	11	6	9	11	4	8	10	7	8
MATRIC GER (CLASSES 9-10 age 13-14)									
OVERALL	53	27	40	55	30	42	53	35	44
Punjab	47	27	37	55	34	44	50	39	45
Sindh	61	39	51	52	30	42	55	37	47
NWFP	58	13	36	62	20	41	62	24	43
Balochistan	65	12	41	42	13	29	46	17	34
MATRIC NER (CLASSES 9-10 age 13-14)									
OVERALL	10	7	9	10	8	9	11	10	11
Punjab	10	8	9	12	10	11	12	11	11
Sindh	14	9	12	10	7	9	13	11	12
NWFP	6	3	4	6	5	5	10	5	7
Balochistan	10	2	6	3	2	3	6	3	5

KEY INDICATORS: LITERACY									
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM		
LITERACY RATES (10 YRS AND OLDER)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
OVERALL	59	31	45	58	32	45	65	40	53
Punjab	57	34	46	57	36	47	65	44	55
Sindh	65	35	51	60	31	46	68	41	56
NWFP	56	20	37	57	20	38	64	26	45
Balochistan	54	16	36	53	15	36	52	19	37
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM		
Adult Literacy Rate (Aged 15 Years and Older)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
OVERALL	58	28	43	57	29	43	63	36	50
Punjab	57	30	43	57	32	44	63	40	52
Sindh	64	32	49	60	29	45	68	38	54
NWFP	54	15	34	55	17	35	61	22	40
Balochistan	51	10	32	50	12	32	49	14	33

KEY INDICATORS: IMMUNISATION DIARRHOEA AND ANTENATAL CARE									
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
AT LEAST 1 IMMUNISATION (12-23 MONTHS)									
OVERALL	75	70	73	73	75	74	84	82	83
Punjab	83	80	81	79	81	80	91	90	90
Sindh	65	52	58	60	60	60	78	76	77
NWFP	71	69	70	79	81	80	84	83	84
Balochistan	58	60	59	53	60	57	67	65	66
FULL IMMUNISATION (12-23 MONTHS BASED ON RECALL AND RECORD)									
OVERALL	52	47	49	53	52	53	78	77	77
Punjab	57	52	55	57	58	57	85	84	84
Sindh	42	35	38	49	40	45	74	72	73
NWFP	52	56	54	56	57	57	77	76	76
Balochistan	36	32	34	24	24	24	64	60	62
DIARRHOEA LAST 30 DAYS (UNDER 5 YEARS)									
OVERALL	14	14	14	14	13	14	16	15	16
Punjab	14	15	15	14	13	14	16	15	15
Sindh	11	11	11	11	10	11	18	18	18
NWFP	18	16	17	19	18	19	16	15	15
Balochistan	13	11	12	16	18	17	13	13	13
DIARRHOEA CASES WHERE ORS GIVEN (UNDER 5 YEARS)									
OVERALL	55.52	51.54	53.58	54.57	53.36	54.00	77.71	77.78	77.75
Punjab	46.71	38.83	42.75	54.10	45.17	44.60	63.18	62.80	63.00
Sindh	69.53	74.83	72.15	72.88	66.75	69.97	92.37	91.91	92.15
NWFP	63.58	65.84	64.60	59.65	54.77	57.39	84.99	83.60	84.33
Balochistan	63.68	58.51	61.42	69.79	72.29	71.19	84.54	85.94	85.27
TETANUS TOXOID (% MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-49)									
OVERALL	66	31	39	69	38	46	67	41	51
Punjab	65	38	45	73	46	53	72	54	62
Sindh	72	23	40	68	30	43	68	34	48
NWFP	54	26	29	59	31	35	58	40	45
Balochistan	41	9	13	39	12	17	46	17	25

KEY INDICATORS: RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION									
MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05PSLM		
	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
PIPED WATER	55	12	26	58	10	25	60	21	39
HAND PUMP	18	53	43	14	56	44	13	39	27
MOTOR PUMP	20	12	14	22	14	17	22	14	18
DUG WELL	2	11	8	2	10	7	2	9	6
OTHER	3	13	10	3	10	7	3	16	10
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TYPE OF TOILET (% HOUSEHOLDS)	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
FLUSH	88	22	41	89	26	45	86	30	54
NON-FLUSH	6	15	12	5	15	12	7	30	20
NO TOILET	6	63	46	5	59	43	6	40	26
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

KEY INDICATORS: COMPARISON OF HOUSING INDICATORS OF CENSUS AND PSLM 2004-05				
S. No	Major Indicators	1981 Census	1998 Census	2004-05 PSLM
1	Housing units with one room (%)	51.5	38.1	24.2
2	Housing units with 2 - 4 rooms (%)	44.8	55.0	68.7
3	Housing units with 5 & more rooms (%)	3.6	6.9	7.1
4	Owned Housing Units	78.4	81.2	86.6
5	Household size	6.7	6.8	6.72
6	Piped water (inside the house) (%)	12.6	28.1	38.7*
7	Electricity (as source of lighting) (%)	31.0	70.5	83.9
8	Gas (as cooking fuel) (%)	6.0	20.2	29.5*

NOTES: In PSLM Survey 2004-05 the category "Piped Water" consists of both piped water inside and outside the house and "Gas" include of gas and oil.

1. Introduction

1.1 The PRSP and the PSLM

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

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

In the remainder of this introduction, a description of the 2004-05 PSLM Survey is provided. In the following chapters, data relating education, health, household assets / amenities, immunisation, pre and postnatal care and satisfaction of services is given.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN OF PSLM SURVEY 2004-2005 (DISTRICT LEVEL)

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

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

Stratification Plan:

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

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

Sample Size and Its Allocation: Keeping in view the objectives of the survey the sample size for the four provinces has been fixed at 74420 households comprising 5204 sample village/ enumeration blocks, which is expected to produce reliable results at each district. However, the total sample size including AJK, NA and FATA is 76520 households.

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

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

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

Detailed sampling plan is attached as Annex - I

1.3 Household and facility questionnaires

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 I include education, health, immunisation, diarrhoea, its treatment, and pre and post-natal care, housing conditions and access to basic services and amenities. Information on utilisation of Health and Educational facilities in rural PSUs has also been collected and outcome of which will be made part of provincial/district level reports.

1.4 Objectives and scope of analysis

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

1.5 Data Quality and Reliability Measures

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

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

TABLE 1.1 PROFILE OF THE 1998-99, 2001-02 PIHS AND 2004-05 PSLM SAMPLES

PROVINCE	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PSUs :									
Punjab	220	238	458	220	238	458	1116	1197	2313
Sindh	128	136	264	128	136	264	642	684	1326
NWFP	72	116	188	72	116	188	258	591	849
Balochistan	52	88	140	52	88	140	195	521	716
AJK	16	28	44	16	28	44	36	57	93
Northern Areas	12	20	32	12	20	32	15	36	51
Overall	500	626	1126	500	626	1126	2262	3086	5348
HOUSEHOLDS :									
Punjab	2590	3791	6381	2599	3796	6395	13392	19152	32544
Sindh	1536	2176	3712	1534	2174	3708	7704	10944	18648
NWFP	859	1852	2711	857	1842	2699	3096	9456	12552
Balochistan	612	1404	2016	623	1406	2029	2340	8336	10676
AJK	192	448	640	192	443	635	432	912	1344
Northern Areas	143	319	462	144	317	461	180	576	756
Overall	5932	9990	15922	5949	9978	15927	27144	49376	76520

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

TABLE 1.2 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE-BY PROVINCE AND REGION

PROVINCE	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
Punjab	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.6
Sindh	6.6	6.9	6.7	7.1	7.9	7.5	6.6	6.6	6.6
NWFP	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6
Balochistan	8.1	7.4	7.5	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.1	6.9	6.9
OVERALL	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.7

NOTES:

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

2. EDUCATION

2.1 Introduction

Literacy and primary school enrolment rates in Pakistan are low compared with the countries of the region. A number of studies of the education system in Pakistan have revealed that the quality of education being provided by government primary schools is poor, with many schools lacking adequate teachers and resources. Basic objective of Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) Program is to expand and improve the quality of publicly provided primary education. Education commands a large share of the overall PRSP budget. The PRSP strategy for the sector includes, improving the functioning, utilisation of existing school, improving the quality of education, increase enrolment, improving access to education and expanding the primary education system.

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

2.2 School attendance

More than one half of the population of ten years and older i.e. 55% in 2004-05 compared to 51% in 2001-02 has ever attended school (Table 2.1). This proportion is much higher in urban areas than in rural areas and much higher in men than in women. Punjab and Sindh have the highest proportions that have ever attended school; Sindh province has shown the most increase over the period. Balochistan has the same as 2001-02. This proportion would only be expected to change very slowly over time.

Noticeable improvement of 44% in 2004-05 compared to 38% in 2001-02 in the proportion of the population 10 years and over that has completed primary level or higher has been observed between 2001-02 and 2004-05, (Table 2.2). The proportion is highest in Sindh (47 per cent) and lowest in Balochistan (27 per cent) same as year 2001-02. In rural Balochistan, only 7 per cent of females over ten years of age have completed primary school.

2.3 Primary Enrolment rates

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

Table 2.3(A) shows the gross primary level enrolment rates excluding katchi for the age group 5-9 years and Table 2.3 (B) for age 6-10 years. The GER shows a remarkable increase over the period, from 72 to 86 percent. Provinces of Punjab & Sindh have shown noticeable increase in 2004-05, Table 2.3(B)-GER primary level has been added by changing age group from 5-9 to 6-10 for reader's information.

The over all gross enrolment rate has changed to 82% when katchi is also included and the age group is expanded to 4-9 year olds (Table 2.4). Punjab's advantage compared to other provinces increases somewhat, particularly in urban areas.

The PSLM 2004-05 collects information on enrolment in all types of school, not just the government sector. Table 2.5 shows the gross enrolment rate in government primary schools. It is calculated as the number of children enrolled in government primary schools divided by the number of children of primary school age. One of the main strategies of the Government of Pakistan is to expand public provision of primary education and this measure can be used to assess whether government schools have increased their coverage of the population, by increasing enrolments faster than the growth in population. The PSLM shows an increase in this measure, over the period meaning that the coverage of the public school system has increased since 2001-02 (from 54 to 62%).

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

The NER for Pakistan as a whole in 2004-05, is 52 per cent compared to 42% in 2001-02. (Table 2.6 A). All the provinces have shown increase but there is more increase in rural areas as compared to urban areas. Table 2.6(B)-NER for primary level has been added by changing age group from 5-9 to 6-10 for reader's information.

Net enrolment is highest in the Punjab and lowest in Balochistan. Girls have a lower enrolment rate than boys and the difference is markedly larger in rural areas than in urban areas. Sex differences are largest in rural NWFP and Balochistan. When katchi is included, the NER is slightly higher at 55 per cent (Table 2.7).

Table 2.8 shows the NER for government primary schools. This is the number of children aged 5-9 years enrolled in government primary schools divided by the total number of children aged 5-9. Like the gross enrolment rate for government schools, it measures the extent to which publicly provided education is reaching its target group. However, this measure excludes overage children who are enrolled in primary school. The NER is 37% in 2004-2005 compared to 30% in 2001-02. Punjab has shown highest increase among all four provinces.

The percentage of primary school students who are enrolled in government schools is shown in Table 2.9. The government share of primary enrolment has fallen a little over the period, from 74 per cent in 2001-02 to 72 per cent in 2004-05. It has declined in rural areas, although private schools remain much more important in urban areas.

2.4 Middle and Matric Enrolment Rates

Gross and net enrolment rates for the middle level are presented in Tables 2.10(A) and 2.11(A). These rates are calculated using 10-12 year olds as the appropriate age range. The gross enrolment rate for the middle level, for Pakistan as a whole, is 46 percent compared to 41% in 2001-02. Female and male gross enrolment rates have increased slightly over the period, from 35 to 40 percent and 45 to 51 percent respectively. There is large gap in rural areas, which is quite obvious, gross middle level enrolment in urban areas, at 64 percent, and 38 percent in that of rural areas. Tables 2.10(B) and 2.11(B) have been added for GER & NER respectively for middle level by changing age group from 10-12 to 11-13 for reader's information.

Net enrolment rates at the middle level are much lower than gross enrolment rates (Table 2.11A). This is due to the large number of overage children that are enrolled in these classes. Net enrolment rate between 2001-02 and 2004-05 has increased 2 percent i.e. from 16 to 18%

At matric level, gross enrolment stands at 44 per cent and net enrolment rate at 11 per cent (Tables 2.12A and 2.13A). The gap between boys and girls enrolment in rural areas is even wider at this level. Tables 2.12(B) and 2.13(B) have been added for GER & NER respectively for matric level by changing age group from 13-14 to 14-15 for reader's information.

2.5 Literacy

Literacy is an important indicator of education because their improvement is likely to have an impact, in the longer run, on other important indicators of welfare. The literacy rate for population 10 years and above increased from 45 per cent to 53 percent during 2001-02 and 2004-05, (Table 2.14). Literacy remains much higher in urban areas than rural areas and much higher in men than women. The increase in literacy rate in case of Sindh Province is significant. The reason for decline from 51% in 1998-99 to 46% in 2001-02 is obviously due to data collection problems and the user may use literacy rate of 2001-02 PIHS with caution. Adult literacy rate for the population aged 15 and above is also incorporated for users' information. The rate has increased from 45% in 2001-02 to 51% in 2004-05.

PSLM

Pakistan Social & Living Standards Measurement Survey

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	79	60	70	78	61	69	80	63	72
Punjab	80	63	71	78	64	71	81	67	74
Sindh	80	59	70	77	59	68	80	62	72
NWFP	74	44	59	79	47	63	80	49	65
Balochistan	74	39	57	73	38	57	74	41	59
RURAL AREAS:	59	23	41	60	25	43	62	31	47
Punjab	62	28	45	62	30	46	64	38	51
Sindh	54	15	35	54	16	36	57	18	39
NWFP	61	19	39	65	21	42	66	25	45
Balochistan	51	12	33	50	12	33	47	13	32
OVERALL:	66	34	50	66	36	51	68	42	55
Punjab	67	39	53	67	41	54	69	47	58
Sindh	66	35	51	64	34	49	69	41	56
NWFP	64	23	42	67	25	45	69	29	48
Balochistan	54	16	36	54	17	37	52	18	37

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	64	48	56	64	50	57	69	55	62
Punjab	62	51	57	64	54	59	69	58	64
Sindh	68	49	59	64	49	57	71	54	63
NWFP	58	32	45	63	36	50	65	39	52
Balochistan	61	29	45	59	29	45	61	31	48
RURAL AREAS:	42	15	28	42	17	30	47	22	35
Punjab	42	19	30	43	21	32	48	28	38
Sindh	42	10	26	41	10	26	45	12	30
NWFP	42	10	25	44	12	27	49	16	32
Balochistan	37	5	22	37	6	23	34	7	22
OVERALL:	49	25	37	49	27	38	55	33	44
Punjab	48	28	38	49	31	40	55	37	46
Sindh	54	28	41	51	26	39	58	34	47
NWFP	45	14	28	47	16	31	52	20	36
Balochistan	40	9	25	41	11	27	40	12	27

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 2001-02 PIHS, 2004 HCES & 2004-05 PSLM all those individuals who reported having completed Class 5 or higher (either in the past, or who are currently enrolled in class 6 or higher) are taken to have completed primary level.

