



KEY FINDINGS REPORT
PAKISTAN SOCIAL AND LIVING
STANDARDS MEASUREMENT (PSLM) Survey
DISTRICT LEVEL 2019-20



Government of Pakistan
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, G-9/1, Islamabad
Ministry of Planning Development
& Special Initiatives





PSLM – 2019-20

PAKISTAN SOCIAL AND LIVING STANDARDS MEASUREMENT SURVEY (2019-20)

District Level Survey

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

May - 2021

www.pbs.gov.pk

TABLE OF CONTENT

FOREWORD.....	i
PREFACE.....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF OFFICERS.....	iv
SDG INDICATORS.....	v
SAMPLE DESIGN.....	1
EDUCATION.....	2
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY.....	16
HEALTH.....	21
HOUSING, WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	29
HOUSEHOLD PERCEPTION AND SATISFACTION	37
FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCE SCALE	39
MIGRATION	40
DISABILITY.....	41
SITUATION ANALYSIS	42
CONFIDENCE INTERVALS.....	63
SITUATION ANALYSIS ERSTWHILE FATA.....	67



Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurements (PSLM), 2019-20 is the twelfth round of a series of surveys, initiated in 2004. Current round of PSLM District level survey covered 5,893 blocks & 176,790 households and provide district level indicators on Education, Health, Housing, Water Sanitation & Hygiene, Information Communication & Technology (ICT), Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). The additional significance of PSLM District level survey (2019-20) is inclusion of the modules on Functional Limitation (**Disability**) and life time Migration for the first time to monitor some of the most important indicators for SDGs. PSLM section and Data Processing Centre took the initiative of shifting the data collection from laborious method i.e. from paper based questionnaires to the Tablets. For this purpose Android Software for PSLM District level survey was developed by the Data Processing Center in vigorous consultation with the PSLM section under the sample guidance of Member Support Services for timely data collection and to ensure quality.

The Field activities of the twelfth round of PSLM Surveys were carried out during October, 2019 to March, 2020. This report provides information on key socio economic indicators, whereas the main PSLM District report provides detail information of each indicator at national, provincial as well as at district level with urban /rural breakdown.

I would like to congratulate Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (Support Services/RM), Mr. Ayazuddin Member (Census and Survey) and the whole PBS team for the successful completion of the task. The report is also available on the website of PBS www.pbs.gov.pk. Comments and suggestions are welcome to further improve the survey and this report i future.

(Hamed Yaqoob Sheikh)
Secretary/Chief Statistician

Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics,
Islamabad
May, 2021

PBS being National Statistical office is mandated for collection & compilation of data with transparency & timeliness and its dissemination for evidence based policy making /informed decision making on all social & Economic issues. Data collected by PBS is widely used by Policy makers, National /International agencies, academia, researchers & students. The year 2019 was the *Year of Change* for PBS as, keeping in view the Government's vision of "**Digital Pakistan**, PBS has also undergone "**Digital Transformation**" and not only shifted from manual approach to electronic data collection with built-in monitoring systems linked with GIS for reliable, timely and credible data for its major activities but also have paradigm shift on data dissemination from unidimensional mode to interactive customized Dash Boards and Decision Support Systems which provides open access to data with infographics along with time series data for informed decision making and effective management.



PSLM District Level Survey 2019-20 is the flagship survey of PBS designed to cover 195000 households all over country to provide district level estimates in key social sectors along with provision of data for monitoring of **21 SDG indicators**. For the first time in history of PBS, PSLM data has been collected electronically through tablets using android based software exclusively designed by Support services wing of PBS with Enterprise Resource Planning(ERP) solutions for bringing transparency in the process and provision of timely and credible data The successful completion of this survey is only become possible due to cohesive & dedicated efforts of officials of PSLM, Support Services, Field Services, Sample Design, GIS sections and the tireless work of the field teams of PBS.

The survey provides detail insights on the key human development & living standards indicators at district level for monitoring of development plans and resource allocation. The key highlight of report is situation analysis of districts with in provinces based on Education, Health, living Standards and ICT with GIS mapping. It depicts the clear picture and evidence for devising mechanism for resources allocation at district level. For the convenience of data users & planners a customized dash board has been prepared for providing data in interactive way along with time series trends which can be accessed at www.sdgs.pbos.gov.pk. I hope the results of this survey will be highly beneficial for Federal / provincial planners for data driven decision making& monitoring progress of development Plans. Comments & suggestions are highly appreciated for improvement of working of PBS

(Muhammad Sarwar Gondal)
Member (Support Services/RM)

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May, 2021

This is the Seventh report of District Level Survey which is being conducted under PSLM project since 2004 to 2015. It provides information at National/ Provincial/District level with urban/ rural breakdown. This Survey has been designed to collect the data from 195000 household based on 6500 urban & rural Primary sampling units (PSUs). The period of field enumeration of PSLM 2019-20 was from October 2019 to March 2020.

I would like to thank Ms.Rabia Awan Director PSLM for her leadership and guidance for taking initiative for introduction of electronic data collection based on android linked with GIS monitoring, for the first time in the history of PBS and inclusion of modules of Disability and Migration in the PSLM survey successfully. The completion of the report would have not been possible without enormous hard work and devotion of PSLM Technical team including Statical Officers Mr. Saqib Sultan Khawar, Ms. Sana Habib and Ms. Hina Kanwal and their supporting staff. Data Processing Centre, PSLM Field teams and Sample Design Section of the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) provided full support for completion of gigantic task. The completion of the survey activity and preparation of the report in a limited time has further added pride to the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

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

(Ayazuddin)
Member (Census & Surveys)

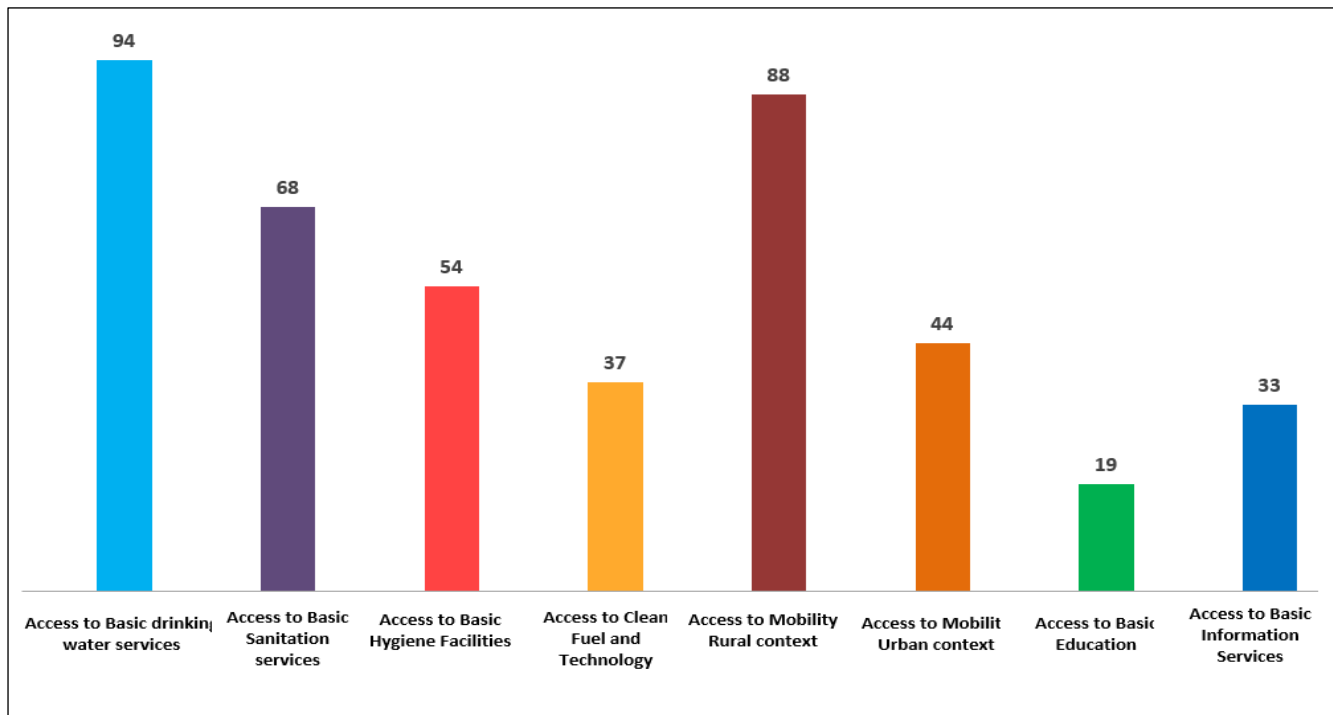
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May, 2021

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

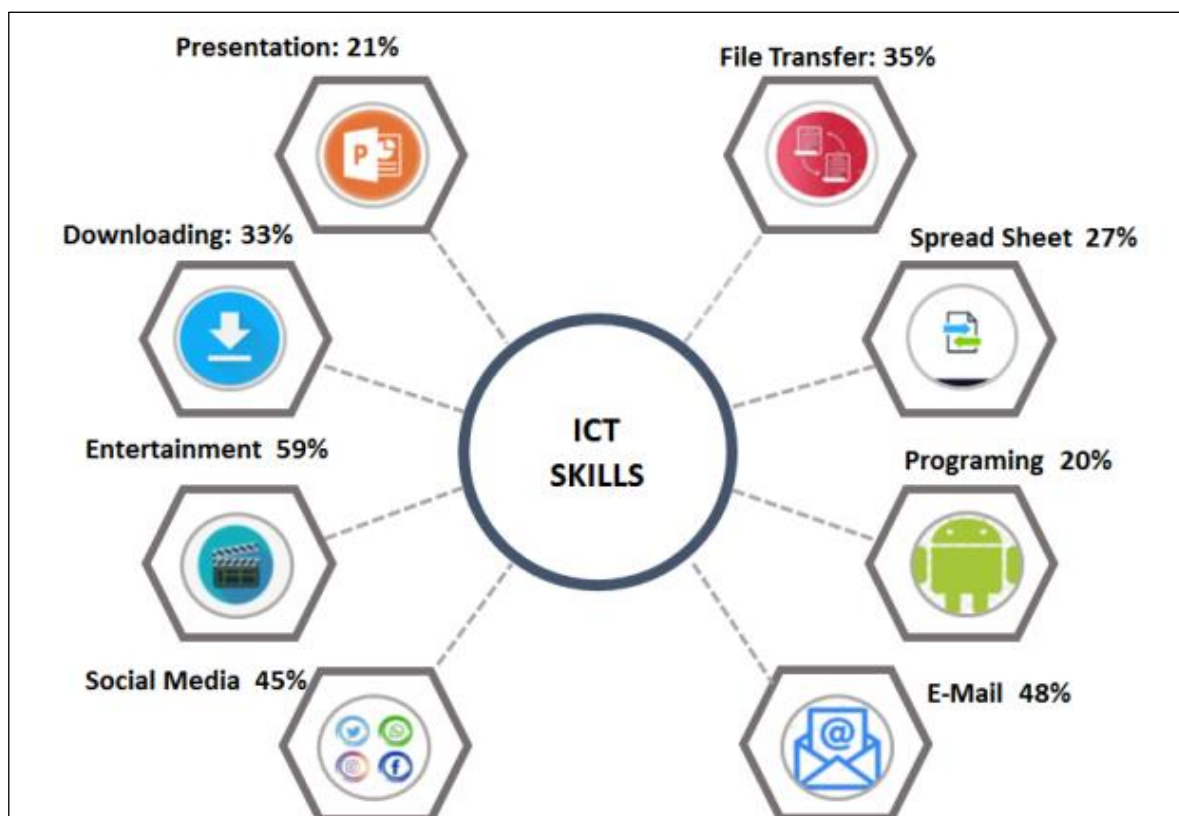
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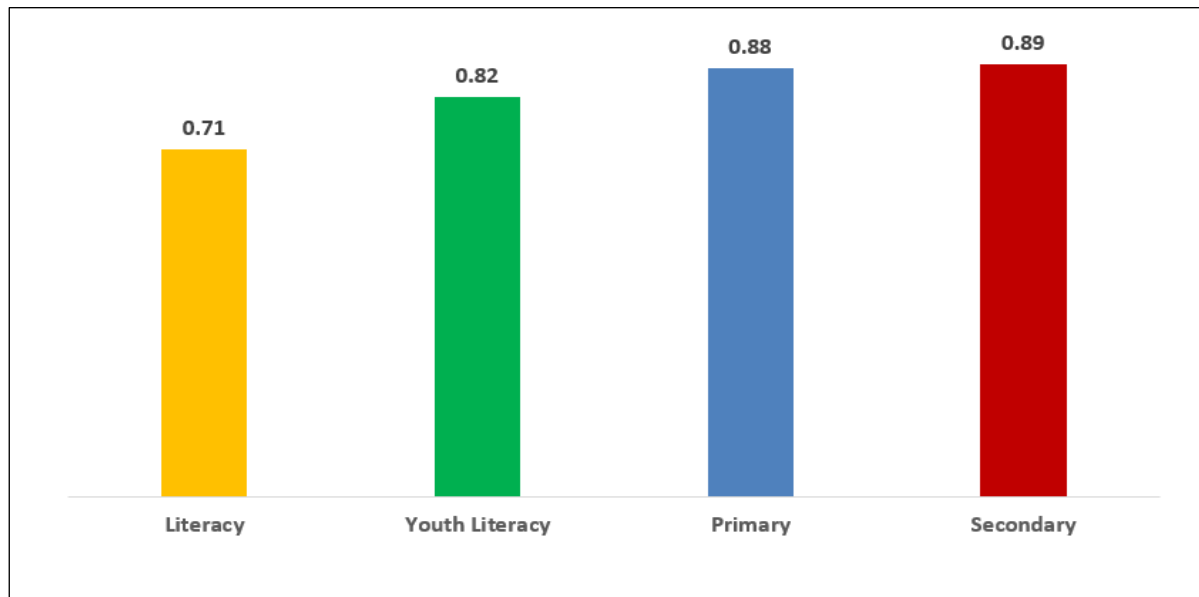
Indicator	Definition	2018-19	2019-20
1.4.1	Proportion of Population living in household with access to basic Services		Figure 1.4.1
1.2.2	Proportion of men,womwn and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national defination defination	-	Will be Reported by PD&SI
2.1.1	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)		16 %
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.		68%
3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	68%	70%
4.1.2	Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education) (a) Primary (b) Lower Secondary (c) Upper Secondary	(a) 66% (b) 46% (c) 21%	(a) 67% (b) 47% (c) 23%
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	32%	19%
4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skills.	-	Graph 4.4.1
4.5.1	Parity indices for all education indicators	-	Graph 4.5.1
4.6.1	Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex.	60%	60%
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex		45%
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services. (6.1.1(a) percentage of households with improved source of drinking water & 6.1.1(b) Improved Drinking Water source within the premises	95% 69%	94% 74%
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, (a) Improved Facility not Shared (b) Specific Place of hand-washing facility with soap and water.	(a) 70% (b) 50%	(a) 68% (b)54%
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	91%	91%
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology Disaggregation by cooking, heating, lighting, residencece	35%	37%
9.1.1	Proportion of thr rural population who live within 2 km of An all season road	-	88%
11.2.1	Proportion of population that has convenient access to Public transport by sec,age and person eith disabilities.	-	44%
16.6.2	Population satisfied with their last experience of public services.		
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet.	17%	19%

1.4.1: Proportion of Population living in household with access to basic Services.



4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skills.



4.5.1: Parity indices for all education indicators.

SAMPLE DESIGN

PSLM district level survey is the main source of monitoring developments plans at district level & its data used for **Estimation of Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)** by PD&SI. UN has adopted new development plan for post 2015 monitoring called Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Under SDGs there are 17 goals, 169 targets and 232 indicators. By considering the ground realities and SDGs, questionnaire of PSLM survey has been reviewed by technical committee. On the recommendations of technical committee changes has been incorporated and Modules regarding Disability, Migration, Information communication technology, Solid Waste Management, FIES and assets has been included in PSLM district level questionnaire for monitoring of related indicators at district level. Further 21 SDGs indicators will be reported through the survey at district level.

In previous rounds of district level PSLM survey, the sample size of approximately 5300 blocks covering 80,000 households were covered. However, for PSLM 2019-20, sample size has been raised to 6500 blocks covering 195,000 households by considering disability variable, as disability is a rare event and for reliable estimates 30 household has been enumerated from each selected block. Further, AJ&K and GB at district level are covered in this survey, previously, AJ&K and GB were representative at overall area level. 607 sample blocks were not covered due to lockdown restriction implementation to control spread of COVID-19 pandemic, un-approachable/security problems/military restricted areas in the country. Province-wise details of dropped areas are as under:

It is worth mentioning here that five districts of Balochistan namely Zhob, Panjgur, JhalMagsi, Chagai and Musa Khel are completely dropped. Further, complete urban part of four districts namely Kalat, Khuzdar, Killa Saifullah and Shaheed Sikandarabad are also dropped.

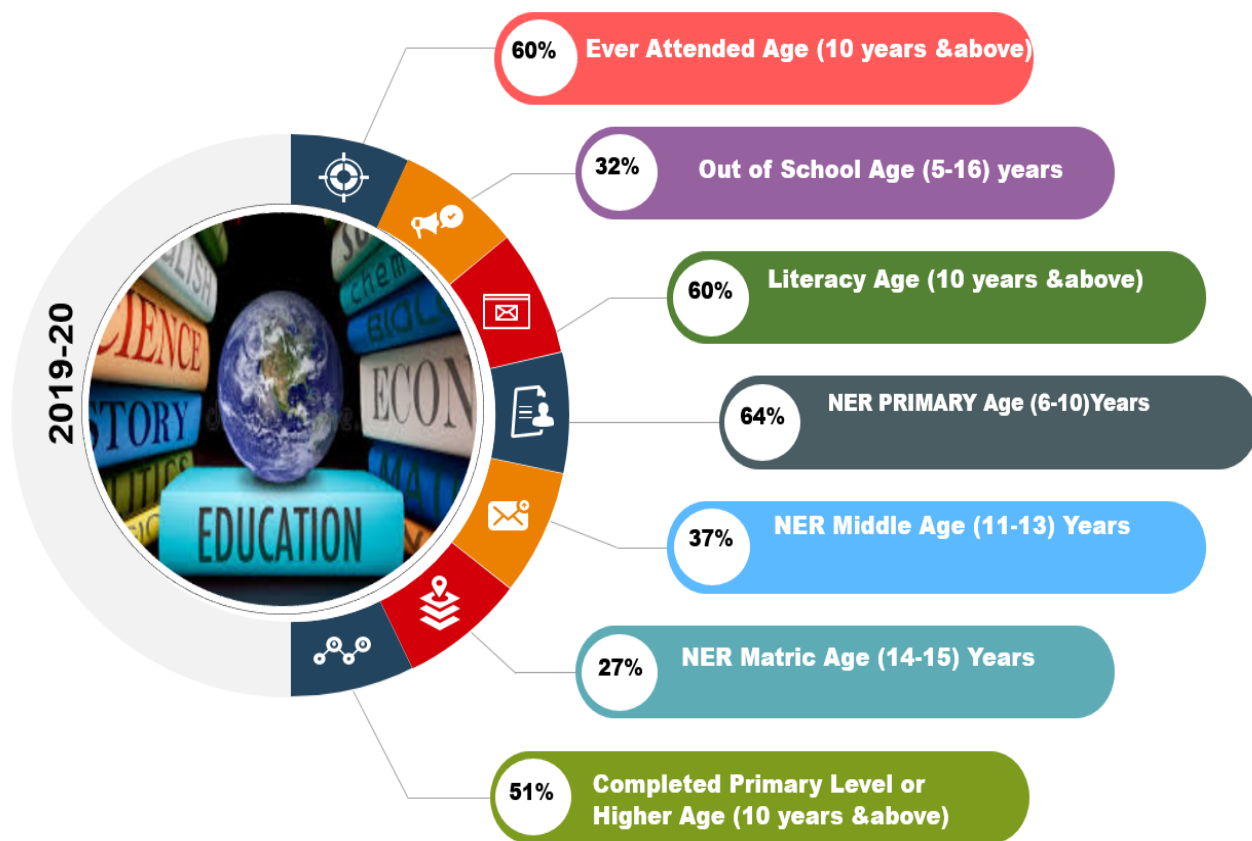
	SAMPLE PSU			DROPPED	COVERED PSU		
	Rural	Urban	Total		Rural	Urban	Total
Punjab	2035	932	2967	188	1878	901	2779
Sindh	654	802	1456	114	622	720	1342
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	903	127	1030	30	877	123	1000
Balochistan	639	144	783	231	448	104	552
Total	4231	2005	6236	563	3825	1848	5673
AJK	142	22	164	25	119	20	139
Gilgit Baltistan	88	12	100	19	70	11	81
Grand Total	4461	2039	6500	607	4014	1879	5893

EDUCATION

Pakistan Currently the sixth most populous country in the world with 212 million people, Pakistan’s education system has evolved substantially from both its Islamic and British historical roots. It has improved greatly in the 20th and 21st centuries, but still tends to rely too heavily on rote memorization and outdated teaching and examination methods. While great strides have been made in improving literacy and participation rates, the education system remains largely elitist with access to the best educational opportunities available only to the more affluent or well-connected.

PSLM data on Education is one of the major source for monitoring SDG’s. Among the seventeen goals indicators of Goal 4 will be reported through PSLM surveys.

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



School Attendance:

The population of ten years and older that has ever attended schools at National level is 60 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 62 percent in 2014-15. Regional comparison also shows decline in urban areas and Rural areas in 2019-20 with 73 percent as compared to 77 percent in 2014-15 and rural area with 52 in 2019-20 as compared to 53 percent in 2014-15. Provincial Picture is shown in fig.1

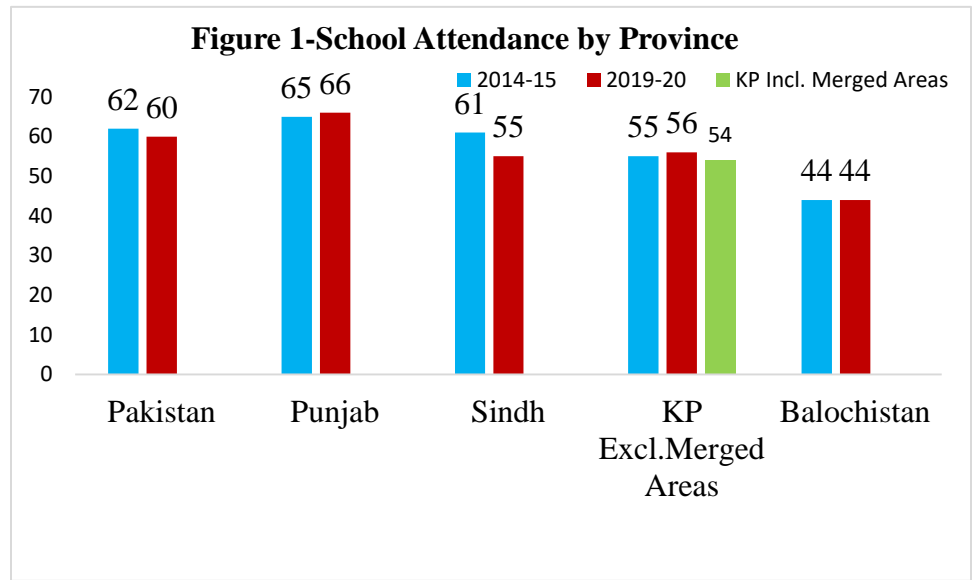
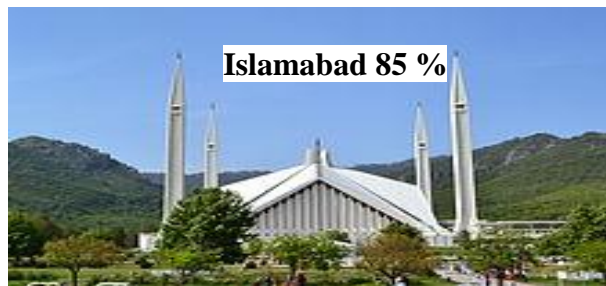


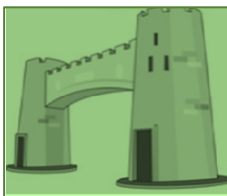
Figure.1 School Attendance with Top & Bottom Performing Districts



Top District: Rawalpindi 83%
Bottom District: Rajanpur 40%



Top District: Korangi 82%
Bottom District: Thatta 26%



Top District: Abbottabad 77%
Bottom District: Mohmand 28%

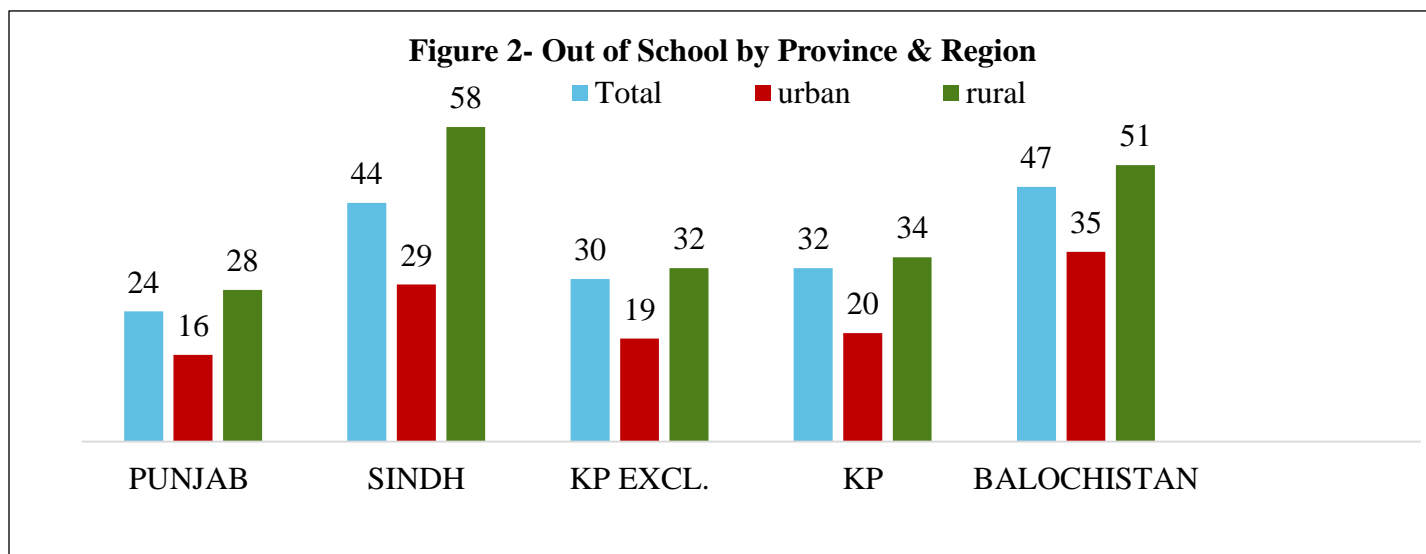
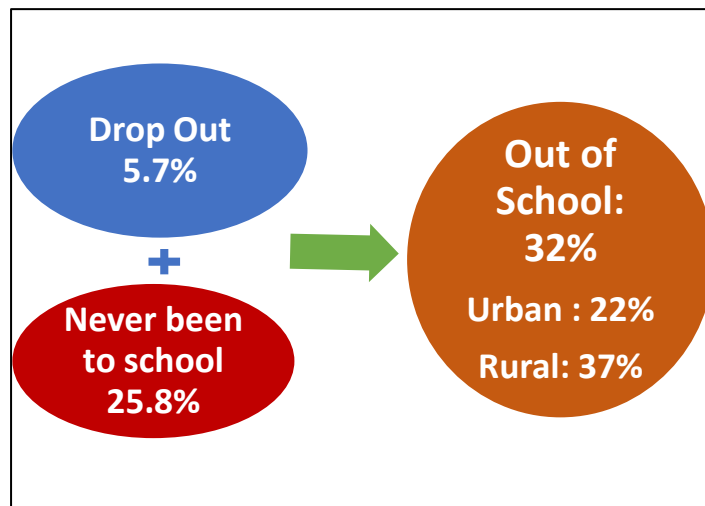


Top District: Gwadar 60%
**Bottom District: Dera Bugti
Shaheed Sikandarabad & Sherani 14%**

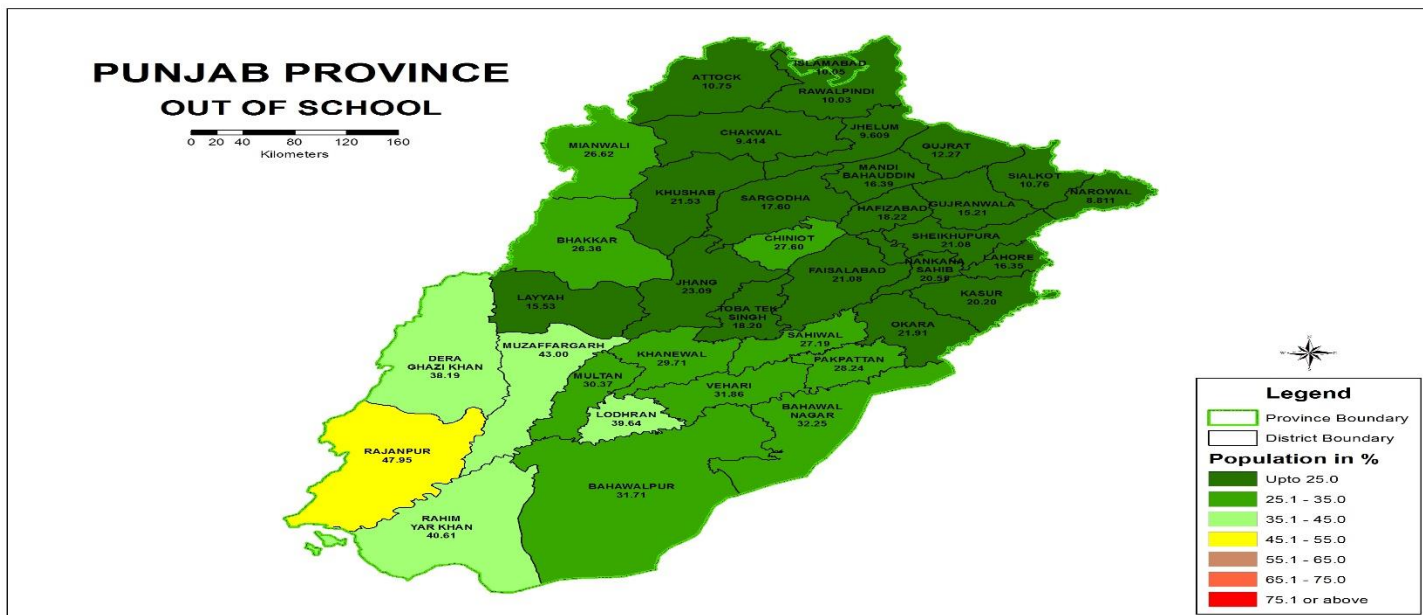
Islamabad has the highest percentage of ever attended with 85 percent however, district wise comparison shows that Rawalpindi with 83 percent, Korangi with 82 percent, Abbotabad with 77 percent, Gwadar with 60 percent are the top most districts in their respective provinces. While Rajanpur with 40 percent, Thatta with 26 percent, Mohmand with 28 percent and Dera bugti, Shaheed Sikandarabad and Sherani with 14 percent are the bottom districts in their respective provinces.

