



P S L M –2011-12

PAKISTAN SOCIAL AND LIVING STANDARDS MEASUREMENT SURVEY (2011-12)

National / Provincial

Government of Pakistan
Statistics Division
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
Islamabad

May- 2013

www.pbs.gov.pk

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE.....	V
ACRONYMS	VI
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	VII
Education.....	vii
Health	viii
Population Welfare.....	viii
Housing, Water Supply & Sanitation	ix
PROGRESS OF PSLM INDICATORS USED FOR MONITORING OF MDG'S	X
SUMMARY OF KEY INDICATORS	X
1. INTRODUCTION	15
1.1 The PRSP, the MDGs and the PSLM	15
1.2 Sample Design of PSLM Survey 2011-12.....	15
1.3 Household and Survey Questionnaire.....	18
1.4 Objectives and Scope of Analysis	18
1.5 Data Quality and Reliability Measures	18
2. EDUCATION	21
2.1 Introduction	21
2.2 Objective.....	21
2.3 School Attendance	22
2.4 Primary Enrolment Rate	22
2.5 Enrolment in Government Schools.....	23
2.6 Expenditure on Education.....	24
2.7 Early Leavers and Non-Attendance	24
2.8 Literacy.....	25
2.9 Katchi Class.....	26
2.10 Middle and Matric Enrolment Rates.....	26
2.11 Gender Parity Index.....	27
3. HEALTH.....	82
3.1 Introduction	82
3.2 Immunisation.....	82
3.3 Diarrhoea	83
3.4 Infant Mortality.....	84
3.5 Pre-and Post-Natal Care	84
4. POPULATION WELFARE	112
4.1 Introduction	112
4.2 Marriage, Parity and Fertility.....	112
4.3 Awareness and Use of Family Planning	112
4.4 Methods of Family Planning and its Source.....	114
5. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION.....	131
5.1 Introduction	131
5.2 Goal and Objectives of Government.....	131
5.3 Implementation and Monitoring	131
5.4 Sources of Drinking Water	132
5.5 Toilet Facility and Sanitation.....	133
APPENDIX A: TECHNICAL NOTES	148

LIST OF TABLES

Introduction

TABLE 1.1	STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION – BY REGION AND AGE CATEGORY	19
TABLE 1.2	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE-BY PROVINCE AND REGION	20

Basic Education

TABLE 2. 1	POPULATION THAT HAS EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL – BY REGION AND PROVINCE	28
TABLE 2. 2	POPULATION THAT HAS EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL - BY REGION & AGE-CATEGORY	29
TABLE 2. 3	POPULATION THAT HAS EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL - BY PROVINCE & QUINTILES	30
TABLE 2. 4	POPULATION THAT HAS COMPLETED PRIMARY LEVEL OR HIGHER - BY REGION AND PROVINCE	31
TABLE 2. 5	POPULATION THAT HAS COMPLETED PRIMARY LEVEL OR HIGHER BY REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY	32
TABLE 2. 6 (a)	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 5-9)- BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS).....	33
TABLE 2. 6 (b)	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 6-10)-BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS).....	35
TABLE 2. 7	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL(AGE 4 –9)- BY REGION AND PROVINCE (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS).....	36
TABLE 2. 8	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE FOR GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS (AGE 5 – 9) -BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS).....	37
TABLE 2. 9 (a)	NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 5 – 9) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS).....	39
TABLE 2. 9 (b)	NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 6 – 10) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS).....	40
TABLE 2. 10	NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 4 – 9)- BY REGION AND PROVINCE (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS).....	42
TABLE 2. 11	NET ENROLMENT RATE IN GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS (AGE 5 – 9) -BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS).....	43
TABLE 2. 12	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PRIMARY (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS) AND SECONDARY LEVEL - BY AGE	44
TABLE 2. 13	GIRLS ENROLMENT AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT-BY REGION AND PROVINCE	45
TABLE 2. 14	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)-BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES	47
TABLE 2. 15	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)-BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES	48
TABLE 2. 16	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)- BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES	49
TABLE 2. 17	PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRIMARY ENROLMENT - BY REGION AND PROVINCE	50
TABLE 2. 18	ENROLMENT IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENROLMENT AT PRIMARY LEVEL - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES	51
TABLE 2. 19	PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES ..	52
TABLE 2. 20	CHILDREN CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL – BY LEVEL AND TYPE OF SCHOOL... ..	53
TABLE 2. 21	HOUSEHOLD ANNUAL EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL ON EDUCATION - BY REGION AND LEVEL	54
TABLE 2. 22	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN 10-18 YEARS OLD THAT LEFT SCHOOL BEFORE COMPLETING PRIMARY LEVEL - BY REGION AND PROVINCE	55
TABLE 2. 23	DROP-OUT RATES FOR THE COHORT AGED 15-19 YEARS - BY GENDER AND CLASS	57
TABLE 2. 24	REASONS FOR LEAVING SCHOOL BEFORE COMPLETING PRIMARY(10-18 YEARS) –BY PROVINCE	58
TABLE 2. 25	REASON FOR NEVER ATTENDING SCHOOL (10-18 YEARS) - BY PROVINCE	59
TABLE 2. 26	LITERACY - POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER - BY REGION AND PROVINCE.....	60
TABLE 2. 27	LITERACY - POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER - BY REGION AND AGE- CATEGORY.....	62
TABLE 2. 28	LITERACY - POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES	63
TABLE 2. 29	CHILDREN CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN KATCHI CLASS - BY GENDER AND AGE.....	64
TABLE 2. 30	ENROLMENT IN KATCHI CLASS - BY REGION AND PROVINCE	65
TABLE 2. 31 (a)	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 10 – 12) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE	66
TABLE 2. 31 (b)	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 11 – 13) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE	67
TABLE 2. 32 (a)	NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 10 – 12) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE	68
TABLE 2. 32 (b)	NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 11 – 13) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE.....	69

TABLE 2. 33	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 10-12) - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES.....	70
TABLE 2. 34	NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 10 – 12) -BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILE.....	71
TABLE 2. 35 (a)	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 13- 14)- BY REGION AND PROVINCE.....	72
TABLE 2. 35 (b)	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 14- 15)- BY REGION AND PROVINCE.....	73
TABLE 2. 36 (a)	NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 13 – 14) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE.....	74
TABLE 2. 36 (b)	NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 14– 15) BY REGION AND PROVINCE.....	75
TABLE 2. 37	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES.....	76
TABLE 2. 38	NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES.....	77
TABLE 2. 39	PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND YOUTH LITERACY GENDER PARITY.....	78

Health

TABLE 3.1	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNISED.....	86
TABLE 3.2	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNISED BY TYPE OF ANTIGEN-BASED ON RECORD.....	88
TABLE 3.3	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNISED BY TYPE OF ANTIGEN-BASED ON RECORD AND RECALL.....	89
TABLE 3.4	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN FULLY IMMUNISED- BY QUINTILES.....	90
TABLE 3.5	CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS SUFFERING FROM DIARRHOEA IN PAST 30 DAYS-BY REGION AND PROVINCE.....	91
TABLE 3.6	DIARRHOEA CASES: DURATION OF EPISODE.....	93
TABLE 3.7	DIARRHOEA CASES: SEVERITY OF ILLNESS.....	94
TABLE 3.8	DIARRHOEA CASES IN PAST 30 DAYS-BY QUINTILES.....	95
TABLE 3.9	TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN 5 YEARS AND UNDER –BY REGION AND PROVINCE.....	96
TABLE 3.10	TYPE OF PRACTITIONER CONSULTED FOR DIARRHOEA TREATMENT BY REGION AND PRACTITIONER.....	97
TABLE 3.11	DIARRHOEA CASES WHERE GOVT.HEALTH PRACTITIONER WAS CONSULTED FIRST-BY REGION AND PROVINCE.....	99
TABLE 3.12	REASONS FOR NOT VISITING GOVT.FACILITY FIRST FOR DIARRHOEA TREATMENT – BY REGION AND PROVINCE.....	100
TABLE 3.13	REASONS FOR VISITING A PRIVATE PRACTITIONER FIRST FOR DIARRHOEA TREATMENT –BY REGION AND PROVINCE.....	101
TABLE 3.14	INFANT MORTALITY-BY SEX AND REGION.....	102
TABLE 3.15	INFANT MORTALITY AND MOTHER’S EDUCATION.....	102
TABLE 3.16	PRE-NATAL CONSULTATIONS-BY PROVINCE AND PERSON/FACILITY.....	104
TABLE 3.17	PREGNANT WOMEN THAT HAVE RECEIVED TETANUS TOXIOD INJECTION.....	105
TABLE 3.18	CHILD DELIVERY-LOCATION AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE.....	106
TABLE 3.19	POST-NATAL CONSULTATIONS-BY PROVINCE.....	108
TABLE 3.20	BREAST FEEDING AND WEANING PRACTICES-BY PROVINCE AND MONTH.....	109

Population Welfare

TABLE 4. 1	PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS EVER MARRIED – BY PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY.....	115
TABLE 4. 2	MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS – BY PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY (ALL WOMEN).....	116
TABLE 4. 3	MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS-BY PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY.....	118
TABLE 4. 4	AGE-SPECIFIC AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES - WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS –BY REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY.....	119
TABLE 4. 5	AWARENESS AND USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS – BY REGION AND PROVINCE.....	120
TABLE 4. 6	AWARENESS AND USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS-BY PROVINCE ANDQUINTILES.....	122
TABLE 4. 7	WOMEN CURRENTLY USING FAMILY PLANNING.....	Error! Bookmark not defined. 123
TABLE 4. 8	MAIN REASON FOR NEVER PRACTICING FAMILY PLANNING – BY PROVINCE AND MAIN REASON.....	Error! Bookmark not defined. 124
TABLE 4. 9	COMMONLY KNOWN METHODS OF FAMILY PLANNING –BY REGION AND FAMILY PLANNING METHOD.....	125
TABLE 4. 10	TYPE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS CURRENTLY BEING USED – BY PROVINCE AND FAMILY PLANNING METHOD.....	126
TABLE 4. 11	SOURCE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHOD.....	128
TABLE 4. 12	ATTITUDES TOWARDS FAMILY PLANNING METHODS – BY PROVINCE AND REASON.....	129

Water supply and sanitation

TABLE 5.1	MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER BY PROVINCE AND REGION.....	134
TABLE 5.2	MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER BY INCOME GROUP.....	136
TABLE 5.3	PERCENTAGES OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING FOR WATER –BY REGION AND WATER SOURCE.....	137
TABLE 5.4	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING FOR PIPED WATER- BY REGION AND QUINTILES.....	138
TABLE 5.5	WHO INSTALLED THE WATER DELIVERY SYSTEM- BY PROVINCE.....	139
TABLE5.6	DISTANCE TO WATER SOURCE BY PROVINCE AND DISTANCE.....	140
TABLE5.7	TYPE OF TOILET USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD BY PROVINCE.....	141
TABLE5.8	TYPE OF THE TOILET USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD- BY QUINTILES GROUP.....	143
TABLE5.9	TYPE OF SANITATION SYSTEM USED- BY PROVINCE.....	144
TABLE5.10	TYPE OF SANITATION SYSTEM USED- BY QUINTILES.....	146
TABLE5.11	GARBAGE COLLECTION SYSTEM FOR THE HOUSEHOLD-BY PROVINCE.....	147

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 2.1	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT PRIMARY LEVEL (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS).....	34
FIGURE2.2	GROSS ENROLMENT RATE FOR GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS LEVEL (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS).....	38
FIGURE 2.3	NET ENROLMENT RATE AT PRIMARY LEVEL (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS).....	41
FIGURE 2.4	GIRLS' ENROLMENT AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT LEVEL (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS).....	46
FIGURE 2.5	CHILDREN AGED 10-18 YEARS THAT LEFTSCHOOL BEFORE COMPLETING PRIMARY.....	56
FIGURE 2.6	LITERACY- POPULATION 10 YEARS & OLDER.....	61
FIGURE 3.1	CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT RECEIVED FULL IMMUNISATION (BASED ON RECORD).....	87
FIGURE 3.2	CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS SUFFERING FROM DIARRHOEA IN PAST 30 DAYS.....	92
FIGURE 3.3	TYPE OF PRACTITIONER CONSULTED FOR DIARRHOEA TREATMENT.....	98
FIGURE 3.4	INFANT MORTALITY RATE.....	103
FIGURE 3.5	CHILD DELIVERY- LOCATION AND ASSISTANCE.....	107
FIGURE 4.1	MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS.....	117
FIGURE 4.2	AWARENESS AND USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS.....	121
FIGURE 4.3	TYPE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHOD CURRENTLY BEING USED.....	127
FIGURE 5.1	MAIN SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER.....	135
FIGURE 5.2	TREND OF SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER.....	135
FIGURE 5.3	TYPE OF TOILET USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD.....	142
FIGURE 5.4	TREND OF TYPE OF TOILET USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD.....	142
FIGURE 5.5	TYPE OF SANITTION SYSTEM USED.....	145
FIGURE 5.6	TREND OF TYPE OF SANITTION SYSTEM USED.....	145

PREFACE

Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM), 2011-12 is the seventh round of a series of surveys planned to be conducted up to 2015. This survey is aimed at providing detailed outcome indicators on Education, Health, Population Welfare, Water supply & Sanitation and Income & Expenditure. This report contains results on social indicators whereas Income & Expenditure report will be released separately. The data provided by this survey is used by the government in formulating the policies in social sector initiated under Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and Medium Term Development Framework (MTDF) in the overall context of MDGs.

The field work was carried out between July 2011 and June 2012. This report provides information on the key social indicators at National, as well as at Provincial levels with urban/ rural breakdown. This will also provide comparison with the information of the last three provincial rounds of PSLM Surveys (2005-06, 2007-08, and 2011-12) and also with the data for the indicators which are available at district level survey 2010-11 in order to assess the trends of the key indicators.

The report contains five chapters. These are: Introduction, Education, Health, Population Welfare and Water Supply & Sanitation. I would like to congratulate Mr. Ayazuddin, Deputy Director General PBS and the whole PSLM team for the successful completion of the task. The report is also available on the website of PBS.

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

(Asif Bajwa)
Chief Statistician

Government of Pakistan
Statistics Division
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
Islamabad
May 2013

ACRONYMS

MTDF	Medium Term Development Framework
PSLM	Pakistan social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
UN	United Nation
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
SSUs	Secondary Sampling Units
CV	Coefficient of Variation
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
BCG	Bacillus Calmette– Guérin
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis (whooping cough) and Tetanus
ORS	Oral Re-hydration Salts
RHF	Recommended Home Fluid
BHU	Basic Health Unit
RHC	Rural Health Facility
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
IUD	Intrauterine device
PPS	Probability Proportional to size
MOS	Measure of Size

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The report provides the National/Provincial findings of the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) Survey 2011-12. During this round, 15,807 households were covered across urban and rural communities. Information was collected from households on a range of social sector issues. These are primarily focussed on the sectors covered under Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and monitor MDGs i.e. Education, Health, Population Welfare, Immunisation, Pre/Post Natal care, Family planning and Water supply and sanitation.

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. This report also provides information from the earlier round of PSLM 2007-08, PSLM 2010-11, wherever comparable information is available from these surveys. Thus the report can be used to assess trends in Pakistan's social indicators in the current decade. Discussion on key findings in each sector between 2007-08, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is outlined below:

Education

The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for primary schools (Age 5-9) is 91 percent in 2011-12 and 92 percent in 2010-11. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is 57 percent in 2011-12, substantially lower than the Gross Enrolment Rate because of the enrolment of overage children in primary schools; however, it has increased from the level of 55 percent in 2007-08. The PSLM collects information on enrolment in all types of schools i.e. public, private and also Deeni madaris. This PSLM round shows a decrease in the share of primary enrolments that are in government schools. The overall share has declined from 65 percent in 2007-08 to 61 percent in 2011-12.

The GER (Age 10-12) for middle level has increased from 54 percent to 56 percent whereas the NER at 22 has increased in 2011-12 as compared to 2010-11. However, as usual a large difference remains between urban and rural areas in middle level enrolment rates.

The Matric Level (Age 13-14) GER is 60 percent and NER is 13 percent in PSLM 2011-12 compared to 57 percent and 12 percent in 2010-11 respectively.

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

The proportion of persons (10 years and above) who report that they are literate remain stagnant at 58 percent during 2011-12 and 2010-11, but has increased as compared to 56 percent in 2007-08.

Health

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

Two measures of immunisation coverage are presented. Based on mother's recall, at least one immunisation has increased from 97 percent in 2010-11 to 98 percent in 2011-12. The measure that includes mother's recall as well as record of full immunisation given to one year old children shows a slight decrease from 81 percent in 2010-11 to 80 percent in 2011-12. Full immunisation rates based only on health cards has marginally increased from 53 percent in 2010-11 to 56 percent in 2011-12. While analysing by antigen, all show an increase in coverage.

There has been a slight decrease in the proportion of children under five suffering from diarrhoea i.e. from 11 percent in 2010-11 to 8 percent in 2011-12. All provinces has shown decline except Balochistan.

About 68 percent of mothers in 2011-12 had pre-natal consultations as compared to 58 percent in 2010-11 during their last pregnancy. Prenatal consultations were much more common in urban than in rural areas but there is also considerable improvement in rural areas. There is an increasing trend both in urban and rural area to consult Private Hospitals/clinics and which is also significant i.e. from 47 percent in 2010-11 to 58 percent in 2011-12.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) an indicator of deaths of children below one year of age also reflects improvement. The IMR has declined from 69 per thousand live births in 2007-08 to 63 per thousand live births in 2011-12.

About 75 percent of pregnant women received Tetanus Toxoid injection in 2011-12 as compared to 69 percent in 2010-11.

Population Welfare

Population Welfare indicators has shown improving trends, although PSLM estimates are sometimes different from, estimates given by specialist demographic surveys. Contraceptive use has increased to 29 percent in 2011-12 from 27 percent in 2007-08. Knowledge of at least one contraceptive method is almost universal. The spouse/ relative/ friend are the major source of contraceptive methods. Pills (100 percent) remain the most commonly known method. The three most commonly cited reasons that women gave for not using family planning is that they "Wanted children" (34 percent); followed by "Lactating" (17 percent) and "Pregnant" (12 percent).

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) estimated from 2011-12 for the period 2008-10 is 3.9 births per woman as compared to 4.2 births per woman in 2007-08 for the period of 2004-2006.

Housing, Water Supply & Sanitation

In Housing, Water Supply and Sanitation, the PSLM report includes main source of drinking water used by household, installation of water delivery system, type of toilet used by household and type of sanitation system used by household.

Motor pump is observed as main source of drinking water in PSLM 2011-12. Motor Pump facility has increased to 30 percent in 2011-12 as compared to 27 percent in 2010-11 and 25 percent in 2007-08. In Punjab Motor Pump facility has increased from 39 percent in 2010-11 to 42 percent in 2011-12. Regarding the supply of drinking water large differences have been noticed across the four provinces. Balochistan and KPK depend significantly on the poorest sources.

Use of Flush toilet has increased from 66 percent in 2010-11 to 72 percent in 2011-12. Improvements appear to be mainly concentrated in Punjab and KPK. Access to flush toilets remains low in rural areas. The improvement in rural areas in one year is quite significant particularly in KPK (from 56 percent in 2010-11 to 66 percent in 2011-12).

PSLM INDICATORS USED FOR MONITORING OF MDG's

Indicator	1990-91 (Base line)	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2010-11	2011-12	MDG Target 2015
Education									
Net Primary Enrolment Ratio	46	52	53	56	55	57	56	57	100
Literacy Rate	35	53	54	55	56	57	58	58	88
Gender parity Index (GPI) for primary education	0.73	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.9	1.00
Gender parity Index (GPI) for secondary education	N.A	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.82	0.8	0.85	0.81	0.94
Youth Literacy GPI	0.51	0.68	0.78	0.75	0.78	0.77	0.79	0.81	1.00
Health									
Proportion of fully immunized children 12-23 months	75	77	71	76	73	78	81	80	>90
Proportion of under 1 year children immunized against measles	80	78	76	77	76	79	82	81	>90
Proportion of children under five who suffered from diarrhea in the last 30 days	26	16	12	11	10	10	11	8	<10
Proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants	18	48	41	37	40	41	43	49	>90
Proportion of women 15-49 years who had given birth during last 3 years and made at least one antenatal care consultation	15	50	52	58	56	53	62	68	100
Water Supply and Sanitation									
Proportion of population (urban and rural) with sustainable access to improve water source	53	66	66	66	66	65	60	59	93
Proportion of population (urban and rural) with access to sanitation	30	54	60	59	66	63	66	72	90

SUMMARY OF KEY INDICATORS

KEY INDICATORS: BASIC EDUCATION									
	2007-08 PSLM			2010-11 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
PRIMARY GER(CLASS 1-5 & AGE 5-9)									
OVERALL	97	83	91	100	83	92	97	83	91
Punjab	102	92	97	103	93	98	103	93	98
Sindh	87	72	80	94	72	84	87	71	79
KPK	94	71	83	101	76	89	99	78	89
Balochistan	88	59	75	92	52	74	86	49	69
PRIMARY NER(CLASS 1-5 & AGE 5-9)									
OVERALL	59	52	55	60	53	56	60	54	57
Punjab	62	59	61	62	59	61	65	62	64
Sindh	55	46	51	57	48	53	53	47	50
KPK	55	41	49	57	45	51	59	48	53
Balochistan	47	35	41	56	35	47	48	28	39
GOVT ENROLMENT - PRIMARY (% TOTAL ENROLMENT)									
OVERALL	65	64	65	69	68	68	61	62	61
Punjab	57	58	58	62	64	63	56	57	56
Sindh	74	73	73	73	67	71	66	62	64
KPK	72	80	75	76	78	76	68	76	71
Balochistan	89	93	90	96	95	96	77	91	81
DROP-OUT RATES (%)									
CLASS1	0.3	0.3	0.3				0.1	0.2	0.2
CLASS2	0.5	1.2	0.9				0.3	0.8	0.7
CLASS3	1.5	3.5	2.7				1.1	3.0	2.3
CLASS4	3.9	6.4	5.4				3.0	5.9	4.8
CLASS5	6.1	10.6	8.8				4.5	9.8	7.7
CLASS6	16.0	26.3	22.1				13.4	25.0	20.3
LITERACY RATES (10 YRS AND OLDER)									
OVERALL	69	44	56	69	46	58	70	47	58
Punjab	70	48	59	70	51	60	70	51	60
Sindh	69	42	56	71	46	59	72	47	60
KPK	68	33	49	68	33	50	72	35	52
Balochistan	66	23	46	60	19	41	65	23	46
MIDDLE GER (Classes 6-8 & age 10-12)									
OVERALL	59	48	53	59	48	54	62	50	56
Punjab	61	57	59	61	55	58	64	57	61
Sindh	54	37	46	52	42	48	51	42	47
KPK	66	37	52	71	41	57	73	47	61
Balochistan	44	23	35	45	20	35	57	21	41
MIDDLE NER (Classes 6-8 & age 10-12)									
OVERALL	18	17	18	22	19	20	24	20	22
Punjab	18	20	19	23	22	23	27	24	25
Sindh	21	16	18	21	17	19	21	17	19
KPK	18	11	14	20	13	17	22	16	19
Balochistan	14	10	12	17	7	13	17	6	12

PSLM

Pakistan Social & Living Standards Measurement Survey

KEY INDICATORS: BASIC EDUCATION									
	2007-08 PSLM			2010-11 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
MATRIC GER (Classes 9-10 age 13-14)									
OVERALL	59	41	50	65	49	57	70	51	60
Punjab	61	47	54	65	56	61	75	60	67
Sindh	51	38	44	63	45	55	60	43	52
KPK	66	30	49	70	36	54	74	36	55
Balochistan	49	18	34	52	17	38	48	19	36
MATRIC NER (Classes 9-10 age 13-14)									
OVERALL	11	10	11	12	12	12	13	12	13
Punjab	13	12	13	13	16	14	17	14	16
Sindh	11	10	11	12	10	11	11	12	11
KPK	6	6	6	8	6	7	7	7	7
Balochistan	6	4	5	8	3	6	8	2	5

KEY INDICATORS HEALTH									
	2007-08 PSLM			2010-11 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
FULL IMMUNISATION (12-23 MONTHS BASED ON RECORD)									
OVERALL	52	50	51	54	52	53	58	54	56
Punjab	59	56	58	62	59	60	66	64	65
Sindh	38	34	36	40	40	40	42	33	37
KPK	48	54	51	50	53	52	56	63	60
Balochistan	36	37	37	22	23	22	30	19	24
FULL IMMUNISATION (12-23 MONTHS BASED ON RECALL AND RECORD)									
OVERALL	75	71	73	82	79	81	81	79	80
Punjab	79	73	76	87	84	86	86	87	86
Sindh	71	62	67	75	74	75	72	71	71
KPK	69	80	74	78	77	77	82	77	80
Balochistan	55	58	57	55	56	56	42	32	37
DIARRHOEA LAST 30 DAYS (UNDER 5 YEARS)									
OVERALL	10	11	10	12	11	11	9	8	9
Punjab	10	12	11	11	11	11	9	8	9
Sindh	8	7	7	12	13	12	8	8	8
KPK	12	11	12	11	10	10	6	5	5
Balochistan	8	9	8	14	13	13	11	14	13
DIARRHOEA CASES WHERE ORS GIVEN(UNDER 5 YEARS)									
OVERALL	76	77	77	78	79	79	74	77	75
Punjab	67	71	69	68	69	69	70	71	70
Sindh	93	94	93	94	92	93	78	86	82
KPK	86	88	87	91	90	91	87	84	86
Balochistan	79	85	82	87	84	85	81	87	85
INFANT MORTALITY (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)									
Overall	75	65	69				66	59	63
TETANUS TOXOID(MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS)									
OVERALL	78	61	66	84	61	68	88	69	75
Punjab	80	66	70	87	72	76	90	77	80
Sindh	78	51	61	81	39	57	87	59	71
KPK	84	67	69	83	61	64	86	69	72
Balochistan	50	27	34	47	18	24	65	23	33

PSLM

Pakistan Social & Living Standards Measurement Survey

KEY INDICATORS: POPULATION WELFARE									
	2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
% WOMEN EVER MARRIED (AGED 15-49 YEARS)	60	68	65	60	68	65	60	67	65
MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN(WOMEN AGED 15 TO 49 YEARS)	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.1
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.3	4.7	4.2	3.3	4.3	3.9
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE (WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS)	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
OVERALL	36	21	26	35	23	27	36	25	29
Punjab	41	27	31	39	29	32	40	31	34
Sindh	32	11	21	33	10	21	30	12	21
KPK	31	22	23	31	22	23	34	22	24
Balochistan	19	7	10	11	4	6	22	5	9

KEY INDICATORS: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION									
	2007-08 PSLM			2010-11 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER (% HOUSEHOLDS)	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
Piped Water	61	22	36	58	19	32	58	14	29
Hand Pump	10	40	30	8	38	28	7	42	30
Motor Pump	24	25	25	28	27	27	27	32	30
Dug Well	1	6	4	1	6	4	1	4	3
Other	5	7	6	6	10	9	8	8	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TYPE OF TOILET (% HOUSEHOLDS)	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
Household Flush	94	51	66	96	51	66	97	58	72
Non-Flush	3	14	10	3	22	15	2	14	10
No Toilet	3	35	24	2	27	18	1	27	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TYPE OF SANITATION SYSTEM (% HOUSEHOLDS)	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
Underground Drains	52	5	21				55	3	21
Covered Drains	4	3	4				5	3	3
Open Drains	37	38	38				37	45	42
No System	7	53	37				4	49	33
Total	100	100	100				100	100	100

1. Introduction

1.1 The PRSP, the MDGs and the PSLM

The Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey is one of the main mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the PRSP and MDGs indicators. It provides a set of representative, population-based estimates of social indicators and their progress under the PRSP. For Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), UN has set 18 targets for 48 indicators for its member countries to achieve by 2015. Pakistan has committed to implement 16 targets, 37 indicators out of which 13 indicators are to be monitored through PSLM Surveys. These include intermediate as well as ‘output’ measures, which assess what is being provided by the social sectors – enrolment rates in education, for example. These 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 2011-12 PSLM survey is provided. In the following chapters, data relating Education, health, immunisation, pre and postnatal care and Population welfare is given.

1.2 Sample Design of PSLM Survey 2011-12

Objectives:

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

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

Universe:

The universe of this survey consists of all urban and rural areas of all four provinces. Military restricted and protected areas 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 of 50590 villages/mouzas.

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

NO. OF ENUMERATION BLOCKS AND VILLAGES AS PER SAMPLING FRAME

Province	Number of E. Blocks	Number of Villages
Punjab	14,549	25,875
Sindh	9,025	5,871
KPK	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:

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 income groups. The remaining cities/towns within each defunct administrative division have been grouped together to constitute an independent stratum.

Rural Areas:

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

Sample Size and its Allocation:

To determine optimum sample size for this survey, 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 that exists

within the population for the characteristics for which estimates are to be prepared, population distribution, level of estimates and field resources available a sample of size 17,056 households to be enumerated from 1217 PSUs (604 urban and 613 rural) has been considered sufficient to produce reliable estimates in respect of all provinces. Out of these 1217 PSUs, 59 PSUs (19 urban and 40 rural PSUs) were dropped and the remaining 1158 PSUs (585 urban and 573 rural) comprised of 15807 households were covered. The distribution plan of PSUs and SSUs by province and region is as under:-

PROFILE OF THE PSLM SAMPLE 2011-12

PROVINCE	2011-12 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
PSUs :			
Punjab	260	252	512
Sindh	108	128	236
KPK	164	145	309
Balochistan	72	88	160
Overall	604	613	1217
SSUs/Households			
Punjab	3120	4032	7152
Sindh	1296	2048	3344
KPK	1968	2320	4288
Balochistan	864	1408	2272
Overall	7248	9808	17056

PROFILE OF THE PROVINCIAL LEVEL PSLM SURVEY 2005-06, 2007-08 AND 2011-12.

PROVINCE	2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PSUs :									
Punjab	240	244	484	240	244	484	260	252	512
Sindh	140	132	272	140	131	271	164	144	308
KPK	88	119	207	88	118	206	108	127	235
Balochistan	63	83	146	64	88	152	53	50	103
Overall	531	578	1109	532	581	1113	585	573	1158
HOUSEHOLDS :									
Punjab	2790	3892	6682	2768	3868	6636	2949	3957	6906
Sindh	1666	2107	3773	1672	2093	3765	1898	2301	4199
KPK	1049	1901	2950	1049	1888	2937	1267	2009	3276
Balochistan	735	1313	2048	766	1408	2174	629	797	1426
Overall	6240	9213	15453	6255	9257	15512	6743	9064	15807

Sample Design:

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

Selection of primary sampling Units (PSUs):

Enumeration blocks in 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 been 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.

1.3 Household and Survey Questionnaire

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

1.4 Objectives and Scope of Analysis

This is the seventh round report of the PSLM's series of surveys to be conducted between 2004-2015. The PSLM is a large, complex household survey that collects information on a number of different sections. The tabulations presented here comprise the tables at National/ Provincial level and detailed analytical comparison has been carried with previous rounds of PSLM. Some of the tables have been presented based on consumption quintiles. The methodology of computing quintiles based on consumption is explained in Appendix-B.

1.5 Data Quality and Reliability Measures

Data quality in PSLM Survey has been ensured through a built in system of checking of field work by the supervisors in the field 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 PBS headquarter Islamabad and the data entry programme used had a number of in built consistency checks. To determine the reliability of the estimates.

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

REGION AND AGE CATEGORY	2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
URBAN	50.4	49.6	100.0	50.7	49.3	100.0	50.7	49.3	100.0
Under one	1.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.1	1.1	2.1
01-02	2.4	2.1	4.5	2.0	2.1	4.1	2.2	2.1	4.3
03-04	2.4	2.6	5.0	2.4	2.3	4.7	2.4	2.4	4.8
05-09	6.4	6.3	12.7	6.7	6.1	12.8	6.3	6.0	12.3
10-14	6.4	6.3	12.6	6.4	6.1	12.5	6.2	5.9	12.1
15-19	6.3	6.2	12.5	6.0	6.3	12.3	6.1	5.9	12.0
20-24	5.3	5.1	10.4	5.3	5.0	10.3	5.3	5.2	10.4
25-29	3.8	3.8	7.6	4.1	4.1	8.2	4.0	4.0	8.1
30-34	2.7	2.9	5.6	2.7	3.0	5.7	2.9	3.0	5.9
35-39	2.7	2.8	5.5	2.9	2.9	5.8	2.7	2.8	5.5
40-44	2.5	2.5	5.0	2.6	2.4	5.1	2.4	2.4	4.8
45-49	2.2	1.9	4.1	2.1	2.0	4.1	2.3	2.1	4.4
50-54	1.7	2.2	3.8	1.8	2.2	4.0	1.7	2.3	4.0
55-59	1.4	1.3	2.7	1.4	1.2	2.6	1.6	1.3	3.0
60-64	1.3	1.0	2.3	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.3	1.1	2.3
65+	1.9	1.6	3.4	1.9	1.6	3.5	2.1	1.9	4.0
RURAL	49.7	50.3	100.0	49.7	50.3	100.0	50.2	49.8	100.0
Under One	1.4	1.3	2.7	1.3	1.4	2.7	1.2	1.2	2.4
01-02	2.8	2.6	5.4	2.5	2.7	5.2	2.7	2.5	5.2
03-04	3.1	3.0	6.1	2.9	3.0	5.8	3.1	3.1	6.2
05-09	8.3	7.6	15.9	8.1	7.6	15.7	8.3	7.5	15.8
10-14	6.8	6.5	13.3	6.6	6.4	13.1	6.9	6.1	13.0
15-19	5.2	5.4	10.7	5.7	5.5	11.1	5.6	5.3	11.0
20-24	3.9	4.5	8.4	3.9	4.3	8.2	4.1	4.4	8.5
25-29	3.1	3.6	6.7	3.1	3.5	6.6	3.2	3.8	7.0
30-34	2.4	2.7	5.1	2.4	2.9	5.3	2.7	3.0	5.7
35-39	2.4	2.7	5.1	2.4	2.7	5.1	2.3	2.5	4.8
40-44	2.1	2.1	4.2	2.2	2.3	4.4	2.0	2.2	4.2
45-49	1.7	1.6	3.3	1.9	1.7	3.6	1.9	1.6	3.5
50-54	1.5	2.0	3.4	1.5	2.0	3.5	1.4	2.1	3.6
55-59	1.3	1.3	2.6	1.4	1.3	2.7	1.4	1.3	2.7
60-64	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.3	1.0	2.3	1.2	1.1	2.3
65+	2.6	2.0	4.6	2.4	2.1	4.5	2.3	1.9	4.2
OVERALL	49.9	50.1	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	50.4	49.6	100.0
Under One	1.3	1.3	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.5	1.2	1.1	2.3
01-02	2.6	2.5	5.1	2.4	2.5	4.9	2.5	2.4	4.8
03-04	2.8	2.9	5.7	2.7	2.7	5.5	2.8	2.8	5.6
05-09	7.7	7.2	14.8	7.6	7.1	14.7	7.5	6.9	14.4
10-14	6.7	6.4	13.1	6.6	6.3	12.9	6.6	6.0	12.6
15-19	5.6	5.7	11.3	5.8	5.7	11.5	5.8	5.6	11.4
20-24	4.3	4.7	9.1	4.4	4.5	8.9	4.6	4.7	9.3
25-29	3.3	3.7	7.0	3.5	3.7	7.1	3.6	3.9	7.5
30-34	2.5	2.8	5.2	2.5	2.9	5.4	2.8	3.0	5.8
35-39	2.5	2.7	5.2	2.6	2.8	5.3	2.5	2.6	5.1
40-44	2.2	2.2	4.5	2.3	2.3	4.6	2.2	2.3	4.4
45-49	1.9	1.7	3.6	2.0	1.8	3.8	2.0	1.8	3.9
50-54	1.5	2.0	3.6	1.6	2.1	3.7	1.6	2.2	3.7
55-59	1.3	1.3	2.6	1.4	1.3	2.7	1.5	1.3	2.8
60-64	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.3	1.0	2.2	1.2	1.1	2.3
65+	2.3	1.9	4.2	2.2	1.9	4.2	2.2	1.9	4.1

NOTES:

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

TABLE 1.2 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZES-BY PROVINCE AND REGION

PROVINCE	2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
Punjab	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.1
Sindh	6.5	7.5	7.0	6.0	6.9	6.5	6.2	6.9	6.6
KPK	7.5	7.9	7.9	7.2	7.6	7.6	6.9	7.3	7.2
Balochistan	8.4	7.3	7.6	8.1	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.7	8.5
OVERALL	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.3	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.5	6.4

NOTES:

1. Only those individuals who were classified as household members have been included in the above table.
2. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not represent able.