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	95	92	94	94	87	91	107	100	104
Punjab	91	97	94	95	93	94	111	108	110
Sindh	100	88	94	91	78	84	103	94	99
NWFP	97	83	90	100	86	93	100	84	92
Balochistan	99	77	88	98	75	88	101	86	94
RURAL AREAS:	75	50	63	80	52	66	89	68	79
Punjab	79	58	69	80	61	70	96	82	89
Sindh	59	33	47	69	37	53	70	44	58
NWFP	82	49	66	96	52	74	92	62	78
Balochistan	77	42	61	73	38	57	79	41	61
OVERALL:	80	61	71	83	61	72	94	77	86
Punjab	82	68	75	84	69	76	100	89	95
Sindh	75	54	64	76	51	63	84	65	75
NWFP	84	54	70	97	56	77	93	65	80
Balochistan	79	46	64	77	44	62	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.

FIGURE 2.1 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

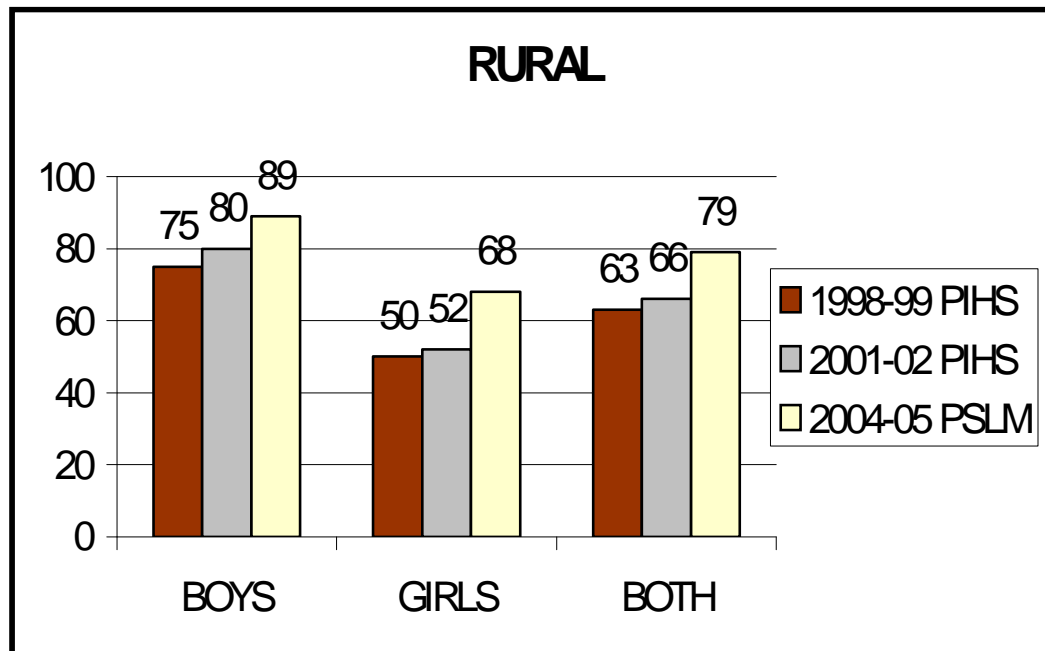
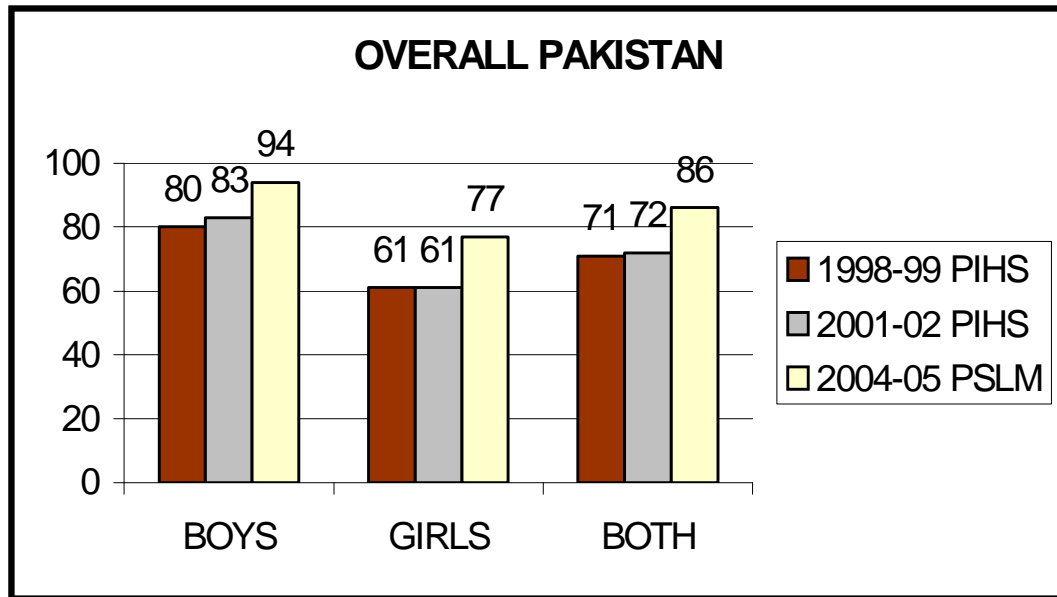


TABLE 2. 3 (b) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 6 – 10) - BY PROVINCE & REGION (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	95	85	90	90	84	87	104	97	100
Punjab	92	88	90	89	90	90	108	104	106
Sindh	98	82	90	89	76	82	99	90	95
NWFP	95	80	88	102	80	91	101	84	93
Balochistan	97	76	86	99	70	85	100	85	93
RURAL AREAS:	75	50	63	78	52	65	88	68	79
Punjab	77	58	68	78	60	69	95	81	88
Sindh	59	34	47	69	37	53	70	44	58
NWFP	83	48	66	91	49	71	92	62	78
Balochistan	77	42	61	69	37	55	74	40	59
OVERALL:	80	60	70	81	60	71	92	76	85
Punjab	81	66	74	81	68	75	99	87	93
Sindh	74	53	63	75	51	63	82	64	74
NWFP	85	52	69	93	53	73	94	66	80
Balochistan	79	46	64	73	43	59	79	48	65

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	97	94	95	97	90	94	104	97	100
Punjab	100	103	101	102	98	100	109	106	108
Sindh	94	84	89	90	77	84	97	88	93
NWFP	95	79	87	99	88	93	101	85	93
Balochistan	90	72	81	92	74	84	94	78	87
RURAL AREAS:	72	51	62	80	55	68	84	66	76
Punjab	78	61	70	86	67	76	93	80	86
Sindh	50	29	40	59	32	46	62	38	51
NWFP	81	47	65	95	53	74	91	61	77
Balochistan	68	39	55	66	35	52	71	36	54
OVERALL:	78	61	70	84	63	74	89	74	82
Punjab	83	72	78	90	75	82	97	87	92
Sindh	66	49	58	69	47	58	76	59	68
NWFP	83	51	68	95	57	77	92	65	79
Balochistan	70	43	58	71	41	57	75	44	60

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	48	51	49	47	45	46	55	53	54
Punjab	40	48	44	41	45	43	49	51	50
Sindh	54	52	53	51	43	47	58	53	56
NWFP	70	54	63	61	56	59	61	54	58
Balochistan	79	67	73	72	61	67	85	71	79
RURAL AREAS:	65	43	54	68	45	56	73	56	65
Punjab	65	47	56	64	49	56	74	63	69
Sindh	57	32	45	66	36	51	67	42	56
NWFP	71	45	59	81	46	64	75	53	65
Balochistan	75	41	59	71	37	56	76	40	59
OVERALL:	61	45	53	63	45	54	68	55	62
Punjab	58	47	53	58	48	53	67	60	64
Sindh	55	40	48	61	38	50	64	47	56
NWFP	71	46	59	78	47	63	73	53	64
Balochistan	75	44	61	71	41	57	78	45	63

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	58	56	57	57	54	56	66	63	64
Punjab	54	57	56	57	58	57	69	68	68
Sindh	63	57	60	56	50	53	64	59	61
NWFP	59	49	54	59	51	55	58	52	56
Balochistan	58	51	54	55	41	49	59	53	56
RURAL AREAS:	43	30	37	43	33	38	53	42	48
Punjab	44	35	40	44	38	41	57	50	54
Sindh	37	21	29	41	25	33	45	29	38
NWFP	45	27	37	47	31	39	52	37	45
Balochistan	42	25	34	36	21	29	41	24	33
OVERALL:	47	37	42	46	38	42	56	48	52
Punjab	47	40	44	47	43	45	60	55	58
Sindh	47	35	41	46	34	40	53	42	48
NWFP	47	30	39	48	33	41	53	40	47
Balochistan	44	28	36	39	24	32	44	29	37

NOTES:

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

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

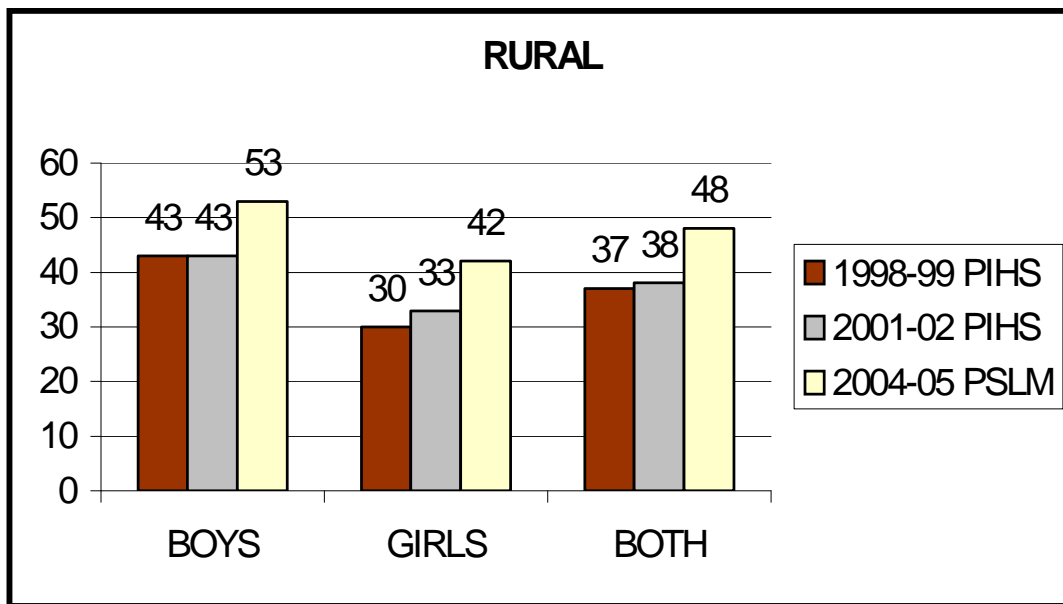
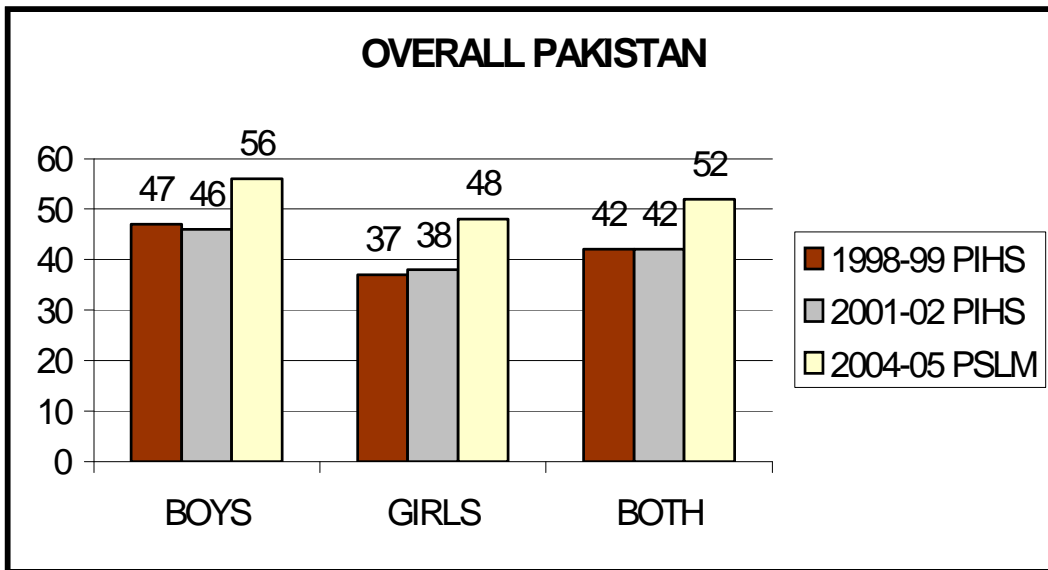


TABLE 2.6 (b) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGED 6 – 10) – BY PROVINCE & REGION (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	67	63	65	65	63	64	74	70	72
Punjab	64	65	65	65	66	66	77	76	76
Sindh	71	61	66	64	60	62	71	66	69
NWFP	73	59	66	73	60	66	73	62	68
Balochistan	68	57	63	67	51	60	69	60	65
RURAL AREAS:	53	36	45	54	38	47	62	49	56
Punjab	55	42	48	55	44	50	66	57	62
Sindh	44	24	35	49	29	39	52	33	43
NWFP	58	33	46	60	36	48	65	45	56
Balochistan	52	28	41	46	25	37	49	27	39
OVERALL:	57	43	50	57	45	51	65	55	60
Punjab	57	48	53	58	50	54	69	62	66
Sindh	54	39	47	54	39	47	60	47	54
NWFP	60	36	48	62	39	51	66	48	57
Balochistan	53	32	43	49	29	40	52	33	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.