Out of School

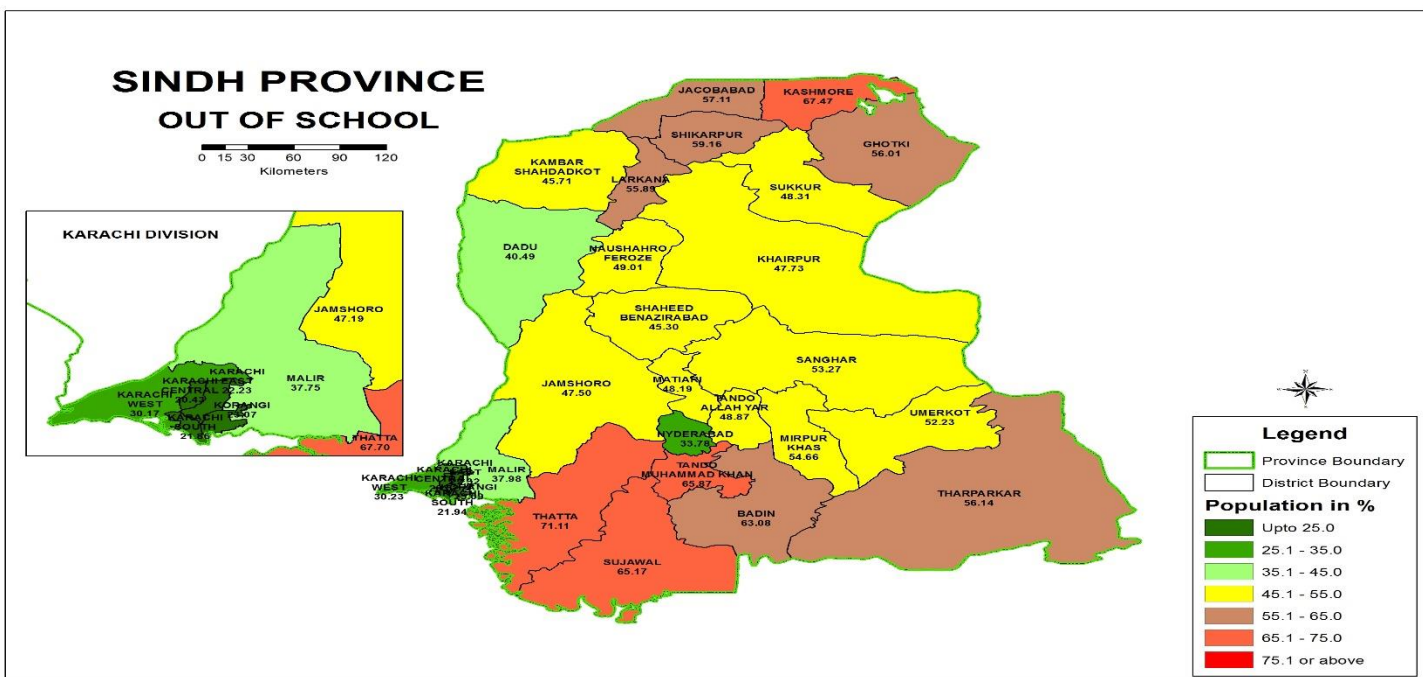
Out of School consists of children aged 5 to 16 years who have never been to school and those children who attended school and left afterwards. Out of school children at National level is 32 percent in 2019-20. Overall regional comparison shows that out of school children are higher in rural areas with 37 percent as compared to 22 percent in urban areas. Overall Punjab has the lowest out of School children with 24 percent while Balochistan has the highest out of school children with 47 percent. Regional comparison of provinces is shown in Figure 2.



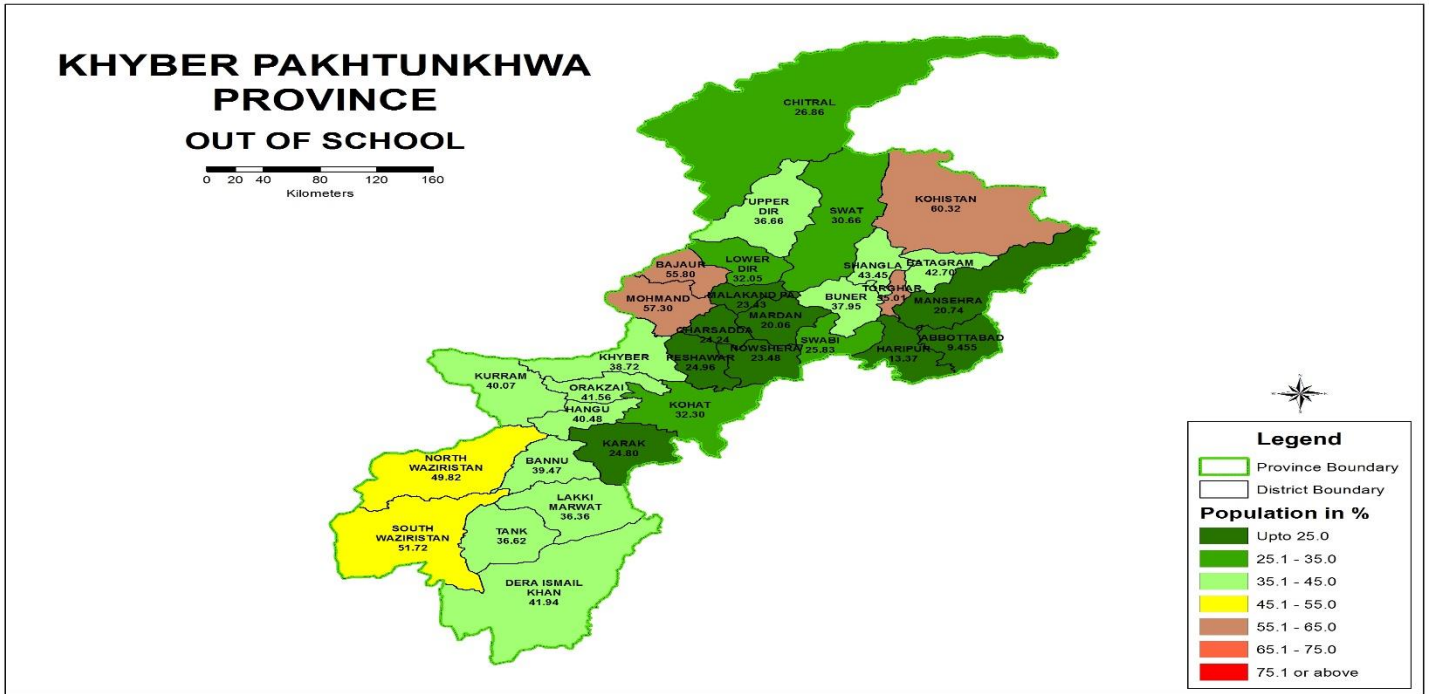
District wise situation shows that almost two third of the districts of Punjab have less than 25 percent out of School children, however Chakwal & Narowal have the lowest number of out of school children with 9 percent respectively, whereas percentage of out of school children is highest in Rajanpur with 48 percent.



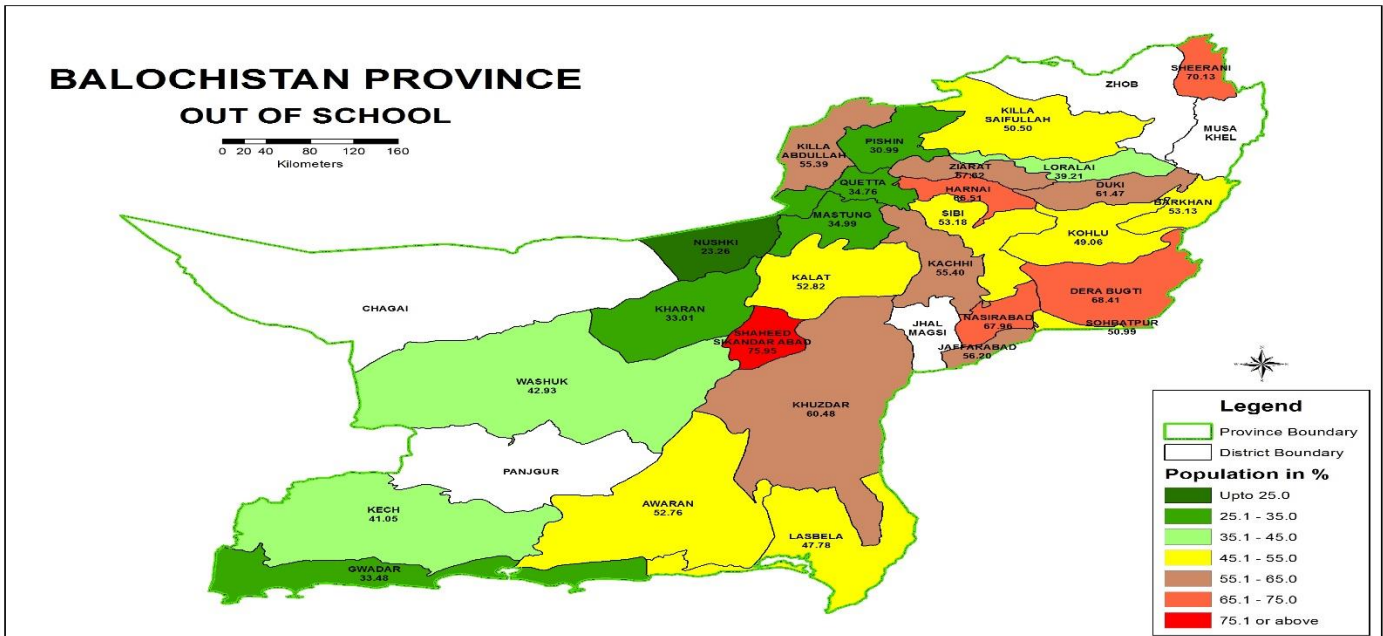
karachi Central highest number of in Sindh with 21 percent while lowest number of out of school children in Thatta with 71 percent.



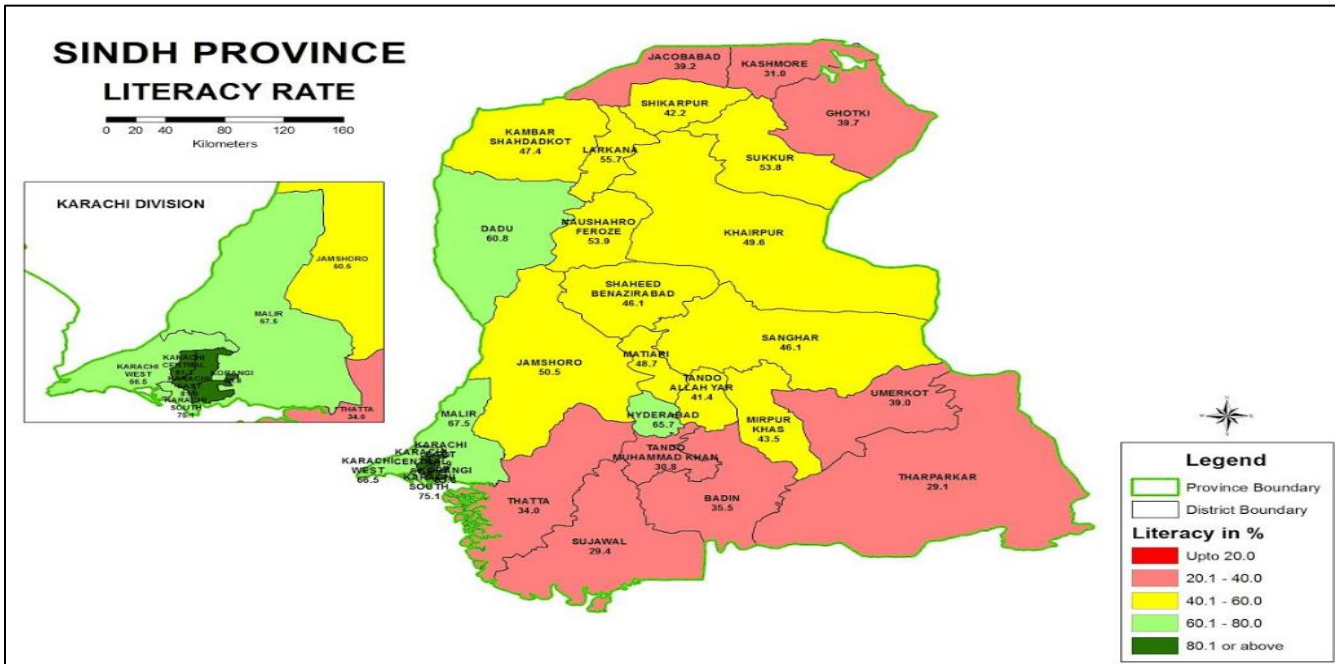
However, Abbottabad with 9 percent is at top while with lowest number of out of school Mohmand with 57 is at bottom in out of school children in province of Khybe Pakhtunkhwa.



Among Balochistan, Shaheed Sikandarabad has the highest percentage of out of school children with 76 percent where as Nushki with 23 percent has the lowest percentage of out of school children.



Korangi with 84 percent is the top performing district in literacy while Tharparkar & Sujawal with 29 percent are the worst performing districts with in Sindh



In KP Abbottabad with 74 percent is the top most district with respect to Literacy 10 years amd older while Mohmand with 26 percent is at bottom.

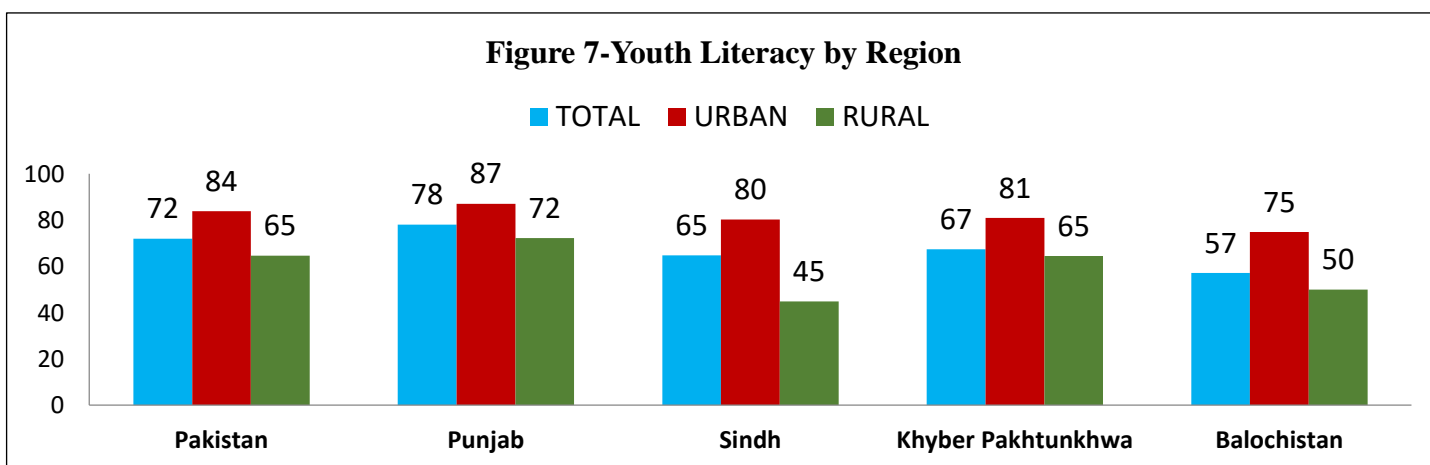


In Balochistan Quetta with 64 percent and Shaheed Sikandarabad with 14 percent are lowest ranked district.



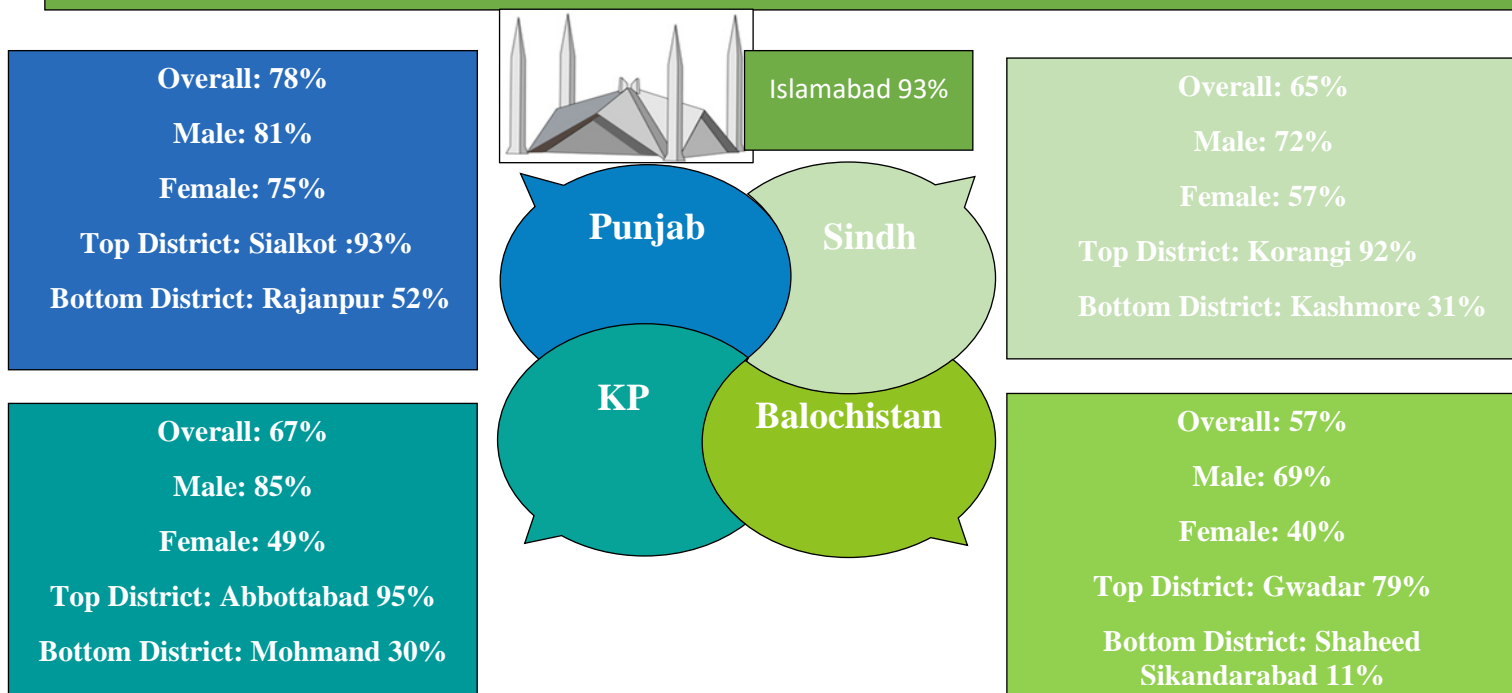
Youth Literacy:

Youth Literacy is calculated from the age 15-24 yrs., Youth literacy was not the part of the PSLM District Level Surveys.



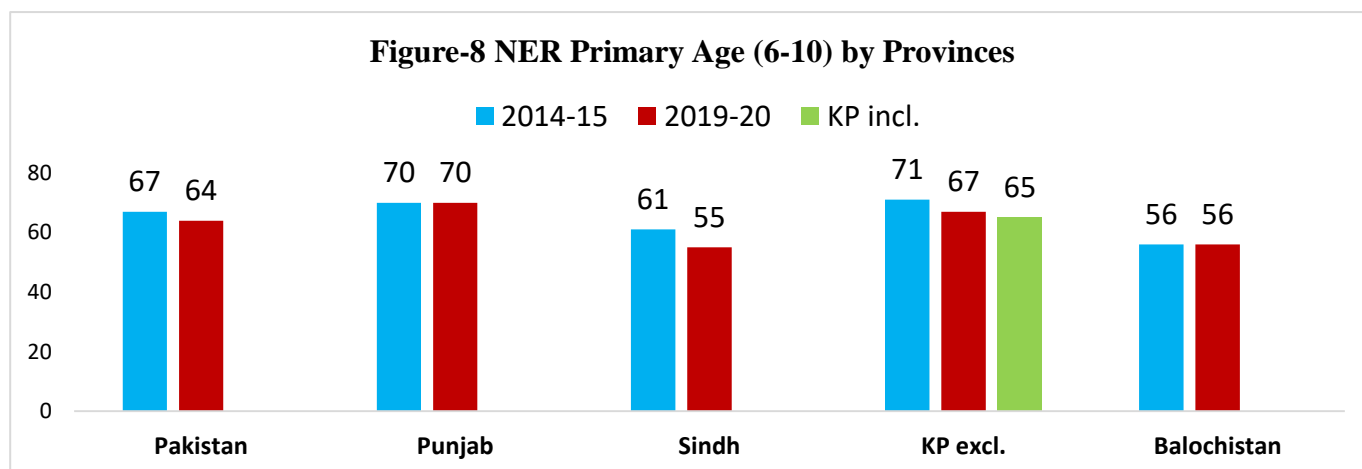
For the first time youth literacy is being provided in PSLM District Level Survey 2019-20. According to the PSLM District Level Survey 2019-20 results, Youth Literacy is 72 percent at National level this proportion is higher in Urban areas with 84 percent than in rural areas with 65 percent. However, Youth literacy is higher in males with 79 percent than in females with 65 percent.

Youth Literacy aged (15-24) years by Province with Top and Bottom Performing District

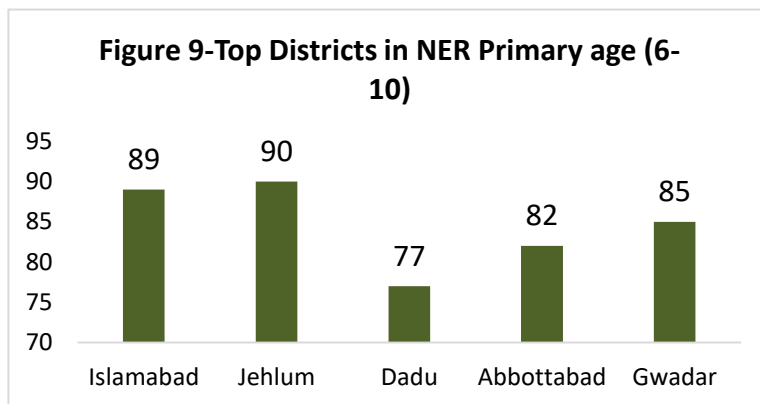


Enrollments:

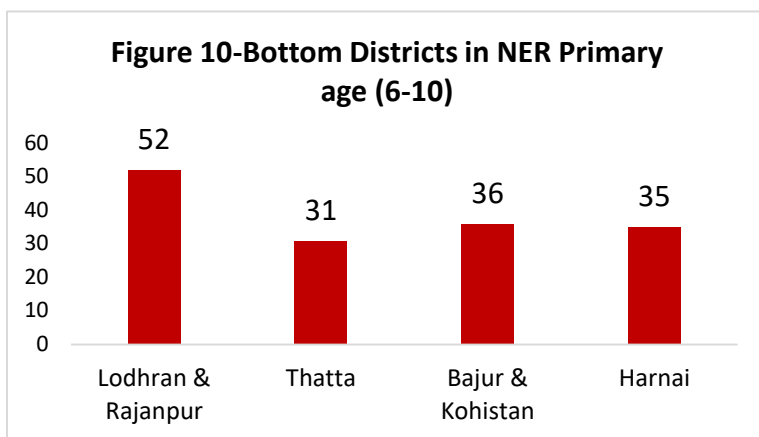
Enrollments are calculated through Net Enrolment Rate (NER) and Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) by using different age groups.



NER is the number of children with specific age attending specific class divided by number of children with specific age and GER is the number of children attending specific class divided by number of children with specific age. However, looking at the data situation it looks more appropriate to consider the age group “6 to 10 “for Primary, “11-13” for Middle and “ 14-15” for Matric. Overall NER Primary Age (6-10) is reported as 64 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 67 percent in 2014-15.

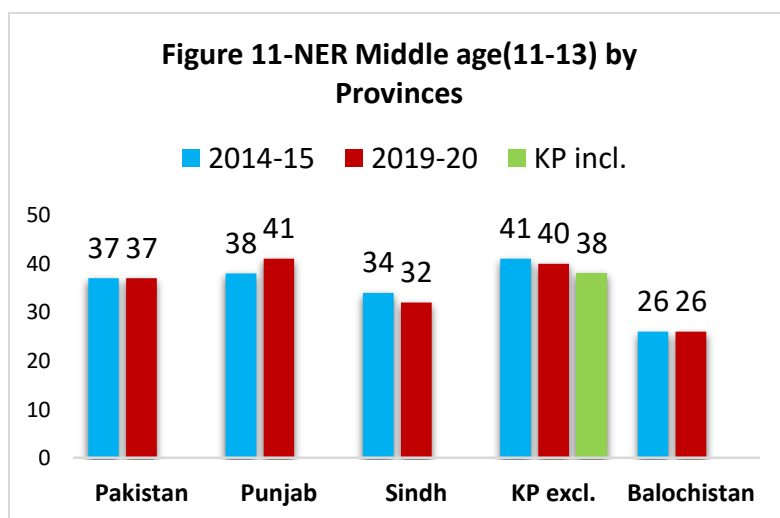


In provinces, Punjab and Balochistan remains stagnant at 70 percent and 56 percent respectively however Sindh and KP shows decreasing pattern. In Sindh, NER Primary age (6-10) decline to 55 percent in 2019-20 as compared from 61 percent in 2014-15 and In KP, excluding merged areas declines to 67 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 71 percent in 2014-15.

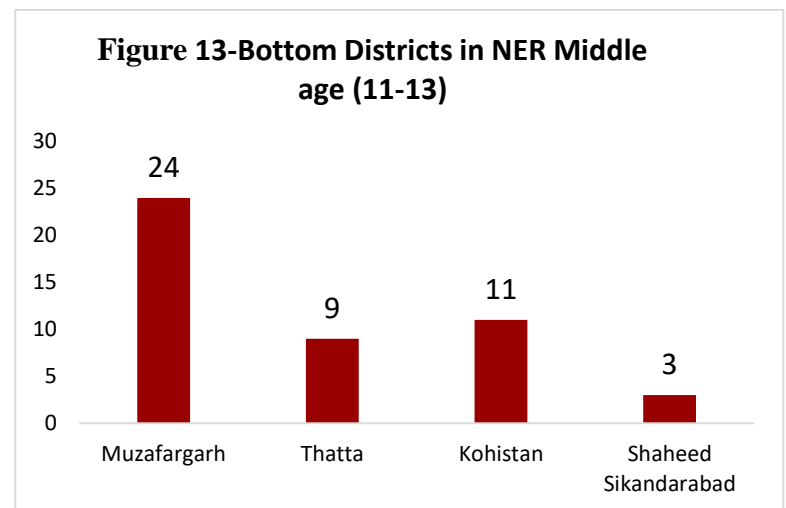
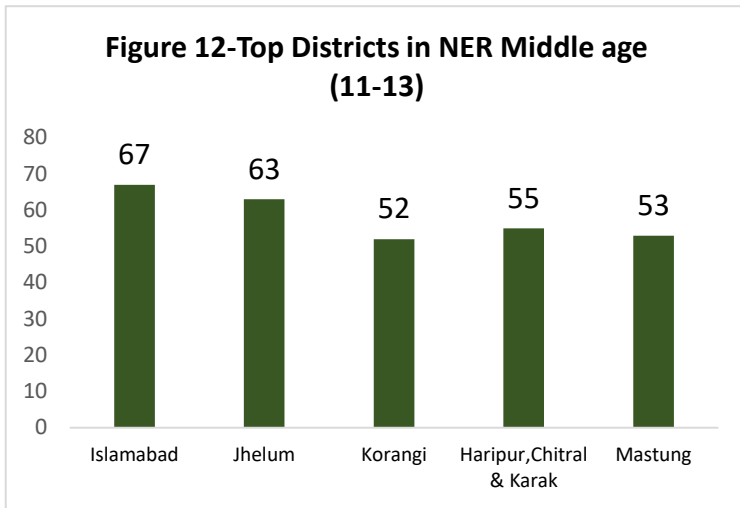


Jehlum with 90 percent Dadu with 77 percent Abbottabad with 82 percent Gwadar with 85 percent are at top in their respective provinces while Lodhran & Rajanpur with 52 percent Thatta with 31 percent Bajur & Kohistan with 36 percent and Harnai with 35 percent are the bottom districts in their respective provinces

NER Middle age (11-13) is stagnant at 37 percent in 2019-20 as in 2014-15 at National level. Punjab with 41 percent is the top most among all provinces followed by KP excluding merged areas with 40 percent. However, by including merged areas dropped to 38 percent while Balochistan is at bottom with 26 percent. District wise comparison reveals that Jhelum in Punjab with 63 percent, Korangi in Sindh



with 52 percent, Haripur, Chitral and Karak in KP with 55 percent and Mastung in Balochistan with 53 percent are the top most districts while Muzaffargarh with 24 percent, Thatta with 9 percent, Kohistan with 11 percent and Shaheed Sikandarabad with 3 percent are the lowest districts in their respective provinces.



GER Middle age (11-13) increased to 63 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 62 percent in 2014-15. Provincial situation shows that KP excluding is at top with 70 percent among all provinces followed by Punjab and KP including with 67 percent however, Balochistan with 47 percent is at bottom. District wise comparison shows that Jhelum in Punjab with 99 percent, Korangi in Sindh with 86 percent, Malakand in KP with 86 percent and Nushki in Balochistan with 85 percent are the top districts while Muzaffargarh and Rajanpur with 42 percent, Thatta with 18 percent, Kohistan with 31 percent and Shaheed Sikandarabad with 7 percent are the bottom districts in their respective provinces.