2. EDUCATION

2.1 Introduction

Education is the key to change. It plays vital role in bringing social development, economic prosperity and to enhance the individual's potentials. Education introduces and prepares to cope with the new orders of the modern age. As per national educational policy

“Our education system must provide quality education to our children and youth to enable them to realize their individual potential and contribute to development of society and nation, creating a sense of Pakistani nationhood, the concepts of tolerance, social justice, democracy, their regional and local culture and history based on the basic ideology enunciated in the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.” National Education Policy 2009 [p-17].

Education plays an important role in a country's development, and progress can be a good investment for improving the quality of life of the people and for human development. Being Islamic republic of Pakistan it is worth mentioning that Islam also places great emphasis on acquiring education for both men and women. Pakistan is one of those developing countries that face challenges in improving its education sector. Government efforts are not only to make the education more accessible and affordable but also to provide better the quality of education for all children.

Under the 18th Amendment Ministry of Education has been devolved and has become a provincial subject. The purpose of 18th amendment is to give autonomy to provinces so that they can manage the resources as well as plan according to their respective situation. For this purpose changes have been made in key areas of education sector, however Planning, Policy and Standards of education beyond Grade 12, covered under Federal Legislative List.

PSLM data on Education is a good source to monitor the progress in education sector and is also one of the major source for monitoring MDG's, as two indicators “Net primary enrolment” and “Literacy rate” under goal 2 “Achieve Universal Primary Education” and two indicators “Gender parity index” for primary and secondary education and “Youth literacy GPI” under goal 3 “Promote Gender Equality and Women Empowerment” are monitored through PSLM Surveys. PSLM survey will continue to produce key indicators on education as PSLM district/provincial level indicators on education being a good source for all provinces to overview weak area of province where serious and comprehensive efforts are required.

This chapter will cover key indicators on school attendance, enrolment rates, and expenditure on education, early leavers and non-attendance, literacy etc.

2.2 Objective

The primary objective of Government policy in the last few years has been to improve the level and quality of education in Pakistan. In this regard great stress has been put on the primary level education because it forms the core of the literate population.

Literacy and primary school enrolment rates in Pakistan have shown improvement during last five years but they are still low when compared to the countries of the region. The problem lies with the basic infrastructure and the simultaneously multiple systems of education are the major hurdles in imparting quality education. Scarcity of resources and the provision of adequate facilities and training are retarding the proper growth of educational system in Pakistan. The PRSP strategy for the education sector includes improving the functioning & utilisation of existing schools, improving the quality of education, increasing enrolment, improving access to education and expanding the primary education system

2.3 School Attendance

More than one half of the population of ten years and older i.e. 61 percent in 2011-12 as compared to 62 percent in 2010-11 has ever attended school (Table 2.1). This proportion is higher in urban areas than in rural areas i.e. 76 percent and 52 percent respectively and much higher in men than in women i.e. 73 percent and 49 percent respectively. No significant change has been observed due to smaller gap between the two PSLM surveys. The proportion of population who have ever attended school has increased in all age groups (Table 2.2).

There is a positive relationship between school attendance and quintiles for overall Pakistan and by the province as well (Table 2.3). In the highest (5th) quintile 82 percent female of urban areas and 57 percent of rural areas have ever attended school as compared to 42 percent and 24 percent of females in the lowest (1st) quintiles in urban and rural areas respectively. Regarding Males all the four provinces have shown the similar increasing trend from first to fifth quintile.

There is a slight increase in proportion of the population 10 years and over that has completed primary level or higher education i.e. 50 percent in 2011-12 as compared to 49 percent in 2010-11 (table 2.4). The proportion is highest in Sindh (53 per cent) and lowest in Balochistan (35per cent).

2.4 Primary Enrolment Rate

The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER), sometimes referred to as the participation rate, is the number of children attending primary school divided by the number of children with the specific age group 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 2.6(a) and 2.6(b) shows the gross primary level enrolment rates excluding Katchi for the age group 5-9 years and for age group 6-10 years. GER for the age group 5-9 years is 91 percent as compared to 92 percent in 2010-11 and GER for age 6-10 years is 92 percent in 2011-12 as compared to 91 percent in 2010-11. Female have a lower enrolment rate than males in all four provinces both in urban and rural areas and the difference between both sexes is markedly larger in rural areas than in urban areas. Punjab has the highest enrolment rate for both age groups (5-9 years & 6-10 years) among all four provinces.

The overall gross enrolment rates at primary level including Katchi class remain same i.e. 91 percent (Table 2.7). Punjab has highest enrolment rate as compared to other provinces both for males and females in urban as well as in rural areas.

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

The NER at primary level (excluding katchi) is 57 percent for age 5-9 years and 68 percent for age 6-10 years in 2011-12 as compared to 56 percent and 66 percent respectively in 2010-11 (Tables 2.9a and 2.9b). There are marginal variations in all four provinces as compared to 2010-11. NER is highest in the Punjab and lowest in Balochistan. Girls have a lower enrolment rate than boys in all four provinces both in urban and rural areas, where difference between both sexes is markedly larger in rural areas than in urban areas. Sex differences are largest in rural KPK and Balochistan. When Katchi class is included, the NER went up to 64 percent in 2011-12 as compared to 61 percent in 2010-11, (Table 2.10).

The reason for the large difference between the GER and the NER is the significant number of over-age children who attend primary school. Table 2.12 gives a good picture of this situation. While only 52 percent of 5 year old boys attend primary school, there are significant numbers of overage children i.e. age 11 year (58 percent), 12 years (37 percent) and 13 years (16 percent) who are still in Primary schools. At every age, a higher percentage of girls than boys are not attending school.

Another way of looking at female enrolment at primary level is to express it as a percentage of total enrolment; both male and female (Table 2.13). This ratio has increased from 41 percent in 2007-08 to 45 percent in 2011-12 when Katchi class enrolment is excluded and this ratio increased from 42 percent in 2007-08 to 45 percent in 2011-12, when Katchi class enrolment is included.

In Tables 2.14, 2.15 and 2.16, the gross and net primary enrolment rates have been estimated quintile-wise. They show a strong positive relationship between household consumption and primary enrolment in both urban and rural areas i.e. enrolment is higher in the highest quintiles compared to lower quintiles. The gap between male and female enrolment is higher in lower quintiles in rural areas as compared to urban areas in all four provinces of Pakistan.

2.5 Enrolment in Government Schools

The PSLM Survey 2011-12 collects information on enrolment in all types of schools, not just the government sector. Table 2.8 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. However, PSLM Survey shows decline in this measure, over the period meaning

that the coverage of the public school system has decreased from 63 percent in 2010-11 to 56 percent in 2011-12.

Table 2.11 shows the NER for government primary schools. This is the number of children aged 5-9 years enrolled in government primary schools divided by the total number of children aged 5-9. Like the gross enrolment rate for government schools, it measures the extent to which publicly provided education is reaching to its target group excluding overage children who are enrolled in primary school. The NER is 33 percent in 2011-12 as compared to 37 percent in 2010-11.

The percentage of primary school students who are enrolled in government schools is shown in Table 2.17. The government share of primary enrolment has fallen over the period, from 68 percent in 2010-11 to 61 percent in 2011-12 when katchi is excluded. The pattern is almost same for the percentage of primary school students who are enrolled in government schools when katchi is included i.e. 59 percent in 2011-12 as compared to 66 percent in 2010-11.

In accordance with the general perception, it is the better-off households who are more able to send their children to private primary schools. Table 2.18 shows that the percentage of school children enrolled in government schools falls as income rises in both urban and rural areas except in rural Sindh and rural Balochistan where even in highest quintiles 64 percent and 77 percent of the total enrolment is still in government schools for both the sexes. However, in urban Punjab and Sindh, even a considerable proportion of the poor manage to educate their children outside the government sector. The percentage of primary students who are in private schools rises steeply with income. This suggests that there is substantial demand for education, but government schools are failing to provide an acceptable service. Hence parents turn to the private education sector (Table 2.19).

Enrolment in Government Schools has decreased to 61 percent in 2011-12 from 65 percent in 2007-08. The pattern is same at Primary and Middle level. Private enrolment overall has slightly increased from 34 percent in 2007-08 to 36 percent in 2011-12 (Table 2.20).

2.6 Expenditure on Education

Household's average expenditure on a single primary school student is Rupees 4423 per year. Urban households spend more than twice as much as rural households on each primary school student. Those students attending private primary schools spend, on average, more than three times as much as those attending government primary schools (Table 2.21). The increase in the private sector share of enrolments, despite these large differences in the costs, suggests that parents perceive a large difference in quality between the government and private schools. The average expenditure on education is greater in urban areas as compared to rural areas at all levels of education both in government school and private schools. However, difference in the average expenditure between urban and rural areas is greater in private schools as compared to government schools.

2.7 Early Leavers and Non-Attendance

Leaving schools before completing the primary level education has been a problem in Pakistan. Percentage of students in the age group 10-18 years who have attended primary school at some point in the past and left before completing primary, has declined to 8 percent in 2011-12, from 9 percent in 2007-08. The drop-out rates have declined in all four provinces in both urban and rural areas for both the sexes. However, significant decrease in drop-out rate has been observed for female students in rural Sindh and rural Balochistan, where it has decreased to 12 percent and 13 percent in 2011-12 from 16 percent and 19 percent in 2007-08 respectively. Female student drop-out rate is greater in rural areas as compared to urban areas in all four provinces (Table 2.22).

Table 2.23 shows a similar measure for children aged 15-19. In this table, the percentage of children that left before completing each class has been calculated, for children who have been to primary school at some point in the past. It is easier to interpret this measure because it will exclude fewer over-age children who are still enrolled in primary school (as it covers 15-19 year olds instead of 10-18 year olds). It shows that, overall, about 7.7 percent of children in 2011-12 who have enrolled in primary school drop out before completing primary (class 5) as compared to 8.8 percent in 2007-08. However, the largest drop out is at the end of primary, with 20.3 percent dropping out before reaching the end of class six. Once enrolled, boys and girls have similar drop-out rates up to the end of primary, although girls are appreciably less likely to make the transition to middle school, particularly in rural areas. Most of the drop outs will be children failing to make the transition from primary to middle school.

Parents often explained their child's drop out from school as the "Child not willing". This was cited as the reason for 53 per cent of boys and 29 per cent of girls. Other common explanations were reported as "Too expensive", both in urban and rural areas especially in case of boys. While for girls, "Too expensive", is the second most cited reason for leaving school in urban areas, whereas in rural areas "Parents did not allow" is reported as the second major cause for leaving the school for the girls. (Table 2.24)

Reasons for never attending school vary between girls and boys (Table 2.25). For boys, "Child not willing" i.e. 37 percent is most cited reason which is obviously not a convincing reason as a child cannot make decisions for himself. For girls, "Parents did not allow" i.e. 38 percent is the most common single reason. For both boys and girls, the cost of education is the second most cited reason for never attending school.

2.8 Literacy

Literacy is an important indicator of education because its 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 remains stagnant at 58 percent in 2011-12 as compared to 2010-11. Literacy remains much higher in urban areas than in rural areas and much higher in men than women (Table 2.26). There is a strong association between literacy and age, with younger cohorts having much higher literacy levels. This pattern has been observed both in urban and rural areas (Table 2.27). Literacy is strongly associated with household income. 47 percent of the poorest individuals are literate compared to 87 percent in the highest income group. Only 20 percent of women in rural are literate in the poorest quintile, on the whole the

situation is more critical in rural Sindh 14 percent, and Balochistan 12 percent respectively (Table 2.28).

2.9 Katchi Class

Although Katchi class is intended for four to five year old but higher age children are also enrolled in this class. More than half of children enrolled in Katchi are aged 6 years and older (40 per cent), and four year old make up 28 percent of Katchi enrolments in 2011-12 (Table 2.29). Late entry to Katchi is more a feature of rural areas than urban areas. Punjab(19 percent) have the highest proportion of students enrolled in Katchi class followed by 13 percent in Sindh, 15 percent and in KPK and only 10 percent in Balochistan (Table 2.30b).

2.10 Middle and Matric Enrolment Rates

Gross and net enrolment rates for the middle level are presented in Tables 2.31(a) and 2.32(a). These rates are calculated for the 10-12 year old age group as the appropriate age range. The GER for the middle level, for Pakistan as a whole, is 56 percent in 2011-12 as compared to 54 percent in 2010-11. Female and male gross enrolment rates have increased slightly over the period, from 48 to 50 percent and 59 to 62 percent respectively. There is a large gap in GER between urban areas and rural areas, which are 69 and 50 percent respectively in 2011-12. Tables 2.31(b) and 2.32(b) have been added for GER & NER respectively for middle level by changing age groups from 10-12 years to 11-13 years. The changing age group also follows the same trend as observed for the age group 10-12 years.

Net enrolment rates (NER) at the middle level are much lower than gross enrolment rates (Table 2.32a). The NER has slightly increased from 20 percent in 2010-11 to 22 percent in 2011-12. In urban areas there is a slight increase (from 29 percent in 2010-11 to 30 percent in 2011-12) and in rural areas there is also slight increase (from 17 percent in 2010-11 to 19 percent in 2011-12), however the NER for urban Punjab has increased for male i.e. 33 percent as compared to 29 percent in 2010-11 but decreased for males in urban KPK i.e. 25 percent as compared to 27 percent in 2010-11. Positive relationship has been observed between the income and gross enrolment and net enrolment rate at the middle level i.e. lower quintiles have lower enrolment rate as compared to higher quintiles. The similar pattern is observed in all the four provinces and also in urban and rural areas. However female gross enrolment rates for poor households in rural areas are very low particularly in Sindh and Balochistan provinces (Table 2.33). NER is also lower in lower quintiles as compared to higher quintiles in both urban and rural areas (Table 2.34).

GER at matric level has increased from 57 percent in 2010-11 to 60 percent in 2011-12, similarly NER at the matric level has increased from 12 percent in 2010-11 to 13 percent in 2011-12 (Tables 2.35a and 2.36 a). The gap between boys and girls enrolment in rural areas is even wider at this level. Tables 2.35(b) and 2.36(b) have been added for GER & NER respectively for Matric level by changing age group from 13-14 to 14-15. GER in rural areas for females are significantly lower than GER for females at urban areas

(Table 2.37). NER at Matric level is 3 percent in poorest quintile against the 26 percent in the richest quintile in 2011-12, which also shows the strong relationship between enrolment and household income (Table 2.38).

2.11 Gender Parity Index

One of the major goals of MDGs is “Promote gender equality and women empowerment” which is measured through indicator like Gender parity index (GPI) for enrolments and for youth literacy. For the first time these indicators are also supplied by PSLM for the convenience of data users and for monitoring of MDGs. Gender parity index (GPI) usually designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females. The GPI at primary or secondary is defined as net enrolment rate of females at primary or secondary level divided by net enrolment rate of males in primary or secondary level. Similarly youth literacy GPI is defined as persons who are 15-24 years old and literate divided by total number of persons 15-24 years old. Ratio near 1 means that disparities between males and females are decreasing.

In term of GPI in primary education, a slow but steady pace of progress has been observed. The GPI in primary education has increased from 0.88 in 2010-11 to 0.9 in 2011-12 and the GPI at secondary education almost remain stagnant at 0.8. In Youth literacy GPI has increased from 0.79 in 2010-11 to 0.81 in 2011-12 (Table 2.39).

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	2007-08 PSLM			2010-11 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	81	65	73	82	68	75	83	69	76
Punjab	80	69	74	82	71	77	82	72	77
Sindh	82	66	74	82	69	76	85	70	78
KPK	80	52	65	79	52	66	80	52	66
Balochistan	78	39	60	78	38	60	78	44	62
RURAL AREAS:	65	36	51	70	43	56	67	38	52
Punjab	68	44	55	73	52	63	68	44	56
Sindh	59	22	41	61	22	43	60	25	43
KPK	68	30	48	69	32	50	72	34	52
Balochistan	51	15	34	57	13	37	59	16	39
OVERALL:	71	46	58	73	50	62	73	49	61
Punjab	72	51	62	76	57	66	73	53	63
Sindh	70	44	58	71	43	58	73	48	61
KPK	70	34	51	71	35	53	73	37	54
Balochistan	59	22	42	61	18	41	64	24	45

NOTES:

1. Population aged 10 years and older that has ever attended school expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older.
2. Attended school: For the PIHS 2001-02, PSLM 2005-06 and PSLM 2007-08, PSLM 10-11, PSLM 11-12 all those individuals who have ever attended school (either currently attending, or attended in the past) were taken to have attended school.
3. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	80	64	72	81	65	73	83	69	76
10 - 14 years	89	85	87	89	87	88	92	89	91
15 - 19 years	86	82	84	87	83	85	87	86	87
20 - 24 years	87	79	83	85	80	83	87	83	85
25 - 29 years	86	69	77	85	69	77	86	77	82
30 - 34 years	82	63	72	81	67	73	86	73	79
35 - 39 years	78	53	65	81	55	67	84	64	74
40 - 44 years	74	46	60	75	51	63	77	57	67
45 - 49 years	74	45	61	77	44	61	79	49	64
50 - 54 years	72	36	51	72	38	54	74	39	54
55 - 59 years	66	30	49	70	34	53	73	40	58
60 + years	56	18	39	59	17	39	63	22	44
RURAL AREAS:	61	33	47	65	36	51	67	38	52
10 - 14 years	78	61	70	82	63	73	85	68	76
15 - 19 years	77	54	65	77	57	67	79	59	69
20 - 24 years	71	41	55	75	48	61	75	51	62
25 - 29 years	63	30	46	72	37	54	72	39	54
30 - 34 years	59	23	40	67	28	46	71	32	49
35 - 39 years	55	20	36	61	23	41	63	23	42
40 - 44 years	51	14	32	55	17	35	57	18	36
45 - 49 years	46	10	28	53	13	34	50	15	34
50 - 54 years	45	7	23	51	9	26	47	10	25
55 - 59 years	39	4	21	42	5	24	40	9	25
60 + years	26	2	15	31	3	18	33	4	20
OVERALL	68	44	56	71	46	58	73	49	61
10 - 14 years	82	69	75	84	71	78	87	74	81
15 - 19 years	80	65	72	80	66	73	82	69	76
20 - 24 years	78	55	66	79	60	69	80	63	71
25 - 29 years	72	44	57	77	49	62	78	53	65
30 - 34 years	68	37	51	72	41	55	76	45	60
35 - 39 years	64	31	46	68	34	50	71	37	54
40 - 44 years	60	26	43	62	29	45	64	32	47
45 - 49 years	57	23	41	61	24	44	61	28	45
50 - 54 years	55	17	33	59	19	36	57	20	35
55 - 59 years	49	13	31	51	14	33	53	19	37
60 + years	35	7	22	39	7	24	43	9	27

NOTES:

1. Population in the relevant category that has ever attended school expressed as a percentage of the total population in the age-category.
2. Attended school: For the PSLM 2007-08 and PSLM 2011-12 all those individuals who have ever attended school (either currently attending, or attended in the past) were taken to have attended school.
3. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER - 2011-12 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	82	72	77	68	44	56
1st Quintile	58	47	52	54	27	40
2nd Quintile	69	58	64	62	39	50
3rd Quintile	79	64	71	69	44	56
4th Quintile	83	74	79	76	53	64
5th Quintile	92	83	88	81	60	70
SINDH:	85	70	78	60	25	43
1st Quintile	57	36	46	50	17	34
2nd Quintile	74	54	64	58	23	40
3rd Quintile	80	63	72	61	26	45
4th Quintile	86	69	78	73	38	56
5th Quintile	94	84	89	79	44	63
KPK:	80	52	66	72	34	52
1st Quintile	61	31	45	62	25	42
2nd Quintile	72	42	57	66	27	45
3rd Quintile	73	39	57	73	34	53
4th Quintile	83	55	69	79	39	58
5th Quintile	92	73	83	87	52	68
BALUCHISTAN:	78	44	62	59	16	39
1st Quintile	60	25	43	49	12	31
2nd Quintile	67	32	51	56	16	37
3rd Quintile	78	40	59	62	17	41
4th Quintile	85	47	67	68	22	48
5th Quintile	89	65	78	70	24	53
PAKISTAN:	83	69	76	67	38	52
1st Quintile	58	42	49	54	24	38
2nd Quintile	71	54	62	61	32	46
3rd Quintile	79	61	70	68	38	53
4th Quintile	84	71	78	76	47	61
5th Quintile	93	82	88	81	57	69

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15,807 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Attended school: All those individuals who have ever attended school (either currently attending, or attended in the past) were taken to have attended school.
4. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

TABLE 2.4 POPULATION THAT HAS COMPLETED PRIMARY LEVEL OR HIGHER - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	2007-08 - PSLM			2010-11 - PSLM			2011-12- PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	69	56	63	72	61	67	73	61	67
Punjab	68	59	64	72	64	68	72	64	68
Sindh	72	58	65	74	62	68	76	63	70
KPK	67	42	54	68	42	55	68	43	55
Balochistan	67	31	50	66	29	49	66	32	50
RURAL AREAS:	51	27	39	52	28	40	53	29	41
Punjab	53	33	43	53	34	44	54	34	44
Sindh	48	15	33	49	16	34	49	18	34
KPK	51	20	35	54	22	38	57	24	40
Balochistan	37	8	24	42	8	26	44	11	29
OVERALL:	58	37	47	59	39	49	60	40	50
Punjab	58	42	50	60	44	52	60	44	52
Sindh	60	36	49	62	40	52	63	41	53
KPK	54	24	38	57	26	41	59	27	42
Balochistan	46	15	32	48	13	32	50	16	35

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 PSLM2007-08, PSLM 2010-11 and PSLM 2011-12 all those individuals who report having completed Class 5 or higher (either in the past, or who are currently enrolled in class 6 or higher) are taken to have completed primary level.
3. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	68	54	61	69	56	63	73	61	67
10 - 14 years	45	46	45	42	48	45	49	49	49
15 - 19 years	78	76	77	80	78	79	82	83	82
20 - 24 years	81	75	78	80	78	79	83	80	82
25 - 29 years	81	65	73	81	67	74	82	75	79
30 - 34 years	77	60	68	76	64	69	83	71	77
35 - 39 years	73	49	61	77	52	64	81	62	71
40 - 44 years	69	42	56	70	48	59	72	54	63
45 - 49 years	69	41	57	71	41	57	76	46	61
50 - 54 years	68	34	49	68	35	50	71	37	51
55 - 59 years	61	28	45	65	29	48	70	37	55
60 + years	50	16	35	54	15	36	59	19	41
RURAL AREAS:	45	22	34	51	27	39	53	29	41
10 - 14 years	31	22	37	36	26	31	39	31	35
15 - 19 years	65	46	55	68	49	59	70	52	61
20 - 24 years	64	35	49	68	43	55	68	46	56
25 - 29 years	56	26	40	67	34	50	65	35	49
30 - 34 years	51	20	34	60	26	42	66	29	45
35 - 39 years	48	16	31	54	20	37	58	20	38
40 - 44 years	44	12	28	50	15	32	51	15	32
45 - 49 years	41	8	25	47	10	30	45	12	29
50 - 54 years	38	5	19	47	7	24	43	8	23
55 - 59 years	33	3	18	35	4	20	37	8	22
60 + years	19	1	11	26	3	16	28	3	16
OVERALL:	54	33	43	58	37	47	60	40	50
10 - 14 years	36	29	33	38	33	35	42	37	40
15 - 19 years	70	57	63	72	60	66	74	63	69
20 - 24 years	71	50	60	73	56	64	74	59	66
25 - 29 years	66	39	52	73	46	59	72	50	60
30 - 34 years	61	34	47	66	39	51	72	43	56
35 - 39 years	57	27	41	63	31	46	67	34	50
40 - 44 years	53	23	38	57	26	42	59	29	44
45 - 49 years	52	21	37	56	21	40	57	25	42
50 - 54 years	49	15	30	55	17	33	53	18	33
55 - 59 years	43	11	28	45	12	29	49	18	34
60 + years	29	6	18	34	7	22	38	8	24

NOTES:

1. Population in the relevant category that has completed primary level (i.e. Class 5) or higher, expressed as a percentage of the total population in the age-category.
2. Completed primary level: For the For the PSLM 2005-06, 2007-08 and 2011-12, all those individuals who report having completed Class 5 or higher (either in the past, or who are currently enrolled in class 6 or higher) are taken to have completed primary level.
3. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2007-08 PSLM			2010-11 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	108	104	106	109	103	106	107	103	105
Punjab	113	110	111	111	108	109	110	110	110
Sindh	102	100	101	107	99	103	104	96	100
KPK	97	91	94	105	96	100	110	96	103
Balochistan	106	87	97	117	84	102	98	84	91
RURAL AREAS:	92	74	83	96	75	86	94	76	85
Punjab	97	86	92	100	88	94	100	87	94
Sindh	77	53	66	87	55	72	76	55	66
KPK	94	67	81	100	73	87	97	75	87
Balochistan	83	50	68	85	43	66	83	39	63
OVERALL:	97	83	91	100	83	92	97	83	91
Punjab	102	92	97	103	93	98	103	93	98
Sindh	87	72	80	94	72	84	87	71	79
KPK	94	71	83	101	76	89	99	78	89
Balochistan	88	59	75	92	52	74	86	49	69

NOTES:

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

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

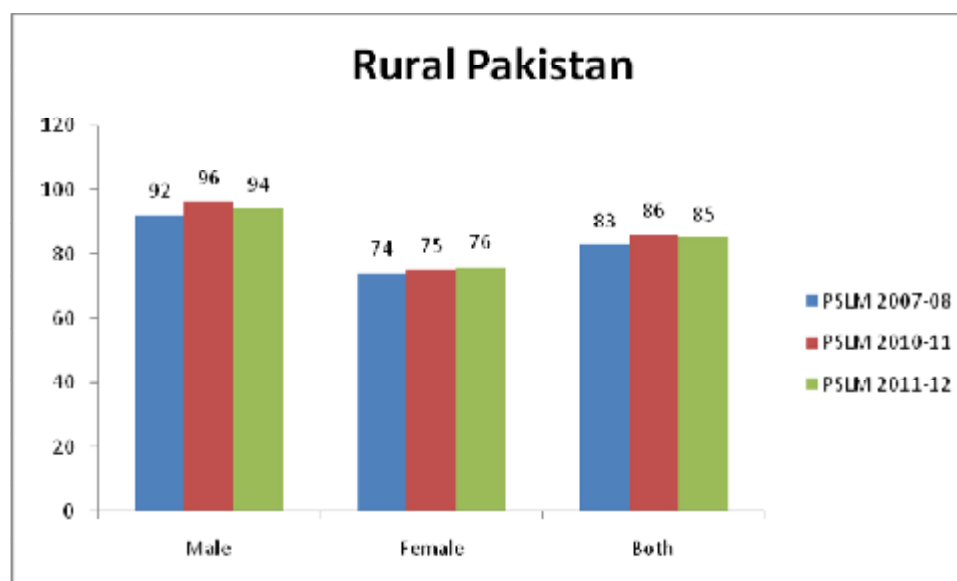
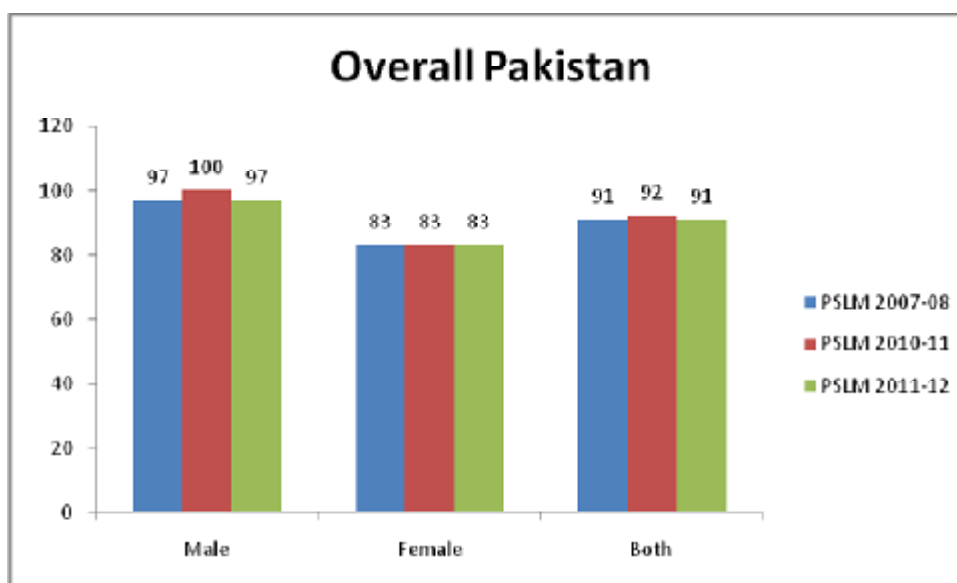


TABLE 2.6 (b) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 6 – 10) -BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2007-08 - PSLM			2010-11 - PSLM			2011-12 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	106	100	103	106	100	103	107	102	104
Punjab	113	107	110	109	105	107	112	109	110
Sindh	97	96	97	102	94	98	101	95	98
KPK	97	89	93	103	93	98	110	99	105
Balochistan	100	76	89	111	86	100	97	83	90
RURAL AREAS:	92	74	84	96	75	86	97	78	88
Punjab	98	86	92	100	87	94	104	91	98
Sindh	78	53	66	85	55	72	78	55	67
KPK	96	67	82	99	73	87	102	76	89
Balochistan	79	49	66	87	44	68	83	40	65
OVERALL:	96	82	89	99	82	91	99	85	92
Punjab	103	92	97	103	92	98	106	96	101
Sindh	86	71	79	91	71	82	87	71	79
KPK	96	70	84	100	76	89	103	79	92
Balochistan	84	56	72	92	54	75	86	51	70

NOTES:

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

TABLE 2.7 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 4-9) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2007-08 - PSLM			2010-11 - PSLM			2011-12-PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	110	104	107	109	103	106	112	106	109
Punjab	119	110	115	113	109	111	117	114	116
Sindh	100	98	99	104	97	101	106	99	103
KPK	98	98	98	107	98	103	112	96	104
Balochistan	96	76	87	106	80	94	95	87	91
RURAL AREAS:	93	75	84	94	74	85	92	77	85
Punjab	102	90	96	100	88	94	101	91	96
Sindh	71	47	59	77	49	64	68	50	59
KPK	98	71	85	102	75	89	96	76	86
Balochistan	74	45	61	77	38	60	76	36	57
OVERALL:	98	83	91	98	82	91	97	85	91
Punjab	107	96	101	104	94	99	105	97	101
Sindh	83	67	75	87	68	78	83	69	76
KPK	98	75	87	103	78	91	98	79	89
Balochistan	80	53	67	84	48	67	80	45	65

NOTES:

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

TABLE 2.8 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE FOR GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS (AGE 5-9) BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	GOVERNMENT GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2007-08 - PSLM			2010-11 - PSLM			2011-12 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	48	49	49	50	48	49	39	41	40
Punjab	43	43	43	45	48	46	36	39	37
Sindh	51	54	53	48	44	46	40	37	38
KPK	47	53	50	51	53	52	50	52	51
Balochistan	80	75	78	102	74	89	57	69	63
RURAL AREAS:	68	56	62	76	59	68	67	56	61
Punjab	64	58	61	71	64	68	65	58	62
Sindh	73	51	62	81	52	68	68	49	59
KPK	72	57	65	80	61	71	70	60	66
Balochistan	78	48	65	84	42	65	68	37	54
OVERALL:	62	54	58	69	56	63	59	52	56
Punjab	58	54	56	64	59	62	57	53	55
Sindh	64	52	58	69	49	59	57	44	51
KPK	68	56	62	76	59	68	68	59	64
Balochistan	79	55	68	88	49	70	66	45	56

NOTES:

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

FIGURE 2.2 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE FOR GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