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	66	62	64	67	63	65	69	66	68
Punjab	68	68	68	71	68	70	75	74	74
Sindh	63	58	60	62	55	58	64	59	61
NWFP	63	50	56	65	59	62	66	58	62
Balochistan	56	50	53	57	45	51	57	50	54
RURAL AREAS:	45	34	39	49	38	44	54	44	50
Punjab	49	42	45	54	47	51	61	53	57
Sindh	32	19	26	37	23	30	41	27	35
NWFP	50	29	40	53	35	44	56	41	49
Balochistan	40	25	33	35	21	29	38	22	30
OVERALL:	50	41	46	53	44	49	59	50	55
Punjab	54	48	51	58	53	56	64	59	62
Sindh	44	33	39	45	34	39	50	40	46
NWFP	52	31	42	55	38	46	58	44	51
Balochistan	41	28	35	39	24	32	41	27	35

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	GOVERNMENT NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	27	28	27	26	25	26	32	31	32
Punjab	21	25	23	23	25	24	28	29	29
Sindh	31	32	31	30	25	27	35	32	34
NWFP	41	29	35	33	31	32	34	32	33
Balochistan	45	44	44	39	32	36	48	42	45
RURAL AREAS:	37	25	31	36	28	32	42	34	39
Punjab	35	27	31	33	30	32	43	38	40
Sindh	35	21	28	39	25	32	43	28	36
NWFP	40	24	32	39	27	33	42	32	37
Balochistan	41	24	33	35	20	29	40	23	32
OVERALL:	34	26	30	33	27	30	40	33	37
Punjab	32	27	29	31	29	30	39	36	37
Sindh	34	25	29	36	25	30	40	30	35
NWFP	40	25	33	39	28	33	41	32	37
Balochistan	41	27	35	36	22	30	41	27	34

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
A. EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS :									
URBAN AREAS :	51	55	53	50	52	51	52	53	52
Punjab	43	50	47	43	48	45	44	47	46
Sindh	54	60	56	56	55	56	57	57	57
NWFP	72	65	69	62	66	63	61	64	63
Balochistan	80	88	83	73	80	76	84	84	84
RURAL AREAS :	87	85	86	85	85	85	82	82	82
Punjab	83	80	81	80	80	80	77	77	77
Sindh	95	97	96	96	97	97	96	96	96
NWFP	87	91	88	84	89	86	82	86	83
Balochistan	97	98	97	97	99	98	97	98	97
OVERALL :	76	74	75	75	73	74	73	71	72
Punjab	71	69	70	70	69	69	68	68	68
Sindh	74	74	74	80	75	78	76	72	74
NWFP	85	86	85	81	85	82	79	81	80
Balochistan	95	96	95	93	94	93	94	94	94
B. INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS :									
URBAN AREAS :	46	52	49	44	48	46	49	49	49
Punjab	40	48	44	39	45	42	42	44	43
Sindh	49	54	51	48	49	48	53	53	53
NWFP	68	65	67	58	63	60	59	61	60
Balochistan	79	87	82	72	79	75	83	81	82
RURAL AREAS :	85	83	84	83	83	83	80	80	80
Punjab	81	78	79	78	79	78	75	75	75
Sindh	95	96	96	96	97	96	96	96	96
NWFP	86	91	88	84	87	85	81	85	83
Balochistan	97	98	97	97	99	98	96	98	97
OVERALL :	73	71	72	72	71	71	70	69	70
Punjab	68	67	68	67	68	67	65	65	65
Sindh	71	70	71	76	71	74	74	69	72
NWFP	84	86	84	80	83	81	78	80	78
Balochistan	95	96	95	92	93	93	93	93	93

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	62	60	61	58	68	63	64	63	64
Punjab	57	66	61	56	74	65	64	68	66
Sindh	67	55	61	56	62	59	64	58	61
NWFP	73	48	61	73	49	62	71	54	63
Balochistan	63	51	57	70	50	61	57	49	53
RURAL AREAS:	43	21	32	41	21	32	46	29	38
Punjab	44	28	37	42	28	36	47	36	42
Sindh	35	7	22	31	8	21	34	13	25
NWFP	51	17	33	49	19	35	59	27	44
Balochistan	35	13	25	41	11	28	33	14	25
OVERALL:	48	32	40	45	35	41	51	40	46
Punjab	47	39	43	46	43	45	52	45	49
Sindh	48	28	38	40	28	34	47	35	42
NWFP	55	22	37	52	23	38	61	31	47
Balochistan	39	18	29	45	18	33	37	21	30

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	64	67	65	63	73	68	71	70	71
Punjab	57	71	64	62	77	70	68	73	71
Sindh	73	65	69	60	67	63	75	67	71
NWFP	76	51	64	78	54	67	78	59	69
Balochistan	72	60	67	75	61	69	67	58	63
RURAL AREAS:	49	24	37	50	25	38	55	35	45
Punjab	50	31	41	51	33	42	54	42	48
Sindh	42	9	27	39	10	26	45	17	33
NWFP	56	20	38	58	20	40	69	30	50
Balochistan	50	16	33	54	14	37	45	18	33
OVERALL:	54	37	46	54	40	47	60	46	53
Punjab	52	43	48	54	48	51	58	51	55
Sindh	56	34	46	47	33	41	59	43	52
NWFP	59	25	42	61	25	44	70	35	53
Balochistan	53	22	38	58	22	42	49	27	39

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 -PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS :	27	25	26	23	29	26	27	27	27
Punjab	27	26	26	24	32	28	28	30	29
Sindh	29	27	28	22	27	24	28	25	26
NWFP	24	17	21	25	21	23	24	22	23
Balochistan	23	13	18	19	13	16	18	17	17
RURAL AREAS :	16	9	13	15	8	12	17	11	14
Punjab	18	12	16	16	12	14	18	14	16
Sindh	14	3	9	12	4	8	14	5	10
NWFP	15	5	10	15	6	11	19	9	14
Balochistan	9	5	7	10	2	6	8	4	6
OVERALL :	19	13	16	17	14	16	20	16	18
Punjab	21	16	19	18	18	18	21	19	20
Sindh	20	13	17	15	12	14	20	15	18
NWFP	16	7	11	16	8	12	20	11	16
Balochistan	11	6	9	11	4	8	10	7	8

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS :	40	41	40	38	43	40	42	42	42
Punjab	38	42	40	39	46	42	41	44	43
Sindh	42	43	43	34	41	38	44	40	42
NWFP	44	29	37	41	32	37	44	36	40
Balochistan	38	25	32	35	28	32	33	33	33
RURAL AREAS :	29	14	22	27	15	21	29	19	25
Punjab	31	19	25	28	19	24	30	23	26
Sindh	29	6	18	22	6	15	27	11	20
NWFP	27	9	18	30	12	21	35	16	26
Balochistan	20	7	13	20	5	14	16	8	12
OVERALL :	32	22	27	30	23	27	34	27	30
Punjab	33	26	30	32	28	30	33	30	31
Sindh	35	23	29	27	20	24	35	26	31
NWFP	30	12	21	31	15	23	37	20	29
Balochistan	22	10	16	23	9	17	19	13	17

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	66	55	60	71	57	64	67	62	64
Punjab	61	50	55	72	61	66	62	66	64
Sindh	74	68	71	69	54	61	73	61	67
NWFP	63	44	53	74	49	63	66	49	58
Balochistan	79	36	57	61	30	45	77	47	63
RURAL AREAS:	47	13	30	48	17	32	46	22	34
Punjab	41	16	28	47	20	33	45	27	36
Sindh	50	12	32	40	11	26	37	10	25
NWFP	57	7	32	60	16	37	61	19	40
Balochistan	63	9	39	39	9	26	39	9	27
OVERALL:	53	27	40	55	30	42	53	35	44
Punjab	47	27	37	55	34	44	50	39	45
Sindh	61	39	51	52	30	42	55	37	47
NWFP	58	13	36	62	20	41	62	24	43
Balochistan	65	12	41	42	13	29	46	17	34

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	64	53	58	67	56	52	64	59	62
Punjab	59	51	55	67	59	63	62	62	62
Sindh	69	61	65	65	53	59	66	59	63
NWFP	64	38	50	72	51	62	66	50	58
Balochistan	71	36	53	63	31	46	74	49	63
RURAL AREAS:	45	12	29	46	17	30	44	22	33
Punjab	41	16	28	46	20	33	44	27	35
Sindh	44	11	29	36	11	25	32	10	22
NWFP	54	6	30	60	15	37	60	18	39
Balochistan	57	6	34	36	9	25	34	9	25
OVERALL:	51	26	38	61	32	41	51	34	43
Punjab	46	27	37	53	33	43	49	38	43
Sindh	56	36	46	48	30	40	49	35	43
NWFP	56	12	33	62	20	41	61	23	42
Balochistan	59	10	36	40	13	29	41	18	32

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	14	16	15	15	15	15	16	19	17
Punjab	14	18	16	15	18	17	17	20	18
Sindh	16	16	16	17	12	14	17	19	18
NWFP	8	12	10	10	12	11	12	13	13
Balochistan	12	9	11	6	5	6	11	10	10
RURAL AREAS:	9	3	6	8	5	6	9	6	7
Punjab	9	4	6	10	6	8	9	7	8
Sindh	12	3	7	5	3	4	9	3	6
NWFP	5	1	3	5	3	4	9	4	6
Balochistan	10	0	6	2	1	2	5	1	3
OVERALL:	10	7	9	10	8	9	11	10	11
Punjab	10	8	9	12	10	11	12	11	11
Sindh	14	9	12	10	7	9	13	11	12
NWFP	6	3	4	6	5	5	10	5	7
Balochistan	10	2	6	3	2	3	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.

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	28	28	28	27	28	27	28	29	29
Punjab	25	29	27	28	30	29	27	31	29
Sindh	32	29	30	26	25	25	29	29	29
NWFP	27	19	23	28	23	26	28	22	25
Balochistan	26	20	23	15	11	13	26	17	22
RURAL AREAS:	18	6	12	17	8	13	18	10	14
Punjab	18	6	12	19	9	14	18	12	15
Sindh	20	7	14	13	4	9	17	5	11
NWFP	19	3	11	19	8	13	22	9	15
Balochistan	16	1	9	8	3	6	9	3	6
OVERALL:	21	13	17	20	14	17	21	16	19
Punjab	20	14	17	22	16	19	20	18	19
Sindh	25	18	22	18	14	16	23	18	20
NWFP	21	6	13	21	10	15	23	11	17
Balochistan	17	4	11	9	4	7	12	6	9

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	73	56	65	72	56	64	78	62	71
Punjab	71	58	64	71	60	66	78	66	72
Sindh	79	58	69	74	54	64	80	62	72
NWFP	66	40	53	70	41	56	75	47	61
Balochistan	72	39	56	71	36	54	74	42	60
RURAL AREAS:	52	20	36	51	21	36	58	29	44
Punjab	52	24	38	51	26	38	59	35	47
Sindh	53	15	35	51	14	33	56	18	38
NWFP	54	16	34	55	16	35	61	23	41
Balochistan	51	12	33	49	11	32	47	13	32
OVERALL:	59	31	45	58	32	45	65	40	53
Punjab	57	34	46	57	36	47	65	44	55
Sindh	65	35	51	60	31	46	68	41	56
NWFP	56	20	37	57	20	38	64	26	45
Balochistan	54	16	36	53	15	36	52	19	37

NOTES:

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

FIGURE 2.3 LITERACY- POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER

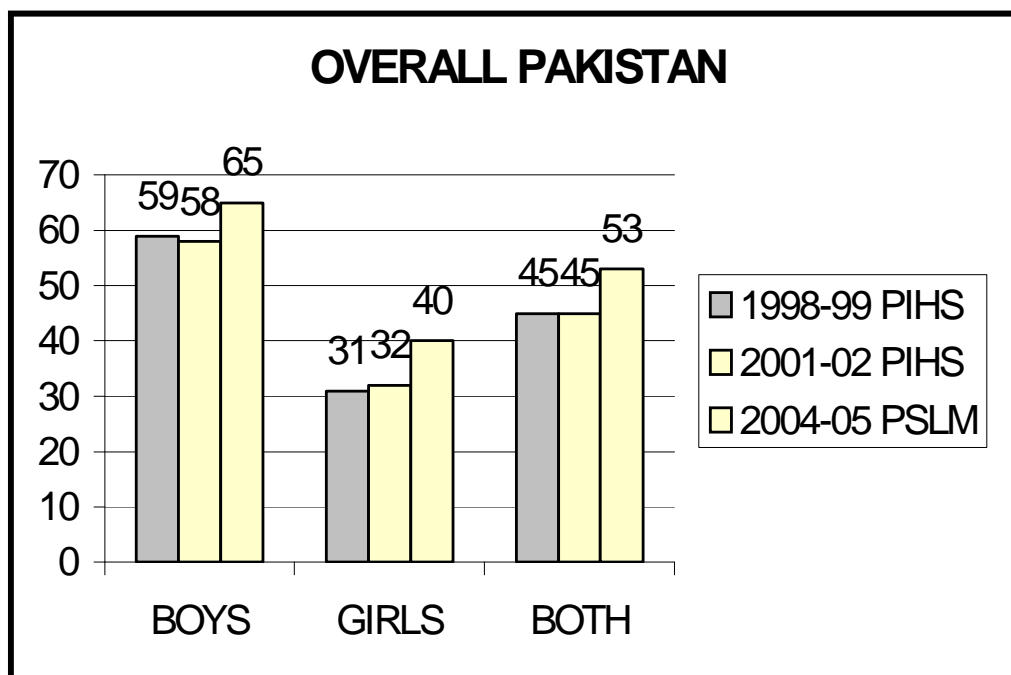
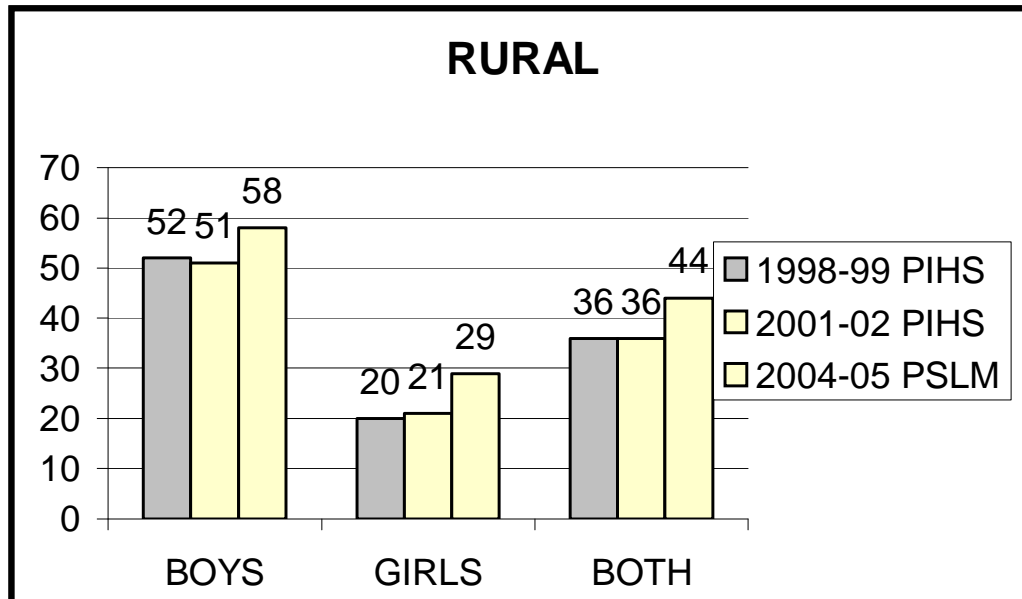


TABLE 2.14 (b) ADULT LITERACY- POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER

REGION AND PROVINCE	Adult Literacy Rate (Aged 15 Years and Older) (PERCENT)								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	73	53	63	72	53	63	78	59	69
Punjab	71	54	63	72	57	64	77	62	70
Sindh	78	55	67	74	53	64	80	59	70
NWFP	66	36	50	70	38	54	74	42	58
Balochistan	71	33	53	69	31	51	72	35	55
RURAL AREAS:	51	16	33	50	18	34	56	24	40
Punjab	50	20	35	50	22	35	56	30	43
Sindh	52	11	33	50	11	32	54	14	36
NWFP	52	11	30	52	13	31	58	18	37
Balochistan	47	7	29	46	7	28	44	9	28
OVERALL:	58	28	43	57	29	43	63	36	50
Punjab	57	30	43	57	32	44	63	40	52
Sindh	64	32	49	60	29	45	68	38	54
NWFP	54	15	34	55	17	35	61	22	40
Balochistan	51	10	32	50	12	32	49	14	33

NOTES:

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

3. HEALTH

3.1 Introduction

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

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

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

3.2 Sick or injured

7.1% of the population reported sick or injured during the reference period of two weeks prior to the date of interview. Sindh and NWFP with 8.11% and 8.79% respectively have comparatively higher prevalence of sick or injured population compared to Punjab and Balochistan. Almost 95% of reported as sick or injured had some type of health consultation. Over 87% of sick or injured persons consulted private hospitals or doctors compared to 20.6% who visited public hospitals/dispensaries for their treatment (Table 3.3)

3.3 Immunisation

Expanding the coverage of immunisation in Pakistan is a primary objective of Government. Measuring immunisation coverage in household surveys is not easy. Parents often do not have the children's immunisation / health cards with full information on vaccinations received. Immunisation rates based only on the information given on immunisation cards ('record') may therefore underestimate coverage. However, it has the benefit of using written information recorded by health workers.¹ The alternative is to ask parents about their child's vaccination history, and calculate coverage rates using this information ('recall'). This runs the risk that parents will not remember vaccinations will confuse different types of vaccine or will confuse other injections with vaccination. Neither measure is ideal; both are presented in this report to help make an informed judgment on trends. In this report,

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

both of these measures use all children of the appropriate age range in the denominator.