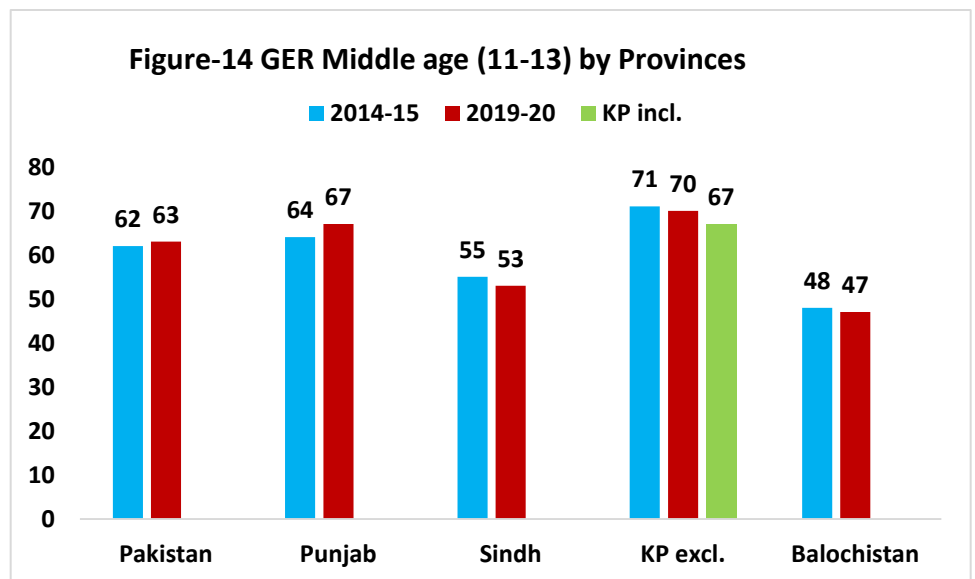
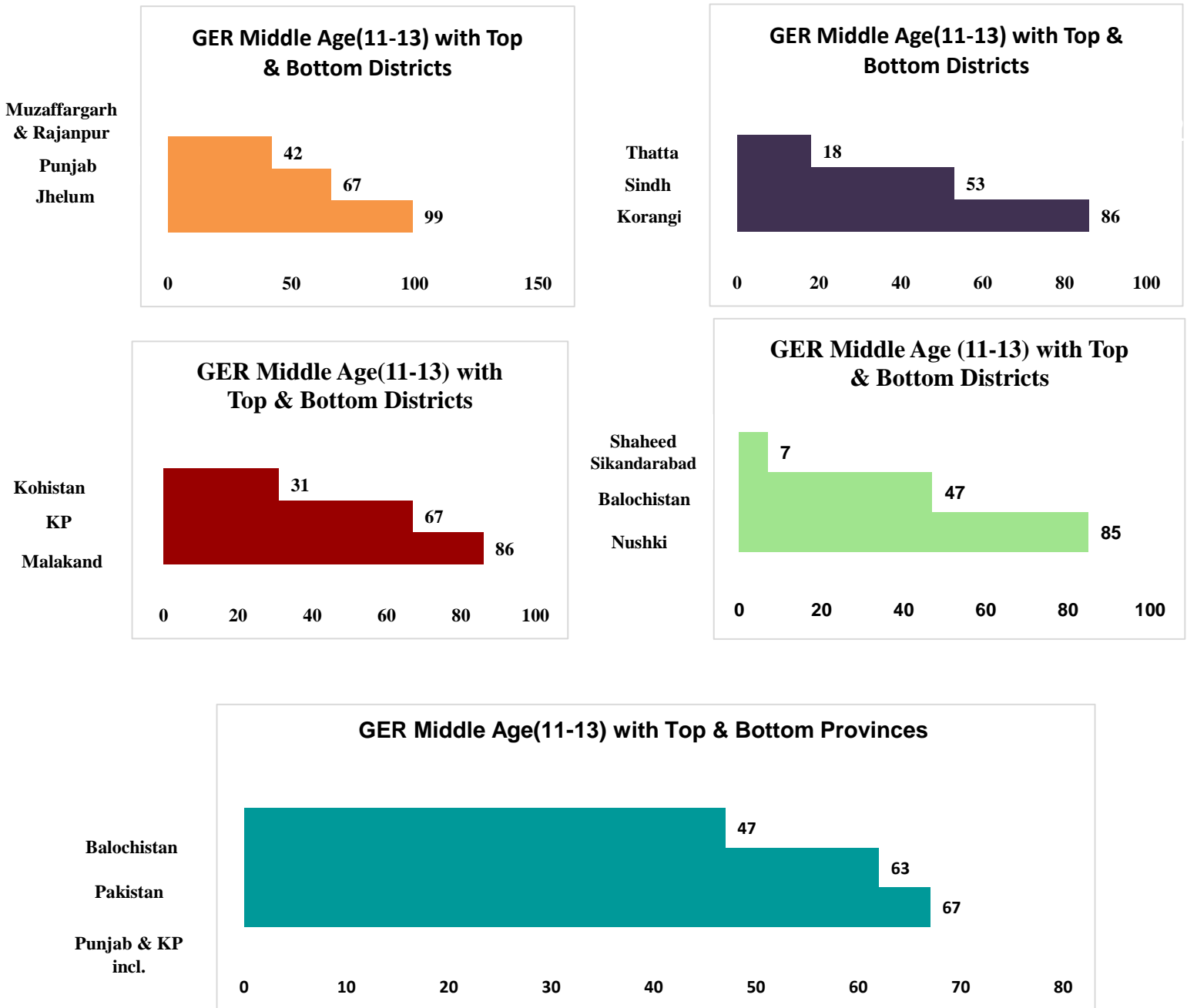


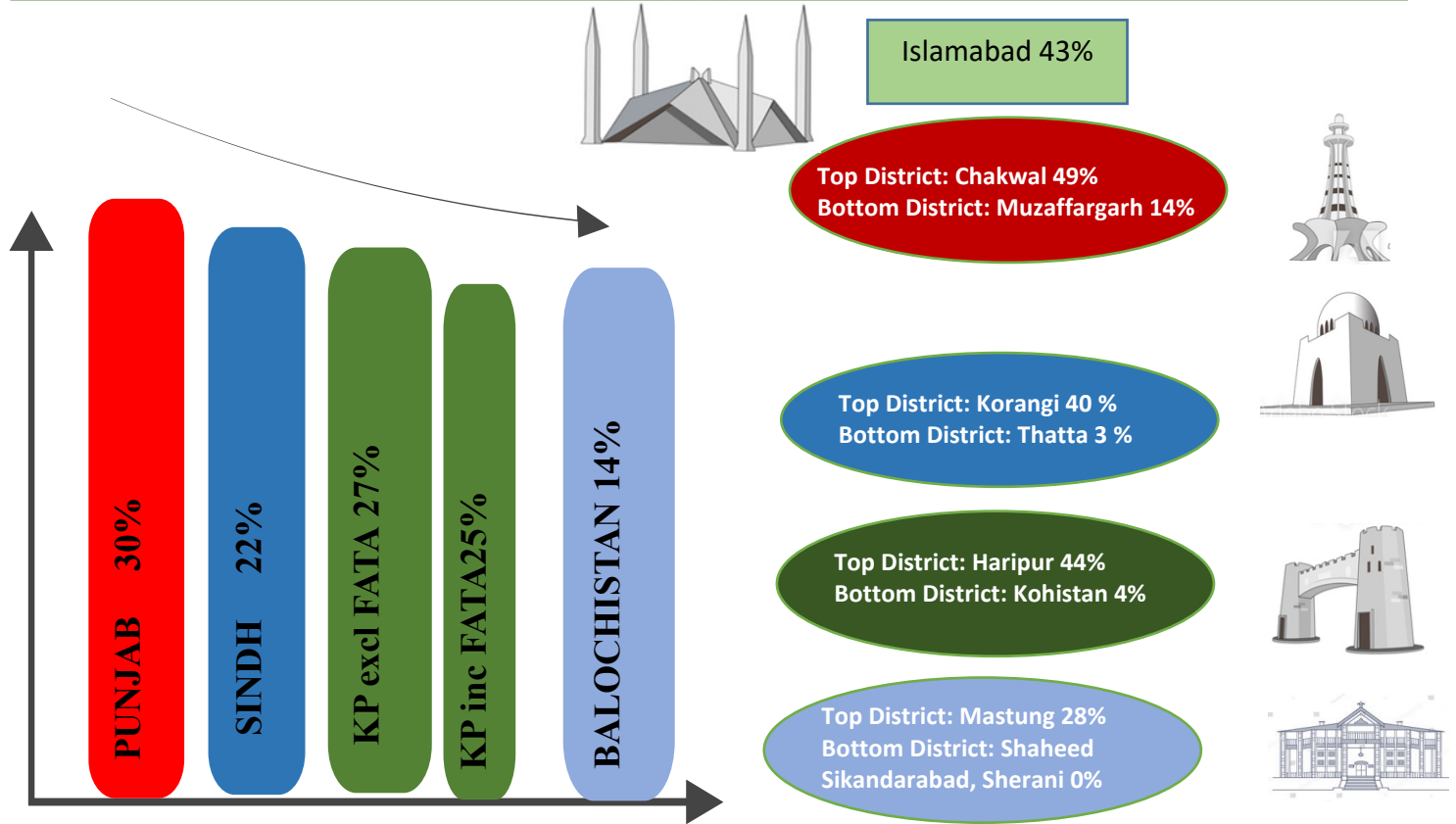
Figure -15 GER Middle with Top and Bottom Performing District



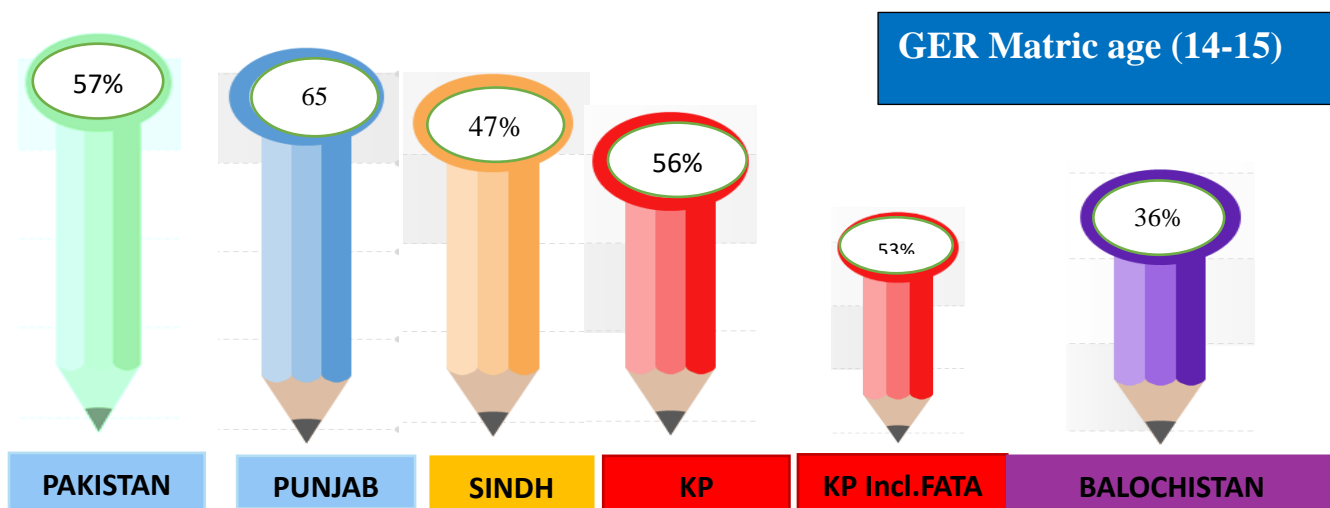
NER Matric age (14-15) at National level remains stagnant at 27 percent in 2019-20 as in 2014-15. Punjab with 30 percent is the top most among all provinces followed by KP with 25 percent. However, Balochistan is at bottom with 14 percent. District wise comparison reveals that Chakwal in Punjab with 49 percent, Korangi in Sindh with 40 percent, Haripur in KP with 44 percent and Mastung in Balochistan with 28 percent are the

highest districts while Muzaffargarh with 14 percent, Thatta with 3 percent, Kohistan with 4 percent and, Shaheed sikandarabad and Sherani with 0 percent are the lowest districts in their respective provinces.

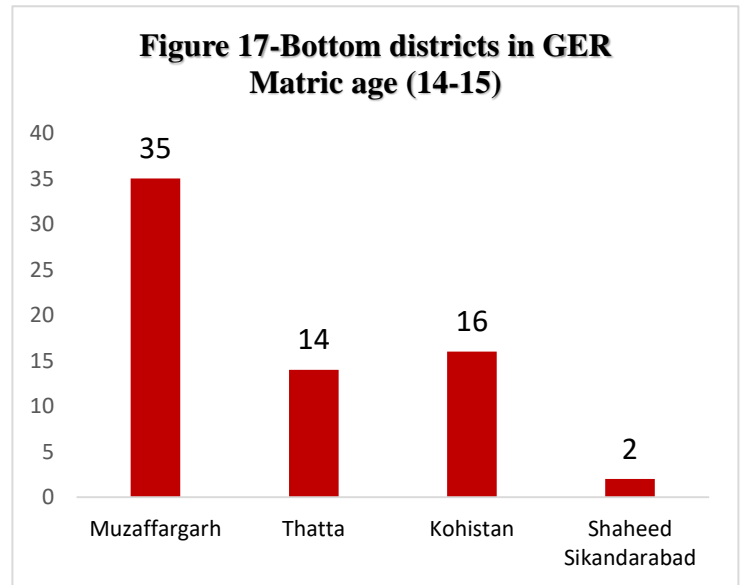
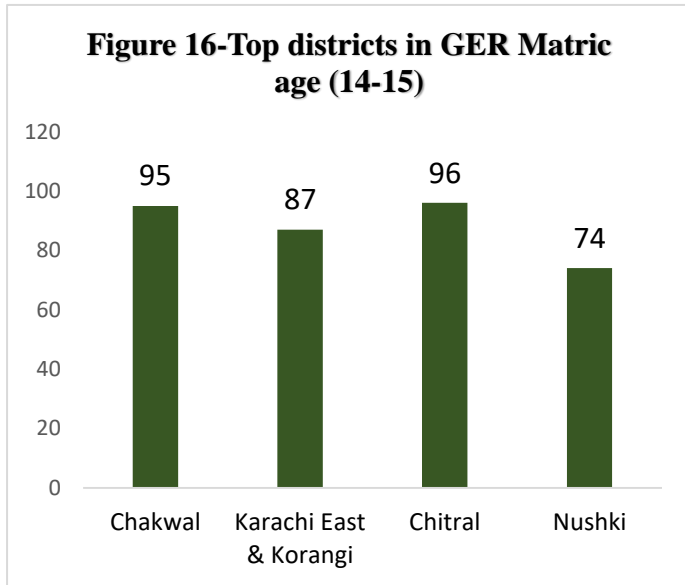
NER Matric age (14-15) with Top and Bottom Performing District



GER Matric age (14-15) at National level declines to 57 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 58 percent in 2014-15. Punjab with 65 percent is the top most among all provinces followed by KP including merged area with 53 percent.. However, KP excluding merged areas is 56 percent and Balochistan is at bottom with 36 percent.



District wise comparison reveals that Chakwal in Punjab with 95 percent, is the top district in GER Matric age (14-15) while Muzaffargarh with 35 percent is at bottom. In Sindh Karachi East & Korangi with 87 percent is the top most district however, Thatta with 14 percent is at bottom In KP, Chitral with 96 percent is the top most district and Kohistan with 16 percent is at bottom Nushki in Balochistan with 74 percent is at top in GER at Matric age (14-15) and Shaheed Sikandarabad with 2 percent is at bottom.



INFORMATION COMMUNICATION & TECHNOLOGY

Information Communication & Technology plays a major role in the economic development of any country. It is very essential for the improvement of human life. People’s daily life has been changed due to this technological interventions. PSLM 2019-20 collected information on household with access to internet, Mobile phone, Computer, Laptop and Tablet. In Pakistan Overall 12 percent household have Computer/ Laptop/Tablet where only 7 percent rural household reported with Computer/Laptop/Tablet as compared to 19 percent household in rural areas. Overall 93 percent household reported with mobile /Smart Phone and 33 percent reported with internet facility percentage is higher in urban areas with 48 percent as compared to rural areas with 23 percent.

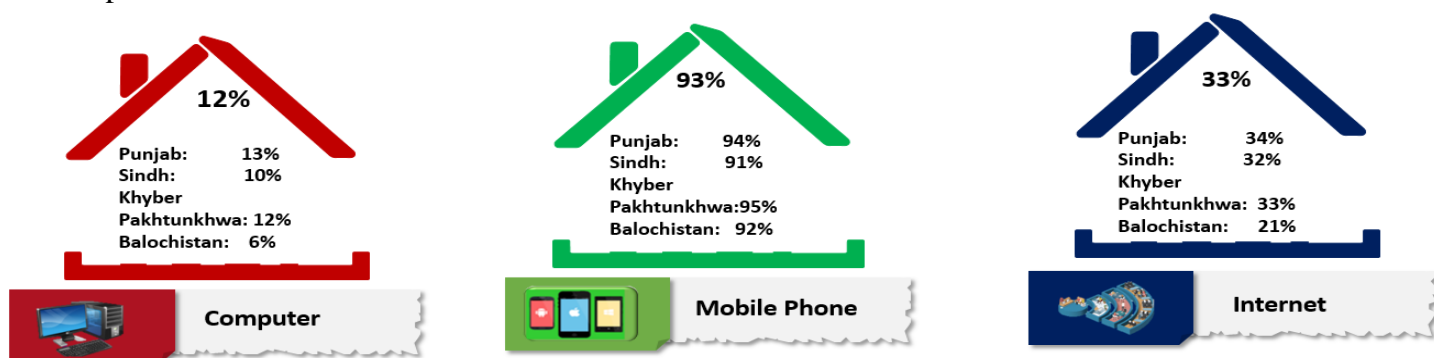
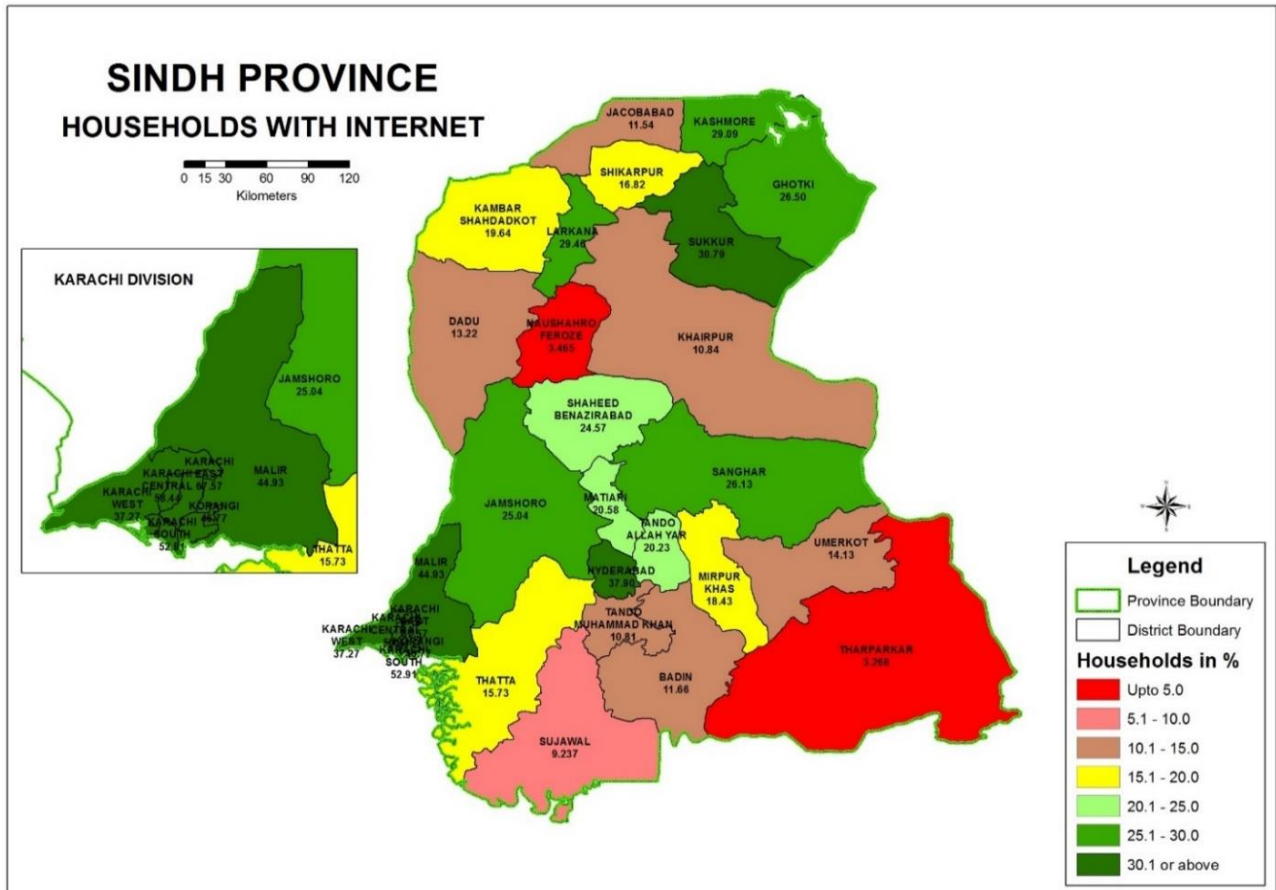
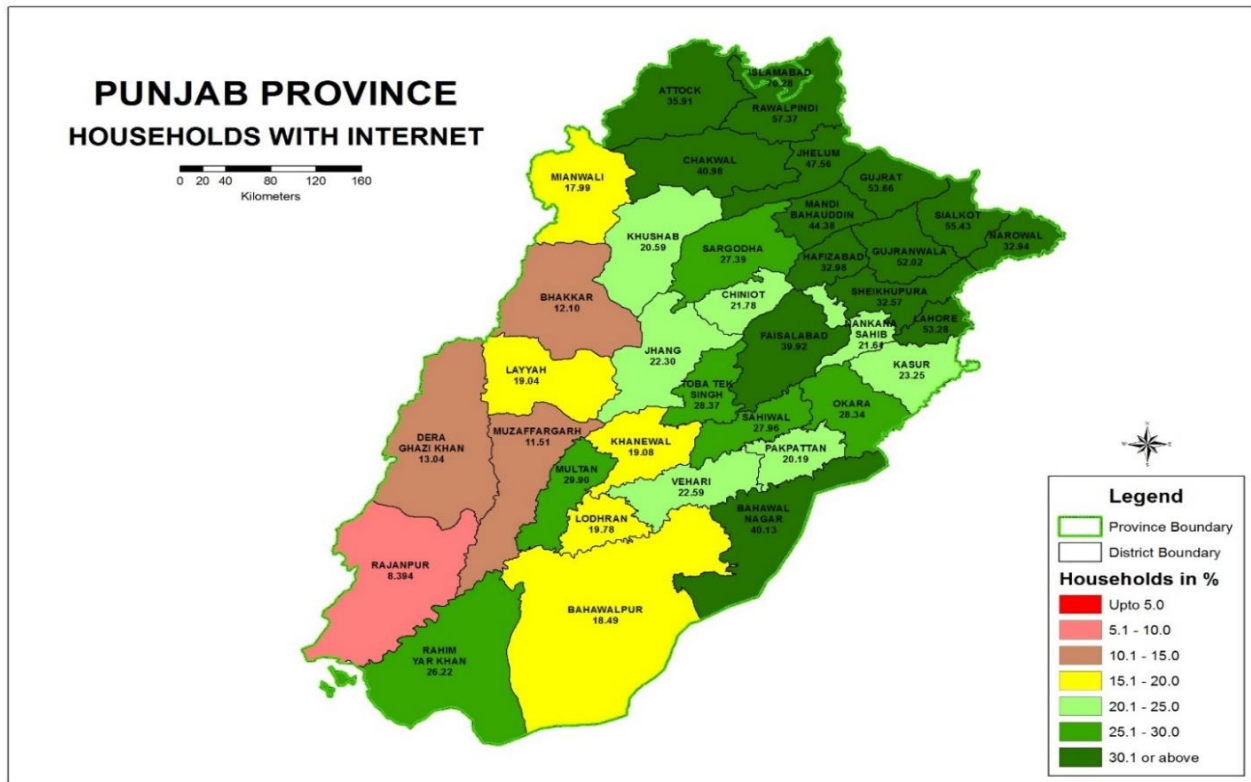


Table-1 Household with Computer/Mobile/Internet with Top Bottom District:

Computer		Mobile Phone		Internet	
Punjab					
Islamabad	40%	Islamabad	99%	Islamabad	70%
Lahore	24%	Layyah	98%	Rawalpindi	57%
Rajanpur	3%	Khanewal	82%	Rajanpur	8%
Sindh					
Karachi East	33%	Korangi	99%	Karachi East	67%
Tharpakar	1%	Dadu	72%	Tharpakar	3%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa					
Peshawar	25%	Shangla	99%	Peshawar	51%
Kohistan	2%	D.I.Khan	89%	Tor Ghar	9%
Balochistan					
Barkhan	20%	Pishin	99%	Kohlu	51%
Awaran	0%	Khuzdar	70%	Awaran	0%

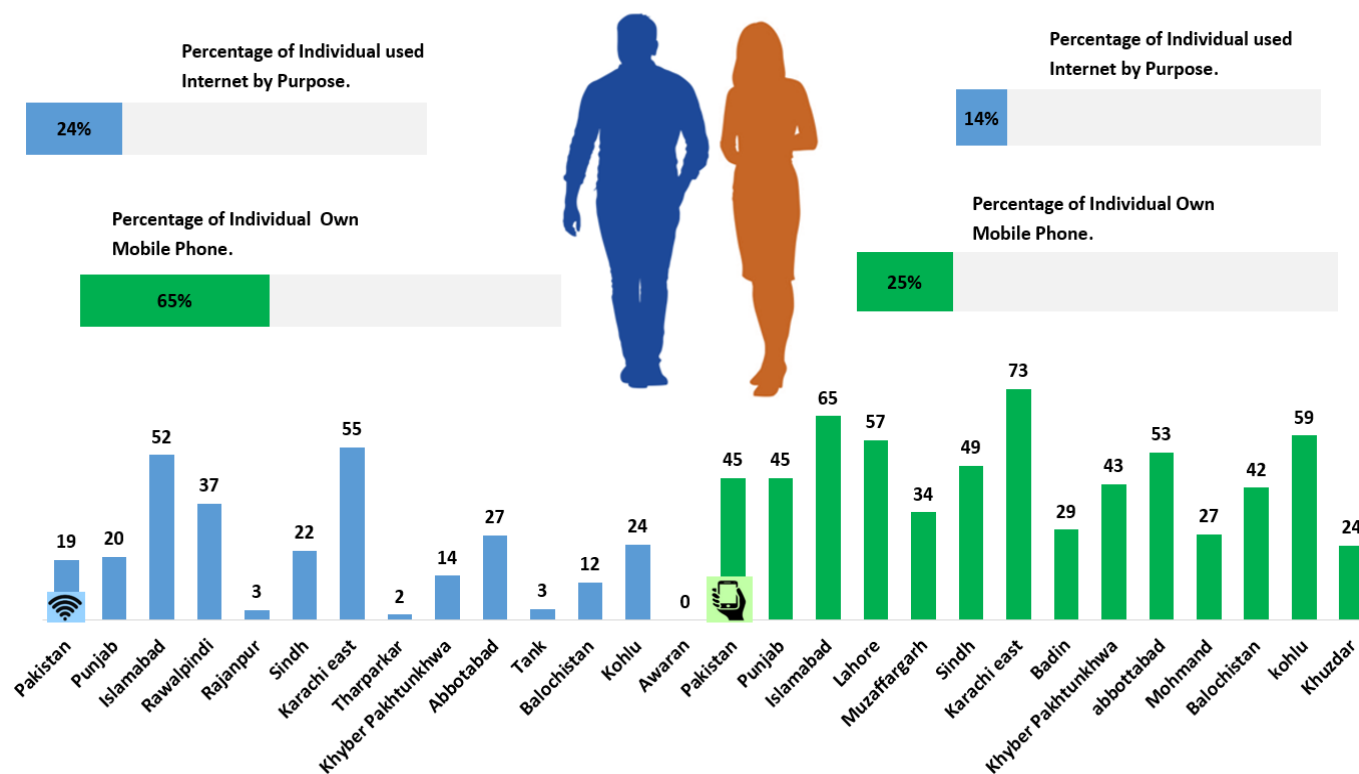


Mobile/ Smart Phone Owner Ship

PSLM 2019-20 district wise survey also collects information on mobile Ownership, **45** percent of population own Mobile phone with at least one connection ; among them 65 percent are males and 25 percent are females , Regional gap with 55 percent population urban and 39 percent rural population is also evident .

Percentage of individual 10 years and older use d internet in last three months is **19** percent ; among them 24 percent are males and 14 percent are females. Percentage is higher in Urban areas with 31 percent as compared to rural areas with 12 percent.

Figure-1 Percentage of Individuals Who Own Mobile Phone & Using Internet in Last Three Months

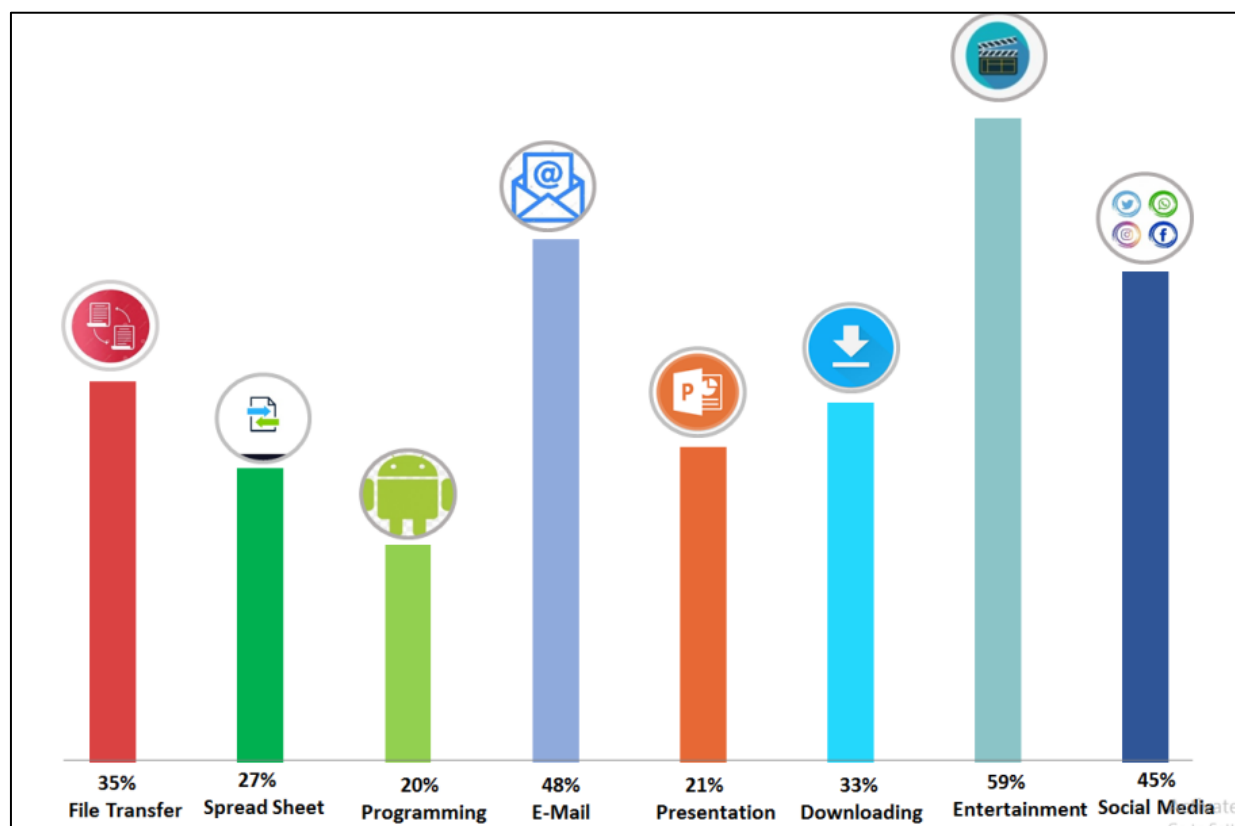


KP Excluding Merged Area: Mobile Ownership :16% Internet :44% **Merged Area:** Mobile Ownership: 5% Internet :37%

Individual with ICT Skills

ICT skills are about understanding and applying a range of computer programmer, software and other applications, these includes: word processing, spreadsheets, databases, power points, social media, Entertainment, downloading and Etc. PSLM 2019-20 district level survey collect information about ICT skills. Information collected regarding Individual 10 years and older used computer/Laptop/Tablet in last three months with ICT skills revealed that only 35 percent individual can transfer file between computer and other devices, 27 percent can apply formula in spread sheets, Only 20 percent individual reported that they have programming skill.

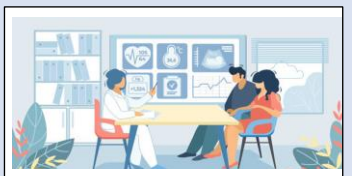
Figure-2 Percentage of Individuals age 10 years and older used Computer/Laptop/Tablet in Last Three Months by Type of ICT Skill



HEALTH

Following key indicators are covered by health section in this survey. All of these are entirely linked with each other by describing the whole process of a newborn from maternal health to child immunization.

Prenatal care is globally notable due to its curative source of solving problems in early stages of pregnancy.



Tetanus toxoid is a bacterial infection that directly relates to the neurological disorder in babies inside womb. 2 to 3 doses of this vaccine is much analaptic to obstacle this issue.



Prenatal care received by skilled health personal ensures delivery through skilled birth attendant and also at suitable place, less should be the chances of infant mortality.



Adequate level of Post Natal care is much necessary for maternal health providing better food, medication and environment ultimately prosper's infant health.

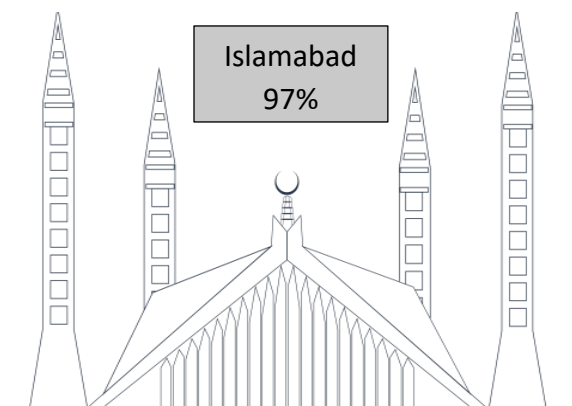
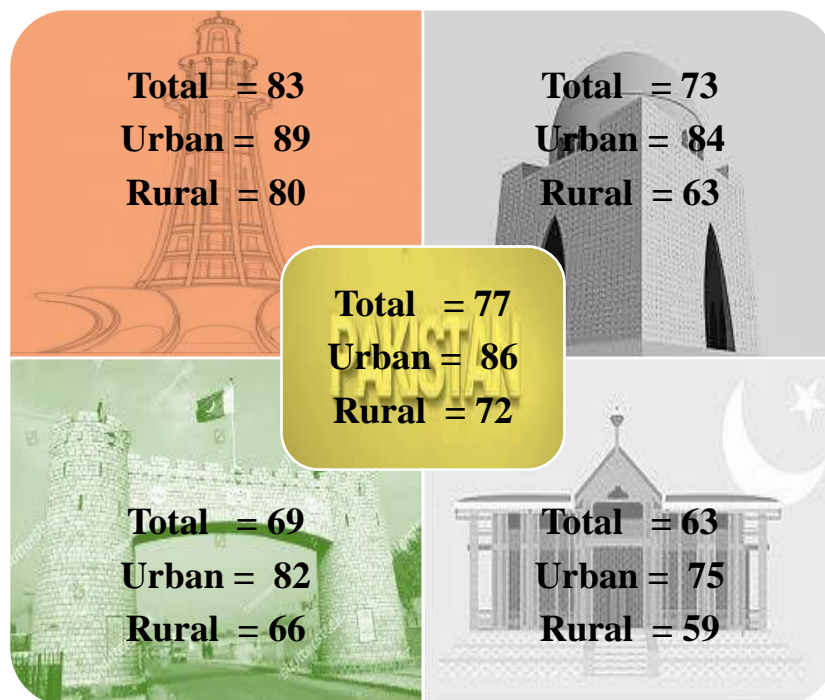


Immunization protects children from several diseases and develop antibodies to help them from future diseases in life. an unvaccinated child is a source of spreading infections to the whole community.



