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Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan

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Acknowledgements

This report on Multidimensional Poverty has been developed in collaboration with the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Pakistan.

The Ministry of Planning, Development & Reform is grateful to both OPHI and UNDP for their technical support in developing the report's methodology and analysis. We are also thankful to Pakistan Institute of Development Economics for facilitating provincial and regional consultations on the methodology and selection of indicators to construct the Multidimensional Poverty Index. We acknowledge the support and assistance of the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics in providing data and guidance. We also thank the Provincial and Regional Bureaus of Statistics for their participation in the consultation process and providing technical inputs.

This report is the result of wide-ranging consultations with different stakeholders from the public, private and other sectors. We would like to thank all the institutions and individuals who participated in these consultations and provided their feedback (a full list of names is included as an Annex). These discussions were instrumental in improving the methodology of the MPI and ensuring that it offers the best representation of poverty in the particular cultural, geographical and social context of Pakistan.

Foreword

This report presents Pakistan's first official national Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). It marks the Government of Pakistan's endeavours to complement existing consumption-based poverty estimates with a non-income based approach to measuring poverty. It is intended that the MPI will provide evidence and a basis for public policy and resource allocations, especially under the National Finance Commission and the Provincial Finance Commission.

Pakistan's Vision 2025 prioritises investment in human capital and social services. It recognises the importance of inclusive and balanced growth - one which promotes the concept of shared prosperity and endeavours to address geographical and social inequality. The current Government strongly believes that the benefits of growth must be shared by all segments of society especially those from marginalized groups. The MPI will therefore serve as a useful instrument to guide public policies for inclusive growth and resource distribution.

This report provides evidence and analysis to align the Government's policies to the objective of reducing poverty in all its dimensions and addressing inequality. Vision 2025 stresses a broader definition of poverty – one which includes health, education and other amenities alongside income and consumption. It promises an increase in resource allocations to improve service delivery, governance and innovation in the economy. Consistent with these objectives, this report provides a detailed analysis of the situation of multidimensional poverty in the country, as well as the different factors that have contributed to shaping it.

Over the past years, Pakistan's economy has grown. Today, an increasing proportion of population has access to healthcare services and education. A healthier economy will pave the way for improved employment opportunities and better standard of living. Women participation in social and economic spheres of life is increasing in Pakistan.

However, as demonstrated by the findings of this report, the economic gains have not translated into equal poverty reduction and prosperity across all regions and provinces of Pakistan. The resulting inequality has created a gap in development progress, with the depth and extent of poverty varying widely across the country. The MPI provides disaggregated statistics at the district level alongside in-depth information on the main contributors to poverty in all its dimensions. Thus, the MPI provides strong evidence for policy makers to identify the root causes of poverty and deprivation across Pakistan's regions and territories.

Furthermore, the analysis shows that some districts in Pakistan have lagged behind significantly in terms of social development, exhibiting high levels of poverty and deprivation. These districts should become priority areas for the Government to invest in social development and accelerate the pace of overall development. This report also provides a trend analysis across different time periods. Such analyses are useful for assessing the impact of policies and for identifying gaps.

The report is timely in the wake of adoption of Sustainable Development Goals by Pakistan, the local government elections and devolution resulting from Pakistan's 18th Constitutional Amendment. The district level analysis of Pakistan's MPI will aid local governments in identifying sectors that require greater attention, enabling them to allocate resources accordingly. It will also provide useful analysis to identify and address development challenges at micro and macro level. I hope this report will generate dialogue and further research to deepen our understanding of the key drivers of poverty in Pakistan.

The Planning Commission will use the MPI as a complementary measure of poverty along with the consumption based poverty measure and will encourage provinces and local governments to use it for their policy interventions for poverty targeting and inequality reduction. I trust that this report will also be used by all relevant stakeholders as a tool to design their interventions and track progress.

I would like to express my particular appreciation for Dr Naeem uz Zafar, Member, Social Sector and Mr Zafar ul Hassan, Chief Poverty and SDGs Section, Planning Commission for leading the preparation of this report. I acknowledge the participation of Provinces and Regions in the consultation process and commend their invaluable feedback. I thank Mr Shakeel Ahmad, Assistant Country Director, UNDP and his team and Professor Sabina Alkire, Director, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative and her team for their technical support. I also highly appreciate the continuous support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform.

Professor Ahsan Iqbal
Federal Minister
Ministry of Planning, Development & Reform, Pakistan

Preface

Poverty is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon. It is often said that poverty is an elusive concept and it is hard to decide that poverty is output of some endowments and choices or it is input to metrics of better well-being. This duality helps in understanding the basic difference between money metric poverty, which is primarily an outcome based measure, and Multidimensional Poverty, which is primarily an input based measure. Multidimensional poverty is based on several deprivation such as the inability to attain a good education, a lack of access to healthcare facilities, poor housing and an unsafe environment in which to live. The index computed by aggregating these deprivations has profound usefulness for policies and plans as this index can be disaggregated on basis of deprivations and geography. This suggests that Multidimensional poverty is helpful for balanced social policies.

The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), originally established by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), University of Oxford, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), is a measure that integrates the wider concept of poverty by reflecting on deprivations experienced by individuals with respect to health, education and standard of living. Therefore, it serves as a useful tool for public policy. Since the inception of this index in 2010, many countries have adapted the methodology behind the Global MP and created an official multidimensional poverty estimate, usually complementing consumption- or income-based poverty figures. The use of the MPI is as relevant to the context of Pakistan as it is to other countries.

This report marks the first time that estimates of multidimensional poverty in Pakistan have been provided at the national, provincial and district levels. It also includes a trend analysis spanning 2004-2015. The reduction of multidimensional poverty is one of the core objectives of Pakistan's Vision 2025. This report thus establishes a baseline not for only Vision 2025, but also for Pakistan's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. The report provides a retrospective understanding of Pakistan's progress over more than a decade. As the report compares poverty across provinces, regions and districts, Pakistan's official MPI constitutes a useful tool for targeting as well as for detecting and addressing spatial inequalities and other group-based disparities.

Led by the Ministry of Planning, Development & Reform, this report is the product of wide ranging consultations involving Pakistan's Federal and Provincial Government Ministries and Departments, academia, research organisations, development partners and other stakeholders. Technical inputs for the report were provided by OPHI and UNDP.

I appreciate the contributions of UNDP and OPHI in terms of their technical assistance and support in compiling the findings of this report. I also gratefully acknowledge the input of academia and the useful feedback of the provinces which participated in consultations to inform the report.

Dr Naeem uz Zafar
Member, Social Sector
Planning Commission of Pakistan

Message from UNDP Pakistan

It is with immense pleasure that we celebrate the launch of Pakistan's first ever National Report on Multidimensional Poverty by the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform.

This report is particularly timely in the first year of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Multidimensional poverty estimates can help establish solid baselines for tracking progress towards these new global goals for poverty alleviation and sustainable development, and particularly on SDG10, 'to reduce inequality within and among countries'.

Poverty has declined globally though mostly driven by China. The complete elimination of poverty by 2030 is considered to be within reach. However, inequality within and between countries has increased and is considered to be the key development challenge of the 21st century. Similarly, in Pakistan, poverty has declined but inequality has worsened. Because of its importance, "leaving no one behind" is one of the key objectives of the SDGs. In this context, the multidimensional poverty estimates especially at the sub-national level will be extremely helpful in identifying deprived geographical areas and communities and informing public policy for improved targeting.

Following the 18th Constitutional Amendment, Pakistan's governance structure has been largely devolved to the provinces, which now take the lead in many development interventions and are supported by an emergent local government structure. In this context, the report provides disaggregated data at the district level which will be invaluable for local authorities in tracking deprivation, and targeting poverty eradication measures and achieving the SDGs in their respective districts.

The Multidimensional Poverty is intended to serve as a complementary measure to consumption / income based poverty estimates. As it measures deprivations experienced by individuals in health, education and standard of living, it complements the consumption / income based poverty by reflecting upon other non-monetary facets of poverty. Together, the consumption based poverty estimates and multidimensional poverty provide an insightful and detailed picture of the different forms of monetary and non-monetary deprivation that people are suffering from.

Many countries across the globe are utilizing multidimensional poverty as a tool for planning, budgeting and targeting the marginalized segments of society. In Pakistan's context, it could be used for informing allocations to the most deprived regions of Pakistan under the National and Provincial Finance Commission awards. It can also inform government's policies on social protection and gender equality.

In light of the importance and utility of the multidimensional poverty index as a tool for public policy, we at UNDP are pleased to partner with the Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform, alongside the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative at the University of Oxford, in preparing this report. We are committed to providing similar support in future and continuing this important partnership towards the achievement of Pakistan's SDGs.

Marc-André Franche
Country Director
United Nations Development Programme

Message from OPHI, University of Oxford

In *'Antesaab',* by Faiz Ahmed Faiz, translated by Mahbub ul Haq, we are reminded of the following dedication:

To
This day
And the deep pain of this day:
A pain that is a silent insult
To the false glamour of life around…

Pakistan's MPI is, in many ways, quietly seeking to advance such a dedication in the present day, under the leadership of the Planning Commission, and in partnership with UNDP. In order to benefit from the wisdom of many actors, Planning Commission and UNDP staff convened leaders in government, academia, civil society, and other sectors through provincial level consultations to think about no other topic than, 'the deep pain of this day', and to articulate in a constructive and empowering manner.

Built using the PSLM datasets, the MPI has been estimated for every two-year period since 2004/5, and can be disaggregated by both provincial and district levels. This feature enables Pakistan's MPI to be used as a tool for planning and management – because it is updated often enough to see change, and because it provides information to lower levels of government as well as to national institutions.

Because Pakistan's MPI can be unfolded to see how people are poor – the deprivations they experience in a given district, province, or social group – it can also be a tool of policy coordination, and of budget allocation. And because Pakistan's MPI was assessed using a series of robustness tests (Annex 2), which found the analysis based on Pakistan's MPI to be robust to a plausible range of weights and poverty cut-offs, it can be commended as a suitably rigorous measure for policy purposes.

Pakistan's MPI can be used to diagnose the places in which poverty is the highest, and to show how people are poor in different areas. This information might be useful to non governmental organisations and civil society groups who are interested to fight poverty in their focal areas, or private sector actors who are planning corporate social responsibility activities or philanthropic investments.

Pakistan's MPI design also contains some hidden gems. For example, because of a commitment to gender equity in education, it is not enough only to have an educated man. Pakistan's MPI views a household as not having achieved sufficient years of schooling unless at least one woman and one man above 10 years of age has completed 5 years of schooling. Similarly, Pakistan's MPI prioritises women's ante-natal care and safe deliveries, and considers quality education of both girls and boys to be paramount. So insofar as the historical data permit, the MPI integrated women's agency within its very design.

Pakistan is a member of the Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN.org), a South-South network of over 40 countries plus international agencies. Many countries in the network are using national MPIs to energise their fight against poverty in all its dimensions, and to renew their solidarity with the disadvantaged. Our hope is that Pakistan's MPI will fuel not controversy but compassion. That it will burst apathy and kindle commitment. And by using the MPI to fight human disadvantage with innovation and determination, Pakistan will chart a path that other nations too, will wish to follow.

Professor Sabina Alkire
Director, Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative
University of Oxford

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Acronyms

AJK	Azad Jammu & Kashmir
BHU	Basic Health Unit
CBN	Cost of Basic Needs
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FEI	Food Energy Intake
GB	Gilgit-Baltistan
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
OPHI	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, University of Oxford
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Executive Summary

Pakistan's Vision 2025 reaffirms the need to make economic growth inclusive and sustainable in order to eradicate poverty. It also recognises that poverty is multidimensional, encompassing not only monetary deprivation but also the inaccessibility of healthcare, education and other amenities for all communities across the country.

In accordance with the Government's commitment to eradicate poverty, this report presents Pakistan's first national Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) based on the Alkire-Foster methodology. It has three dimensions: education, health and living standards. To tailor the measure to Pakistan's context and public policy priorities, 15 indicators were used for this national measure, instead of the 10 employed for the global measure. Within these 15 indicators, three indicators are included under the dimension of education (years of schooling, child school attendance, and educational quality), four under health (access to health facilities/clinics/Basic Health Units (BHU), immunisation, ante-natal care, and assisted delivery) and eight under living standards (water, sanitation, walls, overcrowding, electricity, cooking fuel, assets, and a land/livestock indicator specifically for rural areas). Each of the three dimensions carries an equal weight of 1/3 of the MPI. The weights of the component indicators within each dimension are equal unless another justification is provided, as outlined in Section 2.1.3. Overall, a person must be deprived in 1/3 of these weighted indicators to be identified as multidimensionally poor.

Multidimensional Poverty at a Glance

Applying this measure to data from the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) survey for the 2014/15 period, we found that the country's Multidimensional Poverty Index stands at 0.197. This indicates that poor people in Pakistan experience 19.7% of the deprivations that would be experienced if all people were deprived in all indicators. Secondly, it must be noted that the MPI is a product of two essential components: the poverty "headcount" and the "intensity" of deprivation. Using the same data from the 2014/15 PSLM survey, the country's multidimensional poverty "headcount ratio" was estimated at 38.8% of the population. This means that 38.8% of the population of Pakistan are poor according to the MPI. The average intensity of deprivation, which reflects the share of deprivation which each poor person experiences on average, is 50.9%.

There are stark regional disparities in poverty across Pakistan. The proportion of people identified as multidimensionally poor in urban areas is significantly lower than in rural areas – 9.4% and 54.6%, respectively. Further heterogeneities were found when looking at results at the provincial level. In 2014/15, MPI headcount ratios ranged from 31.4% in Punjab (with an intensity of 48.4%), to 71.2% in Balochistan (with an average intensity of 55.3%).

With respect to the percentage which each of the 15 indicators contributes to overall multidimensional poverty in Pakistan, the greatest contribution to national poverty derives from years of schooling (29.7%), followed by a lack of access to healthcare facilities (19.8%) and child school attendance (10.5%). If aggregated by dimensions, the greatest contribution to poverty stems from educational deprivation (42.8%), followed by living standards (31.5%) and healthcare (25.7%).

Reductions in Multidimensional Poverty Over Time

Since 2004/05, multidimensional poverty has continuously declined in Pakistan. The MPI fell from 0.292 in 2004/05 to 0.197 in 2014/15, while the poverty headcount ratio fell from 55.2% to 38.8%. The intensity of deprivation also declined over the same period, falling from 52.9% to 50.9%. Similar trends are evident across all provinces and regions, with the exception of Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) which experienced an increase in multidimensional poverty between 2010/11 and 2012/13. In terms of relative change in its MPI, Punjab accounts for the highest relative reduction (40.2%), while Balochistan experienced the slowest progress in reducing multidimensional poverty, with a relative change of only 17.7%.

At the district level, Larkana, Attock, Malakand, T.T. Singh and Hyderabad have made the most progress, reducing absolute poverty headcount ratio by more than 32 percentage points. In relative terms the best performers were the districts of Islamabad, Attock, Jhelum, Lahore, Karachi and Rawalpindi.
On the other hand, some districts have experienced an increase in their poverty incidence. In absolute and relative terms, the districts of Umerkot, Harnai, Panjgur, Killa Abdullah and Kashmore have witnessed the highest increase in incidence of poverty.

This report provides a detailed description of these results and disaggregates Pakistan's MPI by indicators, geographical regions and sub-groups. While the report closes with a series of specific recommendations, all of the findings are provided with the intention to help the Federal and Provincial Governments in targeting poverty through improved policy reform and public spending.

Chapter 1

Introduction

- Money Metric Poverty Measure in Pakistan
- Context and Framework
- Purpose of the MPI Measure

Chapter 1 Introduction

A measure of multidimensional poverty is a natural progression given Pakistan's history of economic development and its trajectory of social indicators. Between 1990 and 2013, Pakistan's GDP per capita in constant 2005 US Dollars increased from USD 542 to 793, with growth rates averaging around 4% per year.[1] Until 2003, despite periods of instability, Pakistan was ahead of both India and Bangladesh in terms of its GDP per capita. Moreover, income-based poverty fell sharply in the country, with the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line decreasing from 64.3% in 2001/02 to 29.5% in 2013/14.[2] In fact, by 2005 Pakistan had already met its Millennium Development Goal of halving the percentage of people who were "income poor" with respect to the USD 1.25/day poverty line.

However, similar progress has not been evident across vital social indicators. According to World Bank's World Development Indicators, despite rapid improvements in immunisation Pakistan still lags behind coverage rates in South Asia. Compared to Bangladesh, Pakistan started out much better in terms of life expectancy (60 years in 1990) and was second only to Sri Lanka in this respect. Yet, by 2014 life expectancy in Pakistan had merely increased to 66 years. By contrast, the improvement in Bangladesh was far greater, with life expectancy rising from 58 to 72 years during the same period. Similarly, Pakistan's infant mortality rate (IMR) was slightly above that of Bangladesh in 1990, at 106 deaths per 1,000 (as opposed to 100 in Bangladesh). Unfortunately, by 2015 Pakistan was still registering the deaths of 66 infants in their first year, as opposed to 31 in Bangladesh. In fact, Pakistan along with Afghanistan currently have the highest IMR rates of any country in South Asia, all of which register fewer than 50 infant deaths per 1,000. Comparable patterns hold true for maternal mortality, as Pakistan began ahead of all other South Asian nations – with the exception of Sri Lanka – but now has higher rates than most of the other countries in the region. Furthermore, fertility rates in Pakistan were – and remain, one of the highest in South Asia at 3.6 children per woman.[3]

This situation has been well-noted by many actors within Pakistan. Introducing Pakistan's Vision 2025 National Development Plan, President Mamnoon Hussein pointed out that the Plan:

> *highlights the imbalance between economic development and social development, and suggests policies for improving the socioeconomic indicators of the country. The turnaround from the current state of affairs in most social development indicators – including population welfare, poverty, gender mainstreaming, literacy, school enrolment, immunisation coverage and access to potable water – is promised by investing more in human and social development.*

The Minister of Planning and Lead Author of the Plan, Professor Ahsan Iqbal, also candidly acknowledged the aforementioned trends: "Today, we find many countries which were lagging behind have forged ahead and overtaken us."[4]

To re-balance Pakistan's portfolio of achievements, Vision 2025 specifically sets out to invest in lagging social sectors:

> *While economic indicators situate the country among lower middle-income economies, the social indicators are comparable to those of least developed countries. The result is a fractured socio-economic platform for development. In order to become a developed nation, it will be necessary to redress this imbalance by giving top priority to building a strong human and social capital base as a prerequisite for sustainable development.*

The Plan's first Pillar, "People First: Developing social and human capital", identifies strengthening human capital as "the foremost priority of Vision 2025." It continues, "Recognizing the size and scale of this endeavour, we conceive a very significant increase in resource allocation, and quantum improvement in the quality of service delivery through good governance and innovation."

Vision 2025, in a manner consistent with these priorities, also broadens the definition of poverty to include health, education and other amenities alongside income or consumption:

> *Pakistan Vision 2025 is people centric and aimed at reducing poverty and enhancing the people's well-being. Poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon and is described as a lack of income or consumption and access to education, health and other amenities of life.*

Pakistan's Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) has been developed as a tool to enable development actors in the country make significant progress on social indicators, reduce multidimensional poverty, and advance Pillar I of Vision 2015, as well as other social goals. Evidently, Pakistan's MPI clearly reflects Vision 2025. At the same time, its structure has been vetted and improved by groups of citizens, experts and leaders across all provinces. As such, it also seeks to enable the private sector, philanthropic and NGO actors to "crowd in" and play their part.[5]

Pakistan's MPI can serve as a tool for good governance – for policy coordination, monitoring and readjusting programming, and for targeting and designing integrated policies that accelerate progress.[6] The effectiveness of such policies is stressed in the preamble to the Sustainable Development Goals. Entitled Transforming Our World, the document highlights that "the interlinkages and integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals are of crucial importance in ensuring that the purpose of the new Agenda is realised". This builds upon the UN Secretary-General's evidence-based hope that the SDGs will "inject new impetus for embracing integrated approaches to development.". [7]

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[1] Data from the World Bank's World Development Indicators.
[2] Pakistan Economic Survey, 2015/16.
[3] Data for all social indicators for South Asian countries have been taken from World Bank's World Development Indicators.
[4] Vision 2025, page ix.
[5] Costa Rica and Colombia are among the countries with a strong private sector contribution to reducing their national MPI.
[6] Pakistan is a member of the 40-country Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (www.mppn.org) which includes many examples of states using their national MPI to manage and accelerate change, such as Mexico, Colombia and the Philippines.
[7] A/70/75-E2015/55. Available: http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/75&Lang=E

1.1 Money Metric Poverty Measure in Pakistan

Pakistan's official consumption-based poverty measure is currently under the scope of the Ministry of Planning, Development & Reform. The Ministry measures poverty using data from the Household Integrated Economic Survey, combined with the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement survey (HIES/PSLM).

The estimates of poverty are produced by Planning Commission using the 'cost of basic needs' (CBN) methodology. Until recently, the approach used to estimate the headcount poverty in Pakistan was based on the food energy intake (FEI) methodology. Using the new CBN methodology, however, the poverty line has been revised from PKR 2,259.44 to PKR 3,030.32, per adult per month. Although this newly established poverty line is marginally higher, data still corroborates the decline in poverty trends in Pakistan. However, now a higher proportion of the population (29.5%) is considered to be below poverty line. The methodological revisions in monetary poverty reflect the government's expanded commitment to use improved measurement tools to identify and address poverty.

As Table 1.1 illustrates, the official monetary poverty rates in Pakistan experienced a strong decline between 1998/99 and 2013/14. In particular, the proportion of people living below the official poverty line dropped from 57.9% to 29.5% (a relative reduction of almost 49%). This marked decline may be associated with a number of factors, including increased allocations to social safety net programmes such as Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP). It may also be tied to better support prices for agricultural products, an improvement in the inflow of remittances, and increases in female labour force participation rates in rural areas.[8]

In addition, Table 1.1 identifies sizable disparities between rural and urban areas during this time period. Although both areas experienced a stark reduction in their poverty rates, rural areas still experience much higher levels of poverty than urban centres. Moreover, while poverty was 1.4 times higher in rural areas in 1998/99 than it was in urban areas (63.4% and 44.5%, respectively), this ratio increased to 1.95 in 2013/14 (with poverty rates of 35.6% and 18.2% for rural and urban areas, respectively).

Analysing poverty through monetary based measures alone suggests significant improvements in the country over the past decade. However, these have not resulted in an equal reduction of multidimensional poverty across the board. Thus, this report intends to use the multidimensional poverty analysis to complement the monetary poverty analysis, and reveal the true state of poverty in the country, bearing in mind the country's particular geographical and cultural context.

Table 1.1
Official Poverty Rates in Pakistan, 1998/99 – 2013/14
(% of the population living below the national poverty line)

Year	National	Urban	Rural
1998-99	57.9	44.5	63.4
2001-02	64.3	50.0	70.2
2004-05	51.7	37.3	58.4
2005-06	50.4	36.6	57.4
2007-08	44.1	32.7	49.7
2010-11	36.8	26.2	42.1
2011-12	36.3	22.8	43.1
2013-14	29.5	18.2	35.6

Source: Planning Commission estimates using HIES/PSLM data (Ministry of Planning, Development & Reform, 2016)

1.2 Context and Framework

Until recently, many countries measured poverty solely by taking into account income or consumption. However, a unidimensional indicator like income cannot capture the multiple aspects of poverty. The global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is a new international measure of acute poverty developed by OPHI and UNDP's Human Development Report Office (UNDP HDRO). The MPI complements global monetary poverty measures by reflecting the acute deprivations that individuals simultaneously face in other dimensions. Like monetary considerations, these are also essential to guaranteeing a dignified life. Following the Human Development Index (HDI), the MPI shares the same three core dimensions: education, health and living standards. However, it expands on the number of indicators employed.

The MPI is based on the concept of capability, which is central to the human development paradigm championed by Mahbub ul Haq. Nobel Laureate, Professor Amartya Sen has argued that social evaluation should be based on the extent of people's freedoms to further the objectives that they value. The term "capability" or "capability set" provides information on the range of functioning that a person may reasonably achieve. Poverty in this framework becomes a "capability failure" – i.e. people's lack of capability to enjoy the key "beings and doings" that are basic to human life. This concept is inherently multidimensional.

The first global MPI was released in 2010 and measures acute poverty using a structure that can be compared across 75% of the global population, by country and population group. The global MPI has been updated regularly and published in every subsequent Human Development Report. Furthermore, OPHI's website (www.ophi.org.uk) features detailed tables, graphics, policy briefs and academic papers on the Index. However the global MPI was, from the start, developed with the secondary aim of encouraging the development of national versions of the MPI, tailored to specific national circumstances. Therefore, just as most countries have national income poverty measures which are used to inform policy (although the $1.90/day measure is used to compare countries), the aim is for interested countries to develop national MPIs that reflect their own development plans, data sources and aspirations.

1.3 Purpose of the MPI Measure

The analysis contained in this report represents an attempt to construct a national baseline for Pakistan's MPI that can be used as a yardstick against which to measure the progress of development in the coming years. In order to provide comprehensive, in-depth analysis, multidimensional poverty at the national level is disaggregated at the provincial/regional and district levels across different time periods.

The micro-level poverty data presented here may be used by Pakistan's Federal and Provincial Governments as a tool to target spatial inequalities and eliminate poverty in all its dimensions. It can help Governments assess how their policies are affecting people, particularly the poor. Given its availability at the provincial and district levels, the MPI can inform the poverty criteria of the National Finance Commission Award, as well as the criteria of the Provincial Commission Awards. Newly established local governments can also use the MPI to inform their development interventions. The Planning Commission intends to produce estimates of multidimensional poverty either annually or once every two years, at both the national and sub-national levels. These estimates will not only be useful for development planning, but will also be used to track Pakistan's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, especially SDG 1, Target 1.2, which concerns the reduction of poverty in all its dimensions.

[8] Ministry of Planning, Development & Reform, 2014.

Chapter 2

Methodology

Chapter 2 Methodology

The methodology used in this report to determine Pakistan's MPI is adopted from Alkire and Santos' (2010, 2014) work on the global MPI, undertaken in collaboration with UNDP. This chapter outlines the report's methodology, describes the MPI and its relevant properties, and presents the data used to derive Pakistan's MPI. It comprises the following sections:

2.1 Measurement Design

Pakistan's national MPI utilises a set of dimensions, indicators and cut-offs that reflect its priorities as expressed in the Government's National Plans, and which can be implemented using the PSLM survey dataset. This section elaborates on the choice of these parameters.

2.1.1 Unit of Identification and Analysis

The unit of identification refers to the entity identified as poor or non-poor – usually the individual or the household. In the case of Pakistan's MPI, the unit of identification is the household. Information on the members of a household is considered together, all of whom receive the same deprivation score. This acknowledges intra-household caring and sharing. For example, educated household members reading to others, or multiple members being affected by the severe health conditions of a single member of their household. As such, this allows the measure to include indicators that are specific to certain age groups or genders, for instance, school attendance or ante-natal care.

The unit of analysis in which results are reported and analysed, however, is the individual. This means that, for example, the headcount ratio denotes the percentage of people who are identified as poor, rather than the percentage of households identified as poor, thereby valuing each citizen equally.

2.1.2 Dimensions, Indicators and Cut-offs

Pakistan's MPI builds upon the global MPI, retaining the same three core dimensions: education, health and living standards. The choice of indicators, however, reflects the country's particular context and political priorities, as well as the data available in the PSLM surveys. In total, 15 indicators are used in this national index, of which 7 indicators are the same as those used in the global MPI.

While the global MPI's health dimension includes the indicators of child mortality and nutrition, Pakistan's MPI does not have these indicators as they are not covered by PSLM survey. Instead, it uses the indicators of access to health facilities, full immunisation, ante-natal care, and assisted delivery. A noteworthy feature of Pakistan's 'years of schooling' indicator within the education dimension is the use of an innovative gendered component. This requires that at least one man and one woman in the household above the age of 10 has completed a minimum of 5 years of schooling. Finally, the national MPI also adds indicators concerning improved walls (instead of floors), overcrowding, and land/livestock to the living standards dimension. Details of the dimensions and indicators used in Pakistan's MPI are presented in Table 2.1.

Some of the indicators in Pakistan's MPI are clearly designed to support gendered understandings of poverty, such as ante-natal care and attended delivery. However it is important to note that the school attendance variable supports gender equity since if a boy or a girl is out of school the household is deprived. This is even more an emphasis in the years of schooling variable. In this

Table 2.1
Pakistan's National MPI – Indicators, Deprivation Cut-offs and Weights

Dimension	Indicator	Deprivation Cut-off	Weights
Education	Years of schooling	Deprived if no man *OR* no woman in the household above 10 years of age has completed 5 years of schooling	1/6 = 16.67%
	Child school attendance	Deprived if any school-aged child is not attending school (between 6 and 11 years of age)	1/8 = 12.5%
	School quality	Deprived if any child is not going to school because of quality issues (not enough teachers, schools are far away, too costly, no male/female teacher, substandard schools), or is attending school but remains dissatisfied with service	1/24 = 4.17%
Health	Access to health facilities/ clinics/ Basic Health Units (BHU)	Deprived if health facilities are not used at all, or are only used once in a while, because of access constraints (too far away, too costly, unsuitable, lack of tools/staff, not enough facilities)	1/6 = 16.67%
	Immunisation	Deprived if any child under the age of 5 is not fully immunised according to the vaccinations calendar (households with no children under 5 are considered non-deprived)	1/18 = 5.56%
	Ante-natal care	Deprived if any woman in the household who has given birth in the last 3 years did not receive ante-natal check-ups (households with no woman who has given birth are considered non-deprived)	1/18 = 5.56%
	Assisted delivery	Deprived if any woman in the household has given birth in the last 3 years attended by untrained personnel (family member, friend, traditional birth attendant, etc.) or in an inappropriate facility (home, other) (households with no woman who has given birth are considered non-deprived)	1/18 = 5.56%
Standard of Living	Water	Deprived if the household has no access to an improved source of water according to MDG standards, considering distance (less than a 30 minutes return trip): tap water, hand pump, motor pump, protected well, mineral water	1/21 = 4.76%
	Sanitation	Deprived if the household has no access to adequate sanitation according to MDG standards: flush system (sewerage, septic tank and drain), privy seat	1/21 = 4.76%
	Walls	Deprived if the household has unimproved walls (mud, uncooked/mud bricks, wood/bamboo, other)	1/42 = 2.38%
	Overcrowding	Deprived if the household is overcrowded (4 or more people per room)	1/42 = 2.38%
	Electricity	Deprived if the household has no access to electricity	1/21 = 4.76%
	Cooking fuel	Deprived if the household uses solid cooking fuels for cooking (wood, dung cakes, crop residue, coal/charcoal, other)	1/21 = 4.76%
	Assets	Deprived if the household does not have more than two small assets (radio, TV, iron, fan, sewing machine, video cassette player, chair, watch, air cooler, bicycle) *OR* no large asset (refrigerator, air conditioner, tractor, computer, motorcycle), *AND* has no car.	1/21 = 4.76%
	Land and livestock (only for rural areas)	Deprived if the household is deprived in land *AND* deprived in livestock, i.e.: a) Deprived in land: the household has less than 2.25 acres of non-irrigated land *AND* less than 1.125 acres of irrigated land b) Deprived in livestock: the household has less than 2 cattle, fewer than 3 sheep/goats, fewer than 5 chickens *AND* no animal for transportation (urban households are considered non-deprived)	1/21 = 4.76%

case, a household is deprived unless one woman and one man above 10 years of age have completed 5 years of schooling. This variable captures the gendered disadvantages in education. For example, 18% of people live in a household where no man or woman has completed five years of schooling. But where one gender has and the other has not, the difference is clear: only 4.8% of people live in a household where a woman but no man has completed five years of schooling, whereas 25.6% (more than five times as much) of the population live in a household where a man has completed five years of schooling, but no woman has had this opportunity. Reducing this deprivation – which contributes most to Pakistan's MPI – requires an investment in women's education, perhaps including life-long learning opportunities.

The selection of the dimensions, indicators, deprivation cut-offs and weights of Pakistan's MPI was based on thorough discussions and provincial consultations with government officials, academics, civil society organisations and experts in the field.

These decisions were later checked against existing data. In some cases, this led to adjustments, such as the dropping or adding of indicators, or the adjustment of weights and cut-offs. It is worth noting that some highly relevant dimensions and indicators (for example nutrition and child mortality) were not included in the present version of the measure due to a lack of adequate data.

2.1.3 Weights

The weights used in this report assign 1/3 of the MPI's total weight to each of the three core dimensions: education, health and living standards. Within education, different indicators are normally weighted equally with some adjustments to this nested weighted structure, which are explained as follows. Years of schooling is weighted at 1/6 (16.67%). The other 50% of the education domain focuses on school attendance, giving three quarters ¾ of the weight directly to child school attendance at 1/8 (12.5%), and the remaining weight to the quality of schooling, assessed by the indicator of educational quality at 1/24 (4.17%). Health indicators are also assigned different weights. Broadly speaking, access to health care accounts for 50% of the weights of this domain, while the other three indicators are equally weighted to comprise the remaining half, which reflect actions to prevent common health problems. Thus the first variable, access to health facilities/clinics is weighted at 1/6 (16.67%), while immunisation, ante-natal care, and assisted delivery are each assigned a weight of 1/18 (5.56%). Within the dimension of living standards, the indicators of water, sanitation, electricity, cooking fuel, assets, and land and livestock are each weighted at 1/21 (4.76%), while walls and overcrowding are weighted at 1/42 (2.38%) each because both represent different aspects of a housing component of living standards. Overall, the weights add up to 100%.

2.2 Alkire-Foster Methodology

The global MPI, developed by Alkire and Santos (2010, 2014) in collaboration with UNDP, first appeared in the 2010 Human Development Report. It represents one particular adaptation of the adjusted headcount ratio (M_0) proposed by Alkire and Foster (2011) and elaborated by Alkire, Foster, Seth, Santos, Roche and Ballon (2015). This section outlines the methodology and its relevant properties used in the subsequent sections of this report to understand changes in multidimensional poverty in Pakistan.[9]

Sabina Alkire and James Foster's methodology for measuring multidimensional poverty identifies the extent of poverty by considering the intensity of deprivations which the poor suffer from (A), as well as the percentage of the population who are identified as poor (H). Mathematically, the MPI combines two aspects of poverty:

MPI = H x A

1) Incidence of poverty (H): the percentage of people who are identified as multidimensionally poor, or the poverty headcount.

2) Intensity of poverty (A): the average percentage of dimensions in which poor people are deprived.

2.2.1 The Multidimensional Poverty Index: An Adjusted Headcount Ratio

Within the adjusted headcount ratio methodology, a person is categorised as poor according to the MPI ("MPI poor") in two steps. First, they are categorised as deprived or non-deprived in each indicator, by considering whether their achievements exceed a deprivation cut-off. The deprivation cut-off represents the minimum level of achievement someone must show to be considered non-deprived, in each MPI indicator. Based on this cut-off, a deprived individual receives a score of 1 while those who are not deprived receive a score of 0. These scores are multiplied by the weights previously assigned to each indicator, and then summed up to calculate the individual's weighted deprivation score across all indicators.

In the second step, second cut-off is used. This is the poverty cut-off (denoted as "k" in this study). In Pakistan's MPI it takes a value of 33.3%. This threshold is used to identify a person as multi-dimensionally poor. Hence, those individuals whose weighted deprivation scores are equal to or greater than 33.3% will be identified as multi-dimensionally poor. While those whose score does not exceeds 33.3% will be identified as non-por. These cut-off rates are described in more detail below.

All individuals categorised as MPI poor according to the dual cut-off methodology are then aggregated to calculate the poverty headcount ratio (denoted as H in the formula above). With respect to the calculation of the intensity of poverty (denoted as A in the formula above), the weighted deprivation scores of all individuals categorised as multi-dimensionally poor in a country's population are aggregated and then averaged.

Finally, the value of the headcount (H) and intensity (A) of poverty are multiplied to calculate the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), as illustrated in the formula above.

2.2.2 Properties of the Multidimensional Poverty Index

This section outlines some of the features of the MPI that are especially useful for policy analysis. The first is that the MPI can be expressed as a product of two components: the share of the population who are multi-dimensionally poor, or the multidimensional headcount ratio (*H*), and the average deprivation scores among the poor, or the intensity of poverty (*A*).

This feature of the MPI has interesting policy implications for inter-temporal analysis. All reductions in the MPI occur because some deprivation experienced by a person categorised as 'poor' has been solved. A certain reduction in the MPI may manifest either as a reduction of H (if removing a certain deprivation means that the person is no longer poor) or by reducing A (if removing this deprivation means that the person is still MPI poor but now experiences fewer deprivations). This difference cannot be understood merely by looking at the MPI's overall value. If a reduction in the MPI occurs merely by reducing the number of people who are marginally poor, then H decreases but A may not. On the other hand, if a reduction in the MPI occurs by reducing the deprivation experienced by the poorest of the poor, then A decreases, but H may not.

A second notable feature of the MPI is that, if the entire population is divided into m mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive groups, the overall MPI can be expressed as a weighted average of the MPI values of m subgroups, where weights represent their respective population shares.

This feature, also known as "subgroup decomposability", is useful for understanding the contribution of different subgroups to overall poverty levels.[10] It is essential to note that the contribution of a subgroup to overall poverty depends both on the poverty level of that subgroup and on the subgroup's population share. Relevant population subgroups in Pakistan include populations in rural/urban areas, provinces and districts, as well as demographic groups.

Breaking down poverty in this way allows a closer analysis of multidimensional poverty, one which clearly reveals each indicator's contribution to poverty, as well as the changes in these contributions over time. It identifies the regions and groups which are the poorest, and determines whether they have 'caught up' or 'fallen behind' over time.

2.2.3 Poverty and Deprivation Cut-offs

As discussed above, thresholds are used to decide whether a person is multidimensionally poor, using the Alkire-Foster measurement framework. This involves: (a) a deprivation cut-off for each indicator, where a person is considered deprived in each indicator if their score falls below the cut-off; and (b) a cross-indicator cut-off (or poverty cut-off), where a person is identified as poor if the weighted sum of their deprivations meets or exceeds the poverty cut-off.

For Pakistan's MPI, the poverty cut-off has been determined to be one-third of the indicators. Since the number of indicators considered is 15, a person who is deprived in at least one-third of these weighted indicators is considered multidimensionally poor. A person may be considered intensely poor if they are deprived in at least 50% of the indicators. We assess the robustness of Pakistan's MPI in terms of changes in the poverty cut-off and in the weights of indicators in the annex on robustness.

2.3 Data

The data used in this report to calculate Pakistan's national poverty measure is drawn from the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) surveys for the years 2004/05, 2006/07, 2008/09, 2010/11, 2012/13 and 2014/15.[11]

The PSLM surveys are designed to provide social and economic indicators in alternate years at both the provincial and district levels. The project was initiated in July 2004. Surveys have since been conducted every alternative year, with its latest wave undertaken in June 2015.

This survey tool has served as the main source of information for tracking Pakistan's progress on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This is largely because the surveys encompass questions on issues ranging from demographic characteristics to education, health, employment, household assets, household amenities, water supply and sanitation. In the years in which these surveys covered the provincial level, questionnaires also included information on households' main sources of income and consumption. To calculate Pakistan's MPI, survey waves representing the district level were selected to allow for greater regional disaggregation and comparisons.

The focal population of these surveys comprises populations in all urban and rural areas of Pakistan's four provinces, as well as the capital, Islamabad, and excluding military restricted areas. The sample size for the PSLM surveys at the district level is approximately 80,000 households. A two-stage stratified sample design was adopted in these surveys.