According to the WHO guidelines, a child should receive a BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, three doses of polio vaccine, and a measles vaccination. Table 3.4 presents immunisation rates for children aged 12-23 months, who have been immunised during the period 12 to 24 months prior to the survey. At least one immunisation based on recall is 83 per cent overall as compared to 74 percent for PIHS 2001-02. The values reported for at least one immunisations for PIHS 2001-02 have been recalculated for comparison as PIHS also includes vaccination of Polio by campaign where as PSLM includes only routine vaccination that completes in nine months. Overall, when recall measures are included, full immunisation rates (all the 8 recommended vaccines) showed a positive increase from 53 per cent in 2001-02 to 77 per cent in 2004-05.²

Using the measure that includes recall, there is an increase in full immunisation rates for both urban and rural areas, but in rural areas it is particularly impressive going from 46 per cent in PIHS 2001-02 to 72 per cent in PSLM 2004-05. When considering the record based measure immunisation rates improved in urban areas as well as rural areas. Considerable improvement is shown in rural Sindh from 6 per cent in PIHS 2001-02 to 32 per cent in PSLM 2004-05 where as NWFP has shown a slight decline for record based measurements for full immunisation (46 per cent in PIHS 2001-02 to 42 per cent in PSLM 2004-05).By and large, all provinces have shown significant improvement in measures that includes recall and also in record.

Coverage by antigen is given in Tables 3.5 and 3.6. The former is based on record, the latter on record plus recall. For record-based measures, there is a general improvement in the coverage of all antigens as compared with PIHS 2001-02, but coverage of all antigens based on record shows decline in NWFP urban. For measures that include recall, the trend for all antigens is positive.

3.4 Diarrhoea

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

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

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

Overall the percentage of children who have suffered from diarrhoea in the 30 days increased from 14 per cent in PIHS 2001-02 to 16 per cent in PSLM 2004-05. By province Punjab and Sindh have shown increase in diarrhoea cases while NWFP and Balochistan have shown decrease particularly in urban NWFP and rural Balochistan (Table 3.7).

In 91 per cent of diarrhoea cases a practitioner of some kind was consulted. This represents an improvement as compared with 83 per cent in 2001-02 PIHS (Table 3.8). The use of ORS in diarrhoea cases has increased to 78 per cent in 2004-05. ORS is most likely to be used in Sindh NWFP and Balochistan, whereas its use is lowest in Punjab. ORS is more or less equally used in NWFP urban and rural areas, except in rural Balochistan.

In cases of diarrhoea, the most likely practitioner to be consulted continues to be a private practitioner 68 per cent in PSLM 2004-05 (Table 3.9). Government facilities shows decline as compared to PIHS 2001-02 (20 to 15 per cent). Basic health units (BHU) and rural health centres (RHC) consulted only 5 per cent of cases in rural Pakistan, which gives some indication of the very limited use of the government primary health network for these kind of curative services.

3.5 Pre-and post-natal care

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

Some 50 per cent of mothers who had given birth in the last three years went for pre-natal consultations during their last pregnancy (Table 3.10). The attendance rate was much higher in urban (66 per cent) than rural areas (40 per cent). Attendance rates have increased in urban as well as rural areas. In rural areas, Punjab has the highest attendance and Balochistan the lowest. In rural Pakistan, the three most commonly consulted sources were private hospital/clinic (34 per cent), government hospital/clinic (25 per cent) and Home TBA (16 per cent).

Tetanus toxoid injections are given to women during pregnancy to protect infants from neonatal tetanus, a major cause of infant death that is due to primarily unsanitary conditions during childbirth. In addition these injections protect women from developing tetanus themselves or suffering from sepsis. Two doses of tetanus toxoid during pregnancy offer full protection. However, if a woman was vaccinated during a previous pregnancy, she may only need a booster to give full protection. Five doses are thought to provide lifetime protection. Some 51 per cent of mothers had received a tetanus toxoid injection during their last pregnancy compared with 46 per cent in the 2001-02 PIHS (Table 3.11).

The vast majority of births, some 71 per cent, takes place at home (Table 3.12). In rural areas, some 81 per cent were at home compared with 56 per cent in urban areas. The most commonly cited source of assistance in rural areas was a trained dai, & traditional birth attendant (53 per cent of cases), followed by family member/relative (26 per cent).

Post-natal consultation rates even though improved in 2004-05 were much lower than the pre-natal rates cited above (Table 3.13). 23 per cent of mothers received a post-natal check up within six weeks of delivery during their last pregnancy in 2004-05 compared to 9% in 2001-02. Urban areas had higher rates than rural areas, though both were low. The three most commonly cited sources of post-natal care in rural areas were private hospital/clinic (39 per cent), government hospital/clinic (24 per cent), and traditional birth attendant at home (15 per cent).

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	Sick or Injured			Health Consultation		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
URBAN AREAS :	6.77	7.52	7.05	93.77	94.78	94.29
Punjab	5.94	6.45	6.07	93.94	95.08	94.52
Sindh	7.89	8.93	8.33	94.96	95.78	95.38
NWFP	7.76	9.03	8.38	89.95	90.90	90.45
Balochistan	6.00	6.63	6.28	94.97	97.00	95.95
RURAL AREAS :	6.63	7.69	7.14	92.75	92.66	92.71
Punjab	5.73	6.17	5.95	93.25	93.56	93.43
Sindh	7.53	8.34	7.90	94.79	95.04	94.91
NWFP	8.16	9.78	8.97	92.38	91.55	91.92
Balochistan	5.38	7.74	6.46	87.53	88.56	88.09
OVERALL :	6.69	7.54	7.10	93.20	93.55	93.38
Punjab	5.83	6.18	6.01	93.61	94.30	93.95
Sindh	7.70	8.57	8.11	94.87	95.41	95.14
NWFP	8.03	9.55	8.79	91.63	91.37	91.49
Balochistan	5.56	7.40	6.40	89.93	90.82	90.40

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	Sick or Injured			Health Consultation		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
URBAN AREAS :	14.44	12.99	13.73	96.72	96.91	96.81
Punjab	12.66	10.79	11.74	96.42	96.51	96.46
Sindh	17.28	16.96	17.13	97.79	97.75	97.77
NWFP	15.64	13.77	14.74	95.43	95.43	95.43
Balochistan	13.26	11.36	12.34	96.29	98.11	97.10
RURAL AREAS :	13.62	12.35	13.00	96.27	94.02	95.21
Punjab	11.43	9.65	10.56	96.69	95.46	96.14
Sindh	17.25	15.76	16.51	97.97	95.34	96.74
NWFP	15.28	14.33	14.82	95.77	93.77	94.82
Balochistan	10.29	10.73	10.52	90.47	87.52	88.89
OVERALL :	13.94	12.59	13.28	96.45	95.15	95.84
Punjab	11.96	10.15	11.07	96.57	95.95	96.29
Sindh	17.26	16.25	16.77	97.90	96.37	97.17
NWFP	15.38	14.18	14.80	95.67	94.21	94.99
Balochistan	11.17	10.90	11.03	92.53	90.47	91.48

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	HEALTH PROVIDER/ CONSULTED							
	Privat /Dispe /Hospi	Public Disp./ hosp.	RHC/ BHU	Hakeem/ Herbalist	Homeo path	Chemist/ Pharmacy	Saina/ Saini	Other
URBAN AREAS:	71.50	20.47	0.52	1.76	1.54	3.10	1.01	0.11
Punjab	73.50	15.42	0.26	3.09	2.28	3.91	1.37	0.18
Sindh	78.93	17.79	0.75	0.75	0.96	0.14	0.65	0.03
NWFP	55.81	31.31	0.39	0.67	1.44	9.13	1.09	0.16
Balochistan	56.47	40.68	1.20	0.99	0.10	0.13	0.43	0.00
RURAL AREAS:	64.31	20.68	3.50	2.32	0.60	6.89	1.36	0.35
Punjab	71.08	15.27	1.20	4.74	1.22	3.85	2.28	0.35
Sindh	76.29	18.71	3.23	0.53	0.16	0.28	0.52	0.29
NWFP	51.73	21.73	3.60	1.15	0.44	19.90	1.13	0.32
Balochistan	47.57	37.51	10.21	2.13	0.17	0.69	1.20	0.51
OVERALL:	67.40	20.59	2.22	2.08	1.00	5.26	1.21	0.24
Punjab	72.27	15.34	0.74	3.93	1.74	3.88	1.83	0.27
Sindh	77.60	18.25	2.00	0.64	0.56	0.21	0.58	0.16
NWFP	52.92	24.53	2.66	1.01	0.73	16.75	1.12	0.28
Balochistan	50.34	38.50	7.41	1.77	0.15	0.52	0.96	0.35

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSIMS		
	MALE	MALE	MALE	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
A. BASED ON RECALL - AT LEAST ONE IMMUNISATION:									
URBAN AREAS:	83	83	83	83	88	86	92	91	91
Punjab	80	84	82	84	93	89	93	93	93
Sindh	88	79	83	80	84	82	91	90	91
NWFP	87	91	89	94	82	89	90	92	91
Balochistan	66	81	74	66	69	68	83	81	82
RURAL AREAS:	73	65	69	70	69	70	79	77	78
Punjab	84	78	81	78	77	78	89	88	88
Sindh	53	38	45	50	44	47	67	65	66
NWFP	69	65	67	77	80	79	82	79	81
Balochistan	58	57	57	50	58	54	61	58	59
OVERALL	75	70	73	73	75	74	84	82	83
Punjab	83	80	81	79	81	80	91	90	90
Sindh	65	52	58	60	60	60	78	76	77
NWFP	71	69	70	79	81	80	84	83	84
Balochistan	58	60	59	53	60	57	67	65	66
B. BASED ON RECORD - FULLY IMMUNISED:									
URBAN AREAS:	49	41	45	41	44	43	59	62	61
Punjab	51	50	51	48	55	52	66	68	67
Sindh	49	28	38	31	30	31	59	69	64
NWFP	42	43	42	53	38	46	42	42	42
Balochistan	28	38	33	17	14	15	43	42	43
RURAL AREAS:	29	26	28	21	23	22	42	41	41
Punjab	38	33	35	24	28	25	53	52	52
Sindh	7	7	7	7	5	6	33	32	32
NWFP	35	39	37	32	32	32	40	38	39
Balochistan	5	10	7	11	14	12	28	26	27
OVERALL:	34	30	32	26	29	27	49	49	49
Punjab	42	37	39	30	35	32	59	58	58
Sindh	21	14	17	16	15	15	44	47	46
NWFP	36	39	38	35	33	34	41	39	40
Balochistan	7	13	10	12	14	13	32	30	31
C. BASED ON RECALL AND RECORD - FULLY IMMUNISED:									
URBAN AREAS:	64	63	64	70	71	70	86	87	87
Punjab	62	68	64	72	80	76	89	89	89
Sindh	66	54	60	66	63	64	86	87	87
NWFP	82	74	77	81	57	70	84	86	85
Balochistan	81	52	51	34	37	36	80	77	79
RURAL AREAS:	47	42	55	48	45	46	73	71	72
Punjab	56	37	52	52	50	51	82	80	81
Sindh	31	24	27	39	26	33	64	60	62
NWFP	49	54	51	52	57	55	74	72	73
Balochistan	35	29	32	22	21	22	57	54	55
OVERALL:	52	47	49	53	52	53	78	77	77
Punjab	57	52	55	57	58	57	85	84	84
Sindh	42	35	38	49	40	45	74	72	73
NWFP	52	56	54	56	57	57	77	76	76
Balochistan	36	32	34	24	24	24	64	60	62

NOTES:

1. **Based on recall:** Children reported as having received at least one immunisation expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months. The data given for PIHS 2001-02 & PIHS 98-99 is not exactly comparable with the released report of 2001-02 as cases of Polio campaign have been excluded to make it comparable with PSLM.
2. **Based on record:** Children who reported having received full immunisation who also have an immunisation card, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months.
3. **Immunisations.** To be classed as fully immunised a child must have received: 'BCG', 'DPT1', 'DPT2', 'DPT3', 'Polio1', 'Polio2', 'Polio3' and 'Measles'.

**FIGURE 3.1 CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT RECEIVED FULL IMMUNIZATION
- (BASED ON RECORD)**

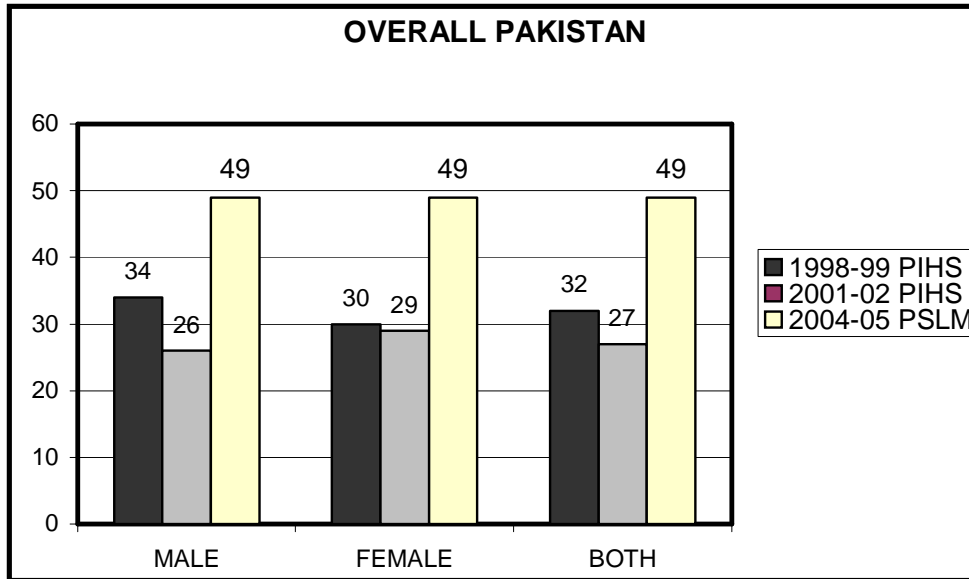


TABLE 3.5 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNISED BY TYPE OF ANTIGEN – BASED ON RECORD

REGION AND PROVINCE	% IMMUNISED BASED ON RECORD							
	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	POLIO1	POLIO2	POLIO3	MEASLES
A. PSLMS 2004-05								
URBAN AREAS :	63	63	63	62	63	62	62	61
Punjab	69	69	69	68	69	69	68	67
Sindh	66	66	65	65	66	65	65	64
NWFP	46	46	46	44	46	46	45	42
Balochistan	44	44	44	44	44	44	43	43
RURAL AREAS :	44	44	43	43	44	43	43	42
Punjab	56	56	55	54	55	55	54	52
Sindh	34	34	33	33	33	33	33	32
NWFP	41	41	41	41	41	41	40	39
Balochistan	28	28	28	28	28	28	27	27
OVERALL :	51	51	51	50	51	51	50	49
Punjab	61	61	61	60	61	61	60	59
Sindh	48	48	47	47	47	47	47	46
NWFP	43	43	42	42	43	42	42	40
Balochistan	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
B. PIHS 2001-02								
URBAN AREAS :	48	49	48	47	46	49	49	44
Punjab	56	58	57	57	53	59	59	54
Sindh	37	37	36	35	36	37	37	32
NWFP	57	55	55	52	56	55	52	46
Balochistan	19	22	18	17	22	18	17	21
RURAL AREAS :	29	31	29	27	29	32	31	25
Punjab	34	38	36	33	35	41	40	30
Sindh	8	8	7	7	8	9	9	6
NWFP	39	39	38	37	40	38	36	33
Balochistan	18	21	17	14	22	16	15	20
OVERALL :	34	36	34	33	34	37	36	30
Punjab	40	44	41	39	40	46	45	36
Sindh	19	19	18	17	18	19	20	16
NWFP	42	41	40	39	42	40	38	35
Balochistan	18	21	17	15	22	17	15	20
C. PIHS 1998-99								
URBAN AREAS :	54	54	52	50	54	54	51	48
Punjab	59	59	57	56	61	60	56	54
Sindh	47	46	44	42	46	45	43	38
NWFP	49	48	48	45	49	51	47	44
Balochistan	35	47	47	47	48	48	47	44
RURAL AREAS :	35	37	34	32	38	36	35	32
Punjab	45	48	44	41	48	46	44	40
Sindh	9	10	9	8	10	10	9	7
NWFP	45	45	42	40	47	45	44	39
Balochistan	9	21	20	19	20	20	20	20
OVERALL :	39	41	39	37	42	41	39	36
Punjab	49	51	48	45	51	50	47	44
Sindh	22	22	21	19	22	22	20	18
NWFP	45	46	43	41	47	46	45	40
Balochistan	11	23	23	22	23	23	23	22