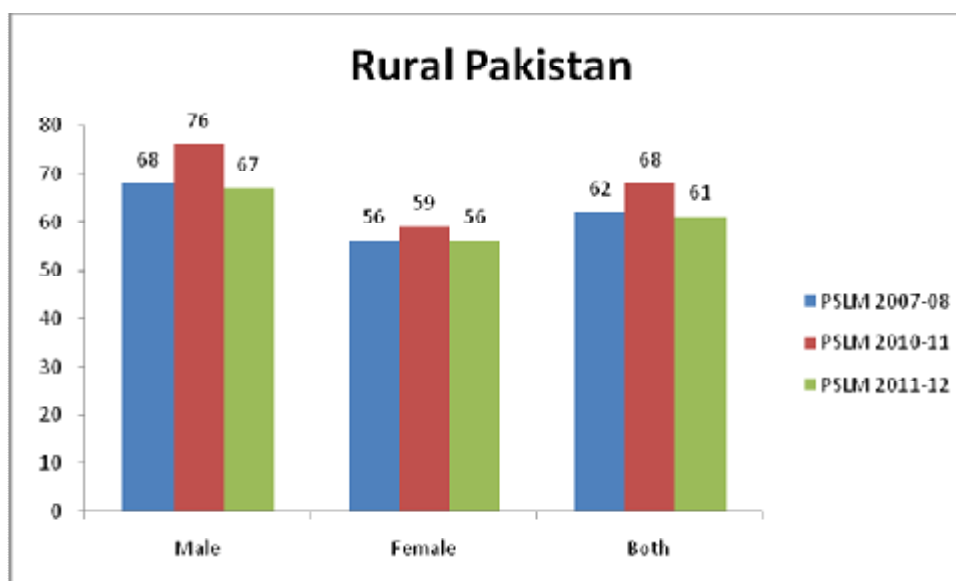
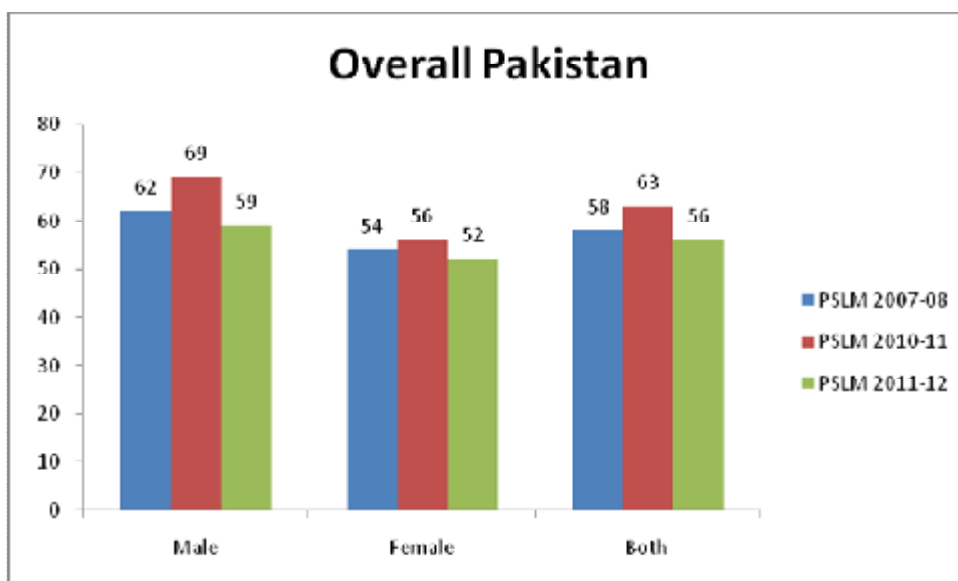


TABLE 2.9(a) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 5-9) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2007-08 - PSLM			2010-11 - PSLM			2011-12 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	66	67	66	67	65	66	67	66	67
Punjab	71	72	71	69	69	69	72	72	72
Sindh	61	62	62	63	62	63	62	62	62
KPK	59	55	57	63	58	61	65	57	61
Balochistan	61	53	57	69	58	64	55	46	51
RURAL AREAS:	56	46	51	57	48	53	58	50	54
Punjab	59	54	56	60	55	58	63	59	61
Sindh	51	35	44	54	39	47	48	36	43
KPK	55	39	47	56	43	50	58	46	52
Balochistan	42	29	36	53	29	42	46	22	35
OVERALL:	59	52	55	60	53	56	60	54	57
Punjab	62	59	61	62	59	61	65	62	64
Sindh	55	46	51	57	48	53	53	47	50
KPK	55	41	49	57	45	51	59	48	53
Balochistan	47	35	41	56	35	47	48	28	39

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2007-08- PSLM			2010-11- PSLM			2011-12- PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	76	75	76	78	75	76	79	75	77
Punjab	80	79	80	80	78	79	82	80	81
Sindh	72	72	72	74	72	73	76	70	73
KPK	73	68	71	76	69	73	80	72	76
Balochistan	70	58	65	83	65	75	68	61	65
RURAL AREAS:	66	54	60	68	56	62	70	59	64
Punjab	68	62	65	70	64	67	75	69	72
Sindh	60	38	49	63	43	54	58	41	50
KPK	69	51	60	71	54	63	71	57	64
Balochistan	54	36	46	63	33	50	56	28	44
OVERALL:	69	60	64	71	61	66	72	63	68
Punjab	72	67	69	73	68	70	77	72	74
Sindh	64	52	59	68	55	62	65	53	59
KPK	70	53	62	71	56	64	72	59	66
Balochistan	58	42	51	68	40	56	59	36	49

NOTES:

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

FIGURE 2.3 NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

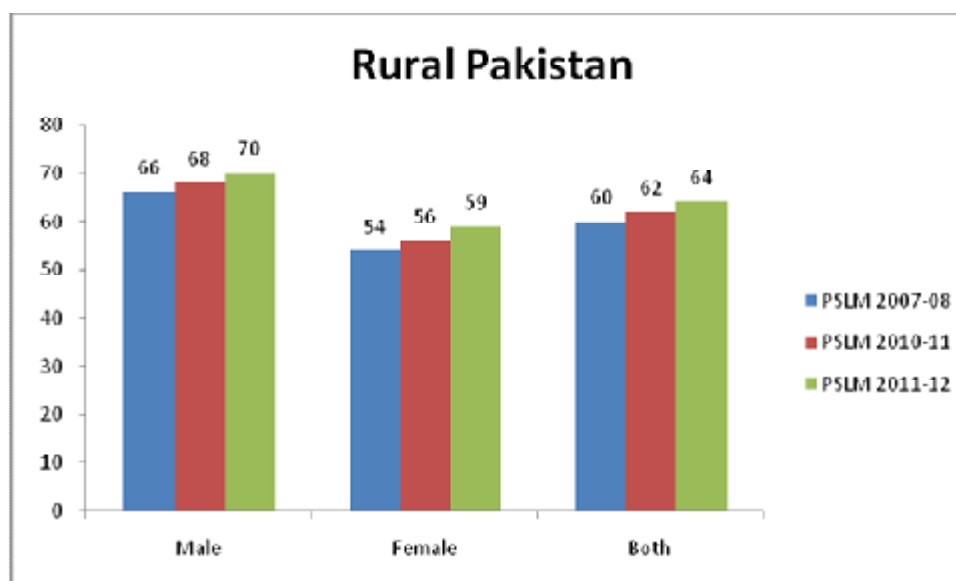
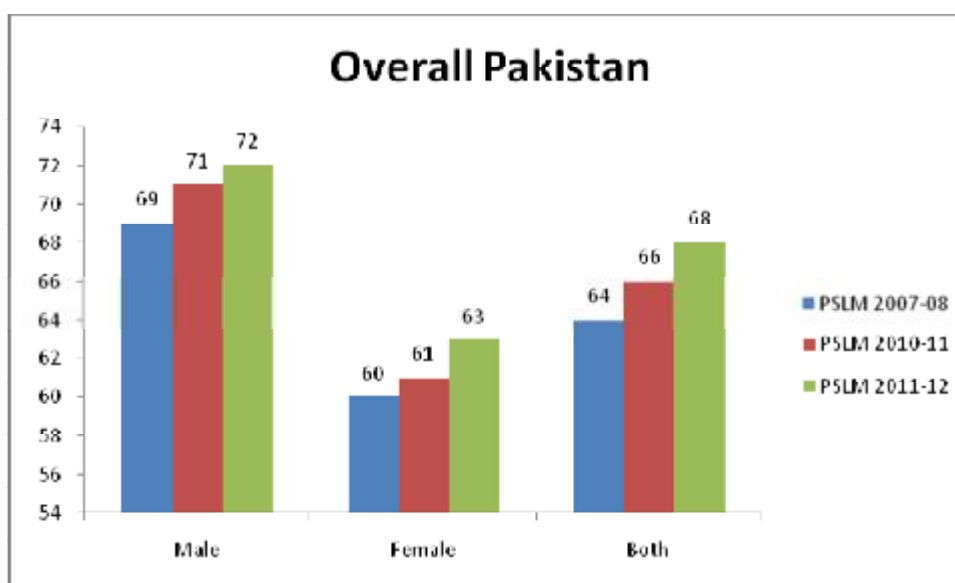


TABLE 2.10 NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 4-9) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2007-08- PSLM			2010-11- PSLM			2011-12- PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS :	74	72	73	74	72	73	78	75	77
Punjab	82	79	81	80	77	79	85	82	84
Sindh	66	66	66	68	66	67	72	70	71
KPK	67	67	67	72	66	70	72	64	68
Balochistan	58	48	54	66	57	62	59	53	56
RURAL AREAS :	62	52	57	61	51	56	62	55	58
Punjab	69	62	66	67	61	64	70	66	68
Sindh	49	32	41	49	36	43	45	34	40
KPK	64	48	56	63	49	56	62	51	57
Balochistan	39	27	34	49	27	39	45	23	35
OVERALL :	66	57	62	65	57	61	66	61	64
Punjab	73	67	70	70	66	68	74	71	72
Sindh	56	46	51	56	47	52	55	48	52
KPK	64	50	58	64	51	58	63	53	58
Balochistan	44	33	39	52	34	44	48	30	39

NOTES:

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

TABLE 2.11 NET ENROLMENT RATE IN GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS (AGE 5-9) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	GOVERNMENT NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2007-08 - PSLM			2010-11 - PSLM			2011-12 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	25	29	27	28	28	28	20	23	22
Punjab	22	24	23	26	27	26	18	22	20
Sindh	28	33	30	27	26	26	21	22	22
KPK	28	32	30	30	30	30	23	26	25
Balochistan	45	44	44	59	50	55	32	36	34
RURAL AREAS:	39	34	37	44	37	41	39	36	38
Punjab	35	35	35	41	39	40	38	38	38
Sindh	47	33	41	50	36	44	43	32	37
KPK	41	33	37	44	35	39	40	36	38
Balochistan	40	28	35	52	28	41	38	22	31
OVERALL:	35	32	34	40	34	37	34	32	33
Punjab	31	32	32	37	36	36	33	34	33
Sindh	40	33	37	42	32	37	35	28	31
KPK	39	33	36	42	34	38	38	35	36
Balochistan	41	32	37	54	33	44	37	25	32

NOTES:

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

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

AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN -2011-12 PSLM					
	BOYS			GIRLS		
	PERCENT IN PRIMARY	PERCENT IN SECONDARY	PERCENT NOT IN SCHOOL	PERCENT IN PRIMARY	PERCENT IN SECONDARY	PERCENT NOT IN SCHOOL
4 YEARS	29	0	71	27	0	73
5 YEARS	52	0	48	49	0	51
6 YEARS	74	0	26	62	0	38
7 YEARS	80	0	20	73	0	27
8 YEARS	83	0	17	74	0	26
9 YEARS	85	0	15	78	0	22
10 YEARS	80	4	16	66	5	29
11 YEARS	58	27	15	51	23	26
12 YEARS	37	42	21	33	32	35
13 YEARS	16	62	22	11	49	39

NOTES:

1. Rows show the percentage of children in each age-sex group who are enrolled in the level indicated.
2. Children enrolled in primary level: Enrolled in class 0 - 5.
3. Children enrolled in secondary level: Enrolled in class 6 - 10.
4. Total may not add to 100 because of rounding.
5. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

TABLE 2.13 GIRLS' ENROLMENT AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT			
	EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS		INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS	
	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12
URBAN AREAS:	45	49	45	48
Punjab	47	50	46	49
Sindh	48	48	47	47
KPK	45	46	45	46
Balochistan	41	45	41	45
RURAL AREAS:	39	43	40	43
Punjab	47	45	47	45
Sindh	38	40	38	40
KPK	39	41	40	42
Balochistan	33	27	34	29
OVERALL:	41	45	42	45
Punjab	47	47	47	46
Sindh	43	44	43	43
KPK	40	41	41	42
Balochistan	36	32	36	34

NOTES:

1. Girls enrolled in primary level expressed as a percentage of the total number of children enrolled in primary level, both male and female.
2. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

FIGURE 2.4 GIRLS' ENROLMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

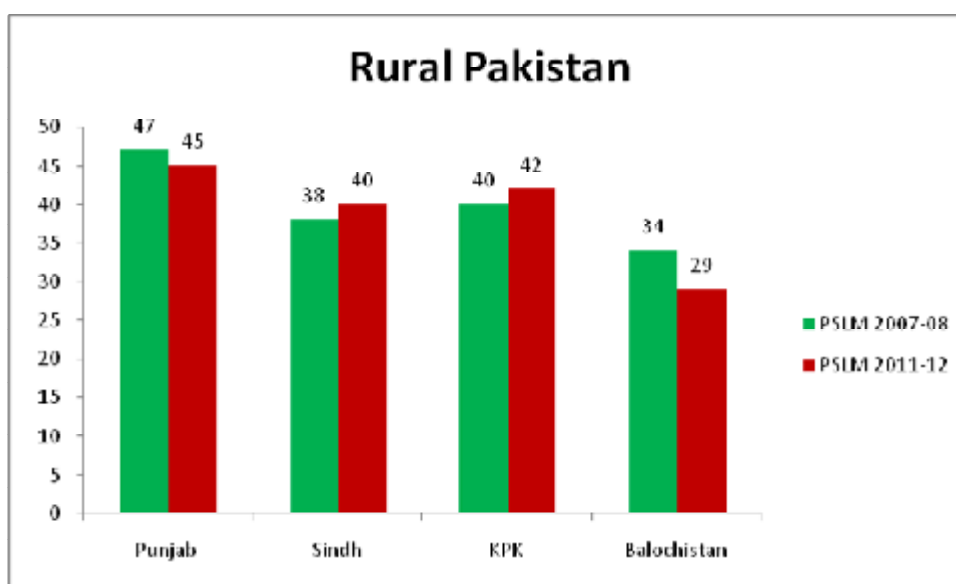
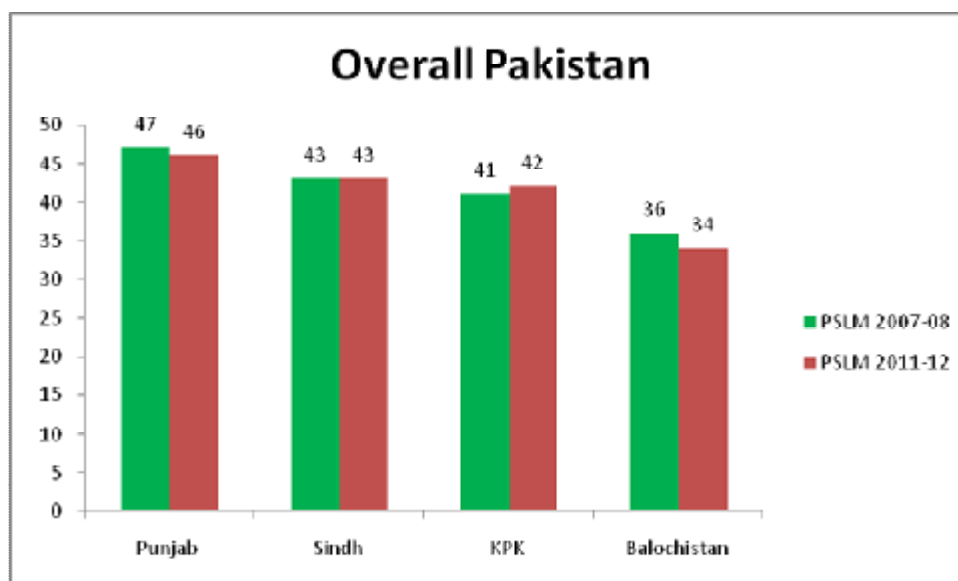


TABLE 2. 14 GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)- BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE -2011-12 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	117	114	116	101	91	96
1st Quintile	91	86	88	86	69	78
2nd Quintile	133	100	113	101	91	96
3rd Quintile	125	119	122	109	103	106
4th Quintile	116	124	120	113	111	112
5th Quintile	118	129	122	123	110	117
SINDH:	106	99	103	68	50	59
1st Quintile	75	70	73	53	37	46
2nd Quintile	83	97	91	70	56	63
3rd Quintile	111	90	100	82	53	68
4th Quintile	116	107	111	96	79	89
5th Quintile	121	119	120	98	81	89
KPK:	112	96	104	96	76	86
1st Quintile	95	84	90	81	56	68
2nd Quintile	96	92	94	97	73	86
3rd Quintile	118	85	101	99	82	91
4th Quintile	117	99	108	107	104	106
5th Quintile	125	126	126	114	107	111
BALOCHISTAN:	95	87	91	76	36	57
1st Quintile	85	48	67	58	25	43
2nd Quintile	79	70	75	73	38	57
3rd Quintile	86	96	90	93	45	69
4th Quintile	119	109	114	99	42	74
5th Quintile	128	118	123	108	40	86
PAKISTAN:	112	106	109	92	77	85
1st Quintile	86	79	83	75	56	66
2nd Quintile	107	97	101	92	77	85
3rd Quintile	117	103	110	101	86	94
4th Quintile	116	115	116	109	103	106
5th Quintile	119	125	122	118	104	112

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15,512 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Gross enrolment rate: (Number of children attending primary level (i.e. class 0 - 5) divided by number of children aged 4 - 9 years) multiplied by 100.
4. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

TABLE 2.15 GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)- BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE -2011-12 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	110	110	110	100	87	94
1st Quintile	79	86	82	86	66	76
2nd Quintile	133	99	112	101	86	94
3rd Quintile	124	111	117	109	99	104
4th Quintile	117	122	119	109	110	109
5th Quintile	104	122	112	118	101	110
SINDH:	104	96	100	76	55	66
1st Quintile	76	76	76	61	41	52
2nd Quintile	98	92	95	81	62	71
3rd Quintile	115	84	99	92	56	75
4th Quintile	110	98	104	102	86	95
5th Quintile	105	122	112	96	94	95
KPK:	110	96	103	97	75	87
1st Quintile	93	85	89	84	55	69
2nd Quintile	97	99	98	100	71	87
3rd Quintile	121	88	104	100	76	89
4th Quintile	119	92	106	103	111	106
5th Quintile	113	116	114	116	101	109
BALUCHISTAN:	98	84	91	83	39	63
1st Quintile	96	46	71	64	27	48
2nd Quintile	89	71	80	78	43	63
3rd Quintile	82	97	89	103	49	76
4th Quintile	112	102	107	102	42	77
5th Quintile	131	102	116	108	35	85
PAKISTAN:	107	103	105	94	76	85
1st Quintile	80	81	80	78	56	67
2nd Quintile	114	95	103	95	76	86
3rd Quintile	118	97	107	104	83	93
4th Quintile	114	110	112	106	105	105
5th Quintile	105	121	112	115	99	108

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15807 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Gross enrolment rate: (Number of children attending primary level (i.e. class 1 - 5) divided by number of children aged 5 - 9 years) multiplied by 100.
4. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT) -2011-12 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	72	72	72	63	59	61
1st Quintile	51	51	51	55	43	49
2nd Quintile	70	72	71	61	57	59
3rd Quintile	74	71	73	66	68	67
4th Quintile	79	77	78	71	74	72
5th Quintile	75	79	77	77	77	77
SINDH:	62	62	62	48	36	43
1st Quintile	47	46	47	39	28	33
2nd Quintile	57	57	57	53	41	47
3rd Quintile	63	58	60	56	34	46
4th Quintile	66	65	65	64	56	60
5th Quintile	66	77	71	61	68	65
KPK:	65	57	61	58	46	52
1st Quintile	53	44	49	54	34	44
2nd Quintile	57	58	58	57	43	50
3rd Quintile	68	50	59	56	47	52
4th Quintile	69	58	64	57	69	62
5th Quintile	72	77	74	80	66	74
BALUCHISTAN:	55	46	51	46	22	35
1st Quintile	58	20	39	38	16	28
2nd Quintile	50	35	43	49	26	39
3rd Quintile	45	53	49	50	30	40
4th Quintile	57	59	58	50	21	38
5th Quintile	79	67	73	60	0	41
PAKISTAN:	67	66	67	58	50	54
1st Quintile	50	47	49	50	36	43
2nd Quintile	63	64	64	57	49	53
3rd Quintile	68	63	65	61	55	58
4th Quintile	72	71	72	66	69	67
5th Quintile	72	78	75	75	72	74

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15807 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 5 - 9 years attending primary level (classes 1 - 5) divided by number of children aged 5 - 9 years] multiplied by 100.
4. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	2007-08 PSLM			2010-11 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
A. EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS:									
URBAN AREAS:	45	47	46	45	47	46	37	40	38
Punjab	38	39	39	41	44	42	32	36	34
Sindh	51	54	53	45	44	44	38	39	38
KPK	49	58	53	49	55	52	46	54	50
Balochistan	76	87	80	87	87	87	58	82	69
RURAL AREAS:	74	75	75	79	78	79	71	74	72
Punjab	66	67	67	71	73	72	65	67	66
Sindh	94	96	95	93	94	93	89	89	89
KPK	76	85	80	80	83	81	72	81	76
Balochistan	94	97	95	99	99	99	82	97	86
OVERALL:	64	65	65	69	68	68	61	62	61
Punjab	57	58	58	62	64	63	56	57	56
Sindh	74	73	73	73	67	71	66	62	64
KPK	72	80	75	76	78	76	68	76	71
Balochistan	89	93	90	96	95	96	77	91	81
B. INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS:									
URBAN AREAS:	41	45	43	42	43	42	32	37	35
Punjab	36	38	37	38	41	39	29	34	32
Sindh	46	50	48	40	39	40	32	35	33
KPK	46	55	50	47	53	49	44	50	47
Balochistan	76	87	80	87	87	87	57	78	66
RURAL AREAS:	73	75	74	77	76	77	70	72	71
Punjab	66	67	66	69	70	69	64	65	65
Sindh	94	96	95	93	93	93	89	88	89
KPK	75	84	79	79	82	80	71	81	75
Balochistan	94	96	95	99	99	99	83	96	87
OVERALL:	63	64	63	66	65	66	58	59	59
Punjab	56	58	57	59	61	60	54	55	54
Sindh	70	69	70	70	63	67	61	58	59
KPK	71	78	74	74	76	75	67	75	70
Balochistan	89	93	90	96	95	95	77	89	81

NOTES:

1. A: Children attending primary level in a government school, expressed as a percentage of all children attending primary level - enrolment in Katchi is excluded.
2. B: Children attending primary level in a government school, expressed as a percentage of all children attending primary level - enrolment in Katchi is included.
3. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

PROVINCE AND QUANTILE GROUP	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	29	34	32	64	65	65
1st Quintile	61	64	62	82	81	82
2nd Quintile	52	51	51	70	73	71
3rd Quintile	33	35	34	58	66	62
4th Quintile	23	30	27	50	51	51
5th Quintile	12	15	13	33	30	31
SINDH:	32	35	33	89	88	89
1st Quintile	87	81	84	97	96	97
2nd Quintile	57	61	59	91	91	91
3rd Quintile	39	39	39	84	83	84
4th Quintile	26	24	25	80	78	79
5th Quintile	7	7	7	63	64	64
KPK:	44	50	47	71	81	75
1st Quintile	87	94	91	85	92	88
2nd Quintile	48	61	54	83	93	87
3rd Quintile	50	58	54	69	85	76
4th Quintile	42	40	41	58	60	59
5th Quintile	11	17	14	30	53	40
BALUCHISTAN:	57	77	66	83	96	87
1st Quintile	89	91	90	96	100	97
2nd Quintile	72	90	80	90	98	92
3rd Quintile	57	81	69	78	93	83
4th Quintile	46	88	64	67	91	73
5th Quintile	26	41	33	53	100	60
PAKISTAN:	32	37	35	70	72	71
1st Quintile	73	72	72	86	86	86
2nd Quintile	54	57	55	77	80	78
3rd Quintile	38	40	39	66	73	69
4th Quintile	26	30	28	56	56	56
5th Quintile	10	14	12	35	38	37

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15,807 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Children attending primary level in a government school expressed as a percentage of all children attending primary level (including Katchi class) in the quintile indicated.
4. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	67	60	64	33	31	32
1st Quintile	29	28	29	15	14	14
2nd Quintile	42	40	41	28	23	26
3rd Quintile	64	60	62	39	32	36
4th Quintile	73	67	70	48	45	47
5th Quintile	87	79	83	64	66	65
SINDH:	65	64	65	10	10	10
1st Quintile	11	12	12	3	4	3
2nd Quintile	42	39	40	7	5	6
3rd Quintile	58	61	59	15	13	14
4th Quintile	70	73	71	19	21	20
5th Quintile	91	93	91	37	36	36
KPK:	56	49	52	28	18	24
1st Quintile	13	6	9	15	7	12
2nd Quintile	51	38	45	16	5	12
3rd Quintile	49	39	44	30	14	23
4th Quintile	58	60	59	41	36	39
5th Quintile	89	83	86	70	47	60
BALUCHISTAN:	41	22	32	16	3	13
1st Quintile	11	3	8	4	0	3
2nd Quintile	27	10	20	10	0	7
3rd Quintile	42	18	30	21	7	16
4th Quintile	51	12	34	32	9	26
5th Quintile	70	58	65	44	0	37
PAKISTAN:	65	59	62	28	25	27
1st Quintile	21	21	21	12	11	11
2nd Quintile	42	38	40	21	17	19
3rd Quintile	60	57	58	32	25	29
4th Quintile	70	67	69	43	41	42
5th Quintile	88	83	86	62	59	61

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15,807 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Children attending primary level in a private school expressed as a percentage of all children attending primary level in the quintile indicated. Only private, for-profit schools are included in this measure; children enrolled in NGO schools, Deeni Madrissa and other non-government schools are excluded from the numerator. Enrolment in Katchi class is included.
4. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

LEVEL AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	PERCENTAGE OF ENROLLED CHILDREN					
	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PRIMARY:						
Government	43	74	63	35	71	59
Private	56	25	35	62	27	38
Deeni Madrissa	1	0	1	0	0	0
NGO/Trust	0	1	1	3	2	2
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE:						
Government	59	75	69	52	75	66
Private	39	24	30	46	23	32
Deeni Madrissa	1	1	1	1	0	0
NGO/Trust	1	0	0	1	1	1
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
MATRIC:						
Government	64	73	69	61	75	69
Private	34	26	29	38	24	30
Deeni Madrissa	2	1	1	0	0	0
NGO/Trust	0	0	0	1	0	1
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVERALL:						
Government	49	74	65	42	72	61
Private	49	25	34	55	26	36
Deeni Madrissa	1	1	1	1	0	0
NGO/Trust	0	1	1	2	1	2
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0

NOTES:

1. Children enrolled in the specified type of school expressed as percentage of all children enrolled at that level.
2. Primary level includes class 0 - 5, middle level includes class 6 - 8, and matric level includes class 9 - 10.
3. Total may not add to 100 because of rounding.
4. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	MEAN ANNUAL EXPENDITURE IN RUPEES -2011-12 PSLM								
	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS			PRIVATE SCHOOLS			OVERALL		
	FEES	OTHER	TOTAL	FEES	OTHER	TOTAL	FEES	OTHER	TOTAL
URBAN AREAS:	3267	3518	7495	10197	5334	16123	7040	4507	12193
Primary level	547	1484	2302	6739	3771	10824	4602	2982	7883
Middle level	759	2171	3269	10442	5640	16559	5424	3842	9671
Secondary level	1590	3633	5700	11229	7225	18964	5612	5132	11235
Higher level	10362	7564	19728	25469	10968	38528	16131	8864	26907
RURAL AREAS:	777	1636	2818	4632	3566	8473	1921	2209	4496
Primary level	171	920	1274	3311	2740	6229	1085	1450	2716
Middle level	531	1729	2677	5514	4510	10395	1776	2424	4605
Secondary level	877	2652	4092	6298	4822	11555	2363	3247	6138
Higher level	7235	6914	16466	8932	5693	15164	8008	6357	15873
OVERALL:	1489	2175	4156	7590	4505	12540	3877	3087	7437
Primary level	244	1030	1473	5114	3282	8646	2247	1956	4423
Middle level	598	1860	2852	8175	5120	13723	3156	2961	6522
Secondary level	1161	3043	4733	9045	6161	15683	3833	4100	8444
Higher level	9128	7307	18441	17712	8493	27569	12676	7797	22214

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN THAT LEFT SCHOOL								
	2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH			
URBAN AREAS:	9	7	8	7	6	7	6	3	5
Punjab	11	7	9	8	6	7	7	3	5
Sindh	7	5	6	6	4	5	4	3	4
KPK	8	13	10	6	10	8	4	5	5
Balochistan	6	13	9	7	8	7	4	11	7
RURAL AREAS:	13	17	14	10	13	11	9	12	10
Punjab	14	15	14	12	11	12	11	12	11
Sindh	11	27	16	6	16	9	7	12	9
KPK	11	16	13	8	18	12	5	13	9
Balochistan	8	24	12	9	19	12	9	13	10
OVERALL:	11	12	12	9	10	9	8	8	8
Punjab	13	12	12	11	9	10	10	8	9
Sindh	9	10	9	6	7	7	5	6	6
KPK	11	15	12	8	16	11	5	12	8
Balochistan	8	18	11	8	14	10	7	12	9

NOTES:

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

FIGURE 2.5 CHILDREN AGED 10-18 YEARS THAT LEFT SCHOOL BEFORE COMPLETING PRIMARY LEVEL

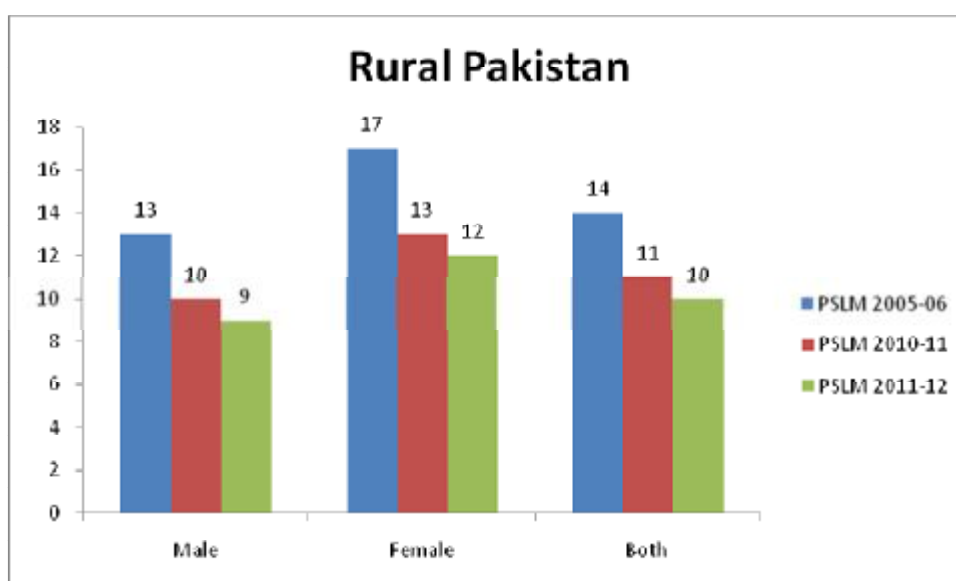
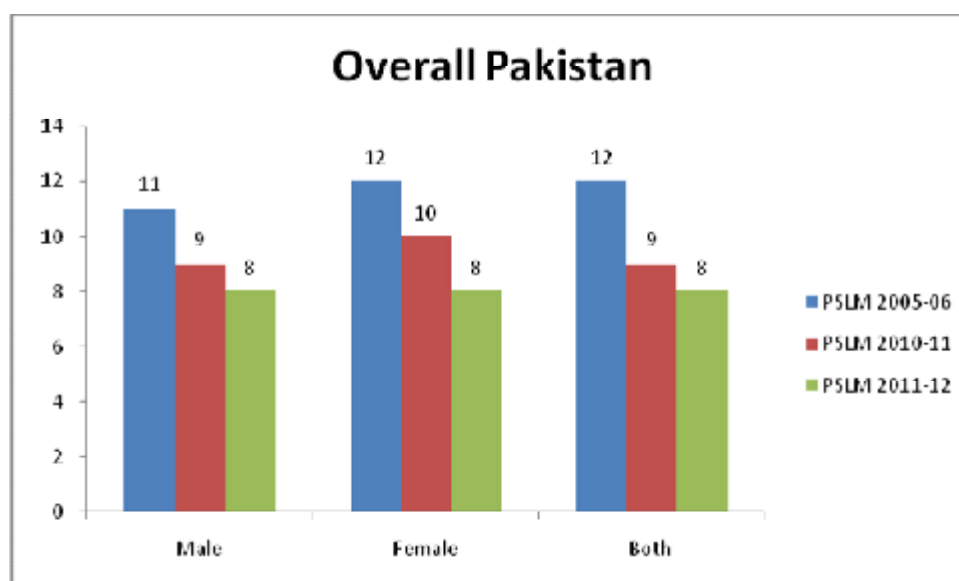


TABLE 2.23 DROP-OUT RATES FOR THE COHORT AGED 15-19 YEARS - BY GENDER AND CLASS

GENDER AND CLASS	PERCENTAGE OF COHORT THAT LEFTSCHOOL BEFORE COMPLETING CLASS					
	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
BOYS:						
CLASS 1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
CLASS 2	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6
CLASS 3	1.4	3.0	2.4	1.6	2.5	2.1
CLASS 4	4.1	5.6	5.0	4.7	5.2	4.9
CLASS 5	6.7	10.0	8.8	6.2	9.2	7.9
CLASS 6	16.5	21.7	19.8	14.8	19.6	17.6
GIRLS:						
CLASS 1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
CLASS 2	0.5	1.3	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.7
CLASS 3	1.7	4.2	3.0	0.7	3.8	2.4
CLASS 4	3.7	7.5	5.8	1.5	7.1	4.6
CLASS 5	5.6	11.4	8.8	2.9	11.0	7.4
CLASS 6	15.6	32.7	24.9	12.6	32.3	23.3
BOTH SEXES:						
CLASS 1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
CLASS 2	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.7
CLASS 3	1.5	3.5	2.7	1.1	3.0	2.3
CLASS 4	3.9	6.4	5.4	3.0	5.9	4.8
CLASS 5	6.1	10.6	8.8	4.5	9.8	7.7
CLASS 6	16.0	26.3	22.1	13.4	25.0	20.3

NOTES:

1. The cohort is children 15 – 19 years old that have ever attended primary school. Taking this cohort to be 100 percent, the table shows the percentage of this cohort who dropped out of school before completing each class indicated. Those children in this cohort that are still attending school but have not completed primary school as yet have been excluded from this table. The measure is cumulative, that is, for each class it shows the proportion that dropped out in that class or in a class below.
2. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

PROVINCE AND REASON	PERCENTAGE OF CASES, REASON WAS CITED 2011-12 PSLM					
	BOYS			GIRLS		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:						
Parents didn't allow	2	1	1	16	17	17
Too expensive	23	12	15	34	16	19
Too far	3	1	1	0	6	5
Education not useful	1	0	0	0	2	1
Had to help at work	6	12	11	2	5	4
Had to help at home	0	2	2	9	11	11
Completed desired education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child not willing	56	53	54	26	27	27
Others	9	19	16	13	16	16
SINDH:						
Parents didn't allow	0	0	0	27	16	20
Too expensive	14	10	12	20	3	9
Too far	6	0	2	0	6	4
Education not useful	0	0	0	0	0	0
Had to help at work	11	12	11	2	4	3
Had to help at home	0	2	1	17	26	22
Completed desired education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child not willing	46	55	51	24	20	21
Others	23	21	22	11	26	20
KPK:						
Parents didn't allow	0	0	0	37	24	25
Too expensive	17	20	20	6	16	15
Too far	0	0	0	10	7	7
Education not useful	0	6	5	0	0	0
Had to help at work	0	2	2	0	0	0
Had to help at home	0	0	0	3	1	1
Completed desired education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child not willing	74	51	55	30	45	43
Other	8	20	18	13	8	9
BALUCHISTAN:						
Parents didn't allow	0	0	0	35	22	27
Too expensive	3	3	3	9	0	4
Too far	0	8	7	0	0	0
Education not useful	0	0	0	6	0	3
Had to help at work	7	29	26	2	0	1
Had to help at home	2	9	8	21	41	33
Completed desired education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child not willing	75	38	45	24	26	25
Others	12	12	12	3	12	8
OVERALL PAKISTAN:						
Parents didn't allow	1	0	1	22	18	19
Too expensive	20	12	14	25	14	16
Too far	3	1	2	1	6	5
Education not useful	1	1	1	0	1	1
Had to help at work	6	12	10	2	3	3
Had to help at home	0	2	2	11	11	11
Completed desired education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child not willing	55	52	53	27	30	29
Others	13	19	18	11	16	15

NOTES:

- Children aged 10 - 18 years that cited the reason indicated for leaving school expressed as a percentage of all children aged 10 -18 years that left school before completing primary level. 2. Reasons for leaving school before completing primary level: "Other" includes 'Poor teaching/behaviour', 'No female staff', 'No male staff', 'Child sick/handicapped', 'Child too young', 'Lack of documents', 'Marriage', 'Service', and 'Other'.
- In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.
- A value "0" in Complete Desired Education is not actually zero, it is because of rounding.

