

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents district level findings in continuation of the report on the National/Provincial of the fifth round of the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) Survey 2008-09. In this survey, 75188 households were covered in the entire country and information was collected from households on a range of social sector issues. These are primarily focussed on the sectors covered under Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) i.e. Education, Health, Household Assets/ Amenities, Immunisation, Pre/Post Natal care of females and Household satisfaction by facilities and services in the overall context of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Indicators between different groups are presented disaggregated by province/district, by region (urban-rural) and by gender. The indicators given in the report have been compared with the previous reports of PSLM surveys, wherever possible.

Education

The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for primary schools (Age 5-9) during 2008-09 remained stagnant at 91 percent. Jehlum district with 130 percent and Kohlu and Dera Bugti with 30 percent have the highest and lowest GER in the country. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) was increased from 56 percent in 2006-07 to 57 percent in 2008-09. It however remained substantially lower than the Gross Enrolment Rate because of the enrolment of overage children in primary schools. Chakwal with 82 percent and Kohlu with 6 percent only has been ranked at the top and bottom for primary level NER. The PSLM survey collects information on enrolment in all types of schools i.e. public and private. The PSLM round shows increase in the share of primary enrolments that are in government schools. The overall share has increased from 69 percent in 2006-07 to 70 percent in 2008-09. This trend is more significant in some of the districts such as Bhakkar (Punjab), Tharparkar (Sindh), Upper Dir (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and Musa Khel (Balochistan) which have shown over 90 percent government enrolment.

The GER (Age 10-12) for middle level has increased from 51 percent in 2006-07 to 53 percent in 2008-09 and the NER has increased from 18 percent in 2006-07 to 20 percent in 2008-09 at national level. Islamabad with 103 percent and Dera Bugti with 6 percent have highest and lowest GER for Middle class. However, NER which gives more realistic picture shows that Abbotabad with 39 percent and Kohlu with 0 percent are ranked at the top and the bottom among all districts.

The Matric Level (Age 13-14) GER has increased from 48 percent in 2006-07 to 54 percent in 2008-09 and NER has increased from 10 percent (2006-07) to 12 percent (2008-09). The real impact of increase in GER and NER at matric level will be observable after four/five years when the existing primary level cohort reaches at Matric Level. The districts of Chakwal with 102 percent and Kohlu with 4 percent only are at the top and the bottom respectively in overall Pakistan for Matric level GER. In Balochistan the NER at matric level is less than 10 percent except Ziarat (32 percent).

The literacy level of population (10 years & above) has shown improvement. This has risen from 55 percent in 2006-07 to 57 percent in 2008-09. This increase has taken place for both men and women and across all provinces. Adult literacy (15 years & above) has also increased from 52 percent in 2006-07 to 54 percent in 2008-09. Adult literacy is highest in Islamabad (83 percent) and lowest in Kohlu (7 percent) in overall Pakistan.

Health

Two measures of immunisation coverage are presented in PSLM report. Based on mother's recall, at least one immunisation to the child has increased from 86 percent in 2006-07 to 97 percent in 2008-09. The measure that includes mother's recall as well as record of immunisations given to the child shows a rise from 76 percent in 2006-07 to 78 percent in 2008-09 in the proportion of one year old that are fully immunised. Nankana Sahib with 100 percent, Kashmore with 93 percent, and Malakand with 93 percent, and Ziarat with 76 percent are top ranked districts in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan provinces respectively.

There has been a decrease in the proportion of children under five suffering from diarrhoea i.e. from 11 percent in 2006-07 to 10 percent in 2008-09. Sindh has shown no change during 2008-09 and remained stable at 12 percent. Vehari with 22 percent in Punjab, Sanghar with 23 percent in Sindh, Batagram with 27 percent in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Chaghi with 22 percent in Balochistan are the most affected districts within each province.