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	% IMMUNISED BASED ON RECORD AND RECALL							
	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	POLIO1	POLIO2	POLIO3	MEASLES
A. PSLM 2004-05								
URBAN AREAS:	91	90	90	89	90	90	89	87
Punjab	92	93	91	91	93	92	91	89
Sindh	90	90	89	89	90	89	89	87
NWFP	90	90	89	87	90	90	89	86
Balochistan	80	80	80	80	80	80	79	79
RURAL AREAS:	76	76	75	74	77	76	75	72
Punjab	87	87	85	84	87	86	85	82
Sindh	65	65	64	64	66	65	65	63
NWFP	77	77	77	76	80	79	79	74
Balochistan	58	58	57	57	59	59	58	56
OVERALL:	82	82	81	80	82	81	81	78
Punjab	90	90	88	87	89	88	87	85
Sindh	76	76	75	75	76	76	75	73
NWFP	81	81	80	79	83	82	81	77
Balochistan	64	64	64	64	65	65	64	62
B. PIHS 2001-02								
URBAN AREAS:	82	82	81	79	78	94	94	73
Punjab	84	87	85	84	79	95	94	80
Sindh	80	77	76	73	75	94	94	66
NWFP	88	85	83	78	87	94	91	70
Balochistan	48	64	59	55	67	71	70	51
RURAL AREAS:	61	67	62	57	65	90	88	51
Punjab	66	75	71	65	69	94	92	57
Sindh	45	44	41	37	47	92	90	35
NWFP	75	73	69	64	77	87	81	58
Balochistan	30	51	41	35	55	57	48	36
OVERALL:	67	71	67	63	68	91	89	57
Punjab	70	78	74	70	72	94	93	63
Sindh	58	56	54	51	57	92	92	46
NWFP	77	74	70	66	78	88	82	59
Balochistan	33	54	44	39	57	59	52	38
C. PIHS 1998-99								
URBAN AREAS:	78	79	74	71	86	84	78	67
Punjab	76	78	74	71	85	83	77	70
Sindh	81	78	73	68	88	85	78	60
NWFP	87	85	83	81	87	92	87	79
Balochistan	59	73	72	71	88	86	80	66
RURAL AREAS:	60	64	59	54	74	74	67	51
Punjab	70	74	68	63	79	78	72	59
Sindh	43	40	35	30	66	65	56	28
NWFP	64	63	59	55	73	73	71	53
Balochistan	35	57	56	54	68	69	63	54
OVERALL:	65	67	63	58	77	76	70	55
Punjab	71	75	70	65	81	80	73	62
Sindh	56	53	48	43	73	71	63	39
NWFP	67	66	62	59	75	75	73	57
Balochistan	38	59	57	56	70	71	65	55

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	12	13	12	15	13	14	15	15	15
Punjab	12	11	11	13	12	12	15	13	14
Sindh	12	14	13	16	14	15	17	17	17
NWFP	14	14	14	23	22	22	16	14	15
Balochistan	12	13	12	15	12	13	15	14	15
RURAL AREAS:	15	14	14	14	13	14	17	16	16
Punjab	15	16	16	15	13	14	18	16	17
Sindh	10	9	10	9	8	9	19	18	19
NWFP	19	16	17	19	18	18	16	15	16
Balochistan	13	10	12	16	19	18	11	12	12
OVERALL:	14	14	14	14	13	14	16	15	16
Punjab	14	15	15	14	13	14	16	15	15
Sindh	11	11	11	11	10	11	18	18	18
NWFP	18	16	17	19	18	19	16	15	15
Balochistan	13	11	12	16	18	17	13	13	13

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. Estimates of PIHS 98-99 & 2001-02 have been recalculated for children less than 5 years to make it comparable with the PSLMS 2004-05.

FIGURE 3.2 CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS SUFFERING FROM DIARRHOEA IN THE PAST 30 DAYS

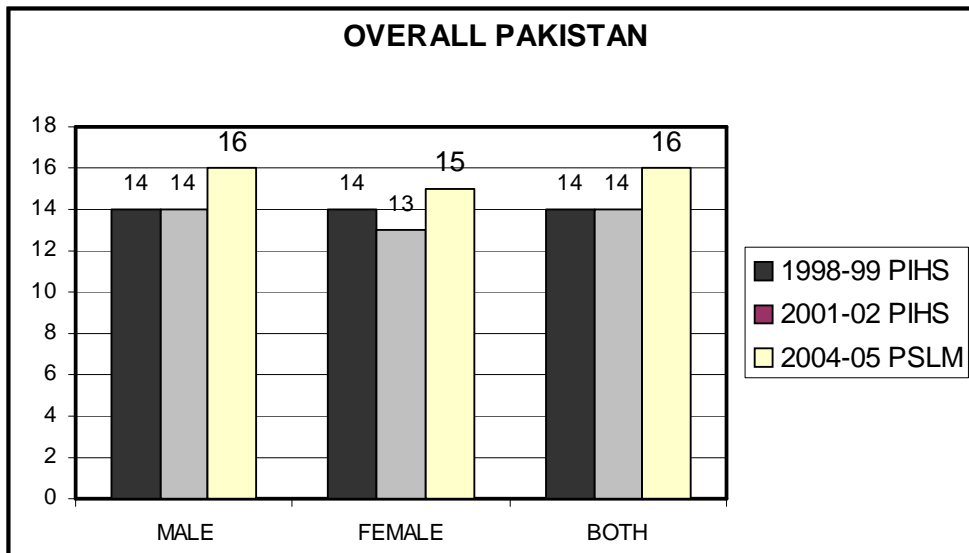


TABLE 3.8 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS-- BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF DIARRHOEA CASES FOR CHILDREN LESS THAN 5 YEARS								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
1. DIARRHOEA CASES WHERE A PRACTITIONER WAS CONSULTED:									
URBAN AREAS:	87.36	86.44	86.88	86.52	87.65	87.06	92.73	91.64	92.21
Punjab	86.62	82.89	84.76	87.13	86.51	86.84	91.08	90.65	90.88
Sindh	91.56	92.23	91.92	91.93	94.14	92.98	95.64	92.91	94.29
NWFP	77.92	85.92	82.04	74.48	81.60	77.84	90.03	91.85	90.86
Balochistan	79.68	74.23	76.67	60.66	49.18	55.37	95.77	91.52	93.78
RURAL AREAS:	81.59	80.66	81.14	81.17	81.01	81.09	90.67	89.50	90.11
Punjab	87.44	84.58	86.00	85.15	87.50	86.25	91.34	89.35	90.42
Sindh	78.35	80.57	79.38	90.45	94.93	92.58	92.84	92.82	92.83
NWFP	78.15	81.05	79.43	74.66	70.96	72.95	91.16	88.39	89.82
Balochistan	54.78	37.95	47.68	41.37	38.04	39.45	78.69	83.67	81.39
OVERALL:	82.77	81.99	82.39	82.57	82.73	82.65	91.42	90.27	90.87
Punjab	87.28	84.25	85.75	85.61	87.56	86.39	91.24	89.86	90.60
Sindh	83.44	85.90	84.66	91.13	94.57	92.76	93.92	92.86	93.41
NWFP	78.13	81.63	79.70	74.63	72.66	73.72	90.85	89.28	90.10
Balochistan	57.08	43.26	51.04	44.65	39.32	41.66	84.84	85.98	85.43
2. DIARRHOEA CASES WHERE ORS WAS GIVEN TO THE CHILD:									
URBAN AREAS:	65.82	61.04	63.35	54.91	59.64	57.15	77.68	78.71	78.17
Punjab	60.39	44.99	52.69	38.93	52.66	45.46	63.49	62.77	63.15
Sindh	72.08	79.90	76.28	71.48	64.01	67.95	93.16	93.46	93.31
NWFP	73.92	72.05	72.96	63.18	68.95	65.90	82.96	86.05	84.37
Balochistan	63.64	54.36	58.92	69.61	79.71	74.27	88.95	93.96	91.30
RURAL AREAS:	52.86	48.69	50.86	54.46	51.15	52.89	77.74	77.25	77.51
Punjab	43.29	37.31	40.28	45.66	42.84	44.34	62.98	62.82	62.91
Sindh	67.94	70.55	69.15	74.07	69.08	71.70	91.88	90.86	91.40
NWFP	62.54	65.00	63.63	59.00	52.07	55.79	85.77	82.74	84.31
Balochistan	63.68	59.23	61.80	69.83	71.33	70.70	82.06	82.59	82.35
OVERALL:	55.52	51.54	53.58	54.57	53.36	54.00	77.71	77.78	77.75
Punjab	46.71	38.83	42.75	54.10	45.17	44.60	63.18	62.80	63.00
Sindh	69.53	74.83	72.15	72.88	66.75	69.97	92.37	91.91	92.15
NWFP	63.58	65.84	64.60	59.65	54.77	57.39	84.99	83.60	84.33
Balochistan	63.68	58.51	61.42	69.79	72.29	71.19	84.54	85.94	85.27

NOTES:

1. Diarrhoea cases where a practitioner was consulted expressed as a percentage of all diarrhoea cases during past 30 in children under 5 years.
2. Diarrhoea cases where ORS was administered to the child expressed as a percentage of all diarrhoea cases during the past 30 days in children under 5 years.
3. Cases where a practitioner was consulted: For all the children that reported an episode of diarrhoea in the past 30 days the mothers were asked if they consulted a practitioner for the ailment. The statistics reported here represent the percentage of cases where a practitioner was consulted.
4. Cases where ORS was administered: For all children that reported an episode of diarrhoea in the past 30 days, the mothers were asked if ORS had been given to the child. The statistics reported here represent the percentage of cases where ORS was given to the child.
5. Estimates of PIHS 98-99 & 2001-02 have been recalculated for children less than 5 years to make it comparable with PSLMS 2004-05

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

REGION AND PRACTITIONER	PERCENTAGE OF DIARRHOEA CASES		
	1998-99 PIHS	2001-02 PIHS	2004-05 PIHS
URBAN AREAS:			
Private Dispensary/Hospital	66	68	75
Govt.Hospital/Dispensary	21	20	16
LHW	0	2	1
LHV/Nurse	-	-	0
Chemist/Pharmacy	6	4	4
Hakeem/Homoeopathic/Herbalist	4	4	3
Other	2	1	2
RURAL AREAS:			
Private Dispensary/Hospital	51	56	65
Govt.Hospital/Dispensary	25	22	15
RHC/BHU	3	4	7
LHW	1	0	1
LHV/Nurse	-	-	0
Chemist/Pharmacy	10	13	8
Hakeem/Homoeopathic/Herbalist	7	4	3
Other	3	2	2
BOTH AREAS:			
Private Dispensary/Hospital	54	59	68
Govt.Hospital/Dispensary	24	21	15
RHC/BHU	3	3	5
LHW	0	1	1
LHV/Nurse	-	-	0
Chemist/pharmacy	9	10	6
Hakeem/Homoeopathic/Herbalist	6	4	3
Other	3	2	1

NOTES:

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

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

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
1. PERCENTAGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN VISITING HEALTH FACILITY FOR PRE-NATAL CONSULTATION:									
PAKISTAN:	60	22	31	63	26	35	66	40	50
Punjab	58	25	33	64	31	40	67	47	56
Sindh	70	19	37	68	22	38	74	40	55
NWFP	36	20	22	45	19	22	51	35	39
Balochistan	43	15	18	45	16	21	57	27	35
2. PERSON / FACILITY CONSULTED:									
Home TBA	5	11	8	3	5	4	10	16	13
Home LHW	3	5	4	1	4	3	5	10	7
Home LHV	5	6	5	1	4	3	4	7	6
Home Doctor	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	4	5
Govt.hospital/ RHC/BHU	40	45	43	41	42	42	25	25	25
Private hosp./ clinic	44	28	36	49	37	43	49	34	42
Other	2	4	3	2	7	5	1	4	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Currently married women aged 15 – 49 years who had given birth in the last three years and who had attended at least one pre-natal consultation during the last pregnancy, expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15 – 49 years who had given birth in the last three years.
2. Currently 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.

TABLE 3.11 PREGNANT WOMEN THAT HAVE RECEIVED TETANUS TOXOID INJECTION

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN								
	WOMEN WHO HAD RECEIVED TETANUS TOXOID INJECTION								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PAKISTAN:	66	31	39	69	38	46	67	41	51
Punjab	65	38	45	73	46	53	72	54	62
Sindh	72	23	40	68	30	43	68	34	48
NWFP	54	26	29	59	31	35	58	40	45
Balochistan	41	9	13	39	12	17	46	17	25

NOTES:

1. Currently married women aged 15-49 years who had a birth in the last three years and received a tetanus toxoid injection during the last pregnancy, expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years who had a birth in the last three years.