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

PROVINCE AND REASON	PERCENTAGE OF CASES WHERE REASON WAS CITED -2011-12 PSLM					
	BOYS			GIRLS		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:						
Parents didn't allow	3	4	4	18	38	35
Too expensive	40	32	34	35	27	28
Too far	5	6	5	5	11	11
Education not useful	0	0	0	0	0	0
Had to help at work	8	8	8	5	3	3
Had to help at home	2	3	2	8	3	3
Child not willing	25	32	30	13	9	10
Others	16	16	16	15	9	10
SINDH:						
Parents didn't allow	1	0	1	29	27	27
Too expensive	14	5	7	23	4	8
Too far	1	6	5	2	10	8
Education not useful	4	3	4	2	1	1
Had to help at work	13	16	15	1	7	6
Had to help at home	0	3	2	12	18	17
Child not willing	47	51	50	16	14	15
Others	20	16	17	15	18	18
KPK:						
Parents didn't allow	0	0	0	58	55	55
Too expensive	40	37	37	8	7	7
Too far	1	1	1	2	4	4
Education not useful	0	0	0	1	0	0
Had to help at work	1	10	9	2	2	2
Had to help at home	0	2	2	10	4	4
Child not willing	49	29	32	13	15	15
Others	9	21	20	7	14	13
BALUCHISTAN:						
Parents didn't allow	0	2	2	61	47	49
Too expensive	9	15	14	9	6	6
Too far	11	33	30	0	14	12
Education not useful	1	1	1	1	3	2
Had to help at work	21	11	12	4	2	2
Had to help at home	6	1	2	7	8	7
Child not willing	47	23	26	12	7	7
Others	6	15	14	5	15	13
OVERALL:						
Parents didn't allow	2	2	2	31	39	38
Too expensive	29	21	22	25	15	16
Too far	3	8	7	3	10	9
Education not useful	2	1	2	1	1	1
Had to help at work	10	11	11	3	4	4
Had to help at home	1	3	2	10	8	8
Child not willing	36	38	37	14	11	12
Others	17	16	17	13	13	13

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	2007-08 PSLM			2010-11 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	80	63	71	81	67	74	82	68	75
Punjab	78	66	72	80	71	76	80	70	75
Sindh	81	64	73	82	68	75	85	70	78
KPK	79	51	64	77	50	63	80	51	65
Balochistan	84	41	64	79	40	61	79	44	62
RURAL AREAS:	64	34	49	63	35	49	64	35	49
Punjab	66	40	53	64	42	53	65	41	52
Sindh	57	20	40	60	22	42	58	23	41
KPK	65	29	46	67	29	48	70	31	50
Balochistan	58	16	39	54	13	35	60	16	40
OVERALL:	69	44	56	69	46	58	70	47	58
Punjab	70	48	59	70	51	60	70	51	60
Sindh	69	42	56	71	46	59	72	47	60
KPK	68	33	49	68	33	50	72	35	52
Balochistan	66	23	46	60	19	41	65	23	46

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.
3. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

FIGURE 2.6 LITERACY- POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER

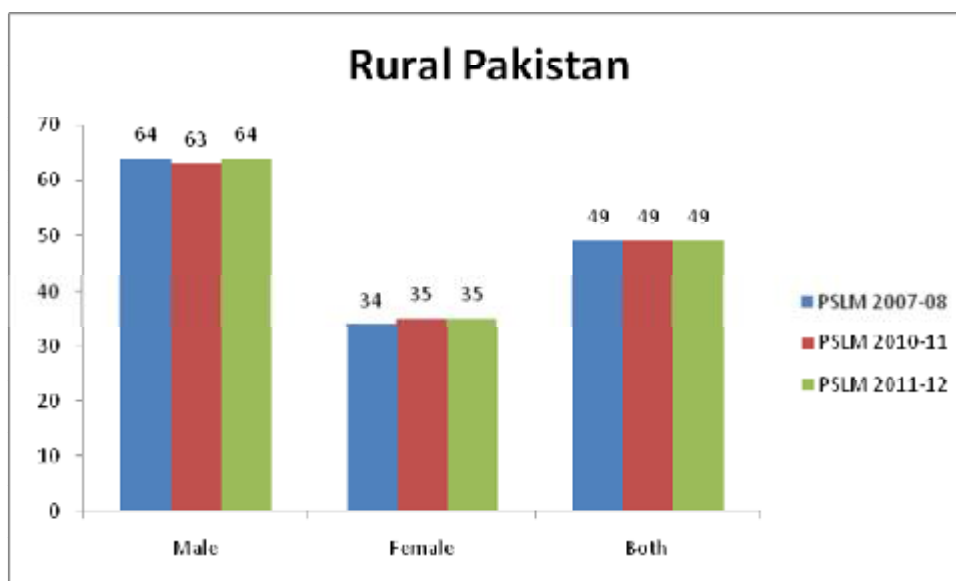
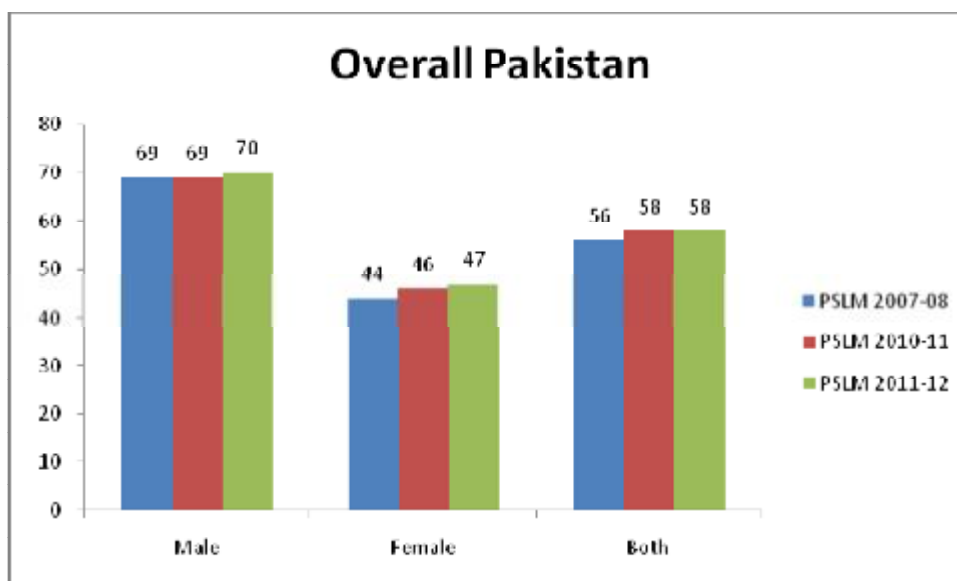


TABLE 2.27 LITERACY - POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER - BY REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY

REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY	PERCENTAGE OF THE AGE GROUP THAT IS LITERATE								
	2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	79	64	71	80	63	71	82	68	75
10 - 14 years	83	79	81	84	80	82	88	84	86
15 - 19 years	84	81	82	86	80	83	86	85	86
20 - 24 years	85	79	82	84	80	82	87	82	85
25 - 29 years	85	69	77	84	69	76	86	77	81
30 - 34 years	82	64	72	81	65	73	85	73	79
35 - 39 years	77	54	66	80	53	67	82	64	73
40 - 44 years	75	47	61	75	51	63	76	55	66
45 - 49 years	75	48	63	77	43	61	79	48	63
50 - 54 years	72	38	53	72	36	53	75	41	55
55 - 59 years	69	32	52	71	33	53	74	39	58
60 + years	58	20	41	59	16	39	63	22	44
RURAL AREAS:	57	31	44	64	34	49	64	35	49
10 - 14 years	67	51	59	76	55	65	76	59	68
15 - 19 years	72	52	62	75	54	64	76	56	66
20 - 24 years	69	40	53	74	46	60	73	49	60
25 - 29 years	61	30	44	72	36	53	70	37	52
30 - 34 years	57	23	39	66	27	45	70	31	48
35 - 39 years	55	19	36	60	22	40	62	20	41
40 - 44 years	51	15	32	55	17	36	56	16	35
45 - 49 years	47	11	29	53	12	34	50	15	33
50 - 54 years	45	7	23	52	9	27	46	9	24
55 - 59 years	39	5	22	42	4	24	40	9	25
60 + years	25	3	15	32	4	19	33	4	20
OVERALL:	65	42	54	69	44	56	70	47	58
10 - 14 years	72	60	66	78	63	71	80	67	74
15 - 19 years	77	62	70	79	63	71	80	66	73
20 - 24 years	76	54	64	78	58	68	79	61	70
25 - 29 years	70	44	56	76	48	62	76	52	63
30 - 34 years	66	37	51	71	40	54	76	44	59
35 - 39 years	63	31	46	68	33	50	70	36	53
40 - 44 years	60	27	43	62	29	45	64	30	46
45 - 49 years	58	24	42	62	23	43	61	28	45
50 - 54 years	55	18	34	60	18	36	57	20	35
55 - 59 years	50	14	32	51	13	33	53	19	37
60 + years	35	8	23	39	7	25	43	10	27

NOTES:

1. Individuals that are literate in each age group expressed as a percentage of the total number in each age group.
2. Literacy: For all surveys, literacy is taken as the ability to read a newspaper and to write a simple letter.
3. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	80	70	75	65	41	52
1st Quintile	53	44	48	50	22	35
2nd Quintile	65	55	60	58	36	46
3rd Quintile	76	61	69	65	41	53
4th Quintile	81	73	77	74	50	62
5th Quintile	92	82	87	79	58	68
SINDH:	85	70	78	58	23	41
1st Quintile	56	35	46	47	14	31
2nd Quintile	73	53	63	56	20	38
3rd Quintile	80	63	72	59	24	43
4th Quintile	87	70	79	70	35	54
5th Quintile	94	84	90	79	41	61
KPK:	80	51	65	70	31	50
1st Quintile	62	28	44	59	20	38
2nd Quintile	71	42	56	62	25	43
3rd Quintile	72	37	55	71	31	50
4th Quintile	84	54	69	78	38	57
5th Quintile	93	73	83	87	50	66
BALUCHISTAN:	79	44	62	60	16	40
1st Quintile	57	24	41	51	12	32
2nd Quintile	68	30	50	57	15	37
3rd Quintile	78	40	59	62	16	42
4th Quintile	85	48	68	68	20	47
5th Quintile	91	66	80	70	22	52
PAKISTAN:	82	68	75	64	35	49
1st Quintile	55	39	47	51	20	35
2nd Quintile	68	52	60	58	29	43
3rd Quintile	77	59	68	65	35	50
4th Quintile	84	70	77	74	45	59
5th Quintile	93	82	87	80	55	67

NOTES:

1. Population aged 10 years and older that is literate expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older in the quintile indicated.
2. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15,512 household's .For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
3. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
4. Literacy: For the 2011-12 PSLM, literacy was taken as the ability to read a newspaper and to write a simple letter.
5. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

GENDER AND AGE	% CHILDREN ENROLLED IN KATCHI CLASS					
	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
MALE:						
4 years	28	19	22	35	25	29
5 years	32	27	29	34	32	33
6 years	21	23	22	23	24	23
7 years	10	18	15	4	14	10
8 years	5	8	7	2	4	3
9 years	2	2	2	0	0	0
10+ years	2	2	2	2	1	1
FEMALE:						
4 years	29	19	22	36	22	27
5 years	29	26	27	27	37	33
6 years	19	22	21	21	19	20
7 years	12	16	15	10	12	11
8 years	5	11	9	4	4	4
9 years	3	3	3	1	2	1
10+ years	2	4	3	1	3	2
BOTH SEXES:						
4 years	28	19	22	35	24	28
5 years	31	26	28	31	34	33
6 years	20	22	22	22	22	22
7 years	11	17	15	7	13	11
8 years	5	9	8	3	4	4
9 years	2	3	3	0	1	1
10+ years	2	3	3	2	2	2

NOTES:

1. Total may not add to 100 because of rounding.
2. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

TABLE 2.30 ENROLMENTS IN KATCHI CLASS - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
A. ENROLMENT IN KATCHI CLASS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENROLMENT IN KATCHI AND CLASS ONE						
URBAN AREAS:	43	38	41	51	47	50
Punjab	44	38	42	54	50	52
Sindh	40	36	38	51	43	47
KPK	46	52	49	41	49	45
Balochistan	22	25	23	37	45	40
RURAL AREAS:	39	40	39	39	44	41
Punjab	44	44	44	47	50	49
Sindh	15	14	15	16	16	16
KPK	48	51	49	38	44	41
Balochistan	13	16	14	20	38	25
OVERALL:	40	40	40	43	45	44
Punjab	44	42	43	49	50	50
Sindh	26	26	26	33	31	32
KPK	48	51	49	39	45	41
Balochistan	15	19	17	25	41	30
B. ENROLMENT IN KATCHI CLASS AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRIMARY ENROLMENT						
URBAN AREAS:	17	15	16	21	18	20
Punjab	19	16	17	22	19	21
Sindh	15	13	14	21	17	19
KPK	18	19	18	15	17	16
Balochistan	6	7	6	14	14	14
RURAL AREAS:	16	17	17	15	17	16
Punjab	18	19	19	18	19	18
Sindh	7	6	7	7	7	7
KPK	18	22	19	13	17	14
Balochistan	4	5	4	7	14	9
OVERALL:	16	17	16	17	17	17
Punjab	19	18	18	19	19	19
Sindh	11	10	11	14	13	13
KPK	18	21	19	13	17	15
Balochistan	4	6	5	9	14	10

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2007-08 - PSLM			2010-11- PSLM			2011-12- PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	67	71	69	70	73	71	71	68	69
Punjab	64	79	71	70	77	73	73	72	73
Sindh	69	65	67	67	72	69	67	65	66
KPK	80	58	68	86	59	73	77	58	68
Balochistan	72	51	62	62	56	60	77	45	61
RURAL AREAS:	55	37	46	55	37	47	58	41	50
Punjab	59	49	54	57	46	52	60	49	55
Sindh	41	14	28	43	18	32	40	24	33
KPK	63	33	48	68	37	54	72	45	60
Balochistan	34	12	25	40	9	27	51	12	34
OVERALL:	59	48	53	59	48	54	62	50	56
Punjab	61	57	59	61	55	58	64	57	61
Sindh	54	37	46	52	42	48	51	42	47
KPK	66	37	52	71	41	57	73	47	61
Balochistan	44	23	35	45	20	35	57	21	41

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2007-08 - PSLM			2010-11 - PSLM			2011-12-PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	72	76	74	78	79	78	74	71	72
Punjab	67	82	74	75	82	78	72	76	74
Sindh	76	72	74	78	78	78	72	68	70
KPK	86	61	73	92	66	79	86	61	74
Balochistan	82	68	76	87	72	81	88	49	68
RURAL AREAS:	62	43	53	64	43	55	65	46	56
Punjab	65	55	60	64	52	58	67	52	60
Sindh	51	18	35	56	24	42	48	29	40
KPK	69	37	54	78	42	61	79	50	65
Balochistan	47	15	33	50	12	35	59	13	39
OVERALL:	66	54	60	68	54	62	68	54	61
Punjab	66	63	65	67	61	64	69	60	64
Sindh	63	45	54	66	50	59	59	48	54
KPK	72	42	57	80	46	64	80	52	67
Balochistan	57	31	45	58	26	45	65	23	47

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2007-08 -PSLM			2010-11 -PSLM			2011-12-PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	23	29	26	27	31	29	29	30	30
Punjab	23	32	27	29	34	31	33	33	33
Sindh	23	28	25	26	30	28	26	29	28
KPK	22	20	21	27	21	24	25	22	23
Balochistan	26	23	24	21	19	21	25	16	21
RURAL AREAS:	17	12	14	19	14	17	22	15	19
Punjab	16	15	16	21	17	19	25	19	22
Sindh	19	6	13	18	8	13	17	7	13
KPK	17	9	13	19	12	16	21	15	18
Balochistan	10	5	8	16	3	11	15	3	10
OVERALL:	18	17	18	22	19	20	24	20	22
Punjab	18	20	19	23	22	23	27	24	25
Sindh	21	16	18	21	17	19	21	17	19
KPK	18	11	14	20	13	17	22	16	19
Balochistan	14	10	12	17	7	13	17	6	12

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2007-08 - PSLM			2010-11- PSLM			2011-12- PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	41	46	43	46	49	48	47	45	46
Punjab	39	47	43	46	51	48	46	48	47
Sindh	42	47	44	46	50	48	48	44	46
KPK	48	35	41	50	38	44	48	36	42
Balochistan	41	34	38	47	35	42	45	29	37
RURAL AREAS:	32	22	27	34	24	29	39	28	33
Punjab	33	28	30	34	29	31	41	33	37
Sindh	33	10	22	34	14	26	32	16	24
KPK	33	19	27	38	22	30	40	28	35
Balochistan	21	10	16	30	7	21	28	8	19
OVERALL:	35	30	33	38	32	35	41	33	38
Punjab	35	34	34	37	36	37	43	38	40
Sindh	37	28	33	39	32	36	39	29	34
KPK	36	22	29	40	25	33	41	30	36
Balochistan	27	17	22	34	13	25	32	14	24

NOTES:

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

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

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE -2011-12 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	73	72	73	60	49	55
1 st Quintile	45	46	45	35	18	27
2 nd Quintile	42	69	54	47	42	44
3 rd Quintile	71	78	74	73	57	67
4 th Quintile	77	75	76	85	78	82
5 th Quintile	103	82	92	84	96	89
SINDH:	67	65	66	40	24	33
1 st Quintile	33	27	30	31	10	22
2 nd Quintile	48	54	51	43	25	34
3 rd Quintile	55	62	58	33	32	33
4 th Quintile	92	69	82	63	45	55
5 th Quintile	78	86	82	78	63	72
KPK:	77	58	68	72	45	59
1 st Quintile	47	29	39	59	30	44
2 nd Quintile	84	39	59	61	32	48
3 rd Quintile	64	47	56	70	51	62
4 th Quintile	81	87	84	93	65	80
5 th Quintile	106	86	97	110	81	96
BALOCHISTAN:	77	45	61	51	12	34
1 st Quintile	42	13	28	38	5	23
2 nd Quintile	69	31	45	54	13	37
3 rd Quintile	69	42	54	50	7	31
4 th Quintile	86	63	78	58	34	50
5 th Quintile	105	83	95	98	24	73
PAKISTAN:	71	68	69	58	41	50
1 st Quintile	41	38	39	38	17	28
2 nd Quintile	48	59	53	49	35	42
3 rd Quintile	63	67	65	64	48	57
4 th Quintile	84	74	79	82	69	76
5 th Quintile	95	83	89	88	88	88

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15,512 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Gross enrolment rate: (Number of children attending middle level divided by number of children aged 10 - 12 years) multiplied by 100.
4. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT) -2011-12 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	33	33	33	25	19	22
1st Quintile	9	22	17	11	6	9
2nd Quintile	22	34	27	18	18	18
3rd Quintile	26	27	27	29	20	25
4th Quintile	38	30	33	39	28	34
5th Quintile	49	45	47	39	49	43
SINDH:	26	29	28	17	7	13
1st Quintile	14	14	14	14	3	9
2nd Quintile	19	15	17	19	8	14
3rd Quintile	27	33	30	11	11	11
4th Quintile	33	33	33	32	12	23
5th Quintile	28	37	33	32	21	28
KPK:	25	22	23	21	15	18
1st Quintile	14	9	12	19	11	15
2nd Quintile	21	14	17	18	10	14
3rd Quintile	23	23	23	18	17	18
4th Quintile	28	26	27	28	19	23
5th Quintile	35	31	33	32	32	32
BALUCHISTAN:	25	16	21	15	3	10
1st Quintile	5	4	4	10	2	7
2nd Quintile	11	7	9	18	3	12
3rd Quintile	16	14	15	7	4	5
4th Quintile	39	18	32	27	3	19
5th Quintile	42	44	43	23	0	15
PAKISTAN:	29	30	30	22	15	19
1st Quintile	11	18	15	13	6	9
2nd Quintile	21	24	22	18	13	16
3rd Quintile	26	28	27	22	17	20
4th Quintile	35	30	33	35	23	30
5th Quintile	41	42	41	37	42	39

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15,807 household's .For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Net enrolment rate: (Number of children aged 10-12 years attending middle level divided by number of children aged 10 - 12 years) multiplied by 100.
4. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2007-08 - PSLM			2010-11 - PSLM			2011-12- PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	69	65	67	80	77	79	84	85	85
Punjab	71	68	70	80	82	81	90	97	93
Sindh	65	64	64	84	75	79	78	77	77
KPK	75	58	66	76	58	67	75	58	67
Balochistan	66	47	58	72	52	64	70	38	54
RURAL AREAS:	54	30	42	57	35	47	64	34	49
Punjab	57	37	47	59	44	52	69	43	55
Sindh	36	13	24	46	15	32	45	14	30
KPK	64	25	44	69	32	51	74	32	52
Balochistan	40	6	23	46	5	29	42	11	30
OVERALL:	59	41	50	65	49	57	70	51	60
Punjab	61	47	54	65	56	61	75	60	67
Sindh	51	38	44	63	45	55	60	43	52
KPK	66	30	48	70	36	54	74	36	55
Balochistan	49	18	34	52	17	38	48	19	36

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. Note that the age range used is different from the one used in earlier PIHS reports.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending Matric level.
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 13 - 14 years who respond to the relevant questions.
4. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2007-08 - PSLM			2010-11- PSLM			2011-12- PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	69	61	65	75	75	75	88	82	85
Punjab	76	65	69	78	83	80	99	91	94
Sindh	61	58	59	74	69	72	80	75	78
KPK	68	56	62	70	56	63	71	57	64
Balochistan	60	44	53	67	48	59	61	36	49
RURAL AREAS:	52	29	40	54	34	45	61	32	46
Punjab	55	36	46	56	43	50	69	40	54
Sindh	31	12	22	41	14	30	41	13	27
KPK	66	25	45	67	31	50	69	30	49
Balochistan	32	6	20	40	5	26	39	10	28
OVERALL:	57	39	48	61	48	55	69	48	58
Punjab	61	45	53	63	56	59	78	56	66
Sindh	45	35	40	56	42	50	58	41	49
KPK	67	31	48	67	35	52	69	34	51
Balochistan	40	17	30	46	16	34	44	18	33

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2007-08 - PSLM			2010-11 - PSLM			2011-12- PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	14	17	16	16	20	18	17	21	19
Punjab	15	19	17	17	25	21	22	23	23
Sindh	13	17	15	17	16	16	12	22	17
KPK	14	7	10	9	12	10	5	12	8
Balochistan	12	10	11	13	8	11	9	6	8
RURAL AREAS:	10	7	8	10	9	8	12	8	10
Punjab	12	9	10	11	11	11	14	10	12
Sindh	9	3	6	8	3	6	9	4	6
KPK`	5	5	5	7	5	6	8	6	7
Balochistan	4	1	3	7	1	4	7	1	5
OVERALL:	11	10	11	12	12	12	13	12	13
Punjab	13	12	13	13	16	14	17	14	16
Sindh	11	10	11	12	10	11	11	12	11
KPK	6	6	6	8	6	7	7	7	7
Balochistan	6	4	5	8	3	6	8	2	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. Note that the age range used is different from the one used in earlier PIHS reports.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 13 - 14 years who report currently attending matric level.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 13 - 14 years who respond to the relevant questions.
4. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2007-08 - PSLM			2010-11- PSLM			2011-12- PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	29	30	30	32	34	33	33	39	36
Punjab	32	32	32	32	38	35	33	42	38
Sindh	25	29	27	35	32	33	34	39	37
KPK	33	21	27	29	27	28	26	23	24
Balochistan	26	20	24	28	13	21	24	18	21
RURAL AREAS:	20	13	17	21	15	18	24	15	20
Punjab	23	16	20	21	19	20	27	20	23
Sindh	13	6	9	19	7	14	17	6	12
KPK`	22	10	16	22	12	17	26	12	19
Balochistan	10	2	7	19	2	12	15	3	10
OVERALL:	23	19	21	24	21	23	27	23	25
Punjab	26	21	24	24	25	25	29	27	28
Sindh	19	18	18	26	20	23	24	21	23
KPK	23	12	18	23	14	19	26	14	20
Balochistan	15	8	12	21	4	14	17	8	13

NOTES:

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

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

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE -2011-12 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	90	97	93	69	43	55
1st Quintile	46	30	37	26	15	20
2nd Quintile	60	78	68	61	27	43
3rd Quintile	71	64	67	66	41	54
4th Quintile	83	122	104	97	66	81
5th Quintile	134	133	133	120	93	108
SINDH:	78	77	77	45	14	30
1st Quintile	26	27	26	25	4	16
2nd Quintile	64	40	52	48	16	31
3rd Quintile	55	79	66	49	13	31
4th Quintile	89	105	96	68	28	49
5th Quintile	110	86	98	101	31	68
KPK:	75	58	66	74	32	52
1st Quintile	36	34	35	70	13	37
2nd Quintile	68	44	57	51	30	41
3rd Quintile	71	54	64	60	33	47
4th Quintile	91	55	68	102	37	68
5th Quintile	90	96	93	109	68	89
BALUCHISTAN:	70	38	54	42	11	30
1st Quintile	16	24	21	31	11	22
2nd Quintile	56	25	44	41	5	27
3rd Quintile	64	19	40	33	4	22
4th Quintile	61	49	55	66	5	35
5th Quintile	119	77	100	83	147	97
PAKISTAN:	84	85	85	64	34	49
1st Quintile	39	29	33	32	12	22
2nd Quintile	62	61	61	54	24	39
3rd Quintile	64	67	65	60	33	47
4th Quintile	85	107	97	93	53	72
5th Quintile	123	115	119	115	83	100

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15807 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Gross enrolment rate: (Number of children attending matric level divided by number of children aged 13 - 14 years) multiplied by 100.
4. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)- PSLM 2011-12					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	22	23	23	14	10	12
1st Quintile	10	5	7	4	2	3
2nd Quintile	15	13	14	16	7	11
3rd Quintile	16	13	15	11	7	9
4th Quintile	24	30	27	17	16	17
5th Quintile	33	36	34	31	31	31
SINDH:	12	22	17	9	4	6
1st Quintile	17	3	9	5	1	3
2nd Quintile	9	3	6	11	7	9
3rd Quintile	8	24	15	12	5	9
4th Quintile	10	32	21	10	0	5
5th Quintile	19	27	24	10	7	8
KPK:	5	12	8	8	6	7
1st Quintile	7	9	8	6	1	3
2nd Quintile	1	9	5	5	4	5
3rd Quintile	6	13	9	7	7	7
4th Quintile	2	7	5	12	9	10
5th Quintile	7	21	13	12	17	14
BALUCHISTAN:	9	6	8	7	1	5
1st Quintile	0	0	0	12	2	8
2nd Quintile	1	2	2	2	0	2
3rd Quintile	3	0	1	3	0	2
4th Quintile	3	16	10	4	0	2
5th Quintile	35	12	25	32	0	25
PAKISTAN:	17	21	19	12	8	10
1st Quintile	11	5	7	5	2	3
2nd Quintile	12	9	10	12	6	9
3rd Quintile	11	17	14	10	6	8
4th Quintile	16	28	22	15	12	13
5th Quintile	27	32	29	26	25	26

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15807 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Net enrolment rate: (Number of children aged 13-14 years attending Matric level divided by number of children aged 13 - 14 years) multiplied by 100.
4. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

TABLE 2.39 PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND YOUTH LITERACY GENDER PARITY INDEX

Indicators	Gender parity index(GPI) for primary and secondary education		Youth literacy GPI
Definitions	Proportions of girls enrolment at primary, secondary levels in comparison with boys		Proportion of females as compared with boys aged 15-24 who can read and write
	Primary(GPI)	Secondary (GPI)	
1990-91	0.73	N.A	0.51
2000-01	0.82	0.75	0.65
2004-05	0.85	0.77	0.68
2005-06	0.85	0.78	0.78
2006-07	0.85	0.78	0.75
2007-08	0.88	0.82	0.78
2008-09	0.88	0.8	0.77
2010-11	0.88	0.85	0.79
2011-12	0.9	0.81	0.81
MDG Target 2015	1	0.94	1

NOTES:

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

CONFIDENCE INTERVAL EDUCATION

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	105	1.8	101.6	108.69
Punjab	110	2.76	104.77	115.63
Sindh	100	2.73	94.35	105.1
KPK	103	2.71	97.6	108.27
Balochistan	91	4.76	81.63	100.3
Rural Areas	85	1.46	82.06	87.81
Punjab	94	1.99	89.63	97.48
Sindh	66	3.03	60.34	72.27
KPK	87	2.47	81.64	91.36
Balochistan	63	6.06	51.16	74.97
Overall	90	1.21	88.11	92.89
Punjab	98	1.71	94.61	101.3
Sindh	79	2.38	74.67	84.02
KPK	89	2.17	84.63	93.17
Balochistan	69	5.04	59.41	79.19

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	67	1.08	64.41	68.68
Punjab	72	1.57	68.67	74.87
Sindh	62	1.7	58.5	65.18
KPK	61	1.82	57.52	64.67
Balochistan	51	2.76	45.3	56.16
Rural Areas	54	0.97	52.02	55.84
Punjab	61	1.31	58.07	63.24
Sindh	43	1.9	38.82	46.32
KPK	52	1.63	48.86	55.28
Balochistan	35	3.52	28.36	42.2
Overall	57	0.78	55.86	58.95
Punjab	63	1.08	61.48	65.74
Sindh	50	1.46	47.21	52.96
KPK	53	1.43	50.57	56.2
Balochistan	39	2.9	33.02	44.43

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	69	1.96	65.61	73.31
Punjab	73	2.93	66.87	78.39
Sindh	66	3.24	59.4	72.15
KPK	68	4.57	59.31	77.27
Balochistan	61	4.59	52.03	70.07
Rural Areas	50	1.78	46.89	53.89
Punjab	55	2.76	49.98	60.86
Sindh	33	2.42	27.85	37.36
KPK	59	3.095	53.41	65.57
Balochistan	34	4.17	26.13	42.54
Overall	56	1.39	53.51	58.96
Punjab	61	2.14	56.32	64.74
Sindh	47	2.18	42.47	51.04
KPK	61	2.7	55.62	66.23
Balochistan	41	3.53	34.07	47.95

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	30	1.2	27.54	32.26
Punjab	33	1.9	29.28	36.78
Sindh	28	1.8	24.09	31.18
KPK	23	1.8	19.71	26.8
Balochistan	21	2.56	15.72	25.8
Rural Areas	19	0.84	17.27	20.58
Punjab	22	1.29	19.7	24.78
Sindh	13	1.4	10.07	15.58
KPK	18	1.36	15.54	20.89
Balochistan	10	1.95	5.88	13.56
Overall	22	0.7	20.9	23.66
Punjab	25	1.08	23.32	27.57
Sindh	19	1.19	16.79	21.49
KPK	19	1.18	16.72	21.36
Balochistan	12	1.67	9.19	15.77

Literacy Rate-Population 10 Years & Older

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	75	0.8	73.4	76.57
Punjab	75	1.13	72.89	77.34
Sindh	78	1.29	75.15	80.25
KPK	65	1.88	61.72	69.11
Balochistan	62	2.47	57.43	67.15
Rural Areas	49	0.86	47.64	51.05
Punjab	52	1.25	49.98	54.9
Sindh	41	1.52	38.19	44.18
KPK	50	1.48	46.61	52.44
Balochistan	40	2.47	34.68	44.42
Overall	58	0.76	56.92	59.94
Punjab	60	1.07	57.91	62.13
Sindh	60	1.59	57	63.26
KPK	52	1.29	49.82	54.9
Balochistan	46	2.14	41.31	49.71

Population 10 Years & Older That Has Ever Attended School

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	76	0.76	74.54	77.52
Punjab	77	1.05	74.97	79.11
Sindh	78	1.24	75.16	80.03
KPK	66	1.85	62.19	69.48
Balochistan	62	2.33	57.58	66.77
Rural Areas	52	0.85	50.41	53.75
Punjab	56	1.21	53.28	58.04
Sindh	43	1.52	40.38	46.37
KPK	52	1.41	49.07	54.63
Balochistan	39	2.64	34.23	44.61
Overall	61	0.73	59.12	62.01
Punjab	63	1.02	60.79	64.83
Sindh	61	1.51	58.15	64.1
KPK	54	1.23	51.92	56.77
Balochistan	45	2.23	40.99	49.77

3. HEALTH

3.1 Introduction

Mother and Child health is the major health concern for the government and it give special emphasis on child and mother's health, particularly in rural areas. The Government has determined to ensure women's access to government health care. The Government's strategy for health includes:

- Enhancing the efficiency and enlightening the awareness about the utilisation of basic health care services, both precautionary and remedial;
- To decrease morbidity with infectious diseases among the population.
- Increasing access to health care by raising more facilities;
- Smoothing women's access to health care units by recruiting more female staff; and,
- Encouraging community participation in the schemes and management of health care services.