[9] The report's detailed statistical methodology is provided as an Annex.

[10] See Foster, Greer and Thorbecke (1984) for a discussion of this aspect of the MPI.

[11] More details can be obtained at: http://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/pakistan-social-and-living-standards-measurement

Chapter 3

Main Results

- National Uncensored Headcount Ratios
- Pakistan's National MPI: Key Results
- The Composition of Poverty: Percentage Contributions of Each Indicator to the MPI

Chapter 3 Main Results

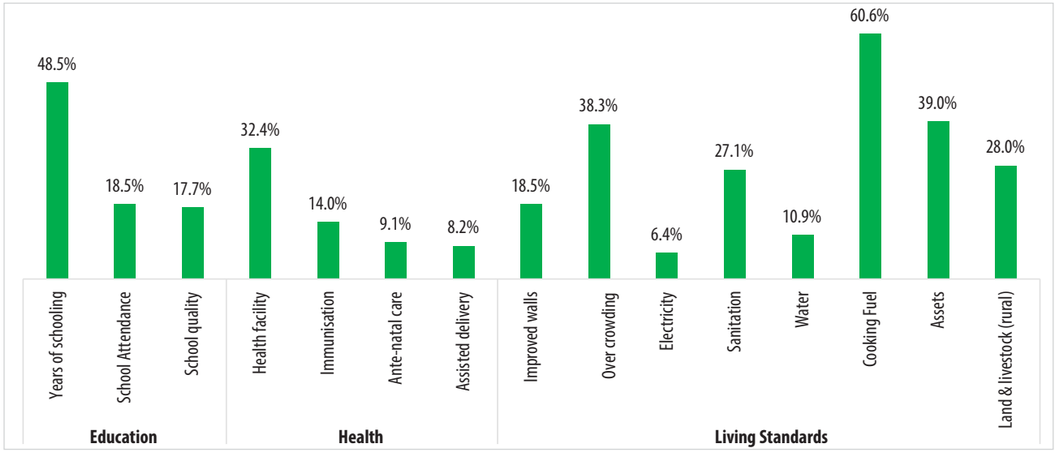
This chapter provides a detailed account of the national MPI results for Pakistan using data from the 2014/2015 PSLM survey. It discusses the current poverty outlook in the country at both the national and provincial/regional levels. We begin with a broad description of the indicators used by the MPI in Section 3.1. Thereafter, Section 3.2 presents Pakistan's national MPI results, while 3.3 unravels these results to reveal the composition of poverty by indicator.

3.1 National Uncensored Headcount Ratios

Uncensored headcount ratios represent the proportion of people who are deprived in each of the MPI's 15 indicators, irrespective of their poverty status. These are calculated without applying the second cut-off criterion used to categorise an individual as multidimensionally poor, i.e. whether he/she is deprived in one-third of the weighted indicators. Figure 3.1 presents these rates for 2014/15, allowing analysts to see, at a glance, the indicators with the highest and lowest levels of deprivation.

As this Figure shows, the greatest deprivations are found in cooking fuel (with 60.6% of the population deprived in this indicator), years of schooling (48.5%), assets (39.0%) and overcrowding (38.3%). The uncensored headcount ratios are lowest for the following indicators: households without a supply of electricity (6.4%), households in which a child was delivered without the assistance of trained personnel (8.2%), and households in which women who have given birth in the last three years did not receive ante-natal care (9.1%).

Figure 3.1
National Uncensored Headcount Ratios, 2014/15
Percentage of people who are deprived in each indicator, whether poor or not



Source: Authors' calculations based on the 2014/15 PSLM survey

3.2 Pakistan's National MPI: Key Results

Table 3.1 outlines Pakistan's MPI for 2014/15, as well as the value of its components: the proportion of people identified as multidimensionally poor (H) and the intensity of poverty (A). As the Table shows, the headcount ratio (H) of multidimensional poverty is 38.8%. Since this estimate is based on a sample, it contains a margin of error. Thus, the Table also presents a 95% confidence interval, which may be interpreted as indicating that we are 95% confident that Pakistan's true multidimensional poverty headcount ratio is between 37.3% and 40.2% of the population.

Table 3.1
Incidence, Intensity and Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), 2014/15

Survey	Index	Value	Confidence Interval (95%)	
2014/15	MPI	0.197	0.189	0.205
	Incidence (H)	38.8%	37.3%	40.2%
	Intensity (A)	50.9%	50.5%	51.3%

Source: Authors' calculations based on the 2014/15 PSLM survey

The average intensity of deprivation (A), which reflects the share of deprivations each poor person experiences on average, is 50.9%. That is, each poor person is, on average, deprived in almost half of the weighted indicators.

Since the MPI is the product of H and A, it yields a value of 0.197. This means that multidimensionally poor people in Pakistan experience 19.7% of the total deprivations that would be experienced if all people were deprived in all indicators.

Table 3.2 presents the headcount ratio (H) and the intensity of poverty (A) for urban and rural areas. As the Table reveals, poverty in rural areas is much higher than in urban areas and the difference is statistically significant. Although the intensity of deprivation is higher, overall, in rural Pakistan, this discrepancy is not nearly as great as the difference in the poverty headcount ratio between rural and urban areas. It is worth noting, moreover, that some two-thirds of Pakistan's population of more than 180 million live in rural areas.

Table 3.3 presents estimates for the MPI, H and A at the provincial and regional level, and Table 3.4 adds the confidence intervals.

The broad pattern shows that among Pakistan's provinces, multidimensional poverty is highest in Balochistan and lowest in Punjab, whereas considering the standard errors, there is no significant difference between the MPI levels of Sindh and KP. It is also important to note that in all four provinces, poverty in rural areas is significantly higher than in urban centres.

Amongst other regions, FATA is experiencing high levels of multidimensional poverty in terms of MPI and incidence (although not statistically different from the levels of Balochistan), followed by GB and AJK. The intensity of derivation is similar across these three regions. [12]

Table 3.2
Multidimensional Poverty by Rural/Urban Areas, 2014/15

Index	Population Share (%)	Value	Confidence Interval (95%)	
		Urban		
MPI		0.040	0.035	0.045
Incidence (H)	33.1%	9.4%	8.2%	10.5%
Intensity (A)		43.1%	42.5%	43.6%
		Rural		
MPI		0.281	0.273	0.290
Incidence (H)	67.0%	54.6%	53.1%	56.0%
Intensity (A)		51.6%	51.2%	52.0%

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the 2014/15 PSLM survey

Table 3.3
Multidimensional Poverty by Region, 2014/15

Province		Value		
		MPI	Incidence (H)	Intensity (A)
Punjab	Overall	0.152	31.4%	48.4%
	Rural	0.214	43.7%	48.9%
	Urban	0.026	6.3%	41.8%
Sindh	Overall	0.231	43.1%	53.5%
	Rural	0.415	75.5%	54.9%
	Urban	0.046	10.6%	43.4%
KP	Overall	0.250	49.2%	50.7%
	Rural	0.295	57.8%	51.1%
	Urban	0.042	10.2%	41.5%
Balochistan	Overall	0.394	71.2%	55.3%
	Rural	0.482	84.6%	57.0%
	Urban	0.172	37.7%	45.7%
AJK	Overall	0.115	24.9%	46.3%
	Rural	0.130	28.1%	46.3%
	Urban	0.013	3.1%	41.0%
GB	Overall	0.209	43.2%	48.3%
	Rural	0.238	49.0%	48.3%
	Urban	0.036	7.9%	45.0%
FATA		0.337	73.7%	45.8%

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the 2012/13 PSLM (for AJK and GB), the 2014/15 PSLM survey for other provinces and the 2013/14 FATA Development Indicators Household Survey (FDIHS) for FATA

Table 3.4
Confidence Interval for Provincial Multidimensional Poverty

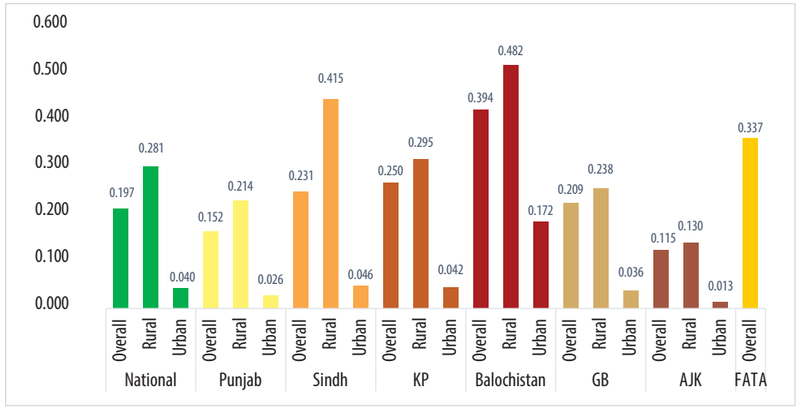
Province	Value	Confidence Interval (95%)	
		MPI	
Punjab	0.152	0.144	0.160
Sindh	0.231	0.208	0.254
KP	0.250	0.233	0.266
Balochistan	0.394	0.357	0.430
GB	0.209	0.154	0.265
AJK	0.115	0.080	0.151
FATA	0.337	0.302	0.373
		Incidence (H)	
Punjab	31.4%	29.8%	32.9%
Sindh	43.1%	39.0%	47.3%
KP	49.2%	46.3%	52.1%
Balochistan	71.2%	66.5%	76.0%
GB	43.2%	33.5%	52.8%
AJK	24.9%	18.1%	31.7%
FATA	73.7%	66.8%	80.6%
		Intensity (A)	
Punjab	48.4%	48.0%	48.9%
Sindh	53.5%	52.9%	54.2%
KP	50.7%	49.9%	51.5%
Balochistan	55.3%	53.4%	57.2%
GB	48.3%	44.5%	52.0%
AJK	46.3%	43.6%	48.9%
FATA	45.8%	44.7%	46.9%

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the 2012/13 PLSM survey (for AJK and GB), the 2014/15 PSLM survey for other provinces and the 2013/14 FATA Development Indicators Household Survey (FDIHS) for FATA.

[12] The figures for FATA are reported using 2013/14 FATA Development Indicators Household Survey. However, the indicators differ somewhat from the national specifications due to missing data. The figures for GB and AJK have been calculated using 2012/13 PSLM Survey, owing to unavailability of data from the 2014/15 PSLM survey for these regions at the time of writing this report. While the values may not be strictly comparable, they nevertheless represent the most recent data available for each region.

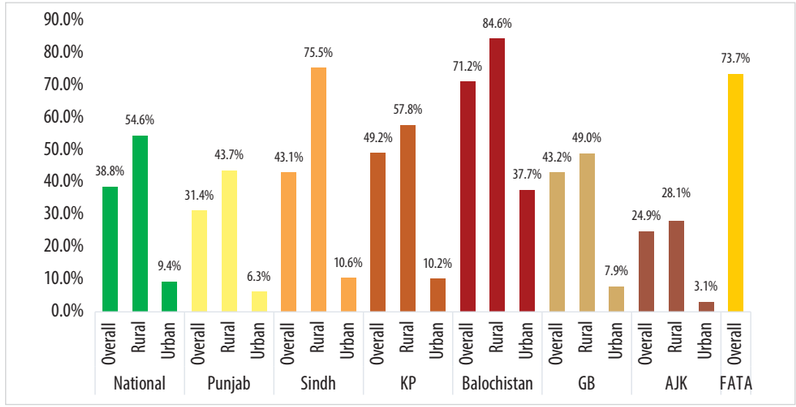
Multidimensional Poverty Index by National, Rural/Urban and Provincial/Regional Levels

Figure 3.2
Multidimensional Poverty Index



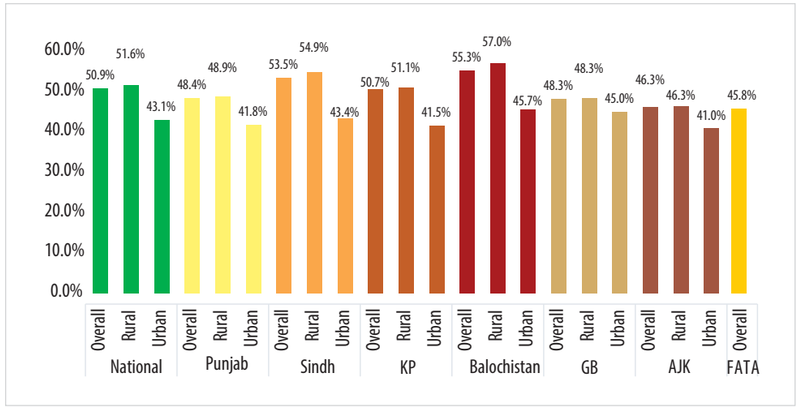
Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the2012/13 and 2014/15 PSLM survey and the 2013/14 FATA Development Indicators Household Survey

Figure 3.3
Headcount (H)



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the 2012/13 and 2014/15 PSLM survey and the 2013/14 FATA Development Indicators Household Survey (FDIHS)

Figure 3.4
Intensity (A)



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the 2012/13 and 2014/15 PSLM survey and the 2013/14 FATA Development Indicators Household Survey (FDIHS)

3.3 The Composition of Poverty: Percentage Contributions of Each Indicator to the MPI

What deprivations create this level of poverty in Pakistan and how can they be reduced? To answer this question, this report takes a more in-depth view of multidimensional poverty by analysing the percentage which each of the 15 indicators contributes to Pakistan's MPI.

Figure 3.5 presents the weighted percentage contribution of each indicator to illustrate the composition of multidimensional poverty at the national level, and in rural and urban areas. It must be borne in mind that the weights assigned to most of the health and education indicators are higher than those assigned to the indicators concerning living standards. While all three core dimensions (education, health and living standards) are equally weighted, the indicators with greater weights in the spheres of education and health are expected to contribute relatively more to multidimensional poverty.

At the national level, the indicators which contribute most to the MPI are years of schooling (29.7%), followed by access to health facilities (19.8%) and child school attendance (10.5%). At the dimensional level, deprivations in education are the largest contributor to the MPI (42.8%), followed by living standards (31.5%) and health (25.7%).

Figure 3.5 also reveals different profiles for urban and rural poverty. At the indicator level, the greatest contribution, in both urban and rural areas, derives from deprivation in years of schooling, access to health facilities, and child school attendance. In terms of dimensions, education is clearly the greatest contributor to multidimensional poverty in both areas, contributing almost 57% and 42%, respectively. It is followed by the dimension of living standards and, finally, the dimension of health. Notably, deprivation in health contributes almost 5.7% more to poverty in rural areas than it does in urban centres.

Figure 3.6 illustrates the break-down of multidimensional poverty at the provincial level. The composition of multidimensional poverty is broadly similar across provinces and follows the same pattern as the MPI at the national and rural/urban levels, but there are fairly important differences, particularly in the relative contributions of the indicators pertaining to health and living standards. For instance, the indicator of school attendance contributes only 4.9% to total poverty in AJK, as opposed to nearly 12% in Sindh, nearly 13% in GB and 16% in FATA. On the other hand, deprivations in access to healthcare are highest in AJK, Punjab and KP contributing 21% to their respective MPIs, but falls to 8.1% and 8.9% in GB and FATA.

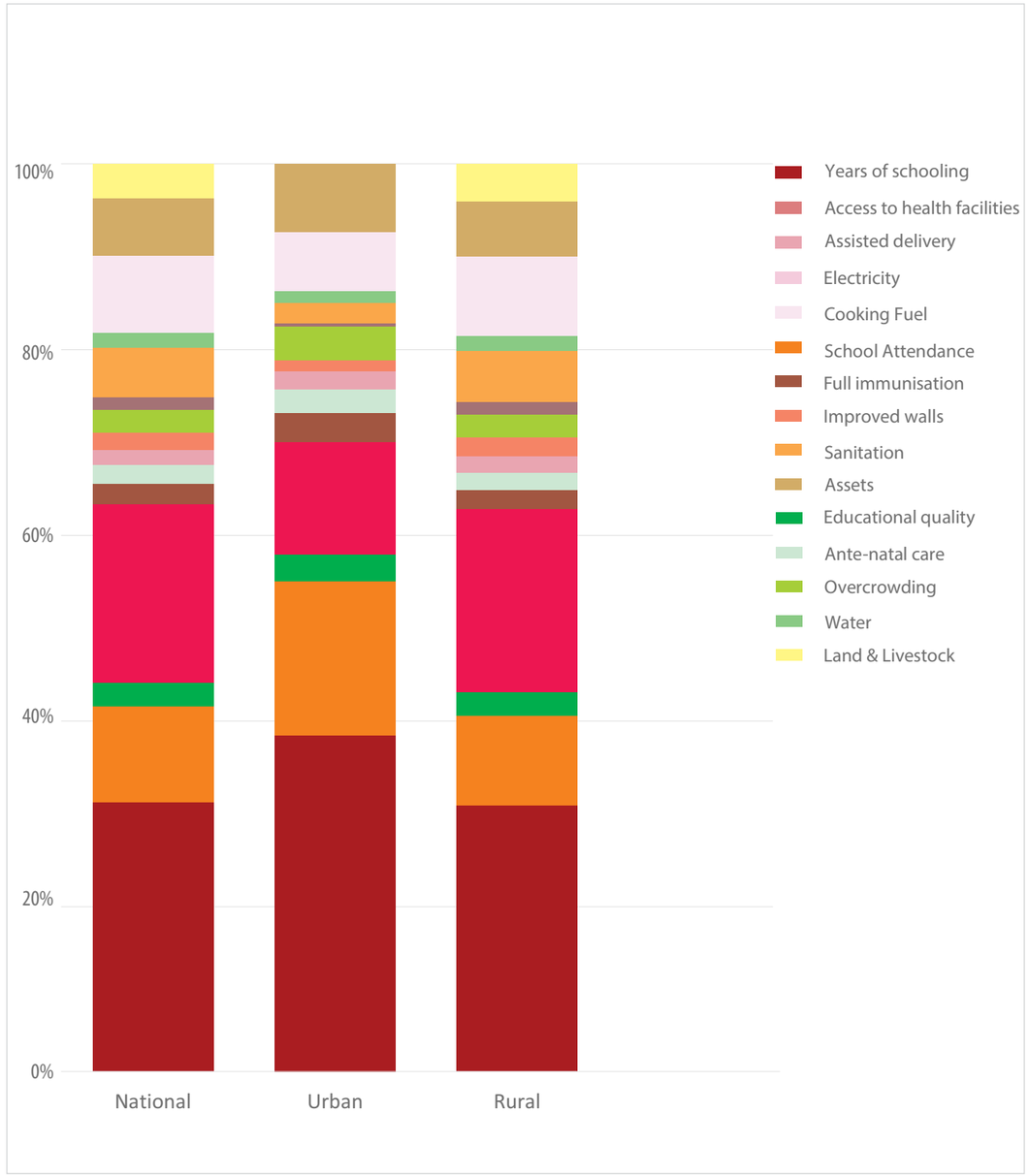
As demonstrated by Figure 3.7, the trends for FATA, GB and AJK vary slightly as opposed to national, provincial and rural/urban MPI decomposition. While deprivation in education is the highest contributing dimension for GB and FATA, standard of living contributes the most to poverty in AJK. At the indicator level, deprivation in cooking fuel is the third largest contributor for poverty in both GB and AJK. Secondly, the deprivation in child school attendance in AJK and access to health facilities in FATA and GB is significantly lower than all other provinces and regions.

Table 3.5
Percentage Contributions of Indicators to MPI at the National and Provincial/Regional level

	National	Urban	Rural	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	FATA	GB	AJK
Years of schooling	29.7	36.9	29.2	31.1	28.1	29.3	28.3	35.5	30.1	26.6
School attendance	10.5	17.0	10.0	9.7	11.9	9.7	11.5	16.0	12.9	4.9
Educational quality	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.5	3.1	1.1	3.7	4.9
Access to health facilities	19.8	12.5	20.3	21.5	16.7	21.4	17.3	8.9	8.1	21.3
Full immunisation	2.2	3.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.6	4.5	2.4	1.0
Ante-natal care	1.9	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	0.3	3.6	1.1
Assisted delivery	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.7	3.6	1.2
Improved walls	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.2	2.7	1.3	3.3	4.6	1.2	1.2
Overcrowding	2.6	3.6	2.5	2.8	3.1	1.9	1.4	1.2	2.6	1.5
Electricity	1.4	0.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	0.7	2.0	1.7	0.2	0.8
Sanitation	5.3	2.2	5.6	5.0	6.2	3.9	6.9	1.3	6.1	3.9
Water	1.7	1.3	1.7	0.5	1.5	3.7	4.1	6.3	4.4	6.2
Cooking fuel	8.5	6.3	8.7	9.2	7.8	8.5	7.3	4.9	9.9	10.2
Assets	6.3	7.7	6.2	6.8	7.3	6.0	4.8	6.6	9.4	9.0
Land & livestock	3.8	0	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.3	2.8	5.4	1.9	6.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

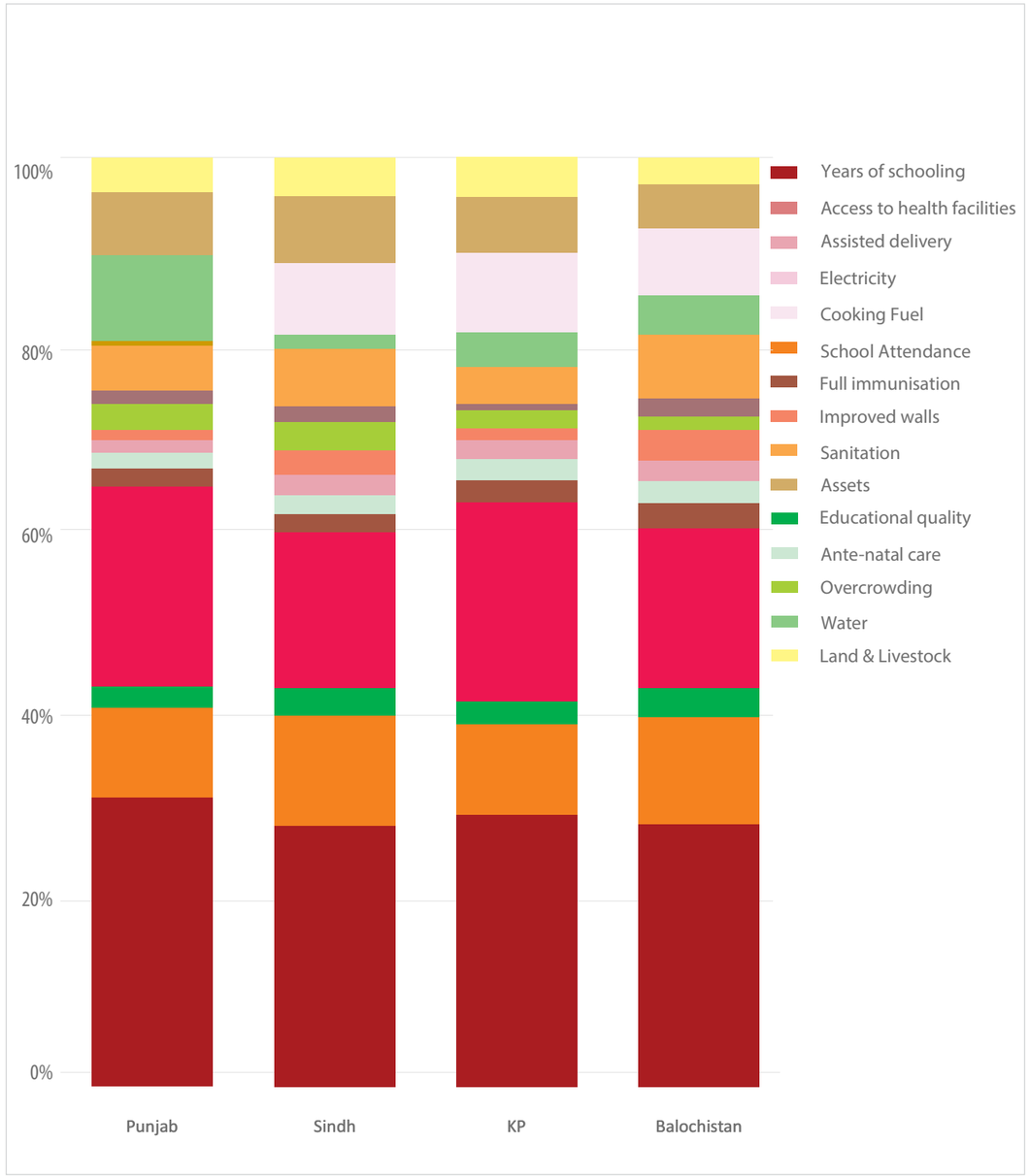
Source: Authors' calculations based on the 2012/13 & 2014/15 PSLM survey and the 2013/14 FATA Development Indicators Household Survey

Table 3.5
Percentage contribution of each indicator to MPI, by national and rural/urban



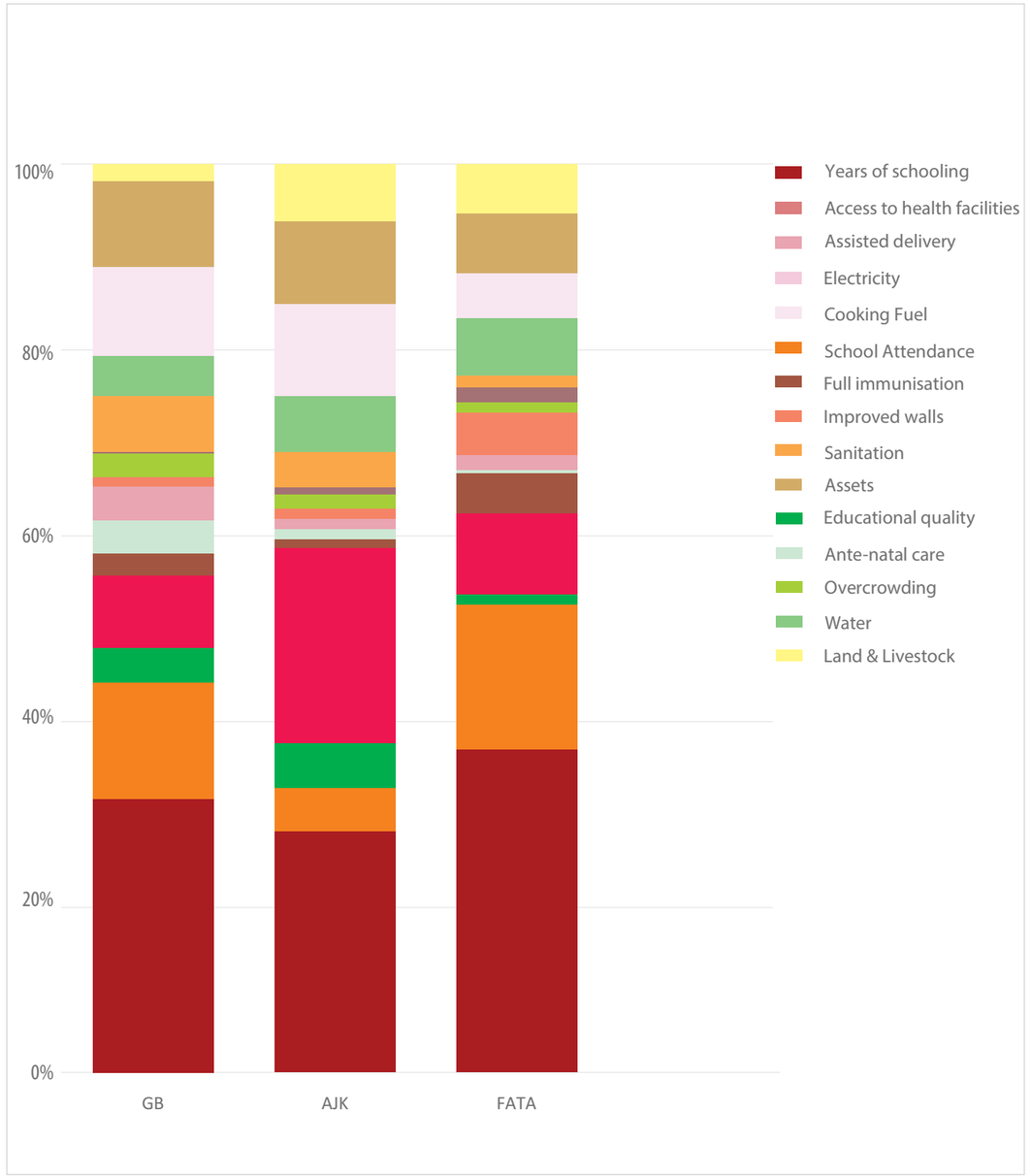
Source: Authors' calculations based on the 2014/15 PSLM survey

Table 3.6
Percentage contribution of each indicator to MPI, by province



Source: Authors' calculations based on the 2014/15 PSLM survey

Table 3.7
Percentage contribution of each indicator to MPI, by region



Source: Authors' calculations based on the 2012/13 PSLM survey and the 2013/14 FATA Development Indicators Household Survey

Chapter 4

Changes in Multidimensional Poverty over Time

- Changes in National Uncensored Headcount Ratios
- Changes in Multidimensional Poverty Index and its Components Over Time
- Changes in National Censored Headcount Ratios

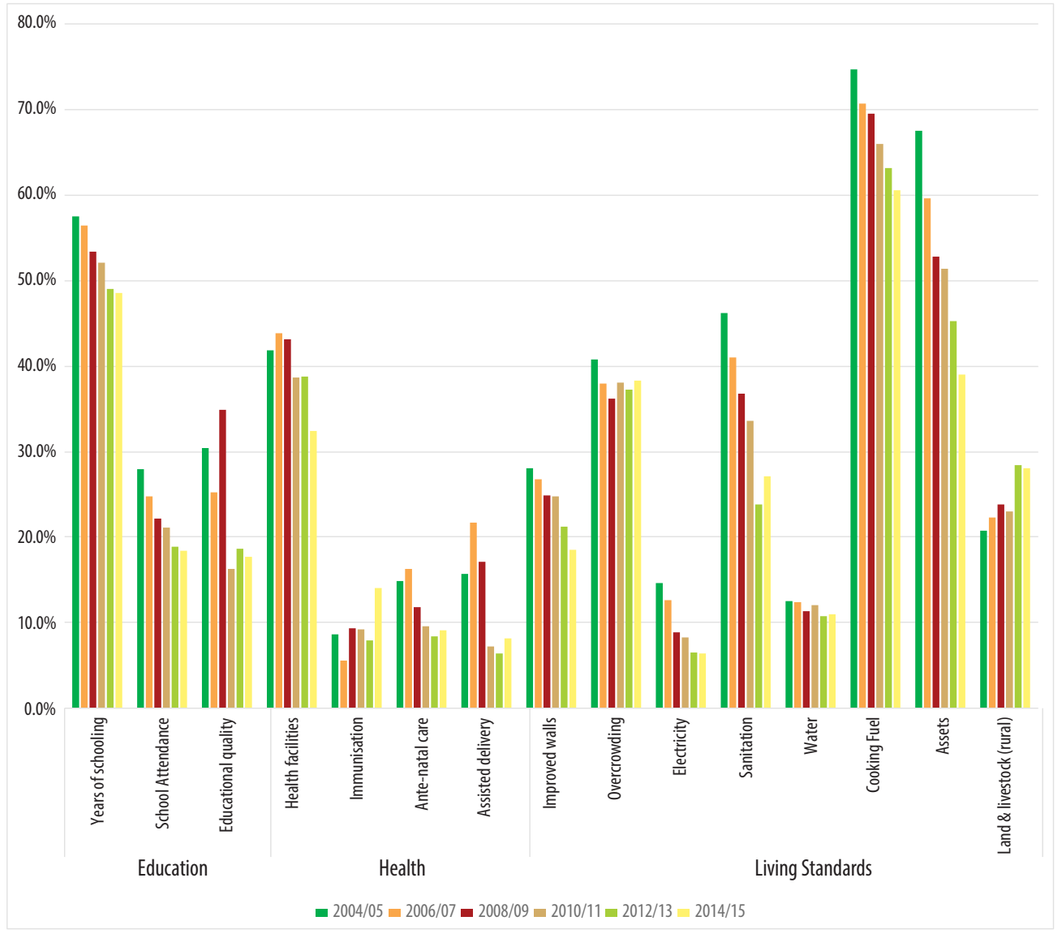
Chapter 4 Changes in Multidimensional Poverty Over Time

A key question to ask is how poverty has changed over time. This chapter examines the evolution of multidimensional poverty in Pakistan between 2004/05 and 2014/15. Since annual PSLM survey data is only available for this time period, the MPI and its sub-indices were calculated using six waves of the PSLM surveys: 2004/05, 2006/07, 2008/09, 2010/11, 2012/13 and 2014/15. The PSLM surveys for these six periods share a common survey design and questionnaire, allowing researchers to recreate exactly the same indicators for each year and to make robust comparisons across time.

4.1 Changes in National Uncensored Headcount Ratios

Figure 4.1 represents the proportion of people deprived in all of the MPI's indicators, irrespective of whether they can be categorised as multidimensionally poor or not. As this Figure reveals, improvements are evident in most of the indicators over time, in terms of reductions in the proportion of people deprived with respect to these indicators. The possession of assets, access to adequate sanitation and cooking fuel are the indicators which display the greatest absolute reduction in terms of uncensored headcount ratios (28.5%, 19.1% and 14%, respectively).

Figure 4.1
National Uncensored Headcount Ratios
Percentage of people who are deprived in each indicator, whether poor or not



Source: Authors' calculations based on various waves of the PSLM surveys

4.2 Changes in the Multidimensional Poverty Index and its Components over time

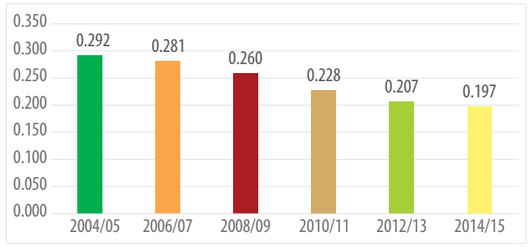
Turning to the three key statistics of the MPI, Figures 4.2-4.4 provide an overview of how the incidence (H) and intensity (A) of poverty, as well as the overall MPI, have changed over the years, using the four provinces for which data is available for each wave. It is evident that multidimensional poverty has declined gradually between 2004 and 2015 and that the reduction across the decade is statistically significant. The MPI dropped from 0.292 in 2004/05 to 0.197 in 2014/15, while the headcount ratio (H) fell by over 16.4 percentage points, from 55.2% to 38.8%. Strikingly, however, the average deprivation share of the poor declined relatively little, from 52.9% to 50.9%. Nevertheless, on a positive note, Pakistan experienced statistically significant reductions in its MPI, H and A between 2004/5 and 2014/15 (see Table 4.1).[13]

Table 4.1
Change overtime in Incidence, Intensity and the MPI, 2004-2015

Cut-off (k=33%)	MPI	Incidence (H)	Intensity (A)
2004/05 (i)	0.292	55.2%	52.9%
2006/07	0.281	52.5%	53.4%
2008/09	0.260	49.3%	52.6%
2010/11	0.228	44.7%	51.0%
2012/13	0.207	40.8%	50.7%
2014/15 (ii)	0.197	38.8%	50.9%
Change 2004 (i) - 2015 (ii)	**0.095*** **	**0.164*** **	**0.020*** **
Combined SE	0.0052	0.0091	0.0025
Hypothesis	18.16	17.99	8.08
p-value	0.000	0.000	0.000

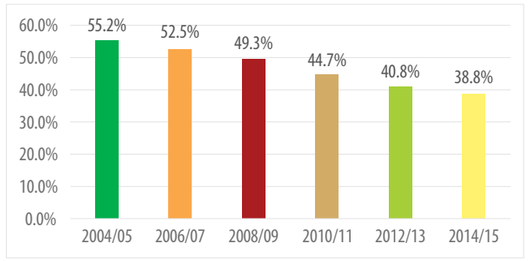
Source: Authors' calculations based on data from various waves of the PSLM surveys
Note: *** 1% level of significance

Figure 4.2
National MPI, 2004-2015



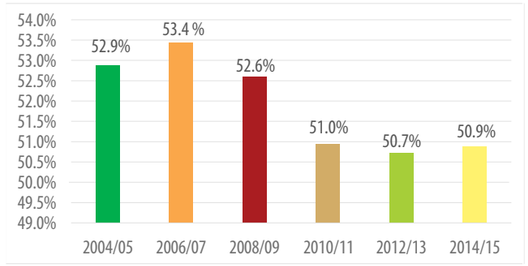
Source: Authors' calculations based on data from various waves of the PSLM surveys

Figure 4.3
National Incidence (H), 2004-2015



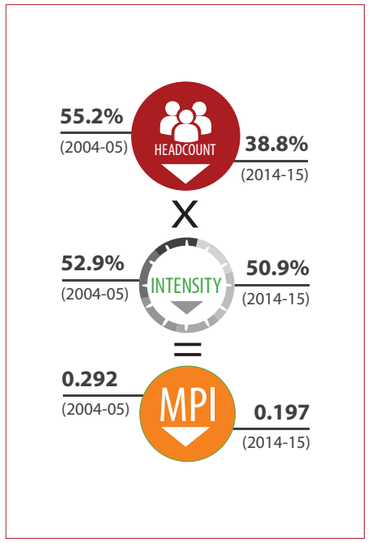
Source: Authors' calculations based on data from various waves of the PSLM surveys

Figure 4.4
National Intensity (A), 2004-2015



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from various waves of the PSLM surveys

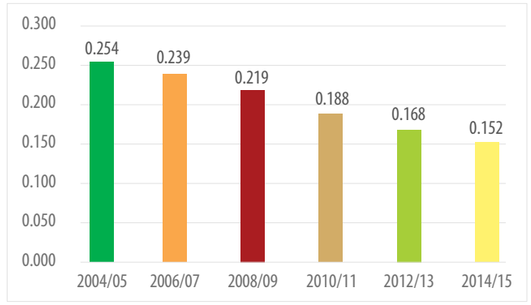
For an in-depth look at how poverty has varied over time at a sub-national level, the multidimensional poverty figures and their constituent components were also analysed separately for each province (see Figures 4.5 – 4.16). In all four provinces, the general trend is that of a decreasing MPI.



[13] Since data for Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) and Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) was only available for three waves of the PSLM surveys – 2006/07 (only GB), 2010/11 and 2012/13 – all the national values reported for trend analysis do not include GB, AJK and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). However, the difference in national values after including these regions is minimal and insignificant. Hence, their exclusion does not impact the overall analysis offered by this chapter.