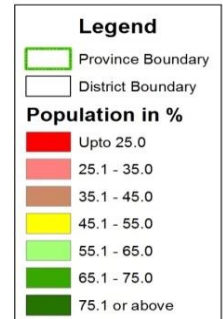
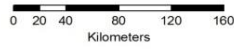
Prenatal Consultation

A woman during pregnancy requires complete medical checkup's on regular basis to avoid any misconception during delivery. Full nourished diet, vitamins and micronutrients along with socially pleasurable environment plays vital role in that process and ensures a healthy newborn. In Pakistan day-to-day women are keen to consult to health professionals and follow their prescriptions which reduce the rate of maternal and infant mortality. Increasing trend is observed in 2019-20 i.e. 77 percent get prenatal consultation during their last pregnancy as compared to 73 percent in 2014-15.



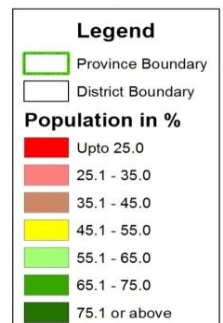
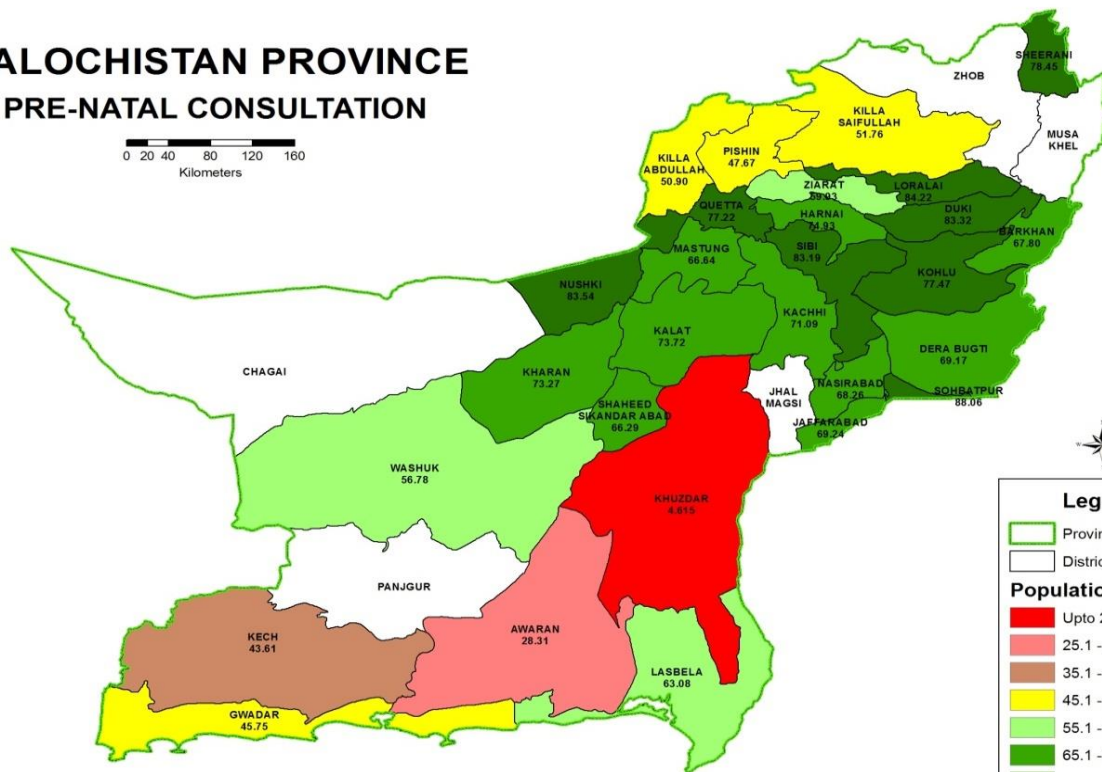
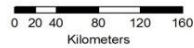
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE

PRE-NATAL CONSULTATION



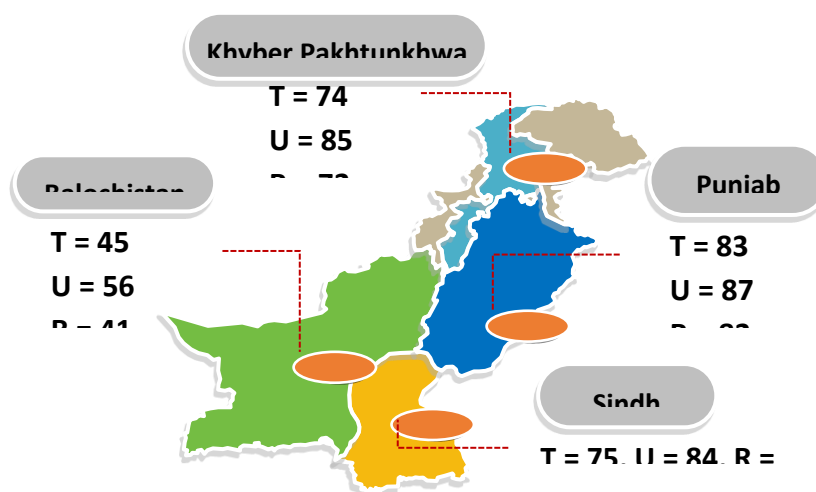
BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE

PRE-NATAL CONSULTATION



Tetanus Toxoid Injections

This vaccine is necessary for the prevention of neonatal tetanus which extends to neurological disorders, muscle spasms and acute renal failure etc. immunization is the only reliable way to hinder the spread of tetanus infection from mother to baby. 2 to 3 doses make a handsome amount of antibodies in blood which reduces 80% chances of any tetanus complication. In Pakistan 77 percent of women get this vaccine during their pregnancy period in 2019-20.

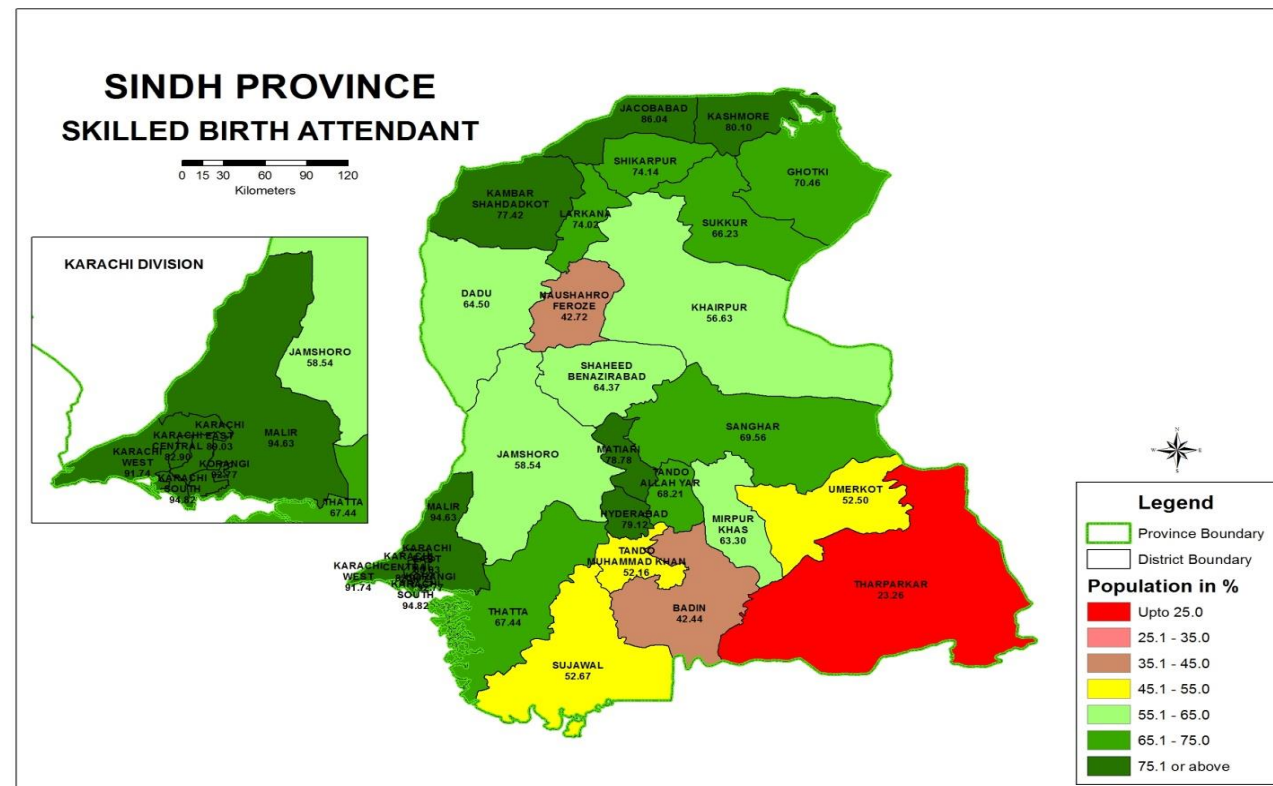
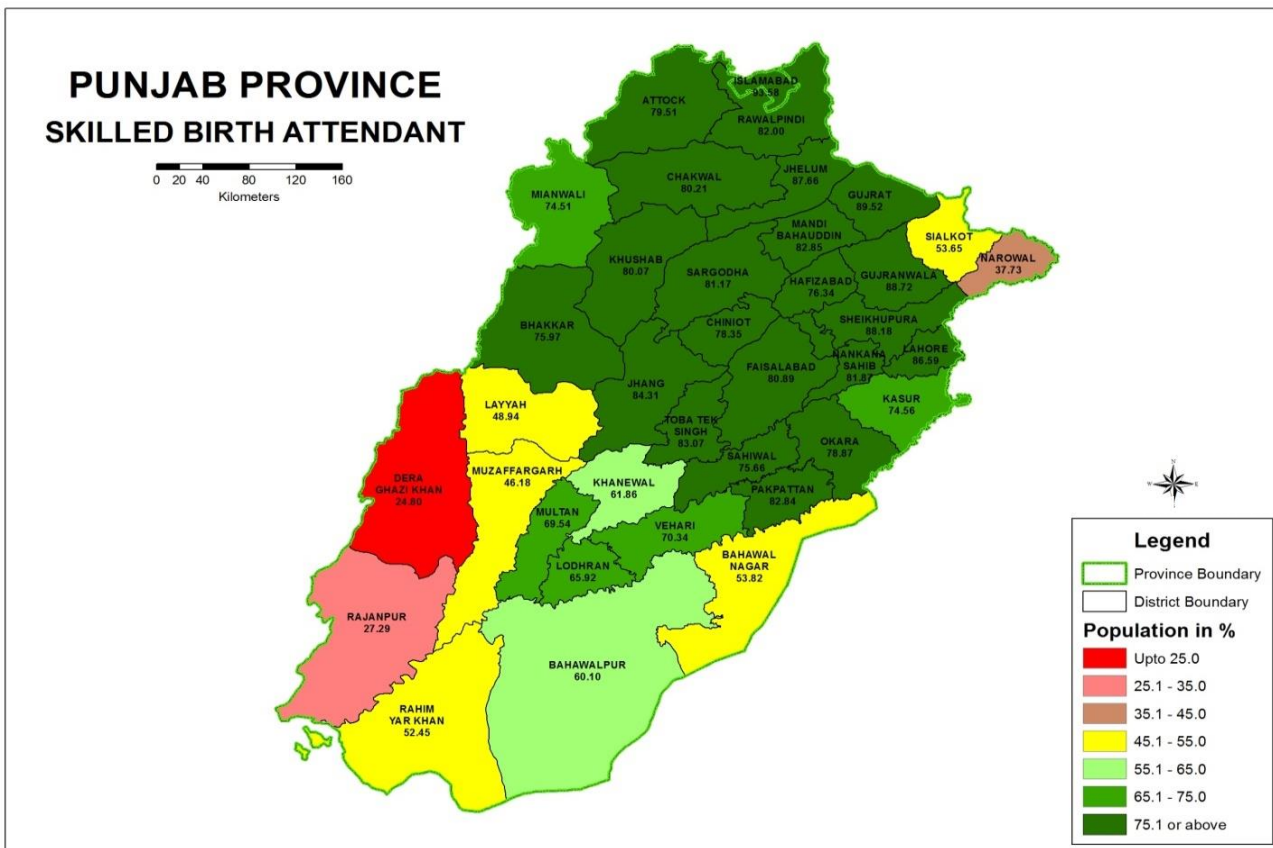


Deliveries Assisted by Skilled Birth Attendant

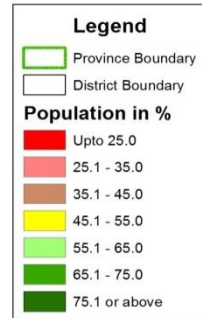
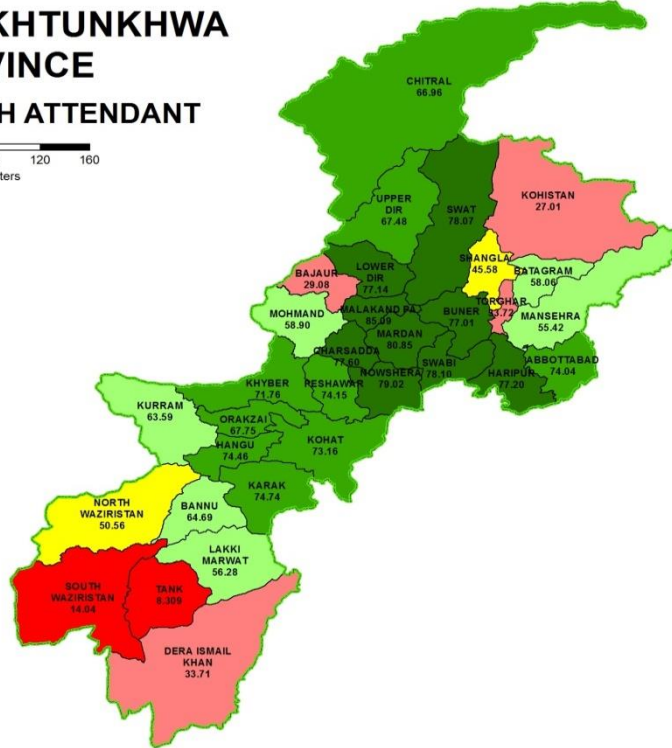
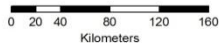
Consultation during pregnancy by skilled health professional ensures the availability to health personal and proper place at the time of delivery, providing efficient and quality care and handle the situation very competently if any complication arise than other traditional birth attendants. Skilled birth attendant in Pakistan during 2019-20 is calculated as 68 percent.

Table-1 Percentage of Women Who Consuled Skill Birth Attendent for Delivery

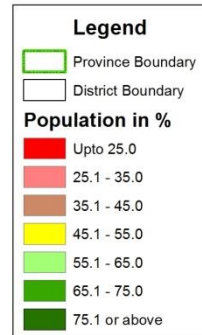
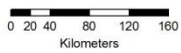
	Pakistan		Punjab		Sindh		Khyber Pakhtunkhwa		Balochistan	
	2019-20	2014-15	2019-20	2014-15	2019-20	2014-15	2019-20	2014-15	2019-20	2014-15
T	68	58	70	60	70	59	66	56	52	38
U	82	79	82	79	83	82	84	77	71	58
R	62	49	64	52	60	41	63	52	46	30



KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT

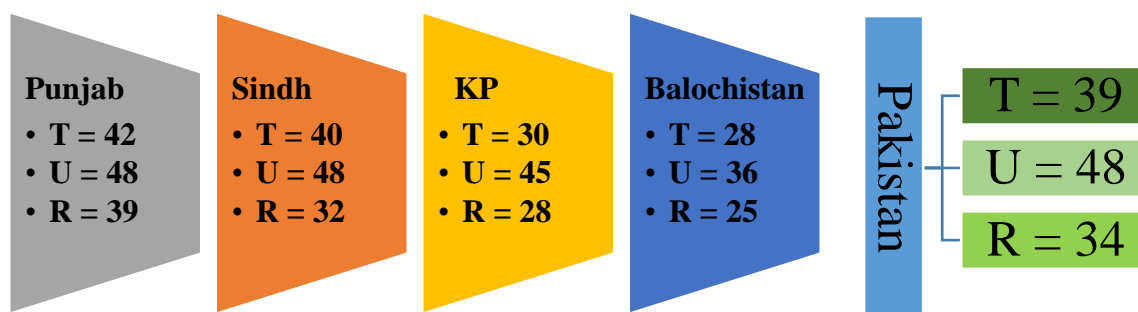


BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT



Post-Natal Consultations

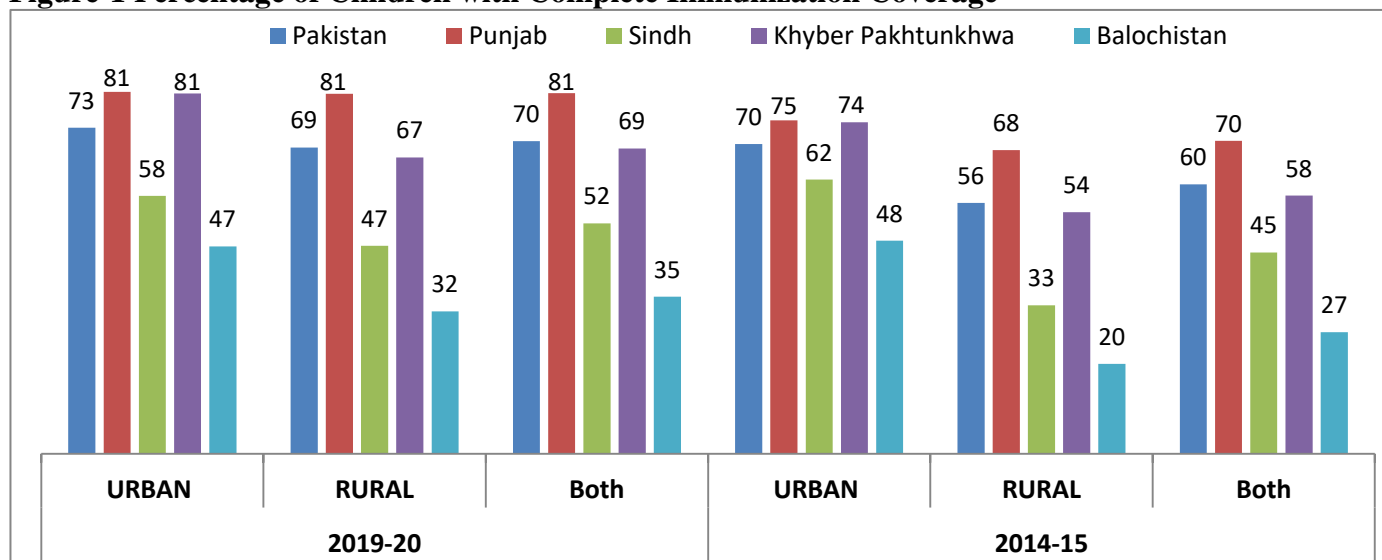
Post natal care is not much inducive in developing countries which remarkably effects maternal health. After delivery due to improper care and unhealthy environment a huge drop of hormones in mother induces depression, anxiety and disruptive behavior which ultimately effects their child growth and causes the problems of malnutrition negative personal and developmental outcomes.



Immunization

Complete course of Immunization in children at their first year of birth eradicates many infectious diseases like pertussis, diphtheria, polio, diarrhoea, tetanus, measles etc. and reduce their spread into the community. A fully vaccinated toddler would spend healthy life with full of joy and works more efficiently for the nation. During 2019-20 record based immunization is 70 percent as compare to 60 percent in 2014-15 in Pakistan. In 2019-20 record based immunization is highest in district Layyah with 98% as compared to 82% in 2014-15. Similarly, lowest in Rahim Yar Khan with 65% in 19-20 as compared to 39% in 14-15.

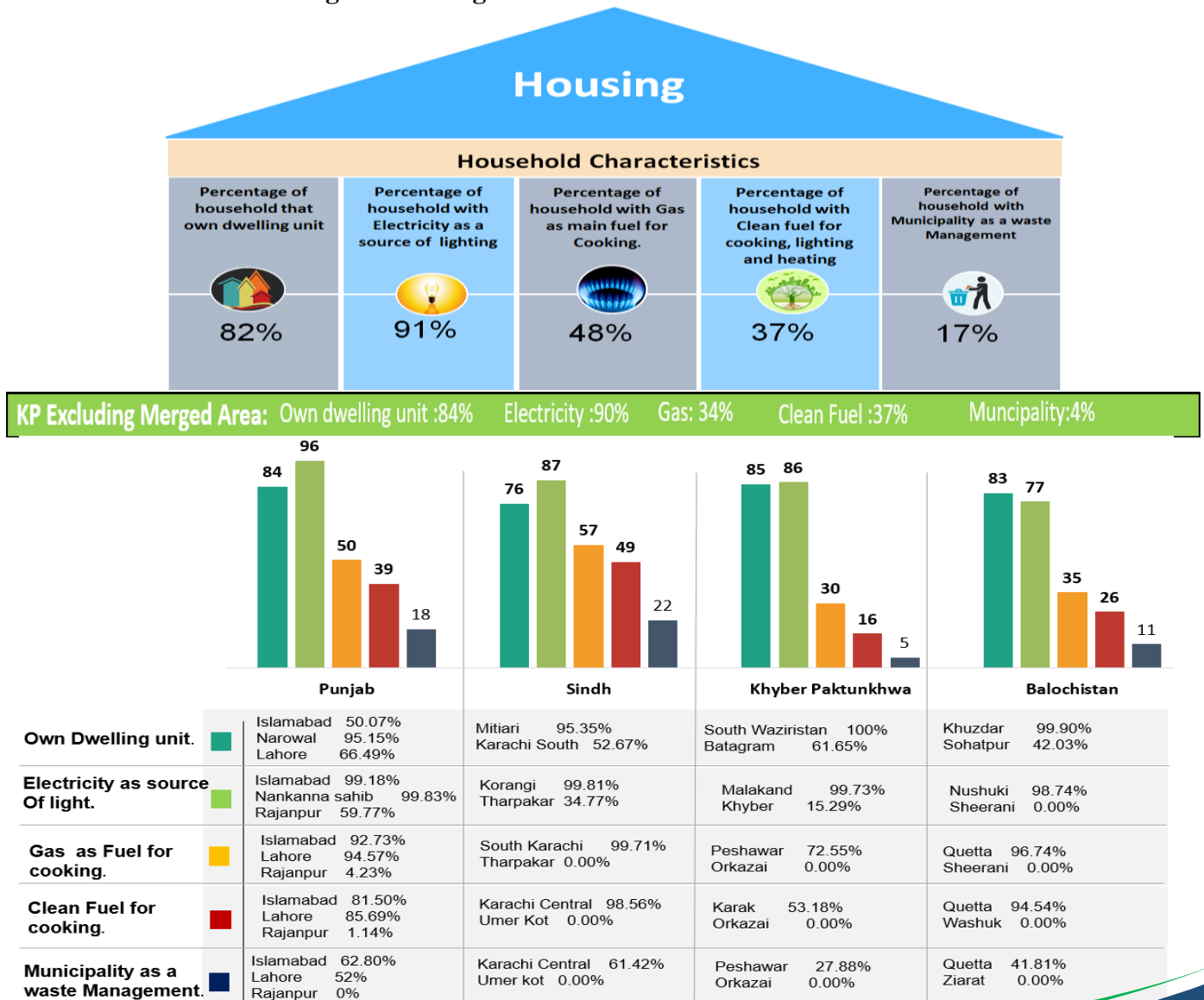
Figure-1 Percentage of Children with Complete Immunization Coverage



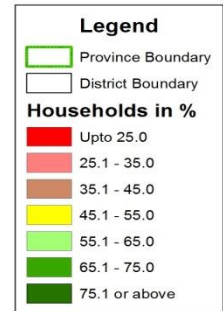
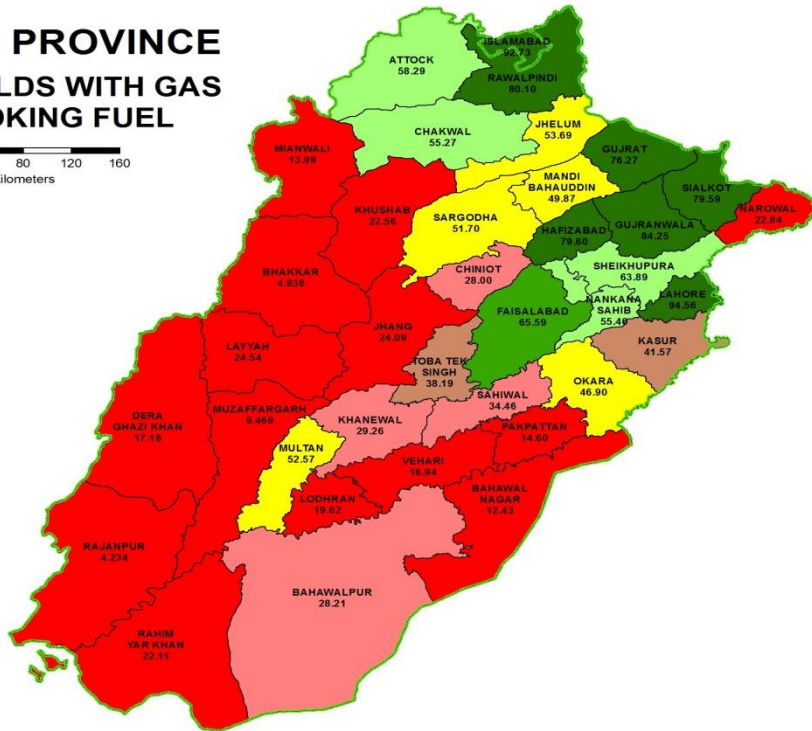
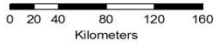
Housing Characteristics

Living standard of the household is measured by the household characteristics. The main idea of a ‘standard ‘ may be contrasted with the quality of life which takes into account not only education or health but also their household living arrangements, number of member per household ,and type of fuel used for cooking, Lighting , heating and solid waste management system as it determines the environmental quality. PSLM 2019-20 district level survey collect information on all these characteristics. Regional Gap is evident from the estimates In rural areas only 86 percent of household have access to electricity as compared to 98 percent in urban areas, whereas use of off grid electricity in rural areas is 8 percent as compared to only 1 percent in urabn areas. Only 23 percent household have acces to Gas/LPG for cooking purpose as compared to 88 percent in urban areas. Simalrly 15 percent household are using clean fuel for cooking,healting and lighting purpose in rural areas as compared to 74 percent in urban areas.

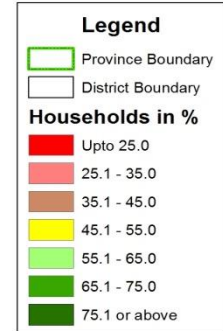
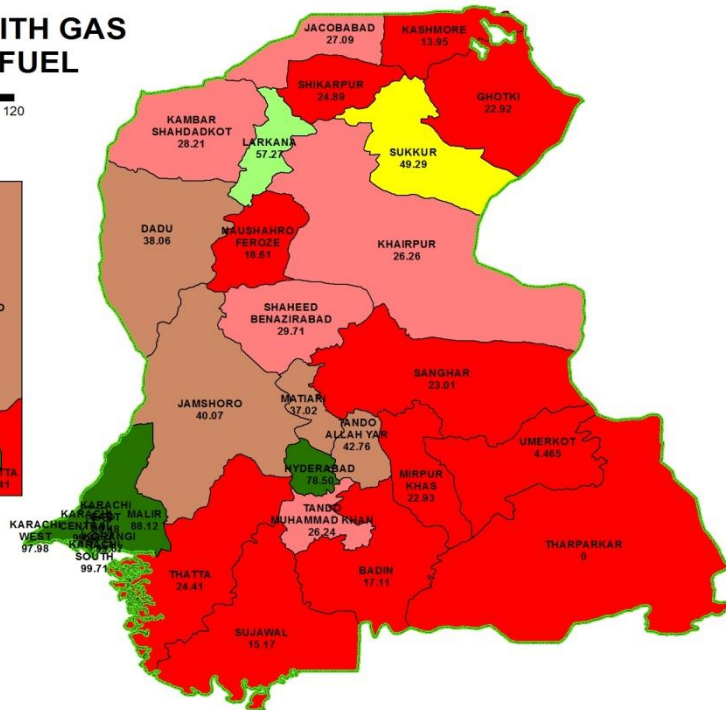
Figure-1 Living Standards PSLM 2019-20



PUNJAB PROVINCE HOUSEHOLDS WITH GAS AS COOKING FUEL

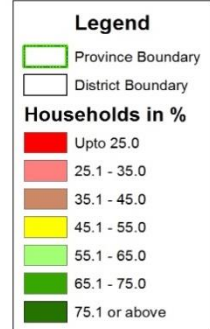
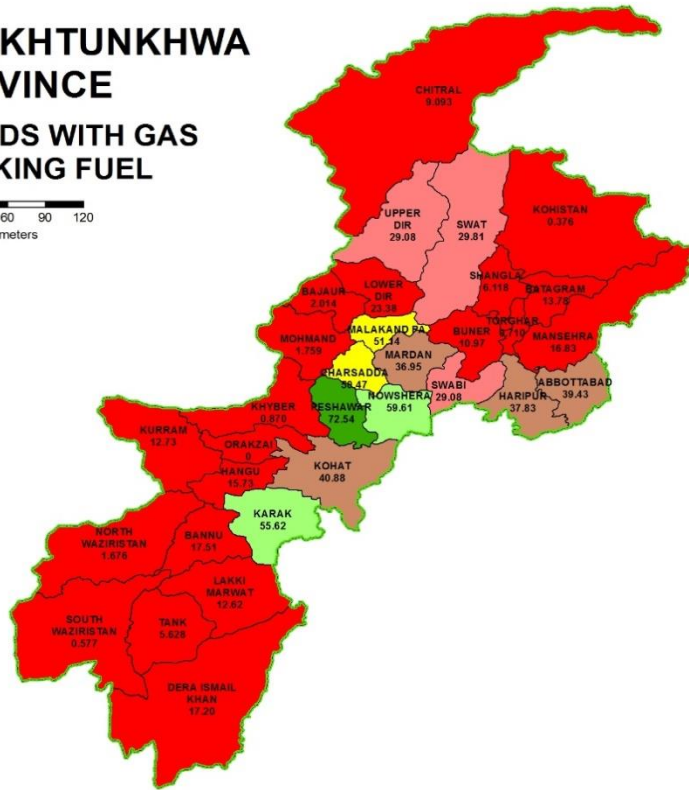


SINDH PROVINCE HOUSEHOLDS WITH GAS AS COOKING FUEL



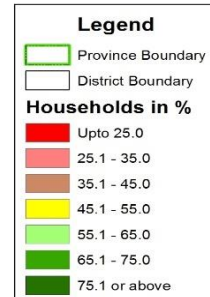
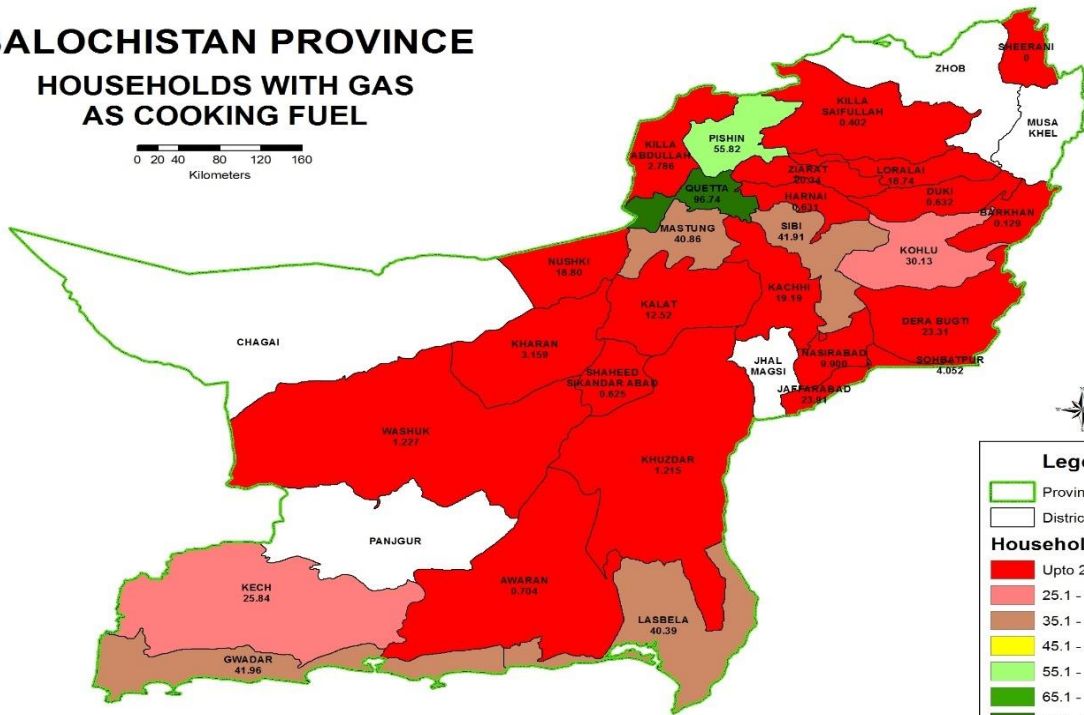
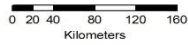
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE

HOUSEHOLDS WITH GAS AS COOKING FUEL



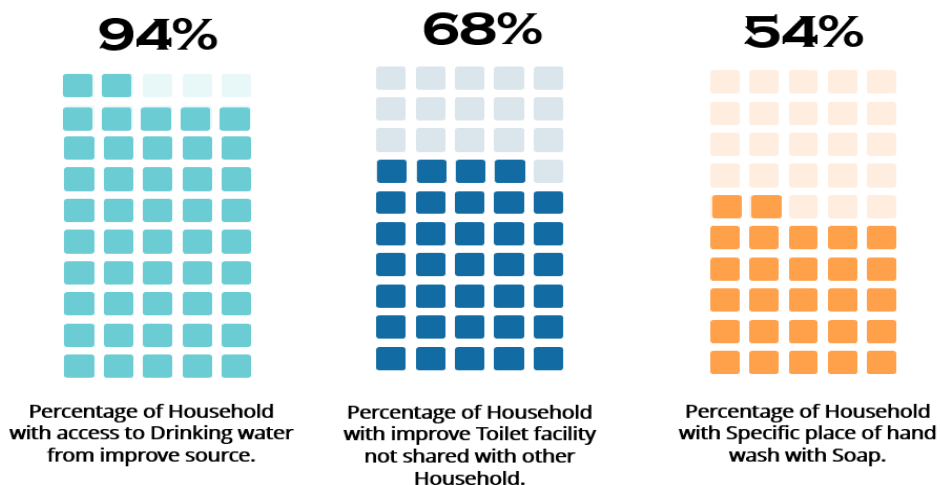
BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE

HOUSEHOLDS WITH GAS AS COOKING FUEL



Water Sanitation and Hygiene is fundamental human need; at household level, water is used for drinking, cooking and hygiene purposes. In PSLM 2019-20 district level survey information regarding source of drinking water, toilet facility and place of handwashing has been collected.