TABLE 3.12 CHILD DELIVERY – LOCATION AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE

PLACE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
1. PLACE WHERE CHILD WAS DELIVERED:									
Home	61	89	82	55	86	78	56	81	71
G.hospital/RHC/BHU	15	5	7	18	6	9	13	6	9
Private hosp/clinic	23	5	10	26	7	12	30	12	19
Other	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. PERSON THAT ASSISTED WITH DELIVERY:									
Doctor	35	8	15	40	11	19	39	15	24
Nurse	6	3	3	8	3	4	9	5	7
Trained Dai/Dai/TBA	45	64	59	43	61	56	43	53	49
F.member/Neighbour/ Friend	11	24	21	8	23	19	8	26	19
Other	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

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

TABLE 3.13 POST- NATAL CONSULTATIONS – BY PROVINCE

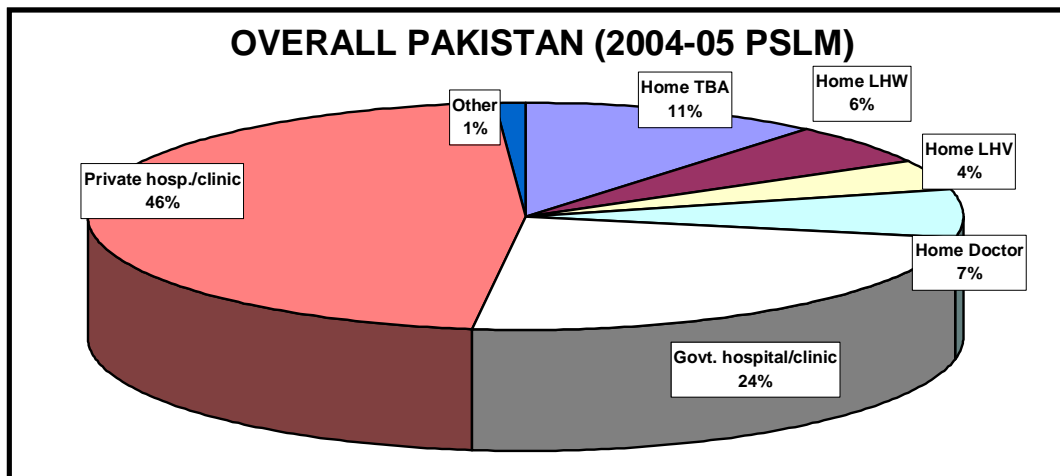
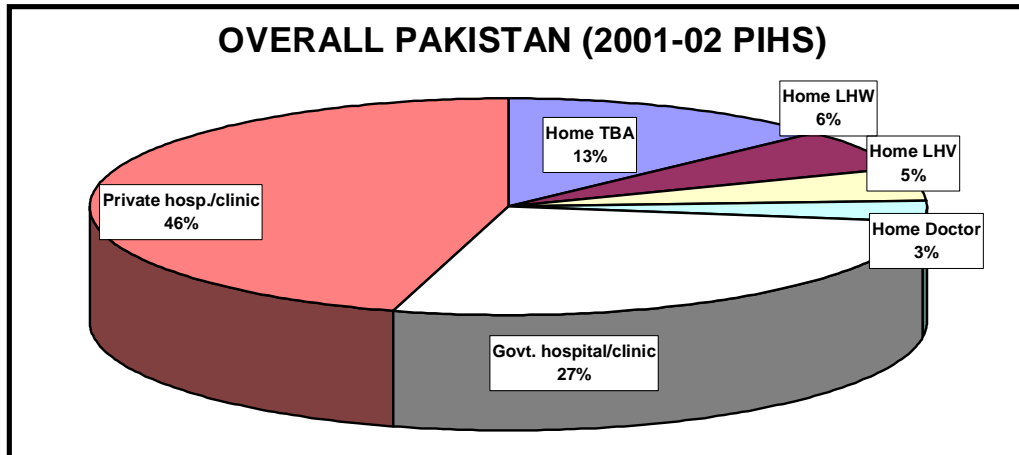
PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES								
	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
1. PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO RECEIVED A POST NATAL CONSULTATION WITHIN 6 WEEKS AFTER DELIVERY :									
PAKISTAN:	17	6	9	16	6	9	34	16	23
Punjab	18	7	10	15	8	10	32	17	23
Sindh	19	4	9	19	6	10	41	16	27
NWFP	8	6	6	8	4	4	29	17	21
Balochistan	13	3	4	16	5	7	32	10	16
2. PERSON / FACILITY CONSULTED :									
Home TBA	7	14	11	5	19	13	8	15	11
Home LHW	7	9	8	6	6	6	4	8	6
Home LHV	9	7	8	6	3	5	3	5	4
Home Doctor	1	3	2	4	3	3	8	7	7
Govt.hospital/ RHC/BHU	31	35	33	25	29	27	24	24	24
Private hosp./ clinic	43	26	35	52	39	45	51	39	46
Other	2	7	4	1	0	0	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Currently married women aged 15-49 years who received post-natal check-up expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years who had a birth in the last three years.
2. Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who received post-natal check-up by source of check-up.

Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding

FIGURE 3.3 TYPE OF PERSON / FACILITY CONSULTED / USED FOR POST – NATAL CARE



4. Housing, Water supply & Sanitation

4.1 Introduction

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

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

4.2 Housing:

Some 87 per cent of all households reported that they have own dwelling unit while 7% of households have rented dwelling unit and about 5.32% have rented free house but a small number of 1.1% households have on subsidized housing units. (Table 4.1)

Table 4.4 show that number of living rooms in a housing is 24.2% as single room while 68.7% have two to four living rooms and only 7.1% of household have five and more living rooms in their dwelling units.

4.3 Electricity & Gas:

Table 4.5 shows that 83.9% of households were using electricity as fuel for lighting and 15.5% of households use gas and oil as a fuel for lighting. 96.4% urban areas have electricity compared to 74.3% in rural areas.

Table 4.6 indicates that 29.5% households are using gas as fuel. Only 4.9 per cent households in rural households are using gas compared to 61.6% in urban areas.

4.4 Sources of Drinking Water

The main source of drinking water in Pakistan is the hand pump (Table 4.7). Hand pumps and motor pumps together provide 70 per cent of households with drinking water in PIHS 2001-02, decrease to 53 per cent in rural areas. Motor pumps form an increasingly relevant part of this. In fact, the most significant change in rural drinking water supplies between 2001-02 and 2004-05 is the increasing percentage of households using tap water. However, this change appears to be mainly a change in convenience since there seems to be a substitution from hand pumps and motor

pumps. Moreover, the percentage of households is depending on lower water sources i.e. dug well and other either remained unchanged or slightly increased.

NWFP has the best rural water supply amongst the provinces in terms of tap water. The vast majority of the rural population of Punjab has either hand pump or water from a motor pump³ and only 4 per cent of the rural population depend on a dug well or other sources (river, canal or stream). Sindh-Rural has shown improvement in poor water supply sources in 2004-05 i.e. from 25 to 20%. The rural water supply situation in NWFP is still worse, and is worst of all in Balochistan. In these two provinces, 44 and 69 per cent of the rural population, respectively, depend on water from a dug well or from a river/canal/stream. The wide variation in water sources between provinces suggests strong cases for interventions targeted, especially, at NWFP and Balochistan.

4.5 Toilets

In Pakistan as a whole, 26 per cent households do not have any toilet (Table 4.8). This varies greatly between urban and rural areas i.e. 6 per cent of urban households have no toilet compared to 40 per cent of rural households. Rural areas have much poorer sanitation provision than they do drinking water provision. However, there seems to have been significant improvement in rural sanitation, with an improvement in the proportion of households without a toilet from 59 to 40 % and an increase from 26 to 30 % in the proportion reporting a flush toilet. . Rural Punjab has the highest proportion of households reporting no toilet at all, at 50 per cent. Rural Sindh has the lowest, at 27 per cent.

The use of flush toilets is 86 % for the urban households, Punjab with 91% is highest and Balochistan with 63% is the lowest.

³ It is assumed that water from a hand pump is, generally, cleaner than from a dug well or river/canal/stream. However, it is important to note that water from a hand pump may sometimes be contaminated. Since no tests are carried out on water quality, the PSLM must depend on the type of water source used to provide an approximate indicator of quality.

TABLE 4.1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSING TENURE

REGION AND PROVINCE	HOUSING TENURE				
	OWN	RENT	FREE	SUBSIDISED RENT	TOTAL
URBAN AREAS:	78.43	14.47	4.76	2.33	100
Punjab	80.89	12.23	5.02	1.86	100
Sindh	77.51	16.12	4.25	2.12	100
NWFP	71.33	20.61	4.26	3.79	100
Balochistan	76.32	13.77	5.76	4.15	100
RURAL AREAS:	92.79	1.30	5.76	0.16	100
Punjab	93.26	1.35	5.28	0.12	100
Sindh	92.63	0.50	6.76	0.11	100
NWFP	89.36	2.52	7.78	0.35	100
Balochistan	96.25	0.88	2.76	0.12	100
OVERALL:	86.57	7.00	5.32	1.10	100
Punjab	87.32	6.57	5.15	0.95	100
Sindh	87.33	6.94	4.79	0.93	100
NWFP	83.69	8.22	6.66	1.43	100
Balochistan	90.53	4.57	3.62	1.28	100

NOTES:

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

TABLE 4.2 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MATERIAL USED FOR ROOF

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATERIAL USED FOR ROOF				TOTAL
	RCC /RBC	WOOD/ BAMBOO	SHEET/ IRON/ CEMENT	OTHER	
URBAN AREAS:	50.71	28.71	17.94	2.64	100
Punjab	46.89	32.37	17.57	3.17	100
Sindh	62.68	13.53	21.90	1.88	100
NWFP	52.56	35.65	8.46	3.33	100
Balochistan	26.63	52.99	19.39	0.99	100
RURAL AREAS:	14.88	66.02	14.65	4.45	100
Punjab	17.41	55.55	20.55	6.49	100
Sindh	15.20	66.72	15.43	2.64	100
NWFP	17.46	70.75	8.21	3.58	100
Balochistan	3.45	89.39	4.53	2.63	100
OVERALL:	39.39	49.87	16.07	3.67	100
Punjab	31.56	44.42	19.12	4.90	100
Sindh	38.16	41.01	18.56	2.27	100
NWFP	28.54	59.67	8.29	3.50	100
Balochistan	10.10	78.95	8.79	2.16	100

NOTES:

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

TABLE 4.3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MATERIAL USED FOR WALLS

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATERIAL USED FOR WALLS				TOTAL
	BURNT BRICKS/BLOCKS	MUD BRICKS / MUD	WOOD /BAMBOO	OTHER	
URBAN AREAS:	87.84	10.21	0.90	1.05	100
Punjab	94.89	4.42	0.21	0.48	100
Sindh	88.65	9.05	2.08	0.23	100
NWFP	81.09	12.78	0.28	5.84	100
Balochistan	47.19	50.08	1.93	0.79	100
RURAL AREAS:	45.75	40.24	4.88	9.13	100
Punjab	72.06	25.96	0.49	1.49	100
Sindh	31.71	53.05	14.04	1.20	100
NWFP	34.28	28.41	1.06	36.25	100
Balochistan	7.19	76.57	7.48	8.76	100
OVERALL:	63.97	27.24	3.16	5.63	100
Punjab	83.02	15.62	0.35	1.01	100
Sindh	59.24	31.78	8.26	0.73	100
NWFP	49.05	23.48	0.82	26.65	100
Balochistan	18.65	68.98	5.89	6.47	100

NOTES:

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

TABLE 4.4 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS

REGION AND PROVINCE	HOUSING UNITS			
	ONE ROOM	2 - 4 ROOMS	5 & MORE ROOMS	TOTAL
URBAN AREAS:	19.91	71.25	8.84	100
Punjab	22.47	69.62	7.91	100
Sindh	19.12	73.57	7.32	100
NWFP	16.40	68.45	15.15	100
Balochistan	11.02	77.53	11.44	100
RURAL AREAS:	27.47	66.77	5.76	100
Punjab	26.85	67.83	5.32	100
Sindh	41.66	56.99	1.36	100
NWFP	19.24	70.58	10.18	100
Balochistan	16.31	75.08	8.62	100
OVERALL:	24.20	68.71	7.09	100
Punjab	24.75	68.69	6.56	100
Sindh	30.76	65.00	4.24	100
NWFP	18.35	69.90	11.75	100
Balochistan	14.79	75.78	9.43	100

NOTES:

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

TABLE 4.5 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY FUEL USED FOR LIGHTING

REGION AND PROVINCE	FUEL USED FOR LIGHTING				TOTAL
	ELECTRICITY	GAS/ OIL	CANDLE	OTHER	
URBAN AREAS:	96.40	3.41	0.08	0.10	100
Punjab	96.70	3.13	0.07	0.11	100
Sindh	95.29	4.44	0.12	0.15	100
NWFP	98.30	1.60	0.06	0.04	100
Balochistan	95.89	4.02	0.09	0.00	100
RURAL AREAS:	74.27	24.76	0.23	0.75	100
Punjab	82.11	17.42	0.13	0.35	100
Sindh	66.36	31.98	0.65	1.01	100
NWFP	86.74	12.61	0.05	0.59	100
Balochistan	47.82	50.46	0.04	1.68	100
OVERALL:	83.85	15.52	0.16	0.47	100
Punjab	89.12	10.56	0.10	0.23	100
Sindh	80.35	18.67	0.39	0.59	100
NWFP	90.39	9.14	0.05	0.42	100
Balochistan	61.60	37.15	0.05	1.20	100

NOTES:

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

TABLE 4.6 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY FUEL USED FOR COOKING

REGION AND PROVINCE	FUEL USED FOR COOKING				TOTAL
	ELECTRICITY	GAS/ OIL	WOOD / CHARCOAL	OTHER	
URBAN AREAS:	0.07	61.63	33.91	4.39	100
Punjab	0.04	58.66	34.37	6.94	100
Sindh	0.04	74.68	23.82	1.46	100
NWFP	0.22	52.48	45.11	2.19	100
Balochistan	0.21	44.44	53.31	2.03	100
RURAL AREAS:	0.05	4.90	74.04	21.01	100
Punjab	0.05	5.21	57.15	37.58	100
Sindh	0.05	3.82	83.41	12.72	100
NWFP	0.06	4.77	90.92	4.24	100
Balochistan	0.04	5.98	85.43	8.56	100
OVERALL:	0.06	29.45	56.67	13.82	100
Punjab	0.05	30.87	46.21	22.87	100
Sindh	0.05	38.08	54.60	7.28	100
NWFP	0.11	19.83	76.47	3.60	100
Balochistan	0.09	17.00	76.22	6.69	100

NOTES:

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

TABLE 4.7 MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER BY PROVINCE AND REGION

PROVINCE AND WATER SOURCE	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVER-ALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVER-ALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVER-ALL
PUNJAB:									
Tap Water	49	8	20	54	6	20	49	16	32
Hand pump	21	70	56	16	69	54	15	52	34
Motor pump	28	16	19	30	19	22	34	29	31
Dug well	1	4	3	1	4	3	0	1	1
Other	0	2	2	0	2	1	2	3	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SINDH									
Tap Water	64	7	32	67	4	30	71	20	45
Hand pump	17	50	35	14	66	44	13	58	36
Motor pump	9	4	6	11	4	7	10	3	6
Dug well	2	13	8	1	14	9	2	8	5
Other	9	26	18	8	11	10	5	12	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N. W. F. P									
Tap Water	62	34	38	57	35	39	63	41	48
Hand pump	9	11	9	7	11	10	8	11	10
Motor pump	14	8	18	19	7	9	15	4	7
Dug well	13	19	18	14	18	17	10	16	14
Other	2	28	24	3	29	25	3	28	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BALUCHISTAN									
Tap Water	77	18	25	80	14	25	85	23	40
Hand pump	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	4	4
Motor pump	4	6	6	3	12	11	4	4	4
Dug well	13	42	38	11	35	31	4	24	18
Other	5	32	28	5	38	32	6	45	34
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
PAKISTAN									
Tap Water	55	12	26	58	10	25	60	23	39
Hand pump	18	53	43	14	56	44	13	39	27
Motor pump	20	12	14	22	14	17	22	14	18
Dug well	2	11	8	2	10	7	2	9	6
Other	3	13	10	3	10	7	3	16	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