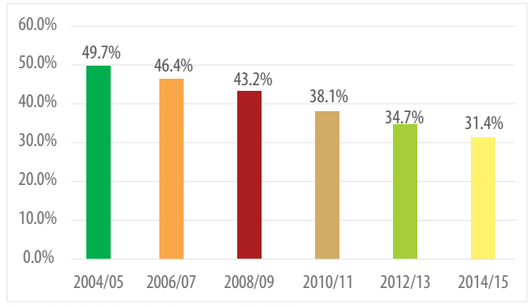
Multidimensional Poverty Over Time in Punjab (2004-2015)

Figure 4.5
Punjab MPI, 2004-2015



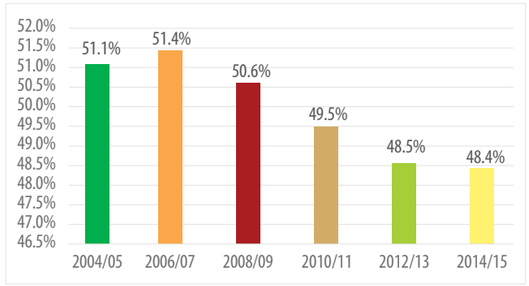
Source: Authors' calculations based on six waves of the PSLM surveys

Figure 4.6
Punjab Headcount, 2004-2015



Source: Authors' calculations based on six waves of the PSLM surveys

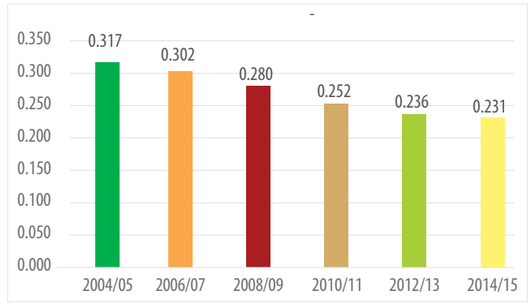
Figure 4.7
Punjab Intensity, 2004-2015



Source: Authors' calculations based on six waves of the PSLM surveys

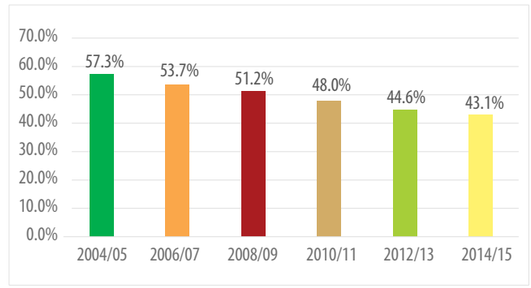
Multidimensional Poverty Over Time in Sindh (2004-2015)

Figure 4.8
Sindh MPI, 2004-2015



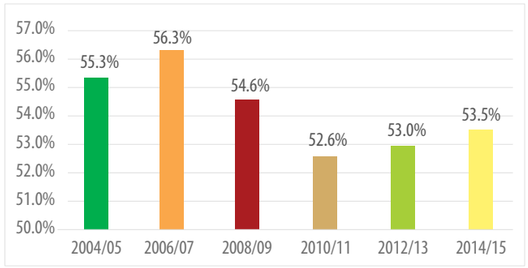
Source: Authors' calculations based on six waves of the PSLM surveys

Figure 4.9
Sindh Headcount, 2004-2015



Source: Authors' calculations based on six waves of the PSLM surveys

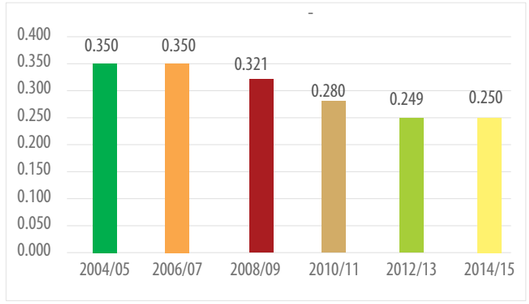
Figure 4.10
Sindh Intensity, 2004-2015



Source: Authors' calculations based on six waves of the PSLM surveys

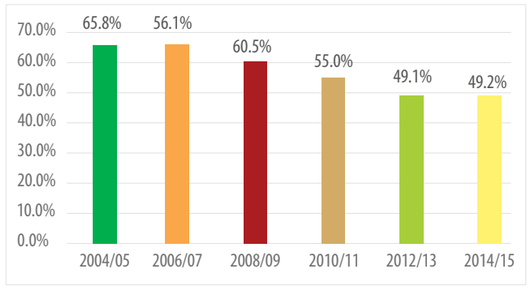
Multidimensional Poverty Over Time in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (2004-2015)

Figure 4.11
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa MPI, 2004-2015



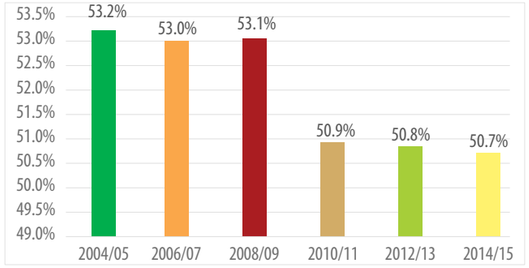
Source: Authors' calculations based on six waves of the PSLM surveys

Figure 4.12
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Headcount, 2004-2015



Source: Authors' calculations based on six waves of the PSLM surveys

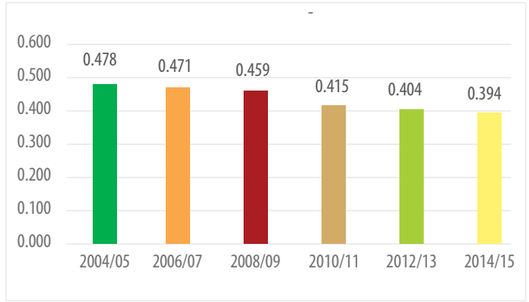
Figure 4.13
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Intensity, 2004-2015



Source: Authors' calculations based on six waves of the PSLM surveys

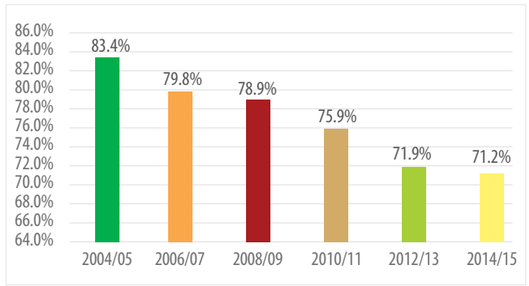
Multidimensional Poverty Over Time in Balochistan (2004-2015)

Figure 4.14
Balochistan MPI, 2004-2015



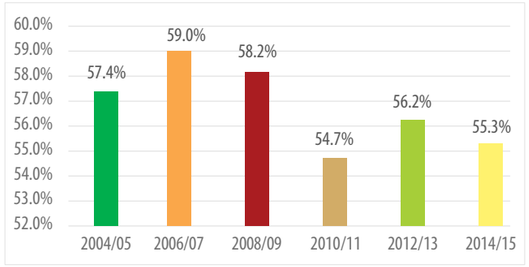
Source: Authors' calculations based on six waves of the PSLM surveys

Figure 4.15
Balochistan Headcount, 2004-2015



Source: Authors' calculations based on six waves of the PSLM surveys

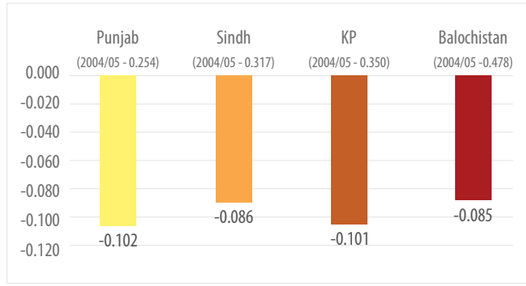
Figure 4.16
Balochistan Intensity, 2004-2015



Source: Authors' calculations based on six waves of the PSLM surveys

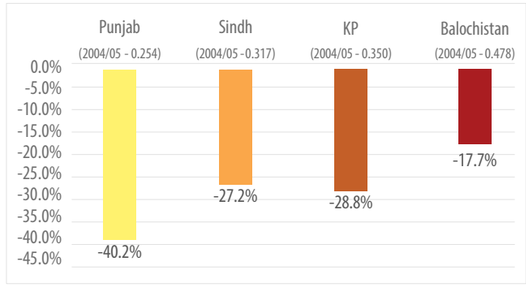
To obtain a cumulative analysis across all provinces, Figures 4.17 and 4.18 also illustrate provincial level change in the MPI in absolute and relative terms, respectively. As these Figures show, KP and Punjab demonstrate the greatest absolute reduction in their MPI between 2004 and 2015 (0.101 and 0.102 points of the Index, respectively). In addition, Punjab accounts for the highest relative reduction (40.2%). On the other hand, although Balochistan experienced the slowest reduction in relative terms (17.7%), in absolute terms both Sindh and Balochistan experienced almost identical progress (a reduction of 0.086 and 0.085 points of the Index, respectively). As noted above, it is worth recalling that although Punjab accounts for nearly 60% of Pakistan's total population, its incidence of multidimensional poverty was only slight higher than 30% in 2014/15 (31.4%). By contrast, Balochistan is home to a fewer than 5% of the country's population, 71% of whom are poor. Regrettably, this represents a potentially polarising case of horizontal inequality in which the gap between Balochistan and other provinces is increasing.

Figure 4.17
Absolute change in MPI, 2004-2015



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from various waves of the PSLM surveys

Figure 4.18
Relative Change in MPI, 2004-2015



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from various waves of the PSLM surveys

Table 4.2 reports changes in the incidence or headcount ratio (H) and MPI over time across provinces. In particular, we look at the changes between consecutive waves of the survey (2004/05, 2006/07, 2008/09, 2010/11, 2012/13 and 2014/15), and between the first and the last wave of the survey (2014 compared to 2004). The result suggest that both the headcount ratio (H) and MPI have significantly reduced in Punjab across all years. In Sindh, there has been a significant reduction in headcount between 2004-06, 2008-10 and 2010-12, and a significant overall reduction from 2004 to 2014. There has also been a significant decrease in MPI figures for Sindh, from 2008-10, and 2006-08, as well an overall reduction from 2004 to 2014.

For KP, the changes have alternated between an increase and decrease in both MPI and the headcount ratio. We only observe a significant reduction in the headcount ratio and MPI between the years of 2006 and 2012, and a significant overall reduction between 2004 and 2014. For Balochistan, however, comparing consecutive survey waves shows no statistically significant changes in headcount ratio, and only one significant change in MPI between 2008 and 2010. However, both figures have significantly reduced over the period of 2004 to 2014.

Table 4.2
Statistical Significance of Change in Headcount for All Provinces

Province	Years	Change in Headcount (H)	Change in MPI
Punjab	2014-2012	-0.03288**	-0.01649**
	2012-2010	-0.0339**	-0.01984**
	2010-2008	-0.0516**	-0.03037**
	2008-2006	-0.03221**	-0.02019**
	2006-2004	-0.03296**	-0.01519*
	2014-2004	-0.18353**	-0.10208**
Sindh	2014-2012	-0.01441	-0.00523
	2012-2010	-0.0344*	-0.01635
	2010-2008	-0.03234*	-0.02714**
	2008-2006	-0.02448	-0.02282*
	2006-2004	-0.03568*	-0.01452
	2014-2004	-0.14131**	-0.08606**
KP	2014-2012	0.00094	0.00051
	2012-2010	-0.05931**	-0.03129**
	2010-2008	-0.05431**	-0.04052**
	2008-2006	-0.05638**	-0.02955*
	2006-2004	0.00271	-0.00007
	2014-2004	-0.16635**	-0.10092**
Balochistan	2014-2012	-0.00688	-0.01008
	2012-2010	-0.04015	-0.01143
	2010-2008	-0.03012	-0.04371**
	2008-2006	-0.00873	-0.01183
	2006-2004	-0.03584	-0.0075
	2014-2004	-0.12172**	-0.08455**

* Change is Statistically significant at 5% significance level

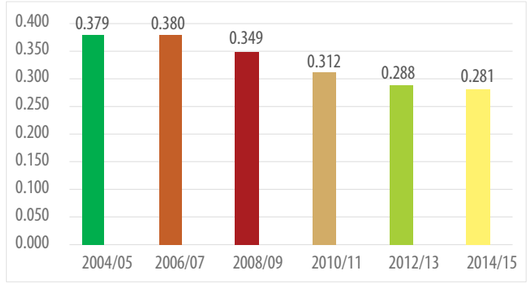
** Change is Statistically Significant at 1% Significance level

Source: Authors' calculation based on data from various waves of PSLM survey

Poverty trends in rural and urban areas are depicted in Figures 4.19 - 4.24. Rural areas experienced significant reductions in MPI headcount ratio, which fell from 70.3% to 54.6%. That is, 15.6% of the population in rural areas emerged from poverty. In urban areas, poverty plummeted from 24% of the population to 9.4%, signifying that 14.6% of the population living in urban areas 'exited' poverty. While this may seem a similar result, it must be noted that the initial levels of poverty in rural and urban centres were quite different. Relative to their initial poverty headcount ratio, urban areas experienced a relative reduction of almost 64% in their MPI, compared to a relative reduction of 26% in rural areas. On the other hand, the intensity of poverty (A) has decreased only slightly and remains considerably higher in rural areas (51.6%) as compared to urban centres (43.1%).

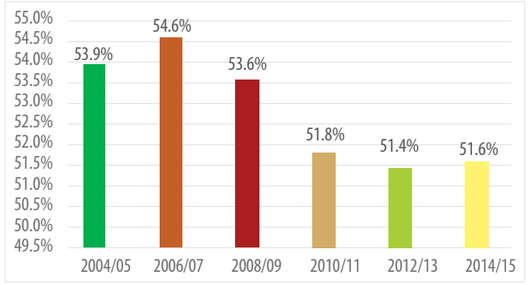
Multidimensional Poverty Over Time in Rural Areas (2004-2015)

Figure 4.19
Rural Areas' MPI, 2004-2015



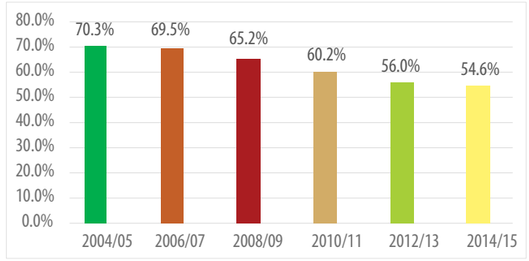
Source: Authors' calculations based on various waves of the PSLM surveys

Figure 4.21
Rural Areas' Intensity, 2004-2015



Source: Authors' calculations based on various waves of the PSLM surveys

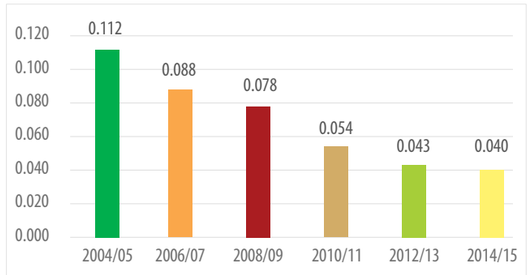
Figure 4.20
Rural Areas' Headcount, 2004-2015



Source: Authors' calculations based on various waves of the PSLM surveys

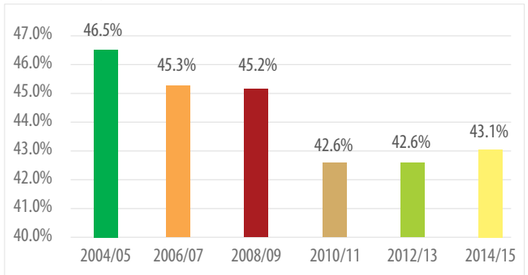
Multidimensional Poverty Over Time in Urban Areas (2004-2015)

Figure 4.22
Urban Areas' MPI, 2004-2015



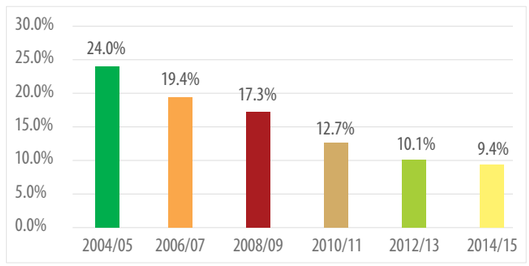
Source: Authors' calculations based on various waves of the PSLM surveys

Figure 4.24
Urban Areas' Intensity, 2004-2015



Source: Authors' calculations based on various waves of the PSLM surveys

Figure 4.23
Urban Areas' Headcount, 2004-2015



Source: Authors' calculations based on various waves of the PSLM surveys

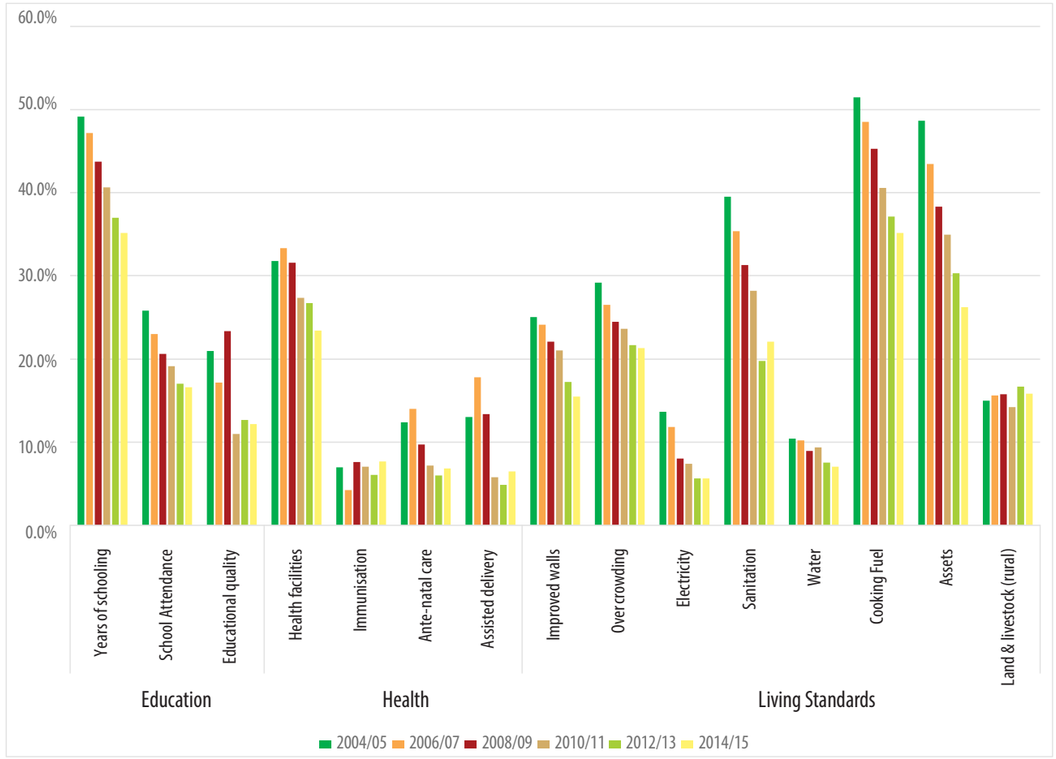
4.3 Changes in National Censored Headcount Ratios

To understand how poverty has decreased in terms of the specific indicators driving its reduction, this section unpacks changes in the MPI according to each of the Index's component indicators. Figure 4.25 provides a refined view of what drove substantial reductions in Pakistan's multidimensional poverty over time. Censored headcount ratios, which measure the percentage of people who are "MPI poor" and who are deprived in a given indicator, are presented for each of the six periods covered by the PSLM surveys.

Generally, trends indicate that censored headcount ratios have declined over time in each indicator, with the exception of immunisation (which had low initial levels of deprivation), and the ownership of land and livestock (where deprivations increased). Within the dimension of education, for instance, all three censored headcount ratios reveal significant reductions between 2004 and 2015. However, while the censored headcount ratio for educational quality has decreased during the period analysed, it witnessed a particularly sharp increase between 2006/07 and 2008/09. Similarly, within the dimension of health, although an overall reduction in censored headcount ratios took place, these did not follow a linear trend. Across the four health indicators, increases in censored headcount ratios are apparent at various points over the years.

In terms of the indicators within the dimension of living standards, substantial improvements are apparent with respect to assets, sanitation and cooking fuel. In all three of these indicators, censored headcount ratios declined gradually and substantially.

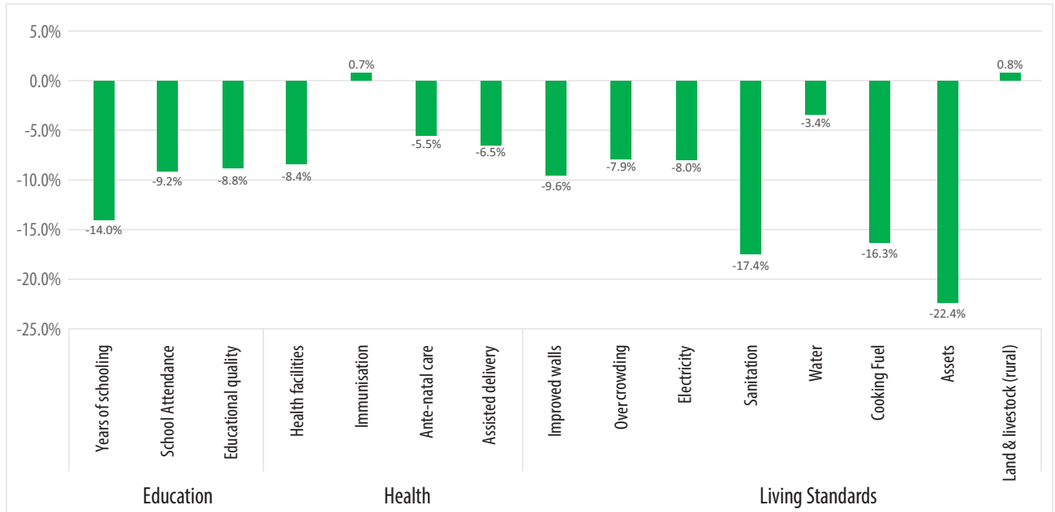
Figure 4.25
National Censored Headcount Ratios, 2004-2015
Percentage of people who are MPI poor and deprived in each indicator



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from various waves of the PSLM surveys

Figure 4.26 presents the absolute change in censored headcount ratios between 2004 and 2015, in percentage points, illustrating the percentage of the population previously considered poor and deprived in a particular indicator, that is now either non-poor, or non-deprived in that indicator. In addition to significant improvements with respect to assets, sanitation and cooking fuel, similarly impressive reductions are also evident in the censored headcount ratios of other indicators. These include years of schooling (14%) and child school attendance (9.2%). As these indicators are assigned substantial weights in the MPI, reductions in these spheres have driven significant changes in the national MPI. The only indicators which experienced a small but gradual increase in terms of their censored headcount ratios are land and livestock (rising by 0.8%) and immunisation (0.7%), both being of which are statistically significant.

Figure 4.26
Change in Censored Headcount Ratios, 2004 - 2015



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from various waves of the PSLM surveys

Chapter 5

Multi-dimensional Poverty at District Level

Chapter 5 Multidimensional Poverty at the District Level

The headcount or incidence of poverty, as a key component of the MPI, is an excellent measure by which to determine the number of individuals who may be categorised as poor in any geographical region. To analyse poverty at a micro-level, this chapter presents the poverty headcount measure for all districts in Pakistan.

Looking at MPI values across all districts, quite a divergent pattern appears. In the Figure 5.1, the starting level of MPI is plotted on the horizontal axis, with the highest poverty districts placed on the right. The absolute pace of poverty reduction is plotted vertically, with the best-performing districts appearing at the bottom of the graph as they are outrunning the rest interms of reducing MPI. Note that the zero value on the horizontal axis denotes no change in poverty, whereas positive valuesndicate an increase in poverty. The Figure illustrates that thepoorest district, Musakhel, which has data from all waves of PSLM survey witnessed the fastest reduction in MPI, demonstrating a positive and pro-poor trend. The relatively less poor districts suchas Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi experienced lower levels of absolute MPI reduction. However, a number of middle and highpoverty districts such as Ziarat, Killa Abdullah, and Chagai saw an increase in MPI values rather than a decrease during the period under analysis, while few other high poverty districts like Barkhan or Kohistan experienced only mild changes. These casesof poor districts increasing poverty makes the overall trend not clearly pro-poor, although there are certainly some positive cases within it.

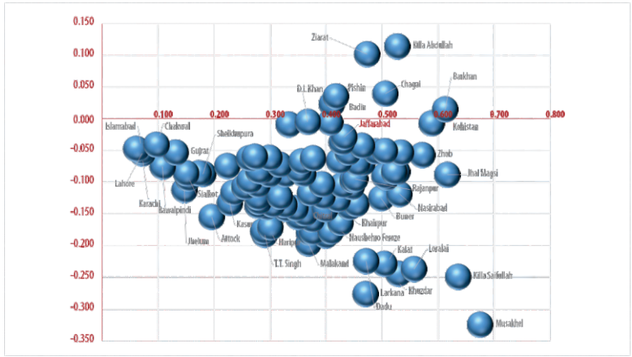
Figures 5.2 and 5.3 illustrate the absolute and relative change in headcount or incidence of poverty for all districts.[14] As these Figures demonstrate, most districts have made significant progress in reducing their poverty headcount in both absolute and relative terms. While the MPI is the proper measure of multidimensional poverty, here we focus on the headcount ratio in order to present the simplest and most direct analysis for public dissemination.

In absolute terms, the districts of Larkana, Attock, Malakand, T.T. Singh and Hyderabad have made the most progress, reducing poverty headcount ratio by more than 32 percentage points. In relative terms the best performers were the districts of Islamabad, Attock and Jhelum, followed by other big cities like Lahore, Karachi and Rawalpindi.

On the other hand, some districts have experienced an increase in their poverty incidence. In absolute terms, the districts of Umerkot, Harnai, Panjgur, Killa Abdullah and Kashmore have witnessed the highest increase in incidence of poverty. Moreover, as revealed by the Figures below the same districts have also experienced the highest headcount increase in relative terms as well.

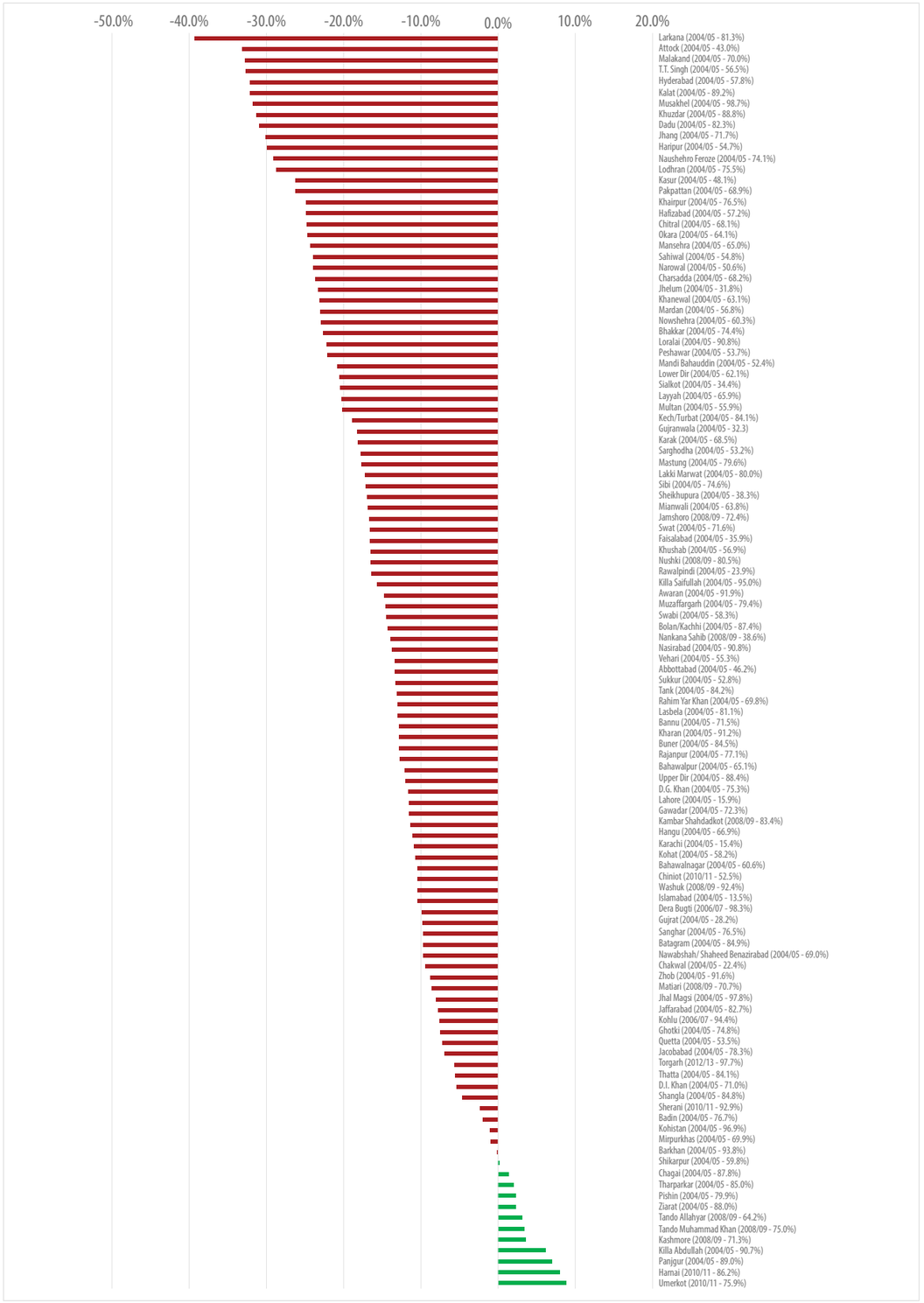
Based on the index values for the latest year (2014/15), the five districts with the highest MPI are Killa Abdullah, Harnai, Barkhan, Kohistan and Ziarat. Most of these districts also have the highest levels of the incidence (headcount) and intensity of poverty in all of Pakistan. On the other hand, the six districts with the lowest index value are Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Attock. These districts also have the lowest poverty headcounts in the country.

Figure 5.1
Starting MPI value vs Absolute Reduction of MPI by District, 2004-2015



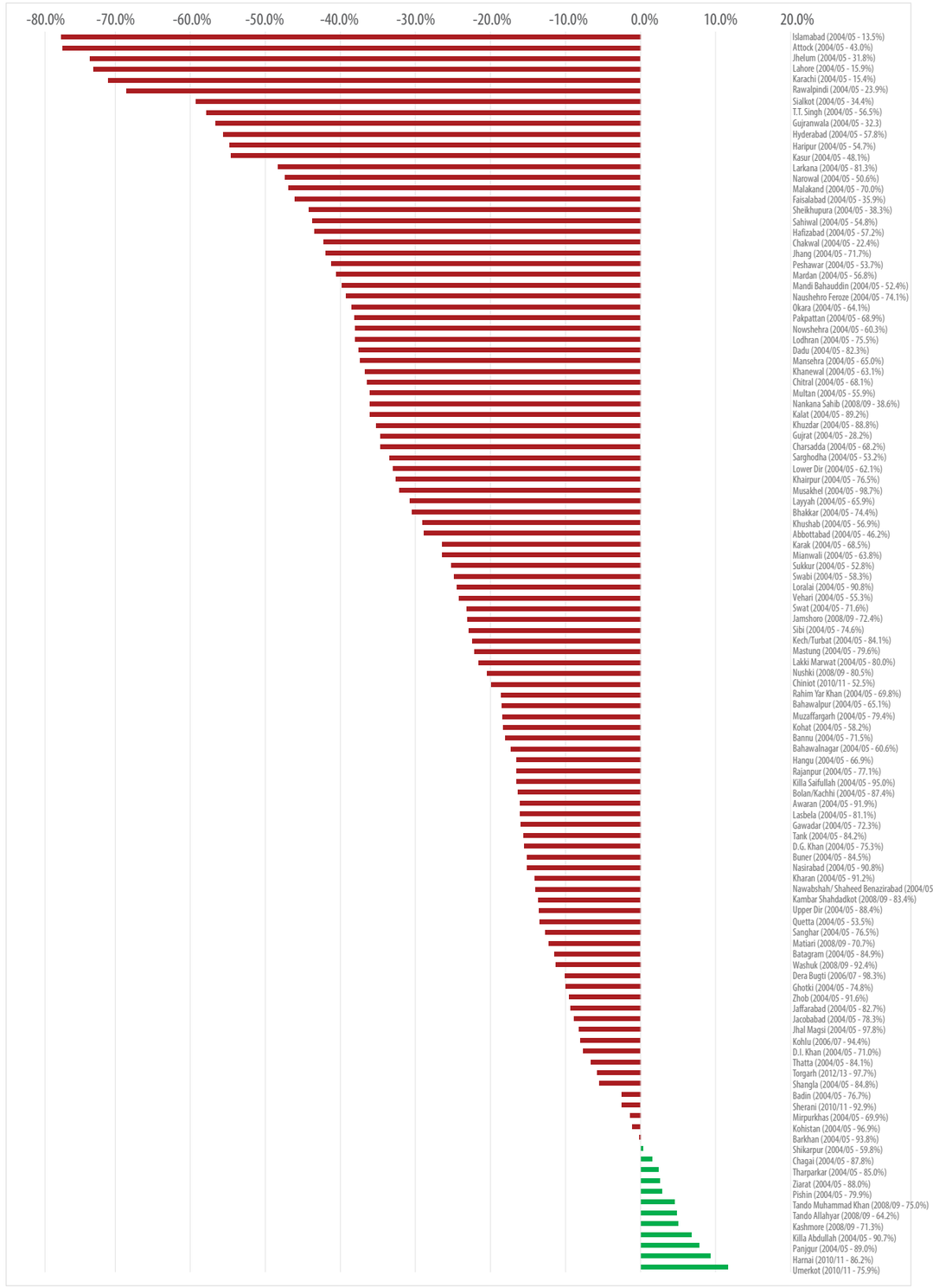
[14]For most districts the relative headcount was calculated using the latest 2014/15 data and taking 2004/05 as a base year. However, the base year varies for those districts which were established after 2004 and are therefore not covered by the 2004/05 PSLM survey. Similarly, for two districts – Panjgur and Kech/Turbat data for 2014/15 was unavailable. As such, their headcount ratios for 2010/11 and 2012/13 were used as end points.

Figure 5.2
Absolute Change in Headcount, 2004-2015



Source: Authors' calculations based on various waves of the PSLM surveys

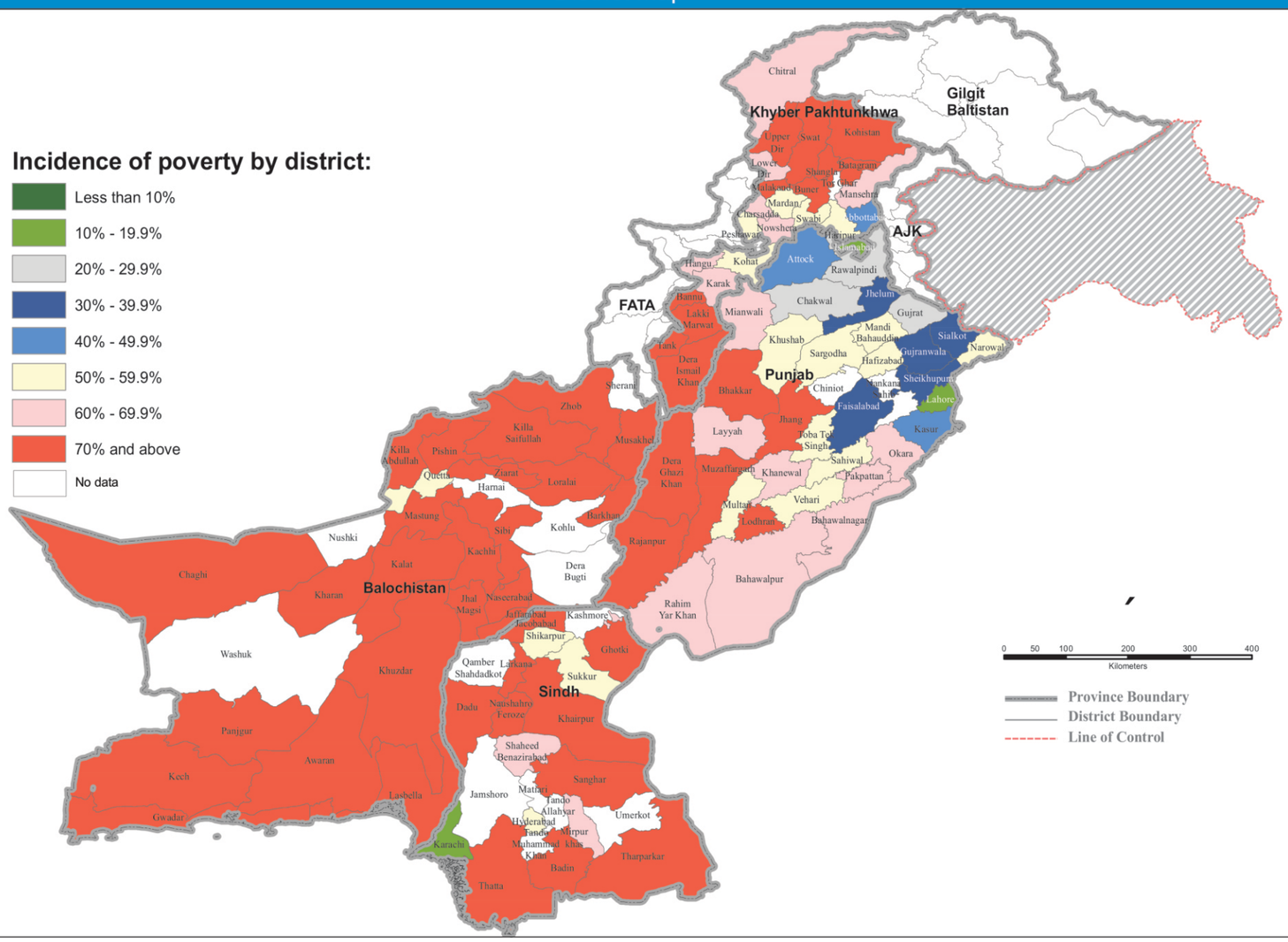
Figure 5.3
Relative Change in Headcount, 2004-2015