Pre Natal consultation for pregnant females during their last pregnancy has increased from 53 percent in 2006-07 to 58 percent in 2008-09. Pre-Natal consultations were much more common in urban than in rural areas however, rural areas has also shown considerable improvement. Islamabad 97 percent, Karachi 96 percent, Haripur 90 percent and Lasbilla 67 percent are at the top ranks within the provinces. The frequency of post-natal consultations has increased from 24 percent in 2006-07 to 25 percent in 2008-09. It is noticed that there is a big gap between pre-natal and post-natal consultation.

68 percent of pregnant women received Tetanus Toxoid injection in 2008-09 as compared to 56 percent in 2006-07. Islamabad with 97 percent, Gujrat with 96 percent in Punjab, Karachi with 91 percent in Sindh, Mardan with 91 percent in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Ketch with 57 percent in Balochistan are at top ranks within the provinces.

Housing, Water Supply & Sanitation

The housing units by tenure reveal that 87 percent of households are living in their own dwelling units in 2008-09 as compared to 86 percent in 2006-07, while 6 percent of households have rented dwelling units and about 6 percent have rent free units and only 1 percent households live in subsidized housing units. Islamabad (Federal

Capital) has the highest percentage of households living in rented or subsidized rented units as compared to other districts. In PSLM 2008-09, the comparison of housing units by number of rooms with the 2006-07 indicate that housing units with one room have decreased from 24 percent in 2006-07 to 23 percent in 2008-09, housing units with 2-4 rooms have increased from 69 percent in 2006-07 to 71 percent in 2008-09, although houses with more than five rooms have marginally decreased from 6.62 percent in 2006-07 to 6.50 percent in 2008-09. The housing units using electricity (as fuel for lighting) have increased from 87 percent in 2006-07 to 91 percent in 2008-09. District Tank has the highest (100 percent) and Kohlu (26 percent) has the lowest percentage of households using electricity for lighting. Use of Gas as fuel for cooking has increased from 30 percent to 31 percent in 2008-09. Karachi and Quetta are at top among districts in using gas as main fuel for cooking with 95 and 91 percent usage, respectively.

The vast majority of the rural population of Punjab are using hand pump or water from a motor pump as main source of drinking water and only 5 percent of the rural population depends on a dug well or other sources (river, canal or stream). The supply of tap water for urban areas in Balochistan is 85 percent, which is highest among all the provinces.. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan 32 and 69 percent of the rural population, respectively, depend on water from a dug well or from a river/canal/stream as main source of drinking water. Karachi with 92 percent and Barakhan and Musa Khel with 1 percent has highest and lowest percentage of tap water facility among various districts.

In rural areas of Pakistan, access to flush toilets has increased from 41 percent in 2006-07 to 47 percent in 2008-09 however, non-flush remains constant at 21 percent in 2008-09. Households with no toilet in rural areas have declined from 39 percent in 2006-07 to 33 percent in 2008-09. The top ranked districts within the provinces having flush toilet facility are Lahore (96 percent), Karachi (98 percent), Peshawar (90 percent), and Quetta (88 percent).

Household Perception of Economic Situation and Satisfaction by Facilities and Services

Households were asked to compare their economic situation with last year. In response to this question 44.44 percent in 2008-09 reported no change (51.52 percent in 2006-07), 33.09 percent reported worse or much worse (21.35 percent in 2006-07) and 22.24 percent reported better or much better (26.99 percent in 2006-07). However, when asked to compare the economic situation of the community where they live, 54.08 percent in 2008-09 reported the same (59.24 percent in 2006-07), 19.34 percent reported worse or much worse (10.27 percent in 2006-07) and 21.04 percent reported better or much better (25.93 percent in 2006-07).

Households were also asked to give opinion about their satisfaction of the Facilities / Services provided by the government. In response to this question, 40 percent in 2008-09 reported satisfaction with Govt Basic Health Facilities (35 percent in 2006-07), 15 percent satisfied with the Family Planning Services (12 percent in 2006-07), 63 percent with Schools (61 percent in 2006-07), 15 percent with Veterinary Services pre-

dominantly rural (14 percent in 2006-07), 15 percent with Agriculture Extension all rural (14 percent in 2006-07) and 10 percent with police (7 percent in 2006-07).