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

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

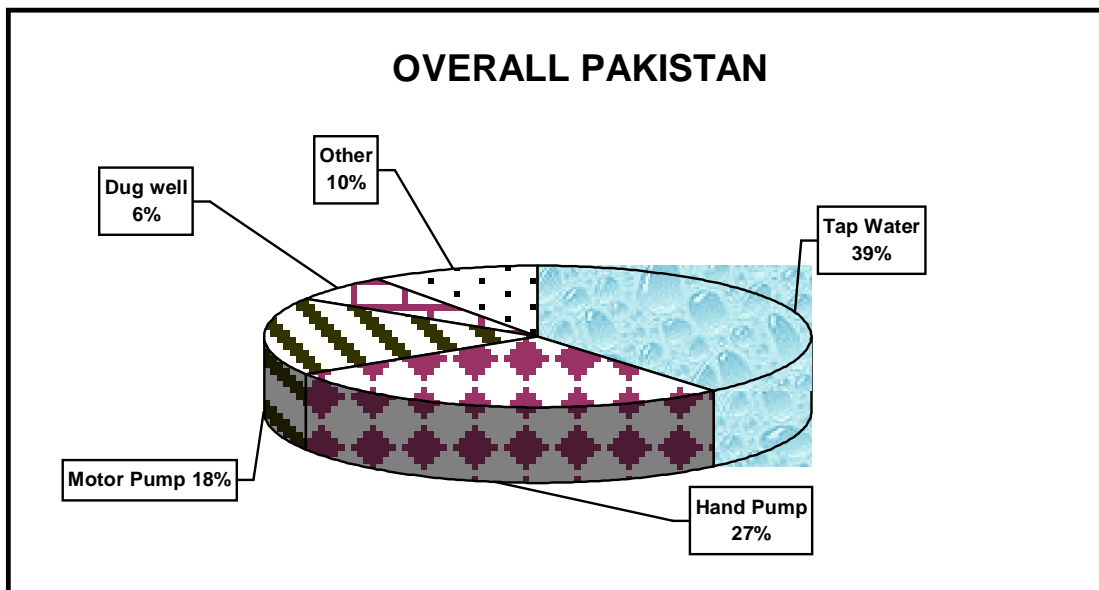
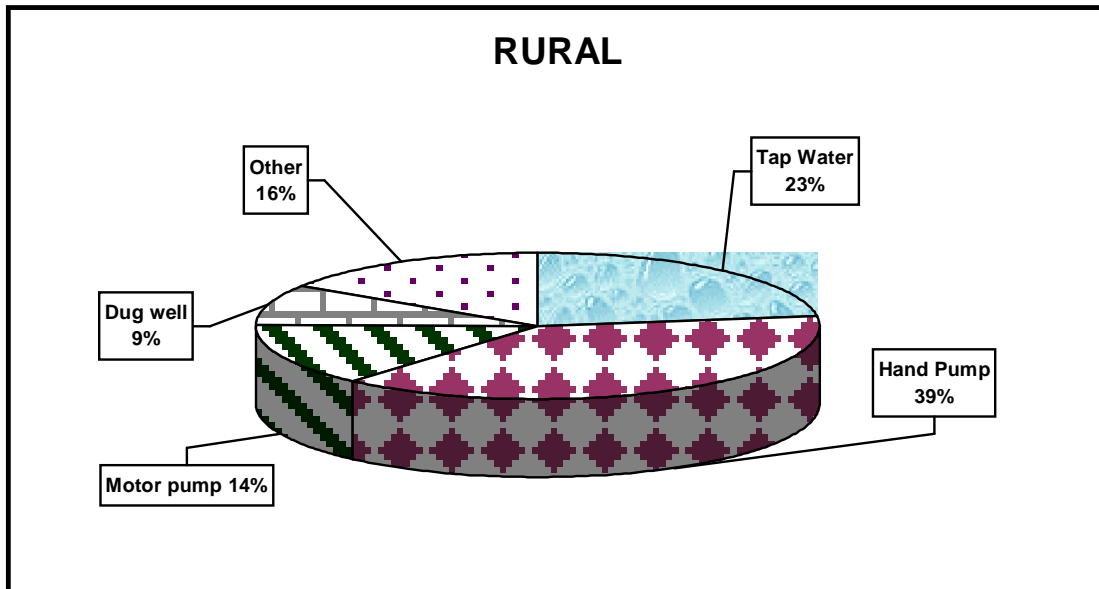


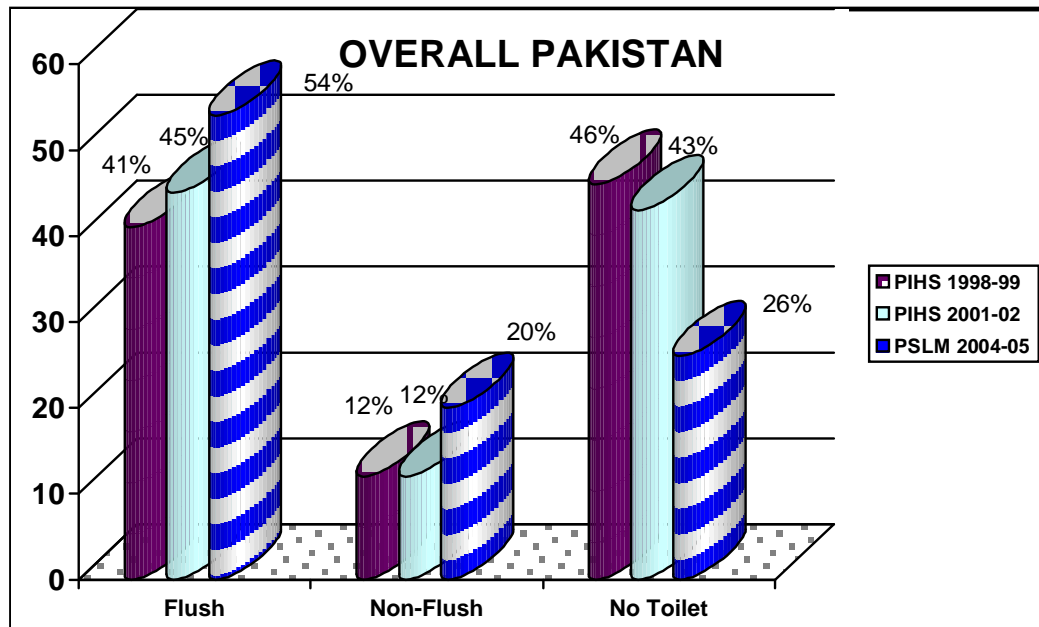
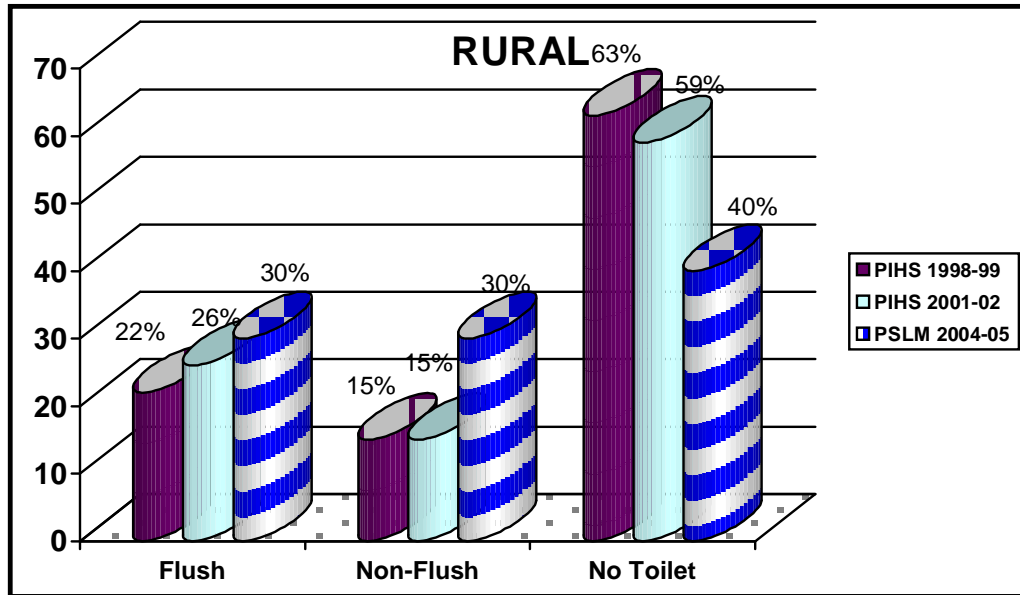
TABLE 4.8 TYPE OF TOILET USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD BY PROVINCE AND REGION

PROVINCE AND TYPE OF TOILET	1998-99 PIHS			2001-02 PIHS			2004-05 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVER- ALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVER- ALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVER- ALL
PUNJAB:									
Flush	88	26	44	91	31	48	91	43	66
Non- Flush	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	5
No Toilet	9	72	54	7	68	50	7	50	30
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SINDH									
Flush	92	14	49	91	17	48	88	17	51
Non- Flush	5	28	18	7	34	23	7	56	32
No Toilet	2	58	33	3	49	30	5	27	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
NWFP									
Flush	71	20	28	73	26	33	81	32	48
Non- Flush	20	32	30	23	38	36	13	36	28
No Toilet	9	48	42	4	36	31	6	32	24
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Balochistan									
Flush	56	4	10	56	5	13	63	7	23
Non- Flush	40	59	57	38	39	39	33	48	44
No Toilet	4	37	33	7	57	48	4	45	33
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
PAKISTAN									
Flush	88	22	41	89	26	45	86	30	54
Non- Flush	6	15	12	5	15	12	7	30	20
No Toilet	6	63	46	5	59	43	6	40	26
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

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

FIGURE 4.2 TYPE OF TOILET USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD



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

5.1 Introduction

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

5.2 Perception of Economic Situation

Households when asked to compare their economic situation with last year. In response to this question 51.5% reported no change, 23.9 reported worse or much worse and 24.2 reported better or much better (Table 5.1). However, when asked to compare the economic situation of the community where they live, 59% reported the same, 9.6 reported worse or much worse and 25.2% reported better or much better (Table 5.2).

5.3 Satisfaction by Facilities and Service Use

Households were also asked to give opinion about their satisfaction of the facilities / services provided by the government. In response to this question, 36% reported satisfaction on Govt Basic Health Facilities, 10.5% satisfied with the Family Planning Services, 60% with Schools, 11.8% with Veterinary Services (pre dominantly rural), 11% with Agriculture Extension (all rural) and 6.5% with Police (Table 5.3).

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD						Total
	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	
URBAN AREAS:	3.59	18.73	50.51	23.97	2.71	0.49	100
Punjab	3.06	18.24	48.37	26.75	3.08	0.49	100
Sindh	4.16	18.41	52.99	21.43	2.64	0.38	100
NWFP	5.36	23.85	44.88	23.32	2.13	0.45	100
Balochistan	2.25	15.42	63.95	16.10	1.36	0.93	100
RURAL AREAS:	4.49	20.66	52.27	20.42	1.81	0.36	100
Punjab	3.54	19.33	50.78	23.63	2.47	0.26	100
Sindh	6.24	22.61	58.09	11.90	0.93	0.23	100
NWFP	4.81	23.06	41.24	28.28	2.20	0.41	100
Balochistan	3.88	18.05	61.61	14.83	0.81	0.81	100
OVERALL:	4.10	19.82	51.51	21.957	2.20	0.41	100
Punjab	3.31	18.81	49.62	25.13	2.76	0.37	100
Sindh	5.23	20.58	55.63	16.51	1.76	0.28	100
NWFP	4.99	23.31	42.39	26.71	2.18	0.42	100
Balochistan	3.42	17.30	62.28	15.19	0.97	0.85	100

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE COMMUNITY						Total
	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	
URBAN AREAS:	1.23	6.38	57.63	22.77	3.56	8.42	100
Punjab	0.83	5.15	55.79	26.19	4.41	7.63	100
Sindh	2.00	7.61	63.97	13.25	2.12	11.05	100
NWFP	0.79	6.88	43.86	35.56	4.99	7.92	100
Balochistan	1.64	9.14	66.25	17.45	1.29	4.23	100
RURAL AREAS:	1.91	9.14	60.20	21.70	2.57	4.49	100
Punjab	1.29	5.81	60.41	24.43	3.71	4.36	100
Sindh	3.13	12.94	66.11	14.37	0.54	2.91	100
NWFP	0.92	9.12	47.78	31.48	4.19	6.53	100
Balochistan	3.02	12.56	66.20	12.95	0.45	4.83	100
OVERALL:	1.62	7.94	59.08	22.17	3.00	6.19	100
Punjab	1.07	5.49	58.19	25.28	4.05	5.93	100
Sindh	2.58	10.36	65.08	13.83	1.31	6.84	100
NWFP	0.88	8.41	46.54	32.76	4.45	6.94	100
Balochistan	2.62	11.58	66.21	14.24	0.69	4.66	100

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	FACILITIES AND SERVICES USE					
	BASIC HEALTH UNIT	FAMILY PLANNING	SCHOOL	VETERINARY HOSPITAL	AGRICULTURAL (EXT.)	POLICE
URBAN AREAS:	29.36	11.28	66.38	3.98	0.00	5.61
Punjab	20.47	9.04	67.63	4.38	0.00	4.13
Sindh	31.35	12.06	61.57	2.76	0.00	5.92
NWFP	58.78	19.46	72.98	5.50	0.00	7.87
Balochistan	36.67	10.85	66.71	3.70	0.00	10.98
RURAL AREAS:	40.96	9.85	54.85	17.80	10.94	7.16
Punjab	38.89	9.34	59.11	22.56	12.22	5.09
Sindh	40.98	11.34	47.87	11.99	13.08	7.98
NWFP	48.76	12.93	64.70	19.51	7.00	9.92
Balochistan	36.62	4.74	40.89	11.28	8.86	8.17
OVERALL:	35.94	10.47	59.84	11.82	10.94	6.49
Punjab	30.04	9.20	63.20	13.83	12.22	4.63
Sindh	36.33	11.68	54.49	7.53	13.08	6.99
NWFP	51.92	14.99	67.31	15.09	7.00	9.27
Balochistan	36.64	6.49	48.29	9.11	8.86	8.98

NOTES:

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

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

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

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

Universe:

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

SAMPLING FRAME**Urban area:**

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

Rural area:

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

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

NO. OF ENUMERATION BLOCKS AND VILLAGES AS PER SAMPLING FRAME

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

STRATIFICATION PLAN

Urban Areas:

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

Rural Areas:

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

Sample Size and its Allocation:

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

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

Selection of primary sampling Units (PSUs):

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

Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs):

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

Estimation Procedures:

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

District-Wise Distribution of Sample Areas _Villages and Enumeration Blocks) and Household – PSLM 2004-05