Figure-1 Percentage of Household with Improved Source of drinking Water/Improved Toilet Facility and With Specific Place of Hand Washing



Drinking Water is basic human need and linked with the health directly, therefore information regarding source from drinking water is obtained is collected in Pakistan and in Provinces is depicted below.

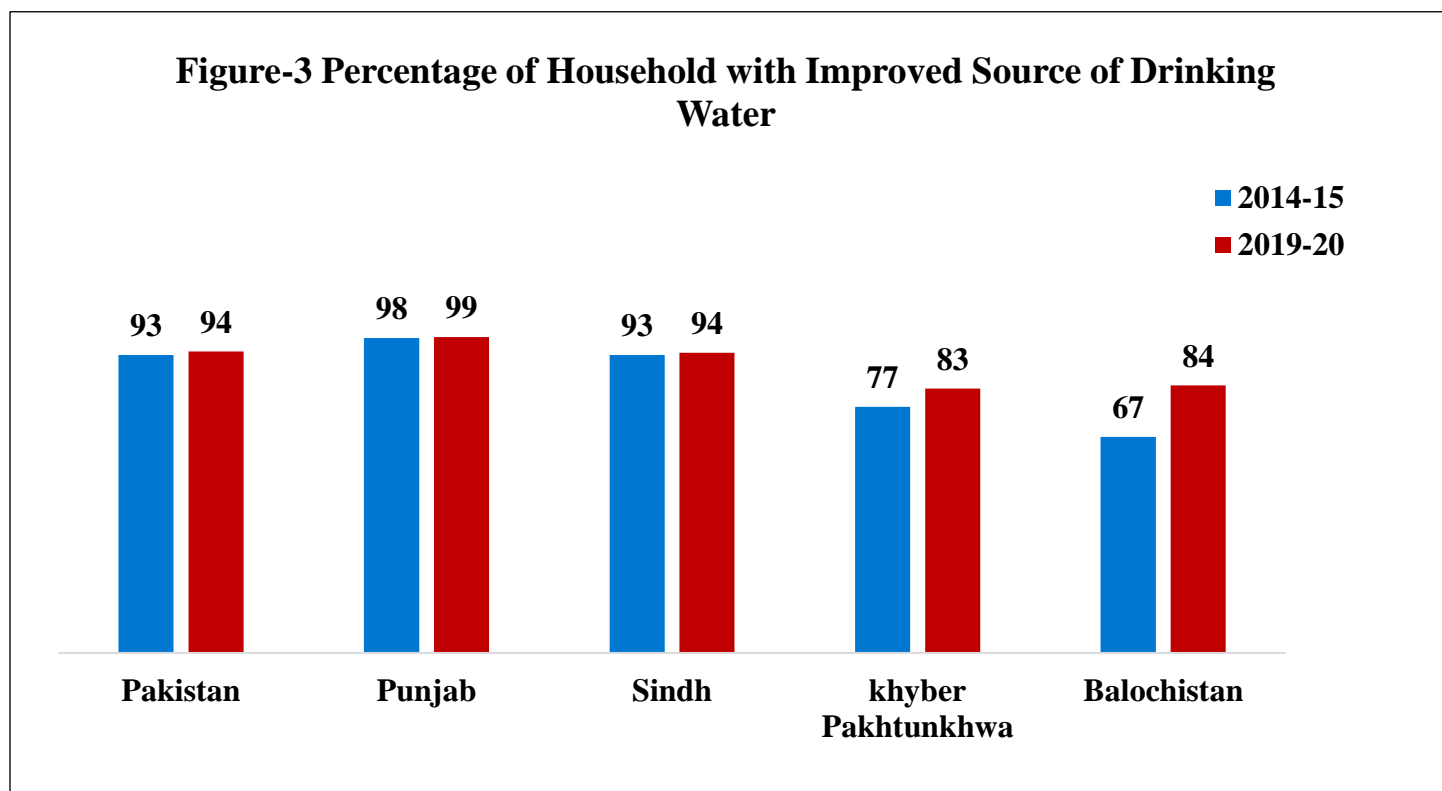
Figure-2 Percentage of Household with Main Source of Drinking Water with Top and Bottom Performing District

Source of Drinking Water	Pakistan	Punjab	Sindh	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Balochistan
Tap Water	22%	13% Islamabad 26% Bahawal Nagar 39% Layyah 1%	35% Karachi Malir 82% Larkana 0%	30% Tor Ghar 75% Bajur 3%	32% Gwadar 81% Awaran 0%
Hand Pump	23%	22% Islamabad 0% Muzaffargarh 77% Rawalpindi 0%	36% Dadu 86% Korangi 0%	13% D.I.Khan 50% Chitral 0%	4% Sohbat pur 36% Awaran 0%
Motor Pump	30%	42% Islamabad 42% Chakwal 76% Lahore 13%	9% Larkana 33% Karachi South 1%	29% Mardan 59% Kohistan 0%	20% Duki 84% Gwadar 0%
Filtration Plant	10%	18% Islamabad 17% Sialkot 60% Bhakkar 0%	2% Karachi Malir 5% Matiori 0%	0% D.I.Khan 2% Bajur 0%	0% Sohbat Pur 13% Awaran 0%
Tanker/Truck	4%	3% Islamabad 3% Faisalabad 28% Chiniot 0%	4% Karachi West 27% Ghotki 0%	1% Lakki Marwat 17% Bajur 0%	1% Quetta 45% Duki 0%

KP Excluding Merged Area: Improve Source of drinking water: 85%

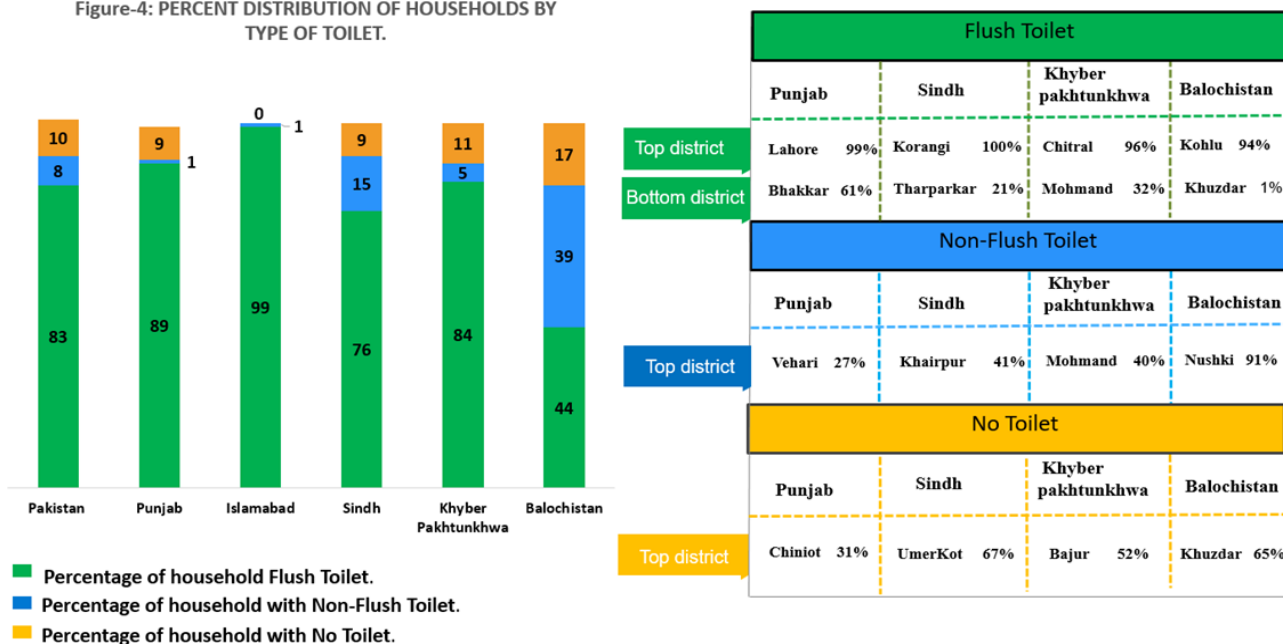
Merged Area: Improve Source of drinking water: 63%

In Pakistan 94 percent household have access to improved source of drinking water as compared to 93 percent in 2014-15. Improved sources includes Tap Water, Motor pump, Hand pump, Dug well Closed, Spring Protected, Bottled water, Filtration Plant and Water delivered through tanker Truck.



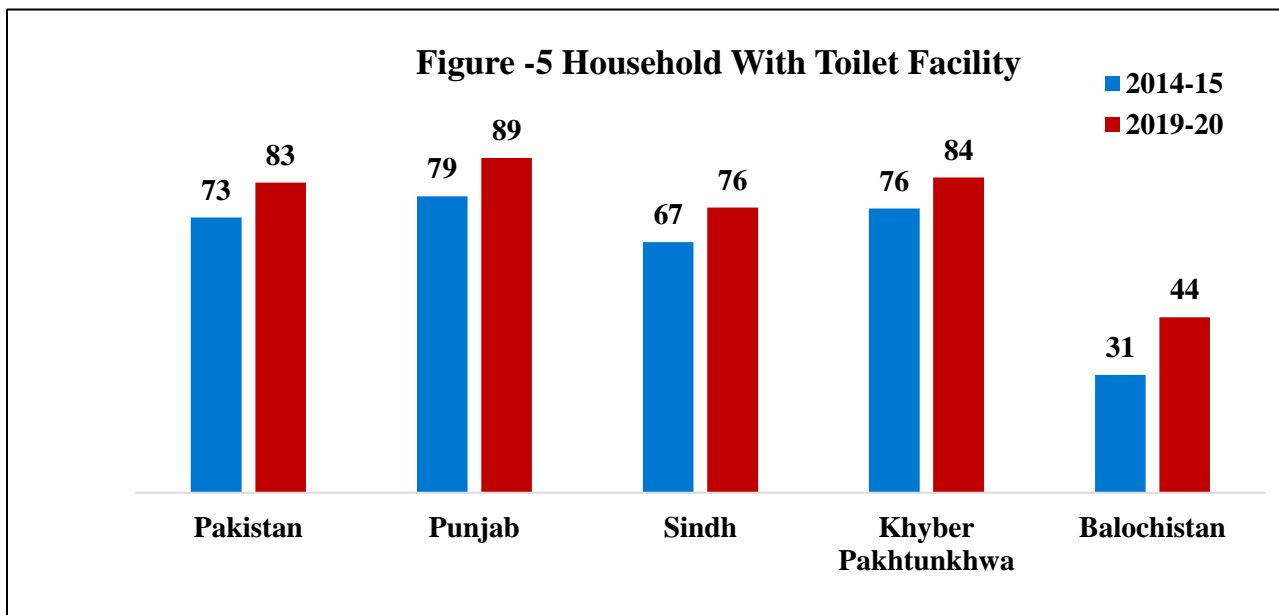
Sanitation & Hygiene refers to adequate treatment /Disposal of human excreta and sewage and also preventing human contact with faces and hand washing with soap. In PSLM (2019-20) district survey collect information related to type of toilet not shared with other household, specific place of hand washing with water and soap has been collected. Flush category includes: Flush connected to sewerage, Flush Connected to septic tank, Flush connected to pit, and flush connected to open drain.

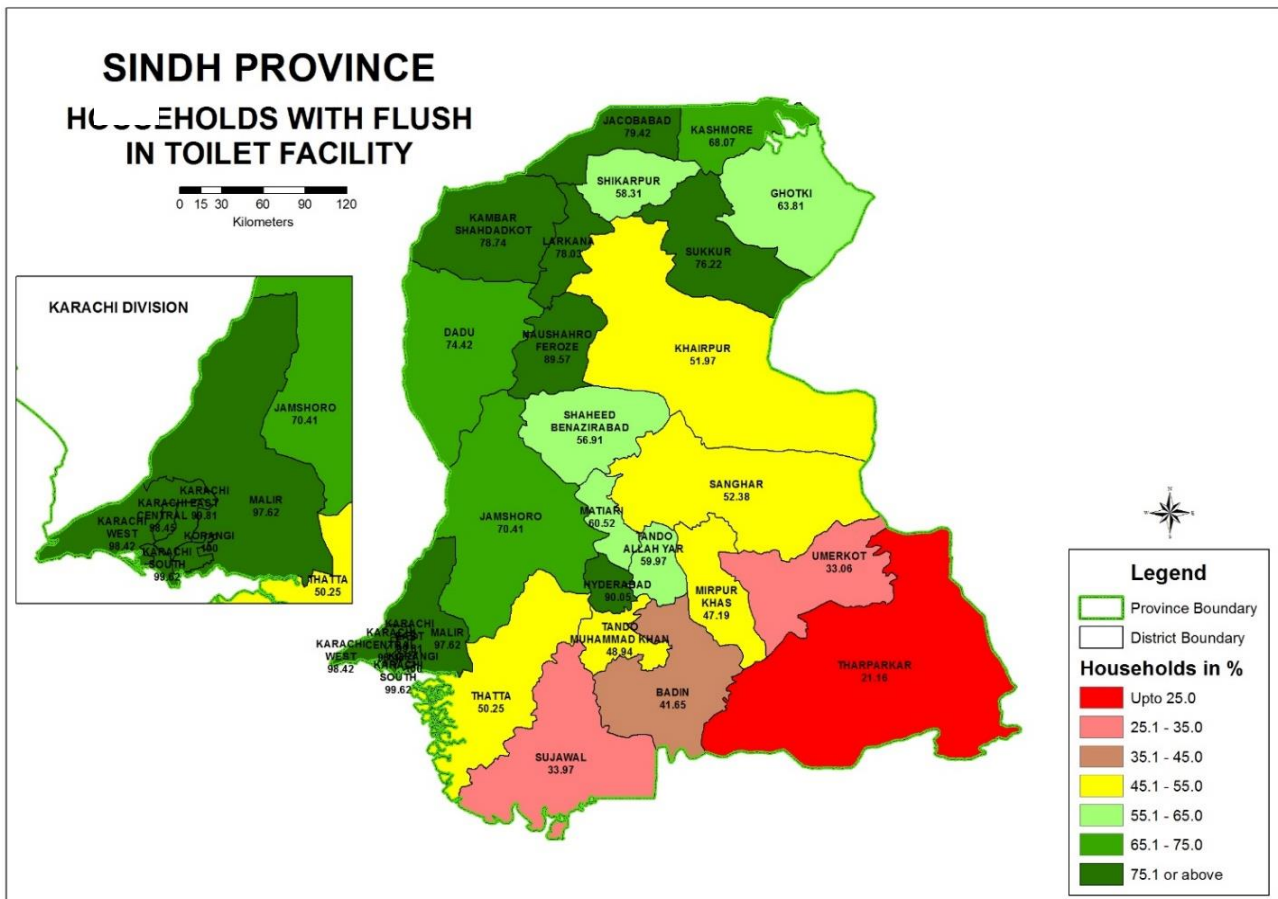
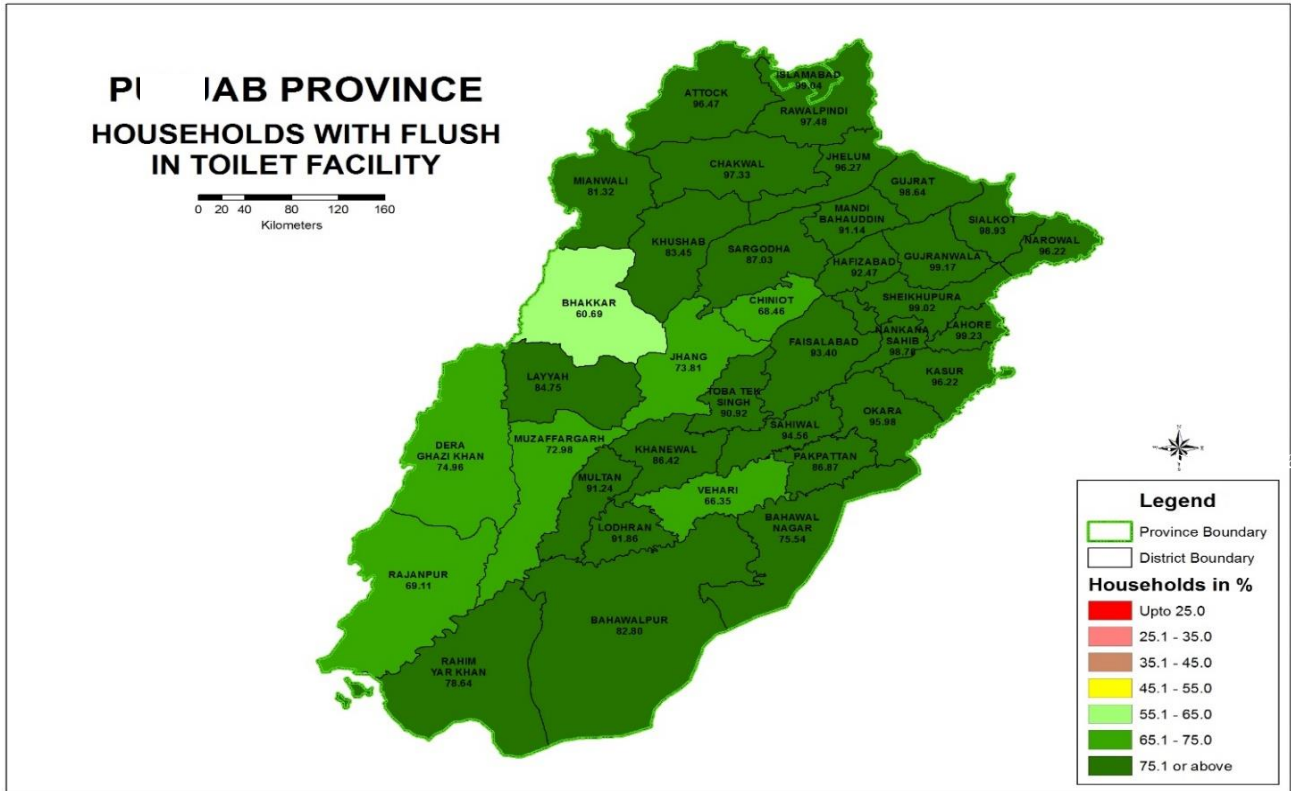
Figure-4: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF TOILET.

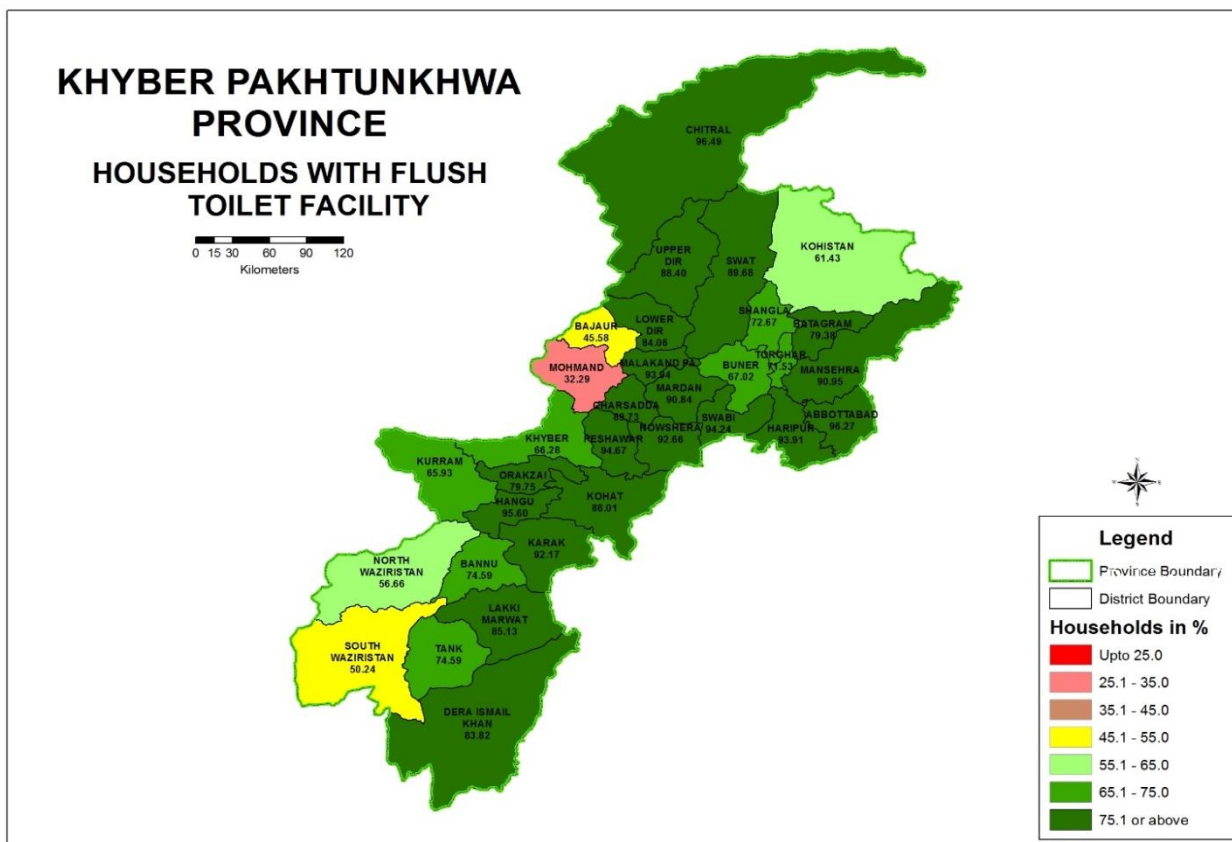


KP Excluding Merged Area: Flush :88% Non-Flush :4% No Toilet :8% **Merged Area:** Flush :56% Non-Flush :15% No Toilet :30%

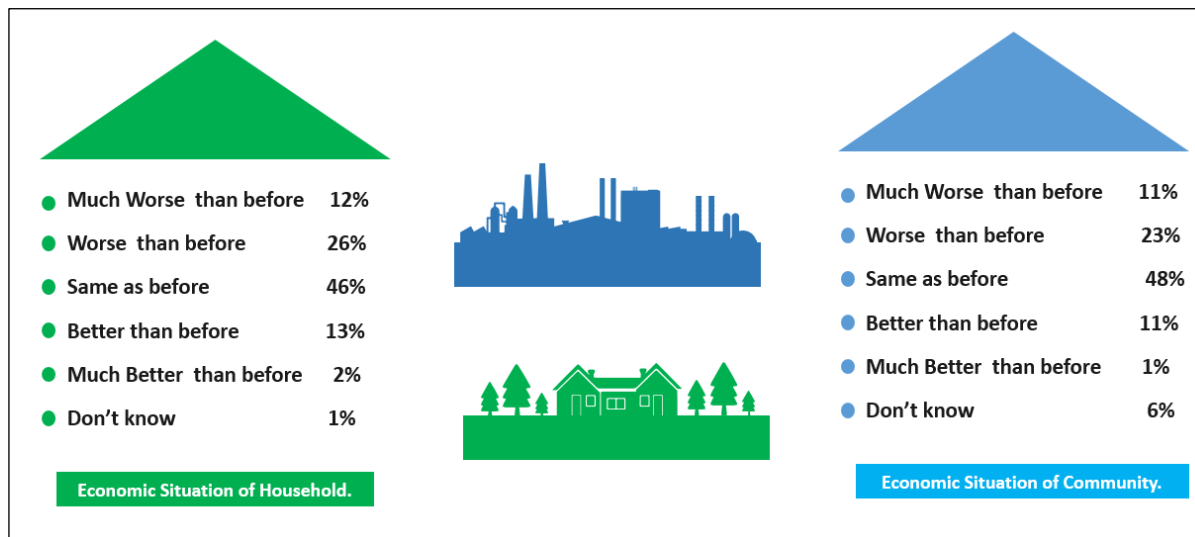
Figure -5 Household With Toilet Facility



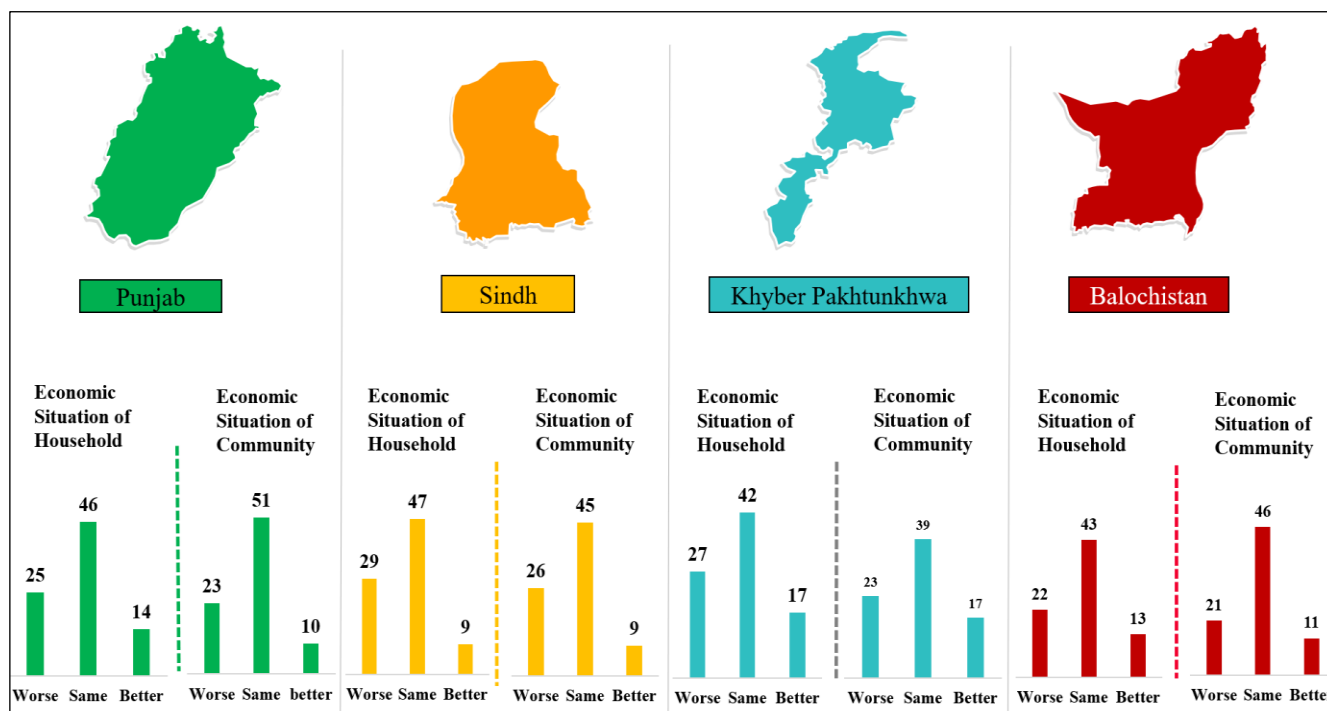




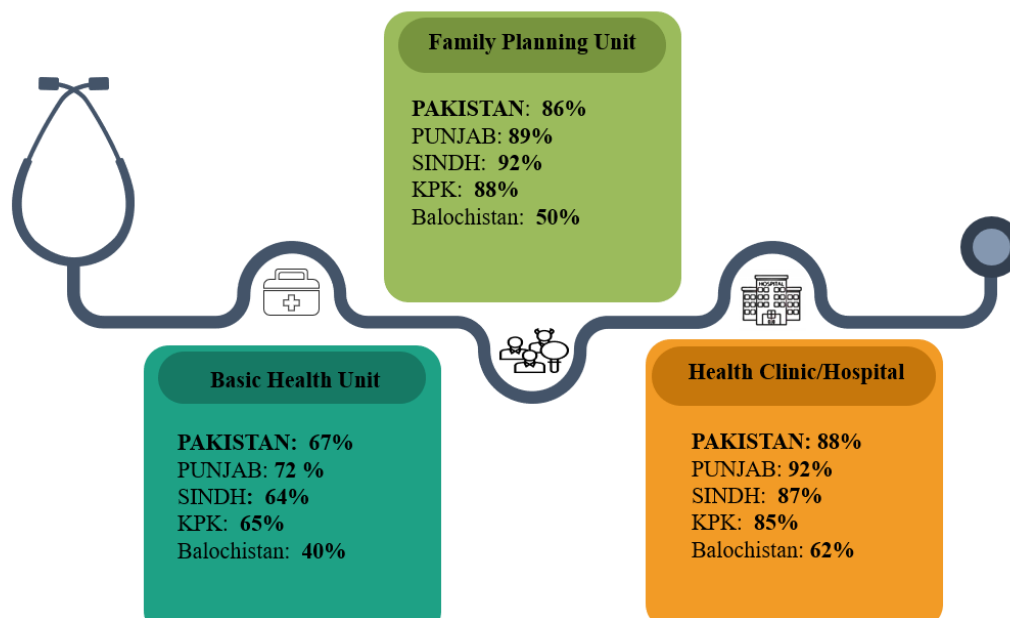
HOUSEHOLD PERCEPTION ABOUT ECONOMIC SITUATION Government is giving special emphasis to improve the economic situation of people by providing different type of facilities/services by allocation of funds, however for evidence based policy making data is required for allocation of funds and planning of development projects. Therefore in PSLM Survey data from household about their perception about Economic situation of household and community has been collected. economic as well as community Improvement as how effectively services/facilities are available to them..