Source: Authors' calculations based on various waves of the PSLM surveys

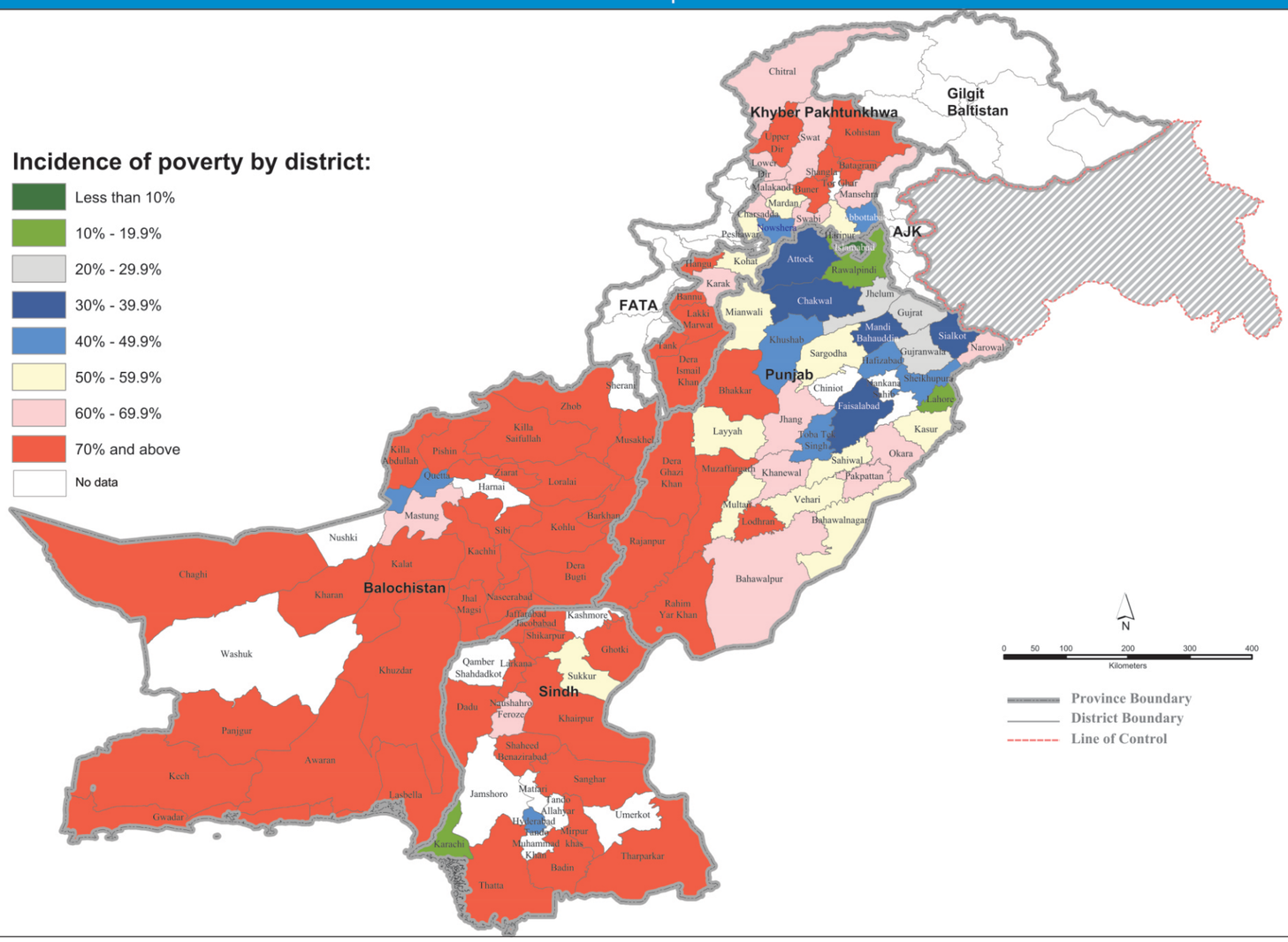
Incidence of Poverty 2004-05

District Map



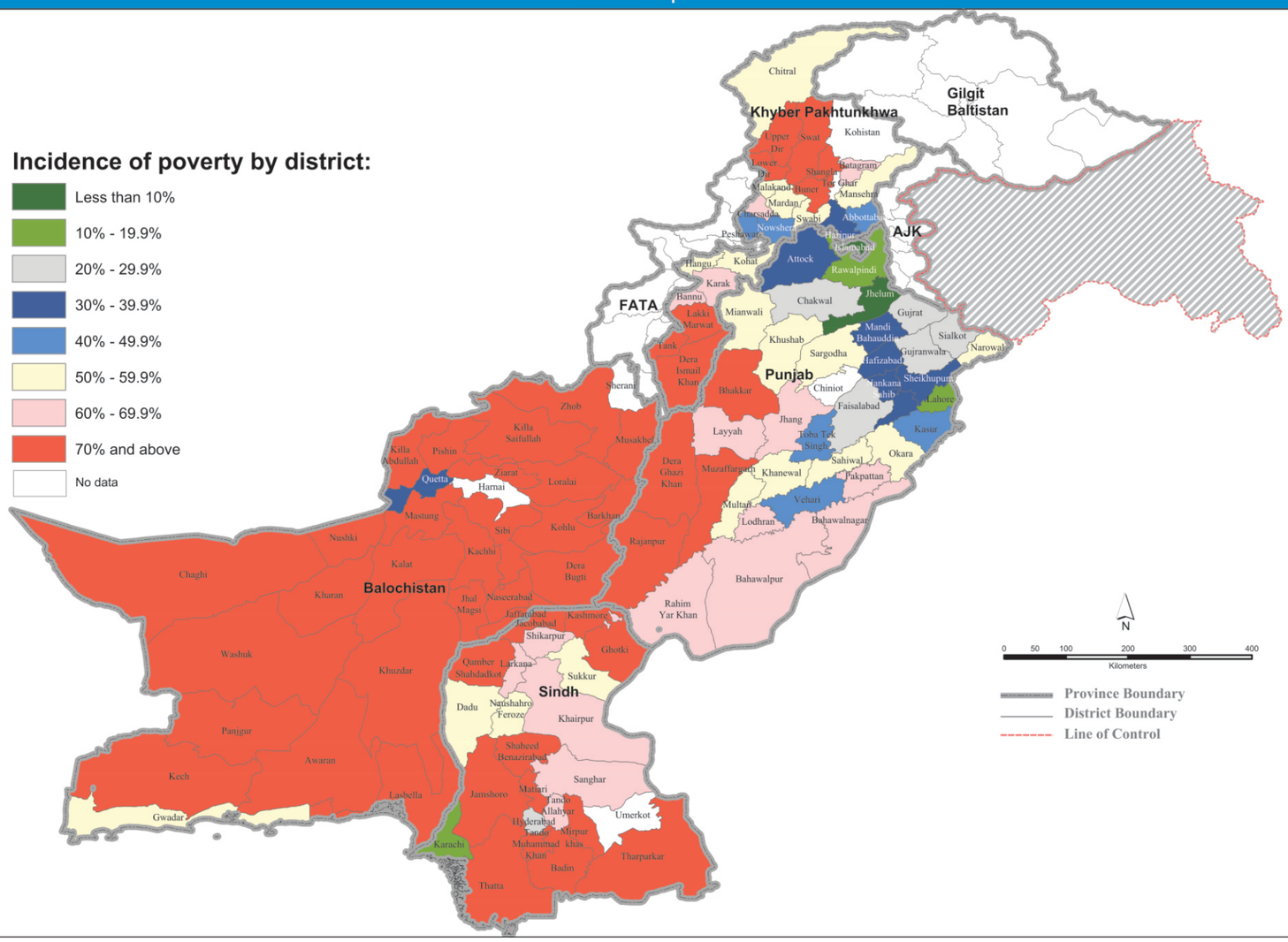
Incidence of Poverty 2006-07

District Map



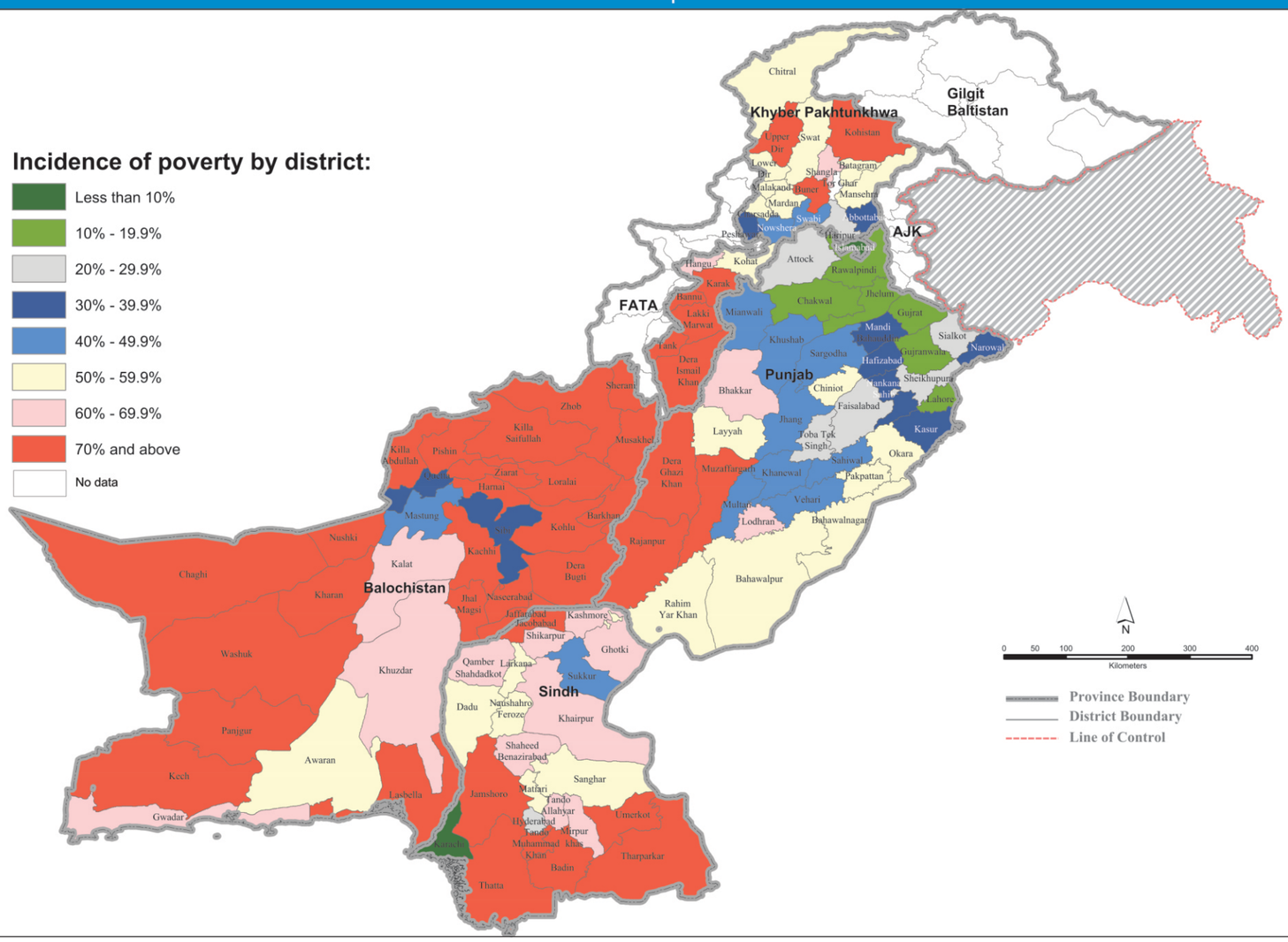
Incidence of Poverty 2008-09

District Map



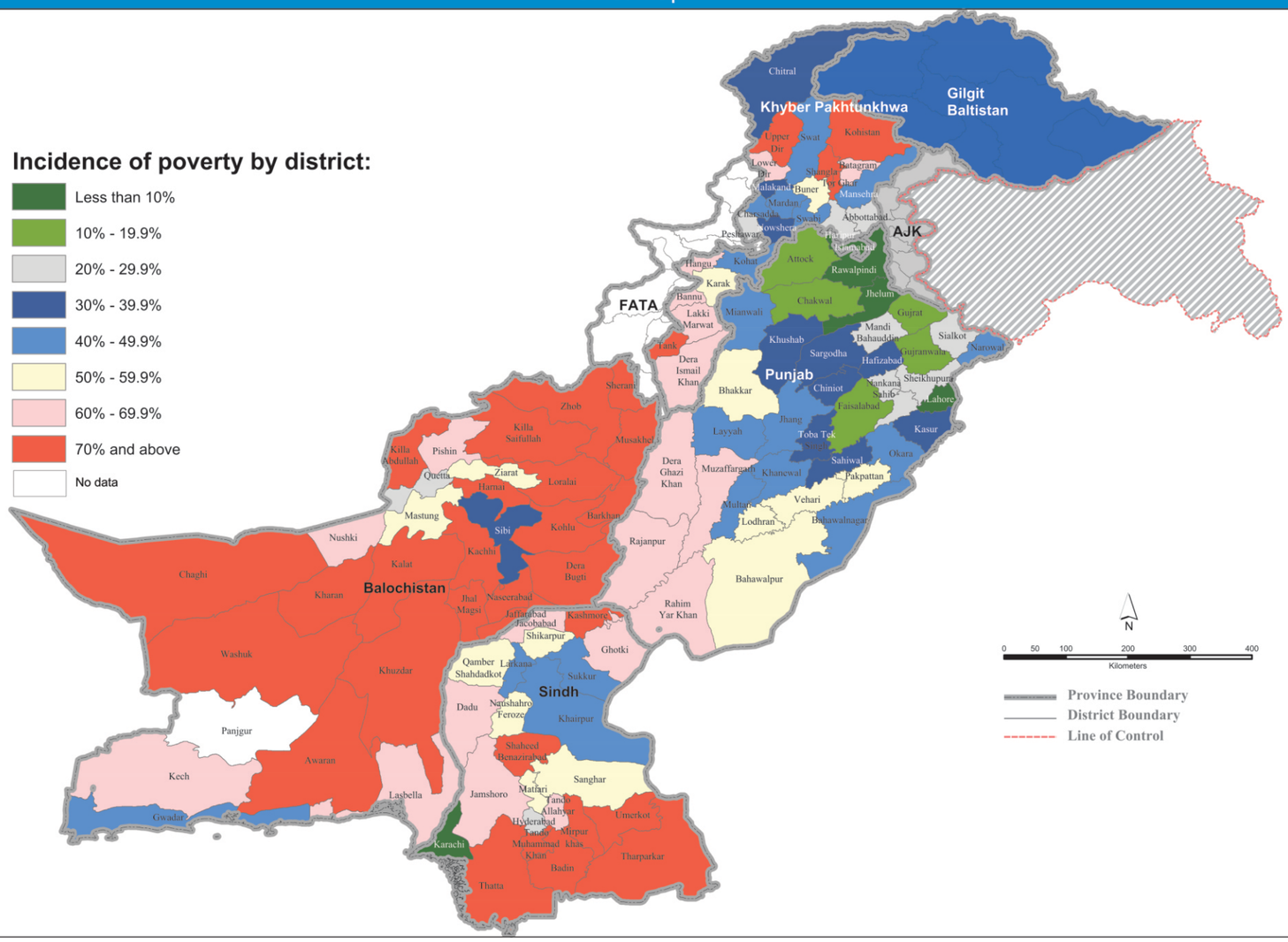
Incidence of Poverty 2010-11

District Map



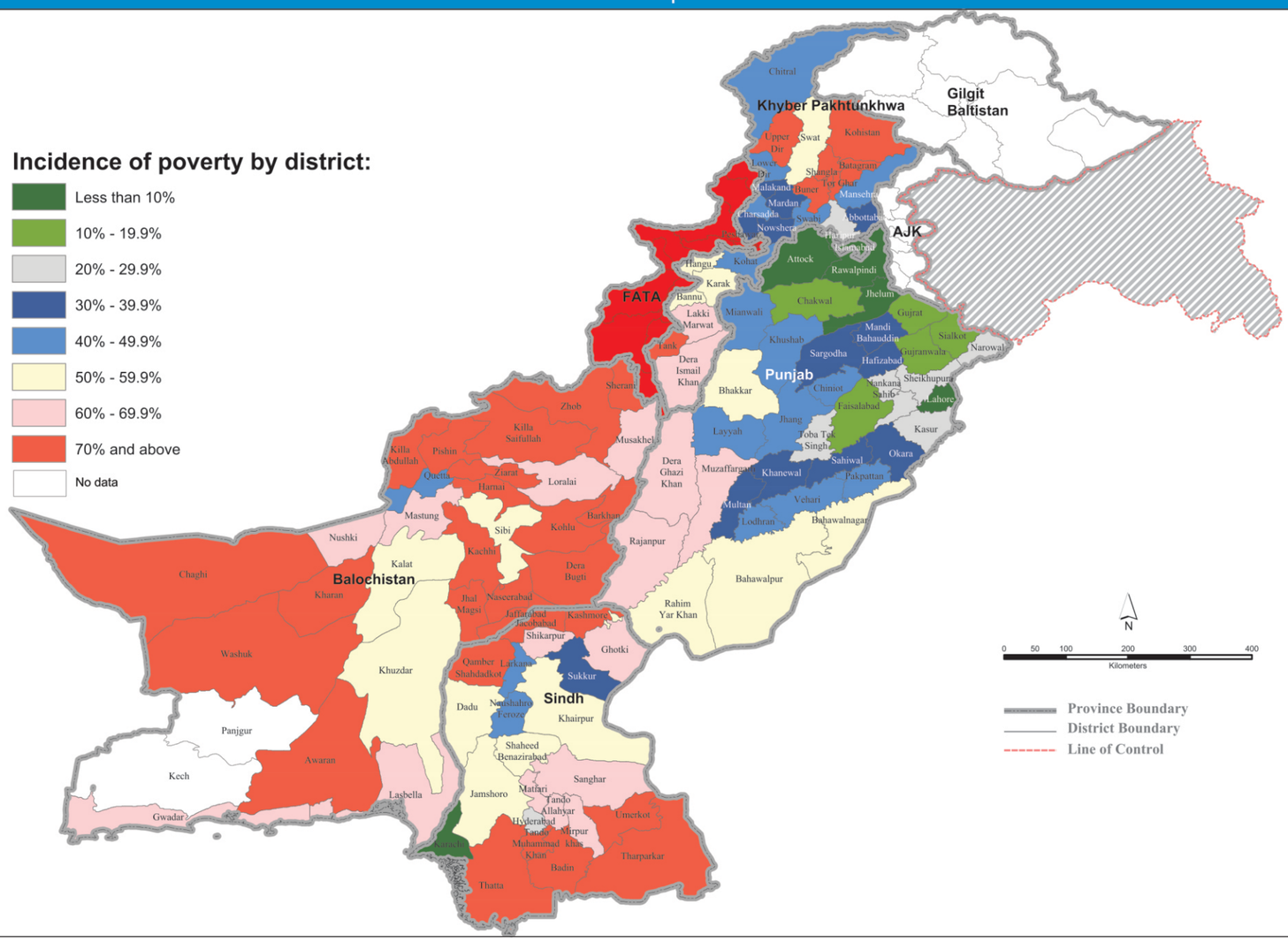
Incidence of Poverty 2012-13

District Map



Incidence of Poverty 2014-15

District Map



Chapter 6 Conclusion

Chapter 6 Conclusion

This report represents the endeavours of the Planning Commission of Pakistan to develop a different approach to measuring poverty in the country, in addition to conventional income-based poverty measures. Efforts to calculate the MPI were undertaken to complement existing measures which focus on income alone, as both measures offer important sources of information for public policy. In particular, Pakistan's national MPI can help monitor progress in terms of meeting the social and infrastructural goals outlined in its National Development Plan, Vision 2025.

Pakistan's national multidimensional poverty rate of 19.7% in 2014/15 varies from its income-based poverty rate of 29.5%, as estimated in 2013/14. This is because both measures use different criteria for determining poverty. Now that Pakistan has lower levels of extreme income poverty, it is appropriate to shine a light on the social situation through the lens of a Multidimensional Poverty Index. This is especially important as progress has been far slower on social indicators than it has with respect to economic ones. Thus, by using the MPI and identifying a higher percentage of people as poor, we are able to highlight them as worthy of policy attention.

To be identified as poor by the MPI, a person must be deprived in one-third of the Index's weighted indicators – that is, is between three and ten indicators, depending on their respective weights. It is worth stressing, however, that poor people are, on average, deprived in nearly 50% of the MPI's weighted indicators – that is, between five and thirteen indicators each. As such, not only is the poverty rate high, the MPI also reveals that significant deprivations are experienced by those identified as poor.

The MPI's value of 0.197 indicates that poor people in Pakistan experience 19.7% of the deprivations that would be experienced if all Pakistanis were deprived in all indicators. The greatest contribution to national poverty is made by indicators concerning deprivation in years of schooling (29.7%), access to health facilities (19.8%) and child school attendance (10.5%). If aggregated by dimensions, education contributes most to multidimensional poverty (42.8%), followed by the dimensions of living standards (31.5%) and health (25.7%).

Based on the report's findings and analysis, this concluding section presents a series of recommendations for policy makers and key stakeholders:

1. Use the MPI as a poverty measure which complements existing official measures, so as to offer a clearer outlook on poverty

For the MPI to have an effective impact on policy design and constitute a useful tool for targeted interventions, it should be used alongside existing official income-based poverty measures. Regularly updated data on the MPI will help to determine which specific geographical regions, and which factors of deprivation, contribute most to national aggregate poverty. Monitoring changes in the MPI at the district, provincial and national levels will provide evidence to assess the success or failure of particular policies or initiatives.

2. Articulate the policy interface between Vision 2025 and the MPI

To catalyse the MPI's relevance for policy making, it would be useful to publish a succinct policy brief which itemises the connections between the MPI and Vision 2025 (as well as any recent commitments Pakistan has made with respect to the SDGs) in greater detail than provided in this report. Ideally, this brief should elucidate the synergistic ways by which the MPI can reinforce and strengthen the implementation of Vision 2025 and help Pakistan progress towards meeting the SDGs. It should also elaborate how the MPI can help to monitor Pakistan's achievements in this regard.

3. Promote the use of the MPI for resource allocation

Following Pillar I of Pakistan's Vision 2025, the allocation of public sector resources should be informed by the MPI as well as by monetary poverty measures. Their complementary use in guiding policy will have the positive impact of improving sectoral policies across the country. A comparative analysis provided by the two measures will provide policy makers with a broader and more detailed outlook on poverty at the micro-level. This will serve as a better guide for budget allocations.

4. Issue provincial MPI reports

Drawing upon this report and its constituent data, summarised policy briefings should be prepared in local and regional languages. These should be shared with the Government, academia and other institutions operating in each region. This will support the provision of evidence-based policies in a devolved governance setting, while promoting targeted research and analysis. Such briefings will motivate key-players at the provincial level to become leaders and champions for reducing multidimensional poverty.

5. Promote the use of the MPI for district level policies

District level policies should be informed by the composition of poverty in each district, as well as overall levels of poverty. This requires preparing district level reports on the MPI and issuing them to district offices. If such reports clearly highlight the contributing factors leading to poverty, district governments can improve their policies and implement initiatives targeting poverty and inequality in their regions.

It is encouraging to note that poverty has decreased in most districts of Pakistan. While this commitment must be sustained, it is also important to conduct further analysis and research on each district to better understand the different situations they face and highlight successful cases.

6. Include MPI variables in future surveys

For strict comparability between different time periods, and to gauge progress over the years, all of the MPI's variables should be included in future surveys, especially the provincial PSLM surveys. Doing so will enable the MPI to be updated annually. This will increase its utility as a policy tool, since up-to-date information is vital for evidence-based policy making. As such, the lag between data collection and the MPI's release should be minimised.

7. Include MPI variables in the next census

Pakistan's next census should include as many MPI variables as possible, so as to comprehensively map poverty at the district level. This will help policy interventions at the grassroots level, spur local activism, and provide a crystal clear picture of multidimensional poverty in Pakistan.

8. Improve the national MPI's methodology and choice of indicators for future computations

The consultations in different regions raised a plethora of suggestions regarding possible additional indicators. For example, although the PSLM surveys do not provide data on health functionings in general (such as nutrition and child mortality), efforts should be made to incorporate these issues in future surveys in order to improve computations of the national MPI. Finally, despite the difficulties in assessing education quality through surveys, innovative ways should be found to assess quality as an outcome-based indicator rather than as an input-based indicator, as it is treated at present.

9. Promote future research

To understand the particular factors and policies which prompted reductions in poverty, as outlined in this report, it is recommended that further research be undertaken, particularly by the exceptionally strong community of scholars, economists and statisticians in Pakistan. This will bring to light specific districts that have successfully reduced multidimensional poverty in the shortest space of time, thereby allowing other districts to replicate policies by using these areas as a benchmark.

Statistical Annex

Annex 1 Reader's Guide to the Alkire-Foster Methodology

The global MPI, developed by Alkire and Santos (2010, 2013) in collaboration with UNDP, first appeared in the 2010 *Human Development Report*. It represents one particular adaptation of the adjusted headcount ratio (M_0) proposed by Alkire and Foster (2011) and elaborated by Alkire, Foster, Seth, Santos, Roche, and Ballon (2015). This Annex outlines the methodology and relevant properties used in this report to assess changes in multidimensional poverty in Pakistan.

Sabina Alkire and James Foster created a new method for measuring multidimensional poverty. It identifies who is poor by considering the intensity of the deprivations they suffer, and includes an aggregation method. Mathematically, the MPI combines two aspects of poverty:

MPI = H x A

1) Incidence (H) of poverty – the percentage of people who are multidimensionally poor, or the headcount of poverty.

2) Intensity of (A) of poverty – the average percentage of dimensions in which poor people are deprived.

The Multidimensional Poverty Index: An Adjusted Headcount Ratio

Suppose that at a particular point in time, there are n people in Pakistan and their well-being is evaluated by d indicators.[14] We denote the achievement of person i in indicator j by $x_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$ and $j = 1, \dots, d$. The achievements of n persons in d indicators are summarised by an $n \times d$ dimensional matrix, X, where rows denote persons and columns denote indicators. Each indicator is assigned a weight based on the value of a deprivation relative to other deprivations. The relative weight attached to each indicator is the same for all persons and is denoted by w_j , such that $w_j > 0$ and $\sum_{j=1}^{d} w_j = 1$.

For the purposes of a unidimensional analysis, people are identified as poor as long as they fail to meet a threshold called the "poverty line". Otherwise, they are categorised as "non-poor". In a multidimensional analysis based on a counting approach – as with the adjusted headcount ratio – a person is identified as poor or non-poor in two steps.

In the first step, a person is identified as deprived, or not, in each indicator subject to a "deprivation cut-off". We denote the *deprivation cut-off* for indicator j by z_j. The deprivation cut-offs are summarised by vector $\boldsymbol{z}$. Any person, , is deprived in any indicator, j , if $x_{ij} < z_j$. Otherwise, they are non-deprived. We assign a "deprivation status score", g_{ij} , to each person in each dimension based on their deprivation status. If person i is deprived in indicator , then $g_{ij} = 1$. If i is not deprived in indicator j , then $g_{ij} = 0$.

The second step uses the weighted deprivation status scores of each person in all d indicators to identify the person as poor or not poor. An overall "deprivation score", $c_i \in [0,1]$, is computed for each person by adding the deprivation status scores of all d indicators, each multiplied by their corresponding weights, such that $c_i = \sum_{j=1}^{d} w_j g_{ij}$. A person is identified as poor if $c_i \geq k$, where $\in (0,1]$. Otherwise, they are identified as non-poor.[15] The deprivation scores of all n persons are summarised by vector .

After identifying the set of poor persons and their deprivation scores, we obtain the adjusted headcount ratio (M_0). Many countries refer to this as the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). The *focus* axiom requires that, while measuring poverty, the focus should remain only on those identified as poor.[16] This enables us to obtain the censored deprivation score vector $c(k)$ from $\boldsymbol{c}$, such that $c_i(k) = c_i$ if $c_i \geq k$. Otherwise, $c_i(k) = 0$. The M_0 is equal to the average of the censored deprivation scores:

$$M_0 = MPI = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i(k)$$

[14] The meaning of the terms "dimension" and "indicator" differ slightly in Alkire and Foster (2011) and in Alkire and Santos (2010). In the former, no distinction is made between the two terms. In Alkire and Santos (2010), however, the term "dimension" refers to a pillar of well-being and may consist of several indicators.

Properties of the Multidimensional Poverty Index

It is worth outlining some of the features of M_0 that are especially useful for policy analysis. The first is that M_0 can be expressed as a product of two components: the share of the population who are multidimensionally poor, or the multidimensional headcount ratio (H), and the average of the deprivation scores among the poor only, or the Intensity of Poverty (A). Technically:

$$M_0 = MPI = \frac{q}{n} \times \frac{1}{q} \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i(k) = H \times A$$

where q is the number of poor people.[17] This feature has an interesting policy implication for inter-temporal analysis. A certain reduction in M_0 may occur either by reducing H or by reducing A. This difference cannot be understood by merely looking at M_0 . If a reduction in M_0 occurs simply by reducing the number of people who are marginally poor, then H decreases but A may not. On the other hand, if a reduction in M_0 occurs by reducing the deprivation of the poorest of the poor, then A decreases, but H may not.[18]

The second feature of M_0 is that if the entire population is divided into m mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive groups, then the overall M_0 can be expressed as a weighted average of the M_0 values of m subgroups, where weights are their respective population shares. We denote the achievement matrix, the population, and the adjusted headcount ratio of subgroup ℓ by X^{ℓ}, n^{ℓ}, and $M_0(X^{\ell})$, respectively. Consequently, the overall M_0 can be expressed as:

$$M_0 = \text{MPI} = \sum_{\ell=1}^{m} \frac{n^{\ell}}{n} M_0(X^{\ell}) .$$

This feature is also known as "subgroup decomposability" and is useful for understanding the contribution of different subgroups to overall poverty levels.[19] It is important to note that the contribution of a subgroup to overall poverty depends both on the poverty level of the subgroup, as well as its population share.

The third feature of M_0 is that it can be expressed as an average of the censored headcount ratios of indicators according to their relative weight. The censored headcount ratio of an indicator is the proportion of the population which is multidimensionally poor and is simultaneously deprived in the indicator in question. If we denote the censored headcount ratio of indicator j by h_j , then M_0 can be expressed as:

$$M_0 = \text{MPI} = \sum_{j=1}^{d} w_j h_j = \sum_{j=1}^{d} w_j \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} g_{ij}(k) \right]$$

where $g_{ij}(k) = g_{ij}$ if $c_i \geq k$. Otherwise, $g_{ij}(k) = 0$. Similar relationships can be established between A and the deprivations among the poor. Let us denote the proportion of poor people deprived in indicator j by h_j^p. Then, dividing both sides of the above relationship by H, we find:

$$A = \frac{MPI}{H} = \sum_{j=1}^{d} w_j \frac{h_j}{H} = \sum_{j=1}^{d} w_j h_j^p$$

Breaking down poverty in this way allows an analysis of multidimensional poverty to clearly depict how different indicators contribute to poverty and how their contributions change over time. Let us denote the contribution of indicator j to M_0 by ϕ_j . Then, the contribution of indicator j to M_0 is:

$$\phi_j = w_j \frac{h_j}{MPI} = w_j \frac{h_j^p}{A}$$

[15] For k=100%, the identification approach is referred to as the intersection approach. For 0<k≤ min {$w_1,...w_d$}, it is referred to as the union approach (Atkinson, 2003). For min {$w_1,...w_d$}<k<1, it is referred to as the "dual cut-off approach" by Alkire and Foster, or more generally as the intermediate approach.

[16] In the multidimensional context, there are two types of focus axioms. One is the deprivation focus, which requires that any increase in already non-deprived achievements should not affect the poverty measure. The other is the poverty focus, which requires that any increase in the achievements of non-poor persons should not affect the poverty measure. For more information, see Bourguignon and Chakravarty (2003) and Alkire and Foster (2011).

[17] This feature is analogous to that of the Poverty Gap Ratio, which is similarly expressed as a product of the Headcount Ratio and the Average Income Gap Ratio among the poor.

[18] Apablaza and Yalonetzky (2011) have shown that the change

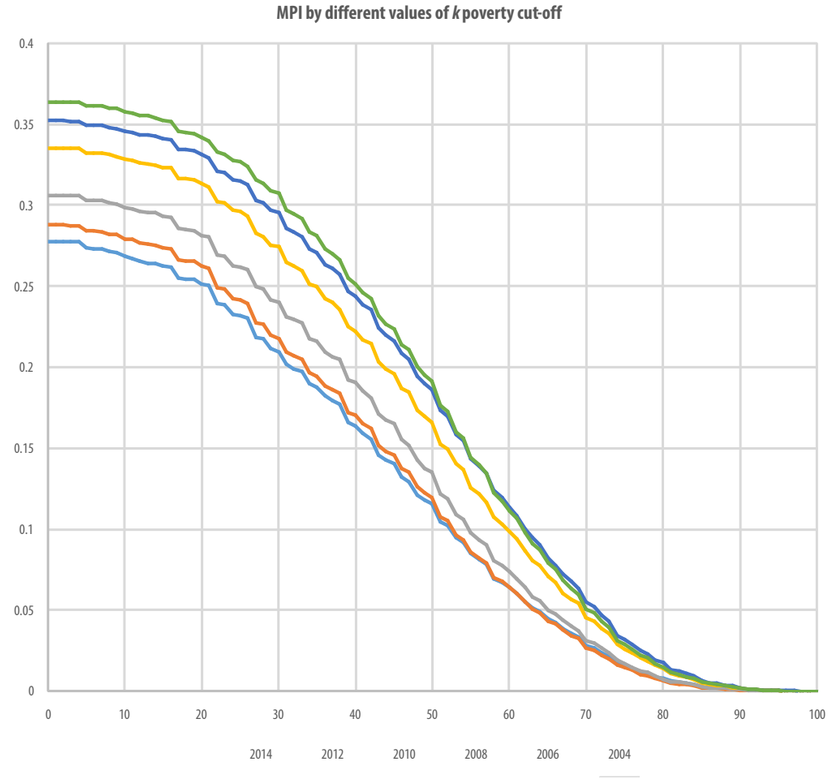
[19] See Foster, Greer and Thorbecke (1984) for a discussion of this property.

Annex 2 Robustness Analysis for MPI

k value	2014	2012	2010	2008	2006	2004
0	0.27801	0.28782	0.30625	0.33550	0.35230	0.36386
1	0.27801	0.28782	0.30625	0.33550	0.35230	0.36386
2	0.27801	0.28782	0.30625	0.33550	0.35230	0.36386
3	0.27731	0.28725	0.30578	0.33522	0.35202	0.36366
4	0.27731	0.28725	0.30578	0.33522	0.35202	0.36366
5	0.27420	0.28429	0.30321	0.33262	0.34969	0.36165
6	0.27346	0.28402	0.30292	0.33241	0.34947	0.36151
7	0.27325	0.28386	0.30275	0.33215	0.34926	0.36130
8	0.27134	0.28232	0.30130	0.33124	0.34824	0.36038
9	0.27087	0.28177	0.30090	0.33029	0.34763	0.35968
10	0.26836	0.27921	0.29855	0.32822	0.34578	0.35773
11	0.26745	0.27883	0.29817	0.32784	0.34537	0.35735
12	0.26534	0.27688	0.29633	0.32634	0.34383	0.35565
13	0.26438	0.27631	0.29569	0.32596	0.34338	0.35520
14	0.26393	0.27572	0.29529	0.32519	0.34273	0.35436
15	0.26245	0.27379	0.29349	0.32352	0.34135	0.35266
16	0.26158	0.27329	0.29299	0.32297	0.34068	0.35202
17	0.25539	0.26661	0.28585	0.31682	0.33492	0.34589
18	0.25462	0.26597	0.28518	0.31644	0.33438	0.34530
19	0.25425	0.26546	0.28474	0.31588	0.33369	0.34434
20	0.25152	0.26242	0.28169	0.31351	0.33138	0.34207
21	0.25053	0.26127	0.28057	0.31111	0.32940	0.34001
22	0.23979	0.24933	0.26970	0.30229	0.32126	0.33300
23	0.23836	0.24828	0.26840	0.30130	0.32024	0.33189
24	0.23297	0.24227	0.26299	0.29702	0.31606	0.32765
25	0.23195	0.24145	0.26224	0.29627	0.31531	0.32687
26	0.23032	0.23959	0.26050	0.29324	0.31288	0.32444
27	0.21879	0.22776	0.24958	0.28283	0.30336	0.31569
28	0.21745	0.22641	0.24836	0.28066	0.30141	0.31370
29	0.21151	0.21990	0.24203	0.27561	0.29700	0.30900
30	0.20915	0.21802	0.24004	0.27436	0.29526	0.30739
31	0.20188	0.20915	0.23150	0.26492	0.28583	0.29719
32	0.19929	0.20698	0.22945	0.26255	0.28347	0.29464
33	0.19730	0.20511	0.22775	0.25955	0.28077	0.29193
34	0.19001	0.19659	0.21792	0.25142	0.27285	0.28348
35	0.18740	0.19473	0.21616	0.24956	0.27084	0.28150
36	0.18220	0.18864	0.20934	0.24229	0.26368	0.27305
37	0.17945	0.18603	0.20661	0.23989	0.26099	0.27020
38	0.17725	0.18400	0.20477	0.23603	0.25749	0.26657
39	0.16585	0.17192	0.19242	0.22495	0.24701	0.25509
40	0.16372	0.17038	0.19059	0.22189	0.24367	0.25135
41	0.15893	0.16550	0.18514	0.21718	0.23889	0.24605
42	0.15551	0.16199	0.18066	0.21439	0.23540	0.24225
43	0.14606	0.15205	0.17149	0.20351	0.22414	0.23195
44	0.14250	0.14800	0.16734	0.19908	0.22012	0.22704

k value	2014	2012	2010	2008	2006	2004
45	0.14040	0.14614	0.16525	0.19609	0.21658	0.22360
46	0.13233	0.13749	0.15518	0.18727	0.20836	0.21425
47	0.12928	0.13534	0.15206	0.18475	0.20495	0.21098
48	0.12135	0.12610	0.14309	0.17351	0.19428	0.20027
49	0.11825	0.12268	0.13786	0.16971	0.18979	0.19515
50	0.11577	0.11991	0.13520	0.16601	0.18591	0.19139
51	0.10483	0.10767	0.12187	0.15269	0.17353	0.17681
52	0.10212	0.10518	0.11920	0.14938	0.16942	0.17276
53	0.09450	0.09654	0.10940	0.14046	0.15842	0.15998
54	0.09190	0.09370	0.10617	0.13664	0.15444	0.15613
55	0.08497	0.08596	0.09761	0.12582	0.14361	0.14442
56	0.08125	0.08215	0.09330	0.12149	0.13937	0.13956
57	0.07802	0.07924	0.09022	0.11684	0.13422	0.13446
58	0.06970	0.07047	0.08076	0.10767	0.12411	0.12274
59	0.06737	0.06799	0.07797	0.10338	0.11933	0.11742
60	0.06394	0.06443	0.07360	0.09824	0.11339	0.11171
61	0.06054	0.06021	0.06931	0.09388	0.10859	0.10671
62	0.05544	0.05510	0.06434	0.08630	0.10030	0.09818
63	0.05130	0.05056	0.05848	0.08048	0.09453	0.09147
64	0.04898	0.04856	0.05621	0.07755	0.09047	0.08765
65	0.04433	0.04348	0.05000	0.07089	0.08222	0.07919
66	0.04234	0.04151	0.04751	0.06723	0.07776	0.07512
67	0.03859	0.03759	0.04387	0.06065	0.07253	0.06876
68	0.03579	0.03444	0.04013	0.05674	0.06806	0.06339
69	0.03358	0.03267	0.03747	0.05409	0.06335	0.05982
70	0.02801	0.02675	0.03133	0.04554	0.05498	0.05068
71	0.02662	0.02532	0.02938	0.04319	0.05223	0.04837
72	0.02371	0.02234	0.02671	0.03879	0.04724	0.04344
73	0.02162	0.01975	0.02349	0.03547	0.04334	0.03962
74	0.01698	0.01616	0.01905	0.02871	0.03452	0.03148
75	0.01525	0.01446	0.01675	0.02578	0.03206	0.02886
76	0.01387	0.01294	0.01497	0.02369	0.02862	0.02622
77	0.01176	0.01029	0.01261	0.02035	0.02513	0.02196
78	0.01093	0.00934	0.01176	0.01818	0.02290	0.02038
79	0.00894	0.00767	0.00959	0.01587	0.01923	0.01670
80	0.00768	0.00622	0.00750	0.01369	0.01759	0.01454
81	0.00623	0.00503	0.00600	0.01060	0.01331	0.01153
82	0.00573	0.00450	0.00540	0.00980	0.01270	0.01050
83	0.00505	0.00399	0.00496	0.00839	0.01108	0.00903
84	0.00408	0.00326	0.00408	0.00709	0.00945	0.00783
85	0.00282	0.00217	0.00289	0.00523	0.00614	0.00576
86	0.00227	0.00184	0.00233	0.00411	0.00509	0.00497
87	0.00201	0.00164	0.00197	0.00367	0.00464	0.00447
88	0.00167	0.00143	0.00174	0.00323	0.00377	0.00374
89	0.00131	0.00102	0.00119	0.00233	0.00311	0.00301
90	0.00100	0.00084	0.00096	0.00195	0.00215	0.00224
91	0.00060	0.00054	0.00066	0.00118	0.00127	0.00111
92	0.00048	0.00050	0.00057	0.00096	0.00112	0.00093
93	0.00025	0.00028	0.00036	0.00054	0.00082	0.00046