This report presents indicators on Infant mortality rate, Proportion of fully immunised children, Proportion of children under five who suffered from diarrhoea in last 30 days and received ORS, Pre and Post Natal consultation, birth location and attendance of birth. Indicators like Infant Mortality Rate, Immunization, Diarrhoea Coverage and Pre and Post Natal consultation etc. are also monitored under the MDG's health indicators.

3.2 Immunisation

The government is fully committed to immunize the children less than five years of age. To gauge the immunization the main problem in this regard is lack of the children's immunisation/health cards with full information on inoculations received. Through this survey we measure through 'record' and 'recall' basis. Immunisation rates based only on the information available on immunisation cards are called 'Record' basis may which 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 is called 'Recall' basis. The recall base immunization creates confusion because parents may poorly report the number and type of vaccination. Therefore both the measures can't refer as ideal ones. In this report, both of these measures use all children of the appropriate age range in the denominator.

The world health organization suggests that a child must receive a dose of BCG vaccination in order to get protected against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT to have protection against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, three doses of polio vaccine, and a measles vaccination. Table 3.1 presents immunisation rates for children aged 12-23 months, who have been immunised during the period 12 to 24 months prior to the survey. The record based immunisation has increased from 53 percent in 2010-11 to 56 percent in 2011-12. The

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

increase is more visible in urban areas 67 percent in 2011-12 and 62 percent in 2010-11 as compared to rural areas 51 percent in 2011-12 and to 49 percent in 2010-11. By including the recall measures, the immunization rates (All 8 recommended vaccines), has shown slight decline, though not significant (80 percent as compared to 81 percent in 2010-11). However, a significant increase is seen when compared to 73 percent in 2007-08. The Sindh province lags behind particularly in rural areas.

Tables 3.2 (Record Based) and 3.3 (Recall and Record Based) presents the coverage by Antigen. Having a look at record based measure, the visible increase is seen. Urban Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has shown highest coverage by every Antigen. The Sindh province experiences significant fall especially in coverage against the measles. Here the coverage of measles vaccination has fallen from 41 percent 2010-11 to 37 percent in 2011-12. The decrease is almost equally spread in urban and rural areas. Table 3.3 that consists of both record and recall measures shows an improved situation but here again the Sindh rural shows decline in all almost every antigen except polio. The coverage by Measles in Sindh rural has significantly fallen (from 70 percent in 2010-11 to 57 percent in 2011-12).

Table 3.4 shows the relationship between quintile and full immunisation. The relationship is strong in urban areas, where 50 percent of children in the first quintile (families with lowest consumption level) are fully immunised as compared to 85 percent in the fifth quintile (families with highest consumption level) in overall Pakistan. The similar increasing trend is also observed in all the provinces except Balochistan.

3.3 Diarrhoea

One of the major factors that contribute to children mortality is the Dehydration caused by Diarrhoea. Diarrhoea among children under 5 years of age is the serious health concern in Pakistan. The prevention of Diarrhoea is one the primary goals of government both through improved water and sanitation and the treatment of dehydration through oral re-hydration salts (ORS). The death risk due to Diarrhoea can be reduced by domestically prepared Oral Re-Hydration Salts (ORS) or a Recommended Home Fluid (RHF). Diarrhoea caused Dehydration can be effectively reduced by in taking more fluids.

Mothers were asked to report whether a child under five years of age had diarrhoea 30 days prior to the survey. If that was the case, a series of questions were asked; whether they have consulted someone for it or not.

Table 3.5 consists of statistics on children who suffered from Diarrhoea. Having a glance at the table we see that overall the percentage of children who have suffered from diarrhoea in past 30 days, are markedly decreased from 11 percent in 2010-11 to 8 percent in 2011-12. Due to the increasing awareness, the rural areas have shown visible improvement particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 11 percent in 2010-11 to 5 percent in 2011-12 followed by Sindh 13 percent in 2010-11 to 9 percent in 2011-12. Though not significant the proportion of cases where diarrhoea lasted for 15 + days has decreased from 6 percent in 2007-08 to 5 percent in 2011-12 (Table 3.6). There does not appear to be any consistent relationship between quintiles and the incidence of childhood diarrhoea (Table 3.8).

The percentage of diarrhoea cases where a practitioner of some kind was consulted shows a slight decline from 93 percent as compared to 94 percent in 2010-11 (Table 3.9a).

The decrease is significant in rural Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (86 percent as compared to 90 percent in 2010-11). In 75 percent of diarrhoea cases the ORS was given to children (Table 3.9b). A significant decrease is recorded in Sindh province in this regard 82 percent as compared to 93 percent in 2010-11. The decrease is more significant in rural Sindh.

Private consultation for treatment of diarrhoea has fallen to 64 percent in 2011-12 as compared to 73 percent in 2010-11. On other hand the consultation at government facilities show improvement as compared to 2010-11 (Table 3.10). Basic health units (BHU) and rural health centres (RHC) facilities for consultation remain stagnant at 5 percent of cases in rural Pakistan, which gives some indication of the very limited use of the government primary health network for these kinds of curative services.

The most cited reason for not availing the government facility was recorded as “too far away” 26 percent followed by “No government facility” 15 percent (Table 3.12).

3.4 Infant Mortality

A significant fall has been observed in IMR from 69 per thousand live births in 2007-08 to 63 per thousand live births in 2011-12 by taking 2007-09 years as base period (Table 3.14). The infant mortality rate for rural areas has significantly decreased to 66 percent as compared to 79 in 2007-08 whereas no change is observed in urban areas. The association between infant mortality and mother’s education is shown Table 3.15. As expected, low infant mortality is observed in higher qualified mothers (class 10 and above) and high infant mortality is observed in lower educated mothers i.e. 74 per 1000 live births for mother with ‘no education’.

3.5 Pre-and Post-Natal Care

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

As mentioned above the government is paying special attention to improve maternal health, a huge number of Lady Health Workers are employed in this regard. These workers visit from home to home in order to create awareness about Pre- and Post-Natal Care. Further a large network Health Houses is established both in urban and rural areas where a well-trained lady health worker is available to facilitate the women about the mother and child health care both before and after delivery of child.

Table 3.16 presents the number of women who consulted during their last pregnancy. In this table the women who have given a birth in 3 years prior to survey, are taken into consideration. The significant increase is recorded in this regard. Overall 68 percent of mothers in 2011-12 as compared to 58 percent in 2010-11, who have given a birth in last 3 years prior to survey, consulted for pre-natal care during their last pregnancy. The

consultation rate is much higher in urban areas (85 percent) than rural areas (62 percent). However when consider rural areas the consultation rates have increased from 50 percent in 2010-11 to 62 percent in 2011-12. In urban areas, Sindh with 91 percent have recorded the highest pre-natal consultation whereas Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 73 remained at the bottom. Private clinic/hospital with 58 percent followed by government hospital with 30 percent is the top most facilities that are visited for pre-natal consultations.

The neonatal tetanus is one of the major causes of infant's fatality. Tetanus is mainly caused by unhygienic sanitary conditions during childbirth. Under the guidance of MDG's the government is consistently addressing the neonatal care. In order to protect the newly born infants from tetanus, the tetanus toxoid injections are given to women during pregnancy. In addition these injections protect women from developing tetanus themselves or suffering from sepsis. Two doses of tetanus toxoid during pregnancy offer full protection. Five doses are thought to provide lifetime protection. However, a woman fully protected during a previous pregnancy and still experiences a pregnancy after ten years of full protection, is advised a single booster dose. Overall 75 percent mothers have reported to receive a tetanus toxoid injection during their last pregnancy in 2011-12 as compared to 68 percent in 2010-11 (Table 3.17).

Overall 50 percent of births in 2011-12 took place at home as compared to 65 percent in 2010-11 (Table 3.18). The proportion is much higher in rural areas 60 percent as compared to urban areas. Significant decline in home delivery is observed in urban and rural areas 41 percent to 27 percent and 75 percent to 60 percent in 2011-12 respectively. Private hospitals with 33 percent, followed by government hospitals with 15 percent are the most frequent locations where the births occurred. 41 percent of births are attended by doctors, followed by 26 percent by trained Dai.

Overall 26 percent of mothers reported to have post-natal check-up within six weeks after delivery as compared to 25 percent in 2010-11 (Table 3.19). The proportion is higher in urban areas 37 percent as compared to rural areas 22 percent. Private hospital/clinic (50 percent) and government hospital/BHU/RHC 31 percent)are the top most facilities visited for post natal consultation.

Breast feeding is highly recommended as most secure source of food for infants. Overall 95 percent of mother reported breast feeding to their infants both in urban and rural Pakistan. The vast majority of mothers, some 96 percent, breast fed their last child (Table 3.20). By the age of 6 months, some 90 percent of mothers began to feed their infants with semi-solid foods.

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	2007-08 PSLM			2010-11 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
A. BASED ON RECALL - AT LEAST ONE IMMUNISATION:									
URBAN AREAS:	98	97	98	98	98	98	100	98	99
Punjab	98	97	98	97	98	97	100	97	99
Sindh	99	100	100	99	99	99	100	99	100
KPK	100	98	99	99	98	98	99	100	99
Balochistan	84	87	86	95	98	96	93	97	95
RURAL AREAS:	96	96	96	97	96	97	98	98	98
Punjab	97	96	96	97	96	96	99	99	99
Sindh	100	98	99	98	98	98	100	100	100
KPK	91	94	93	98	98	98	98	98	98
Balochistan	84	87	86	94	93	94	82	83	82
OVERALL	96	96	96	97	97	97	99	98	98
Punjab	97	96	97	97	96	97	99	99	99
Sindh	100	99	99	99	98	98	100	100	100
KPK	93	95	94	98	98	98	98	98	98
Balochistan	84	87	86	94	94	94	85	85	85
B. BASED ON RECORD - FULLY IMMUNISED:									
URBAN AREAS:	62	62	62	64	60	62	70	64	67
Punjab	68	69	68	69	62	66	79	69	74
Sindh	55	50	53	61	59	60	58	52	55
KPK	57	67	62	58	59	58	74	77	76
Balochistan	48	45	46	28	41	35	41	47	44
RURAL AREAS:	48	46	47	50	48	49	53	50	51
Punjab	57	51	54	59	57	58	61	61	61
Sindh	28	25	26	28	26	27	27	20	23
KPK	46	51	49	49	52	50	53	60	56
Balochistan	31	34	33	20	15	18	26	14	19
OVERALL:	52	50	51	54	52	53	58	54	56
Punjab	59	56	58	62	59	60	66	64	65
Sindh	38	34	36	40	40	40	42	33	37
KPK	48	54	51	50	53	52	56	63	60
Balochistan	36	37	37	22	23	22	30	19	24
C. BASED ON RECALL AND RECORD - FULLY IMMUNISED:									
URBAN AREAS:	83	81	82	87	84	85	89	85	87
Punjab	83	84	83	89	83	86	90	84	87
Sindh	83	76	80	83	87	85	91	89	90
KPK	87	88	88	83	79	81	84	84	84
Balochistan	75	74	74	81	86	84	60	78	69
RURAL AREAS:	71	67	69	80	77	79	77	76	77
Punjab	78	68	73	87	85	86	85	88	86
Sindh	64	55	59	70	64	67	55	58	56
KPK	65	78	72	77	77	77	82	76	79
Balochistan	47	52	50	45	45	45	37	23	29
OVERALL:	75	71	73	82	79	81	81	79	80
Punjab	79	73	76	87	84	86	86	87	86
Sindh	71	62	67	75	74	75	72	71	71
KPK	69	80	74	78	77	77	82	77	80
Balochistan	55	58	57	55	56	56	42	32	37

NOTES:

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

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

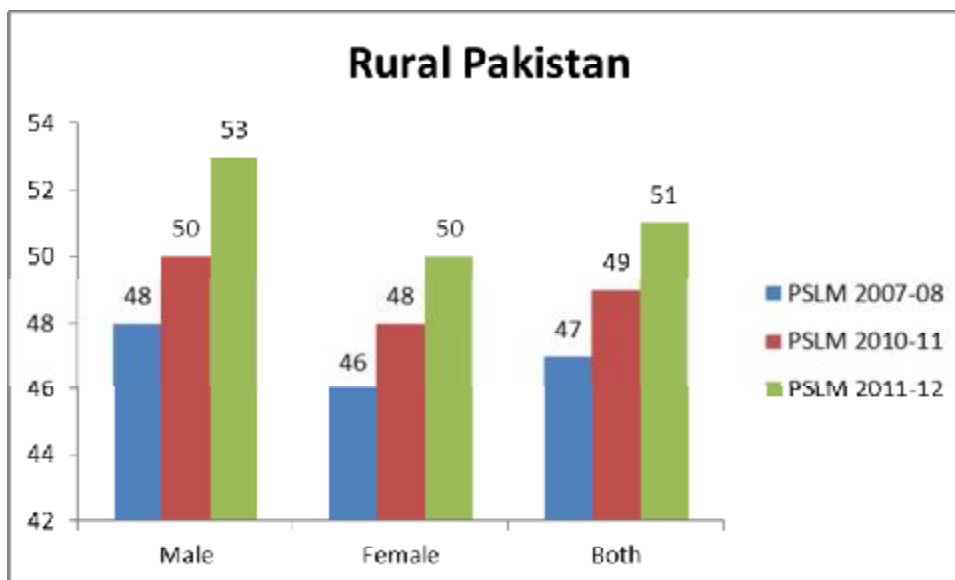
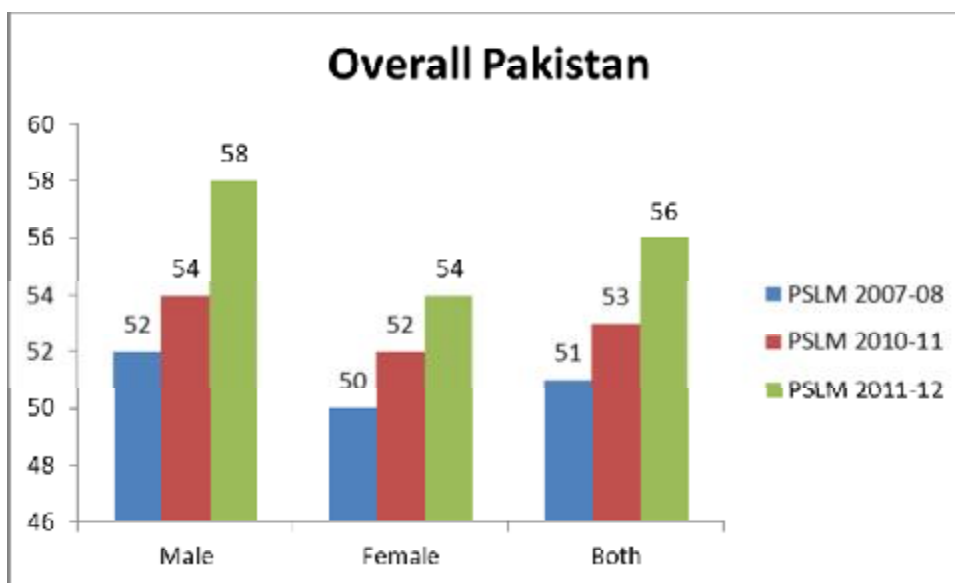


TABLE 3.2 PERCENTAGES OF CHILDREN 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNISED BY TYPE OF ANTIGEN – BASED ON RECORD

REGION AND PROVINCE	% IMMUNISED BASED ON RECORD							
	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	POLIO1	POLIO2	POLIO3	MEASLE
A. PSLM 2011-12								
URBAN AREAS:	72	72	71	70	72	72	71	67
Punjab	80	81	79	78	81	80	79	74
Sindh	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
NWFP	83	83	83	82	86	85	85	76
Balochistan	46	49	49	46	53	53	51	44
RURAL AREAS:	54	54	54	53	55	54	54	52
Punjab	65	65	64	63	65	65	63	62
Sindh	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
NWFP	59	60	59	58	60	60	60	57
Balochistan	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
OVERALL:	60	60	59	58	60	60	59	57
Punjab	69	69	69	68	70	69	68	65
Sindh	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
NWFP	63	64	63	63	65	65	65	60
Balochistan	25	25	25	25	26	26	26	24
B. PSLM 2010-11								
URBAN AREAS:	69	69	68	67	66	65	65	62
Punjab	74	74	73	73	73	73	72	66
Sindh	63	63	63	62	57	57	56	60
NWFP	70	69	67	65	68	67	63	61
Balochistan	37	37	37	35	21	21	21	37
RURAL AREAS:	52	52	52	51	50	49	49	49
Punjab	62	62	62	61	61	60	60	58
Sindh	29	29	28	28	23	23	23	28
NWFP	53	54	53	52	50	50	49	50
Balochistan	18	18	18	18	13	13	13	18
OVERALL:	57	57	57	56	54	54	53	53
Punjab	66	66	65	65	64	64	63	61
Sindh	43	42	42	41	37	37	36	41
NWFP	56	56	55	54	53	53	51	52
Balochistan	23	23	23	23	16	16	16	23
C. PSLM 2007-08								
URBAN AREAS:	68	67	67	66	68	68	67	64
Punjab	73	74	73	72	74	74	72	70
Sindh	59	59	59	58	60	60	59	54
NWFP	72	70	69	68	71	69	69	64
Balochistan	47	48	47	48	48	48	47	47
RURAL AREAS:	52	53	52	51	53	52	52	49
Punjab	61	63	61	59	61	60	60	57
Sindh	28	28	27	28	30	30	30	27
NWFP	54	54	54	53	54	54	54	49
Balochistan	34	36	36	37	37	37	37	37
OVERALL:	56	57	56	55	57	57	56	53
Punjab	64	66	64	63	65	64	63	60
Sindh	39	39	39	39	41	41	41	37
NWFP	57	56	56	55	56	56	56	51
Balochistan	37	39	39	40	40	40	40	40

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.
2. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	% IMMUNISED BASED ON RECALL AND RECORD							
	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	POLIO1	POLIO2	POLIO3	MEASLE
A. PSLM 2011-12								
URBAN AREAS:	94	94	92	90	99	98	96	88
Punjab	95	95	94	92	99	97	95	87
Sindh	93	93	90	90	99	99	99	91
KPK	92	91	91	90	99	99	98	84
Balochistan	74	77	76	73	95	95	92	70
RURAL AREAS:	81	82	80	79	98	97	96	78
Punjab	92	92	90	89	99	98	97	87
Sindh	60	58	57	56	100	99	97	57
KPK	82	85	85	84	98	98	97	83
Balochistan	31	32	32	31	82	82	80	30
OVERALL:	85	85	84	83	98	98	96	81
Punjab	93	93	91	90	99	98	96	87
Sindh	74	73	72	71	100	99	98	72
KPK	84	86	86	85	98	98	97	83
Balochistan	40	41	40	39	84	84	82	38
B. PSLM 2010-11								
URBAN AREAS:	95	95	94	92	89	88	87	87
Punjab	96	96	95	94	94	94	93	87
Sindh	94	93	92	90	85	84	82	87
KPK	93	93	90	88	90	89	85	84
Balochistan	90	90	89	86	44	44	44	87
RURAL AREAS:	85	85	84	83	78	77	76	80
Punjab	92	92	91	90	88	88	87	86
Sindh	76	75	73	72	62	62	61	70
KPK	81	81	80	79	70	69	68	77
Balochistan	52	53	51	51	39	39	37	48
OVERALL:	88	88	87	85	81	81	79	82
Punjab	93	93	92	91	90	90	89	86
Sindh	83	82	81	79	71	71	70	77
KPK	83	83	82	81	74	73	71	78
Balochistan	63	63	61	60	40	40	39	58
C. PSLM 2007-08								
URBAN AREAS:	91	90	89	88	97	97	96	84
Punjab	91	90	89	88	97	97	95	85
Sindh	90	89	89	87	98	100	99	81
KPK	98	96	95	93	97	96	96	89
Balochistan	77	80	80	80	86	86	85	79
RURAL AREAS:	79	80	78	76	94	93	92	73
Punjab	85	87	84	81	95	93	91	78
Sindh	66	64	62	62	96	96	96	61
KPK	81	81	80	79	92	92	91	73
Balochistan	53	64	62	63	86	85	84	63
OVERALL:	82	83	81	79	95	94	93	76
Punjab	86	88	85	83	96	94	92	80
Sindh	75	73	72	71	97	97	97	68
KPK	83	83	82	81	93	93	92	75
Balochistan	59	68	67	68	86	85	85	67

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.
2. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

PROVINCE AND INCOME GROUP	2011-12 PSLM								
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS			BOTH AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:									
1 st Quintile	74	55	64	51	53	52	54	53	54
2 nd Quintile	68	49	57	61	67	64	62	64	63
3 rd Quintile	78	60	69	63	53	59	67	55	62
4 th Quintile	73	63	68	63	62	62	66	62	64
5 th Quintile	90	87	88	79	84	81	85	86	85
SINDH:									
1 st Quintile	45	12	26	14	17	15	19	16	17
2 nd Quintile	48	53	50	30	14	22	35	24	30
3 rd Quintile	48	31	43	28	4	19	38	17	31
4 th Quintile	65	47	57	61	44	50	64	45	54
5 th Quintile	76	80	78	64	58	61	74	76	75
KPK:									
1 st Quintile	40	34	38	40	38	39	40	38	39
2 nd Quintile	92	77	86	44	68	56	51	69	60
3 rd Quintile	78	78	78	69	56	64	71	61	67
4 th Quintile	78	78	78	67	78	73	69	78	74
5 th Quintile	73	90	84	64	84	76	68	87	79
BALOCHISTAN:									
1 st Quintile	27	38	31	17	12	14	20	15	17
2 nd Quintile	35	48	39	33	14	22	33	17	25
3 rd Quintile	68	58	61	0	25	23	55	44	46
4 th Quintile	55	71	59	0	100	62	42	89	60
5 th Quintile	41	27	34	31	8	19	31	9	20
PAKISTAN:									
1 st Quintile	61	40	50	40	38	39	43	39	41
2 nd Quintile	59	52	56	49	51	50	51	51	51
3 rd Quintile	65	55	61	57	44	52	59	48	55
4 th Quintile	70	59	65	63	61	62	66	60	63
5 th Quintile	84	85	85	76	82	78	80	84	82

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Income groups made on the basis of per capita household consumption.
2. The 1st Quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Children who reported having received full immunisation who also have an immunisation card, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months.
4. Immunizations: To be classed as fully immunized a child must have received: 'BCG', 'DPT1', 'DPT2', 'DPT3', 'Polio1', 'Polio2', 'Polio3' and 'Measles', 'Hepatitis B1', 'Hepatitis B2' and 'Hepatitis B3'.
5. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS								
	2007-08 PSLM			2010-11 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	MAL E	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	10	10	10	11	11	11	8	8	8
Punjab	10	11	10	11	10	10	9	7	8
Sindh	10	9	10	12	12	12	8	8	8
KPK	8	8	8	7	7	7	5	8	6
Balochistan	8	9	9	17	14	15	14	10	12
RURAL AREAS:	10	11	11	12	11	12	9	8	8
Punjab	11	13	12	12	11	11	9	9	9
Sindh	6	6	6	12	14	13	9	9	9
KPK	13	12	12	11	10	11	6	5	5
Balochistan	8	8	8	12	13	13	11	15	13
OVERALL:	10	11	10	12	11	11	9	8	8
Punjab	10	12	11	11	11	11	9	8	9
Sindh	8	7	7	12	13	12	8	8	8
KPK	12	11	12	11	10	10	6	5	5
Balochistan	8	9	8	14	13	13	11	14	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. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

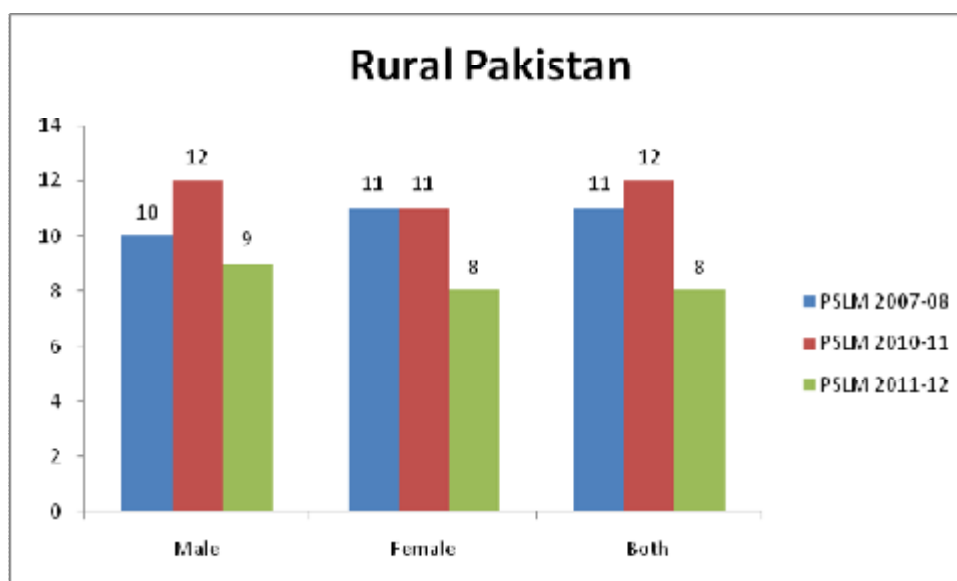
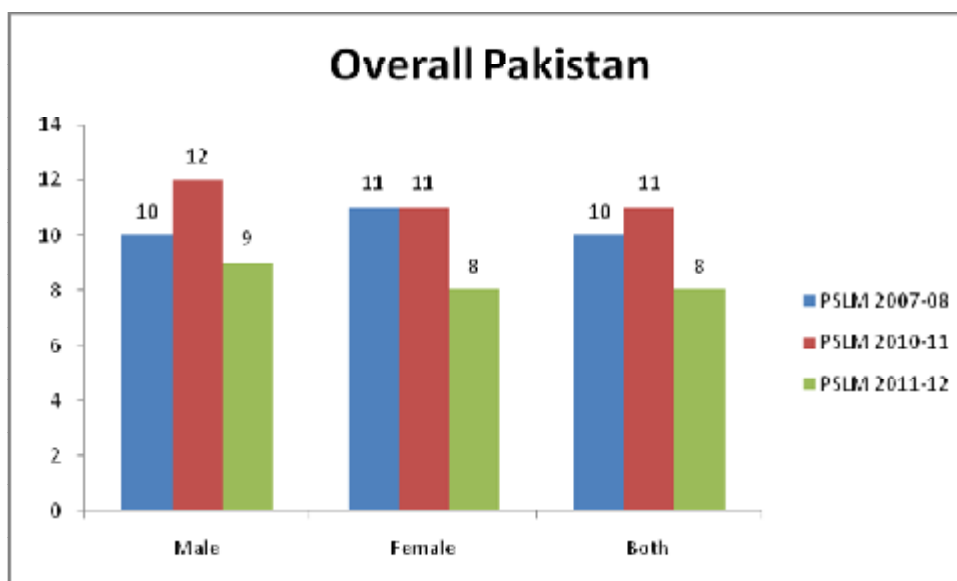


TABLE 3.6 DIARRHOEA CASES: DURATION OF EPISODE

DURATION	PERCENTAGE OF DIARRHOEA CASES								
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS			OVERALL		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
1. DURATION OF DIARRHOEA EPISODE: - PSLM 2011-12									
1 - 3 DAYS	29	38	33	31	32	31	30	33	32
4 - 7 DAYS	56	51	54	48	50	49	50	50	50
8 - 14 DAYS	10	9	10	16	13	15	15	12	13
15+ DAYS	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. DURATION OF DIARRHOEA EPISODE: - PSLM 2007-08									
1 - 3 DAYS	39	28	33	29	25	27	32	26	29
4 - 7 DAYS	45	46	45	49	48	48	48	48	48
8 - 14 DAYS	13	15	14	18	19	19	17	18	17
15+ DAYS	4	12	8	4	8	6	4	9	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3. DURATION OF DIARRHOEA EPISODE:- PSLM 2005-06									
1 - 3 DAYS	26	36	31	26	27	27	26	29	28
4 - 7 DAYS	47	44	45	46	48	47	46	47	46
8 - 14 DAYS	20	12	16	16	15	16	17	14	16
15+ DAYS	7	8	8	12	10	11	10	9	10
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

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

TABLE 3.7 DIARRHOEA CASES: SEVERITY OF ILLNESS

FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE OF DIARRHOEA CASES								
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS			BOTH		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
1. AVERAGE NUMBER OF MOTIONS PER DAY: - PSLM 2011-12									
3	12	16	14	10	13	11	10	14	12
4	19	21	20	24	28	26	23	26	24
5	28	29	28	31	23	27	30	25	28
6	22	22	22	14	15	14	17	17	17
7+	19	13	16	20	21	21	20	19	19
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. AVERAGE NUMBER OF MOTIONS PER DAY: - PSLM 2007-08									
3	14	15	14	15	12	13	14	13	13
4	41	29	35	30	36	34	33	35	34
5	25	26	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
6	12	20	16	16	11	13	15	13	14
7+	9	10	10	14	16	15	13	15	14
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. AVERAGE NUMBER OF MOTIONS PER DAY: - PSLM 2005-06									
3	17	21	18	19	18	19	19	18	19
4	22	19	21	15	17	16	17	18	17
5	16	13	15	17	19	18	17	17	17
6	5	9	7	11	11	11	9	10	10
7+	40	39	39	38	36	37	39	36	38
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Children who had the number of motions per day indicated, expressed as a percentage of all children aged less than 5 years that suffered from diarrhoea during the past 30 days.
2. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.
3. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

TABLE 3.8 DIARRHOEA CASES IN PAST 30 DAYS - BY QUINTILES

REGION AND INCOME GROUP	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN 5 YEARS AND UNDER -2011-12 PSLM								
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS			BOTH		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:									
1 st Quintile	10	7	9	11	8	10	11	8	10
2 nd Quintile	11	8	9	10	10	10	10	9	10
3 rd Quintile	11	8	10	6	7	7	8	8	8
4 th Quintile	10	6	8	9	9	9	9	8	9
5 th Quintile	7	6	6	9	4	7	7	5	6
SINDH:									
1 st Quintile	6	8	7	8	7	8	8	7	8
2 nd Quintile	6	11	8	9	11	10	8	11	10
3 rd Quintile	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
4 th Quintile	9	5	7	9	10	9	9	7	8
5 th Quintile	10	7	9	6	12	9	9	9	9
KPK									
1 st Quintile	4	9	6	4	3	4	4	4	4
2 nd Quintile	5	5	5	7	4	5	6	4	5
3 rd Quintile	7	5	6	6	7	6	6	6	6
4 th Quintile	4	7	6	6	6	6	5	7	6
5 th Quintile	0	6	3	7	4	5	3	5	4
BALUCHISTAN:									
1 st Quintile	17	13	15	11	13	12	12	13	13
2 nd Quintile	11	5	7	10	17	13	10	12	11
3 rd Quintile	12	14	13	15	15	15	14	14	14
4 th Quintile	13	13	13	3	17	11	9	15	12
5 th Quintile	12	14	13	19	8	14	14	13	13
PAKISTAN:									
1 st Quintile	8	9	8	9	7	8	9	8	8
2 nd Quintile	8	7	8	9	10	10	9	9	9
3 rd Quintile	10	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9
4 th Quintile	9	7	8	8	9	9	8	8	8
5 th Quintile	7	7	7	8	6	7	7	7	7

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Income groups made on the basis of per-capita household consumption.
2. The 1st Quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Children who suffered from diarrhoea in the 30 days prior to the interview expressed as a percentage of all children aged less than 5 years.
4. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF DIARRHOEA CASES FOR CHILDREN LESS THAN 5 YEARS								
	2007-08 PSLM			2010-11 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
1. DIARRHOEA CASES WHERE A PRACTITIONER WAS CONSULTED:									
URBAN AREAS:	92	92	92	96	94	95	94	91	93
Punjab	91	93	92	95	92	93	96	91	94
Sindh	93	89	91	98	96	97	92	89	90
KPK	91	92	91	90	89	90	96	96	96
Balochistan	95	91	93	91	98	94	75	81	78
RURAL AREAS:	90	90	90	94	93	93	92	93	93
Punjab	90	90	90	95	94	94	94	95	95
Sindh	86	83	83	95	92	94	94	96	95
KPK	92	92	92	89	91	90	87	86	86
Balochistan	85	84	84	84	87	86	76	87	83
OVERALL:	90	90	90	94	93	94	93	93	93
Punjab	91	91	91	95	93	94	95	94	94
Sindh	89	88	89	96	94	95	93	93	93
KPK	91	92	92	90	91	90	88	88	88
Balochistan	87	86	87	86	89	87	76	87	82
2. DIARRHOEA CASES WHERE ORS WAS GIVEN TO THE CHILD:									
URBAN AREAS:	81	83	82	82	83	82	72	79	75
Punjab	71	77	74	71	69	70	69	69	69
Sindh	94	96	95	97	97	97	74	93	83
KPK	98	91	95	94	98	95	93	94	94
Balochistan	83	83	83	85	93	89	82	80	81
RURAL AREAS:	74	75	75	77	78	77	74	77	75
Punjab	66	69	67	67	69	68	70	72	71
Sindh	92	91	92	90	88	89	80	82	81
KPK	85	88	86	91	90	90	86	81	84
Balochistan	77	85	82	87	82	85	81	88	85
OVERALL:	76	77	77	78	79	79	74	77	75
Punjab	67	71	69	68	69	69	70	71	70
Sindh	93	94	93	94	92	93	78	86	82
KPK	86	88	87	91	90	91	87	84	86
Balochistan	79	85	82	87	84	85	81	87	85