PSLM (2019-20) collect information about Economic situation of household community. Provincial comparison of household economic condition given below.



SATISFACTION FROM SEVICES SEVICES Household were asked to give opinion about their satisfaction of the use of Facilities/Services for which they have acces including Basis Health Unit, Hospitals, Primary Secondry and High Schools .Information ragrding use of Basic services including Police Station, Road , Public Transport, Agriculture extensions and Veternary hospital and satisfaction from services if used has also been the part of PSLM 2019-20.



Police		Agriculture		Veterinary		Road	
Pakistan	57%	Pakistan	76%	Pakistan	77%	Pakistan	76%
Punjab	57%	Punjab	77%	Punjab	81%	Punjab	83%
Islamabad	83%	Islamabad	82%	Islamabad	95%	Islamabad	87%
Mianwali	7%	Chakwal	96%	Lahore	97%	Vehari	96%
Layyah	89%	Sahiwal	38%	Sahiwal	63%	Mianwali	49%
Sindh	50%	Sindh	83%	Sindh	78%	Sindh	68%
Kashmore	98%	Karachi central	100%	Karachi South	100%	Larkana	94%
Thatta	6%	Dadu	38%	Naushahro Feroze	29%	Sukkur	42%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	71%	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	83%	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	72%	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	73%
Orkazai	97%	Lakki Marwat	100%	Malakand	95%	Malakand	95%
South Waziristan	14%	South Waziristan	14%	South Waziristan	7%	Upper Dir	27%
Balochistan	56%	Balochistan	42%	Balochistan	41%	Balochistan	58%
Sohbatpur	100%	Qilla Abdullah	100%	Sohbatpur	100%	Qilla Saifullah	96%
Duki	1%	Awaran	0%	Awaran	0%	Sherani	0%

FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCE SCALE (FIES)



As per Food & Agriculture Organization(FAO) “*Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.*”¹ (Walter Fraanje,Samuel Lee-Gammage, 2018).In this, standard modue used globally for measuring Food Insecurity developed by Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) was included to estimate the food insecurity comprising of Eight questions. This section evaluates that how many households have adequate access to food both in quality & quantity and how many housholds either faced uncertanities about their ability to obtain food and have been forced to compromise on quality and/or quantity(Moderate level). Further it also provides the information that how many housholds typically ran out of food and at worst gone a day without eating (severe level of food insecurity). in last 12 months. It is found that 84 percent of housholds are food secure and 16 percent households faced moderate & food insecurity.

Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity			
	Severe		Moderate or Severe
Pakistan	1.80		16.44
Punjab	2.29		15.66
Sindh	1.52		17.52
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1.24		14.44
Balochistan	3.55		23.36
District Level Analysis			
Punjab	Kasur	Top	28.81
	Okara	Bottom	4.18
Sindh	Kahairpur	Top	34.04
	Korangi	Bottom	7.66
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Tank	Top	32.4
	Shangla	Bottom	3.94
Balochistan	Barkhan	Top	48.80
	Gwadar	Bottom	4.59

MIGRATION



To capture the situation of Migration first time a module on the recommendations of Governing Council has been added in PSLM 2019-20. A person is called migrated, if he/she is born in one district and at the time of interview living in an other district. According to the results, in Pakistan total migration prevalence is 6 percent Punjab has the highest rate of intra province migration i.e migration within province from one district to other or from rural to urban than other three provinces with 6 percent as compared to only one percent from other provinces. It is observed that migration rate is highest in Federal Capital i.e. 36%, whereas migration from other Provinces to Islamabad is 19 % and migration from districts of Punjab to Islamabad is 17%. It is observed that intra provincial migration is higher than Inter Provincial migration in all the four provinces.

Province & Districts	Native	Migrated	Intra Province	Inter Province
Punjab	93	7	6	1
Lahore	85	15	13	2
Islamabad	64	36	17	19
Rawalpindi	85	15	7	8
Gujranwala	89	11	10	1
Sheikhupura	90	10	9	1
Faisalabad	92	8	7	1
Sindh	94	6	3	2
Karachi East	81	19	11	8
Karachi West	89	11	3	9
Mir Pur Khas	89	11	11	0
Karachi Central	90	10	5	6
Karachi South	91	9	4	5
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	96	4	4	0
Peshawar	88	12	12	1
Kohat	91	9	9	0
Nowshera	92	8	7	1
Haripur	92	8	6	2
Balochistan	96	4	2	1
Quetta	88	12	6	5
Loralai	96	4	2	2

FUNCTIONAL LIMITATIONS



Data regarding disability/ functional limitation is one of the indicators for disaggregation of SDG indicators and direly needed for policy/planning purposes, therefore, for the first time PBS added a module in PSLM 2019-20 based on 6 questions, as recommended by Washgton group to assess functional limitation in cenus & surveys in terms of seeing, hearing, walking, speaking concentrating and self care . Further, functional limitation can be complete disability or partial . Percentage of Persons with functional limitation is higher in Punjab i.e. 3.84 and 11.47 as compared to other provinces.

Pakistan								
Age group	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and Above	Total
Disability	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.5	3.1	7.5	22.4	3.4
Funct_limitation	3.3	4.2	4.2	4.8	14.9	33.4	55.0	10.7*
Punjab								
Age group	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and Above	Total
Disability	1.24	1.74	1.73	1.77	3.56	7.83	22.67	3.84
Funct_limitation	3.72	4.67	4.76	5.23	15.23	32.21	54.06	11.47
Sindh								
Age group	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and Above	Total
Disability	0.98	1.24	1.25	1.13	2.46	6.27	19.50	2.59
Funct_limitation	3.35	3.80	3.64	4.47	14.78	36.32	59.34	10.16
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa								
Age group	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and Above	Total
Disability	1.09	1.38	1.77	1.56	2.82	8.11	24.36	3.50
Funct_limitation	2.43	3.41	3.77	4.17	13.66	32.64	52.61	9.57
Balochistan								
Age group	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and Above	Total
Disability	.83	1.10	1.03	1.00	2.61	7.51	24.57	2.55
Funct_limitation	2.08	3.33	3.32	4.36	16.06	37.09	59.52	9.00

*NOTE: Functional Limitation 10.7 include Disability i.e. 3.4. Some difficulty is 7.3.

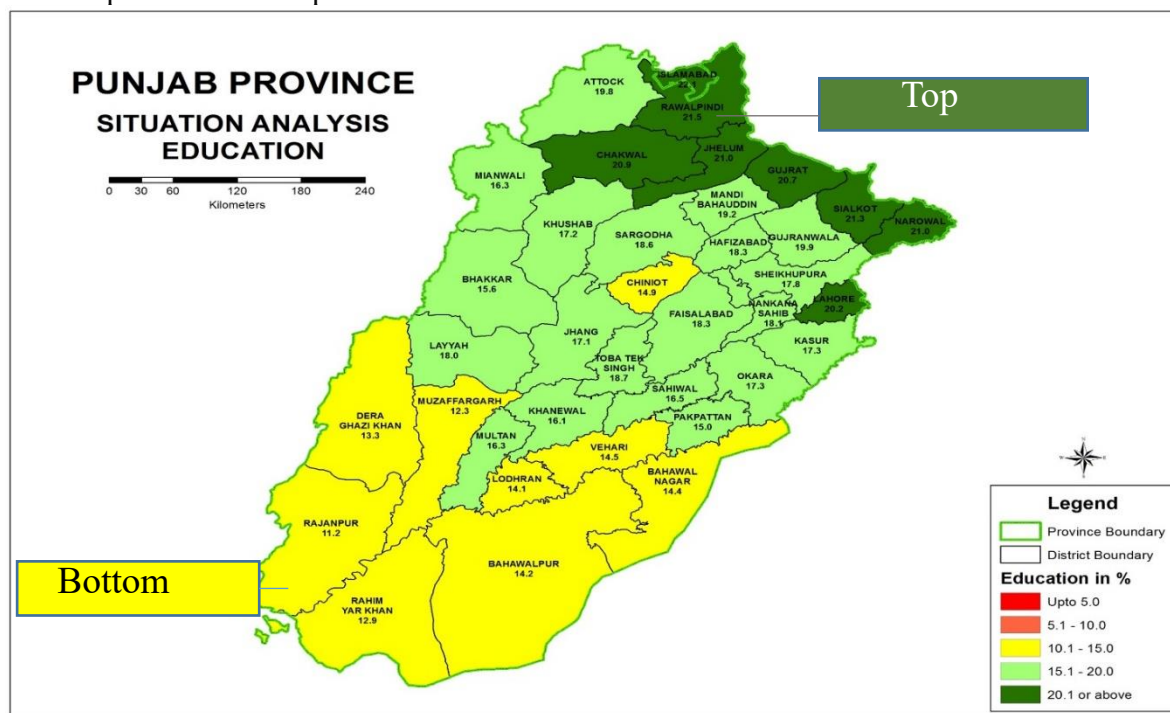
Situation analysis is subjective approach used by PSLM Section of PBS to portray/depict the situation at district level within provinces by considering the **16 indicators** from dimensions of Education(5), Health(3), Living Standards(5) and Information Communication and Technology (ICT)(3). This approach is used for first time, to analyze PSLM District Level Survey 2019-20 data. It identifies the districts which are performing well and also highlights the district which require government's interventions regarding development plans & resource allocation . It also provides comparison between districts by which one could easily identify the reason of non-development in a specific district and also helps policy makers to change the policies and activities in place to overcome the problem. Weights has been assigned subjectively to Dimensions with respect to their relative importance, which can be amended / modified by users/policy makers according to their needs. The description of indicators and their relative weights are as below:

Dimensions	Indicators	Indicator Weights	Dimension Weight
Education	Literacy	0.15	30%
	Completed Primary or Higher	0.25	
	Youth Literacy 15-24 years	0.15	
	Attending School (5-16)	0.3	
	Gender Parity Index	0.15	
Health	Full Immunization Record Based	0.3	30%
	Pre Natal Consultation	0.3	
	Skill Birth Attendant	0.4	
Living Standards	Roof & Wall	0.1	30%
	Electricity as Source of Lighting	0.25	
	Gas as Fuel For Cooking	0.25	
	Improved Drinking Water Source	0.2	
	Improved Toilet Facility	0.2	
ICT	Computer/Laptop/Tablet	0.2	10%
	Mobile	0.4	
	Internet	0.4	
Overall			100

Education score has been computed by combining five indicators:

- Literacy,
- Completed Primary or higher age (10 years & above),
- Youth Literacy Age (15-24 yrs),
- Attending School
- Gender Parity Index

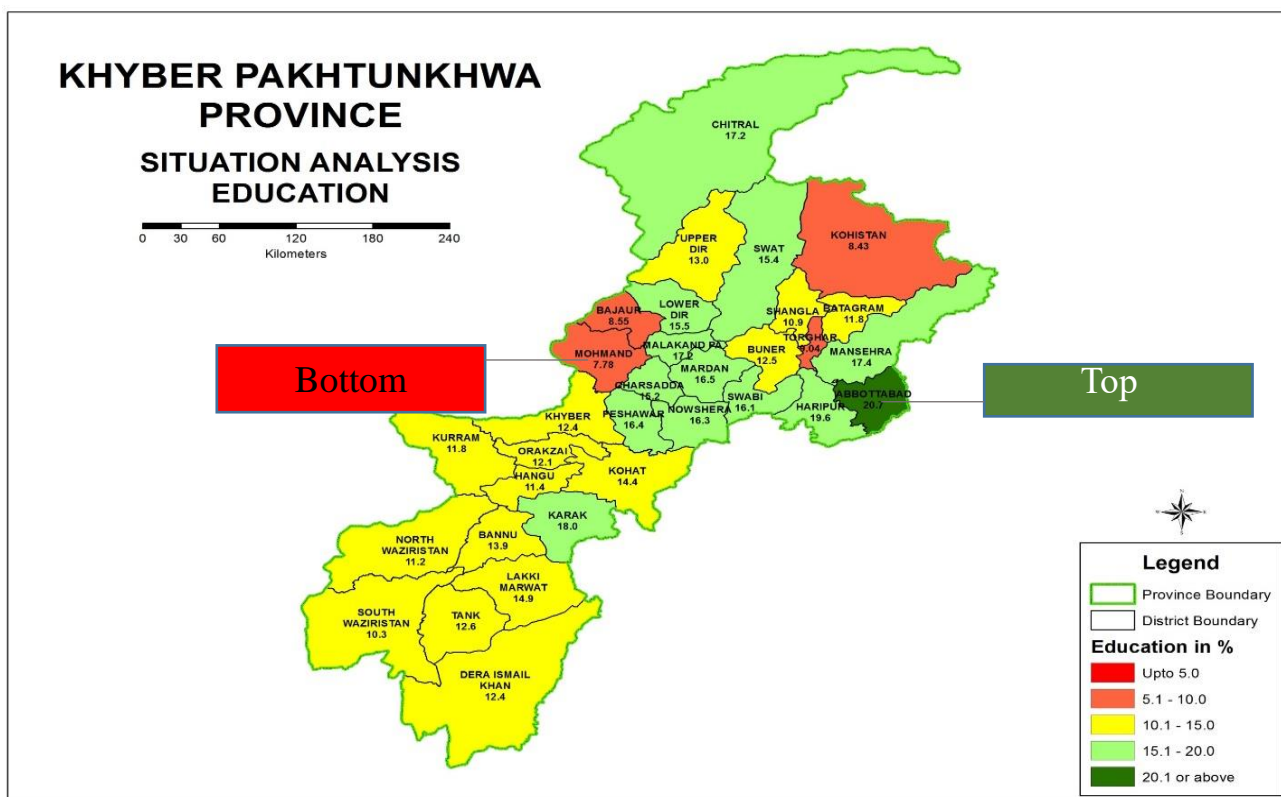
Weights has been assigned accordingly in order to capture the true situation of districts in education .By combining these five indicators education score has been calculated. Situation of districts with respect to education is depicted in the maps below.



This situation Analysis depicts that situation within Punjab are better than other three provinces, however there are stark difference between districts of central, northern and southern Punjab in Education. Average score of Districts of Punjab is 17.26 out of 30 and 19 districts fall below average and 17 above average out of 36 districts which clearly indicates the districts needed interventions.

Score	Grade	Colour	Districts
20.1 or Above	A	Dark Green	7
15.1-20.0	B	Medium Green	20
10.1-15.0	C	Light Green	9
5.1-10.0	D	Yellow	Nil
upto 5	E	Red	Nil
Total Districts			36

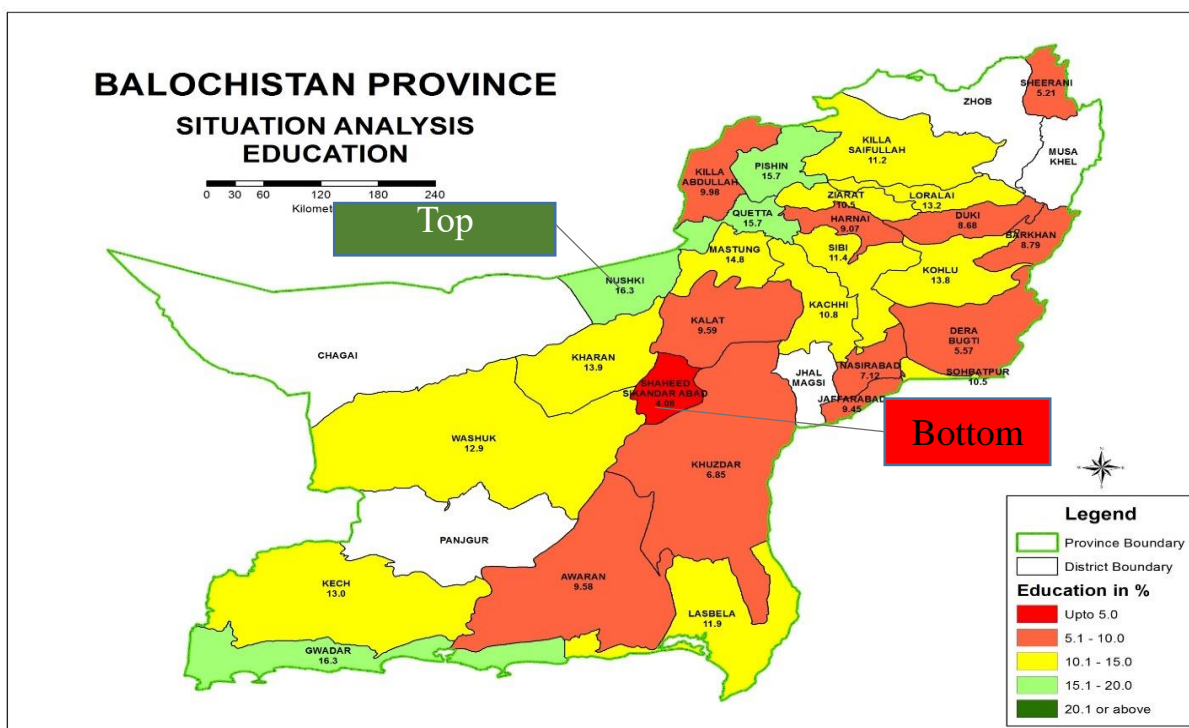
Punjab	
Average	17.26
Total Districts	36
Above Average	17
Below Average	19



Score	Grade	Colour	Districts
20.1 or Above	A	Dark Green	1
15.1-20.0	B	Light Green	12
10.1-15.0	C	Yellow	15
5.1-10.0	D	Orange	4
upto 5	E	Red	Nil
Total Districts			32

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	
Average	13.88
Total Districts	32
Above Average	16
Below Average	16

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, it is observed that situation of Education is quite worrisome in southern districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa except Karak and the newly merged districts. Half of the districts are above average i.e 13.8, however half of the districts fall are below average. This is evident that districts of Erstwhile Fata and Southern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa need immediate attention alongwith Kohistan & Torgarh to improve the overall ranking of the Province.



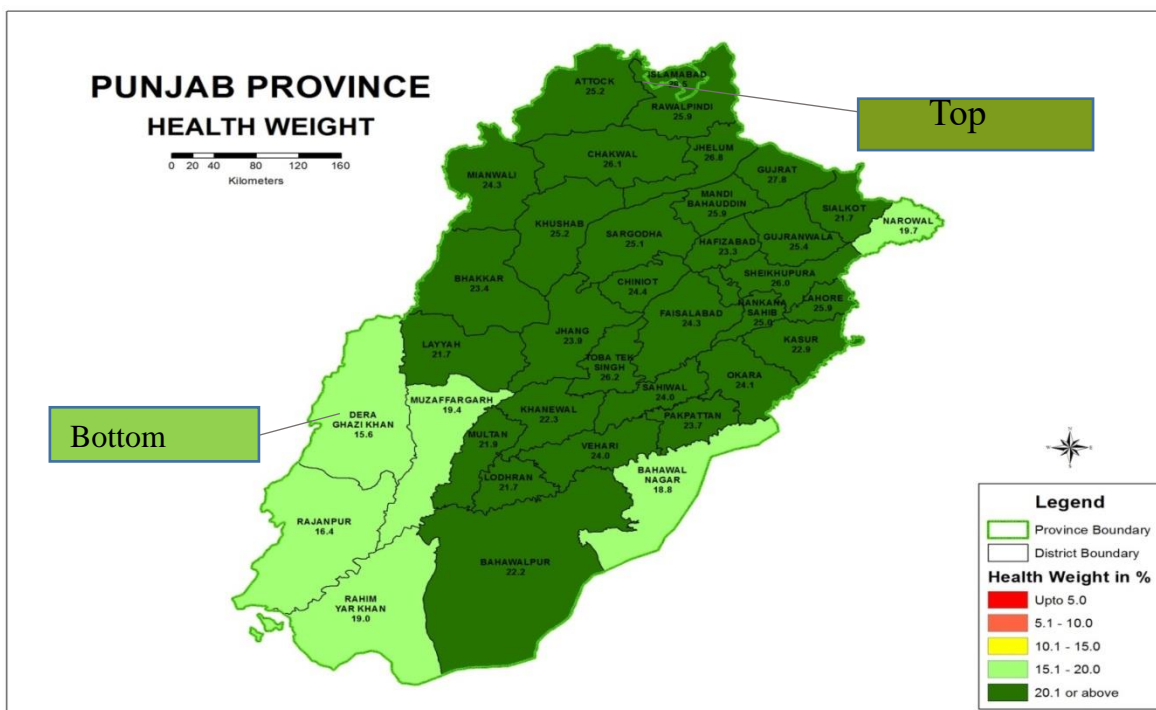
Score	Grade	Colour	Districts
20.1 or Above	A	Dark Green	Nil
15.1-20.0	B	Light Green	4
10.1-15.0	C	Yellow	12
5.1-10.0	D	Orange	11
upto 5	E	Red	1
Total Districts			28

Balochistan	
Average	11.02
Total Districts	28
Above Average	13
Below Average	15

In Balochistan, the situation of Education is extremely dismal as compared to other Provinces as not a single district fall in very good grade A i.e score 20& above and only 4 districts fall in category B i.e Good. It is observed with great concern that 23 districts out of 28 districts portray the worse situation in terms of Education and needs immediate interventions to bring improvement in education.

After the comprehensive study of health indicators PSLM team has combined following indicators and assigned weights accordingly in order to capture the true situation of districts health situation.

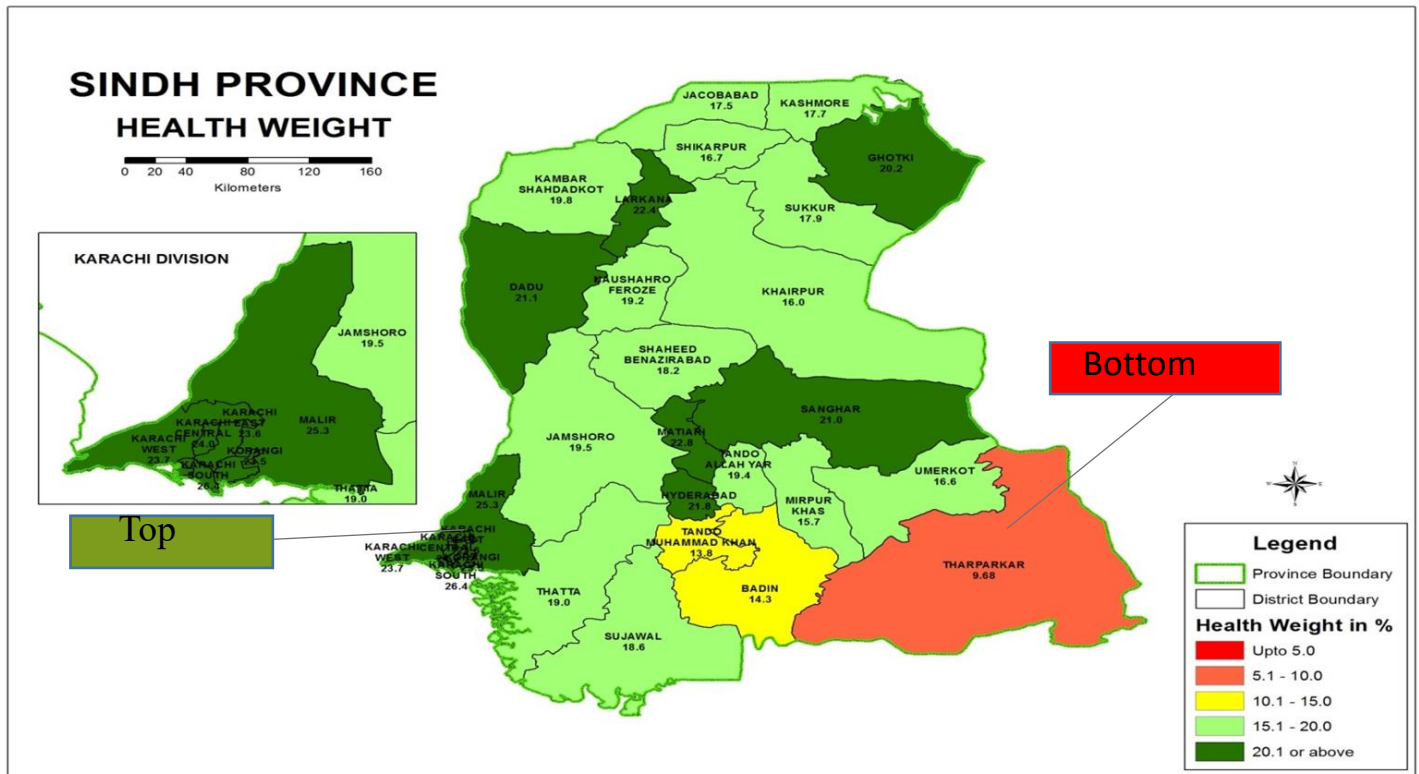
1. Child full immunization level during first year of birth
2. Delivery’s assisted by skilled birth attendant
3. Pre-Natal consultation during last pregnancy.



Score	Grade	Colour	Districts
20.1 or Above	A		30
15.1-20.0	B		6
10.1-15.0	C		0
5.1-10.0	D		0
upto 5	E		0
Total Districts			36

Punjab	
Average	23.41
Total Districts	36
Above Average	18
Below Average	18

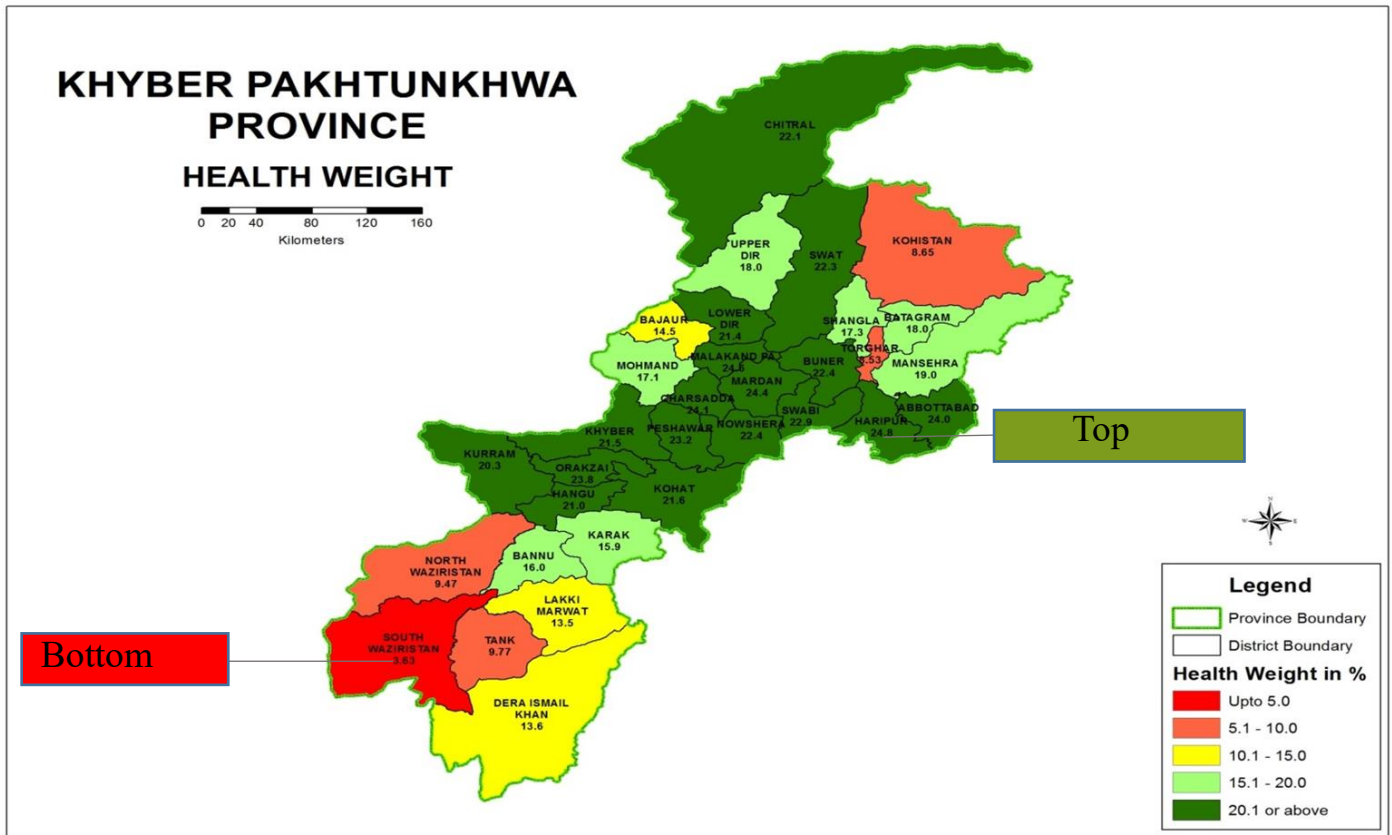
According to health scores, situation in Punjab seems quite satisfactory in terms of selected indicators as thirty districts presents good condition and securing grade A, 6 districts lies in category B and none of the district shows worst condition or C category. Overall in Punjab 18 districts are above average however 18 districts are below average. This situation Analysis depicts that Punjab is performing well as there is no district which has less than 15 out of 30, however there still need to work on districts of southern Punjab for bringing it to level of other districts of province .



Score	Grade	Colour	Districts
20.1 or Above	A		11
15.1-20.0	B		15
10.1-15.0	C		2
5.1-10.0	D		1
upto 5	E		0
Total Districts			29

Sindh	
Average	19.54
Total Districts	29
Above Average	14
Below Average	15

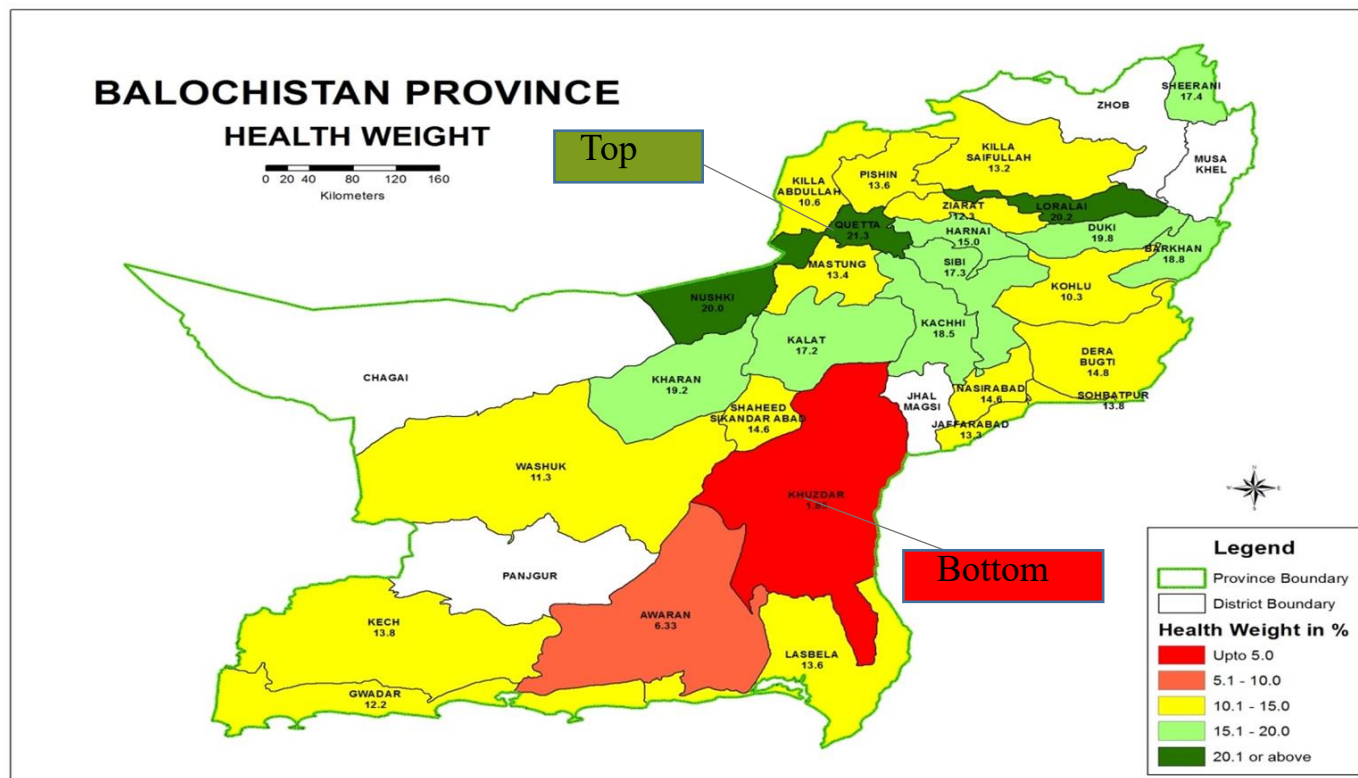
It is worth mention that unlike Education satiation, the Health indicators situation in terms of reproductive health & immunization is quite encouraging and depicts that extensive work has been done by Governmnt in the selected indicators. Out of 29 districts only 3 presents the poor situation and needs governmmt attention and planning interventions. Improvement is still required in Sindh as 18 districts have their score less than 15 out of 30, these districts require serious efforts by government and stake holders to improve the situation of Sindh.