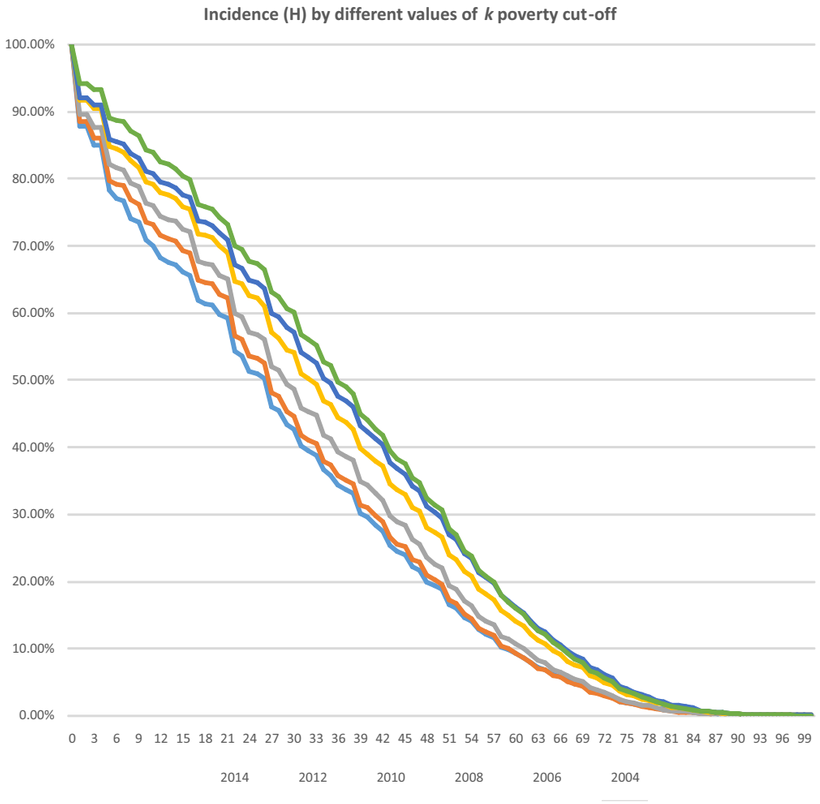
k value	2014	2012	2010	2008	2006	2004
94	0.00024	0.00027	0.00035	0.00049	0.00080	0.00044
95	0.00020	0.00025	0.00031	0.00046	0.00048	0.00036
96	0.00004	0.00009	0.00003	0.00010	0.00014	0.00006
97	0.00004	0.00009	0.00003	0.00010	0.00014	0.00006
98	0.00002	0.00004	0.00002	0.00006	0.00009	0.00003
99	0.00002	0.00004	0.00002	0.00006	0.00009	0.00003
100	0.00002	0.00004	0.00002	0.00006	0.00009	0.00003



Annex 2 Robustness Analysis for Headcount (H)

k value	2014	2012	2010	2008	2006	2004
0	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
1	87.89%	88.46%	89.54%	91.65%	92.15%	94.20%
2	87.89%	88.46%	89.54%	91.65%	92.15%	94.20%
3	84.97%	86.03%	87.58%	90.47%	90.95%	93.36%
4	84.97%	86.03%	87.58%	90.47%	90.95%	93.36%
5	78.34%	79.71%	82.10%	84.79%	85.93%	89.02%
6	77.01%	79.24%	81.57%	84.43%	85.53%	88.76%
7	76.69%	78.99%	81.32%	84.03%	85.21%	88.45%
8	74.07%	76.86%	79.32%	82.76%	83.80%	87.17%
9	73.56%	76.25%	78.87%	81.70%	83.12%	86.39%
10	70.92%	73.56%	76.39%	79.53%	81.18%	84.34%
11	70.04%	73.19%	76.03%	79.16%	80.78%	83.97%
12	68.24%	71.53%	74.47%	77.87%	79.46%	82.51%
13	67.48%	71.08%	73.96%	77.57%	79.10%	82.15%
14	67.15%	70.65%	73.66%	77.01%	78.62%	81.54%
15	66.12%	69.31%	72.41%	75.84%	77.66%	80.36%
16	65.55%	68.98%	72.08%	75.48%	77.23%	79.94%
17	61.83%	64.96%	67.79%	71.79%	73.76%	76.25%
18	61.39%	64.59%	67.41%	71.57%	73.45%	75.91%
19	61.19%	64.32%	67.17%	71.26%	73.07%	75.39%
20	59.77%	62.73%	65.58%	70.03%	71.87%	74.20%
21	59.29%	62.18%	65.04%	68.87%	70.92%	73.21%
22	54.28%	56.60%	59.97%	64.76%	67.12%	69.94%
23	53.63%	56.13%	59.38%	64.31%	66.66%	69.44%
24	51.36%	53.60%	57.10%	62.50%	64.90%	67.65%
25	50.94%	53.26%	56.80%	62.20%	64.59%	67.33%
26	50.31%	52.54%	56.11%	61.01%	63.64%	66.38%
27	45.93%	48.04%	51.97%	57.06%	60.02%	63.05%
28	45.45%	47.55%	51.53%	56.28%	59.32%	62.34%
29	43.37%	45.28%	49.31%	54.51%	57.78%	60.70%
30	42.57%	44.64%	48.64%	54.08%	57.19%	60.15%
31	40.21%	41.76%	45.87%	51.01%	54.12%	56.83%
32	39.39%	41.07%	45.22%	50.26%	53.38%	56.03%
33	38.78%	40.50%	44.70%	49.35%	52.55%	55.20%
34	36.60%	37.95%	41.76%	46.91%	50.18%	52.67%
35	35.84%	37.41%	41.24%	46.37%	49.60%	52.09%
36	34.38%	35.70%	39.33%	44.33%	47.58%	49.72%
37	33.62%	34.98%	38.58%	43.67%	46.84%	48.93%
38	33.03%	34.44%	38.09%	42.64%	45.91%	47.96%
39	30.06%	31.28%	34.86%	39.74%	43.17%	44.97%
40	29.52%	30.90%	34.40%	38.97%	42.33%	44.03%
41	28.34%	29.69%	33.05%	37.81%	41.15%	42.72%
42	27.51%	28.84%	31.97%	37.13%	40.30%	1.80%
43	25.30%	26.51%	29.82%	34.58%	37.66%	39.38%
44	24.48%	25.58%	28.87%	33.56%	36.74%	38.25%
45	24.01%	25.16%	28.40%	32.89%	35.94%	37.48%
46	22.23%	23.26%	26.18%	30.95%	34.14%	35.42%
47	21.57%	22.79%	25.51%	30.40%	33.40%	34.72%
48	19.90%	20.85%	23.62%	28.04%	31.16%	32.46%
49	19.26%	20.14%	22.54%	27.25%	30.23%	31.40%
50	18.76%	19.58%	22.00%	26.50%	29.44%	30.64%
51	16.58%	17.14%	19.35%	23.85%	26.98%	27.74%
52	16.06%	16.66%	18.83%	23.21%	26.18%	26.96%
53	14.61%	15.02%	16.96%	21.51%	24.09%	24.53%
54	14.12%	14.48%	16.36%	20.80%	23.34%	23.81%
55	12.85%	13.07%	14.80%	18.82%	21.36%	21.66%
56	12.18%	12.38%	14.02%	18.04%	20.60%	20.79%
57	11.61%	11.87%	13.47%	17.21%	19.69%	19.88%
58	10.16%	10.34%	11.83%	15.62%	17.93%	17.84%
59	9.76%	9.92%	11.35%	14.89%	17.11%	16.94%
60	9.19%	9.32%	10.62%	14.02%	16.12%	15.98%
61	8.62%	8.62%	9.90%	13.30%	15.32%	15.15%
62	7.80%	7.79%	9.10%	12.07%	13.97%	13.76%
63	7.13%	7.06%	8.16%	11.14%	13.05%	12.69%
64	6.77%	6.75%	7.80%	10.68%	12.41%	12.09%
65	6.05%	5.96%	6.84%	9.65%	11.13%	10.78%
66	5.74%	5.66%	6.46%	9.09%	10.45%	10.16%
67	5.18%	5.07%	5.92%	8.10%	9.67%	9.20%
68	4.76%	4.61%	5.36%	7.52%	9.00%	8.41%
69	4.44%	4.35%	4.97%	7.13%	8.31%	7.88%
70	3.64%	3.49%	4.09%	5.90%	7.11%	6.57%
71	3.44%	3.29%	3.81%	5.56%	6.72%	6.24%
72	3.03%	2.87%	3.44%	4.95%	6.02%	5.55%
73	2.74%	2.51%	2.99%	4.49%	5.48%	5.02%
74	2.11%	2.03%	2.39%	3.57%	4.28%	3.91%
75	1.88%	1.80%	2.08%	3.18%	3.95%	3.56%
76	1.70%	1.60%	1.84%	2.90%	3.49%	3.21%
77	1.42%	1.25%	1.53%	2.46%	3.04%	2.66%
78	1.32%	1.13%	1.42%	2.18%	2.75%	2.45%
79	1.06%	0.92%	1.15%	1.89%	2.28%	1.98%
80	0.91%	0.73%	0.88%	1.62%	2.08%	1.71%
81	0.73%	0.59%	0.70%	1.23%	1.54%	1.34%
82	0.66%	0.52%	0.62%	1.13%	1.47%	1.21%
83	0.58%	0.46%	0.57%	0.96%	1.27%	1.03%
84	0.47%	0.37%	0.47%	0.81%	1.08%	0.89%
85	0.32%	0.24%	0.32%	0.59%	0.69%	0.65%
86	0.25%	0.20%	0.26%	0.46%	0.57%	0.55%
87	0.22%	0.18%	0.22%	0.41%	0.51%	0.50%
88	0.18%	0.16%	0.19%	0.35%	0.41%	0.41%
89	0.14%	0.11%	0.13%	0.25%	0.34%	0.33%
90	0.11%	0.09%	0.10%	0.21%	0.23%	0.24%

k value	2014	2012	2010	2008	2006	2004
91	0.06%	0.06%	0.07%	0.13%	0.13%	0.12%
92	0.05%	0.05%	0.06%	0.10%	0.12%	0.10%
93	0.03%	0.03%	0.04%	0.06%	0.09%	0.05%
94	0.03%	0.03%	0.04%	0.05%	0.08%	0.05%
95	0.02%	0.03%	0.03%	0.05%	0.05%	0.04%
96	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
97	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
98	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%
99	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%
100	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%



Annex 2 Robustness Analysis for Intensity (A)

k value	2014	2012	2010	2008	2006	2004
0	27.80%	28.78%	30.63%	33.55%	35.23%	36.39%
1	31.63%	32.54%	34.20%	36.61%	38.23%	38.63%
2	31.63%	32.54%	34.20%	36.61%	38.23%	38.63%
3	32.64%	33.39%	34.91%	37.05%	38.70%	38.95%
4	32.64%	33.39%	34.91%	37.05%	38.70%	38.95%
5	35.00%	35.66%	36.93%	39.23%	40.69%	40.62%
6	35.51%	35.84%	37.13%	39.37%	40.86%	40.73%
7	35.63%	35.93%	37.23%	39.53%	40.99%	40.85%
8	36.63%	36.73%	37.99%	40.02%	41.56%	41.34%
9	36.83%	36.95%	38.15%	40.43%	41.82%	41.64%
10	37.84%	37.96%	39.08%	41.27%	42.60%	42.42%
11	38.19%	38.10%	39.22%	41.42%	42.76%	42.56%
12	38.88%	38.71%	39.79%	41.91%	43.27%	43.10%
13	39.18%	38.87%	39.98%	42.02%	43.41%	43.24%
14	39.30%	39.03%	40.09%	42.23%	43.59%	43.46%
15	39.69%	39.51%	40.53%	42.66%	43.95%	43.89%
16	39.91%	39.62%	40.65%	42.79%	44.11%	44.04%
17	41.31%	41.04%	42.17%	44.13%	45.41%	45.36%
18	41.48%	41.18%	42.31%	44.22%	45.52%	45.49%
19	41.55%	41.27%	42.39%	44.33%	45.66%	45.68%
20	42.08%	41.84%	42.96%	44.77%	46.11%	46.10%
21	42.26%	42.02%	43.14%	45.17%	46.45%	46.44%
22	44.18%	44.05%	44.98%	46.68%	47.86%	47.61%
23	44.44%	44.23%	45.20%	46.85%	48.04%	47.79%
24	45.36%	45.20%	46.06%	47.52%	48.70%	48.43%
25	45.53%	45.33%	46.17%	47.64%	48.82%	48.55%
26	45.78%	45.60%	46.42%	48.06%	49.16%	48.88%
27	47.64%	47.41%	48.03%	49.57%	50.54%	50.07%
28	47.85%	47.61%	48.20%	49.87%	50.81%	50.32%
29	48.77%	48.57%	49.08%	50.56%	51.40%	50.91%
30	49.14%	48.84%	49.36%	50.73%	51.63%	51.11%
31	50.21%	50.08%	50.47%	51.93%	52.81%	52.29%
32	50.59%	50.39%	50.74%	52.23%	53.11%	52.59%
33	50.88%	50.64%	50.95%	52.60%	53.43%	52.89%
34	51.92%	51.80%	52.19%	53.59%	54.37%	53.82%
35	52.29%	52.05%	52.41%	53.82%	54.61%	54.04%
36	53.00%	52.84%	53.23%	54.66%	55.41%	4.92%
37	53.37%	53.18%	53.56%	54.93%	55.71%	55.22%
38	53.66%	53.43%	53.77%	55.36%	56.09%	55.58%
39	55.18%	54.96%	55.20%	56.60%	57.22%	56.73%
40	55.46%	55.15%	55.40%	56.94%	57.56%	57.09%
41	56.08%	55.74%	56.01%	57.44%	58.05%	57.60%

k value	2014	2012	2010	2008	2006	2004
42	56.53%	56.17%	56.51%	57.74%	58.41%	57.96%
43	57.74%	57.35%	57.51%	58.85%	59.51%	58.90%
44	58.21%	57.85%	57.97%	59.32%	59.91%	59.36%
45	58.48%	58.07%	58.19%	59.62%	60.25%	59.66%
46	59.53%	59.11%	59.27%	60.51%	61.04%	60.49%
47	59.93%	59.38%	59.61%	60.76%	61.36%	60.77%
48	60.97%	60.48%	60.57%	61.88%	62.36%	61.69%
49	61.39%	60.91%	61.16%	62.27%	62.79%	62.14%
50	61.72%	61.24%	61.46%	62.64%	63.15%	62.46%
51	63.22%	62.81%	62.99%	64.02%	64.33%	63.74%
52	63.60%	63.13%	63.31%	64.36%	64.71%	64.09%
53	64.70%	64.29%	64.49%	65.29%	65.77%	65.23%
54	65.09%	64.69%	64.89%	65.70%	66.16%	65.58%
55	66.11%	65.78%	65.98%	66.86%	67.22%	66.67%
56	66.70%	66.35%	66.56%	67.35%	67.66%	67.14%
57	67.21%	66.78%	66.97%	67.87%	68.17%	67.62%
58	68.60%	68.16%	68.29%	68.94%	69.23%	68.79%
59	69.00%	68.56%	68.69%	69.44%	69.73%	69.33%
60	69.59%	69.14%	69.33%	70.05%	70.36%	69.91%
61	70.20%	69.86%	69.98%	70.58%	70.89%	70.44%
62	71.11%	70.73%	70.72%	71.50%	71.79%	71.33%
63	71.90%	71.57%	71.66%	72.25%	72.45%	72.08%
64	72.36%	71.95%	72.03%	72.62%	72.91%	72.50%
65	73.30%	72.92%	73.08%	73.49%	73.87%	73.47%
66	73.71%	73.32%	73.52%	73.98%	74.40%	73.94%
67	74.48%	74.09%	74.16%	74.88%	75.04%	74.71%
68	75.10%	74.78%	74.87%	75.46%	75.61%	75.40%
69	75.59%	75.17%	75.39%	75.85%	76.20%	75.87%
70	76.98%	76.60%	76.69%	77.22%	77.37%	77.18%
71	77.35%	76.98%	77.14%	77.63%	77.77%	77.54%
72	78.14%	77.78%	77.76%	78.40%	78.51%	78.30%
73	78.76%	78.56%	78.59%	79.03%	79.12%	78.94%
74	80.27%	79.74%	79.83%	80.42%	80.66%	80.42%
75	80.98%	80.40%	80.63%	81.15%	81.18%	81.00%
76	81.58%	81.02%	81.29%	81.69%	81.90%	81.60%
77	82.56%	82.27%	82.26%	82.61%	82.73%	82.69%
78	82.95%	82.77%	82.61%	83.23%	83.25%	83.10%
79	84.00%	83.75%	83.60%	83.96%	84.23%	84.18%
80	84.81%	84.83%	84.84%	84.73%	84.71%	84.94%
81	85.86%	85.90%	85.97%	86.07%	86.16%	86.16%
82	86.25%	86.41%	86.47%	86.45%	86.39%	86.63%
83	86.77%	86.94%	86.84%	87.14%	86.98%	87.33%
84	87.62%	87.74%	87.63%	87.86%	87.64%	87.97%
85	88.98%	89.45%	89.00%	89.06%	89.22%	89.18%
86	89.84%	90.17%	89.85%	90.03%	90.00%	89.79%
87	90.30%	90.63%	90.54%	90.49%	90.38%	90.19%
88	90.92%	91.14%	90.97%	90.94%	91.11%	90.77%
89	91.65%	92.32%	92.22%	91.97%	91.72%	91.39%
90	92.28%	92.90%	92.84%	92.43%	92.66%	92.00%

k value	2014	2012	2010	2008	2006	2004
91	93.54%	94.28%	93.93%	93.73%	94.26%	93.61%
92	94.16%	94.61%	94.44%	94.39%	94.72%	94.10%
93	95.63%	96.20%	95.46%	95.78%	95.53%	95.54%
94	95.67%	96.25%	95.55%	96.02%	95.59%	95.63%
95	95.90%	96.39%	95.67%	96.14%	96.38%	95.88%
96	98.90%	98.57%	99.40%	99.14%	99.14%	98.86%
97	98.90% 9	8.57%	99.40%	99.14%	99.14%	98.86%
98	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
99	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
100	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

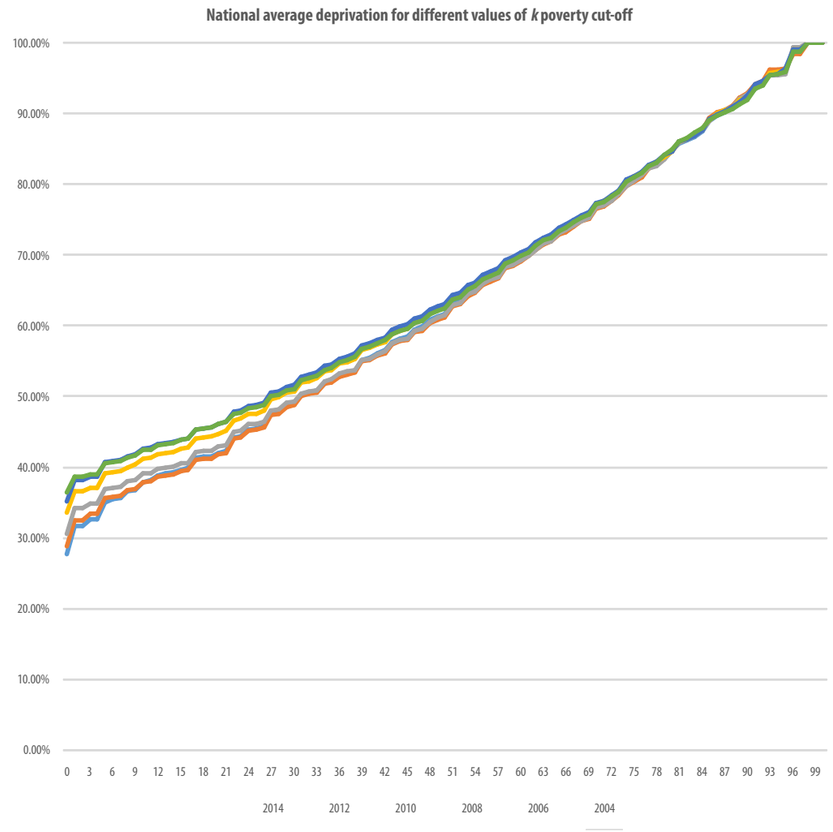


Table 1.0: Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), Incidence (H) and Intensity (A) by National, Rural/Urban, Provincial and Regional Areas, 2004-2015

		Multidimensional Poverty Index						Incidence (H)				Intensity (A)					
		2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2010/11	2012/13	2014/15	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2010/11	2012/13	2014/15	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2010/11	2012/13	2014/15
National	Overall	0.292	0.281	0.260	0.228	0.207	0.197	55.2%	52.5%	49.3%	44.7%	40.8%	38.8%	52.9%	53.4%	52.6%	51.0%	50.7%	50.9%
	Rural	0.379	0.380	0.349	0.312	0.288	0.281	70.3%	69.5%	65.2%	60.2%	56.0%	54.6%	53.9%	54.6%	53.6%	51.8%	51.4%	51.6%
	Urban	0.112	0.088	0.078	0.054	0.043	0.040	24.0%	19.4%	17.3%	12.7%	10.1%	9.4%	46.5%	45.3%	45.2%	42.6%	42.6%	43.1%
Punjab	Overall	0.254	0.239	0.219	0.188	0.168	0.152	49.7%	46.4%	43.2%	38.1%	34.7%	31.4%	51.1%	51.4%	50.6%	49.5%	48.5%	48.4%
	Rural	0.325	0.318	0.292	0.256	0.230	0.214	62.7%	61.0%	57.0%	51.2%	46.9%	43.7%	51.9%	52.2%	51.3%	50.1%	49.0%	48.9%
	Urban	0.089	0.072	0.059	0.041	0.036	0.026	19.7%	16.1%	13.2%	9.7%	8.4%	6.3%	45.4%	45.0%	44.3%	42.3%	42.6%	41.8%
Sindh	Overall	0.317	0.302	0.280	0.252	0.236	0.231	57.3%	53.7%	51.2%	48.0%	44.6%	43.1%	55.3%	56.3%	54.6%	52.6%	53.0%	53.5%
	Rural	0.509	0.515	0.458	0.422	0.410	0.415	88.1%	87.4%	81.0%	78.0%	75.5%	75.5%	57.8%	58.9%	56.6%	54.1%	54.3%	54.9%
	Urban	0.130	0.088	0.092	0.060	0.046	0.046	27.2%	19.6%	20.0%	14.0%	10.9%	10.6%	47.7%	44.8%	46.1%	42.8%	42.4%	43.4%
KP	Overall	0.350	0.350	0.321	0.280	0.249	0.250	65.8%	66.1%	60.5%	55.0%	49.1%	49.2%	53.2%	53.0%	53.1%	50.9%	50.8%	50.7%
	Rural	0.392	0.391	0.365	0.323	0.292	0.295	72.9%	72.8%	68.0%	62.7%	57.1%	57.8%	53.8%	53.6%	53.7%	51.5%	51.2%	51.1%
	Urban	0.141	0.151	0.100	0.074	0.041	0.042	30.5%	32.9%	23.2%	17.7%	10.0%	10.2%	46.4%	46.0%	43.2%	41.8%	41.4%	41.5%
Balochistan	Overall	0.478	0.471	0.459	0.415	0.404	0.394	83.4%	79.8%	78.9%	75.9%	71.9%	71.2%	57.4%	59.0%	58.2%	54.7%	56.2%	55.3%
	Rural	0.538	0.558	0.540	0.499	0.494	0.482	91.6%	91.9%	90.7%	88.8%	85.8%	84.6%	58.7%	60.7%	59.6%	56.1%	57.6%	57.0%
	Urban	0.231	0.203	0.191	0.154	0.128	0.172	49.4%	42.6%	40.1%	35.4%	29.0%	37.7%	46.8%	47.7%	47.5%	43.5%	44.1%	45.7%
GB	Overall	-	0.322	-	0.296	0.209	-	-	63.7%	-	57.9%	43.2%	-	-	50.6%	-	51.1%	48.3%	-
	Rural	-	0.349	-	0.308	0.238	-	-	68.9%	-	60.2%	49.0%	-	-	50.6%	-	51.1%	48.3%	-
	Urban	-	0.185	-	0.055	0.036	-	-	37.0%	-	10.5%	7.9%	-	-	50.1%	-	52.4%	45.0%	-
AJK	Overall	-	-	-	0.086	0.115	-	-	-	-	20.2%	24.9%	-	-	-	-	42.7%	46.3%	-
	Rural	-	-	-	0.094	0.130	-	-	-	-	22.0%	28.1%	-	-	-	-	42.7%	46.3%	-
	Urban	-	-	-	0.006	0.013	-	-	-	-	1.5%	3.1%	-	-	-	-	42.3%	41.0%	-
FATA	Overall	-	-	-	-	-	0.337	-	-	-	-	-	73.7%	-	-	-	-	-	45.8%

Note:
MPI figures for FATA were calculated using FATA Development Indicators Household Survey (FDIHS) 2013/14 as the 2014/15 PSLM survey does not provide data on FATA.
Figures for GB and AJK were not available for the 2014/15 period and, as such, have not been included in the calculation of Pakistan's national MPI.
To allow comparabilitiy across waves, all national values reported are exlusive of GB and AJK data.

Table 2.0: Pakistan National MPI

	MPI			
Cut-off (k=33%)	**Value**	**Upper bound**	**Lower bound**	**Standard errors**
2004/05	0.292	0.286	0.298	0.00325
2006/07	0.281	0.273	0.288	0.00384
2008/09	0.260	0.253	0.267	0.00356
2010/11	0.228	0.221	0.234	0.00326
2012/13	0.207	0.201	0.213	0.00300
2014/15	0.197	0.189	0.205	0.00407
	Incidence (H)			
Cut-off (k=33%)	**Value**	**Upper bound**	**Lower bound**	**Standard errors**
2004/05	55.2%	54.2%	56.2%	0.00528
2006/07	52.5%	51.4%	53.7%	0.00607
2008/09	49.3%	48.2%	50.5%	0.00581
2010/11	44.7%	43.6%	45.8%	0.00554
2012/13	40.8%	39.8%	41.9%	0.00531
2014/15	38.8%	37.3%	40.2%	0.00744
	Intensity (A)			
Cut-off (k=33%)	**Value**	**Upper bound**	**Lower bound**	**Standard errors**
2004/05	52.9%	52.6%	53.2%	0.00158
2006/07	53.4%	53.0%	53.8%	0.00194
2008/09	52.6%	52.2%	53.0%	0.00195
2010/11	51.0%	50.6%	51.3%	0.00189
2012/13	50.7%	50.4%	51.0%	0.00167
2014/15	50.9%	50.5%	51.3%	0.00192

Table 3.0: Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), Incidence (H) and Intensity (A) by District, 2004-2015

	Multidimensional Poverty Index						Incidence (H)				Intensity (A)					
Districts	**2004/05**	**2006/07**	**2008/09**	**2010/11**	**2012/13**	**2014/15**	**2004/05**	**2006/07**	**2008/09**	**2010/11**	**2012/13**	**2014/15**	**2004/05**	**2006/07**	**2008/09**	**2010/11**	**2012/13**	**2014/15**
Abbottabad	0.224	0.234	0.190	0.180	0.111	0.149	46.2%	49.8%	41.1%	38.3%	25.9%	32.9%	48.4%	46.9%	46.3%	47.0%	43.0%	45.4%
Attock	0.196	0.135	0.143	0.118	0.068	0.041	43.0%	30.6%	32.0%	26.8%	16.4%	9.9%	45.5%	44.3%	44.7%	44.1%	41.6%	41.1%
Awaran	0.508	0.501	0.517	0.280	0.552	0.415	91.9%	89.7%	84.3%	58.9%	93.0%	77.2%	55.2%	55.8%	61.4%	47.5%	59.4%	53.8%
Badin	0.410	0.468	0.436	0.460	0.477	0.433	76.7%	84.2%	78.3%	80.6%	82.2%	74.8%	53.4%	55.6%	55.7%	57.1%	58.0%	57.9%
Bahawalnagar	0.316	0.294	0.303	0.258	0.222	0.244	60.6%	56.7%	60.4%	50.6%	46.1%	50.1%	52.2%	51.8%	50.2%	50.9%	48.1%	48.7%
Bahawalpur	0.359	0.338	0.328	0.274	0.300	0.273	65.1%	63.4%	60.7%	52.6%	56.2%	53.0%	55.2%	53.3%	54.1%	52.1%	53.4%	51.5%
Bannu	0.356	0.394	0.349	0.359	0.335	0.289	71.5%	74.3%	69.3%	72.8%	67.9%	58.6%	49.8%	53.1%	50.5%	49.3%	49.3%	49.2%
Barkhan	0.613	0.530	0.525	0.548	0.559	0.627	93.8%	89.9%	86.9%	93.9%	94.2%	93.6%	65.3%	59.0%	60.4%	58.4%	59.3%	67.0%
Batagram	0.464	0.485	0.340	0.251	0.351	0.422	84.9%	83.2%	67.9%	52.1%	66.8%	75.2%	54.7%	58.3%	50.0%	48.1%	52.5%	56.1%
Bhakkar	0.398	0.378	0.372	0.346	0.288	0.255	74.4%	71.7%	71.6%	65.3%	59.9%	51.7%	53.5%	52.7%	52.0%	53.0%	48.1%	49.3%
Bolan/Kachhi	0.504	0.527	0.599	0.429	0.510	0.414	87.4%	86.4%	94.2%	79.7%	85.6%	73.1%	57.7%	61.0%	63.6%	53.8%	59.6%	56.7%
Buner	0.498	0.401	0.392	0.386	0.302	0.373	84.5%	75.8%	78.3%	76.0%	58.7%	71.6%	59.0%	52.9%	50.1%	50.8%	51.4%	52.0%
Chagai	0.506	0.574	0.548	0.542	0.518	0.546	87.8%	90.4%	92.6%	89.7%	88.9%	89.2%	57.6%	63.5%	59.2%	60.4%	58.3%	61.2%
Chakwal	0.097	0.139	0.093	0.072	0.047	0.056	22.4%	30.8%	22.0%	17.2%	11.5%	12.9%	43.3%	45.1%	42.1%	42.0%	40.5%	43.6%
Charsadda	0.362	0.349	0.355	0.249	0.226	0.213	68.2%	68.7%	65.7%	51.6%	46.7%	44.6%	53.0%	50.7%	54.0%	48.3%	48.3%	47.8%
Chiniot	*	*	*	0.248	0.174	0.199	*	*	*	52.5%	38.8%	42.1%	*	*	*	47.2%	44.9%	47.4%
Chitral	0.349	0.303	0.273	0.247	0.143	0.194	68.1%	61.3%	56.1%	51.5%	30.1%	43.3%	51.3%	49.4%	48.7%	47.9%	47.6%	44.9%
D.G. Khan	0.447	0.438	0.471	0.461	0.337	0.351	75.3%	75.7%	78.6%	77.4%	65.3%	63.7%	59.4%	57.8%	59.9%	59.6%	51.6%	55.1%
D.I. Khan	0.367	0.476	0.429	0.399	0.376	0.362	71.0%	83.7%	73.4%	74.6%	68.4%	65.6%	51.7%	56.9%	58.5%	53.4%	55.0%	55.2%
Dadu	0.471	0.440	0.307	0.283	0.313	0.247	82.3%	75.7%	58.8%	58.4%	60.8%	51.4%	57.3%	58.2%	52.2%	48.5%	51.5%	48.0%
Dera Bugti	*	0.665	0.648	0.656	0.610	0.499	*	98.3%	96.9%	98.0%	95.5%	88.4%	*	67.6%	66.8%	67.0%	63.8%	56.4%
Faisalabad	0.172	0.144	0.130	0.099	0.081	0.086	35.9%	30.3%	28.5%	21.2%	18.3%	19.4%	47.9%	47.7%	45.5%	46.5%	44.3%	44.5%
Gawadar	0.420	0.395	0.313	0.372	0.239	0.293	72.3%	71.4%	58.4%	69.3%	49.6%	60.8%	58.1%	55.3%	53.6%	53.7%	48.2%	48.2%
Ghotki	0.423	0.471	0.408	0.329	0.334	0.356	74.8%	81.5%	74.3%	65.1%	64.6%	67.3%	56.5%	57.8%	54.9%	50.5%	51.7%	52.9%
Gujranwala	0.149	0.121	0.088	0.073	0.070	0.064	32.3%	26.9%	20.1%	16.6%	16.1%	14.0%	46.2%	44.8%	43.7%	43.7%	43.7%	45.6%
Gujrat	0.131	0.096	0.097	0.088	0.075	0.078	28.2%	22.1%	22.3%	19.9%	17.8%	18.4%	46.3%	43.3%	43.4%	44.5%	42.5%	42.1%
Hafizabad	0.291	0.215	0.176	0.157	0.138	0.152	57.2%	46.6%	37.3%	34.3%	31.4%	32.3%	51.0%	46.1%	47.1%	46.0%	43.8%	47.0%
Hangu	0.350	0.348	0.275	0.301	0.320	0.271	66.9%	70.0%	55.7%	61.5%	65.7%	55.8%	52.4%	49.7%	49.4%	49.0%	48.8%	48.5%
Haripur	0.287	0.253	0.168	0.110	0.132	0.110	54.7%	51.2%	34.7%	26.5%	28.4%	24.7%	52.6%	49.5%	48.5%	41.7%	46.4%	44.5%
Harnai	*	*	*	0.467	0.443	0.633	*	*	*	86.2%	83.2%	94.2%	*	*	*	54.2%	53.2%	67.2%
Hyderabad	0.300	0.243	0.144	0.110	0.104	0.129	57.8%	48.2%	29.4%	21.3%	21.5%	25.7%	51.9%	50.3%	48.9%	51.5%	48.3%	50.2%
Islamabad	0.060	0.027	0.040	0.041	0.025	0.013	13.5%	6.3%	9.1%	9.6%	5.8%	3.1%	44.8%	42.3%	44.2%	43.1%	42.9%	43.2%
Jacobabad	0.428	0.530	0.440	0.366	0.332	0.391	78.3%	87.9%	75.5%	74.0%	64.6%	71.3%	54.6%	60.3%	58.2%	49.4%	51.4%	54.8%
Jaffarabad	0.432	0.530	0.462	0.426	0.425	0.404	82.7%	87.0%	83.7%	78.9%	76.6%	75.0%	52.3%	60.9%	55.2%	53.9%	55.4%	53.8%
Jamshoro	*	*	0.423	0.394	0.358	0.297	*	*	72.4%	70.7%	67.0%	55.6%	*	*	58.4%	55.7%	53.4%	53.3%
Jhal Magsi	0.616	0.546	0.603	0.404	0.528	0.528	97.8%	92.6%	96.9%	84.2%	87.6%	89.7%	63.0%	59.0%	62.2%	47.9%	60.3%	58.9%
Jhang	0.375	0.325	0.315	0.210	0.223	0.196	71.7%	63.3%	62.5%	45.6%	46.1%	41.6%	52.3%	51.4%	50.4%	46.1%	48.4%	47.2%
Jhelum	0.147	0.111	0.033	0.056	0.041	0.035	31.8%	22.9%	8.3%	13.1%	9.5%	8.5%	46.1%	48.5%	39.7%	43.2%	42.8%	40.7%
Kalat	0.504	0.379	0.565	0.343	0.372	0.275	89.2%	72.5%	90.6%	69.1%	75.9%	57.1%	56.4%	52.3%	62.4%	49.6%	49.0%	48.1%
Kambar Shahdadkot	*	*	0.486	0.321	0.294	0.383	*	*	83.4%	63.6%	59.0%	72.0%	*	*	58.3%	50.5%	49.9%	53.2%
Karachi	0.070	0.059	0.046	0.043	0.028	0.019	15.4%	12.7%	10.5%	9.9%	6.7%	4.5%	45.6%	46.5%	43.5%	43.2%	42.4%	42.4%
Karak	0.371	0.336	0.387	0.404	0.247	0.253	68.5%	64.4%	68.0%	72.0%	50.5%	50.3%	54.2%	52.2%	56.9%	56.1%	48.9%	50.3%
Kashmore	*	*	0.345	0.371	0.392	0.431	*	*	71.3%	69.6%	74.1%	74.9%	*	*	48.5%	53.3%	52.9%	57.6%
Kasur	0.228	0.250	0.206	0.165	0.160	0.095	48.1%	51.1%	44.4%	35.4%	35.3%	21.9%	47.3%	48.9%	46.4%	46.6%	45.3%	43.6%
Kech/Turbat	0.459	0.502	0.432	0.507	0.367	*	84.1%	85.1%	77.9%	85.6%	65.2%	*	54.6%	58.9%	55.4%	59.2%	56.3%	*
Khairpur	0.425	0.389	0.313	0.306	0.226	0.261	76.5%	71.1%	60.9%	60.3%	47.0%	51.6%	55.6%	54.7%	51.4%	50.7%	48.2%	50.7%
Khanewal	0.325	0.314	0.302	0.248	0.242	0.189	63.1%	60.4%	59.1%	49.7%	49.6%	39.9%	51.5%	52.1%	51.1%	50.0%	48.8%	47.4%
Kharan	0.505	0.489	0.524	0.433	0.472	0.454	91.2%	87.8%	88.6%	81.6%	85.7%	78.4%	55.3%	55.7%	59.2%	53.0%	55.1%	57.9%
Khushab	0.283	0.236	0.286	0.210	0.179	0.200	56.9%	49.3%	57.8%	45.5%	39.0%	40.4%	49.8%	47.9%	49.4%	46.1%	45.9%	49.7%
Khuzdar	0.529	0.435	0.516	0.346	0.388	0.285	88.8%	81.5%	84.7%	67.6%	70.7%	57.5%	59.6%	53.5%	60.9%	51.1%	54.9%	49.6%
Killa Abdullah	0.527	0.613	0.551	0.476	0.559	0.641	90.7%	93.6%	92.5%	89.8%	93.1%	96.9%	58.1%	65.5%	59.5%	53.0%	60.1%	66.2%
Killa Saifullah	0.635	0.549	0.562	0.492	0.533	0.386	95.0%	88.3%	91.2%	89.8%	91.0%	79.3%	66.9%	62.1%	61.6%	54.8%	58.6%	48.7%
Kohat	0.299	0.283	0.255	0.290	0.212	0.238	58.2%	57.1%	52.8%	55.7%	43.1%	47.5%	51.3%	49.5%	48.4%	52.1%	49.1%	50.0%
Kohistan	0.588	0.632	0.667	0.596	0.639	0.581	96.9%	97.9%	99.6%	97.4%	98.2%	95.8%	60.7%	64.5%	67.0%	61.3%	65.1%	60.6%
Kohlu	*	0.670	0.622	0.586	0.649	0.503	*	94.4%	97.8%	96.2%	98.3%	86.8%	*	71.0%	63.7%	61.0%	66.0%	58.0%
Lahore	0.071	0.057	0.046	0.048	0.030	0.017	15.9%	12.7%	10.3%	11.1%	6.8%	4.3%	44.8%	44.8%	44.4%	43.4%	44.1%	38.8%
Lakki Marwat	0.454	0.438	0.394	0.466	0.320	0.320	80.0%	79.5%	71.0%	82.0%	61.2%	62.7%	56.7%	55.1%	55.5%	56.8%	52.3%	51.0%
Larkana	0.470	0.431	0.350	0.244	0.190	0.194	81.3%	74.7%	63.8%	51.1%	40.6%	42.0%	57.9%	57.7%	54.8%	47.7%	46.8%	46.3%