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND PRACTITIONER	PERCENTAGE OF DIARRHOEA CASES		
	PSLM 2007-08	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2011-12
	CONSULTATION	CONSULTATION	CONSULTATION
URBAN AREAS:			
Private practitioner	73	81	69
Chemist/Pharmacy	2	2	1
Govt hospital/dispensary	24	14	23
LHW	0	0	1
RHC/BHU	1	1	1
Hakeem/Homeopath/Herbalist	1	1	4
Others	0	0	0
RURAL AREAS:			
Private practitioner	64	69	62
Chemist/Pharmacy	4	5	3
Govt hospital/dispensary	19	14	22
LHW	1	2	3
RHC/BHU	8	5	6
Hakeem/Homeopathic/Herbalist	3	3	3
Others	1	1	1
OVERALL:			
Private practitioner	67	73	64
Chemist/Pharmacy	3	4	2
Govt hospital/dispensary	20	14	22
LHW	1	1	2
RHC/BHU	6	4	5
Hakeem/Homeopathic/Herbalist	3	3	3
Others	0	1	1

NOTES:

1. Column 1: Diarrhoea cases in which the practitioner indicated was consulted for treatment of diarrhoea expressed as a percentage of all diarrhoea consultations.
2. Column2: Diarrhoea cases in which ORS was given to the child, expressed as percentage of all diarrhoea cases in which the specified practitioner was consulted.
3. Sum may not add up to hundred due to rounding off.
4. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

FIGURE 3.3 TYPE OF PRACTITIONER CONSULTED FOR DIARRHOEA TREATMENT – BY REGION AND PRACTITIONER IN PSLM 2011-12

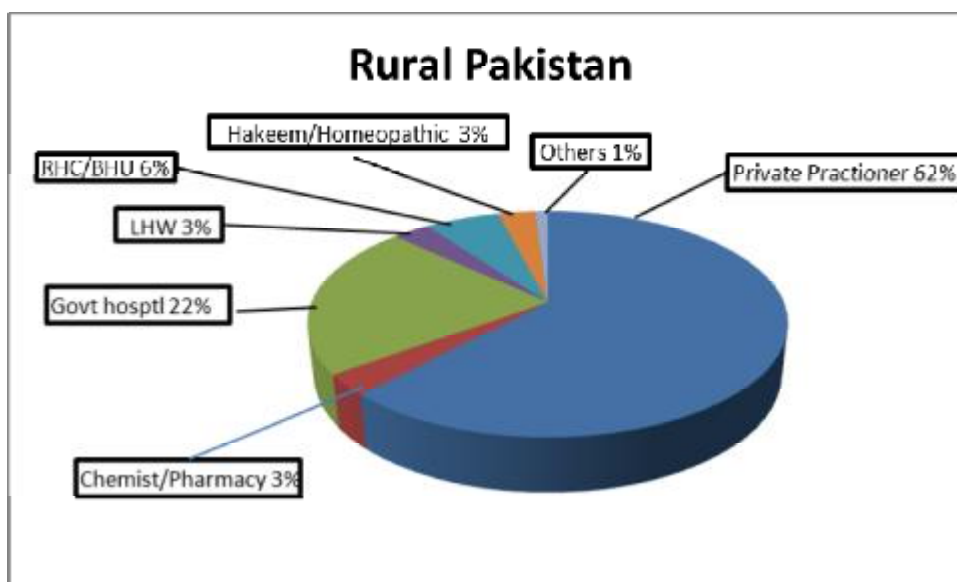
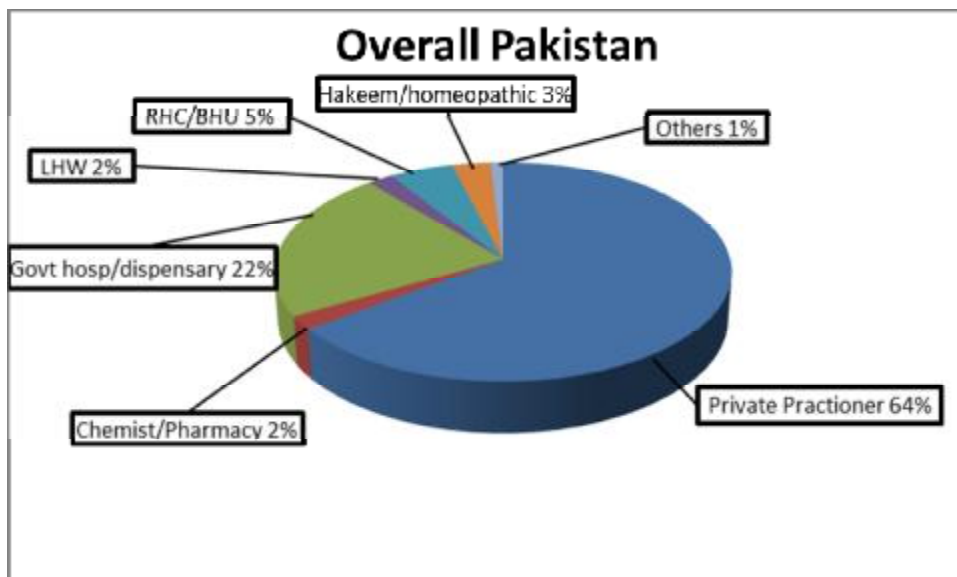


TABLE 3.11 DIARRHOEA CASES WHERE GOVT. HEALTH PRACTITIONER WAS CONSULTED FIRST – BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CONSULTATIONS								
	2005-06 PIHS			2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	19	18	19	25	24	24	23	27	25
Punjab	15	16	15	19	20	20	23	23	23
Sindh	18	21	20	27	21	24	20	25	22
KPK	34	36	35	47	54	50	47	53	51
Balochistan	50	32	43	56	58	57	41	55	49
RURAL AREAS:	19	22	20	28	27	27	32	30	31
Punjab	16	19	17	15	23	19	24	21	23
Sindh	12	17	14	26	24	25	43	36	39
KPK	28	35	31	56	43	50	59	62	60
Balochistan	38	28	32	52	40	46	44	39	41
OVERALL:	19	22	20	27	26	27	29	29	29
Punjab	16	18	17	16	22	19	23	21	23
Sindh	14	19	16	26	22	24	34	32	33
KPK	29	35	32	56	44	50	57	59	58
Balochistan	43	29	36	53	45	49	44	41	42

NOTES:

1. Diarrhoea cases in which a government health practitioner was consulted first expressed as a percentage of all diarrhoea cases in which a practitioner was consulted.
2. Government and Non-government:
3. 2001-02 PIHS: Government includes 'Government Dispensary/Hospital/doctor', 'Basic Health Unit', 'Rural Health Centre', 'MCH Centre', 'Lady Health Worker' whereas non-government includes 'Herbalist / Hakeem, 'Homeopath', 'Compounder / Chemist', 'Private Dispensary / hospital /doctor', 'Siana' and 'Other'.
4. 2005-06, 2007-08 Government includes 'Government Dispensary/Hospital/doctor', 'Basic Health Unit', 'Rural Health Centre', 'MCH Centre', 'Lady Health Worker' whereas non-government includes 'Herbalist / Hakeem, 'Homeopath', 'Compounder / Chemist', 'Private Dispensary / hospital /doctor', 'Siana/Siani' and 'Others'.
5. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

TABLE 3.12 REASON FOR NOT VISITING GOVT. FACILITY FIRST FOR DIARRHOEA TREATMENT- BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND REASON	PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES - 2011-12 PSLM				
	PUNJAB	SINDH	KPK	BALUCHISTAN	PAKISTAN
URBAN AREAS:					
Too far away	28	21	47	5	26
Not enough medicines	10	0	0	7	6
Doctor not available	1	5	7	4	3
Staff not courteous	17	11	23	17	15
No Govt facility	9	11	8	7	10
Doctor never available	6	14	1	13	8
Other reasons	28	39	13	47	31
TOTAL :	100	100	100	100	100
RURAL AREAS:					
Too far away	33	8	10	9	26
Not enough medicines	15	2	0	0	11
Doctor not available	7	6	17	17	8
Staff not courteous	6	20	12	1	8
No Govt facility	13	31	24	25	18
Doctor never available	5	10	13	36	8
Other reasons	21	24	23	12	21
TOTAL:	100	100	100	100	100
OVERALL:					
Too far away	32	13	19	9	26
Not enough medicines	14	1	0	1	10
Doctor not available	5	6	15	15	6
Staff not courteous	9	16	15	3	10
No Govt facility	12	22	20	23	15
Doctor never available	5	11	10	34	8
Other reasons	23	30	21	15	24
TOTAL :	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Diarrhoea cases in which government health practitioner was not consulted for the reason given expressed as a percentage of all diarrhoea cases in which a non-government health practitioner was consulted.
2. Other reasons included 'Cannot treat complications', 'No female staff', 'Timings not suitable', 'Medicines not effective', and 'Others'.
3. Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.
4. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

TABLE 3.13 REASON FOR VISITING A PRIVATE PRACTITIONER FIRST FOR DIARRHOEA TREATMENT- BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND REASON	PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES - 2011-12 PSLM				
	PUNJAB	SINDH	KPK	BALUCHISTAN	PAKISTAN
URBAN AREAS:					
No Govt. facility	11	5	0	0	9
Doctor available	16	33	20	32	21
Treat complications	8	16	2	47	11
Staff helpful	6	7	7	14	6
Near	47	23	67	7	40
Female staff	0	0	0	0	0
Timing suitable	5	13	4	0	7
Others	7	4	0	0	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100
RURAL AREAS:					
No Govt. facility	15	13	21	17	15
Doctor available	13	20	43	48	18
Treat complications	11	24	4	10	13
Staff helpful	9	13	8	5	10
Near	42	12	18	16	34
Female staff	0	0	0	0	0
Timing suitable	3	17	6	3	6
Others	6	1	0	0	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100
OVERALL:					
No Govt. facility	14	10	16	15	13
Doctor available	14	25	37	46	19
Treat complications	10	21	4	14	12
Staff helpful	9	10	8	6	9
Near	44	16	30	16	36
Female staff	0	0	0	0	0
Timing suitable	4	15	5	3	6
Others	6	2	0	0	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

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

TABLE 3.14 INFANT MORTALITY – BY SEX AND REGION

REGION	DEATHS PER THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS								
	2005-06 PSLM (2001-2003 PERIOD)			2007-08 PSLM (2003-2005 PERIOD)			2011-12 PSLM (2007-2009 PERIOD)		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS	43	39	41	43	46	45	47	44	45
RURAL AREAS	85	79	82	87	72	79	74	65	70
OVERALL	73	67	70	75	65	69	66	53	63

NOTES:

1. Infant mortality rates are calculated as the proportion of children who die before they reach their first birthday.
2. Period of births from 2007-2009.

TABLE 3.15 INFANT MORTALITY AND MOTHER'S EDUCATION

EDUCATION LEVEL	DEATHS PER THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS	
	2011-12 PSLM (2007-2009 PERIOD)	
No education	74	
Class 1-4	48	
Class 5-9	59	
Class 10 or more	31	
OVERALL	63	

NOTES:

1. Infant mortality rates are calculated as the proportion of children who die before they reach their first birthday.
2. Period of births from 2007-2009.

FIGURE 3.4 INFANT MORTALITY

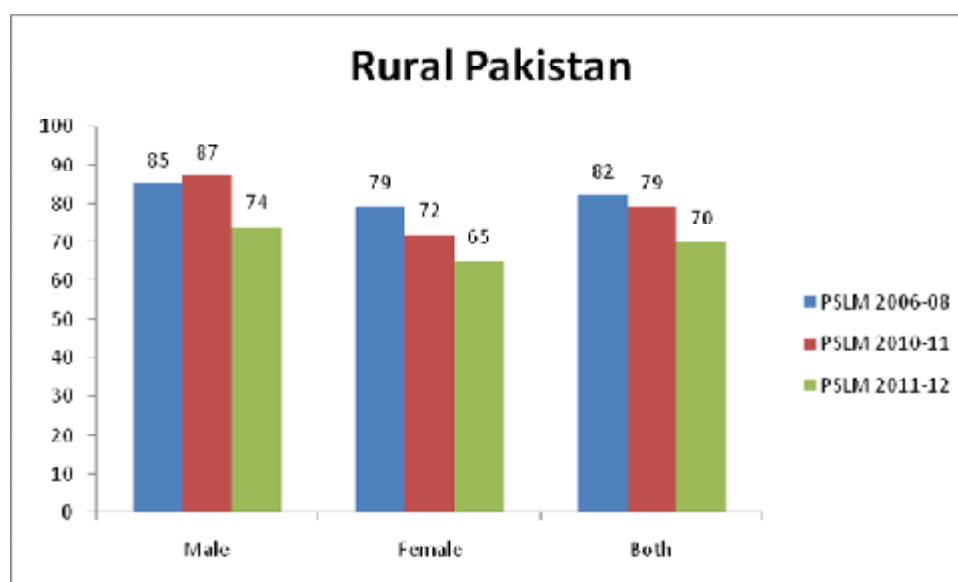
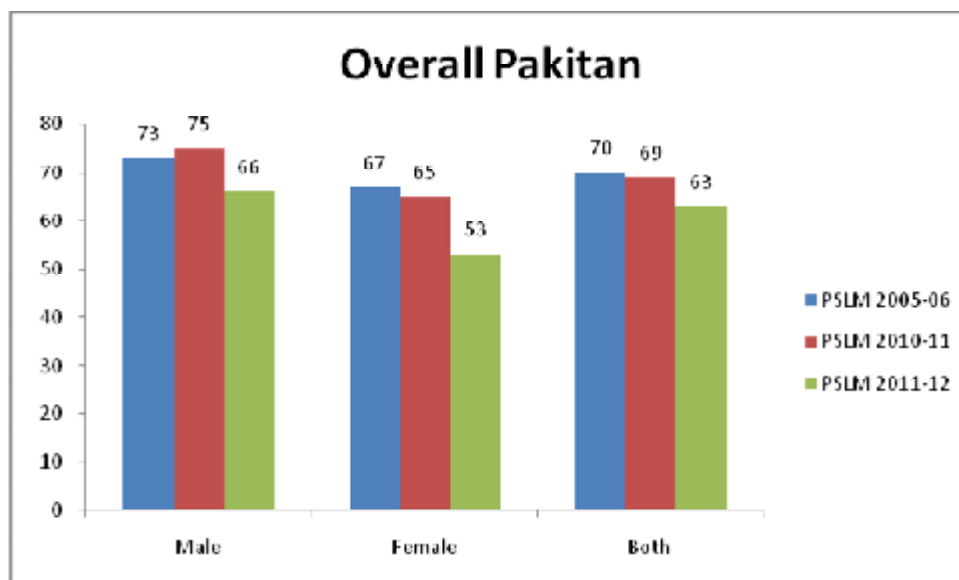


TABLE 3.16 PRE – NATAL CONSULTATIONS – BY PROVINCE AND PERSON / FACILITY

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES								
	2007-08 PSLM			2010-11 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
1. PERCENTAGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN VISITING HEALTH FACILITY FOR PRE-NATAL CONSULTATION:									
PAKISTAN:	74	50	56	79	57	64	85	62	68
Punjab	73	54	59	79	63	68	84	67	71
Sindh	82	46	59	85	49	65	91	59	73
KPK	61	46	48	69	49	52	73	54	57
Balochistan	53	33	39	55	41	44	77	34	43
2. PERSON / FACILITY CONSULTED:									
Home TBA	5	6	6	4	7	6	3	7	5
Home LHW	2	3	2	3	7	6	2	4	3
Home LHV	2	3	3	2	6	4	2	3	2
Home Doctor	1	1	1	3	2	2	0	1	1
Govt.hospital/ RHC/BHU	32	29	30	30	31	30	29	30	30
Private hosp./ clinic	58	56	57	58	47	51	63	54	58
Other	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Ever married women aged 15 – 49 years who had given birth in the last three years and who had attended at least one pre-natal consultation during the last pregnancy, expressed as a percentage of all ever married women aged 15 – 49 years who had given birth in the last three years.
2. Ever married women aged 15-49 years who had given birth in the last three years and who had attended a pre-natal consultation at the source indicated expressed as a percentage of all of the same women who had had a pre-natal consultation.
3. Others include ‘Family Welfare Centre’, ‘Reproductive Health unit’, ‘Mobile Services Unit’ etc.
4. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

TABLE 3.17 PREGNANT WOMEN THAT HAVE RECEIVED TETANUS TOXOID INJECTION

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN								
	WOMEN WHO HAD RECEIVED ATLEAST ONE TETANUS TOXOID INJECTION								
	2007-08 PSLM			2010-11 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PAKISTAN:	78	61	66	84	61	68	88	69	75
Punjab	80	66	70	87	72	76	90	77	80
Sindh	78	51	61	81	39	57	87	59	71
KPK	84	67	69	83	61	64	86	69	72
Balochistan	50	27	34	47	18	24	65	23	33

PROVINCE	Protected during last pregnancy 2011-12		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
	PAKISTAN:	67	56
Punjab	74	64	67
Sindh	59	43	50
KPK	69	53	55
Baluchistan	33	13	17

NOTES:

1. Ever married women aged 15-49 years who had a birth in the last three years and received a tetanus toxoid injection during the last pregnancy, expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years who had a birth in the last three years.
2. Protected during last pregnancy: Ever married women aged 15-49 years who received either two or more tetanus toxoid vaccinations during their last pregnancy OR received five or more TT vaccinations over the last and previous pregnancies, expressed as a percentage of all ever married women aged 15-49 years who had a birth in the last three years.
3. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

TABLE 3.18 CHILD DELIVERIES – LOCATION AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE

PLACE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES								
	2007-08 PSLM			2010-11 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
1. PLACE WHERE CHILD WAS DELIVERED:									
Home	41	71	62	41	75	65	27	60	50
G.hospital/RHC/BHU	20	9	12	17	7	10	25	11	15
Private hosp/clinic	36	19	24	41	18	25	46	27	33
Other	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. PERSON THAT ASSISTED WITH DELIVERY:									
Doctor	49	23	30	48	19	28	66	31	41
Nurse	7	6	6	13	7	9	5	6	6
TBA	15	29	25	6	15	12	5	17	14
Trained Dai	17	25	22	21	31	28	16	30	26
Midwife	3	2	2	4	3	4	1	3	2
F.member/Neighbour/ Friend	7	14	12	5	16	13	3	9	7
LHV	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	2
LHW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

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

FIGURE 3.5 –TYPE OF ASSISTANCE INCHILD DELIVERIES IN PSLM 2011-12

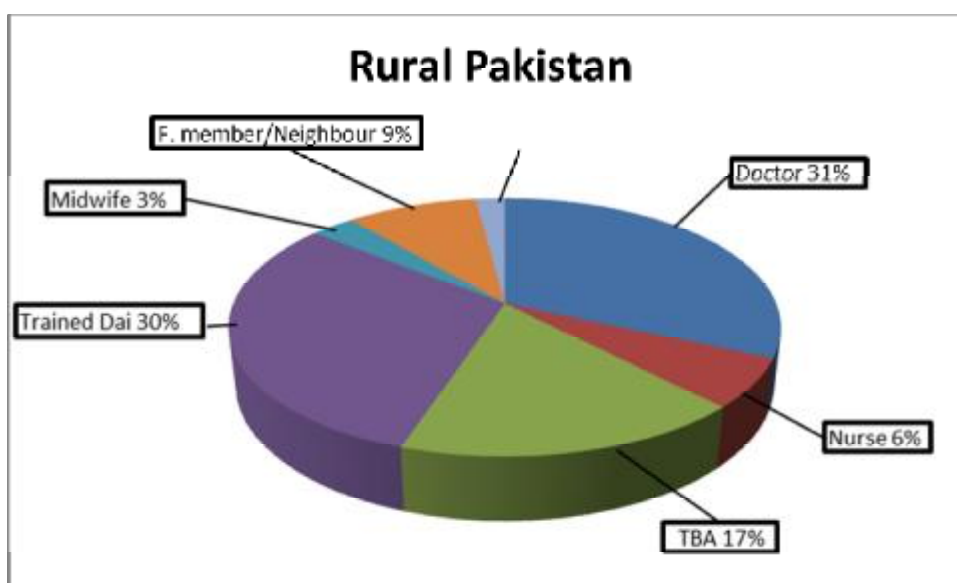
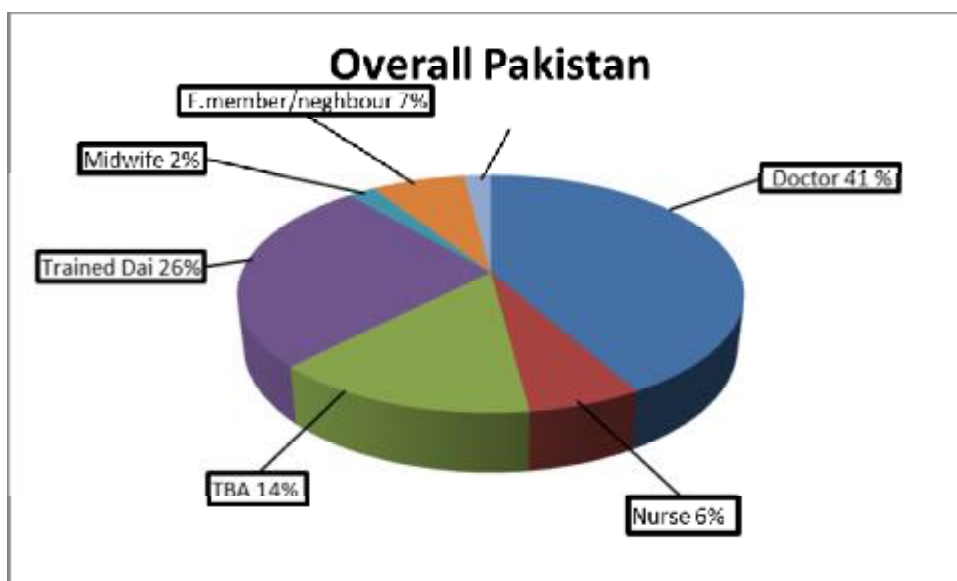


TABLE 3.19 POST- NATAL CONSULTATIONS – BY PROVINCE AND PERSON/ FACILITY CONSULTED

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES								
	2007-08 PSLM			2010-11 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
1. PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO RECEIVED A POST NATAL CONSULTATION WITHIN 6 WEEKS AFTER DELIVERY:									
PAKISTAN:	33	16	21	37	21	25	37	22	26
Punjab	33	16	20	38	20	25	36	20	24
Sindh	38	15	24	38	23	29	42	32	36
KPK	25	19	20	28	22	23	26	22	23
Balochistan	16	8	10	27	12	15	25	8	12
2. PERSON / FACILITY CONSULTED:									
Home TBA	7	9	8	8	18	14	4	13	9
Home LHW	3	7	6	3	10	7	3	7	5
Home LHV	5	9	7	2	5	4	4	4	4
Home Doctor	1	2	1	3	4	3	0	1	0
Govt.hospital/ RHC/BHU	29	21	25	21	19	20	30	33	31
Private hosp./ clinic	53	50	52	62	43	51	59	43	50
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

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

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

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES					
	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
1. PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN THAT BREAST FEED THEIR LAST CHILD:						
PAKISTAN:	96	95	96	95	95	95
Punjab	96	94	95	94	95	95
Sindh	95	97	96	97	97	97
KPK	98	96	96	95	93	93
Balochistan	99	100	99	98	98	98
2. AGE AT WHICH SEMI-SOLID FOODS FIRST INTRODUCED:						
3 months	6	5	5	4	4	4
4 months	37	28	31	28	23	24
5 months	22	31	28	35	30	32
6 months	26	29	28	26	32	30
7 months	5	6	6	4	6	6
8 months	3	1	1	3	3	3
9 months	1	1	1	0	1	1
10 months	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 months	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 + months	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

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

CONFIDENCE INTERVAL HEALTH

Children aged 12-13 months Immunized (Full Immunized)

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	67	2.58	62.2	72.32
Punjab	74	3.78	66.24	81.12
Sindh	55	4.28	47.07	63.19
KPK	76	4.09	67.76	83.84
Balochistan	44	7.75	29.1	59.56
Rural Areas	51	2.06	47.41	55.51
Punjab	61	2.67	55.83	66.32
Sindh	23	3.45	16.34	29.9
KPK	56	4.65	47.12	65.42
Balochistan	19	6.54	6.11	31.83
Overall	56	1.66	52.93	59.46
Punjab	65	2.21	60.35	69.06
Sindh	37	3.12	31.08	43.35
KPK	60	3.93	52.01	67.45
Balochistan	24	5.45	13.32	34.73

Children under 5 years suffering From Diarrhoea in Past 30 days

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	8	0.52	6.98	90.59
Punjab	8	0.77	6.75	09.78
Sindh	7	0.82	5.96	09.19
KPK	6	1.6	3.25	09.55
Balochistan	12	1.48	9.04	14.89
Rural Areas	8	0.414	7.67	09.31
Punjab	9	0.59	7.83	10.15
Sindh	9	0.87	6.95	10.38
KPK	5	0.63	3.88	06.38
Balochistan	13	1.68	9.84	16.45
Overall	8	0.33	7.70	90.11
Punjab	9	0.47	7.85	09.72
Sindh	8	0.61	70.15	09.43
KPK	5	0.59	4.10	06.51
Balochistan	13	1.36	10.21	15.58

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	85	1.22	82.39	87.21
Punjab	84	1.92	79.77	87.35
Sindh	91	1.38	87.94	93.38
KPK	73	2.30	68.25	77.29
Balochistan	77	3.51	69.78	83.59
Rural Areas	62	1.23	59.10	63.96
Punjab	67	1.68	63.48	70.10
Sindh	59	1.93	55.67	63.28
KPK	54	2.77	48.88	59.80
Balochistan	34	4.74	24.28	42.91
Overall	68	1.00	66.35	70.30
Punjab	71	1.37	68.78	74.16
Sindh	73	1.77	69.07	76.04
KPK	57	2.38	52.61	61.97
Balochistan	43	4.22	35.16	51.74

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	37	1.63	33.36	39.77
Punjab	36	2.28	31.17	40.16
Sindh	42	2.98	36	47.72
KPK	26	3.1	20.32	32.53
Balochistan	25	4.56	15.68	33.62
Rural Areas	22	0.92	19.82	23.46
Punjab	20	1.22	17.09	21.91
Sindh	32	2.41	27.22	36.7
KPK	22	1.71	18.44	25.16
Balochistan	8	2.35	3.15	12.4
Overall	26	0.85	24.32	27.67
Punjab	24	1.15	21.76	26.27
Sindh	36	1.91	32.35	39.88
KPK	23	1.51	19.56	25.52
Balochistan	12	2.2	7.23	16.04

4. POPULATION WELFARE

4.1 Introduction

To attain a balance between resources and population, the population policy of Pakistan seeks to promote family planning as an entitlement based on informed and voluntary choice by motivating couples to adopt family planning methods through improved access to quality of reproductive health services. The Government population welfare strategy is to give parents the opportunity to choose smaller families. High levels of fertility are associated with health risks for both mother and children, and Pakistan's high population growth rate puts added pressure on efforts to expand and improve the delivery of basic social services.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) indicators developed through PSLM surveys are also used to monitor MDGs. Higher contraceptive use and low fertility contribute to the improvements in maternal and child health. Moreover, there is a close relationship between the TFR and CPR. If the CPR rises the TFR will fall. This decline in the TFR could be more considerable if there was greater use of contraceptives in the country. This chapter presents information on key indicators in the population welfare sector. These include: marriage, parity and fertility; awareness and use of family planning; methods of family planning and its source.

4.2 Marriage, Parity and Fertility

The Marriage pattern of overall Pakistan remains the same in year 2011-12 as compared to 2007-08 i.e. 65 percent of women in Pakistan are ever married (Table 4.1). There seems no change in the proportion of women ever married in the 1st and 2nd (15-19 and 20-24) age groups. There has been a slight decline in the proportion of women ever married in the 3rd age group (25-29) from 83 percent in 2007-08 to 82 percent in 2011-12 and similar pattern is observed for 4th and 5th age groups. Mean number of children ever born to ever married women of overall Pakistan has been decreased in year 2011-12 to 3.3 as compared to 3.5 in year 2007-08 (Table 4.3). A similar pattern is observed when the mean number of children ever born is calculated for overall Pakistan using all women age (15-49) decreased from 2.3 per women to 2.1 per women (Table 4.2).

The total fertility rate (TFR) is a common measure of current fertility and is defined as the average number of children a woman would have if she went through her entire reproductive period (15-49 years) reproducing at the prevailing Age Specific Fertility Rate. TFR has been calculated considering an average of the three years preceding the survey. Fertility is considerably higher in the rural areas (4.4 children per women) than the urban area (3.3 children per women). Total fertility rate for overall Pakistan has declined from 4.2 percent in 2007-08 to 3.9 percent in 2011-12 (Table 4.4).

4.3 Awareness and Use of Family Planning

The level of knowledge about family planning methods is important because adequate information about the available methods of contraception enable couples to develop a rational

approach to plan their families. An assessment of knowledge and use of contraceptive methods, therefore, constituted one of the primary objectives of this survey. This chapter describes women's knowledge, ever use, and current use of contraceptive methods. Knowledge of methods is a prerequisite for making the decision to initiate contraceptive use. Data from PSLM indicates that nearly 98 percent Pakistani women currently married age between 15 and 49 years know at least one method of contraception. In rural areas, awareness is about at the same level in Punjab, Sindh and KPK, but lower in Balochistan 87 percent. The percentage of currently married women who have ever used family planning has slightly increased to 37 percent in year 2011-12 from 36 percent in year 2007-08. The percentage of women who ever used family planning is lowest in both urban 27 Percent and rural 9 percent in Balochistan.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) in overall Pakistan increases to 29 percent in 2011-12 from 27 percent in 2007-08. Women in urban areas are more likely to use contraceptives 36 percent than those in rural areas 25 percent. CPR in rural areas has increased from 23 percent in 2007-08 to 25 percent in 2011-12 and similar trend is observed in urban areas where it has slightly increased from 35 percent in 2007-08 to 36 percent in 2011-12. Contraceptive use among currently married women is highest in Punjab province 34 percent, followed by KPK 24 percent and Sindh province 21 percent and is lowest in Balochistan province 9 percent (Table 4.5).

Family planning leads to longer birth intervals and fewer births to older and very young mothers which are key factors in reducing maternal mortality. Family planning use is significantly lower in age groups 15-19, 20-24, 25-29 because women of these age groups are newlyweds and they are more likely to want to become pregnant as soon as possible and hence may not be interested in contraceptive methods as older women. Family planning rises with age, the older women are more likely to have reached their desired family size (Table 4.7a). Some 39 percent of the currently married women in the age group 15-19 years and 42 percent in age group 40-44 use family planning as compared to only 5 percent of the age group 15-19 years. The use of contraceptives drops for women in their later forties, as women perceive their risk of pregnancy decline as they approached menopause.

Family planning is less likely to be practiced by those who have received no education. Contraceptive use increases with women's level of education. Only 25 percent of married women with no education practice family planning compared with 34 percent for those who have attended class 8 or higher (Table 4.7b).

Women do not begin to use contraception until they have had at least one child, and this use increases rapidly with the number of children. The more children a woman has she is more likely to use family planning method. Some 41 percent of those woman having 5 or more children use family planning method as compared to 24 percent women having two children (Table 4.7c). The practice of using family planning to delay reproduction at the start of marriage appears to be almost non-existent in Pakistan.

The majority of married women are not using contraception. The three most commonly cited reasons that women gave for not using family planning was that they "wanted children" 34 percent; followed by "Lactating" 17 percent and "Pregnant" 12 percent. These three reasons were the most common for both urban and rural women, but in

Balochistan the common reasons that women gave for not using family planning was that they “Wanted children” 35 percent; “Religious reasons” 28 percent and “Pregnant” 11 percent Table 4.8.

Among currently married women age 15-49, the most widely known modern methods of family planning are “Pills” (99 percent), “Injection” (98 percent), “Tubal ligation” (96 percent), “IUD” (93 percent) and the “Condom” (93 percent). This is true for both urban and rural areas (Table 4.9).

4.4 Methods of Family Planning and its Source

All women who said that they had heard of a method of family planning were asked whether they had ever used that method in order to delay or avoid getting pregnant. In overall Pakistan, the main methods currently used by currently married women are “Condom” 27 percent, “Tubal ligation” 22 percent and “Withdrawal” 22 percent. Almost same trend is followed in Punjab and Sindh. However in KPK, “Condom” is the most commonly used method i.e. 36 percent (Table 4.10). This shows that majority of women are either using permanent methods or traditional methods.

The Spouse/ Relative/ Friend are the major source of contraceptive methods 28 percent. Private hospital/Practitioners are the second main source of family planning methods supplying 20 percent of methods to all users. Government health facilities are also an important source, supplying 19 percent of these to users (Table 4.11).

All women who said that they had ever used any contraceptive method were asked about attitude towards family planning methods. Some 96 percent of women who are using contraception said that they found the method satisfactory (Table 4.12). The rate of satisfaction is comparatively lower in Balochistan where it is 96 percent and 88 percent for urban and rural areas respectively. Amongst those who were dissatisfied with the method used, the main reasons given were “Adverse side effects” 54 percent and “Not effective” 27 percent.