Score	Grade	Colour	Districts
20.1 or Above	A	Dark Green	3
15.1-20.0	B	Light Green	8
10.1-15.0	C	Yellow	15
5.1-10.0	D	Orange	1
upto 5	E	Red	1
Total Districts			28

KP	
Average	18.48
Total Districts	32
Above Average	18
Below Average	14

Like Education, the situation of selected health indicators is ppor in southern districts of KP and newly merged areas except Karak & Bannu. Out of 32 districts 15 districts lies in poor category c, i.e. score less than or equal to 15. Overall 18 districts out of 32 districts of KP province are above average however, 14 districts are below average. There are positive signs show in KP as above average districts are more than below average districts but a lot of work is required in those districts which are now including in KP after FATA merger.



Score	Grade	Colour	Districts
20.1 or Above	A	Dark Green	17
15.1-20.0	B	Light Green	7
10.1-15.0	C	Yellow	3
5.1-10.0	D	Orange	4
upto 5	E	Red	1
Total Districts			32

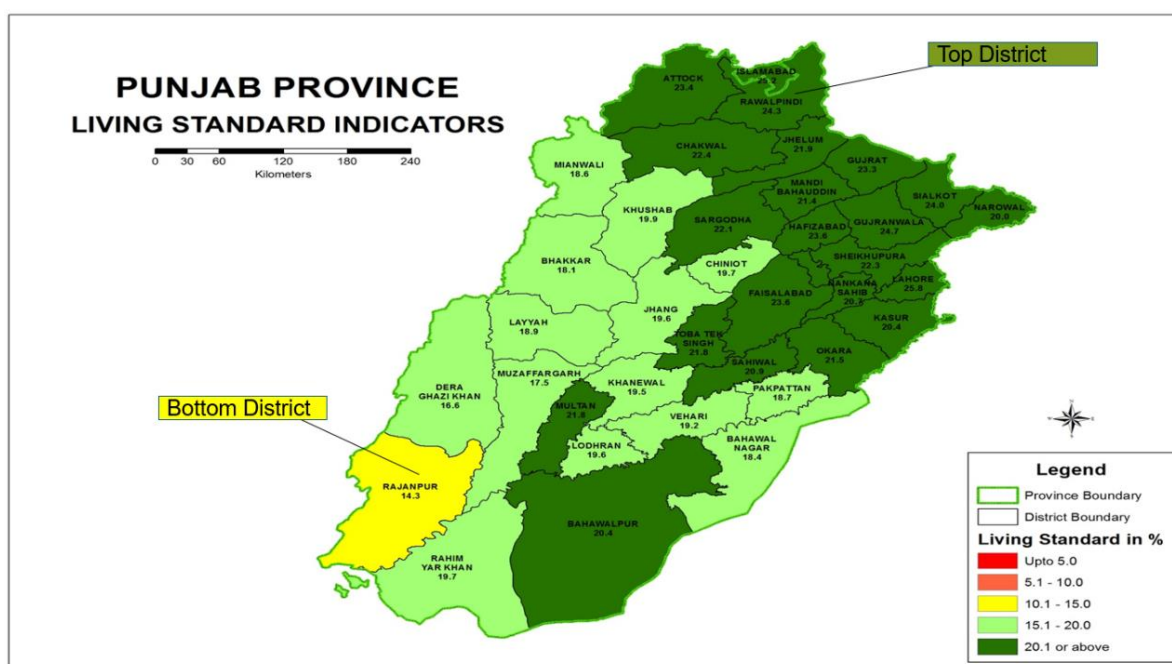
Balochistan	
Average	14.63
Total Districts	28
Above Average	14
Below Average	14

In Balochistan, the situation is extremely poor as only 3 districts lies in category A and 8 lies in category B however 17 districts out of 28 districts shows the impoverished condition. Quetta is at top with 21.3 score and Khuzdar with 1.85 score is the bottom district of Balochistan which shows that the condition of the district is highly susceptible and needs special attention. Although the results of Balochistan are not satisfactory but overall Quetta, Nushki and Loralai performed better than other districts during 2019-20.

To monitor the situation of district and on the recommendation of technical experts, following five indicators of living Standards (LS) has been included in situation analysis .

- Roof & Wall
- Source of Lighting; Electricity
- Fuel used for Cooking; Gas
- Drinking water from Improved Source
- Improved toilet facility

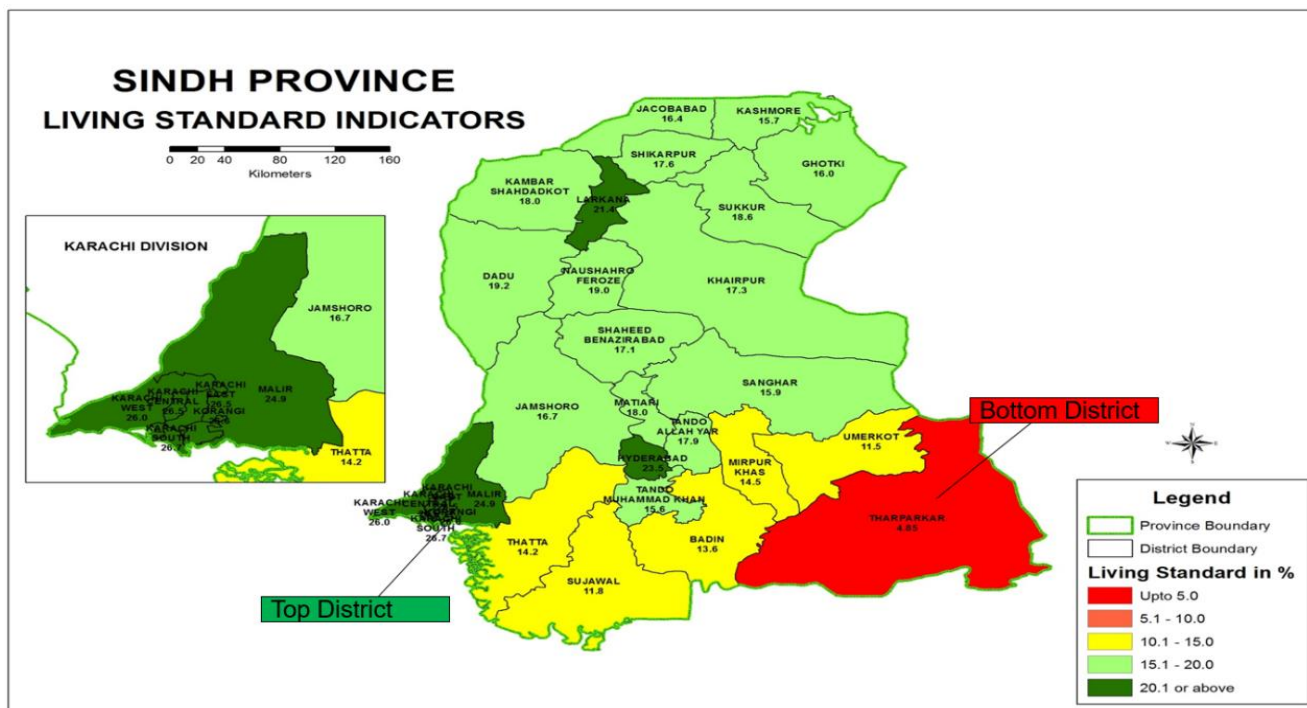
Weights has been assigned accordingly in order to capture the true situation of districts by combining these five indicators LS score has been calculated. Situation of districts with respect to LS is depicted in the maps below:



Score	Grade	Colour	Districts
20.1 or Above	A	Dark Green	21
15.1-20.0	B	Medium Green	14
10.1-15.0	C	Light Green	1
5.1-10.0	D	Yellow	0
upto 5	E	Red	0
Total Districts			36

Punjab	
Average	20.83
Total Districts	36
Above Average	31
Below Average	19

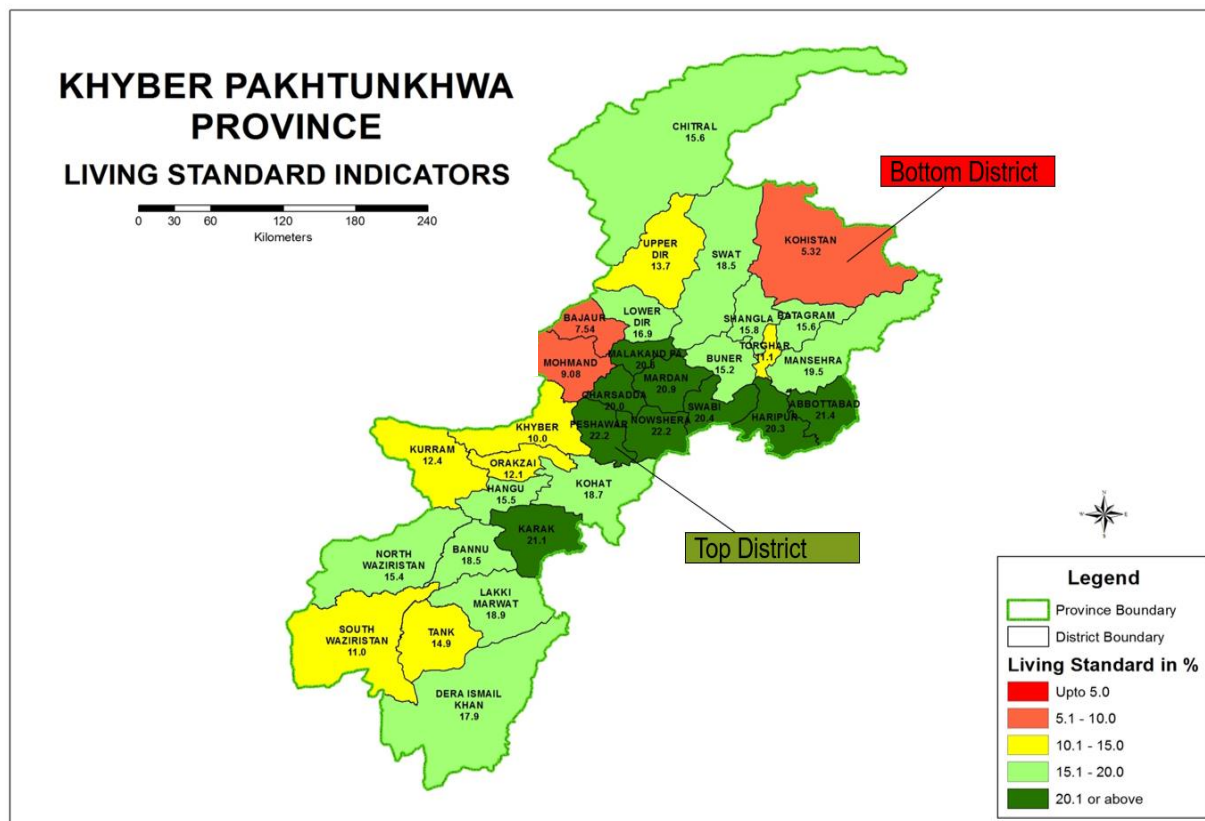
Situation Analysis of province Punjab about the standard of living shows average of 20.83 out of 30 and 31 district are above average and 19 district are below average. While 21 district out of 36 district present good condition with dark green colour, however situation of District Rjanpur is quite alarming.



Score	Grade	Colour	Districts
20.1 or Above	A	Dark Green	8
15.1-20.0	B	Light Green	15
10.1-15.0	C	Yellow	5
5.1-10.0	D	Orange	0
upto 5	E	Red	1
Total Districts			29

Sindh	
Average	18.32
Total Districts	29
Above Average	11
Below Average	18

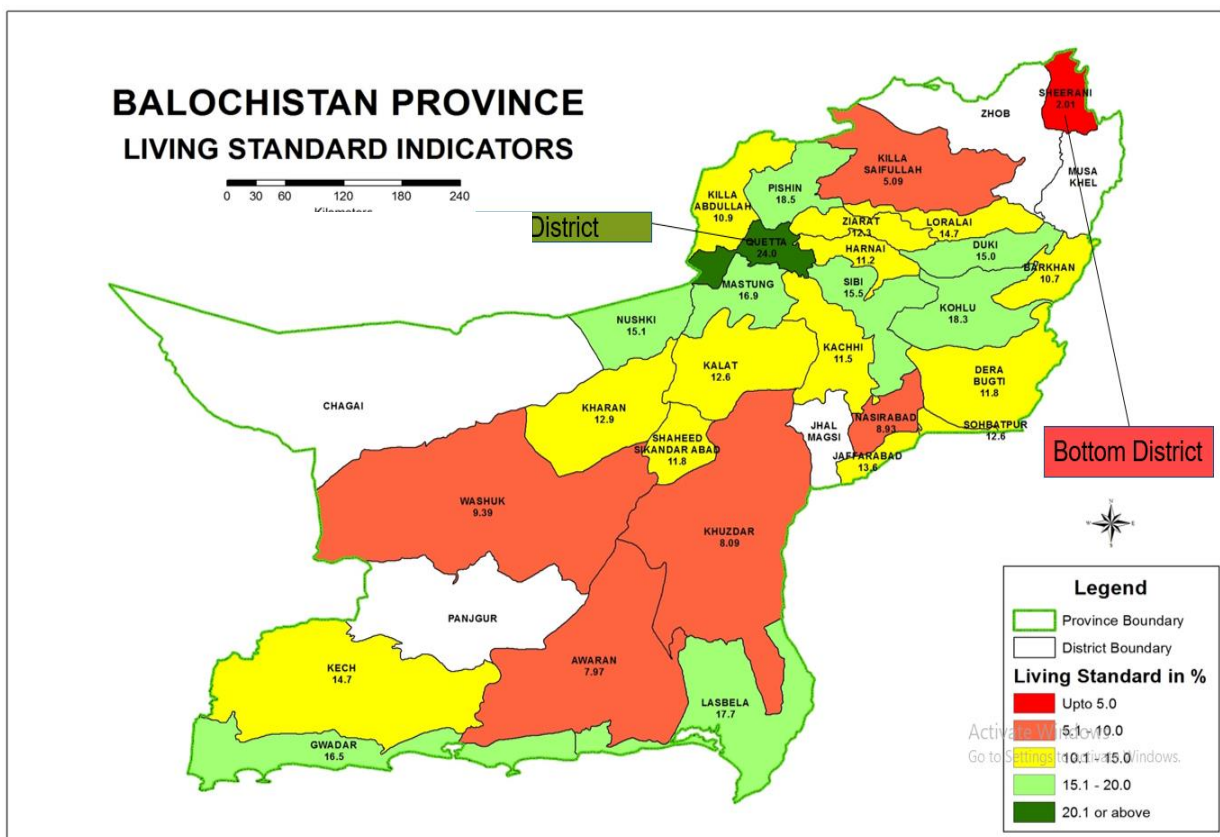
Situation Analysis of province Sindh about the living standard shows average of 18.32 out of 30 and 11 district are above average and 18 district are below average which need immediate interventions. While Analysis of Score reveals only 8 district out of 29 district fall in the Grade A (majority belongs to Karachi Division), however districts of Tharparkar, Mirpur khas, Umar kot, Badin, Sujjawal & Thatta are worst among districts and required government attention and proper planning & allocations.



Score	Grade	Colour	Districts
20.1 or Above	A	Dark Green	9
15.1-20.0	B	Light Green	13
10.1-15.0	C	Yellow	7
5.1-10.0	D	Light Red	3
upto 5	E	Dark Red	0
Total Districts			32

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	
Average	16.25
Total Districts	32
Above Average	16
Below Average	16

Situation Analysis of Living standard of province Khyber Pakhtunkhwa shows average score 16.25 out of 30 and 16 district are above and 16 are also below average. Score Analysis of Living standard shows 9 district among all district lies in category which shows better condition. While 10 district including six districts if errwhile Fata fall in poor category and consistent efforts are required with proper planning to bring these districts in the national stream.



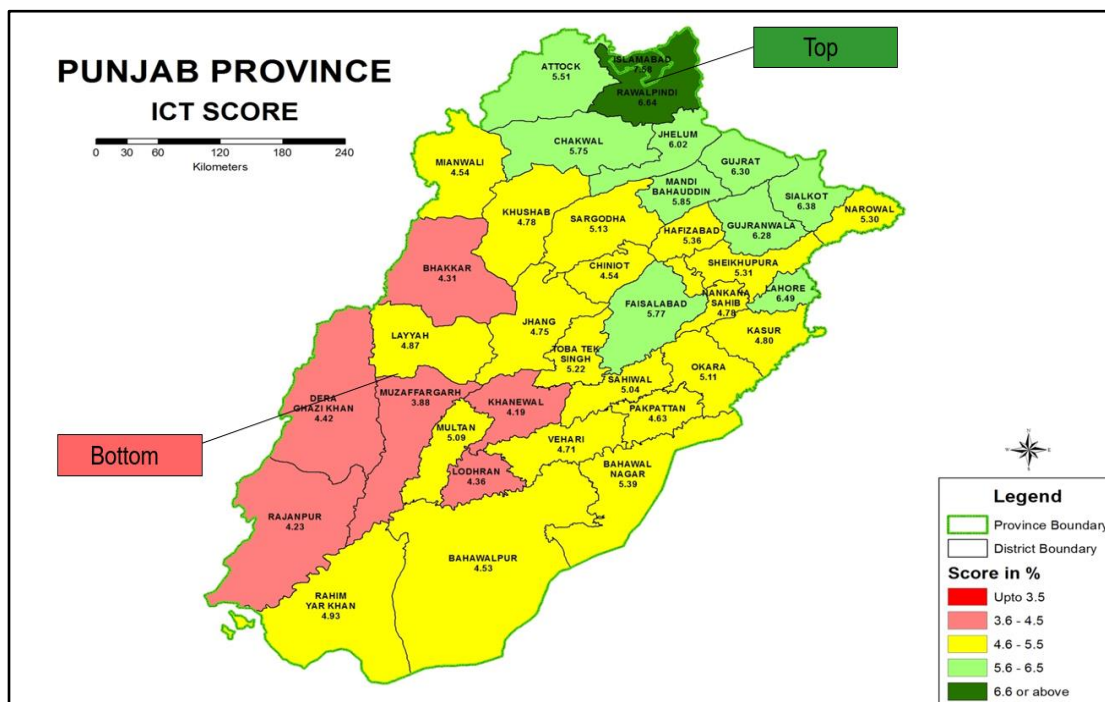
Score	Grade	Colour	Districts
20.1 or Above	A	Dark Green	1
15.1-20.0	B	Light Green	8
10.1-15.0	C	Yellow	13
5.1-10.0	D	Pink	5
upto 5	E	Red	1
Total Districts			28

Balochistan	
Average	12.89
Total Districts	28
Above Average	14
Below Average	14

Living standard scores of province Balochistan shows average 12.89 out of 30 , which is lowest among all provinces.14 districts are above average and 14 are below average among districts. This analysis depicts that living conditions are quite poor in majority of the districts and extensive efforts are required for improving the living conditions with respect to selected indicators.

The term Information , Communication & Technology (ICT) refers to the coverage of audiovisual and telephone network with computer through a single cabling or link system. For Situation Analysis following three indicators of ICT has been recommended to include in analysis.

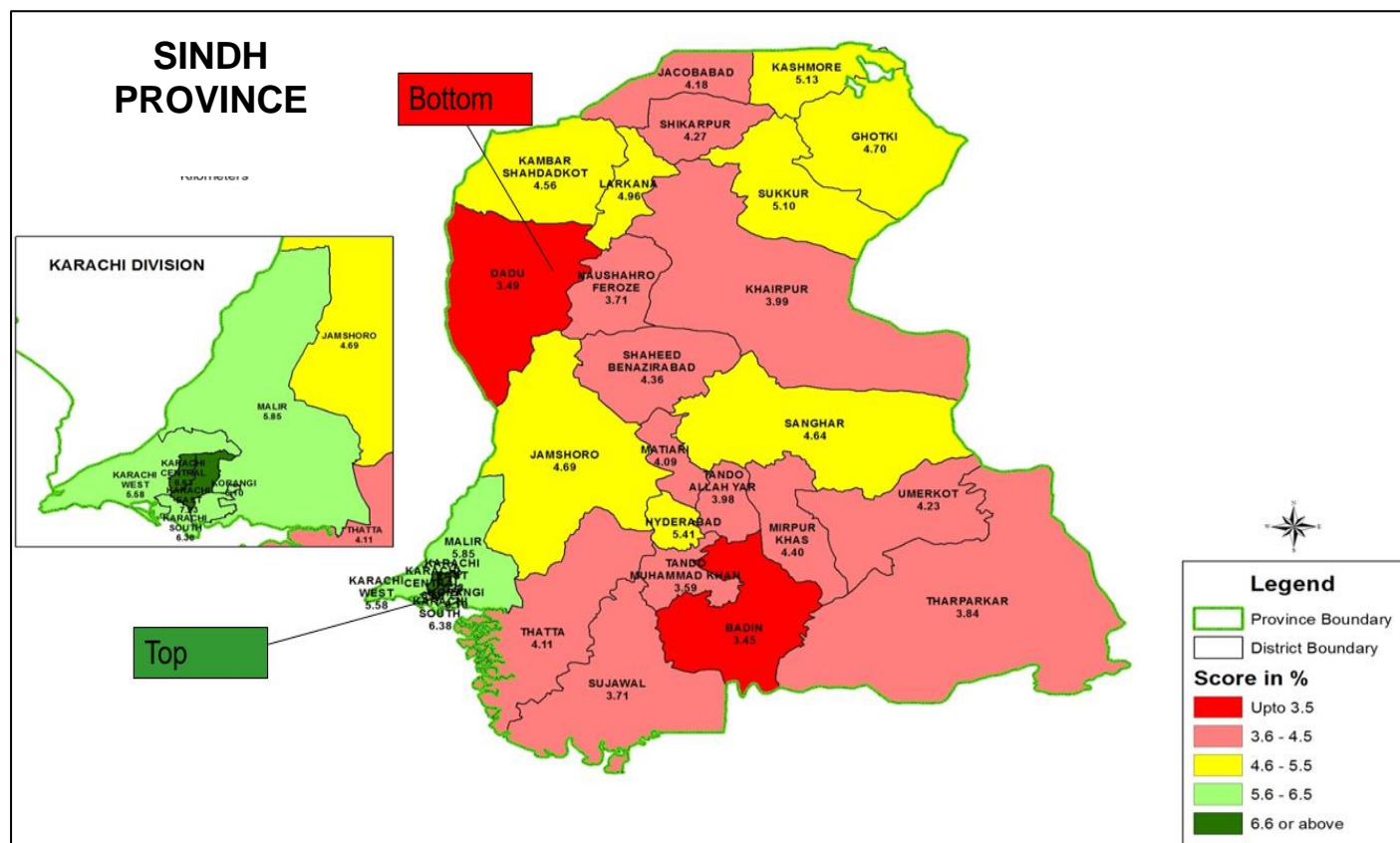
- Household with Computer/Laptop/Tablet
- Household with Mobile Phone
- Household with Internet



Score	Grade	Colour	District
6.6 or Above	A	Dark Green	1
5.6- 6.5	B	Light Green	9
4.6-5.5	C	Yellow	21
3.6-4.5	D	Red	5
upto 3.5	E	Dark Red	0
Total Districts			36

Punjab	
Average	5.11
Total Districts	36
Above Average	19
Below Average	17

Punjab shows average of 5.11 out of score of 10 and there are 19 district in Punjab which are above average and 17 district are below average, depicting lower access to ICT facilities. Score Analysis revealed that only 1 district shows excellent condition to access ICT facilities, and 30 districts lies in either category B or C and 5 district in D category . this situation is quite worrisome as if Punjab Province is facing the problem , then the other samller provinces may be facing extreme problems.



Score	Grade	Colour	Districts
6.6 or Above	A	Dark Green	2
5.6- 6.5	B	Light Green	4
4.6-5.5	C	Yellow	8
3.6-4.5	D	Pink	13
upto 3.5	E	Red	2
Total Districts			29

Sindh	
Average	4.71
Total Districts	29
Above Average	11
Below Average	18

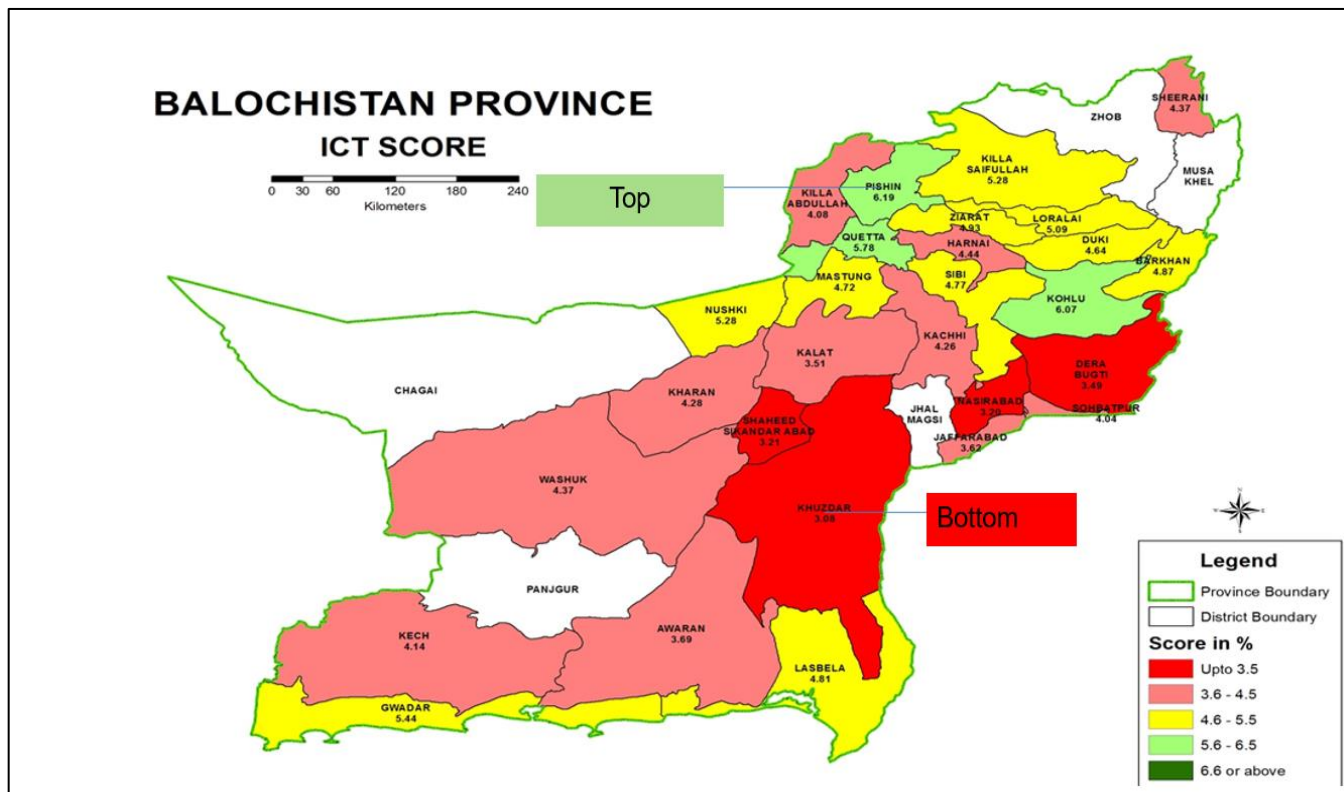
Situation Analysis of Sindh to access communication Technology shows average 4.71 and shows 11 district lies above average and 18 district below average. By analyzing score, it is observed that 23 districts situation is very poor with respect to selected indicators and required immediate policy/ intervention for provision of ICT services which is need of the day.



Score	Grade	Colour	District
6.6 or Above	A	Dark Green	0
5.6- 6.5	B	Light Green	10
4.6-5.5	C	Yellow	16
3.6-4.5	D	Pink	6
upto 3.5	E	Red	0
Total Districts			32

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	
Average	5.09
Total Districts	32
Above Average	20
Below Average	12

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa shows better average of 5.09 out of 10 than Sindh, however still there 12 district below average. By Analyzing score none of the district lie in categories in category A, 10 district portray somehow better picture but situation of remaining districts lies in C&D category need immediate attention. Specifically situation of districts of erstwhile FATA is vulnerable

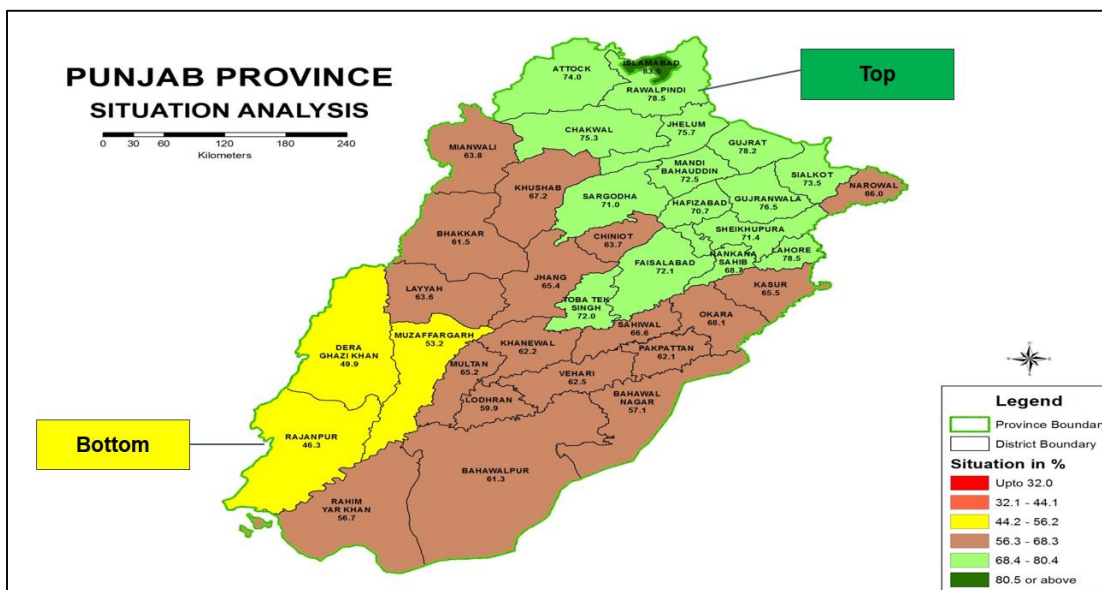


Score	Grade	Colour	Districts
6.6 or Above	A	Dark Green	0
5.6- 6.5	B	Light Green	3
4.6-5.5	C	Yellow	9
3.6-4.5	D	Pink	12
upto 3.5	E	Red	4
Total Districts			28

Balochistan	
Average	4.49
Total Districts	28
Above Average	13
Below Average	15

Balochistan with respect to access to technology on the average is 4.49 and among all there are 13 district above average and 15 are below average. ICT access of almost all districts including Quetta is alarming. Mostly districts lie in D & E category i.e less than 3.6 score. Immedite Policy interventions are required for provision of access of ICT services to the districts if Balochistan.