	Multidimensional Poverty Index							
Districts	**2004/05**	**2006/07**	**2008/09**	**2010/11**	**2012/13**	**2014/15**	**2004/05**	**2006/07**
Lasbela	0.464	0.483	0.424	0.440	0.361	0.395	81.1%	85.1%
Layyah	0.373	0.290	0.311	0.254	0.217	0.214	65.9%	56.1%
Lodhran	0.408	0.374	0.320	0.301	0.273	0.230	75.5%	70.7%
Loralai	0.557	0.566	0.468	0.501	0.472	0.320	90.8%	91.6%
Lower Dir	0.317	0.388	0.397	0.252	0.295	0.194	62.1%	68.0%
Malakand	0.368	0.352	0.260	0.247	0.138	0.171	70.0%	68.1%
Mandi Bahauddin	0.254	0.182	0.176	0.175	0.118	0.147	52.4%	38.4%
Mansehra	0.345	0.339	0.277	0.274	0.228	0.204	65.0%	65.4%
Mardan	0.277	0.264	0.273	0.255	0.224	0.153	56.8%	56.0%
Mastung	0.442	0.277	0.538	0.227	0.281	0.302	79.6%	63.4%
Matiari	*	*	0.378	0.310	0.318	0.324	*	*
Mianwali	0.326	0.308	0.297	0.232	0.230	0.239	63.8%	59.9%
Mirpurkhas	0.407	0.451	0.443	0.324	0.440	0.401	69.9%	76.9%
Multan	0.277	0.270	0.269	0.222	0.215	0.173	55.9%	51.8%
Musakhel	0.675	0.583	0.636	0.469	0.578	0.351	98.7%	96.4%
Muzaffargarh	0.445	0.465	0.417	0.387	0.326	0.338	79.4%	80.1%
Nankana Sahib	*	*	0.184	0.154	0.134	0.110	*	*
Narowal	0.234	0.295	0.253	0.159	0.204	0.118	50.6%	61.9%
Nasirabad	0.531	0.626	0.543	0.500	0.520	0.413	90.8%	95.3%
Naushehro Feroze	0.399	0.337	0.279	0.297	0.287	0.214	74.1%	63.9%
Nawabshah/Shaheed Benazirabad	0.376	0.403	0.403	0.339	0.389	0.314	69.0%	72.4%
Nowshehra	0.303	0.235	0.197	0.196	0.155	0.168	60.3%	49.5%
Nushki	*	*	0.444	0.477	0.318	0.316	*	*
Okara	0.327	0.333	0.265	0.242	0.211	0.185	64.1%	62.9%
Pakpattan	0.369	0.312	0.315	0.290	0.248	0.189	68.9%	60.1%
Panjgur	0.534	0.574	0.459	0.580	*	*	89.0%	91.4%
Peshawar	0.279	0.256	0.213	0.153	0.097	0.148	53.7%	51.5%
Pishin	0.417	0.481	0.412	0.386	0.373	0.453	79.9%	86.7%
Quetta	0.272	0.226	0.190	0.159	0.125	0.213	53.5%	44.8%
Rahim Yar Khan	0.392	0.417	0.358	0.300	0.318	0.289	69.8%	74.8%
Rajanpur	0.452	0.574	0.517	0.426	0.371	0.357	77.1%	89.0%
Rawalpindi	0.108	0.078	0.049	0.048	0.030	0.032	23.9%	17.5%
Sahiwal	0.277	0.266	0.268	0.191	0.178	0.140	54.8%	51.7%
Sanghar	0.455	0.422	0.349	0.299	0.302	0.386	76.5%	72.9%
Sarghodha	0.263	0.260	0.254	0.214	0.164	0.166	53.2%	52.0%
Shangla	0.522	0.503	0.418	0.353	0.371	0.438	84.8%	83.4%
Sheikhupura	0.180	0.226	0.142	0.137	0.102	0.093	38.3%	46.4%
Sherani	*	*	*	0.438	0.574	0.526	*	*
Shikarpur	0.333	0.476	0.358	0.324	0.275	0.324	59.8%	80.0%
Sialkot	0.153	0.190	0.126	0.113	0.098	0.059	34.4%	39.4%
Sibi	0.428	0.407	0.411	0.199	0.196	0.324	74.6%	70.5%
Sujawal	*	*	*	*	*	0.447	*	*
Sukkur	0.279	0.317	0.318	0.243	0.222	0.197	52.8%	55.3%
Swabi	0.298	0.356	0.249	0.220	0.186	0.210	58.3%	67.5%
Swat	0.393	0.328	0.389	0.292	0.221	0.271	71.6%	63.4%
T.T. Singh	0.290	0.223	0.202	0.109	0.145	0.107	56.5%	46.3%
Tando Allahyar	*	*	0.364	0.345	0.326	0.366	*	*
Tando Muhammad Khan	*	*	0.424	0.447	0.394	0.455	*	*
Tank	0.439	0.421	0.436	0.406	0.411	0.385	84.2%	77.8%
Tharparkar	0.534	0.599	0.541	0.549	0.486	0.481	85.0%	94.3%
Thatta	0.488	0.508	0.437	0.430	0.425	0.437	84.1%	85.4%
Torgarh	*	*	*	*	0.580	0.571	*	*
Umerkot	*	*	*	0.406	0.464	0.504	*	*
Upper Dir	0.527	0.546	0.457	0.373	0.459	0.443	88.4%	93.3%
Vehari	0.262	0.264	0.237	0.205	0.290	0.200	55.3%	54.8%
Washuk	*	*	0.498	0.397	0.515	0.466	*	*
Zhob	0.571	0.495	0.527	0.455	0.480	0.514	91.6%	84.8%
Ziarat	0.473	0.426	0.429	0.432	0.289	0.575	88.0%	81.2%

Incidence (H)				Intensity (A)					
2008/09	**2010/11**	**2012/13**	**2014/15**	**2004/05**	**2006/07**	**2008/09**	**2010/11**	**2012/13**	**2014/15**
77.8%	75.3%	67.0%	68.1%	57.3%	56.7%	54.5%	58.4%	53.9%	58.0%
61.8%	50.7%	45.8%	45.6%	56.7%	51.6%	50.3%	50.1%	47.5%	46.9%
62.4%	61.2%	53.5%	46.8%	54.1%	52.9%	51.2%	49.2%	51.1%	49.2%
86.5%	86.6%	82.5%	68.5%	61.4%	61.8%	54.1%	57.8%	57.2%	46.7%
72.8%	51.0%	62.1%	41.6%	51.0%	57.1%	54.5%	49.4%	47.5%	46.7%
52.1%	52.5%	30.0%	37.1%	52.6%	51.7%	49.9%	47.1%	46.1%	46.1%
37.7%	38.7%	26.7%	31.5%	48.5%	47.3%	46.7%	45.2%	44.2%	46.7%
51.9%	51.3%	45.8%	40.7%	53.0%	51.9%	53.4%	53.4%	49.7%	50.1%
54.3%	51.6%	47.6%	33.8%	48.7%	47.1%	50.3%	49.4%	47.1%	45.3%
86.1%	44.6%	54.6%	62.0%	55.4%	43.6%	62.5%	50.9%	51.5%	48.7%
70.7%	58.2%	59.1%	62.1%	*	*	53.4%	53.3%	53.9%	52.2%
55.9%	48.1%	44.5%	46.9%	51.1%	51.5%	53.1%	48.2%	51.7%	50.8%
74.7%	61.0%	72.3%	68.9%	58.3%	58.7%	59.4%	53.2%	60.9%	58.2%
52.1%	44.3%	43.3%	35.7%	49.7%	52.1%	51.7%	50.1%	49.7%	48.5%
96.2%	93.2%	97.1%	66.9%	68.4%	60.5%	66.2%	50.3%	59.6%	52.4%
73.2%	71.8%	62.9%	64.8%	56.1%	58.0%	57.0%	53.9%	51.8%	52.1%
38.6%	33.5%	28.4%	24.6%	*	*	47.8%	46.2%	47.4%	44.6%
53.9%	35.9%	45.6%	26.6%	46.4%	47.6%	47.0%	44.4%	44.8%	44.3%
93.1%	89.3%	86.0%	77.0%	58.5%	65.6%	58.4%	56.0%	60.4%	53.6%
55.7%	57.5%	55.4%	45.0%	53.8%	52.7%	50.1%	51.6%	51.8%	47.5%
71.9%	63.5%	71.2%	59.3%	54.5%	55.7%	56.1%	53.5%	54.7%	53.0%
41.9%	42.8%	32.5%	37.4%	50.3%	47.5%	47.0%	45.8%	47.7%	44.9%
80.5%	78.9%	64.7%	64.0%	*	*	55.2%	60.5%	49.2%	49.4%
53.5%	50.4%	45.2%	39.5%	51.0%	53.0%	49.6%	48.1%	46.6%	47.0%
64.0%	57.5%	50.5%	42.6%	53.6%	51.8%	49.1%	50.4%	49.1%	44.4%
76.2%	96.0%	*	*	60.0%	62.8%	60.2%	60.4%	*	*
44.1%	33.2%	20.9%	31.5%	52.0%	49.6%	48.3%	46.1%	46.3%	46.8%
76.4%	82.7%	69.7%	82.2%	52.2%	55.5%	53.9%	46.6%	53.5%	55.1%
39.2%	37.3%	28.1%	46.3%	50.9%	50.4%	48.4%	42.5%	44.3%	46.0%
64.5%	58.2%	60.2%	56.8%	56.2%	55.7%	55.5%	51.6%	52.9%	50.8%
87.3%	73.8%	68.1%	64.4%	58.6%	64.4%	59.2%	57.7%	54.5%	55.4%
11.6%	11.0%	7.0%	7.5%	45.0%	44.5%	42.4%	43.5%	42.4%	43.0%
53.2%	40.0%	37.1%	30.8%	50.5%	51.6%	50.4%	47.6%	48.1%	45.6%
62.3%	57.6%	55.8%	66.8%	59.5%	57.9%	56.0%	51.9%	54.2%	57.7%
52.2%	44.4%	35.7%	35.4%	49.4%	50.1%	48.7%	48.3%	46.0%	46.8%
78.5%	69.8%	70.3%	80.2%	61.5%	60.3%	53.2%	50.6%	52.7%	54.6%
30.6%	28.9%	22.5%	21.4%	47.0%	48.6%	46.5%	47.5%	45.3%	43.5%
*	92.9%	96.5%	90.6%	*	*	*	47.2%	59.5%	58.1%
67.2%	60.9%	56.9%	60.1%	55.6%	59.5%	53.3%	53.2%	48.3%	54.0%
28.0%	25.4%	22.1%	14.0%	44.4%	48.2%	45.1%	44.6%	44.2%	41.8%
70.8%	37.3%	39.8%	57.5%	57.4%	57.7%	58.0%	53.4%	49.1%	56.3%
*	*	*	82.0%	*	*	*	*	*	54.5%
57.2%	47.7%	42.0%	39.5%	52.8%	57.3%	55.6%	51.0%	52.7%	50.0%
51.8%	44.8%	41.3%	43.8%	51.0%	52.7%	48.1%	49.0%	45.1%	48.0%
70.8%	56.1%	46.4%	55.0%	54.9%	51.8%	55.0%	52.1%	47.6%	49.3%
42.1%	24.0%	32.1%	23.8%	51.4%	48.2%	48.0%	45.3%	45.2%	45.0%
64.2%	64.5%	60.9%	67.3%	*	*	56.7%	53.5%	53.6%	54.4%
75.0%	75.9%	72.4%	78.4%	*	*	56.6%	58.9%	54.4%	58.1%
79.7%	77.8%	76.2%	71.1%	52.1%	54.2%	54.7%	52.1%	54.0%	54.2%
92.1%	91.6%	84.6%	87.0%	62.8%	63.5%	58.8%	59.9%	57.5%	55.2%
76.9%	76.7%	76.5%	78.5%	58.0%	59.4%	56.8%	56.1%	55.6%	55.6%
*	*	97.7%	92.0%	*	*	*	*	59.3%	62.1%
*	75.9%	80.7%	84.7%	*	*	*	53.5%	57.4%	59.5%
79.6%	71.9%	78.1%	76.4%	59.6%	58.5%	57.5%	51.9%	58.7%	58.0%
49.8%	44.0%	56.9%	41.9%	47.4%	48.1%	47.6%	46.6%	51.0%	47.6%
92.4%	78.6%	91.3%	81.9%	*	*	53.9%	50.5%	56.5%	56.9%
82.8%	81.9%	80.3%	82.8%	62.4%	58.3%	63.6%	55.6%	59.7%	62.1%
85.3%	82.2%	59.3%	90.3%	53.8%	52.4%	50.3%	52.6%	48.7%	63.7%

* no data available

Table 4.0: Percentage Contribution of Indicators to the National, Rural/Urban, Provincial and Regional MPI, 2004-2015

	Education			Health			Standard of Living								
	Years of schooling	School Attendance	Educational quality	Access to health facilities	Full immunisation	Ante-natal care	Assisted delivery	Improved walls	Overcrowding	Electricity	Sanitation	Water	Cooking Fuel	Assets	Land & Livestock
2004/05															
National	28.1%	11.0%	3.0%	18.1%	1.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.0%	2.4%	2.2%	6.4%	1.7%	8.4%	7.9%	2.5%
Rural	27.5%	10.7%	3.0%	17.8%	1.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	6.9%	1.8%	8.7%	7.9%	2.8%
Urban	32.0%	13.5%	3.2%	20.4%	1.4%	2.6%	2.5%	1.3%	3.1%	0.8%	3.2%	0.8%	6.6%	8.5%	0.0%
Punjab	28.7%	10.0%	2.9%	18.8%	1.3%	2.4%	2.6%	1.7%	2.5%	2.3%	6.3%	0.6%	8.9%	8.3%	2.8%
Sindh	27.0%	12.3%	3.0%	19.6%	1.2%	1.9%	2.0%	2.7%	2.7%	2.4%	6.4%	1.5%	7.6%	7.7%	2.1%
KP	28.1%	11.8%	3.4%	15.2%	1.5%	3.0%	3.0%	1.6%	2.1%	1.2%	6.7%	4.1%	8.6%	7.5%	2.2%
Balochistan	27.3%	12.1%	2.9%	15.3%	1.2%	1.9%	2.1%	3.5%	1.3%	3.9%	7.5%	5.0%	7.6%	6.8%	1.8%
2006/07															
National	28.0%	10.2%	2.6%	19.8%	0.8%	2.8%	3.5%	2.0%	2.2%	2.0%	6.0%	1.7%	8.2%	7.4%	2.7%
Rural	27.4%	9.8%	2.5%	19.9%	0.8%	2.7%	3.5%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	6.4%	1.8%	8.5%	7.3%	3.0%
Urban	33.6%	13.9%	3.1%	18.5%	1.2%	3.2%	4.0%	1.1%	3.1%	0.5%	2.6%	0.9%	6.2%	8.0%	0.0%
Punjab	28.5%	8.9%	2.4%	21.4%	0.7%	2.9%	3.8%	1.6%	2.4%	1.8%	5.8%	0.4%	8.7%	7.8%	2.9%
Sindh	27.5%	11.9%	2.6%	18.3%	1.0%	2.5%	3.1%	2.8%	2.5%	2.9%	6.4%	1.7%	7.5%	7.2%	2.1%
KP	28.2%	11.0%	2.9%	18.3%	0.8%	2.9%	3.5%	1.5%	1.9%	1.0%	5.6%	4.1%	8.4%	7.1%	2.8%
Balochistan	26.7%	11.7%	2.7%	18.0%	0.9%	2.6%	2.9%	3.5%	1.4%	3.2%	6.9%	4.8%	6.9%	5.5%	2.3%
GB	28.1%	11.7%	1.4%	16.4%	1.0%	3.4%	4.4%	1.3%	1.9%	1.0%	5.6%	4.6%	9.3%	8.8%	1.0%
2008/09															
National	28.1%	9.9%	3.8%	20.3%	1.6%	2.1%	2.9%	2.0%	2.3%	1.5%	5.8%	1.6%	8.3%	7.0%	2.9%
Rural	27.6%	9.5%	3.7%	20.2%	1.6%	2.1%	2.8%	2.1%	2.2%	1.6%	6.1%	1.7%	8.6%	7.0%	3.2%
Urban	33.2%	13.6%	4.5%	20.5%	1.8%	2.2%	3.3%	1.1%	3.0%	0.4%	2.2%	0.9%	5.7%	7.7%	0.0%
Punjab	28.9%	8.8%	3.5%	21.7%	1.1%	2.1%	3.0%	1.6%	2.4%	1.3%	5.4%	0.5%	8.9%	7.6%	3.1%
Sindh	27.2%	11.3%	3.7%	19.6%	2.4%	1.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	1.9%	6.0%	1.5%	7.5%	6.9%	2.4%
KP	28.0%	11.0%	4.6%	18.5%	1.4%	2.4%	3.0%	1.6%	1.8%	0.8%	5.6%	3.2%	8.5%	6.7%	3.0%
Balochistan	26.3%	10.3%	3.7%	17.9%	2.5%	1.9%	2.4%	3.5%	1.5%	2.4%	7.0%	5.2%	7.2%	5.2%	3.1%
2010/11															
National	29.7%	10.5%	2.0%	20.0%	1.7%	1.8%	1.4%	2.2%	2.5%	1.6%	5.9%	2.0%	8.5%	7.3%	3.0%
Rural	29.1%	10.0%	2.0%	20.2%	1.7%	1.7%	1.4%	2.3%	2.4%	1.7%	6.2%	2.1%	8.7%	7.2%	3.2%
Urban	36.8%	16.3%	2.6%	17.3%	1.9%	2.2%	1.3%	1.3%	3.2%	0.4%	2.3%	0.6%	5.4%	8.2%	0.0%
Punjab	30.5%	9.3%	2.0%	22.9%	1.1%	1.7%	1.2%	1.6%	2.6%	1.5%	5.4%	0.7%	8.9%	7.6%	3.1%
Sindh	28.8%	12.3%	1.9%	17.8%	2.6%	1.6%	1.4%	3.1%	2.8%	1.6%	6.7%	1.6%	8.0%	7.2%	2.6%
KP	29.4%	10.8%	2.5%	18.2%	1.8%	2.3%	1.9%	1.7%	2.1%	1.0%	5.4%	4.0%	8.7%	7.2%	2.9%
Balochistan	29.4%	11.1%	1.7%	15.0%	2.5%	1.6%	1.6%	3.7%	1.7%	2.8%	7.0%	5.2%	7.2%	6.1%	3.4%
GB	30.0%	13.4%	2.8%	8.0%	4.8%	3.3%	3.9%	1.3%	2.6%	0.3%	5.6%	4.4%	9.3%	9.1%	1.3%
AJK	37.1%	7.8%	2.5%	4.4%	0.6%	1.5%	2.2%	1.9%	1.1%	0.4%	6.9%	7.3%	11.1%	9.9%	5.2%
2012/13															
National	29.7%	10.3%	2.5%	21.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.3%	2.0%	2.5%	1.3%	4.5%	1.7%	8.5%	7.0%	3.8%
Rural	29.2%	9.7%	2.5%	21.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.3%	2.0%	2.4%	1.4%	4.8%	1.9%	8.8%	6.9%	4.1%
Urban	37.3%	16.9%	3.3%	15.9%	1.7%	1.9%	1.5%	1.1%	3.5%	0.4%	1.6%	1.0%	5.7%	8.1%	0.0%
Punjab	30.9%	9.0%	2.2%	24.1%	1.0%	1.6%	0.9%	1.4%	2.6%	1.1%	4.7%	0.5%	9.0%	7.2%	3.8%
Sindh	29.1%	12.4%	3.0%	17.7%	2.2%	1.5%	1.6%	2.8%	3.0%	1.6%	4.5%	1.6%	8.0%	7.4%	3.8%
KP	28.8%	10.0%	2.4%	21.8%	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%	1.5%	2.0%	0.9%	3.6%	3.7%	8.6%	6.6%	4.4%
Balochistan	27.7%	11.3%	3.2%	19.0%	2.6%	1.6%	1.6%	3.4%	1.3%	2.2%	5.7%	4.4%	7.5%	5.2%	3.4%
GB	30.1%	12.9%	3.7%	8.1%	2.4%	3.6%	3.6%	1.2%	2.6%	0.2%	6.1%	4.4%	9.9%	9.4%	1.9%
AJK	26.6%	4.9%	4.9%	21.3%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%	0.8%	3.9%	6.2%	10.2%	9.0%	6.3%
2014/15															
National	29.7%	10.5%	2.6%	19.8%	2.2%	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%	2.6%	1.4%	5.3%	1.7%	8.5%	6.3%	3.8%
Rural	29.2%	10.0%	2.5%	20.3%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%	2.5%	1.4%	5.6%	1.7%	8.7%	6.2%	4.1%
Urban	36.9%	17.0%	3.0%	12.5%	3.3%	2.5%	2.1%	1.2%	3.6%	0.4%	2.2%	1.3%	6.3%	7.7%	0.0%
Punjab	31.1%	9.7%	2.3%	21.5%	2.0%	1.7%	1.3%	1.2%	2.8%	1.3%	5.0%	0.5%	9.2%	6.8%	3.7%
Sindh	28.1%	11.9%	2.9%	16.7%	2.0%	1.9%	2.3%	2.7%	3.1%	1.6%	6.2%	1.5%	7.8%	7.3%	4.0%
KP	29.3%	9.7%	2.5%	21.4%	2.5%	2.2%	2.1%	1.3%	1.9%	0.7%	3.9%	3.7%	8.5%	6.0%	4.3%
Balochistan	28.3%	11.5%	3.1%	17.3%	2.6%	2.4%	2.2%	3.3%	1.4%	2.0%	6.9%	4.1%	7.3%	4.8%	2.8%
FATA	35.5%	16.0%	1.1%	8.9%	4.5%	0.3%	1.7%	4.6%	1.2%	1.7%	1.3%	6.3%	4.9%	6.6%	5.4%
GB	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
AJK	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 5.0: Percentage Contribution of Indicators to Districts' MPI, 2004/05

	Education			Health			Standard of Living								
District	Years of schooling	School Attendance	Educational quality	Access to health facilities	Full immunisation	Ante-natal care	Assisted delivery	Improved walls	Overcrowding	Electricity	Sanitation	Water	Cooking Fuel	Assets	Land & Livestock
Abbottabad	25.8%	4.3%	3.2%	22.2%	0.8%	2.3%	3.2%	0.7%	1.3%	1.8%	7.2%	5.0%	9.4%	9.2%	3.8%
Attock	30.7%	3.6%	3.5%	17.3%	0.6%	1.3%	2.8%	2.1%	1.5%	2.5%	7.0%	4.4%	9.8%	9.2%	3.8%
Awaran	29.0%	12.7%	2.5%	3.5%	0.6%	3.1%	3.2%	4.3%	2.0%	8.2%	8.6%	4.5%	8.6%	7.5%	1.8%
Badin	28.5%	11.2%	3.7%	10.9%	1.1%	1.9%	2.2%	3.2%	3.1%	5.2%	7.8%	1.2%	8.5%	8.5%	3.0%
Bahawalnagar	29.3%	11.2%	2.5%	17.1%	0.9%	2.6%	2.6%	2.2%	2.5%	3.1%	6.9%	0.6%	9.0%	8.1%	1.4%
Bahawalpur	28.0%	10.6%	4.4%	15.5%	2.1%	2.4%	3.1%	2.0%	2.5%	4.1%	6.4%	0.5%	8.4%	8.1%	1.9%
Bannu	31.7%	11.6%	2.7%	12.8%	1.7%	3.3%	2.9%	3.3%	1.8%	0.0%	7.8%	1.1%	9.4%	7.0%	2.9%
Barkhan	24.2%	10.2%	3.1%	24.0%	1.7%	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%	1.0%	3.0%	6.6%	4.5%	7.2%	6.5%	0.6%
Batagram	29.6%	11.1%	3.1%	16.0%	1.2%	2.8%	2.8%	0.3%	1.8%	2.3%	5.6%	4.6%	8.7%	8.1%	2.0%
Bhakkar	28.1%	11.4%	1.0%	25.2%	0.2%	1.5%	1.9%	1.8%	1.0%	1.8%	7.0%	0.1%	8.9%	8.0%	2.2%
Bolan/Kachhi	27.7%	11.4%	2.8%	16.0%	1.0%	1.6%	2.8%	3.7%	1.4%	1.8%	7.5%	6.6%	7.4%	7.4%	1.0%
Buner	26.3%	12.4%	2.2%	17.4%	2.8%	4.3%	4.0%	0.3%	2.7%	2.6%	6.5%	3.2%	8.1%	6.6%	0.7%
Chagai	27.3%	12.3%	3.2%	11.2%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%	4.1%	1.1%	5.8%	6.8%	4.1%	8.1%	7.8%	3.3%
Chakwal	28.3%	5.6%	1.5%	21.3%	0.5%	2.9%	2.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.9%	8.2%	1.2%	10.4%	8.9%	4.5%
Charsadda	28.5%	11.0%	3.7%	11.4%	0.8%	3.0%	2.8%	3.2%	2.7%	0.4%	7.5%	5.7%	8.6%	7.1%	3.6%
Chitral	25.1%	8.8%	5.4%	21.1%	0.2%	1.9%	2.1%	1.2%	1.6%	1.7%	6.1%	6.4%	9.3%	9.0%	0.3%
D.G. Khan	25.6%	10.8%	2.9%	22.1%	1.2%	1.9%	2.7%	2.4%	2.2%	2.7%	6.4%	1.5%	7.9%	7.3%	2.5%
D.I. Khan	31.5%	16.7%	2.1%	6.0%	1.9%	3.3%	3.9%	3.6%	2.1%	0.6%	7.9%	1.7%	9.1%	8.1%	1.7%
Dadu	25.5%	11.8%	3.3%	19.4%	0.8%	1.5%	2.2%	3.0%	3.2%	2.0%	6.8%	2.4%	8.0%	7.5%	2.6%
Faisalabad	29.9%	9.5%	3.0%	18.5%	2.1%	3.1%	2.6%	0.8%	2.6%	0.8%	5.1%	0.4%	9.0%	8.9%	3.7%
Gawadar	27.7%	10.2%	1.5%	20.9%	0.1%	0.8%	1.9%	3.5%	1.5%	4.6%	7.6%	4.6%	8.1%	5.8%	1.2%
Ghotki	26.1%	9.8%	2.7%	26.6%	1.3%	2.6%	2.0%	2.0%	2.5%	1.0%	6.1%	0.0%	7.9%	7.1%	2.3%
Gujranwala	28.1%	7.8%	2.9%	28.1%	1.2%	2.4%	2.5%	0.3%	2.8%	0.1%	2.6%	0.2%	7.8%	8.6%	4.6%
Gujrat	29.1%	5.3%	2.4%	21.9%	0.6%	3.3%	3.2%	0.2%	2.5%	0.6%	7.3%	0.8%	9.7%	8.7%	4.5%
Hafizabad	28.8%	7.2%	2.8%	23.5%	1.4%	2.1%	2.1%	1.6%	2.4%	0.8%	6.7%	0.2%	9.0%	8.4%	3.2%
Hangu	30.3%	13.9%	1.4%	17.6%	2.9%	3.4%	2.3%	0.5%	2.0%	1.0%	5.1%	4.3%	9.0%	5.4%	1.0%
Haripur	26.2%	7.2%	3.7%	24.5%	0.7%	1.6%	2.3%	0.4%	1.4%	0.9%	6.8%	5.1%	8.8%	8.4%	1.9%
Hyderabad	28.8%	14.1%	3.5%	17.3%	0.7%	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%	3.0%	1.6%	6.4%	0.1%	7.7%	8.1%	3.1%
Islamabad	32.3%	5.4%	1.4%	17.7%	4.7%	2.6%	1.4%	0.8%	1.6%	0.5%	5.9%	4.7%	8.4%	7.4%	5.4%
Jacobabad	29.7%	17.2%	2.2%	14.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.9%	3.2%	2.2%	1.5%	7.1%	0.6%	8.1%	7.5%	1.0%
Jaffarabad	31.3%	12.8%	1.1%	11.6%	1.5%	1.5%	2.2%	4.2%	1.6%	0.9%	7.9%	4.8%	8.9%	8.0%	1.9%
Jhal Magsi	25.8%	11.9%	2.7%	16.3%	0.7%	1.7%	2.0%	3.7%	1.4%	4.9%	7.4%	6.5%	7.5%	6.8%	0.7%
Jhang	28.3%	8.4%	1.7%	22.4%	1.2%	2.4%	2.6%	1.9%	1.9%	3.4%	6.9%	0.2%	8.8%	8.4%	1.8%
Jhelum	28.7%	6.5%	1.7%	23.2%	0.6%	2.7%	1.0%	0.3%	2.2%	0.6%	7.0%	1.8%	10.1%	8.6%	5.2%
Kalat	28.2%	10.2%	3.0%	14.1%	0.6%	2.8%	2.8%	4.2%	1.0%	4.4%	8.3%	4.0%	8.4%	7.2%	0.9%
Karachi	33.7%	15.0%	3.5%	21.3%	1.2%	1.6%	1.2%	0.6%	2.7%	1.7%	2.4%	2.9%	3.1%	7.8%	1.4%
Karak	26.3%	10.5%	2.7%	18.6%	2.4%	3.7%	1.9%	2.1%	1.6%	1.1%	7.3%	4.8%	8.8%	7.2%	1.2%
Kasur	32.3%	10.7%	3.9%	9.0%	2.5%	3.3%	2.8%	1.1%	3.3%	0.8%	6.7%	0.0%	10.0%	9.2%	4.3%
Kech/Turbat	25.4%	6.6%	4.6%	15.5%	1.0%	1.8%	2.2%	3.8%	1.7%	6.2%	8.4%	6.1%	8.5%	5.8%	2.3%
Khairpur	25.5%	11.6%	1.3%	23.5%	1.9%	2.5%	2.5%	2.2%	2.7%	1.9%	6.6%	0.1%	8.1%	7.7%	1.9%
Khanewal	26.9%	10.0%	4.1%	17.2%	1.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	2.4%	3.1%	6.7%	0.2%	9.0%	8.2%	2.4%
Kharan	29.3%	13.4%	2.7%	8.3%	1.2%	1.8%	1.8%	4.3%	1.0%	6.5%	8.3%	4.3%	8.5%	6.7%	2.1%
Khushab	30.3%	8.5%	1.5%	21.9%	0.4%	1.6%	1.7%	1.1%	1.7%	2.7%	7.2%	0.2%	9.4%	8.9%	2.9%
Khuzdar	27.2%	11.7%	2.8%	15.9%	0.7%	2.3%	2.6%	3.8%	1.2%	4.0%	7.6%	5.0%	7.8%	6.6%	0.7%
Killa Abdullah	28.5%	16.3%	2.3%	10.7%	1.7%	2.1%	2.3%	2.9%	0.7%	1.9%	7.5%	6.3%	7.6%	6.7%	2.7%
Killa Saifullah	23.9%	11.3%	3.5%	21.7%	1.9%	2.1%	2.2%	2.5%	0.8%	4.8%	6.9%	4.2%	7.0%	6.5%	0.8%
Kohat	29.3%	10.6%	4.0%	14.0%	2.2%	4.0%	2.6%	1.2%	2.0%	1.6%	6.8%	3.5%	9.0%	7.4%	1.9%
Kohistan	27.0%	13.5%	3.3%	15.4%	1.6%	2.4%	2.5%	0.7%	1.4%	3.8%	7.2%	5.3%	7.8%	7.6%	0.6%
Lahore	33.2%	11.7%	3.7%	19.6%	2.0%	2.4%	2.5%	0.4%	3.7%	0.3%	1.7%	0.1%	7.0%	8.3%	3.6%
Lakki Marwat	25.9%	12.1%	2.7%	19.8%	3.2%	3.0%	3.2%	3.1%	1.5%	0.2%	6.2%	2.4%	8.3%	7.1%	1.6%
Larkana	25.2%	12.9%	4.7%	19.5%	1.2%	2.2%	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%	0.8%	5.9%	0.7%	7.7%	7.5%	2.5%
Lasbela	27.8%	11.4%	2.4%	13.1%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	3.3%	2.6%	4.9%	7.7%	4.9%	8.1%	7.6%	1.9%
Layyah	25.4%	9.5%	4.4%	21.1%	1.3%	2.0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	4.6%	7.0%	0.0%	8.3%	7.9%	1.3%
Lodhran	28.6%	12.4%	2.9%	14.5%	0.9%	3.0%	3.4%	2.7%	2.2%	3.5%	6.5%	0.4%	8.7%	8.2%	2.2%
Loralai	26.5%	12.3%	3.7%	18.8%	1.1%	1.4%	1.3%	3.8%	0.3%	3.4%	7.2%	5.3%	7.6%	6.1%	1.2%
Lower Dir	28.1%	15.1%	4.6%	12.4%	0.7%	2.9%	3.3%	1.3%	2.1%	1.2%	5.2%	4.8%	9.3%	7.7%	1.3%
Malakand	23.1%	10.1%	4.5%	18.4%	1.3%	2.8%	3.3%	1.2%	2.2%	0.7%	7.9%	5.2%	8.8%	8.2%	2.4%
Mandi Bahauddin	29.0%	6.5%	2.7%	24.5%	1.4%	2.7%	1.3%	0.1%	2.3%	0.3%	6.8%	0.3%	9.7%	8.4%	4.1%
Mansehra	29.0%	7.4%	2.3%	16.8%	1.2%	1.9%	2.2%	1.7%	1.8%	3.5%	7.4%	4.8%	8.8%	8.7%	2.6%
Mardan	30.5%	12.2%	2.4%	9.5%	2.3%	3.6%	3.2%	2.2%	2.9%	0.2%	7.4%	2.5%	9.4%	7.6%	4.3%

District	Education			Health		
	Years of schooling	School Attendance	Educational quality	Access to health facilities	Full immunisation	Ante-natal care
Mastung	26.2%	10.3%	3.1%	18.3%	1.0%	2.3%
Mianwali	29.1%	9.7%	1.7%	25.0%	0.3%	1.4%
Mirpurkhas	26.8%	11.4%	2.9%	16.3%	0.9%	1.5%
Multan	32.1%	12.4%	4.1%	10.7%	1.3%	2.3%
Musakhel	22.4%	10.8%	4.1%	23.9%	0.8%	1.9%
Muzaffargarh	27.6%	12.8%	4.9%	13.4%	1.9%	2.1%
Narowal	27.0%	5.6%	3.5%	24.0%	1.1%	2.3%
Nasirabad	27.9%	14.3%	2.9%	13.1%	1.5%	1.9%
Naushehro Feroze	23.6%	9.5%	2.3%	27.7%	0.7%	1.6%
Nawabshah/ Shaheed Benazirabad	28.2%	12.5%	3.4%	17.3%	1.9%	2.8%
Nowshera	29.9%	10.1%	3.1%	18.0%	1.6%	2.5%
Okara	29.3%	9.6%	2.0%	16.9%	1.4%	2.5%
Pakpattan	27.6%	9.6%	2.1%	22.5%	0.9%	2.1%
Panjgur	24.5%	12.6%	2.6%	15.5%	1.1%	1.0%
Peshawar	30.1%	14.6%	3.4%	12.2%	1.5%	3.2%
Pishin	28.1%	13.9%	2.4%	11.5%	1.6%	2.5%
Quetta	28.8%	15.6%	1.8%	24.7%	1.2%	1.7%
Rahim Yar Khan	27.6%	12.5%	2.4%	18.5%	1.3%	2.8%
Rajanpur	26.2%	11.4%	1.7%	21.5%	1.1%	2.6%
Rawalpindi	27.7%	6.7%	2.9%	19.5%	1.0%	2.5%
Sahiwal	28.1%	11.0%	1.7%	19.6%	0.6%	2.5%
Sanghar	25.6%	11.2%	3.8%	20.6%	1.6%	2.2%
Sarghodha	29.9%	8.0%	2.9%	20.8%	1.3%	2.2%
Shangla	24.5%	12.6%	3.8%	17.2%	2.2%	3.8%
Sheikhupura	31.2%	10.5%	3.1%	14.6%	1.5%	2.4%
Shikarpur	25.8%	12.3%	3.0%	24.7%	1.1%	2.8%
Sialkot	26.2%	5.3%	3.0%	29.8%	1.2%	2.1%
Sibi	28.2%	11.8%	3.4%	12.8%	1.6%	2.1%
Sukkur	27.0%	12.6%	2.3%	24.7%	1.4%	2.1%
Swabi	27.8%	10.9%	2.9%	16.1%	1.3%	3.4%
Swat	26.9%	12.5%	5.1%	16.8%	0.8%	3.4%
T.T. Singh	25.0%	8.4%	1.3%	29.7%	0.8%	1.7%
Tank	30.2%	14.5%	2.0%	9.5%	2.1%	3.4%
Tharparkar	23.7%	8.9%	2.5%	21.1%	1.1%	1.3%
Thatta	27.7%	12.8%	3.0%	11.3%	1.4%	1.8%
Upper Dir	25.9%	14.0%	4.9%	16.6%	0.9%	2.8%
Vehari	34.0%	12.5%	2.1%	6.2%	1.4%	2.7%
Zhob	26.1%	14.0%	3.8%	18.0%	0.6%	2.0%
Ziarat	28.3%	10.9%	2.8%	11.6%	1.1%	1.3%

	Standard of Living								
Assisted delivery	Improved walls	Overcrowding	Electricity	Sanitation	Water	Cooking Fuel	Assets	Land & Livestock
2.5%	3.9%	0.9%	1.8%	8.0%	4.2%	7.7%	6.5%	3.3%
0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	2.4%	6.2%	2.0%	9.1%	8.3%	2.0%
1.5%	3.1%	2.1%	3.8%	6.7%	4.4%	8.1%	7.5%	3.0%
2.5%	2.3%	3.0%	2.6%	6.5%	0.2%	8.6%	8.6%	3.0%
1.9%	1.4%	0.4%	6.5%	6.6%	5.5%	6.9%	6.8%	0.1%
3.0%	2.4%	2.7%	4.1%	7.1%	0.1%	8.4%	7.8%	1.8%
3.3%	0.3%	2.5%	0.2%	7.9%	0.0%	10.2%	9.3%	3.0%
1.9%	3.9%	1.6%	3.1%	7.6%	5.4%	7.7%	6.6%	0.5%
2.0%	3.1%	3.3%	1.4%	6.7%	0.2%	8.2%	8.1%	1.6%
2.0%	3.0%	3.0%	1.1%	7.0%	0.1%	8.0%	8.0%	1.6%
2.7%	1.0%	2.7%	0.3%	6.6%	2.1%	7.8%	7.8%	4.0%
3.2%	1.9%	2.7%	2.2%	7.2%	0.4%	9.2%	8.5%	3.1%
2.3%	1.9%	2.6%	2.5%	6.1%	0.5%	8.8%	8.3%	2.4%
1.2%	3.7%	0.9%	6.5%	7.6%	5.6%	6.3%	7.1%	3.8%
3.1%	2.8%	2.6%	0.2%	6.1%	3.5%	7.5%	6.3%	2.8%
1.5%	4.4%	1.3%	1.8%	8.8%	4.2%	8.3%	6.8%	2.9%
1.4%	2.8%	1.3%	0.6%	4.1%	2.3%	2.3%	6.9%	4.5%
3.3%	2.0%	2.7%	3.0%	5.9%	0.1%	8.2%	7.7%	2.2%
3.0%	2.9%	2.6%	3.2%	6.0%	1.0%	8.1%	6.9%	1.9%
2.3%	0.7%	1.7%	1.3%	7.1%	6.0%	9.0%	8.2%	3.3%
2.7%	1.5%	2.4%	1.9%	6.0%	1.1%	9.1%	8.6%	3.4%
2.2%	2.5%	2.9%	2.4%	6.7%	1.2%	7.5%	7.5%	2.2%
2.5%	1.1%	2.5%	0.9%	5.9%	0.2%	9.4%	8.5%	3.9%
3.4%	0.6%	2.0%	2.0%	5.1%	6.3%	7.7%	7.2%	1.5%
2.6%	1.2%	3.2%	0.7%	5.2%	0.0%	9.4%	9.5%	5.1%
1.7%	3.3%	3.1%	0.8%	4.7%	0.0%	7.1%	8.0%	1.6%
1.5%	0.2%	2.8%	0.1%	5.3%	0.1%	9.9%	9.0%	3.4%
2.5%	3.7%	1.2%	4.5%	7.2%	5.2%	8.0%	7.5%	0.5%
2.4%	2.2%	2.8%	0.9%	4.7%	0.3%	6.8%	7.9%	1.8%
2.3%	0.9%	2.8%	1.0%	6.9%	3.5%	9.1%	8.0%	3.2%
3.1%	0.4%	1.8%	1.2%	5.7%	5.3%	8.5%	7.4%	1.2%
2.5%	1.4%	2.2%	0.7%	5.2%	1.2%	9.1%	8.0%	2.8%
3.7%	3.7%	1.5%	0.3%	7.6%	3.2%	9.1%	7.1%	2.2%
1.8%	3.4%	0.7%	6.6%	7.2%	6.1%	7.5%	7.4%	0.7%
2.0%	3.3%	2.5%	5.3%	7.4%	3.3%	8.0%	7.5%	2.8%
3.3%	0.4%	1.8%	1.5%	6.2%	5.6%	7.9%	7.6%	0.4%
2.5%	2.4%	3.0%	3.0%	7.6%	0.2%	10.0%	9.5%	3.1%
2.4%	1.1%	1.0%	4.7%	7.0%	4.6%	7.6%	6.5%	0.6%
2.3%	3.9%	0.7%	3.4%	7.7%	8.3%	8.8%	7.2%	1.7%