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

PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY	2005-06 PIHS			2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:	61	66	64	60	65	63	60	66	64
15 - 19 Years	6	11	9	6	11	10	6	12	10
20 - 24 Years	38	54	48	36	49	45	37	54	48
25 - 29 Years	80	84	83	77	87	83	76	84	82
30 - 34 Years	95	95	95	93	96	95	93	93	93
35 - 39 Years	99	98	98	98	99	98	97	96	97
40 - 44 Years	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
45 - 49 Years	100	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
SINDH:	58	73	65	60	75	67	59	72	65
15 - 19 Years	7	22	13	5	18	11	7	12	9
20 - 24 Years	34	69	50	39	70	54	34	64	46
25 - 29 Years	74	91	82	76	90	83	72	90	81
30 - 34 Years	93	96	94	88	97	93	92	94	93
35 - 39 Years	97	96	97	95	98	97	97	99	98
40 - 44 Years	97	98	98	99	99	99	99	98	98
45 - 49 Years	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	100	99
KPK:	63	68	67	61	68	67	61	66	65
15 - 19 Years	14	22	21	12	16	15	11	15	14
20 - 24 Years	55	65	63	48	63	61	43	60	57
25 - 29 Years	80	86	85	74	84	82	76	83	82
30 - 34 Years	87	93	92	90	93	93	93	89	90
35 - 39 Years	96	93	94	97	96	96	92	93	93
40 - 44 Years	97	94	95	100	95	96	99	96	97
45 - 49 Years	97	97	97	95	96	96	97	98	98
BALUCHISTAN:	63	79	75	68	75	73	64	73	70
15 - 19 Years	9	23	19	8	19	16	8	16	14
20 - 24 Years	50	74	68	58	65	63	50	68	63
25 - 29 Years	72	96	90	87	95	93	87	94	92
30 - 34 Years	95	99	98	94	99	98	91	99	97
35 - 39 Years	100	100	100	98	99	99	95	99	98
40 - 44 Years	99	100	100	97	100	99	98	100	100
45 - 49 Years	99	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	100
OVERALL:	60	68	65	60	68	65	60	67	65
15 - 19 Years	7	15	12	6	13	11	7	13	11
20 - 24 Years	38	60	52	39	56	49	37	57	49
25 - 29 Years	77	87	83	77	87	83	75	86	82
30 - 34 Years	93	95	95	91	96	94	92	93	93
35 - 39 Years	98	97	97	97	98	98	97	96	96
40 - 44 Years	98	97	97	99	98	98	98	98	98
45 - 49 Years	99	98	99	99	98	99	99	99	99

NOTES:

1. Total number of women in the relevant age-category that have ever been married, expressed as a percentage of all women in the age-category.
2. Figures given next to “Punjab”, “Sindh”, “KPK”, “Balochistan”, and “Overall Pakistan” are the percentages for all women aged 15-49 years.
3. Women married or not: This is based on the question on marital status in the household roster.
4. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY	2005-06 PIHS			2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:	2.0	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.0
15 - 19 Years	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24 Years	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5
25 - 29 Years	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.8
30 - 34 Years	2.9	3.5	3.3	2.7	3.3	3.1	2.7	3.2	3.1
35 - 39 Years	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.8
40 - 44 Years	4.7	5.4	5.2	4.3	5.0	4.8	4.1	4.9	4.6
45 - 49 Years	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.2	4.5	5.4	5.1
SINDH:	2.0	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.3	1.8	2.8	2.3
15 - 19 Years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
20 - 24 Years	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.6
25 - 29 Years	1.8	2.5	2.2	1.5	2.3	1.9	1.4	2.3	1.8
30 - 34 Years	3.1	3.8	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.8	3.3
35 - 39 Years	4.0	5.2	4.6	4.2	4.9	4.6	3.7	5.4	4.6
40 - 44 Years	4.9	6.3	5.5	4.7	5.5	5.1	4.2	6.0	5.1
45 - 49 Years	5.4	6.9	6.1	5.3	6.2	5.8	5.2	6.5	5.8
KPK:	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.1
15 - 19 Years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24 Years	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6
25 - 29 Years	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.9
30 - 34 Years	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.2
35 - 39 Years	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.8	3.9	4.2	4.2
40 - 44 Years	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0
45 - 49 Years	6.3	6.4	6.4	5.3	5.5	5.5	4.7	5.5	5.4
BALUCHISTAN:	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.5
15 - 19 Years	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
20 - 24 Years	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8
25 - 29 Years	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.3
30 - 34 Years	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.9	3.7
35 - 39 Years	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.0
40 - 44 Years	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.8	5.7
45 - 49 Years	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.9	5.4	5.6
OVERALL:	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.1
15 - 19 Years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24 Years	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6
25 - 29 Years	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.8
30 - 34 Years	3.1	3.6	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.1
35 - 39 Years	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.4	3.7	4.3	4.1
40 - 44 Years	4.8	5.6	5.3	4.5	5.1	4.9	4.2	5.1	4.8
45 - 49 Years	5.4	6.0	5.8	5.2	5.5	5.4	4.8	5.6	5.3

NOTES:

1. Mean number of children ever born: This is based on all women in the relevant age-categories (i.e. both married as well as unmarried). (Q. 5 & 7 in Section 4, Part A in the questionnaire). Women who had never been married were assigned zero births.
2. Figures given next to "Punjab", "Sindh", "KPK", "Balochistan", and "Overall Pakistan" are the mean number of children ever born for ever married women aged 15-49 years.
3. Women married or not: This is based on the question on marital status in the household roster.
4. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

FIGURE 4.1 MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN AT AGE 15-49 YEARS

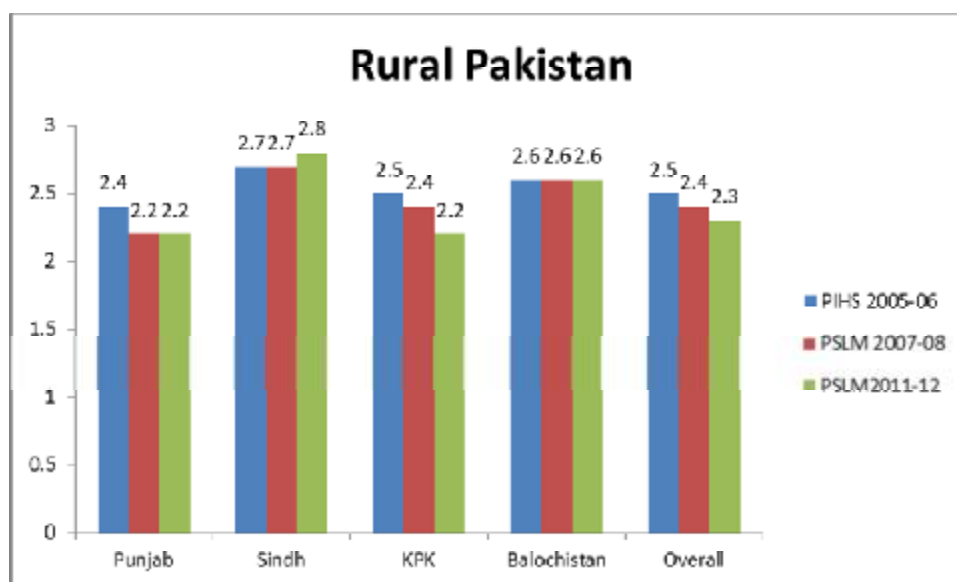
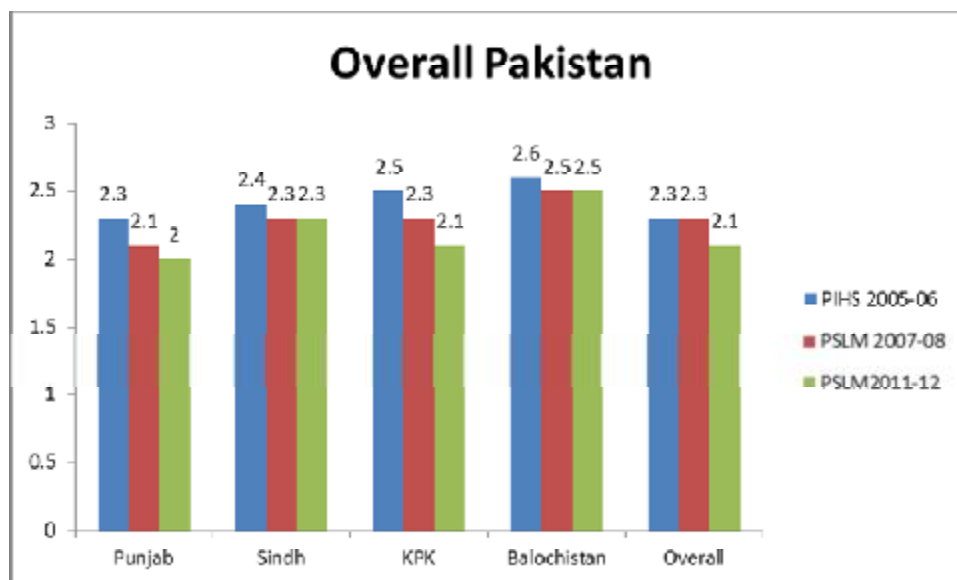


TABLE 4.3 MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS-BY PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY

PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.2
15 - 19 Years	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
20 - 24 Years	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1
25 - 29 Years	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.2
30 - 34 Years	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.3
35 - 39 Years	4.1	4.4	4.3	3.6	4.1	3.9
40 - 44 Years	4.4	5.1	4.9	4.2	4.9	4.7
45 - 49 Years	5.1	5.4	5.3	4.6	5.5	5.1
SINDH:	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.9	3.5
15 - 19 Years	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
20 - 24 Years	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.2
25 - 29 Years	2.0	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.2
30 - 34 Years	3.1	3.8	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.5
35 - 39 Years	4.4	5.0	4.7	3.9	5.5	4.7
40 - 44 Years	4.7	5.6	5.1	4.3	6.1	5.2
45 - 49 Years	5.4	6.3	5.8	5.3	6.5	5.8
KPK:	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
15 - 19 Years	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
20 - 24 Years	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
25 - 29 Years	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3
30 - 34 Years	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.3	3.6	3.5
35 - 39 Years	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.2	4.5	4.5
40 - 44 Years	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.1
45 - 49 Years	5.5	5.8	5.7	4.9	5.6	5.5
BALUCHISTAN:	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6
15 - 19 Years	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
20 - 24 Years	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
25 - 29 Years	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.5
30 - 34 Years	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.6	4.0	3.9
35 - 39 Years	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.1
40 - 44 Years	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.8	5.7
45 - 49 Years	5.2	5.1	5.1	6.0	5.4	5.6
OVERALL:	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.3
15 - 19 Years	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
20 - 24 Years	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1
25 - 29 Years	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.3
30 - 34 Years	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.6	3.4
35 - 39 Years	4.3	4.6	4.5	3.8	4.5	4.2
40 - 44 Years	4.6	5.2	5.0	4.3	5.2	4.9
45 - 49 Years	5.2	5.6	5.5	4.8	5.7	5.4

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY	2002-04 (average) (2005-06 PSLM)	2004-06 (average) (2007-08 PSLM)	2008-10 (average) (2011-12 PSLM)
URBAN AREAS:			
15 - 19 Years	42	37	32
20 - 24 Years	170	155	153
25 - 29 Years	212	193	219
30 - 34 Years	152	142	155
35 - 39 Years	81	77	66
40 - 44 Years	31	29	16
45 - 49 Years	31	22	12
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE	3.6	3.3	3.3
RURAL AREAS:			
15 - 19 Years	58	60	58
20 - 24 Years	179	211	214
25 - 29 Years	202	251	239
30 - 34 Years	154	199	185
35 - 39 Years	92	116	94
40 - 44 Years	41	56	44
45 - 49 Years	47	40	35
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE	3.9	4.7	4.3
OVERALL PAKISTAN:			
15 - 19 Years	52	51	49
20 - 24 Years	176	190	191
25 - 29 Years	205	231	232
30 - 34 Years	153	180	175
35 - 39 Years	88	102	84
40 - 44 Years	37	47	33
45 - 49 Years	41	33	26
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE	3.8	4.2	3.9

1. Values of TFR for the year 2007-08 has been updated, there was typographic mistakes in the previous report.
2. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN 15 - 49 YEARS					
	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	KNOW ABOUT	EVER USED	CURRENTLY USING	KNOW ABOUT	EVER USED	CURRENTLY USING
URBAN AREAS:	98	45	35	99	45	36
Punjab	98	52	39	100	50	40
Sindh	100	40	33	100	39	30
KPK	98	37	31	97	45	34
Balochistan	92	14	11	91	27	22
RURAL AREAS:	96	32	23	98	33	25
Punjab	97	40	29	99	39	31
Sindh	100	13	10	100	18	12
KPK	93	33	22	95	37	22
Balochistan	84	7	4	87	9	5
OVERALL:	97	36	27	98	37	29
Punjab	97	44	32	99	42	34
Sindh	100	25	21	100	28	21
KPK	94	34	23	95	38	24
Balochistan	86	9	6	88	13	9

NOTES:

1. Total number of women in the relevant category (know about, ever used, currently using), expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years.
2. Know about family planning method: Both the PSLM 2007-08 & PSLM 2011-12 asked all currently married women aged 15-49 if they knew about family planning. The table is based on the answers given to this question: i.e. if the women know of any method, mentioned either spontaneously or after probing.
3. Ever used family planning method: Expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years. Currently using family planning method: Expressed as percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years.
4. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

FIGURE 4.2 AWARENESS AND USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

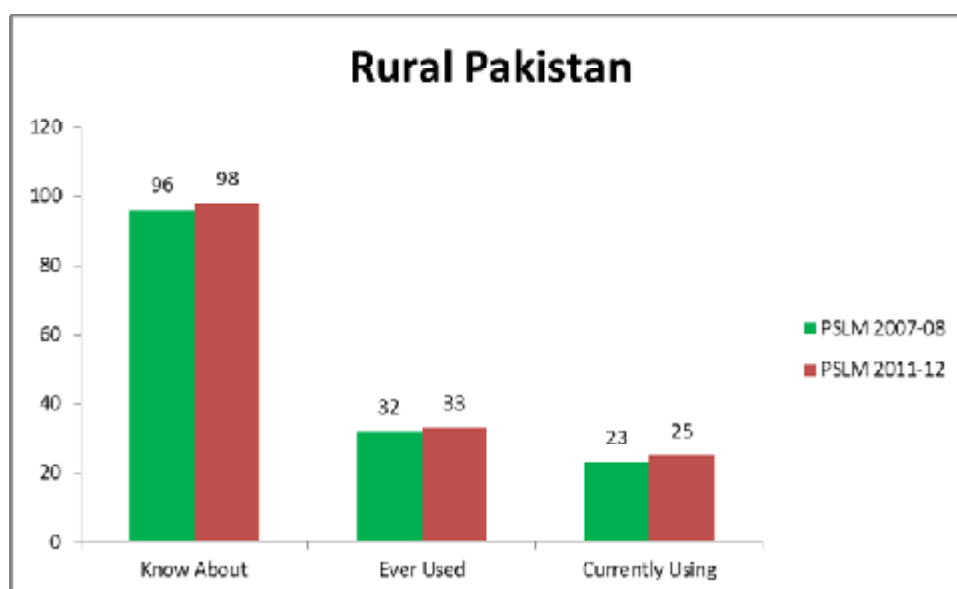
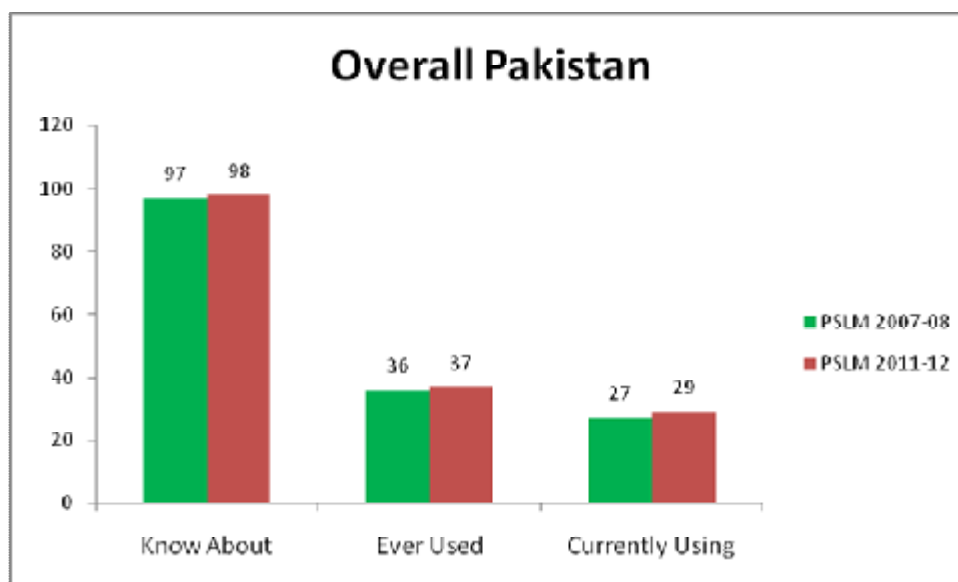


TABLE 4.6 AWARENESS AND USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS- BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND QUINTILES	PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN 15 - 49 YEARS					
	2011-12 PSLM					
	URBAN			RURAL		
	KNOW ABOUT	EVER USED	CURRENTLY USING	KNOW ABOUT	EVER USED	CURRENTLY USING
PUNJAB:	100	50	40	99	39	31
1 st Quintile	99	43	34	99	45	36
2 nd Quintile	100	57	47	98	40	32
3 rd Quintile	100	52	44	100	36	28
4 th Quintile	100	47	37	100	38	31
5 th Quintile	100	49	40	100	35	30
SINDH:	100	39	30	100	18	12
1 st Quintile	100	36	21	99	14	11
2 nd Quintile	100	39	30	100	17	11
3 rd Quintile	100	41	35	100	21	16
4 th Quintile	100	40	31	99	19	12
5 th Quintile	100	38	29	100	21	13
KPK:	97	45	34	95	37	22
1 st Quintile	96	31	24	92	33	21
2 nd Quintile	96	39	28	94	34	20
3 rd Quintile	95	39	29	96	41	24
4 th Quintile	99	50	36	97	40	25
5 th Quintile	99	55	43	97	38	20
BALUCHISTAN:	91	27	22	87	9	5
1 st Quintile	92	25	14	89	6	4
2 nd Quintile	85	19	17	85	10	5
3 rd Quintile	91	17	12	85	6	4
4 th Quintile	86	31	27	93	8	3
5 th Quintile	99	43	34	88	24	12
OVERALL PAKISTAN:	99	45	36	98	33	25
1 st Quintile	99	39	29	97	33	26
2 nd Quintile	99	47	38	97	32	24
3 rd Quintile	99	45	38	98	33	24
4 th Quintile	100	44	34	99	35	26
5 th Quintile	100	46	36	99	34	26

NOTES:

1. Total number of women in the relevant category (know about, ever used, currently using), expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years.
2. Know about family planning method: The PSLM 2011-12 asked all currently married women aged 15-49 if they knew about family planning. The table is based on the answers given to this question: i.e. if the women know of any method, mentioned either spontaneously or after probing.
3. Ever used family planning method: Expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years.
4. Currently using family planning method: Expressed as percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years.
5. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

TABLE 4.7 WOMEN CURRENTLY USING FAMILY PLANNING

CHARACTERISTIC	CPR - CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS		
	2011-12 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
BY AGE-CATEGORY:			
15-19 years	12	3	5
20-24 years	12	10	10
25-29 years	31	18	22
30-34 years	39	28	32
35-39 years	48	35	39
40-44 years	48	39	42
45-49 years	39	34	35
Overall:	36	25	29
BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL:			
No education	32	23	25
Class 1 - 2:	50	27	32
Class 3 - 4:	38	29	31
Class 5 - 7:	40	31	34
Class 8 or higher:	37	28	34
Overall:	36	25	29
BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN:			
No Children	1	0	0
1 Child	14	8	10
2 Children	34	19	24
3-4 Children	50	32	38
5+ Children	47	38	41
Overall:	36	25	29

NOTES:

1. CPR is defined as total number of women in the relevant category currently using family planning expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years in the relevant category.
2. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

PROVINCE AND MAIN REASON	2011-12 PSLM (%)		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:			
Wanted children	31	32	32
Spouse prefers not	2	2	2
Religious reasons	6	5	5
Fear of bad side effects	5	4	5
Pregnant	12	13	13
Lactating	14	18	17
Menopausal	7	5	5
Others	22	20	21
Total	100	100	100
SINDH:			
Wanted children	39	37	38
Spouse prefers not	13	10	12
Religious reasons	4	8	6
Fear of bad side effects	5	6	6
Pregnant	8	12	10
Lactating	12	17	15
Menopausal	10	4	7
Others	9	6	7
Total	100	100	100
KPK:			
Wanted children	33	32	32
Spouse prefers not	2	3	3
Religious reasons	4	5	5
Fear of bad side effects	3	3	3
Pregnant	9	10	9
Lactating	27	21	22
Menopausal	5	5	5
Others	17	21	21
Total	100	100	100
BALUCHISTAN:			
Wanted children	37	34	35
Spouse prefers not	6	8	8
Religious reasons	20	30	28
Fear of bad side effects	4	3	3
Pregnant	13	11	11
Lactating	9	5	6
Menopausal	2	1	2
Others	9	8	8
Total	100	100	100
OVERALL PAKISTAN:			
Wanted children	35	33	34
Spouse prefers not	7	5	5
Religious reasons	6	7	6
Fear of bad side effects	5	4	5
Pregnant	10	12	12
Lactating	14	18	17
Menopausal	8	5	5
Others	17	16	16
Total	100	100	100

NOTES:

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

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

REGION AND FAMILY PLANNING METHOD	WOMEN THAT KNOW ABOUT EACH PARTICULAR METHOD AS % OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN 15-49 YEARS KNOWING ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING				
	2011-12 PSLM				
	PUNJAB	SINDH	KPK	BALUCHISTAN	PAKISTAN
URBAN:					
Pill	99	100	100	99	100
Injection	99	100	99	92	99
Tubal ligation	99	99	96	74	98
IUD	97	96	89	86	95
Condom	97	96	98	84	96
Implant	29	35	26	24	31
Male Sterilization	86	90	76	37	85
Rhythm	59	43	76	26	54
Withdrawal	82	79	88	47	80
Others	9	22	10	19	14
RURAL:					
Pill	99	100	99	97	99
Injection	99	99	98	75	98
Tubal ligation	99	95	91	48	95
IUD	96	94	82	71	92
Condom	95	84	94	58	91
Implant	29	28	27	10	27
Male Sterilization	78	70	60	21	71
Rhythm	51	16	58	18	44
Withdrawal	74	46	73	29	67
Others	8	35	10	19	14
OVERALL:					
Pill	99	100	100	97	99
Injection	99	99	98	79	98
Tubal ligation	99	97	92	55	96
IUD	96	95	83	75	93
Condom	96	90	95	64	93
Implant	29	31	27	13	29
Male Sterilization	81	79	63	25	76
Rhythm	53	29	61	20	48
Withdrawal	77	62	75	33	71
Others	8	29	10	19	14

NOTES:

1. Women knowing about the specified family planning method expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years that know about any method of family planning.
2. Know about family planning method: In the PSLM 2011-12 respondents could report up to 10 methods of family planning that they knew about (Q. 1 in Section 4, Part C in the questionnaire)
3. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

TABLE 4.10 TYPE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHOD CURRENTLY BEING USED – BY PROVINCE AND FAMILY PLANNING METHOD

PROVINCE AND FAMILY PLANNING METHOD	2011-12 PSLM (%)		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:			
Pill	3	5	4
Injection	5	10	8
Tubal ligation	22	23	23
IUD	8	8	8
Condom	34	22	27
Withdrawal	21	24	23
Rhythm	4	4	4
Others	2	3	3
Total	100	100	100
SINDH:			
Pill	7	14	9
Injection	6	21	11
Tubal ligation	26	40	30
IUD	3	5	3
Condom	34	8	26
Withdrawal	24	9	19
Rhythm	0	0	0
Others	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100
KPK:			
Pill	16	19	18
Injection	9	16	15
Tubal ligation	10	7	8
IUD	4	3	3
Condom	39	35	36
Withdrawal	20	17	17
Rhythm	1	3	2
Others	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100
BALUCHISTAN:			
Pill	27	27	27
Injection	14	23	18
Tubal ligation	12	14	13
IUD	14	16	15
Condom	20	6	14
Withdrawal	11	11	11
Rhythm	0	2	1
Others	2	0	1
Total	100	100	100
OVERALL PAKISTAN:			
Pill	5	8	7
Injection	6	12	10
Tubal ligation	22	22	22
IUD	6	7	7
Condom	34	23	27
Withdrawal	22	21	22
Rhythm	2	4	3
Others	2	2	2
Total	100	100	100

NOTES:

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

FIGURE 4.3 TYPE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHOD CURRENTLY BEING USED IN PSLM 2011-12

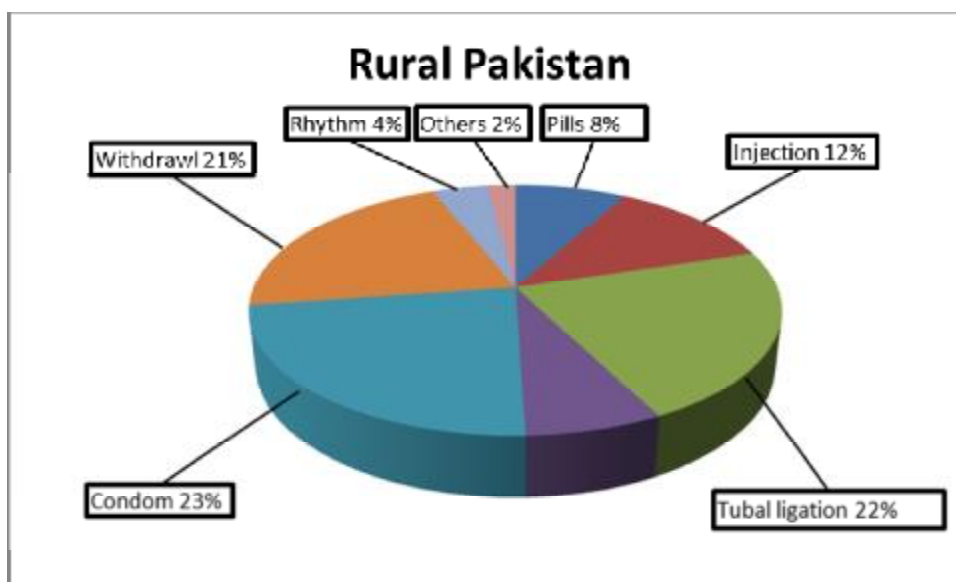
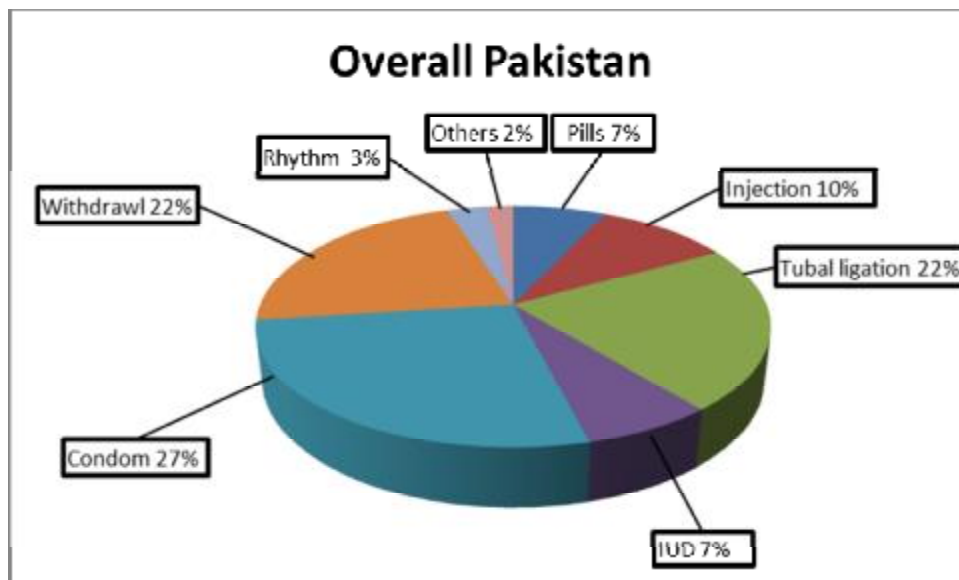


TABLE 4.11 SOURCE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHOD

SOURCE	PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN 15-49 YEARS CURRENTLY PRACTICING FAMILY PLANNING					
	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
Spouse/relative/friend	29	16	21	33	24	28
Govt. F. Planning Clinic	15	16	16	9	15	13
Govt. Health facility	15	26	21	18	19	19
Village F. Planning Worker	2	9	6	3	9	7
NGO family planning clinic	1	1	1	1	1	1
Private hospital/practitioner	23	22	22	18	21	20
Dai/Homeopath/Hakeem	1	2	2	1	1	1
Shop or Chemist	13	8	10	17	9	13
Others	0	1	0	0	0	0

NOTES:

1. Women obtaining method from place / person indicated expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years that are currently practicing family planning.
2. "Government Health Facility" includes "Govt.Hospital /Dispensary/Practitioner" and "BHU/RHC".
3. In the 2011-12 PSLM questionnaires there were two more types of sources: "Reproductive Health Services Unit" and "Mobile Services Unit", these have been included in "Others".
4. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

TABLE 4.12 ATTITUDES TOWARDS FAMILY PLANNING METHODS – BY PROVINCE AND REASON

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES		
	2011-12 PSLM		
	1. WOMEN FINDING METHODS SATISFACTORY (%)		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
Punjab	97	95	96
Sindh	97	99	98
KPK	99	98	98
Balochistan	96	88	93
OVERALL	97	96	96
REASON	2. REASON FOR DISSATISFACTION (%)		
Costs too much	5	5	5
Irregular supply	9	0	2
Adverse side effect	51	55	54
Not effective	35	24	27
Husband does not like	0	14	10
Other	0	3	2
Total	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Part 1: Women satisfied with the family planning method used expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years that are currently practicing family planning.
2. Part 2: Women unsatisfied with the family planning methods for the reason indicated expressed as a percentage of all women finding family planning methods unsatisfactory.
3. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

CONFIDENCE INTERVAL POPULATION WELFARE

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	3.0	0.043	2.98	3.149
Punjab	2.9	0.058	2.871	3.099
Sindh	3.1	0.077	2.94	3.252
KPK	3.3	0.09	3.149	3.506
Balochistan	3.5	0.113	3.364	3.811
Rural Areas	3.3	0.037	3.317	3.464
Punjab	3.2	0.049	3.16	3.355
Sindh	3.9	0.078	3.77	4.077
KPK	3.2	0.067	3.143	3.41
Balochistan	3.5	0.127	3.317	3.818
Overall	3.2	0.0293	3.225	3.34
Punjab	3.1	0.039	3.09	3.248
Sindh	3.5	0.0631	3.39	3.642
KPK	3.2	0.058	3.169	3.40
Balochistan	3.5	0.101	3.374	3.77

Use of Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	34	0.96	31.84	35.63
Punjab	37	1.44	34.4	40.06
Sindh	30	1.43	26.44	32.06
KPK	33	1.79	29.41	36.47
Balochistan	21	2.91	15.18	26.61
Rural Areas	24	0.83	22.24	25.52
Punjab	30	1.18	27.22	31.88
Sindh	12	0.94	10.36	14.08
KPK	21	1.17	18.91	23.52
Balochistan	4	0.85	2.75	6.12
Overall	27	0.65	25.83	28.41
Punjab	32	0.94	30.1	33.81
Sindh	21	1.05	18.43	22.57
KPK	23	1.05	21.06	25.2
Balochistan	8	1.19	5.99	10.66

5. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

5.1 Introduction

Most of the households in Pakistan do not have access to adequate potable or shallow water. Many of them also lack toilets and adequate sanitation facilities. The Government of Pakistan, while recognizing that access to safe drinking water is the basic human right of every citizen and that it is the responsibility of the state to ensure its provision to all citizens, is committed to provision of adequate quantity of safe drinking water to the entire population at an affordable cost and in an equitable, efficient and sustainable manner.

In order to fulfill this commitment of the Government, the Ministry of Environment, in line with provisions of the National Environment Policy and Vision 2030, has formulated the National Drinking Water Policy 2009 through a countrywide consultation process. (National Drinking Water Policy 2009)

5.2 Goal and Objectives of Government

The overall goal of the National Drinking Water Policy is to improve the quality of life of people of Pakistan by reducing incidence of death and illness caused by water-borne diseases. The key objectives of the Policy are to:

- Provide access to safe and sustainable drinking water supply to the entire population of Pakistan by 2025
- Ensure protection and conservation of water resources.
- Promote measures for treatment and safety of drinking water.
- Promote cost effective and appropriate technological options for water supply Systems.
- Increase public awareness about water safety, safe hygiene practices and water Conservation.

5.3 Implementation and Monitoring

The implementation and monitoring of this Policy will be coordinated by the Ministry of Environment in collaboration with Government and will allocate necessary funds for implementation of the Policy in line with the respective strategies and action plans. Reports on the progress of implementation of these strategies and plans will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment on bi-annual basis.

The Policy will be reviewed and updated after every five years by a committee constituted specially for the purpose of reviewing the implementation of its guidelines, their efficacy and continued relevance to the changing situation in the country.

5.4 Sources of Drinking Water

Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) collects information on main source of drinking water, Access to the source of drinking water and Installation of water delivery system used by household.

The main source of drinking water observed in PSLM 2011-12 is the Motor pump (Table 5.1). Hand pumps and motor pumps together provide 60 percent of household's drinking water in 2011-12, as compared to 55 percent in 2010-11. Increasing trend is observed for motor pump both in urban and in rural areas that is 30 percent in 2011-12, as compare to 27 percent in 2010-11. However, the usage of Hand pump is declining in urban areas, but have increasing trend in rural areas i.e. 42 percent in 2011-12 as compared to 38 percent in 2010-11. Moreover, the percentage of households depending on lower water sources i.e. dug well and others has decreased. Decline is observed in usage of tap water during 2011-12 which is 29 percent as compare to 32 percent in 2010-11.

The vast majority of the population of Punjab 73 percent has water either from hand pump or motor pump and only 1 percent of the population depends on a dug well and 5 percent on other sources (river, canal or stream). In Punjab the use of motor pump has been increased from 39 percent in 2010-11 to 42 percent in 2011-12. Sindh has shown a slight decline in terms of tap water i.e. 42 percent in 2011-12 as compared to 43 percent in 2010-11. Balochistan province has shown a slight increase in Tap water from 35 percent in 2010-11 to 38 percent in 2011-12. KPK has shown increase in use of motor pump as source of drinking water from 11 percent in 2010-11 to 18 percent in 2011-12.