S.No	Districts	Sample Areas			Sample Households		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
	PUNJAB	1086	1182	2268	13032	18912	31944
1.	Attock	15	27	42	180	432	612
2.	Rawalpindi	72	36	108	864	576	1440
3.	Jhelum	15	24	39	180	384	564
4.	Chakwal	15	27	42	180	432	612
5.	Sargodha	39	39	78	468	624	1092
6.	Bhakkar	15	24	39	180	384	564
7.	Khushab	15	21	36	180	336	516
8.	Mianwali	15	21	36	180	336	516
9.	Faisalabad	102	69	171	1224	1104	2328
10.	Jhang	27	54	81	324	864	1188
11.	T.T.Singh	21	33	54	252	528	780
12.	Gujranwala	57	36	93	684	576	1260
13.	Gujrat	15	33	48	180	528	708
14.	Sialkot	36	21	57	432	336	768
15.	Hafiza Abad	15	27	42	180	432	612
16.	Mandi Bahauddin	15	27	42	180	432	612
17.	Narowal	15	30	45	180	480	660
18.	Lahore	219	27	246	2628	432	3060
19.	Kasur	27	42	69	324	672	996
20.	Okara	24	45	69	288	720	1008
21.	Sheikhupura	33	51	84	396	816	1212
22.	Vehari	15	42	57	180	672	852
23.	Sahiwal	15	36	51	180	576	756
24.	Multan	60	42	102	720	672	1392
25.	Khanewal	15	39	54	180	624	804
26.	Pakpattan	15	27	42	180	432	612
27.	Lodhran	15	21	36	180	336	516
28.	D.G.Khan	15	33	48	180	528	708
29.	Rajanpur	15	27	42	180	432	612
30.	Leiah	15	24	39	180	384	564
31.	Muzaffargarh	15	39	54	180	624	804
32.	Bahawalpur	39	42	81	468	672	1140
33.	Bahawalnagar	21	42	63	252	672	924
34.	R. Y. Khan	24	54	78	288	864	1152

	SINDH	642	684	1326	7704	10944	18648
1.	Khairpur	15	45	60	180	720	900
2.	Sukkur	39	21	60	468	336	804
3.	Nawab Shah	15	30	45	180	480	660
4.	Neshero Feroz	15	36	51	180	576	756
5.	Ghotki	15	36	51	180	576	756
6.	Jacobabad	20	45	65	240	720	960
7.	Shikarpur	15	30	45	180	480	660
8.	Larkana	20	60	80	240	960	1200
9.	Dadu	15	57	72	180	912	1092
10.	Hyderabad	57	60	117	684	960	1644
11.	Badin	15	45	60	180	720	900
12.	Thatta	15	48	63	180	768	948
13.	Sanghar	15	51	66	180	816	996
14.	Mirpur Khas	21	54	75	252	864	1116
15.	Tharparkar	12	39	51	144	624	768
16.	DISTRICT OF KARACHI	338	27	365	4056	432	4488
	N.W.F.P. TOTAL	258	591	849	3096	9456	12552
1.	SWAT	12	27	39	144	432	576
2.	UPPER DIR	5	26	31	60	416	476
3.	LOWER DIR	6	27	33	72	432	504
4.	CHITRAL	5	26	31	60	416	476
5.	SHANGLA	0	27	27	0	432	432
6.	MALAKAND	6	26	32	72	416	488
7.	BONAIR	0	30	30	0	480	480
8.	PESHAWAR	60	24	84	720	384	1104
9.	CHARSADA	14	22	36	168	352	520
10.	NOWSHERA	16	26	42	192	416	608
11.	KOHAT	14	24	38	168	384	552
12.	KARK	6	24	30	72	384	456
13.	HANGU	8	21	29	96	336	432
14.	D. I. KHAN	12	25	37	144	400	544
15.	TANK	6	20	26	72	320	392
16.	MANSEHRA	10	27	37	120	432	552
17.	ABBOTABAD	16	21	37	192	336	528
18.	BATAGRAM	0	27	27	0	432	432
19.	KOHISTAN	0	25	25	0	400	400
20.	HARIPUR	14	22	36	168	352	520
21.	BANNU	8	22	30	96	352	448
22.	LAKKI MARWAT	8	21	29	96	336	432
23.	MARDAN	18	27	45	216	432	648
24.	SWABI	14	24	38	168	384	552

	BALUCHISTAN	TOTAL	195	521	716	2340	8336	10676
1.	QUETTA		45	21	66	540	336	876
2.	PASHIN		5	20	25	60	320	380
3.	QILLA ABDULLAH		7	20	27	84	320	404
4.	CHAGHI		8	20	28	96	320	416
5.	SIBBI		12	17	29	144	272	416
6.	ZIARAT		2	20	22	24	320	344
7.	KOHLU		2	20	22	24	320	344
8.	DERA BUGTI		4	19	23	48	304	352
9.	KALAT		6	20	26	72	320	392
10.	MASTUNG		8	20	28	96	320	416
11.	KHUZDAR		11	20	31	132	320	452
12.	AWARAN		0	20	20	0	320	320
13.	KHARAN		5	20	25	60	320	380
14.	LASBILLA		12	20	32	144	320	464
15.	KETCH/TURBAT		8	22	30	96	352	448
16.	GWADAR		12	14	26	144	224	368
17.	PANJGUR		5	21	26	60	336	396
18.	ZHOB		8	21	29	96	336	432
19.	LORALAI		6	21	27	72	336	408
20.	BARKHAN		2	20	22	24	320	344
21.	MUSA KHEL		0	22	22	0	352	352
22.	QILLAH SIAFULLAH		4	22	26	48	352	400
23.	NASIRABAD		6	21	27	72	336	408
24.	JAFARABAD		8	20	28	96	320	416
25.	JHAL MAGSI		2	20	22	24	320	344
26.	BOLAN/KACHHI		7	20	27	84	320	404
1.	ALL DISTRICTS OF AJ&K		36	57	93	432	912	1344
1.	ALL DISTRICTS OF NORTHERN AREAS		15	36	51	180	576	756
1.	ISLAMABAD		30	15	45	360	240	600
	PAKISTAN		2262	3086	5348	27144	49376	76520

Estimation Procedure:

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE ADOPTED FOR PSLM SURVEY

NOTATIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i): ESTIMATION FORMULAE FOR TOTALS AND THEIR VARIANCES

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

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

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

OR

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

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

For X , another variable of interest, we have

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

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

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

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

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

(ii): FORMULA FOR RATIO ESTIMATES

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

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

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

where

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

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

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

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

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

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

and

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX B: CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	C.V	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
				MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	104	0.85	0.89	102.26	105.74
Punjab	110	1.01	1.11	107.83	112.17
Sindh	99	1.76	1.74	95.58	102.42
NWFP	92	2.14	1.96	88.15	95.85
Balochistan	94	2.93	2.76	88.59	99.41
Rural Areas	79	0.80	0.63	77.76	80.24
Punjab	89	1.04	0.93	87.18	90.82
Sindh	58	2.08	1.21	55.63	60.37
NWFP	78	1.74	1.36	75.34	80.66
Balochistan	61	3.21	1.96	57.17	64.83
Overall	86	0.61	0.53	84.97	87.03
Punjab	95	0.79	0.75	93.52	96.48
Sindh	75	1.37	1.03	72.99	77.01
NWFP	80	2.13	1.70	76.67	83.33
Balochistan	67	2.54	1.70	63.67	70.33

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	C.V	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
				MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	64	0.84	0.54	62.94	65.06
Punjab	68	0.95	0.65	66.73	69.27
Sindh	61	1.80	1.10	58.85	63.15
NWFP	56	2.29	1.28	53.48	58.52
Balochistan	56	2.89	1.62	52.83	59.17
Rural Areas	48	0.85	0.41	47.20	48.80
Punjab	54	1.07	0.58	52.87	55.13
Sindh	38	2.31	0.88	36.28	39.72
NWFP	45	1.90	0.85	43.33	46.67
Balochistan	33	3.45	1.14	30.77	35.23
Overall	52	0.65	0.34	51.34	52.66
Punjab	58	0.80	0.46	57.09	58.91
Sindh	48	1.45	0.69	46.64	49.36
NWFP	47	1.61	0.76	45.52	48.48
Balochistan	37	2.70	1.00	35.04	38.96

Gross Enrollment Rate At Middle Level (Aged 11 to 13)

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	C.V	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
				MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	71	1.21	0.86	69.32	72.68
Punjab	71	1.66	1.18	68.69	73.31
Sindh	71	2.20	1.56	67.94	74.06
NWFP	69	3.45	2.38	64.34	73.66
Balochistan	63	5.10	3.21	56.71	69.29
Rural Areas	45	1.25	0.56	43.89	46.11
Punjab	48	1.74	0.83	46.36	49.64
Sindh	33	2.76	0.91	31.21	34.79
NWFP	50	2.52	1.26	47.53	52.47
Balochistan	33	4.03	1.33	30.39	35.61
Overall	53	0.90	0.48	52.06	53.94
Punjab	55	1.25	0.69	53.65	56.35
Sindh	52	1.73	0.90	50.24	53.76
NWFP	53	2.13	1.13	50.79	55.21
Balochistan	39	3.15	1.23	36.59	41.41

Net Enrollment Rate At Middle Level (Aged 11 to 13)

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	C.V	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
				MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	42	1.39	0.59	40.85	43.15
Punjab	43	1.84	0.79	41.45	44.55
Sindh	42	2.72	1.14	39.76	44.24
NWFP	40	3.88	1.55	36.96	43.04
Balochistan	33	6.23	2.06	28.97	37.03
Rural Areas	25	1.58	0.40	24.22	25.78
Punjab	26	2.19	0.57	24.88	27.12
Sindh	20	4.12	0.82	18.38	21.62
NWFP	26	2.94	0.76	24.50	27.50
Balochistan	12	6.30	0.76	10.52	13.48
Overall	30	1.11	0.33	29.35	30.65
Punjab	31	1.50	0.47	30.09	31.91
Sindh	31	2.30	0.71	29.60	32.40
NWFP	29	2.39	0.69	27.64	30.36
Balochistan	17	4.47	0.76	15.51	18.49

Literacy Rate-Population 10 Years & Older

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	C.V	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
				MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	71	0.53	0.37	70.27	71.73
Punjab	72	0.67	0.48	71.06	72.94
Sindh	72	1.08	0.78	70.48	73.52
NWFP	61	1.87	1.14	58.76	63.24
Balochistan	60	2.55	1.53	57.01	62.99
Rural Areas	44	0.70	0.31	43.40	44.60
Punjab	47	0.90	0.42	46.17	47.83
Sindh	38	1.73	0.66	36.71	39.29
NWFP	41	1.63	0.67	39.69	42.31
Balochistan	32	3.08	0.98	30.07	33.93
Overall	53	0.48	0.26	52.50	53.50
Punjab	55	1.00	0.55	53.92	56.08
Sindh	56	0.99	0.55	54.92	57.08
NWFP	45	1.32	0.59	43.84	46.16
Balochistan	37	2.35	0.87	35.29	38.71

Adult Literacy (Population 15 Years & Older)

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	C.V	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
				MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	69	0.57	0.39	68.23	69.77
Punjab	70	0.73	0.51	69.00	71.00
Sindh	70	1.14	0.80	68.44	71.56
NWFP	58	1.97	1.14	55.76	60.24
Balochistan	55	3.00	1.65	51.77	58.23
Rural Areas	40	0.77	0.31	39.40	40.60
Punjab	43	0.98	0.42	42.18	43.82
Sindh	36	1.82	0.65	34.72	37.28
NWFP	37	1.85	0.69	35.66	38.34
Balochistan	28	3.27	0.92	26.20	29.80
Overall	50	0.53	0.26	49.48	50.52
Punjab	52	0.67	0.35	51.32	52.68
Sindh	54	1.05	0.57	52.89	55.11
NWFP	40	1.52	0.61	38.81	41.19
Balochistan	33	2.53	0.83	31.36	34.64

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	C.V	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
				MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	91	0.74	0.68	89.68	92.32
Punjab	93	0.85	0.79	91.45	94.55
Sindh	91	1.55	1.41	88.24	93.76
NWFP	91	1.66	1.51	88.03	93.97
Balochistan	82	3.56	2.92	76.28	87.72
Rural Areas	78	0.82	0.64	76.75	79.25
Punjab	88	0.90	0.79	86.45	89.55
Sindh	66	2.75	1.82	62.44	69.56
NWFP	81	1.58	1.28	78.50	83.50
Balochistan	59	4.26	2.51	54.08	63.92
Overall	83	0.60	0.50	82.02	83.98
Punjab	90	0.69	0.62	88.78	91.22
Sindh	77	1.59	1.22	74.60	79.40
NWFP	84	1.33	1.11	81.82	86.18
Balochistan	66	3.28	2.17	61.75	70.25

Children aged 12-23 months Immunized (Full Immunized)

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	C.V	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
				MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	61	1.85	1.13	58.79	63.21
Punjab	67	2.24	1.50	64.06	69.94
Sindh	64	3.26	2.09	59.91	68.09
NWFP	42	6.47	2.72	36.68	47.32
Balochistan	43	8.42	3.62	35.90	50.10
Rural Areas	41	2.06	0.84	39.34	42.66
Punjab	52	2.27	1.18	49.69	54.31
Sindh	32	5.05	1.62	28.83	35.17
NWFP	39	4.74	1.85	35.38	42.62
Balochistan	27	7.91	2.14	22.81	31.19
Overall	49	1.42	0.69	47.64	50.36
Punjab	58	1.66	0.96	56.11	59.89
Sindh	46	2.96	1.36	43.33	48.67
NWFP	40	4.06	1.62	36.82	43.18
Balochistan	31	6.02	1.87	27.34	34.66

Children 5 years & under suffering from Diarrhoea in past 30 days

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	C.V	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
				MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	15	2.47	0.37	14.27	15.73
Punjab	14	3.29	0.46	13.10	14.90
Sindh	17	4.36	0.74	15.55	18.45
NWFP	15	5.99	0.90	13.24	16.76
Balochistan	15	9.93	1.49	12.08	17.92
Rural Areas	16	1.89	0.30	15.41	16.59
Punjab	17	2.45	0.42	16.18	17.82
Sindh	19	3.57	0.68	17.67	20.33
NWFP	16	4.29	0.69	14.65	17.35
Balochistan	12	4.27	0.51	11.00	13.00
Overall	16	1.51	0.24	15.53	16.47
Punjab	15	2.20	0.33	14.35	15.65
Sindh	18	2.79	0.50	17.02	18.98
NWFP	15	4.00	0.60	13.83	16.17
Balochistan	13	3.85	0.50	12.02	13.98

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	C.V	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
				MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	66	1.06	0.73	64.57	67.43
Punjab	67	1.65	0.90	65.24	68.76
Sindh	74	1.77	1.13	71.78	76.22
NWFP	51	4.03	2.11	46.86	55.14
Balochistan	57	4.15	2.46	52.18	61.82
Rural Areas	40	1.45	0.63	38.76	41.24
Punjab	47	1.78	0.85	45.34	48.66
Sindh	40	3.64	1.45	37.16	42.84
NWFP	35	3.76	1.43	32.19	37.81
Balochistan	27	6.49	1.81	23.46	30.54
Overall	50	1.01	0.50	49.01	50.99
Punjab	56	1.21	0.68	54.67	57.33
Sindh	55	1.87	1.03	52.98	57.02
NWFP	39	5.41	2.11	34.86	43.14
Balochistan	35	7.03	2.46	30.18	39.82

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	C.V	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
				MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	34	2.16	0.76	32.50	35.50
Punjab	32	2.97	0.96	30.12	33.88
Sindh	41	3.69	1.52	38.02	43.98
NWFP	29	5.95	1.70	25.66	32.34
Balochistan	32	7.12	2.43	27.24	36.76
Rural Areas	16	2.73	0.45	15.12	16.88
Punjab	17	3.72	0.62	15.78	18.22
Sindh	16	5.82	0.88	14.28	17.72
NWFP	17	5.89	1.08	14.89	19.11
Balochistan	10	10.35	0.98	8.09	11.91
Overall	23	1.71	0.39	22.23	23.77
Punjab	23	2.29	0.53	21.97	24.03
Sindh	27	3.13	0.85	25.34	28.66
NWFP	21	4.52	0.95	19.14	22.86
Balochistan	16	5.81	0.93	14.18	17.82

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