Table 6.0: Percentage Contribution of Indicators to Districts' MPI, 2006/07

	Education			Health			
District	Years of schooling	School Attendance	Educational quality	Access to health facilities	Full immunisation	Ante-natal care	Assisted delivery
Abbottabad	27.4%	1.8%	2.8%	28.4%	0.3%	2.4%	3.2%
Attock	35.5%	5.8%	1.0%	17.0%	0.3%	1.9%	3.3%
Awaran	29.0%	6.2%	2.2%	14.6%	0.3%	1.5%	2.6%
Badin	27.8%	11.4%	2.9%	9.2%	0.8%	2.7%	3.1%
Bahawalnagar	28.8%	8.9%	3.4%	17.2%	0.3%	3.3%	4.7%
Bahawalpur	28.2%	11.5%	3.4%	17.2%	0.8%	3.0%	3.8%
Bannu	27.6%	12.7%	1.0%	19.2%	1.6%	3.8%	3.2%
Barkhan	26.8%	11.2%	1.3%	20.0%	0.4%	2.2%	2.4%
Batagram	26.6%	8.8%	3.0%	18.8%	1.2%	2.4%	3.3%
Bhakkar	26.4%	10.3%	1.7%	25.7%	0.4%	2.5%	3.3%
Bolan/Kachhi	25.7%	11.7%	3.1%	18.5%	0.7%	2.1%	2.4%
Buner	28.6%	12.8%	3.3%	11.4%	1.0%	5.5%	5.1%
Chagai	22.7%	9.0%	2.7%	20.9%	0.4%	2.4%	2.9%
Chakwal	28.9%	5.1%	0.5%	23.5%	0.3%	2.9%	3.6%
Charsadda	30.7%	13.3%	2.5%	12.7%	0.7%	2.2%	2.4%
Chitral	26.1%	8.4%	4.1%	22.3%	0.2%	1.7%	3.5%
D.G. Khan	25.2%	9.8%	2.2%	25.5%	0.6%	2.9%	4.6%
D.I. Khan	27.1%	12.3%	3.1%	18.0%	0.7%	3.1%	4.0%
Dadu	25.5%	11.9%	2.6%	19.1%	0.6%	2.6%	3.2%
Dera Bugti	24.4%	10.4%	4.0%	19.4%	1.2%	2.5%	2.5%
Faisalabad	30.5%	6.8%	2.9%	21.7%	1.1%	3.7%	3.8%
Gawadar	29.9%	12.2%	1.2%	16.8%	0.6%	2.6%	2.9%
Ghotki	27.2%	10.9%	2.4%	22.1%	1.3%	3.0%	3.5%
Gujranwala	30.3%	7.2%	2.9%	22.2%	0.9%	3.4%	4.6%
Gujrat	33.0%	6.9%	2.6%	15.0%	0.3%	3.3%	4.4%
Hafizabad	33.8%	6.8%	3.3%	14.7%	0.5%	2.4%	3.4%
Hangu	31.4%	15.2%	2.3%	10.9%	1.7%	4.7%	2.9%
Haripur	25.8%	3.5%	3.2%	30.7%	0.9%	1.4%	3.4%
Hyderabad	31.2%	13.3%	3.0%	14.0%	0.6%	2.1%	2.4%
Islamabad	35.2%	4.1%	2.3%	21.3%	0.3%	2.0%	2.9%
Jacobabad	26.5%	13.9%	2.3%	22.5%	1.5%	2.8%	3.0%
Jaffarabad	26.3%	12.4%	3.1%	19.6%	1.6%	3.1%	3.3%
Jhal Magsi	27.8%	12.5%	3.1%	11.4%	0.8%	2.8%	3.8%
Jhang	29.4%	9.7%	1.6%	17.7%	0.9%	3.5%	3.5%
Jhelum	27.7%	4.9%	2.6%	19.7%	0.4%	2.7%	3.3%
Kalat	31.1%	11.0%	4.3%	5.1%	0.4%	3.1%	4.2%
Karachi	33.1%	15.8%	4.6%	16.8%	1.6%	1.8%	2.7%
Karak	25.2%	8.5%	2.1%	21.1%	1.9%	5.6%	4.1%
Kasur	31.7%	7.6%	3.0%	18.1%	0.8%	3.3%	4.8%
Kech/Turbat	25.4%	6.6%	1.2%	21.8%	0.7%	2.7%	3.0%
Khairpur	28.2%	10.3%	2.1%	18.1%	1.8%	3.1%	3.9%
Khanewal	28.5%	7.2%	1.8%	25.3%	0.7%	2.2%	3.3%
Kharan	28.7%	7.9%	2.7%	16.3%	0.5%	1.2%	2.8%
Khushab	29.1%	4.8%	2.0%	27.4%	0.2%	3.1%	3.3%
Khuzdar	30.7%	11.4%	3.4%	5.9%	0.1%	3.7%	4.4%
Killa Abdullah	24.0%	13.8%	2.2%	19.2%	1.5%	2.9%	1.9%
Killa Saifullah	26.1%	9.6%	4.4%	21.0%	1.0%	1.8%	1.7%
Kohat	32.3%	9.9%	2.1%	15.4%	1.1%	4.3%	3.8%
Kohistan	25.4%	11.6%	1.9%	22.6%	0.3%	1.8%	1.9%
Kohlu	23.5%	10.3%	2.3%	21.1%	0.7%	1.8%	2.0%
Lahore	35.7%	14.5%	4.4%	10.2%	1.3%	3.7%	4.2%
Lakki Marwat	28.3%	11.3%	1.8%	19.0%	1.2%	3.9%	4.3%
Larkana	25.7%	13.9%	3.7%	22.6%	0.4%	2.4%	3.6%
Lasbela	28.1%	12.2%	3.7%	12.1%	1.0%	2.2%	3.1%
Layyah	27.8%	6.5%	0.9%	24.0%	0.4%	3.1%	4.5%
Lodhran	29.4%	10.3%	3.2%	18.1%	0.4%	2.7%	3.3%
Loralai	26.2%	10.4%	1.6%	20.9%	0.3%	2.0%	2.1%
Lower Dir	26.2%	12.9%	3.8%	19.4%	0.5%	2.5%	3.0%
Malakand	26.9%	9.3%	4.3%	20.4%	0.6%	1.9%	3.9%
Mandi Bahauddin	29.4%	5.9%	2.0%	22.8%	0.6%	3.2%	3.2%
Mansehra	26.0%	6.9%	2.4%	20.2%	0.8%	2.3%	3.6%
Mardan	32.7%	10.7%	2.9%	9.9%	0.6%	2.1%	4.8%

Standard of Living							
Improved walls	Overcrowding	Electricity	Sanitation	Water	Cooking Fuel	Assets	Land & Livestock
0.0%	1.3%	0.4%	3.7%	3.5%	9.1%	9.0%	6.9%
1.3%	1.9%	0.8%	5.7%	2.1%	9.9%	7.8%	5.9%
4.3%	0.4%	7.5%	8.5%	5.4%	8.5%	6.7%	2.3%
3.7%	2.8%	5.8%	8.2%	2.0%	8.5%	8.1%	3.0%
2.4%	2.7%	2.3%	6.5%	0.7%	9.1%	7.9%	1.7%
2.0%	2.8%	2.8%	6.0%	0.2%	8.6%	7.4%	2.2%
2.7%	1.8%	0.1%	6.5%	0.8%	8.9%	6.3%	3.9%
3.1%	0.8%	1.7%	6.6%	7.6%	8.1%	6.0%	1.9%
2.4%	2.2%	2.6%	5.8%	4.4%	8.1%	6.8%	3.9%
1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	7.0%	0.1%	9.0%	7.7%	1.5%
3.8%	1.9%	2.6%	7.3%	6.4%	7.1%	5.6%	1.1%
0.7%	2.7%	1.9%	6.2%	3.0%	8.9%	6.8%	2.1%
3.6%	1.1%	5.8%	7.1%	5.3%	7.5%	6.1%	2.6%
2.1%	0.7%	0.8%	7.5%	1.1%	10.1%	7.4%	5.7%
3.3%	2.2%	0.1%	6.2%	5.2%	8.4%	7.5%	2.6%
1.7%	1.2%	0.2%	5.7%	5.4%	9.6%	8.9%	0.9%
2.1%	2.1%	1.7%	6.3%	1.2%	7.9%	6.1%	1.9%
2.0%	1.2%	0.3%	6.5%	5.5%	8.4%	6.5%	1.3%
3.3%	2.8%	2.4%	6.6%	2.0%	7.6%	7.0%	2.8%
3.1%	2.4%	2.5%	6.7%	6.4%	6.1%	5.8%	2.7%
0.4%	2.5%	0.4%	4.5%	0.3%	9.2%	8.5%	3.6%
2.8%	2.1%	2.6%	5.7%	1.2%	8.5%	6.7%	4.1%
2.3%	2.4%	1.4%	6.9%	0.2%	8.0%	6.9%	1.6%
0.3%	3.0%	0.1%	3.3%	0.0%	8.4%	9.2%	4.4%
0.2%	2.2%	0.1%	7.3%	0.1%	10.4%	8.3%	6.0%
1.5%	2.7%	0.5%	7.4%	0.1%	10.0%	9.2%	3.6%
0.9%	2.2%	0.8%	4.7%	5.0%	9.5%	5.7%	2.2%
0.2%	1.7%	0.9%	4.9%	3.5%	8.7%	7.8%	3.5%
2.2%	3.2%	2.1%	6.0%	0.6%	7.4%	8.4%	3.7%
0.3%	2.0%	0.8%	3.6%	4.1%	7.6%	7.2%	6.3%
3.0%	2.3%	1.7%	6.2%	0.3%	7.5%	6.0%	0.8%
3.1%	2.5%	1.0%	6.6%	4.5%	6.9%	5.2%	1.0%
3.9%	2.0%	3.8%	7.7%	5.0%	7.9%	6.3%	1.3%
1.9%	2.1%	3.0%	7.2%	0.3%	9.1%	8.1%	2.2%
1.3%	1.1%	3.1%	7.3%	3.9%	9.6%	8.1%	4.3%
4.5%	0.7%	4.6%	8.5%	6.5%	8.7%	5.8%	1.5%
0.6%	2.8%	1.8%	3.3%	3.0%	3.8%	6.7%	1.5%
1.9%	1.4%	0.7%	7.1%	4.3%	9.0%	5.6%	1.7%
1.0%	2.9%	0.2%	4.6%	0.1%	9.4%	8.5%	4.2%
3.9%	1.7%	3.2%	7.4%	4.6%	7.8%	4.8%	5.1%
3.0%	2.5%	2.7%	6.8%	0.6%	8.2%	7.4%	1.4%
2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	5.6%	0.1%	8.6%	8.1%	2.6%
3.8%	0.9%	5.1%	8.2%	5.9%	8.5%	5.0%	2.6%
0.8%	1.3%	1.6%	5.4%	0.3%	9.8%	7.9%	3.0%
3.9%	1.0%	5.1%	8.0%	6.5%	8.6%	5.8%	1.6%
3.4%	0.9%	3.6%	6.5%	6.0%	7.3%	4.2%	2.6%
3.6%	0.5%	3.0%	7.4%	4.7%	7.7%	5.6%	2.0%
1.1%	2.1%	0.1%	5.3%	2.8%	9.4%	6.8%	3.6%
0.8%	1.4%	4.5%	5.3%	5.7%	7.4%	7.1%	2.4%
3.3%	1.2%	6.5%	6.6%	6.7%	6.7%	6.0%	1.4%
0.3%	4.0%	0.2%	2.3%	0.1%	7.5%	8.2%	3.4%
2.6%	1.1%	0.5%	6.4%	1.9%	8.6%	7.6%	1.7%
2.6%	3.0%	1.4%	4.1%	0.8%	7.2%	7.3%	1.5%
3.3%	2.6%	5.0%	7.2%	2.7%	7.7%	7.3%	1.6%
2.5%	2.5%	3.0%	7.2%	0.0%	9.2%	7.8%	0.8%
2.1%	2.1%	2.3%	6.3%	0.4%	9.0%	7.8%	2.7%
3.6%	0.6%	4.1%	6.7%	6.1%	7.7%	6.1%	1.8%
0.1%	1.9%	2.5%	5.3%	5.8%	8.3%	6.7%	1.2%
0.9%	1.7%	0.5%	6.4%	5.0%	9.2%	6.8%	2.3%
0.1%	2.4%	0.1%	7.1%	0.1%	9.5%	8.6%	5.1%
1.4%	2.3%	3.2%	6.0%	4.3%	8.7%	8.4%	3.7%
2.2%	2.8%	0.3%	7.1%	2.5%	9.4%	7.8%	4.2%

	Education			Health			
District	Years of schooling	School Attendance	Educational quality	Access to health facilities	Full immunisation	Ante-natal care	Assisted delivery
Mastung	36.1%	10.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.0%	3.2%	3.8%
Mianwali	28.3%	8.5%	1.8%	26.4%	0.2%	1.4%	3.0%
Mirpurkhas	27.0%	10.4%	1.7%	17.5%	0.7%	2.0%	2.2%
Multan	28.6%	9.9%	1.9%	20.5%	0.7%	2.7%	3.4%
Musakhel	27.5%	13.5%	1.5%	16.7%	0.4%	2.5%	2.6%
Muzaffargarh	25.9%	10.6%	3.7%	21.5%	0.7%	2.6%	3.6%
Narowal	23.4%	3.2%	2.2%	32.0%	0.4%	1.8%	4.6%
Nasirabad	24.0%	13.4%	4.0%	18.8%	1.0%	1.8%	2.0%
Naushehro Feroze	26.3%	11.1%	2.0%	19.4%	0.7%	3.4%	3.7%
Nawabshah **	27.5%	10.7%	3.1%	20.5%	0.8%	3.7%	3.6%
Nowshehra	32.9%	8.9%	1.9%	21.9%	1.0%	0.7%	3.3%
Okara	29.3%	8.0%	1.4%	19.5%	1.0%	3.6%	3.8%
Pakpattan	30.5%	8.6%	2.5%	16.8%	1.5%	3.0%	3.9%
Panjgur	23.7%	7.6%	2.2%	18.4%	1.0%	1.9%	2.8%
Peshawar	32.0%	15.5%	2.8%	12.0%	0.6%	3.0%	3.4%
Pishin	27.3%	13.4%	4.0%	17.5%	1.5%	3.5%	4.0%
Quetta	30.4%	15.1%	0.9%	26.9%	0.7%	2.7%	3.6%
Rahim Yar Khan	27.7%	11.8%	2.0%	21.7%	0.8%	2.2%	3.8%
Rajanpur	24.2%	11.6%	2.3%	22.9%	1.4%	3.3%	4.2%
Rawalpindi	24.9%	4.8%	2.6%	27.8%	0.3%	2.8%	3.3%
Sahiwal	28.1%	7.9%	2.2%	23.9%	1.2%	2.8%	3.3%
Sanghar	27.6%	11.0%	2.1%	17.6%	1.3%	3.3%	4.0%
Sarghodha	29.1%	5.9%	1.7%	28.2%	0.5%	2.8%	3.3%
Shangla	25.3%	12.3%	3.4%	20.2%	1.4%	3.2%	3.9%
Sheikhupura	29.2%	7.6%	2.6%	22.6%	0.5%	2.8%	3.6%
Shikarpur	25.1%	13.0%	2.3%	23.7%	1.9%	1.0%	3.8%
Sialkot	24.1%	5.1%	3.2%	31.2%	0.5%	3.1%	4.6%
Sibi	28.0%	13.4%	4.5%	14.8%	1.1%	2.3%	3.1%
Sukkur	27.0%	12.0%	2.2%	21.4%	1.6%	3.0%	3.2%
Swabi	27.0%	8.4%	2.8%	23.3%	0.6%	2.6%	2.6%
Swat	27.8%	10.8%	2.8%	21.1%	0.4%	3.6%	2.6%
T.T. Singh	27.2%	6.4%	1.3%	29.5%	0.7%	1.6%	3.2%
Tank	29.5%	13.2%	1.4%	12.5%	1.5%	2.8%	4.7%
Tharparkar	24.6%	8.7%	1.3%	19.5%	0.6%	2.0%	2.4%
Thatta	27.1%	10.9%	3.0%	14.6%	1.0%	1.9%	2.2%
Upper Dir	25.3%	10.6%	5.1%	20.3%	0.8%	3.4%	4.1%
Vehari	33.6%	13.2%	1.7%	5.5%	0.5%	3.8%	5.0%
Zhob	27.7%	10.3%	2.3%	20.3%	0.5%	2.3%	2.3%
Ziarat	22.9%	10.8%	2.7%	17.3%	0.7%	3.2%	3.1%

**Shaheed Benazirabad

Standard of Living							
Improved walls	Overcrowding	Electricity	Sanitation	Water	Cooking Fuel	Assets	Land & Livestock
5.3%	1.1%	0.6%	10.5%	7.5%	8.6%	7.3%	4.1%
1.6%	1.1%	1.2%	6.1%	2.4%	8.8%	7.2%	2.0%
3.3%	1.7%	3.8%	7.2%	4.9%	8.0%	7.5%	2.4%
2.2%	2.6%	2.1%	5.8%	0.1%	8.4%	7.9%	3.5%
3.4%	0.7%	2.6%	5.0%	7.2%	7.9%	6.7%	1.9%
2.5%	2.4%	2.8%	6.4%	0.4%	8.1%	7.4%	1.4%
0.5%	2.5%	0.2%	7.1%	0.0%	9.9%	8.5%	3.7%
3.4%	2.2%	3.9%	7.0%	4.3%	7.0%	6.1%	1.2%
2.7%	3.5%	1.5%	6.2%	0.1%	8.5%	7.6%	3.3%
3.0%	2.5%	0.7%	6.8%	0.5%	7.4%	7.4%	2.0%
1.4%	2.1%	0.0%	4.6%	1.7%	8.0%	6.8%	4.8%
1.8%	2.5%	2.0%	6.5%	0.4%	8.8%	8.2%	3.1%
2.3%	2.5%	1.5%	6.3%	0.2%	9.0%	8.3%	3.4%
3.8%	1.8%	6.2%	7.4%	6.4%	7.6%	5.6%	3.6%
2.8%	2.4%	0.2%	5.1%	2.9%	6.9%	6.9%	3.4%
4.1%	0.6%	0.7%	8.2%	1.5%	5.7%	5.0%	3.1%
2.9%	1.1%	0.5%	3.6%	1.8%	1.6%	4.4%	3.9%
1.9%	2.7%	2.5%	5.8%	0.2%	8.1%	7.1%	1.9%
2.7%	2.1%	3.8%	5.9%	0.8%	7.3%	6.3%	1.0%
0.4%	1.8%	0.4%	6.2%	3.2%	8.8%	7.6%	5.2%
1.0%	2.4%	1.4%	5.0%	0.2%	9.0%	8.2%	3.6%
2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	6.9%	1.3%	7.8%	7.3%	1.6%
1.0%	1.7%	1.0%	4.1%	0.1%	9.1%	7.8%	3.6%
0.4%	1.7%	1.1%	4.9%	5.2%	7.9%	7.2%	1.9%
1.0%	2.5%	0.7%	4.8%	0.1%	8.8%	8.4%	4.8%
3.1%	2.7%	0.7%	5.8%	0.0%	7.3%	7.2%	2.2%
1.1%	2.3%	0.2%	4.1%	0.1%	7.9%	7.6%	4.8%
3.7%	1.7%	2.5%	7.0%	3.9%	7.1%	6.3%	0.7%
2.7%	3.0%	2.7%	5.7%	0.1%	7.1%	7.0%	1.4%
1.8%	2.4%	0.2%	5.5%	3.6%	9.0%	6.0%	4.3%
0.3%	2.2%	0.4%	4.0%	4.1%	8.9%	7.8%	3.1%
0.8%	2.1%	0.6%	4.4%	0.5%	9.2%	8.5%	4.1%
3.7%	1.7%	0.1%	8.3%	2.3%	8.8%	6.7%	3.0%
3.1%	0.8%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%	7.4%	7.5%	1.4%
3.4%	2.0%	6.1%	7.4%	2.3%	7.9%	7.0%	3.3%
0.0%	1.5%	1.9%	4.7%	6.1%	8.1%	7.4%	0.7%
2.0%	2.7%	2.1%	7.4%	0.1%	9.9%	9.0%	3.6%
2.9%	0.8%	2.1%	6.0%	7.1%	8.2%	6.0%	1.3%
4.3%	1.7%	4.1%	8.2%	7.8%	8.1%	4.5%	0.9%

Table 7.0: Percentage Contribution of Indicators to Districts' MPI, 2008/09

	Education			Health		Standard of Living								
District	Years of schooling	School Attendance	Educational quality	Access to health facilities	Full immunisation	Ante-natal care	Assisted delivery	Improved walls	Overcrowding	Electricity	Sanitation	Water	Cooking Fuel	Assets	Land & Livestock
Abbottabad	19.8%	2.0%	3.4%	31.8%	0.6%	1.3%	2.6%	2.0%	2.0%	0.1%	4.3%	3.8%	9.9%	9.4%	7.0%
Attock	31.6%	7.0%	2.7%	20.2%	0.7%	1.3%	3.1%	0.7%	1.7%	0.4%	5.8%	3.3%	9.0%	7.4%	4.9%
Awaran	25.7%	9.3%	2.3%	17.0%	2.1%	0.9%	1.4%	3.6%	1.8%	5.3%	7.5%	6.7%	7.8%	7.4%	1.2%
Badin	26.7%	10.6%	3.3%	16.0%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	3.2%	2.6%	4.9%	7.9%	0.6%	8.3%	7.9%	3.0%
Bahawalnagar	31.1%	9.0%	2.3%	19.8%	0.6%	2.2%	3.4%	2.1%	2.4%	1.7%	6.9%	0.5%	9.4%	7.1%	1.4%
Bahawalpur	28.8%	11.0%	3.4%	18.2%	1.2%	2.6%	3.0%	1.9%	2.6%	2.7%	6.1%	0.2%	8.7%	7.4%	2.2%
Bannu	30.5%	11.4%	4.4%	16.4%	1.9%	3.5%	2.3%	2.4%	1.6%	0.0%	6.2%	0.3%	9.3%	5.7%	4.1%
Barkhan	27.0%	10.2%	4.2%	19.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	3.3%	0.8%	3.6%	4.6%	7.4%	7.8%	6.0%	1.3%
Batagram	30.4%	9.7%	3.2%	18.4%	2.3%	2.6%	3.5%	0.4%	1.5%	0.6%	4.5%	2.1%	9.5%	7.7%	3.5%
Bhakkar	24.9%	8.2%	3.3%	26.3%	1.3%	1.7%	2.3%	2.0%	1.8%	1.4%	8.3%	0.2%	9.1%	7.5%	1.8%
Bolan/Kachhi	25.1%	11.1%	3.3%	15.4%	2.0%	2.3%	2.9%	3.6%	0.8%	4.0%	7.1%	5.6%	7.0%	6.7%	3.2%
Buner	31.9%	10.1%	4.6%	11.6%	1.2%	3.3%	4.2%	2.1%	2.5%	0.9%	5.7%	3.3%	9.5%	6.6%	2.7%
Chagai	24.0%	9.5%	5.1%	16.2%	2.4%	2.1%	2.1%	3.9%	0.7%	6.3%	7.9%	6.0%	7.5%	3.3%	3.2%
Chakwal	32.1%	2.9%	4.0%	18.7%	0.2%	2.1%	2.6%	0.7%	1.3%	0.1%	7.8%	1.2%	10.9%	8.7%	6.8%
Charsadda	28.6%	12.2%	4.0%	21.9%	0.5%	1.7%	2.3%	3.2%	1.9%	0.2%	4.9%	1.9%	8.2%	6.1%	2.4%
Chitral	25.6%	8.1%	5.0%	18.0%	0.3%	1.7%	3.1%	3.0%	1.0%	1.0%	7.5%	5.7%	9.8%	8.9%	1.2%
D.G. Khan	25.8%	10.6%	4.0%	20.7%	2.7%	1.9%	3.4%	2.2%	1.7%	2.8%	5.7%	2.7%	7.9%	6.4%	1.5%
D.I. Khan	25.5%	13.8%	5.3%	17.5%	2.1%	2.4%	3.4%	3.4%	1.7%	0.5%	6.3%	1.6%	8.1%	6.2%	2.2%
Dadu	23.7%	11.0%	4.3%	22.7%	1.0%	2.3%	3.8%	3.0%	2.6%	0.4%	7.0%	1.7%	7.9%	6.1%	2.6%
Dera Bugti	24.9%	12.3%	4.3%	17.6%	2.5%	1.4%	1.6%	3.4%	1.8%	4.9%	6.7%	4.9%	6.3%	5.5%	1.9%
Faisalabad	33.9%	8.2%	2.6%	15.6%	1.5%	2.7%	3.1%	0.3%	2.8%	0.8%	5.1%	0.7%	9.9%	8.5%	4.3%
Gawadar	24.0%	7.9%	3.0%	24.1%	1.9%	1.2%	2.0%	2.7%	2.4%	2.3%	6.6%	3.0%	8.9%	6.1%	3.9%
Ghotki	27.9%	11.8%	3.6%	18.3%	4.3%	2.3%	3.0%	2.3%	2.6%	1.1%	5.5%	0.2%	8.3%	6.6%	2.3%
Gujranwala	33.2%	8.4%	3.1%	24.8%	0.7%	2.0%	2.8%	0.2%	2.6%	0.1%	2.0%	0.0%	7.4%	7.8%	5.1%
Gujrat	27.0%	4.2%	2.7%	32.7%	0.5%	2.0%	3.3%	0.0%	1.8%	0.2%	4.0%	0.0%	8.8%	6.9%	5.8%
Hafizabad	31.1%	7.0%	2.5%	20.3%	0.9%	2.3%	3.7%	1.6%	2.1%	0.4%	6.4%	0.1%	9.2%	7.6%	5.0%
Hangu	33.0%	13.0%	4.1%	13.6%	2.6%	3.2%	3.3%	0.6%	1.7%	0.7%	4.4%	3.6%	9.6%	4.4%	2.2%
Haripur	27.2%	5.0%	2.9%	29.3%	1.4%	0.5%	2.6%	0.4%	1.3%	2.1%	4.6%	3.2%	8.0%	7.5%	4.0%
Hyderabad	30.0%	12.1%	4.4%	26.9%	1.2%	1.0%	1.3%	1.1%	3.3%	0.4%	4.1%	0.3%	5.0%	6.4%	2.8%
Islamabad	32.9%	5.4%	5.0%	26.0%	1.9%	0.8%	2.5%	0.5%	1.9%	0.6%	4.0%	0.2%	7.7%	5.4%	5.3%
Jacobabad	27.8%	13.4%	3.4%	18.9%	3.0%	2.4%	2.6%	2.6%	2.8%	0.7%	6.0%	0.5%	7.6%	6.1%	2.3%
Jaffarabad	29.0%	9.8%	3.0%	12.0%	5.1%	2.6%	3.3%	3.5%	2.6%	0.2%	7.6%	5.2%	7.9%	6.3%	2.1%
Jamshoro	25.8%	11.7%	4.2%	20.8%	1.6%	1.4%	1.7%	2.7%	2.4%	2.7%	6.3%	1.8%	7.4%	6.6%	3.0%
Jhal Magsi	25.9%	9.2%	3.5%	18.7%	2.0%	2.2%	2.6%	3.3%	0.8%	2.0%	7.2%	6.6%	7.6%	5.8%	2.7%
Jhang	28.6%	8.0%	2.9%	23.4%	0.9%	2.0%	2.4%	2.0%	2.0%	1.5%	7.0%	0.1%	9.1%	7.6%	2.4%
Jhelum	40.7%	4.1%	4.1%	6.5%	2.1%	1.2%	2.6%	0.0%	2.0%	0.4%	7.7%	1.1%	11.5%	9.0%	6.9%
Kalat	25.8%	10.4%	2.7%	20.6%	3.2%	1.6%	2.0%	3.6%	2.3%	0.3%	7.1%	4.3%	7.5%	6.0%	2.4%
Kambar Shahdadkot	23.6%	11.9%	4.2%	26.8%	1.0%	2.9%	3.5%	2.1%	3.0%	0.5%	4.4%	1.3%	7.1%	6.5%	1.5%
Karachi	36.2%	18.2%	4.4%	12.9%	2.4%	0.6%	2.5%	0.4%	3.0%	1.1%	1.5%	3.1%	2.4%	8.8%	2.5%
Karak	23.3%	8.5%	5.0%	22.9%	3.9%	4.3%	3.2%	1.0%	1.6%	0.9%	6.7%	4.1%	7.8%	5.1%	1.8%
Kashmore	34.1%	10.8%	3.3%	8.5%	4.8%	2.1%	2.8%	3.2%	2.4%	0.4%	8.2%	0.0%	9.3%	7.7%	2.6%
Kasur	32.6%	8.2%	3.4%	19.4%	1.0%	2.6%	3.3%	0.5%	3.0%	0.3%	2.5%	0.1%	9.9%	8.5%	4.6%
Kech/Turbat	26.0%	7.2%	2.4%	19.6%	2.3%	1.3%	1.9%	3.8%	1.2%	2.4%	7.2%	4.9%	8.6%	5.4%	5.9%
Khairpur	29.2%	12.3%	2.8%	13.6%	4.2%	2.8%	3.6%	2.8%	2.6%	1.4%	7.0%	0.1%	8.6%	7.0%	2.1%
Khanewal	27.5%	9.2%	3.4%	24.7%	1.0%	1.7%	2.7%	2.0%	2.3%	1.1%	5.2%	0.2%	8.6%	7.6%	2.8%
Kharan	26.9%	9.4%	2.9%	19.8%	1.5%	1.1%	2.0%	3.6%	0.8%	3.1%	7.3%	3.2%	7.9%	5.5%	5.0%
Khushab	28.2%	4.2%	3.4%	29.1%	0.3%	2.0%	2.7%	0.6%	1.5%	2.4%	5.1%	0.6%	9.6%	7.2%	3.3%
Khuzdar	26.5%	10.0%	3.8%	19.2%	3.7%	1.4%	2.2%	3.8%	2.3%	1.1%	7.8%	4.1%	7.8%	4.4%	1.9%
Killa Abdullah	25.0%	14.5%	5.6%	16.6%	1.3%	1.9%	2.2%	3.8%	0.5%	1.7%	7.2%	5.0%	7.4%	2.8%	4.4%
Killa Saifullah	25.3%	10.9%	3.7%	23.8%	0.7%	1.0%	1.8%	3.5%	0.2%	2.2%	7.1%	6.6%	7.6%	4.4%	1.1%
Kohat	32.5%	11.3%	5.0%	10.5%	2.1%	3.5%	3.9%	1.2%	1.7%	0.4%	5.8%	3.6%	9.6%	6.2%	2.7%
Kohistan	24.6%	9.7%	3.5%	23.3%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%	0.7%	0.9%	4.0%	5.7%	6.4%	7.1%	7.0%	1.1%
Kohlu	26.0%	9.2%	2.0%	23.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	1.9%	1.6%	5.6%	6.7%	7.0%	7.2%	6.8%	0.8%
Lahore	34.7%	10.8%	4.1%	16.7%	2.0%	2.4%	3.2%	0.2%	3.9%	0.4%	1.9%	0.0%	6.5%	8.4%	4.7%
Lakki Marwat	27.3%	10.4%	4.2%	17.9%	3.9%	3.4%	2.8%	2.6%	1.5%	0.1%	5.6%	2.9%	8.6%	6.7%	2.1%
Larkana	24.2%	12.9%	4.3%	28.1%	0.5%	2.0%	3.5%	2.9%	2.9%	0.3%	2.7%	0.0%	6.8%	6.9%	2.1%
Lasbela	28.3%	7.5%	2.3%	12.6%	1.5%	0.9%	1.9%	2.6%	1.8%	6.6%	8.0%	6.3%	7.6%	8.1%	4.0%
Layyah	30.8%	7.9%	3.7%	18.6%	0.1%	1.9%	3.4%	3.1%	1.9%	1.9%	7.1%	0.0%	9.5%	8.7%	1.4%
Lodhran	29.2%	8.5%	3.3%	21.1%	1.0%	2.1%	3.0%	2.4%	2.0%	1.3%	5.1%	0.5%	9.0%	8.0%	3.6%
Loralai	29.0%	8.8%	4.0%	17.3%	0.4%	1.6%	1.5%	4.2%	0.6%	2.5%	7.8%	5.0%	8.6%	5.1%	3.6%
Lower Dir	25.4%	9.7%	5.0%	20.8%	0.8%	2.1%	2.5%	0.3%	2.1%	1.3%	8.5%	3.9%	8.7%	6.5%	2.2%
Malakand	26.4%	8.1%	4.6%	21.9%	0.3%	2.2%	3.1%	0.9%	1.7%	0.2%	7.5%	4.4%	9.2%	6.4%	3.1%
Mandi Bahauddin	29.4%	3.9%	2.7%	28.0%	0.5%	2.2%	2.9%	0.0%	1.8%	0.2%	6.0%	0.1%	10.0%	7.2%	5.0%

	Education			Health	
District	Years of schooling	School Attendance	Educational quality	Access to health facilities	Full immunisation
Mansehra	27.2%	6.6%	3.2%	19.1%	1.5%
Mardan	31.3%	10.6%	4.4%	14.2%	1.1%
Mastung	26.3%	11.0%	2.9%	14.0%	3.7%
Matiari	27.4%	11.1%	4.5%	23.5%	0.6%
Mianwali	28.0%	8.9%	4.8%	26.7%	1.7%
Mirpurkhas	25.6%	9.0%	3.3%	22.1%	1.2%
Multan	28.5%	8.7%	2.7%	23.8%	1.1%
Musakhel	24.2%	11.9%	3.8%	18.4%	1.9%
Muzaffargarh	26.1%	11.8%	4.0%	22.6%	1.6%
Nankana Sahib	29.8%	8.5%	3.2%	21.9%	0.5%
Narowal	22.4%	3.2%	2.8%	33.4%	0.9%
Nasirabad	27.8%	9.9%	3.4%	15.1%	4.6%
Naushehro Feroze	23.9%	9.5%	5.4%	29.3%	2.1%
Nawabshah **	27.3%	10.7%	3.8%	25.3%	2.4%
Nowshehra	31.9%	10.8%	4.4%	21.3%	0.4%
Nushki	25.1%	9.8%	3.8%	19.2%	1.9%
Okara	29.3%	7.2%	3.2%	22.3%	0.8%
Pakpattan	31.0%	7.9%	3.5%	18.5%	0.5%
Panjgur	23.9%	8.1%	2.3%	19.3%	2.6%
Peshawar	32.7%	14.7%	4.1%	18.1%	0.4%
Pishin	24.9%	10.9%	6.0%	20.3%	1.1%
Quetta	30.5%	14.8%	5.2%	18.7%	2.9%
Rahim Yar Khan	28.3%	11.8%	3.4%	20.5%	1.6%
Rajanpur	26.2%	12.6%	5.1%	15.3%	1.2%
Rawalpindi	33.8%	4.4%	2.9%	20.9%	0.7%
Sahiwal	29.3%	9.1%	3.9%	21.2%	0.8%
Sanghar	27.3%	10.6%	4.3%	17.2%	4.2%
Sarghodha	27.9%	4.3%	3.3%	31.3%	0.9%
Shangla	30.4%	13.3%	6.1%	7.5%	2.1%
Sheikhupura	29.8%	8.2%	3.6%	21.5%	1.3%
Shikarpur	27.6%	11.8%	3.8%	17.9%	4.8%
Sialkot	26.9%	5.0%	4.4%	26.3%	0.7%
Sibi	26.1%	9.8%	5.0%	21.4%	1.7%
Sukkur	26.7%	11.6%	3.8%	19.4%	4.6%
Swabi	32.3%	10.2%	4.1%	13.1%	0.5%
Swat	26.7%	14.1%	6.6%	18.1%	0.6%
T.T. Singh	28.8%	6.6%	2.6%	28.8%	1.5%
Tando Allahyar	27.2%	10.2%	3.5%	25.4%	1.4%
Tando Muhammad Khan	26.9%	10.7%	2.9%	21.6%	1.7%
Tank	28.3%	14.3%	5.7%	13.3%	2.1%
Tharparkar	23.9%	6.1%	2.7%	19.7%	2.2%
Thatta	28.3%	11.6%	3.1%	10.6%	1.7%
Upper Dir	24.0%	11.3%	5.3%	20.8%	2.2%
Vehari	32.4%	11.3%	4.8%	10.1%	0.9%
Washuk	29.4%	8.6%	3.2%	5.8%	4.5%
Zhob	25.5%	11.2%	3.9%	20.9%	1.5%
Ziarat	15.9%	8.0%	6.3%	26.9%	0.9%