Richer households are substantially more likely to have water piped to household, but the percentage is substantially different in urban areas 65 percent and 18 percent in rural areas in the highest quintile (Table 5.2). This relationship is strong in urban areas, but very weak in rural areas. On the other hand the use of hand pump is more likely for poor households while highest use of motor pump in highest quintile 48 percent is observed in rural areas, but has the reverse trend in the urban areas .i.e. 36 percent in the lowest quintile.

A small proportion of households pay for drinking water (Table 5.3). In the population as a whole, only 22 per cent of households pay for water and this proportion reaches only 10 per cent in rural areas. Since 2007-08, the proportion paying has slightly increased in urban areas and decreased slightly in rural areas.

The 2011-12 PSLM recorded information on installation of water delivery system used by the household (Table 5.5). It shows that households themselves are the largest single supplier of drinking water, having arranged their own supply in 60 percent of the cases. Provincial and local government – in the form of the Local Government and Rural Development Department, the Public Health Engineering Department and other non-government bodies installed the water supplies of some 39 percent of households. They have installed 96 per cent of all piped water supplies. However, water supply to household by local government is lowest in Punjab i.e. 21 percent among other provinces.

Households that depend on poorest supplies also have to travel far away for the water (Table 5.6). Some 85 percent of households have drinking water facility inside their houses. Comparing provinces, Punjab is favoured with the best access 89 percent while Balochistan

has the worst 54 percent, shows that over half of the households depend on sources outside the home.

5.5 Toilet Facility and Sanitation

In Pakistan as a whole, 18 percent households in 2011-12 do not have any toilet facility (Table 5.7). This varies largely between urban and rural areas i.e. one percent of urban households have no toilet facility as compared to 27 percent of rural households. The percentage of households with no toilet facility is highest in rural Balochistan is 46 percent and lowest in KPK 18 percent in 2011-12.

The use of flush toilets is 97 percent for the urban households in Pakistan, 98 percent households in Punjab, 97 percent in Sindh and 95 percent in KPK have the flush toilet while 78 percent of households in Balochistan have flush toilets.

Richer households have much greater use of flush toilets facility than poor households (Table 5.8). The use of flush toilets is 99 percent, almost universal for the richest urban households, compared to 81 percent in richest rural areas.

Sanitation is the hygienic means of promoting health through prevention of human contact with the hazards of wastes. In PSLM 2011-12 we collect information on type of sanitation system used by household. Some 49 percent of rural households do not have any form of sanitation system in 2011-12 compared to 53 percent in 2007-08 (Table 5.9). Balochistan rural with highest 87 percent households are without any system while Punjab rural with 39 percent is the lowest one.

As would be expected, richest² households are more likely to have a connection to a sanitation system than poor households (Table 5.10). The relationship is much stronger in urban areas (72 percent) as compared to (8 percent) rural areas.

75 percent of households reported that they had no garbage collection system, reaching to 95 percent in rural areas (Table 5.11). In rural areas, the pattern is more or less same for all the four provinces but slightly better in Punjab. Even in urban areas, only 40 percent households benefitted from municipal garbage collection services and 36 percent of urban households had no garbage collection at all in 2011-12.

² For details please see consumption Quintiles (Table 5.10).

TABLE 5.1 MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER BY PROVINCE AND REGION

PROVINCE AND WATER SOURCE	2007-08 PSLM			2010-11 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:									
Tap water	51	18	28	46	14	24	45	11	22
Hand pump	11	44	33	8	40	30	7	42	31
Motor pump	35	35	35	37	40	39	39	43	42
Dug well	1	2	1	1	3	2	0	2	1
Others	3	2	3	8	4	5	9	3	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SINDH:									
Tap Water	73	17	45	72	13	43	77	6	42
Hand pump	10	57	33	7	62	34	7	73	39
Motor pump	10	8	9	17	6	12	11	8	9
Dug well	0	8	4	0	8	4	0	5	3
Others	7	10	9	4	10	7	6	8	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
KPK:									
Tap Water	70	47	51	63	41	45	55	38	41
Hand pump	7	10	10	8	14	13	9	13	12
Motor pump	14	12	12	20	9	11	29	16	18
Dug well	7	14	13	4	12	10	5	12	11
Others	2	17	15	4	23	20	2	21	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BALUCHISTAN:									
Tap Water	82	24	40	87	21	35	80	22	38
Hand pump	2	18	14	3	11	10	4	19	15
Motor pump	6	7	7	5	2	2	3	11	9
Dug well	1	19	14	2	20	16	5	8	7
Others	9	32	25	4	47	37	8	39	31
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
OVERALL:									
Tap Water	61	22	36	58	19	32	58	14	29
Hand pump	10	40	30	8	38	28	7	42	30
Motor pump	24	25	25	28	27	27	27	32	30
Dug well	1	6	4	1	6	4	1	4	3
Others	5	7	6	6	10	9	8	8	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Household obtaining water from the source indicated expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. Categories: ‘Tap water’ consists of both tap water inside and outside 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 outside the house; and ‘Other’ includes public standpipe (supplied by tanker), water seller, canal, river, spring, stream, pond, mineral water ,Filtration Plant and other.
3. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.
4. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

FIGURE 5.1 MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER IN PSLM 2011-12

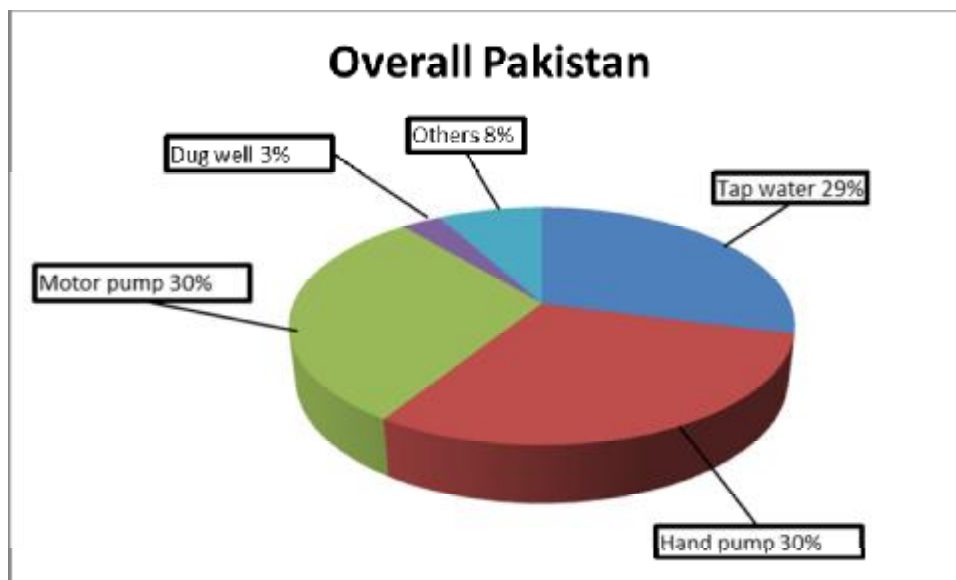


FIGURE 5.2 TREND OF SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

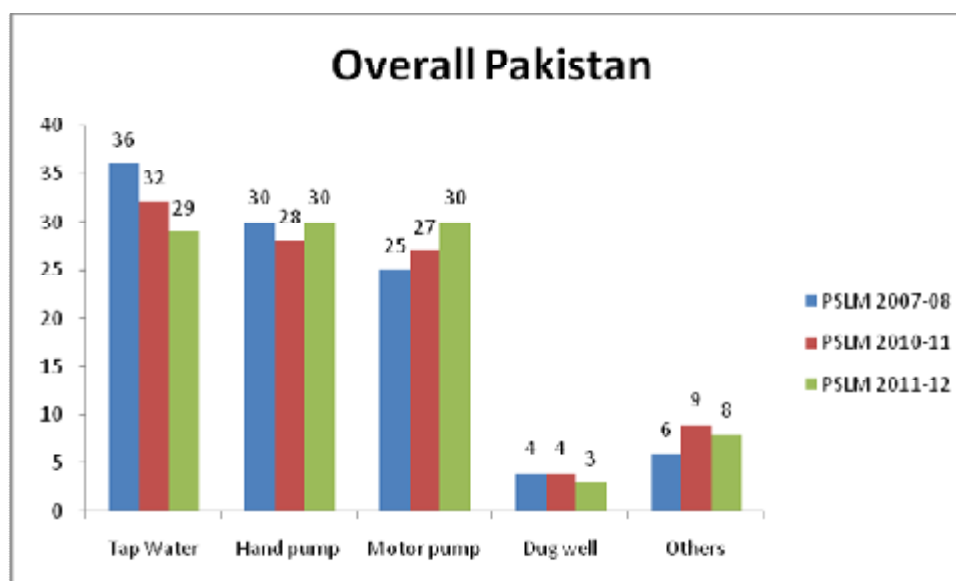


TABLE 5.2 MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER BY INCOME GROUP

REGION AND WATER SOURCE	2011-12 PSLM					OVERALL
	1 st QUINTILE	2 nd QUINTILE	3 rd QUINTILE	4 th QUINTILE	5 th QUINTILE	
URBAN:						
Tap water	36	47	54	57	65	58
Hand Pump	20	12	9	6	3	7
Motor Pump	36	32	29	29	24	27
Dug well	1	1	1	1	0	1
Others	7	8	7	7	8	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
RURAL:						
Tap water	11	12	15	16	18	14
Hand Pump	57	48	42	36	25	42
Motor Pump	19	27	31	36	48	32
Dug well	4	4	4	5	4	4
Others	9	9	7	7	6	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
OVERALL:						
Tap water	15	20	27	32	44	29
Hand Pump	52	40	32	25	13	30
Motor Pump	21	28	31	33	34	30
Dug well	4	3	3	4	2	3
Others	9	9	7	7	7	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Households obtaining water from the source indicated expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. Categories: "Tap water" consist of both tap water inside and outside 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 outside the house; "River/Canal /Stream" includes canal, river, spring, stream, pond and "Other" includes public standpipe (supplied by tanker), water seller, mineral water ,Filtration Plant and other.
3. Quintiles: Income groups made on the basis of per-capita household consumption. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
4. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption.
5. Total may not add up to 100 because of rounding.
6. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

REGION AND WATER SOURCE	2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	%H. HOLDS GETTING WATER FROM SOURCE	%H. HOLDS PAYING FOR WATER USED	AVERAGE AMOUNT PAID FOR MONTH (RUPEES)	%H. HOLDS GETTING WATER FROM SOURCE	%H. HOLDS PAYING FOR WATER USED	AVERAGE AMOUNT PAID FOR MONTH (RUPEES)
URBAN AREAS:						
Tap water	61	67	130	58	69	160
Hand Pump	10	4	---	7	4	---
Motorized Pump	24	4	---	27	4	---
Dug Well	1	6	---	1	2	---
Other	5	57	---	7	65	---
Total	100	45	155	100	46	195
RURAL AREAS:						
Tap Water	22	47	102	14	62	122
Hand Pump	40	0	---	42	0	---
Motorized Pump	25	1	---	32	1	---
Dug Well	6	1	---	4	1	---
River/Canal/Stream	3	2	---	6	2	---
Other	5	14	---	2	38	---
Total	100	12	131	100	10	188
OVERALL:						
Tap Water	35	59	122	29	67	149
Hand Pump	30	1	---	30	1	---
Motorized Pump	25	2	---	30	2	---
Dug Well	4	1	---	3	1	---
River/Canal/Stream	2	2	---	4	2	---
Other	5	29	---	4	56	---
Total	100	23	147	100	22	193

NOTES:

1. The first column gives the percentage of households obtaining water from the source indicated. The second column gives the households that pay for water, expressed as a percentage of the households that obtain water from the source indicated. The third column gives the average amount paid per month by those households that pay for water, where sample size permits.
2. Categories: ‘Tap water’ consist of both tap water inside and outside house; ‘Hand pump,M. pump’ includes hand-pumps both inside and outside, motor pump and tube well outside the house respectively; ‘Dug well’ includes well open and well closed both inside and outside the house; ‘River/Canal /Stream’ includes canal, river, spring, stream, pond and ‘Other’ includes public standpipe (supplied by tanker), water seller ,mineral water, filtration plant and other.
3. River/canal/Stream has been excluded from urban areas because its frequency was zero.
4. Total for columns may not add up to 100 because of rounding.
5. Insufficient observation to allow accurate statistics to be derived for these cells.
6. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

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

REGION AND WATER SOURCE	2011-12 PSLM					OVERALL
	1 st QUINTILE	2 nd QUINTILE	3 rd QUINTILE	4 th QUINTILE	5 th QUINTILE	
URBAN AREA	61	61	63	61	77	69
RURAL AREA	60	60	59	68	61	62
OVERALL	61	61	61	63	74	67

NOTES:

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

TABLE 5.5 WHO INSTALLED THE WATER DELIVERY SYSTEM - BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	WATER DELIVERY SYSTEM 2011-12 PSLM					
	Piped Water	Hand Pump	Motor Pump	Open well	Closed Well	Total
PUNJAB:						
Local Government	88	1	1	3	2	21
Non-Government	6	9	4	39	27	6
Household it self	6	90	95	56	71	73
Don't know	0	1	0	2	1	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
SINDH:						
Local Government	98	4	7	0	100	46
Non-Government	1	23	14	88	0	14
Household it self	1	73	79	10	0	40
Don't know	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
KPK:						
Local Government	82	5	8	3	2	44
Non-Government	15	6	4	13	38	11
Household it self	3	89	88	84	59	45
Don't know	0	1	0	0	1	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
BALUCHISTAN:						
Local Government	89	21	23	0	20	57
Non-Government	10	44	72	48	12	28
Household it self	1	34	5	49	68	15
Don't know	0	1	0	3	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
OVERALL:						
Local Government	90	2	2	2	5	30
Non-Government	6	14	5	40	29	9
Household it self	4	84	92	57	66	60
Don't know	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

- Households having the type of water delivery system indicated, expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
- Local Government includes Public Health Engineering Department, LG&RDD, Municipality/District/Union Councils etc.; "Non Govt" includes community, NGO, private etc.
- Categories: "Tap water" consist of both tap water inside and outside house; "Hand pump/M. pump" includes hand-pumps both inside and outside, motor pump and tube well outside the house; "Dug well" includes well open and well closed both inside and outside the house; "River/Canal /Stream" includes canal, river, spring, stream, pond and "Other" includes public standpipe (supplied by tanker), water seller, mineral water, filtration plant and other.
- Totals for columns may not add up to 100 because of rounding.
- In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

TABLE 5.6 DISTANCES TO WATER SOURCE BY PROVINCE AND DISTANCE

PROVINCE AND WATER SOURCE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS					
	Inside The House	0-0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	1-2 Km	2-5 Km	Over 5 Km
PUNJAB:	89	8	2	0	0	0
Tap Water	100	0	0	0	0	0
Hand Pump /M.Pump	92	6	2	0	0	0
Dug Well	47	45	8	0	0	0
River/Canal/Stream/Pond	8	85	5	2	0	0
Other	25	66	5	2	1	1
SINDH:	82	14	2	1	0	0
Tap Water	100	0	0	0	0	0
Hand Pump /M. Pump	79	18	2	0	0	0
Dug Well	11	62	13	12	3	0
River/Canal/Stream/Pond	11	61	11	11	5	0
Other	34	51	8	1	0	4
KPK:	78	20	2	1	0	0
Tap Water	100	0	0	0	0	0
Hand Pump /M.Pump	85	14	1	0	0	0
Dug Well	73	26	2	0	0	0
River/Canal/Stream/Pond	16	70	9	4	0	0
Other	8	78	6	5	0	2
BALUCHISTAN:	54	26	8	5	7	0
Tap Water	100	0	0	0	0	0
Hand Pump /M.Pump	39	32	18	8	2	0
Dug Well	61	33	5	0	0	0
River/Canal/Stream/Pond	6	68	13	3	10	0
Other	8	15	10	19	46	2
OVERALL:	85	12	2	1	0	0
Tap Water	100	0	0	0	0	0
Hand Pump /M.Pump	88	9	2	0	0	0
Dug Well	52	39	6	2	1	0
River/Canal/Stream/Pond	13	70	10	5	3	0
Other	24	60	6	4	4	2

NOTES:

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

TABLE 5.7 TYPE OF TOILET USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE AND TYPE OF TOILET	2007-08 PSLM			2010-11 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:									
Flush	95	62	73	97	61	72	98	69	78
Non- Flush	1	1	1	1	7	5	1	3	2
No Toilet	4	37	26	2	33	23	1	29	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SINDH:									
Flush	95	19	57	95	26	62	97	22	61
Non- Flush	4	51	28	3	60	31	2	52	27
No Toilet	1	30	15	1	14	8	0	26	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
KPK:									
Flush	90	57	63	91	56	62	95	66	71
Non- Flush	6	12	11	6	23	20	3	16	14
No Toilet	4	31	27	3	21	18	2	18	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BALUCHISTAN:									
Flush	79	9	27	84	16	31	78	22	37
Non- Flush	20	54	45	15	68	56	17	33	29
No Toilet	1	38	28	2	16	13	4	46	35
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
OVERALL:									
Flush	94	51	66	96	51	66	97	58	72
Non- Flush	3	14	10	3	22	15	2	14	10
No Toilet	3	35	24	2	27	18	1	27	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

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

FIGURE 5.3 TYPE OF TOILET USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD IN PSLM 2011-12

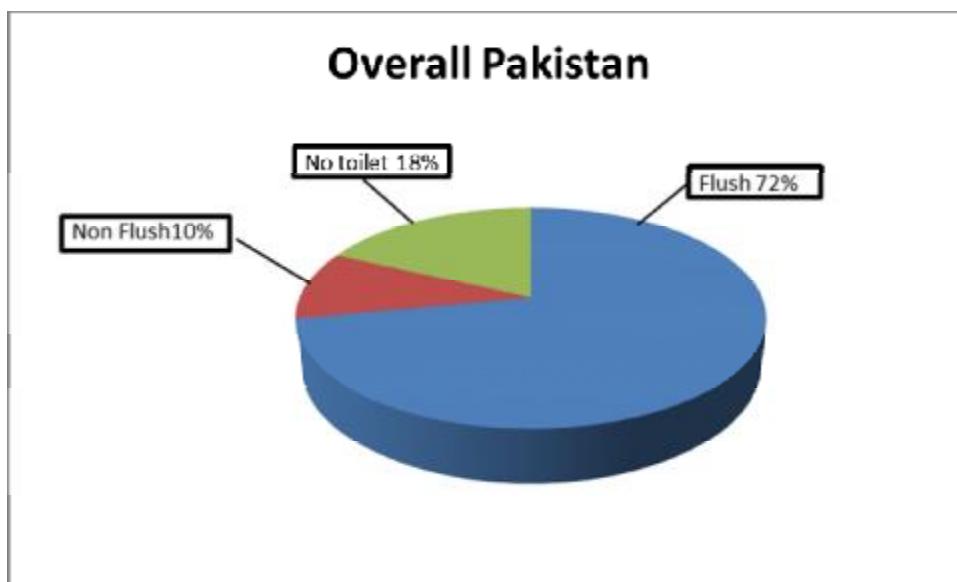


FIGURE.5.4 TREND OF TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY

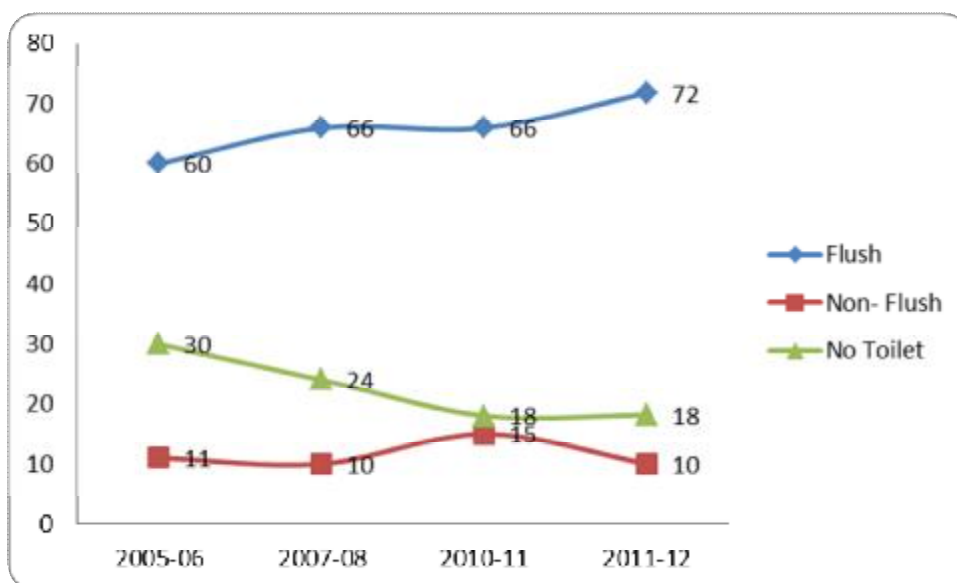


TABLE 5.8 TYPE OF TOILET USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD - BY QUINTILE GROUP

REGION AND WATER SOURCE	2011-12 PSLM					OVERALL
	1 st QUINTILE	2 nd QUINTILE	3 rd QUINTILE	4 th QUINTILE	5 th QUINTILE	
URBAN:						
Flush	89	94	96	98	99	97
Non-Flush	7	5	3	1	0	2
No Toilet	4	1	1	1	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
RURAL:						
Flush	38	49	58	69	81	58
Non-Flush	21	19	14	10	6	14
No Toilet	41	32	27	21	13	27
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
OVERALL:						
Flush	45	59	70	80	91	72
Non-Flush	19	16	11	7	3	10
No Toilet	36	25	19	13	6	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Households having the type of toilet indicated, expressed as a percentage of the total number of household in each income group.
2. Categories: "Flush" consists of flush connected to public sewerage, flush connected to pit and flush to open drain while "Non-Flush" contains dry raised latrine and dry pit latrine.
3. Quintiles: Income groups made on the basis of per capita household consumption. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
4. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, where as the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
5. Total may not add up to 100 because of rounding.
6. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

TABLE 5.9 TYPE OF SANITATION SYSTEM USED – BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE AND SANITATION SYSTEM	2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM			2011-12 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:									
Underground Drains	43	2	15	49	8	21	53	5	20
Covered Drains	5	2	3	6	5	5	6	4	5
Open Drains	44	48	47	38	46	44	38	53	48
No System	7	48	35	7	41	30	3	39	27
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SINDH:									
Underground Drains	66	1	35	66	1	34	69	1	36
Covered Drains	4	1	3	2	0	1	1	1	1
Open Drains	23	15	19	27	14	20	27	15	21
No System	7	82	42	6	85	45	3	83	42
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
KPK:									
Underground Drains	4	1	1	4	1	1	9	1	3
Covered Drains	4	1	2	3	1	1	4	1	1
Open Drains	78	42	48	85	42	50	83	53	59
No System	14	56	49	9	56	48	4	45	37
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BALUCHISTAN:									
Underground Drains	10	1	2	24	3	9	8	1	3
Covered Drains	18	1	5	10	1	4	14	0	4
Open Drains	36	6	13	47	9	19	60	12	24
No System	37	92	80	19	86	68	17	87	69
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
OVERALL:									
Underground Drains	48	2	18	52	5	21	55	3	21
Covered Drains	5	1	3	4	3	4	5	3	3
Open Drains	38	39	39	37	38	38	37	45	42
No System	8	58	41	7	53	37	4	49	33
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Households connected to the drainage system indicated expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.
3. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

FIGURE 5.5 TYPE OF SANITATION SYSTEM USED IN PSLM 2011-12

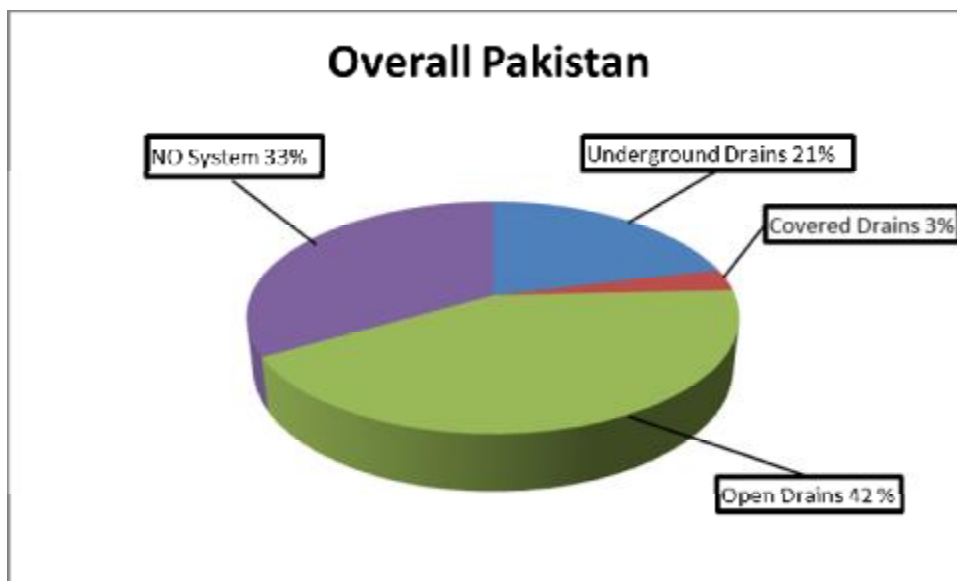


FIGURE 5.6 TREND OF SANITATION SYSTEM IN PAKISTAN

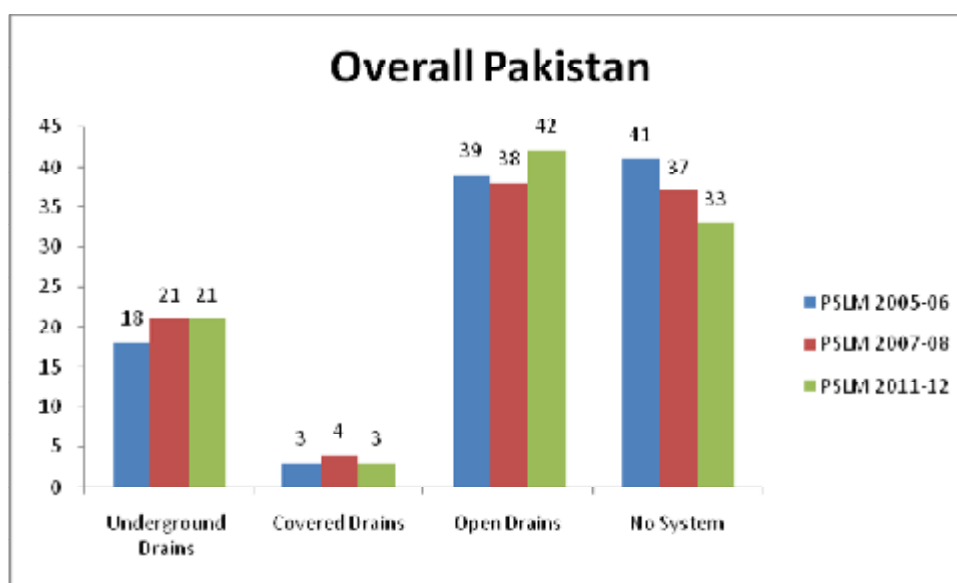


TABLE 5.10 TYPE OF SANITATION SYSTEM USED – BY QUINTILES

REGION AND WATER SOURCE	2011-12 PSLM					OVERALL
	1 st QUINTILE	2 nd QUINTILE	3 rd QUINTILE	4 th QUINTILE	5 th QUINTILE	
URBAN:						
Underground Drains	28	36	46	52	67	55
Covered Drains	4	4	3	4	5	5
Open Drains	55	53	47	41	26	37
No System	12	7	4	3	2	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
RURAL:						
Underground Drains	3	3	3	3	4	3
Covered Drains	2	2	2	4	4	3
Open Drains	30	41	47	52	56	45
No System	65	54	48	41	36	49
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
OVERALL:						
Underground Drains	6	10	16	21	40	21
Covered Drains	2	2	2	4	5	3
Open Drains	34	44	47	48	39	42
No System	58	44	35	27	16	33
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Households connected to the drainage system indicated expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. Quintiles: Income groups made on the basis of per capita household consumption. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
3. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
4. Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15,807 households estimates based on these quintile may slightly be different in some cases, from those based on the full sample of 15,807 households.
5. Total may not add up to 100 because of rounding.
6. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

TABLE 5.11 GARBAGE COLLECTION SYSTEMS FROM THE HOUSEHOLD - BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE AND GARBAGE COLLECTION SYSTEM	2011-12 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:			
Municipality	45	1	15
Privately	19	6	10
No System	36	93	75
Total	100	100	100
SINDH:			
Municipality	28	1	15
Privately	37	1	19
No System	35	98	66
Total	100	100	100
KPK:			
Municipality	69	0	13
Privately	1	0	0
No System	30	99	87
Total	100	100	100
BALUCHISTAN:			
Municipality	26	0	7
Privately	9	1	3
No System	65	99	90
Total	100	100	100
OVERALL:			
Municipality	40	1	14
Privately	24	4	11
No System	36	95	75
Total	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Households reporting the garbage collection system indicated for their household expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.
3. In 2011-12, 57 areas of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons, so the results of Balochistan province are not representable.

APPENDIX A: TECHNICAL NOTES

TECHNICAL NOTES PART A

DEFINITIONS OF SOME KEY INDICATORS

PRIMARY GROSS ENROLMENT RATE:-

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

PRIMARY NET ENROLMENT RATE:-

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

MIDDLE GROSS ENROLMENT RATE:-

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

MIDDLE NET ENROLMENT RATE:-

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

MATRIC GROSS ENROLMENT RATE:-

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

MATRIC NET ENROLMENT RATE:-

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

LITERACY RATE:-

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

GENDER PARITY INDEX:-

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

YOUTH GENDER PARITY INDEX:

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

BASED ON RECALL-ATLEAST ONE IMMUNISATION:-

Children aged 12-23 months reported as having received at least one immunisation expressed as percentage of all children aged 12-23 months.

BASED ON RECORD –FULLY IMMUNIZED:-

Children aged 12-23 months who reported having received full immunisation who also have an immunisation card, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months. To be classified as fully immunised a child must have received: 'BCG', DPT1, DPT2, DPT3, polio1, polio2, polio3 and Measles.

DIARRHEA:-

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

PRE-NATAL:-

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

POST-NATAL:-

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

Ever married women aged 15-49 years who received post-natal check-up expressed as a percentage of all ever married women aged 15-49 years who had a birth in the last three years.

TETANUS TOXOID INJECTIONS:-

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

INFANT MORTALITY RATE:-

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

TOTAL FERTILITY RATES:-

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

CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE:-

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

TECHNICAL NOTES PART B:

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE ADOPTED FOR PSLM SURVEY

NOTATIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i): ESTIMATION FORMULAE FOR TOTALS AND THEIR VARIANCES

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

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

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

OR

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

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

For X , another variable of interest, we have

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

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

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

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

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

(ii): FORMULA FOR RATIO ESTIMATES

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

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

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

where

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

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

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

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

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

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

and

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

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

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

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

TECHNICAL NOTES PART C:**CONSUMPTION QUINTILES**

Consumption quintiles are used to distinguish the population according to their welfare: poorest households are grouped together into the 1st quintile, those with higher consumption into the 2nd quintile, and so on. Five quintiles rank the population from the poorest 20% to the richest 20%. The main aim of quintile is to analyse how social and economic indicators change in relation to people's welfare. For instance, the government wants to know whether poorer households have access to basic services (immunization, schools, safe water etc.) or whether there are significant differences between the poor and the rich. Furthermore, policy makers are interested to know how consumption patterns and income sources of poorer households are different from those of richer households. Estimates by quintiles describe distributional differences, thus representing an important tool of analysis.

Quintiles are calculated for the four provinces together (Punjab, Sindh, KPK and Balochistan) so that the first quintile contains in it households from all provinces with the same welfare. However, if one province is relatively richer than others its population will not be evenly distributed in each quintile, but mostly concentrated in the higher quintiles. In fact, only at the overall level each quintile contains 20% of the population, but in urban areas, where people usually are richer, upper quintiles contain higher population percentages, and the opposite is true in rural areas.

Consumption expenditure is used as a proxy to assess people's welfare. Expenditure is calculated at the household level but it is adjusted by household size (see table 4) and its composition. This adjustment is necessary to assess a proper ranking of households. Reasons can become clear with some examples. Imagine two households both with a monthly consumption expenditure of Rs. 3000. However, it would be wrong to say that both households enjoy the same welfare without considering their household size and composition. For instance, one household may be composed of one single individual whereas the other of five people.

TABLE 1:- RANGES OF PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE FOR CONSUMPTION QUINTILES

QUINTILES	1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	5 TH
Ranges of Per Capita Consumption Expenditure	Upto Rs.1552	Rs. 1553 To Rs. 2486	Rs. 2487 To Rs. 3148	Rs. 3149 To Rs.4998	Rs.4999 And above

List of Officers Involved In PSLM Survey 2011-12

The PSLM report is produced by the efforts of the following officers of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics listed under the specific tasks:

PLANNING, EXECUTION OF SURVEY AND FINALIZATION OF REPORT: -

§ Mr. Ayazuddin	Deputy Director General
§ Ms. Rabia Awan	Chief Statistical Officer
§ Mr. Saqib Sultan Khawar	Statistical Officer
§ Mr. Sharifullah Marwat	Statistical Officer
§ Ms. Hina Kanwal	Statistical Officer
§ Ms. Kaneez Amna	Statistical Officer
§ Ms. Sana Habib Chaudhary	Statistical Officer

MANAGEMENT TEAM:-

§ Mr. Sajid Akhtar Lodhi	Statistical Officer
§ Ms. Safia Begum	Statistical Officer
§ Ms. Kulsoom Fatima	Statistical Assistant
§ Ms. Samina Farooq	Statistical Assistant
§ Khalid Rafique	Statistical Assistant
§ Malik Latifullah	Statistical Assistant
§ Muhammad Irfan Khan	Statistical Assistant

DATA PROCESSING:-

§ Mr. Dost Muhammad	Deputy Director General
§ Mr. Mumtaz Uddin Shaikh	Director
§ Mr. Arif Akhtar	Chief System Analyst
§ Mr. Azizullah Bhatti	Chief System Analyst
§ Ms. Sobia Munawar	System Analyst
§ Mr. Mudasir Akhtar	Data Processing Assistant

SAMPLE DESIGN: -

§ Mr. Rizwan Bashir	Chief Statistical Officer
---------------------	---------------------------

FIELD OPERATIONS: -

§ Mr. Mujahid Hussain	Director
§ Mr. Fazil Baig	Director