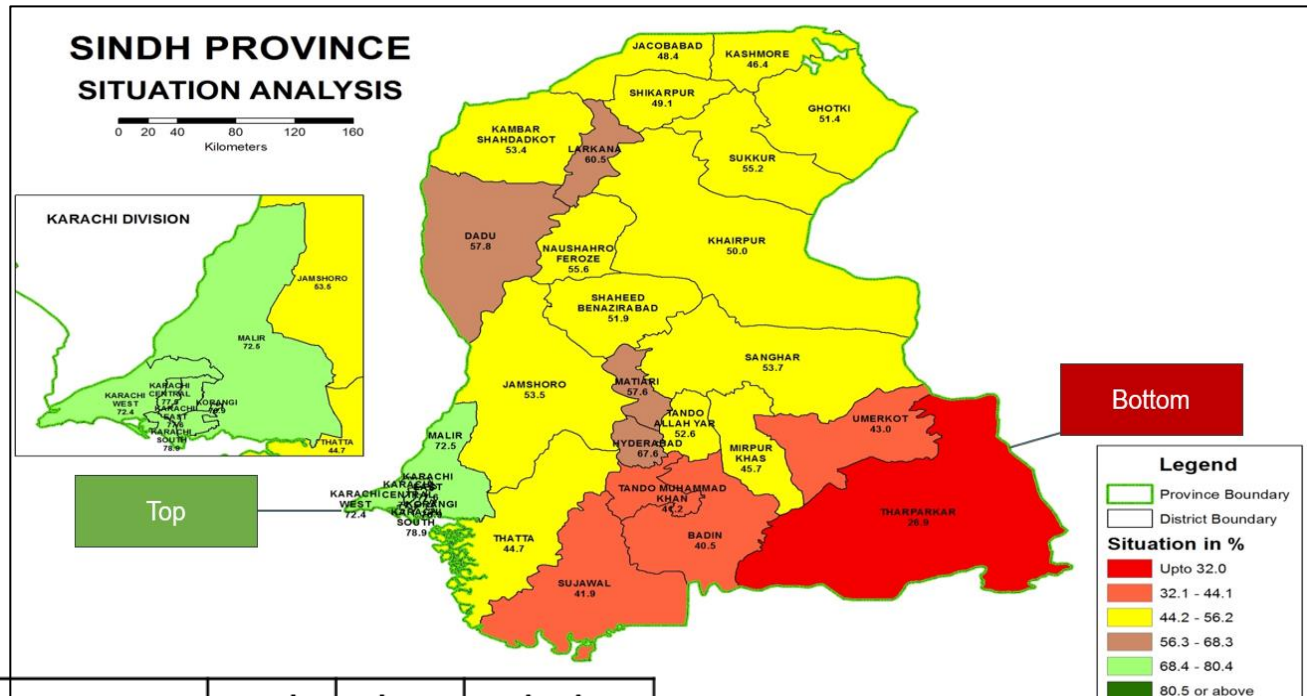
Situation analysis is subjective approach to show the situation of districts of all four provinces of Pakistan by considering Four Dimensions i.e. Education, Health, Living Standards and ICT. After showing the districts situation under each dimension the maps below are representing the overall situation of districts by combining the scores of all the four dimensions by assignings weights of 30 percent to Education, Health and Living Standards and 10 percent to ICT.



Score	Grade	Colour	Districts
80.5 or Above	A	Dark Green	Nil
68.4-80.4	B	Light Green	15
56.3-68.3	C	Yellow	18
44.2-56.2	D	Orange	3
32.1-44.1	E	Light Red	Nil
Up to 32	F	Dark Red	Nil
Total Districts			36

Punjab	
Average	68.9
Total Districts	36
Above Average	15
Below Average	21

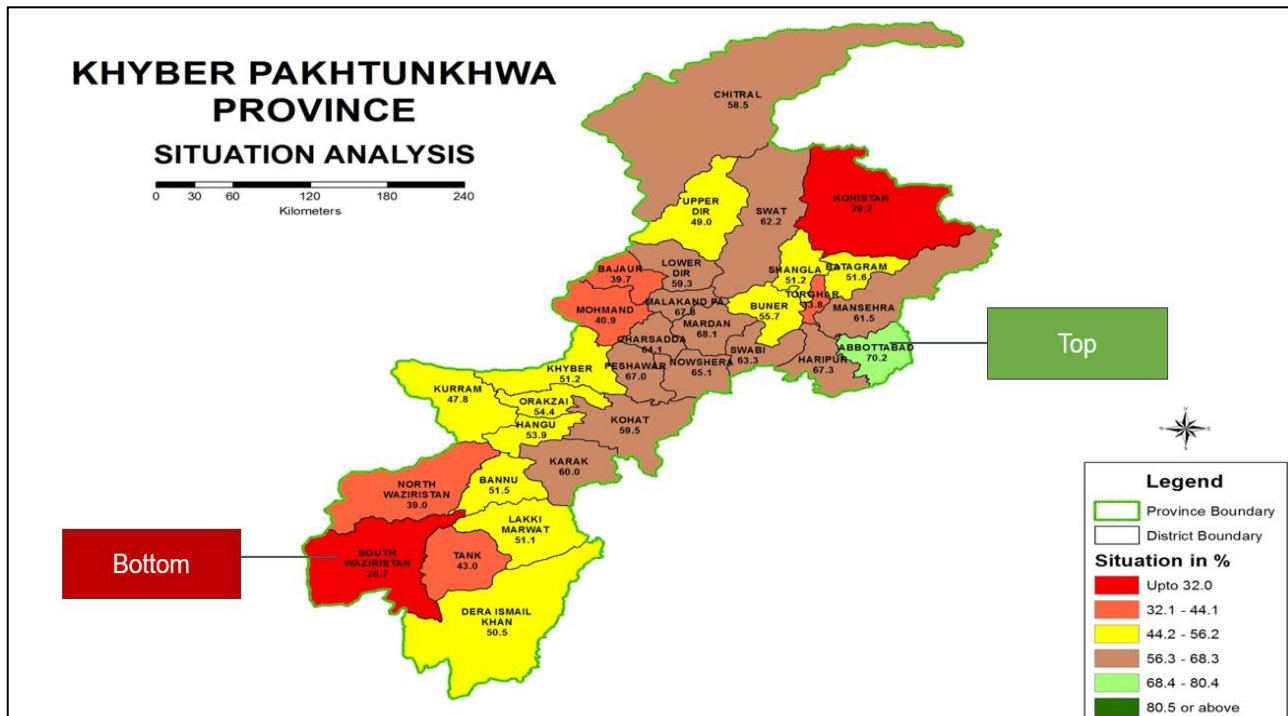
Comparitively situation of disticts of Punjab is better than the situation of other provinces but still not satisfactory with the average of 68.9 out of 100 , where 15 districts out of 36 are above avaeage and 21 percent are below average. None of the district lie in Category A i.e. 80. Considrring the scores of all the four dimensuions 15 districts fall in Category B, 18 in C and 3 in D. Situation Analysis scores of Punjab reveal that attention of government is required to improve the Human Development and Living Standards situation in Punjab specilly in southern Punjab.



Score	Grade	Colour	Districts
80.5 or Above	A		Nil
68.4-80.4	B		6
56.3-68.3	C		4
44.2-56.2	D		14
32.1-44.1	E		4
upto 32	F		1
Total Districts			29

Sindh	
Average	55.4
Total Districts	29
Above Average	11
Below Average	18

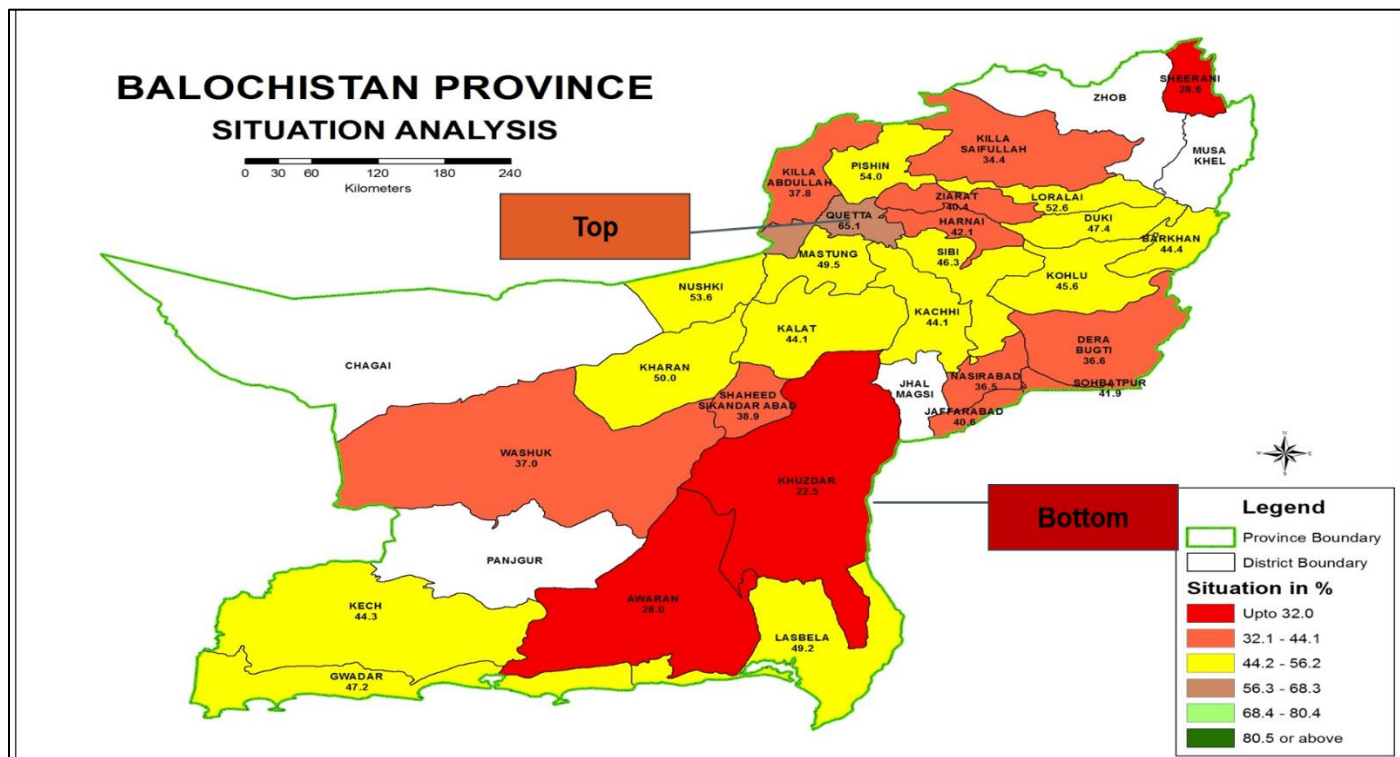
In Sindh the average of the districts by considering all the dimensions is 55 out of 100. Where the score of 11 districts is above average and 18 are below average. None of the districts lie in Category A, whereas 18 districts fall in C & D category, with the score lying between 44.2-56.2. Maps reveal that all the districts of Sindh including Karachi required policy intervention to improve the situation of Province and the situation of Tharparkar is the poorest of all.



Score	Grade	Colour	Districts
80.5 or Above	A	Dark Green	Nil
68.4-80.4	B	Medium Green	3
56.3-68.3	C	Light Green	11
44.2-56.2	D	Yellow	11
32.1-44.1	E	Orange	5
upto 32	F	Red	2
Total Districts			32

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	
Average	53.7
Total Districts	32
Above Average	15
Below Average	17

Map of situation analysis of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa reveals the overall picture of districts of KP by considering all the four dimensions of Education, Health, Living Standards and ICT. Average score of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with respect to situation analysis is 53.7 out of 100 where 15 districts score is above average and score of 17 districts is below average. Scores of all districts except 3 are less than 56 percent. Kohistan and South Waziristan are bottom performing districts.



Score	Grade	Colour	Districts
80.5 or Above	A		Nil
68.4-80.4	B		Nil
56.3-68.3	C		2
44.2-56.2	D		11
32.1-44.1	E		12
upto 32	F		3
Total Districts			28

Balochistan	
Average	43
Total Districts	28
Above Average	15
Below Average	13

Average score of districts of Balochistan which is less than all the three provinces i.e. 43. Where 15 districts are above average and 13 are below average. None of the district lie in A & B category and Most districts lie D & E category that is less than 44 percent. Khuzdar, Awaran and Sheerani are the worst performing districts of Balochistan. Immediate Policy interventions are required in Balochistan in all the dimensions.

Ever Attended population 10 years and older

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Pakistan	60	0.24	59.68	60.62
Punjab	66	0.29	65.19	66.34
Sindh	55	0.58	54.07	56.34
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	54	0.52	53.10	55.12
Balochistan	44	1.19	41.74	46.42
Urban Areas	73	0.38	72.62	74.11
Punjab	77	0.46	75.77	77.59
Sindh	71	0.73	69.36	72.21
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	69	1.38	66.25	71.65
Balochistan	59	2.31	54.75	63.81
Rural Areas	52	0.29	51.36	52.49
Punjab	59	0.37	58.30	59.74
Sindh	35	0.86	33.31	36.70
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	51	0.51	50.05	52.06
Balochistan	38	1.27	35.49	40.49

Literacy 10 years and older

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Pakistan	60	0.25	59.50	60.48
Punjab	64	0.31	63.86	65.07
Sindh	58	0.60	56.86	59.20
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	53	0.55	51.67	53.84
Balochistan	46	1.20	44.04	48.74
Urban Areas	74	0.40	72.80	74.38
Punjab	76	0.49	74.85	76.79
Sindh	73	0.76	71.31	74.28
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	67	1.49	64.20	70.02
Balochistan	63	2.27	58.30	67.21
Rural Areas	52	0.30	50.95	52.12
Punjab	57	0.37	56.72	58.17
Sindh	39	0.93	37.06	40.71
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	50	0.56	48.71	50.89
Balochistan	40	1.32	37.24	42.42

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Pakistan	64	0.31	63.78	64.99
Punjab	70	0.37	69.02	70.49
Sindh	55	0.75	53.71	56.64
Khyber Pakhtun	65	0.69	63.32	66.04
Balochistan	64	0.31	63.78	64.99
Urban Areas	70	0.50	69.02	70.98
Punjab	73	0.56	72.01	74.19
Sindh	65	1.01	62.63	66.57
Khyber Pakhtunk	75	1.81	71.83	78.94
Balochistan	66	2.95	59.95	71.53
Rural Areas	62	0.38	60.98	62.48
Punjab	68	0.48	67.13	69.02
Sindh	47	1.10	45.21	49.51
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	63	0.75	61.44	64.37
Balochistan	53	1.74	49.82	56.64

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Pakistan	37	0.33	36.81	38.12
Punjab	41	0.42	39.72	41.36
Sindh	32	0.74	30.97	33.87
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	38	0.91	36.04	39.59
Balochistan	26	1.16	24.18	28.72
Urban Areas	45	0.61	43.82	46.23
Punjab	47	0.76	45.33	48.30
Sindh	43	1.12	40.67	45.07
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	46	2.78	41.02	51.92
Balochistan	35	2.73	30.05	40.76
Rural Areas	33	0.40	32.62	34.18
Punjab	37	0.50	36.01	37.96
Sindh	21	0.98	19.48	23.32
Khyber Pakhtunka	36	0.95	34.32	38.04
Balochistan	23	1.25	20.54	25.43

Children aged 12-13 months Immunized (Full Immunized)

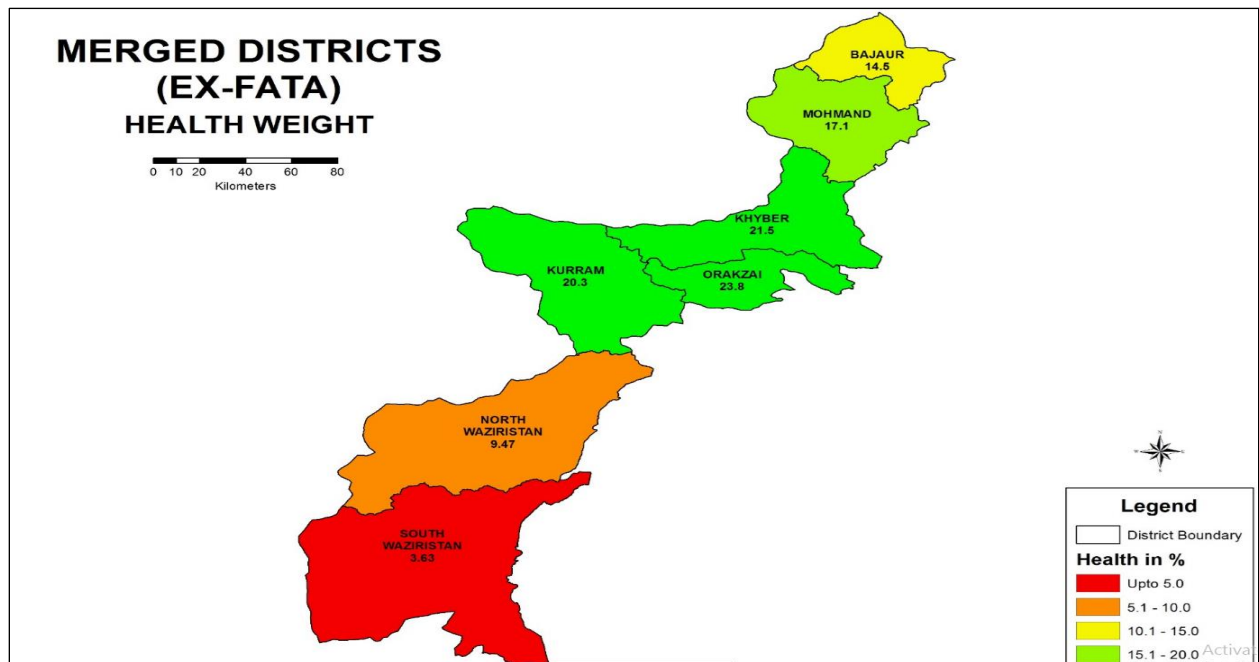
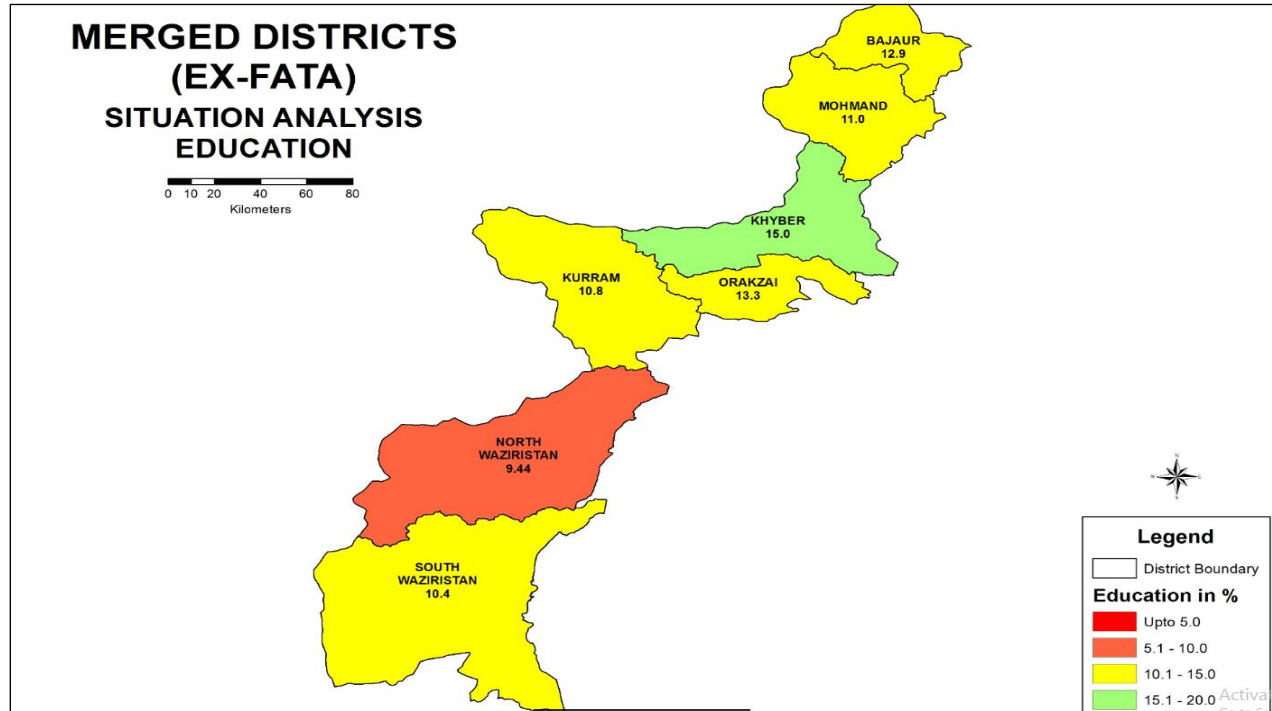
Region/ Province	Ratio	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. interval	
			Min	Max
Pakistan	70.18	0.59	69.02	71.34
Punjab	80.94	0.70	79.56	82.32
Sindh	51.70	1.52	48.72	54.67
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	68.53	1.34	65.90	71.16
Balochistan	35.25	2.39	30.56	39.93
Urban Areas	73.22	1.09	71.08	75.36
Punjab	81.22	1.31	78.64	83.79
Sindh	57.86	2.32	53.32	62.41
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	80.87	2.56	75.85	85.90
Balochistan	46.54	5.38	35.99	57.09
Rural Areas	68.77	0.70	67.39	70.15
Punjab	80.80	0.83	79.18	82.42
Sindh	46.66	2.03	42.69	50.64
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	66.53	1.48	63.63	69.42
Balochistan	31.95	2.61	26.83	37.07

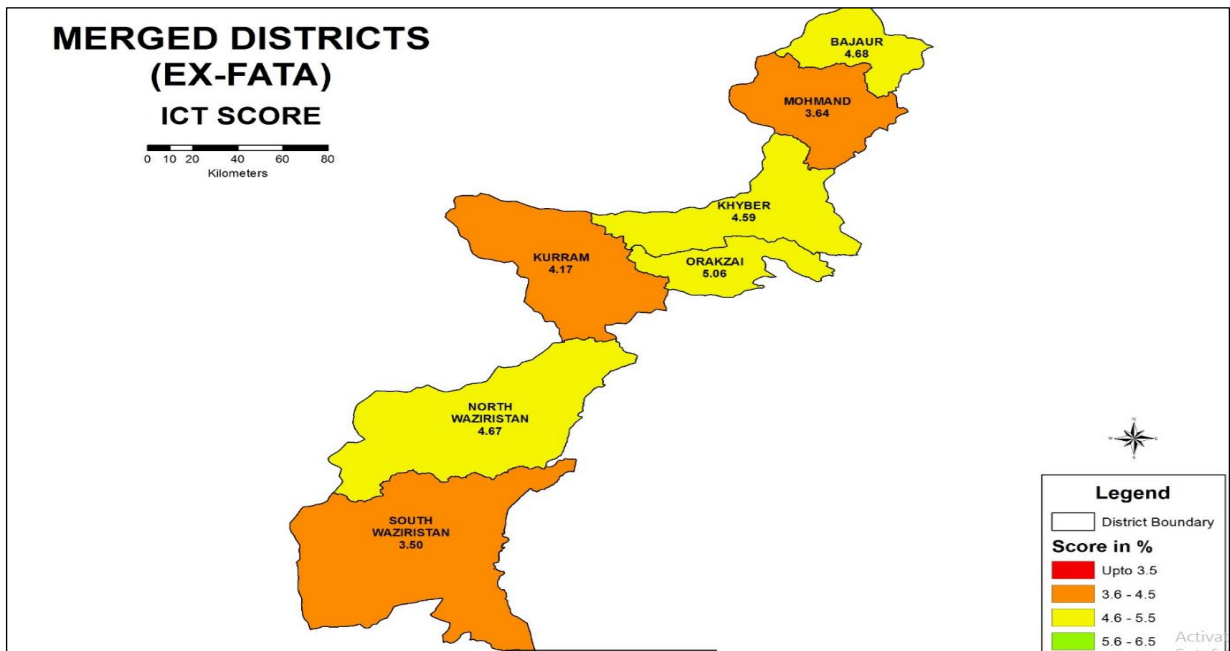
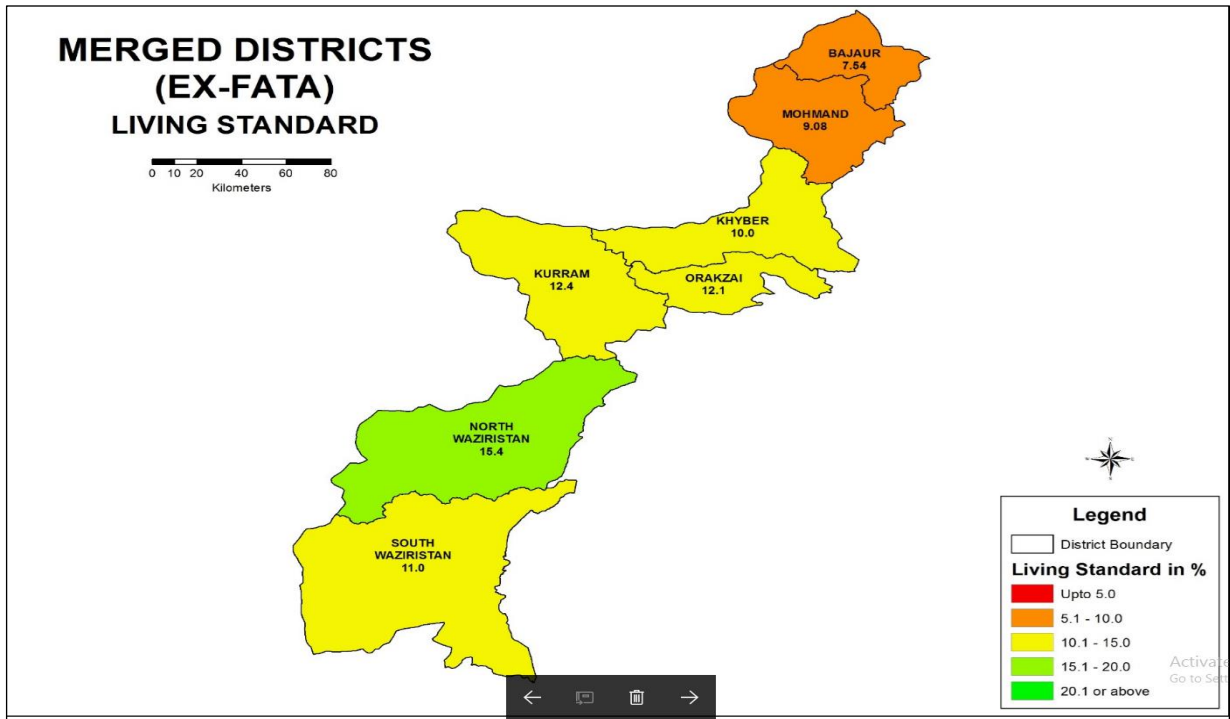
Migratin With Respect to Place of Birth

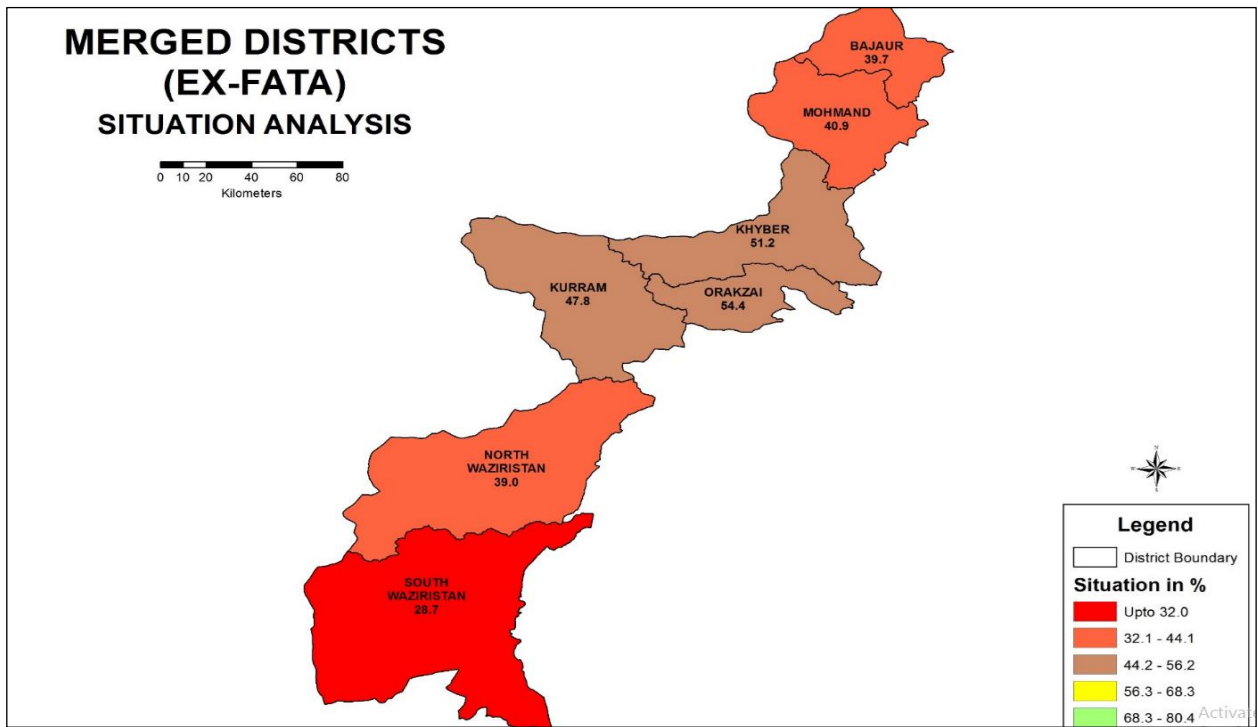
Region/ Province	Ratio	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. interval	
			Min	Max
Pakistan	6.28	0.12	6.04	6.51
Punjab	7.46	0.16	7.15	7.78
Sindh	5.65	0.27	5.12	6.19
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4.35	0.28	3.80	4.90
Balochistan	3.54	0.42	2.71	4.37
Urban Areas	10.27	0.26	9.77	10.77
Punjab	11.63	0.34	10.96	12.29
Sindh	8.66	0.45	7.77	9.55
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	10.21	1.04	8.16	12.26
Balochistan	5.88	0.89	4.14	7.63
Rural Areas	3.97	0.11	3.75	4.19
Punjab	5.02	0.15	4.73	5.31
Sindh	2.24	0.25	1.74	2.73
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3.20	0.26	2.68	3.72
Balochistan	2.66	0.48	1.73	3.59

Population 5 years and Above with Functional Limitation (At least One)

Region/ Province	Ratio	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. interval	
			Min	Max
Pakistan	10.69	0.08	10.54	10.85
Punjab	11.47	0.11	11.25	11.70
Sindh	10.16	0.17	9.83	10.50
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	9.57	0.16	9.26	9.87
Balochistan	9.00	0.31	8.39	9.60
Urban Areas	11.49	0.16	11.18	11.81
Punjab	11.66	0.22	11.22	12.09
Sindh	11.60	0.27	11.08	12.13
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	10.00	0.56	8.90	11.11
Balochistan	11.26	0.68	9.94	12.58
Rural Areas	10.22	0.09	10.05	10.39
Punjab	11.36	0.13	11.11	11.61
Sindh	8.45	0.19	8.07	8.83
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	9.48	0.15	9.19	9.77
Balochistan	8.12	0.34	7.46	8.78









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