**Shaheed Benazirabad

		Standard of Living							
Ante-natal care	Assisted delivery	Improved walls	Overcrowding	Electricity	Sanitation	Water	Cooking Fuel	Assets	Land & Livestock
2.2%	3.2%	1.8%	1.4%	3.0%	5.0%	4.5%	8.8%	8.2%	4.4%
1.8%	3.7%	2.7%	2.3%	0.1%	6.3%	2.2%	8.6%	6.5%	4.2%
2.5%	2.5%	3.7%	2.3%	0.3%	7.5%	6.1%	7.1%	6.4%	3.8%
0.7%	1.8%	2.5%	2.5%	1.3%	5.7%	0.1%	7.9%	7.5%	3.1%
1.8%	2.7%	0.7%	1.6%	0.3%	4.0%	0.6%	8.7%	7.0%	2.7%
1.0%	2.1%	3.1%	1.3%	2.6%	6.9%	4.4%	7.8%	6.7%	2.9%
2.1%	2.7%	2.3%	2.5%	1.0%	5.0%	0.3%	8.3%	7.3%	3.7%
1.9%	2.1%	2.7%	1.4%	3.8%	6.3%	7.1%	7.1%	5.4%	1.8%
2.0%	2.9%	2.5%	2.6%	1.3%	5.6%	0.0%	8.2%	6.8%	2.2%
2.0%	3.2%	0.9%	2.5%	0.2%	3.4%	0.5%	9.6%	8.8%	4.8%
2.5%	3.5%	0.3%	2.4%	0.1%	6.7%	0.1%	10.0%	7.9%	3.8%
2.3%	2.8%	3.4%	2.2%	2.0%	7.0%	4.8%	7.4%	5.8%	1.7%
2.7%	3.1%	2.1%	2.4%	0.1%	3.2%	0.1%	8.5%	4.2%	3.5%
1.8%	2.3%	2.4%	2.6%	0.8%	6.1%	0.1%	7.3%	6.6%	0.7%
1.4%	3.7%	1.4%	2.4%	0.1%	2.9%	2.0%	8.1%	5.6%	3.6%
1.8%	2.3%	3.6%	1.0%	3.2%	7.2%	2.3%	8.5%	5.3%	5.1%
2.5%	3.3%	1.6%	2.4%	0.8%	5.4%	0.2%	9.2%	8.1%	3.8%
2.0%	2.8%	2.3%	2.5%	0.7%	6.6%	0.2%	9.7%	8.3%	3.6%
1.5%	1.9%	3.3%	1.2%	4.2%	7.6%	5.5%	7.9%	5.8%	5.0%
1.6%	2.7%	2.0%	2.2%	0.1%	2.0%	2.3%	7.1%	5.2%	4.6%
3.3%	3.6%	4.2%	0.5%	1.5%	6.9%	3.8%	5.9%	2.4%	4.6%
3.3%	4.1%	2.8%	1.6%	0.6%	2.1%	4.0%	1.3%	5.2%	2.9%
1.7%	3.5%	2.1%	3.0%	1.9%	5.0%	0.1%	7.7%	7.1%	2.4%
2.5%	3.2%	2.8%	2.2%	4.0%	7.3%	2.0%	8.0%	7.0%	0.7%
1.8%	3.1%	1.0%	1.8%	0.3%	6.4%	3.0%	7.9%	7.7%	4.3%
1.9%	2.7%	1.3%	2.4%	1.0%	5.4%	0.3%	9.2%	8.1%	3.6%
2.6%	2.9%	2.8%	3.2%	1.5%	7.2%	0.6%	7.6%	6.9%	1.2%
1.9%	2.5%	0.9%	1.6%	0.2%	4.0%	0.0%	9.6%	7.1%	4.5%
2.8%	3.2%	0.3%	1.6%	0.5%	5.5%	6.8%	9.0%	8.7%	2.4%
2.7%	3.5%	0.4%	3.3%	0.3%	2.4%	0.2%	8.6%	8.7%	5.5%
1.0%	3.0%	2.7%	3.3%	0.1%	4.8%	0.1%	7.9%	7.5%	3.8%
4.0%	4.3%	0.2%	3.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.2%	9.6%	7.2%	4.9%
1.8%	2.0%	3.6%	1.2%	2.9%	6.8%	4.8%	7.1%	3.2%	2.5%
2.1%	2.8%	2.7%	3.0%	1.3%	6.0%	0.5%	7.1%	6.8%	1.8%
2.2%	2.8%	1.9%	2.4%	0.2%	6.6%	3.9%	9.7%	6.1%	4.1%
2.7%	2.7%	0.0%	1.7%	0.4%	5.5%	2.0%	8.5%	7.5%	2.9%
1.1%	2.9%	0.9%	2.3%	0.5%	4.6%	0.3%	9.4%	7.7%	2.1%
1.8%	1.9%	2.3%	2.5%	1.3%	5.5%	0.3%	7.5%	6.6%	2.6%
1.4%	1.5%	2.3%	2.8%	3.3%	6.6%	0.1%	7.8%	7.5%	3.1%
2.0%	3.5%	3.3%	1.2%	0.0%	7.1%	3.2%	8.7%	5.5%	1.9%
1.9%	2.2%	3.2%	1.1%	4.6%	7.9%	7.7%	8.1%	7.9%	0.9%
1.6%	2.0%	3.2%	2.6%	5.8%	7.8%	3.7%	7.7%	6.7%	3.7%
3.0%	3.7%	0.3%	1.8%	0.8%	7.0%	3.5%	8.3%	7.2%	0.9%
2.5%	3.0%	1.8%	2.9%	1.3%	6.5%	0.5%	9.9%	8.6%	3.4%
2.5%	2.8%	4.0%	1.7%	2.5%	8.8%	7.9%	8.3%	6.3%	3.9%
2.0%	2.9%	1.7%	1.4%	3.9%	5.0%	6.2%	7.4%	4.5%	2.2%
1.9%	3.2%	4.7%	0.8%	0.9%	8.9%	8.6%	3.8%	2.7%	6.5%

Table 8.0: Percentage Contribution of Indicators to Districts' MPI, 2010/11

District	Education			Health		Standard of Living									
	Years of schooling	School Attendance	Educational quality	Access to health facilities	Full immunisation	Ante-natal care	Assisted delivery	Improved walls	Overcrowding	Electricity	Sanitation	Water	Cooking Fuel	Assets	Land & Livestock
Abbottabad	24.7%	5.9%	1.8%	21.0%	1.6%	2.4%	2.3%	2.0%	2.1%	1.3%	6.9%	4.6%	8.8%	8.9%	5.7%
Attock	31.2%	5.5%	1.3%	17.6%	1.0%	1.8%	1.9%	0.8%	2.1%	0.3%	6.0%	6.1%	9.2%	9.3%	5.9%
Awaran	31.7%	8.3%	0.5%	5.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.6%	4.1%	1.0%	7.5%	8.7%	7.1%	9.9%	6.6%	5.1%
Badin	25.9%	10.7%	1.6%	22.2%	1.6%	1.2%	0.8%	3.4%	2.5%	3.1%	7.3%	1.7%	8.0%	7.0%	2.9%
Bahawalnagar	30.4%	8.9%	3.3%	22.9%	1.0%	2.1%	1.4%	1.9%	2.6%	1.4%	6.0%	0.2%	9.3%	7.2%	1.5%
Bahawalpur	30.0%	11.6%	2.2%	19.8%	2.0%	1.4%	1.4%	1.8%	2.7%	2.6%	6.2%	0.1%	8.8%	7.4%	2.0%
Bannu	30.1%	11.5%	1.5%	24.4%	1.3%	2.1%	1.0%	2.1%	1.7%	0.0%	4.9%	0.2%	9.5%	5.9%	3.9%
Barkhan	28.2%	12.7%	1.2%	20.7%	0.2%	0.9%	0.6%	3.0%	1.9%	1.4%	5.0%	5.6%	8.1%	7.4%	3.2%
Batagram	32.9%	12.8%	2.1%	14.5%	2.6%	2.7%	2.0%	0.5%	1.8%	0.0%	4.7%	2.2%	9.9%	8.3%	3.2%
Bhakkar	28.2%	7.8%	3.1%	28.3%	0.4%	1.6%	0.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	6.2%	0.2%	9.0%	7.3%	1.7%
Bolan/Kachhi	30.2%	8.2%	0.8%	6.8%	3.2%	1.9%	2.5%	4.4%	2.3%	2.9%	8.5%	8.0%	7.9%	7.2%	5.1%
Buner	30.5%	10.1%	1.6%	14.5%	2.8%	3.1%	3.0%	1.5%	2.4%	2.3%	5.8%	4.0%	9.3%	7.6%	1.4%
Chagai	27.1%	12.5%	1.4%	10.8%	2.0%	1.3%	1.4%	2.9%	1.9%	6.0%	7.7%	7.6%	7.0%	6.3%	4.2%
Chakwal	30.5%	1.8%	0.8%	26.3%	0.2%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.6%	0.5%	6.0%	2.3%	9.8%	9.2%	8.0%
Charsadda	32.7%	11.9%	2.0%	14.7%	0.6%	2.0%	1.5%	2.7%	2.6%	0.1%	6.5%	3.9%	9.2%	6.5%	3.2%
Chiniot	33.3%	9.5%	1.8%	20.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.7%	1.5%	2.1%	1.3%	7.2%	0.0%	9.9%	8.0%	3.1%
Chitral	24.0%	6.3%	5.0%	24.7%	0.7%	2.3%	2.7%	2.7%	1.5%	0.2%	2.5%	7.7%	9.9%	9.4%	0.4%
D.G. Khan	26.7%	11.2%	1.5%	23.2%	0.9%	1.0%	2.2%	2.5%	1.9%	3.4%	6.1%	3.2%	7.9%	6.6%	1.7%
D.I. Khan	30.2%	13.1%	2.3%	17.2%	1.5%	1.9%	0.6%	3.7%	1.8%	0.4%	7.3%	3.2%	8.9%	5.9%	2.0%
Dadu	24.2%	9.0%	3.4%	25.4%	0.7%	1.5%	1.4%	3.1%	3.5%	0.6%	8.1%	2.1%	9.0%	6.1%	1.9%
Dera Bugti	24.9%	14.2%	1.4%	17.2%	1.9%	0.9%	1.2%	3.5%	1.8%	6.5%	6.2%	6.9%	6.4%	5.5%	1.6%
Faisalabad	31.8%	11.2%	1.9%	20.3%	1.0%	1.9%	0.4%	0.7%	2.8%	0.6%	5.0%	0.2%	9.3%	8.6%	4.2%
Gawadar	30.0%	10.2%	1.9%	16.5%	2.0%	1.2%	1.7%	2.9%	1.4%	3.4%	7.2%	3.5%	8.6%	6.6%	3.0%
Ghotki	31.6%	14.3%	1.3%	13.9%	4.6%	1.7%	1.4%	2.6%	3.4%	1.0%	5.8%	0.0%	9.0%	7.0%	2.4%
Gujranwala	32.9%	6.4%	1.3%	30.1%	0.7%	2.0%	1.1%	0.2%	2.8%	0.1%	1.5%	0.1%	7.3%	8.4%	5.2%
Gujrat	29.0%	6.6%	2.3%	30.3%	0.2%	1.2%	1.3%	0.4%	2.7%	0.2%	4.3%	0.3%	8.6%	7.2%	5.3%
Hafizabad	31.5%	4.6%	0.7%	28.0%	0.5%	2.6%	2.5%	0.7%	2.6%	0.2%	4.6%	0.2%	9.6%	7.7%	3.9%
Hangu	30.9%	14.7%	1.9%	15.9%	2.1%	2.4%	2.2%	0.8%	1.8%	0.3%	5.0%	3.4%	8.9%	6.3%	3.3%
Haripur	32.1%	4.6%	2.8%	16.5%	0.6%	1.3%	0.4%	1.6%	2.9%	0.0%	5.6%	5.3%	10.5%	9.6%	6.2%
Harnai	24.1%	11.8%	3.2%	22.9%	3.4%	0.5%	0.4%	4.1%	0.1%	0.8%	7.6%	8.0%	8.8%	1.9%	2.3%
Hyderabad	30.0%	12.7%	2.8%	24.2%	1.8%	1.3%	1.0%	1.4%	2.8%	0.5%	5.3%	0.5%	5.9%	6.7%	3.0%
Islamabad	34.7%	6.3%	1.4%	27.7%	2.2%	0.8%	1.2%	0.7%	2.4%	0.5%	1.9%	4.1%	5.1%	5.2%	5.8%
Jacobabad	33.1%	15.3%	0.8%	6.6%	3.9%	1.3%	1.5%	3.6%	3.4%	0.7%	8.6%	0.7%	9.3%	8.4%	2.8%
Jaffarabad	30.9%	15.2%	2.1%	9.8%	3.4%	1.1%	1.7%	4.2%	2.8%	0.7%	8.4%	0.7%	8.4%	7.9%	2.6%
Jamshoro	25.7%	11.3%	2.8%	22.0%	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	2.6%	2.9%	1.9%	6.9%	3.3%	7.7%	6.1%	4.1%
Jhal Magsi	34.4%	8.0%	0.6%	3.1%	3.4%	1.7%	2.1%	4.1%	2.7%	1.3%	9.7%	9.3%	9.3%	6.6%	5.2%
Jhang	33.5%	10.3%	1.2%	15.6%	0.8%	2.0%	0.5%	2.1%	2.1%	2.6%	8.0%	0.3%	10.1%	8.8%	3.8%
Jhelum	32.8%	5.6%	1.8%	18.4%	0.3%	1.0%	1.8%	1.5%	2.0%	2.2%	6.6%	2.1%	10.5%	8.2%	2.1%
Kalat	29.9%	9.3%	1.5%	14.2%	1.1%	1.4%	1.1%	4.4%	0.8%	2.4%	9.1%	6.8%	9.0%	5.9%	3.0%
Kambar Shahdadkot	29.7%	17.2%	2.4%	12.1%	1.3%	2.4%	2.3%	3.2%	3.5%	0.2%	5.4%	1.3%	8.6%	8.0%	2.4%
Karachi	35.7%	17.3%	4.5%	20.6%	0.9%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	2.6%	1.3%	1.8%	1.2%	2.5%	7.8%	2.1%
Karak	22.8%	7.6%	2.7%	24.4%	3.3%	3.4%	2.1%	0.8%	1.6%	2.5%	6.5%	4.9%	7.1%	6.9%	3.3%
Kashmore	30.2%	15.4%	1.6%	9.9%	4.3%	1.6%	1.9%	3.6%	3.5%	1.4%	7.3%	0.2%	8.6%	7.6%	2.9%
Kasur	32.4%	9.7%	2.4%	23.2%	0.9%	1.6%	0.6%	0.3%	3.5%	0.3%	2.7%	0.2%	9.8%	7.6%	4.8%
Kech/Turbat	27.4%	11.4%	1.6%	13.9%	2.3%	1.1%	1.9%	3.2%	2.1%	5.5%	7.1%	5.9%	7.7%	5.7%	3.0%
Khairpur	30.1%	11.8%	1.6%	14.8%	4.5%	2.1%	1.6%	3.5%	2.9%	0.9%	7.8%	0.3%	9.0%	7.1%	1.7%
Khanewal	30.5%	8.5%	2.2%	24.9%	0.9%	1.5%	1.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	6.6%	0.2%	7.7%	7.4%	2.2%
Kharan	30.5%	9.9%	1.0%	6.8%	2.9%	1.1%	2.0%	4.4%	2.4%	3.2%	8.0%	7.8%	8.9%	7.6%	3.6%
Khushab	30.1%	7.9%	1.4%	31.0%	0.7%	1.2%	0.7%	0.5%	1.6%	0.2%	4.1%	1.0%	10.1%	6.3%	3.3%
Khuzdar	30.0%	7.5%	1.2%	15.5%	1.6%	1.8%	0.9%	4.4%	1.2%	3.2%	7.9%	5.8%	8.3%	6.0%	4.7%
Killa Abdullah	30.3%	8.8%	2.2%	24.8%	1.9%	2.0%	1.7%	4.2%	0.5%	0.3%	6.5%	5.8%	2.6%	3.9%	4.4%
Killa Saifullah	29.2%	13.1%	0.6%	15.5%	0.9%	1.6%	1.5%	4.2%	0.9%	2.0%	7.4%	5.4%	8.2%	6.6%	3.0%
Kohat	30.2%	11.0%	2.7%	19.6%	1.6%	2.5%	2.2%	1.3%	1.8%	0.8%	5.5%	4.0%	8.8%	5.2%	2.7%
Kohistan	26.7%	11.2%	3.6%	17.3%	2.4%	1.5%	1.9%	1.1%	1.1%	3.3%	6.4%	7.3%	7.8%	7.7%	0.8%

	Education			Health	
District	Years of schooling	School Attendance	Educational quality	Access to health facilities	Full immunisation
Kohlu	26.0%	11.4%	1.3%	22.7%	1.3%
Lahore	35.9%	11.5%	3.4%	21.7%	1.4%
Lakki Marwat	27.5%	11.4%	2.1%	22.7%	2.5%
Larkana	32.4%	17.3%	2.3%	8.0%	2.8%
Lasbela	27.5%	11.9%	3.8%	14.4%	1.1%
Layyah	30.0%	9.3%	1.9%	19.3%	0.8%
Lodhran	30.2%	11.0%	1.5%	22.2%	0.6%
Loralai	28.7%	15.5%	1.2%	12.1%	2.2%
Lower Dir	30.3%	9.3%	2.6%	21.1%	1.5%
Malakand	29.3%	8.6%	2.5%	20.1%	0.7%
Mandi Bahauddin	31.6%	4.4%	0.8%	32.2%	0.3%
Mansehra	26.5%	9.1%	2.5%	20.2%	1.2%
Mardan	30.8%	11.5%	1.8%	16.8%	1.2%
Mastung	28.1%	7.2%	1.7%	13.3%	1.7%
Matiari	28.3%	11.4%	1.6%	24.1%	0.7%
Mianwali	28.4%	6.2%	2.4%	28.1%	0.6%
Mirpurkhas	28.1%	11.9%	1.1%	20.6%	1.3%
Multan	29.7%	9.7%	1.9%	24.5%	0.7%
Musakhel	33.0%	21.4%	2.1%	0.0%	1.2%
Muzaffargarh	28.3%	12.3%	2.9%	20.7%	1.1%
Nankana Sahib	31.9%	7.0%	2.1%	23.3%	0.4%
Narowal	27.1%	4.4%	0.6%	32.9%	0.3%
Nasirabad	29.7%	15.0%	2.2%	10.1%	3.4%
Naushehro Feroze	27.8%	11.6%	1.5%	23.9%	1.1%
Nawabshah/ Shaheed Benazirabad	29.5%	11.9%	1.4%	23.4%	1.5%
Nowshehra	33.6%	9.7%	3.3%	12.4%	1.2%
Nushki	27.2%	14.2%	2.3%	10.9%	2.6%
Okara	31.9%	9.0%	1.2%	23.8%	0.6%
Pakpattan	31.1%	9.2%	1.9%	19.8%	0.6%
Panjgur	26.3%	10.0%	2.0%	20.3%	1.8%
Peshawar	34.2%	15.8%	1.8%	13.1%	1.1%
Pishin	35.0%	5.3%	1.2%	29.5%	2.6%
Quetta	37.1%	8.2%	1.7%	32.6%	1.3%
Rahim Yar Khan	30.5%	11.8%	1.8%	22.7%	1.4%
Rajanpur	28.0%	13.1%	2.7%	16.4%	0.4%
Rawalpindi	34.0%	6.3%	1.8%	17.4%	0.9%
Sahiwal	32.5%	10.7%	1.6%	19.8%	0.5%
Sanghar	30.6%	12.6%	1.4%	16.7%	2.2%
Sarghodha	31.2%	5.1%	0.7%	30.2%	0.5%
Shangla	31.8%	17.3%	4.0%	6.7%	2.5%
Sheikhupura	31.8%	9.7%	3.1%	23.2%	0.7%
Sherani	34.9%	9.6%	0.3%	8.0%	0.6%
Shikarpur	29.0%	14.4%	1.6%	13.7%	4.2%
Sialkot	29.8%	4.2%	1.7%	34.1%	0.8%
Sibi	30.4%	9.0%	4.0%	18.6%	1.0%
Sukkur	29.4%	14.4%	1.4%	15.5%	5.1%
Swabi	29.3%	7.4%	1.4%	22.3%	1.3%
Swat	27.0%	10.8%	5.1%	19.9%	1.1%
T.T. Singh	30.9%	7.6%	1.3%	25.8%	1.0%
Tando Allahyar	27.6%	12.2%	1.4%	22.9%	1.4%
Tando Muhammad Khan	26.1%	11.6%	1.8%	22.7%	2.0%
Tank	29.8%	14.3%	1.4%	15.8%	2.0%
Tharparkar	24.2%	8.3%	0.8%	22.4%	1.5%
Thatta	28.1%	11.9%	3.7%	14.0%	1.2%

		Standard of Living							
Ante-natal care	Assisted delivery	Improved walls	Overcrowding	Electricity	Sanitation	Water	Cooking Fuel	Assets	Land & Livestock
1.5%	1.0%	3.3%	0.7%	1.8%	7.6%	6.8%	7.5%	6.1%	1.1%
1.9%	0.3%	0.2%	3.7%	0.2%	1.4%	0.2%	5.2%	8.4%	4.5%
1.9%	1.8%	2.6%	1.3%	0.6%	5.5%	3.1%	8.2%	6.3%	2.5%
2.2%	2.5%	3.7%	3.7%	0.1%	4.1%	0.4%	8.5%	8.3%	3.7%
0.6%	0.8%	3.2%	2.0%	4.1%	7.2%	5.3%	8.0%	6.6%	3.7%
1.9%	1.0%	2.5%	2.7%	4.5%	7.1%	0.0%	9.5%	7.8%	1.5%
1.5%	1.2%	2.3%	2.2%	1.2%	5.2%	1.0%	9.6%	7.6%	2.8%
1.9%	1.7%	3.8%	1.8%	2.3%	6.3%	3.4%	8.1%	6.8%	4.2%
2.4%	2.3%	0.6%	2.6%	0.9%	3.5%	4.3%	9.6%	7.2%	1.8%
1.9%	2.7%	0.8%	2.4%	0.3%	6.3%	4.8%	9.8%	6.8%	3.8%
0.8%	0.0%	0.1%	2.1%	0.9%	4.5%	0.1%	10.0%	6.8%	3.0%
1.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	4.2%	5.6%	3.5%	8.7%	8.3%	5.3%
1.8%	2.3%	2.2%	2.9%	0.2%	5.8%	3.5%	8.9%	6.8%	2.8%
2.1%	1.5%	4.5%	2.0%	1.8%	8.9%	7.4%	8.6%	6.4%	3.6%
0.7%	1.4%	2.8%	2.5%	0.5%	6.7%	0.0%	7.7%	7.6%	3.2%
1.7%	1.2%	1.1%	2.4%	1.2%	5.4%	1.5%	9.7%	7.3%	4.6%
1.7%	1.0%	3.5%	2.0%	1.8%	5.5%	2.5%	8.3%	7.5%	2.8%
1.6%	0.9%	2.2%	2.7%	1.3%	4.8%	0.4%	7.9%	7.8%	3.9%
1.1%	0.7%	3.9%	2.3%	2.7%	5.9%	2.6%	9.4%	8.4%	5.3%
1.3%	0.9%	2.5%	2.7%	1.8%	6.2%	0.2%	8.7%	7.7%	2.8%
1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	3.0%	0.4%	5.1%	0.1%	9.6%	8.6%	4.4%
3.6%	0.2%	0.3%	2.7%	0.1%	5.9%	0.2%	10.6%	7.7%	3.3%
0.9%	1.3%	4.1%	2.6%	1.5%	8.0%	3.4%	8.2%	7.5%	2.2%
1.4%	0.4%	2.7%	3.4%	1.0%	7.3%	0.1%	8.0%	7.0%	2.8%
1.7%	1.0%	2.6%	3.0%	0.5%	7.0%	0.2%	7.6%	6.7%	2.0%
2.4%	1.9%	0.8%	3.3%	0.1%	5.9%	4.4%	8.8%	7.8%	4.4%
1.3%	1.9%	3.3%	1.9%	3.8%	7.3%	6.6%	7.8%	6.3%	2.7%
1.5%	1.1%	1.3%	2.8%	0.5%	5.4%	0.2%	9.3%	8.1%	3.4%
1.4%	1.5%	2.5%	2.9%	0.7%	6.7%	0.6%	9.4%	8.3%	3.3%
1.2%	1.7%	3.1%	1.7%	3.6%	6.5%	6.3%	7.9%	5.5%	2.1%
2.4%	1.8%	2.4%	3.4%	0.2%	4.5%	1.8%	5.8%	7.2%	4.5%
2.2%	2.3%	4.8%	0.1%	0.5%	5.2%	1.6%	1.2%	2.9%	5.5%
3.8%	1.1%	2.3%	0.5%	0.3%	2.1%	1.3%	1.5%	3.6%	2.6%
1.7%	1.4%	2.0%	2.8%	1.5%	5.5%	0.2%	8.6%	6.7%	1.4%
1.8%	2.0%	3.2%	2.1%	4.2%	7.2%	2.6%	8.2%	7.0%	1.2%
1.4%	2.0%	0.5%	1.5%	0.5%	5.2%	6.2%	8.1%	8.6%	5.4%
1.2%	1.7%	1.1%	2.7%	1.0%	5.7%	0.1%	9.5%	8.0%	3.8%
1.8%	1.0%	3.2%	3.1%	1.1%	7.4%	0.8%	8.7%	7.5%	1.9%
1.4%	0.7%	1.3%	1.8%	0.8%	4.6%	0.3%	9.6%	7.7%	4.1%
2.7%	2.7%	0.6%	1.9%	1.1%	3.9%	4.7%	9.3%	9.0%	1.8%
1.4%	0.7%	0.8%	3.1%	0.2%	3.1%	0.2%	8.7%	8.3%	5.0%
1.3%	1.2%	4.5%	0.9%	2.5%	6.9%	10.0%	10.1%	6.3%	2.7%
1.8%	2.6%	3.4%	3.2%	0.2%	7.3%	0.0%	8.1%	7.7%	2.8%
2.1%	0.1%	0.2%	2.6%	0.3%	2.1%	0.2%	9.0%	7.4%	5.4%
0.9%	0.4%	4.1%	0.5%	2.5%	7.7%	5.4%	6.2%	6.0%	3.2%
1.1%	1.9%	3.1%	3.2%	1.1%	5.9%	0.3%	8.2%	7.1%	2.3%
1.6%	1.8%	1.1%	2.3%	1.5%	5.4%	4.1%	9.3%	7.6%	3.6%
2.7%	1.7%	0.2%	2.1%	0.8%	3.4%	5.8%	8.9%	8.1%	2.6%
1.0%	0.4%	1.2%	2.3%	0.6%	5.0%	0.7%	9.9%	8.0%	4.3%
1.9%	0.7%	2.8%	2.7%	0.6%	7.8%	0.5%	7.4%	6.5%	3.8%
1.7%	0.9%	2.8%	2.7%	3.0%	6.7%	0.4%	7.4%	6.9%	3.3%
2.8%	0.8%	3.8%	1.5%	0.0%	7.6%	2.4%	9.1%	5.8%	2.9%
1.3%	1.5%	3.5%	1.4%	4.3%	7.7%	7.1%	7.9%	7.3%	0.8%
0.9%	0.9%	3.6%	2.4%	3.6%	7.9%	2.5%	8.2%	6.8%	4.4%

	Education			Health	
District	Years of schooling	School Attendance	Educational quality	Access to health facilities	Full immunisation
Umerkot	28.0%	9.1%	0.5%	20.3%	0.6%
Upper Dir	29.2%	9.8%	3.8%	19.6%	0.4%
Vehari	33.0%	11.8%	3.2%	13.9%	0.9%
Washuk	31.4%	7.7%	0.8%	3.1%	2.8%
Zhob	29.4%	14.8%	1.2%	13.3%	1.3%
Ziarat	31.0%	8.0%	0.6%	19.5%	3.5%

Health		Standard of Living							
Ante-natal care	Assisted delivery	Improved walls	Overcrowding	Electricity	Sanitation	Water	Cooking Fuel	Assets	Land & Livestock
1.4%	1.3%	3.2%	1.8%	3.1%	6.6%	5.1%	8.9%	7.6%	2.4%
2.4%	2.2%	0.7%	1.7%	0.7%	4.1%	7.7%	9.2%	7.6%	1.0%
1.3%	0.3%	1.9%	2.8%	1.5%	6.5%	1.3%	10.2%	8.4%	3.1%
1.8%	1.8%	3.9%	2.1%	6.4%	8.9%	8.8%	8.6%	6.7%	5.1%
1.4%	1.4%	2.7%	1.2%	2.6%	5.6%	7.9%	8.5%	7.2%	1.5%
3.2%	3.1%	4.4%	0.2%	0.2%	7.1%	6.5%	2.4%	4.3%	5.8%

Table 9.0: Percentage Contribution of Indicators to Districts' MPI, 2012/13

	Education			Health		Standard of Living									
District	Years of schooling	School Attendance	Educational quality	Access to health facilities	Full immunisation	Ante-natal care	Assisted delivery	Improved walls	Overcrowding	Electricity	Sanitation	Water	Cooking Fuel	Assets	Land & Livestock
Abbottabad	26.2%	3.6%	1.2%	26.4%	0.7%	1.5%	0.4%	2.4%	1.9%	0.1%	3.7%	3.1%	10.4%	9.7%	8.7%
Attock	34.5%	4.3%	1.1%	21.7%	0.7%	1.5%	1.4%	0.7%	2.5%	0.3%	3.7%	3.5%	7.8%	8.3%	8.0%
Awaran	24.4%	12.3%	0.3%	21.5%	1.3%	0.5%	0.5%	2.8%	1.6%	6.1%	5.1%	5.6%	8.0%	6.9%	3.3%
Badin	25.5%	9.9%	1.9%	22.1%	1.9%	1.1%	1.0%	3.0%	2.8%	3.0%	6.6%	1.3%	8.0%	7.6%	4.5%
Bahawalnagar	31.8%	8.9%	2.6%	20.4%	1.0%	1.8%	1.0%	2.0%	2.7%	1.2%	5.7%	1.0%	9.8%	7.3%	2.8%
Bahawalpur	29.2%	11.6%	3.2%	23.1%	1.6%	1.6%	0.9%	1.6%	2.7%	1.8%	4.8%	0.2%	8.6%	6.7%	2.5%
Bannu	29.3%	11.6%	2.0%	22.6%	3.6%	3.3%	1.1%	1.9%	2.7%	0.0%	2.7%	0.3%	9.5%	5.1%	4.4%
Barkhan	26.7%	7.9%	6.0%	27.8%	0.4%	1.5%	2.1%	3.1%	0.4%	1.2%	3.1%	5.5%	7.9%	3.9%	2.6%
Batagram	29.2%	11.1%	3.5%	20.7%	3.9%	2.4%	2.2%	0.3%	1.5%	0.3%	2.6%	2.3%	9.0%	6.8%	4.2%
Bhakkar	29.2%	7.5%	2.0%	29.6%	0.4%	1.5%	0.2%	2.0%	2.0%	0.8%	6.1%	0.2%	9.8%	6.5%	2.4%
Bolan/Kachhi	26.3%	10.2%	3.2%	22.9%	3.2%	2.1%	1.8%	3.8%	0.8%	0.6%	3.8%	6.8%	6.8%	4.2%	3.5%
Buner	29.3%	8.5%	2.5%	18.3%	1.9%	2.4%	2.3%	1.4%	2.7%	1.4%	4.6%	4.6%	9.2%	7.1%	3.8%
Chagai	27.1%	11.1%	4.2%	15.1%	2.8%	2.0%	1.8%	2.7%	1.1%	4.6%	7.4%	3.6%	8.0%	5.0%	3.5%
Chakwal	31.4%	6.8%	0.9%	22.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	1.3%	0.9%	3.7%	2.5%	10.3%	8.1%	9.2%
Charsadda	32.1%	8.3%	1.6%	22.4%	0.7%	1.6%	1.8%	2.2%	2.3%	0.3%	4.1%	2.3%	8.5%	6.5%	5.3%
Chiniot	34.7%	4.9%	1.3%	22.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	2.2%	0.9%	7.8%	0.1%	10.3%	7.8%	3.6%
Chitral	30.3%	10.2%	1.7%	20.5%	1.1%	1.5%	2.2%	3.0%	1.6%	1.2%	1.5%	3.6%	10.0%	8.8%	2.8%
D.G. Khan	29.4%	9.8%	2.4%	21.3%	1.6%	1.3%	2.2%	2.6%	1.9%	2.0%	5.9%	1.6%	9.0%	6.8%	2.1%
D.I. Khan	26.6%	12.1%	2.6%	22.2%	2.5%	1.8%	1.4%	3.7%	1.8%	0.8%	5.1%	2.2%	8.5%	5.7%	3.2%
Dadu	26.7%	8.9%	4.2%	26.7%	0.5%	1.1%	1.0%	2.5%	3.3%	0.4%	6.7%	1.3%	8.4%	5.8%	2.6%
Dera Bugti	26.1%	15.9%	1.8%	19.5%	2.9%	1.6%	0.9%	3.4%	0.5%	5.6%	4.7%	6.2%	5.9%	3.3%	1.8%
Faisalabad	34.1%	7.9%	1.8%	21.5%	1.4%	2.0%	0.8%	0.4%	2.7%	0.2%	3.1%	1.4%	9.4%	8.0%	5.3%
Gawadar	30.3%	7.1%	3.8%	12.9%	2.8%	1.9%	1.5%	3.9%	1.9%	2.9%	9.1%	3.5%	7.4%	5.1%	6.0%
Ghotki	30.3%	14.7%	2.5%	16.5%	3.2%	1.6%	2.7%	2.1%	3.8%	0.8%	1.8%	0.1%	8.7%	7.0%	4.3%
Gujranwala	33.2%	7.1%	2.3%	26.8%	1.4%	2.0%	0.9%	0.1%	3.2%	0.2%	1.7%	0.1%	7.8%	8.2%	5.3%
Gujrat	30.3%	6.9%	2.3%	29.4%	0.5%	1.6%	0.5%	0.1%	2.4%	0.4%	3.8%	0.1%	8.0%	6.4%	7.4%
Hafizabad	32.9%	5.6%	1.3%	29.1%	0.4%	2.0%	0.8%	0.7%	2.5%	0.4%	4.5%	0.1%	8.1%	7.6%	4.2%
Hangu	32.7%	14.6%	1.8%	21.5%	3.1%	1.0%	1.7%	0.6%	1.5%	0.2%	1.5%	2.8%	8.7%	4.3%	3.9%
Haripur	25.8%	4.1%	3.7%	29.3%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.6%	2.0%	0.6%	3.8%	3.8%	8.3%	7.9%	6.2%
Harnai	29.9%	13.0%	3.3%	11.3%	2.5%	0.6%	0.8%	4.4%	0.7%	2.3%	8.0%	6.3%	8.6%	4.4%	3.9%
Hyderabad	32.2%	15.4%	3.5%	16.2%	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.4%	3.9%	0.5%	4.2%	0.3%	6.9%	7.9%	3.8%
Islamabad	33.6%	10.3%	0.0%	18.8%	1.5%	1.1%	2.4%	0.3%	2.0%	0.3%	1.6%	4.2%	8.2%	7.4%	8.2%
Jacobabad	31.7%	15.1%	3.2%	11.7%	4.7%	1.3%	1.6%	2.8%	3.6%	0.8%	3.9%	1.4%	8.0%	8.0%	2.2%
Jaffarabad	29.5%	16.8%	3.0%	16.7%	3.2%	0.8%	1.4%	3.0%	2.9%	0.2%	4.7%	2.5%	7.6%	5.9%	1.7%
Jamshoro	27.6%	10.8%	2.9%	20.8%	1.3%	1.0%	1.5%	2.2%	3.3%	1.0%	6.7%	1.9%	8.2%	6.8%	4.1%
Jhal Magsi	25.1%	6.5%	3.3%	21.7%	3.5%	2.1%	1.6%	3.3%	1.4%	1.4%	7.4%	5.2%	7.9%	5.4%	4.2%
Jhang	32.1%	8.5%	1.7%	19.9%	1.3%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	2.3%	1.9%	6.8%	0.1%	9.5%	7.8%	2.3%
Jhelum	35.2%	5.0%	1.3%	21.3%	0.2%	1.0%	0.4%	1.6%	1.5%	0.8%	4.5%	4.8%	10.0%	6.1%	6.2%
Kalat	30.9%	11.9%	3.3%	15.0%	0.6%	1.2%	0.9%	3.9%	2.1%	1.4%	7.5%	2.7%	9.3%	6.2%	3.2%
Kambar Shahdadkot	31.6%	15.5%	2.7%	13.8%	1.3%	2.4%	2.6%	3.1%	3.8%	0.1%	1.2%	2.0%	8.6%	7.7%	3.8%
Karachi	38.0%	18.1%	5.2%	13.6%	2.4%	0.9%	1.1%	0.5%	3.2%	1.2%	1.6%	2.6%	1.6%	7.0%	3.0%
Karak	22.0%	9.6%	1.6%	27.5%	2.0%	3.7%	1.2%	1.8%	2.4%	1.6%	4.8%	6.8%	5.5%	5.5%	4.0%
Kashmore	30.0%	15.7%	2.9%	12.1%	5.4%	1.8%	2.0%	2.8%	3.4%	1.0%	3.5%	0.1%	8.5%	7.6%	3.4%
Kasur	33.9%	9.6%	2.6%	18.9%	1.3%	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%	3.5%	0.4%	3.1%	0.4%	10.1%	8.7%	5.5%

	Education			Health				Standard of Living								
	Years of schooling	School Attendance	Educational quality	Access to health facilities	Full immunisation	Ante-natal care	Assisted delivery	Improved walls	Overcrowding	Electricity	Sanitation	Water	Cooking Fuel	Assets	Land & Livestock
District															
Kech/Turbat	26.9%	8.3%	2.3%	18.0%	2.5%	1.5%	1.4%	3.5%	1.4%	3.3%	7.7%	4.5%	8.4%	5.0%	5.4%
Khairpur	33.5%	15.2%	2.4%	9.3%	2.0%	2.5%	2.8%	3.1%	3.9%	1.4%	2.5%	0.5%	9.4%	8.3%	3.4%
Khanewal	30.1%	8.7%	1.7%	27.5%	0.6%	1.1%	1.2%	1.6%	2.2%	1.0%	5.2%	0.3%	8.8%	7.0%	3.0%
Kharan	26.9%	6.1%	4.5%	23.3%	3.8%	1.6%	2.0%	3.9%	1.3%	2.7%	7.2%	1.9%	7.1%	4.5%	3.2%
Khushab	33.0%	5.7%	1.5%	24.2%	0.8%	1.8%	1.1%	0.9%	1.3%	1.6%	4.6%	0.7%	10.0%	7.8%	5.0%
Khuzdar	28.6%	12.1%	3.1%	15.3%	0.6%	1.2%	1.7%	4.0%	1.5%	4.1%	6.7%	4.6%	8.4%	6.0%	2.2%
Killa Abdullah	25.6%	15.4%	3.3%	13.9%	4.7%	2.7%	1.3%	3.5%	1.0%	0.4%	7.3%	4.7%	7.7%	4.0%	4.5%
Killa Saifullah	27.6%	5.7%	6.0%	28.0%	0.4%	1.1%	2.2%	3.8%	0.1%	2.0%	5.2%	4.2%	8.0%	3.4%	2.3%
Kohat	27.7%	10.9%	1.6%	19.9%	2.4%	2.1%	2.0%	1.4%	1.8%	1.1%	4.5%	3.6%	9.5%	5.9%	5.8%
Kohistan	24.7%	10.0%	1.7%	24.5%	2.4%	1.8%	1.8%	1.0%	0.6%	3.2%	5.6%	6.9%	7.3%	6.4%	1.9%
Kohlu	25.1%	8.1%	4.9%	24.7%	1.4%	1.7%	2.0%	3.5%	0.1%	2.9%	4.7%	6.8%	7.2%	5.5%	1.4%
Lahore	35.1%	13.7%	3.8%	17.4%	2.2%	1.4%	0.8%	0.1%	4.2%	0.3%	1.5%	0.3%	5.9%	8.2%	5.2%
Lakki Marwat	25.8%	11.4%	2.8%	19.2%	4.0%	3.1%	2.1%	2.8%	2.1%	0.1%	3.8%	3.0%	9.0%	7.0%	3.9%
Larkana	32.0%	14.3%	1.8%	14.3%	1.4%	2.8%	1.8%	3.5%	3.9%	0.2%	1.0%	0.6%	8.6%	9.1%	4.7%
Lasbela	30.1%	10.4%	4.0%	9.2%	2.4%	0.6%	1.4%	2.9%	1.5%	4.9%	5.5%	6.4%	8.5%	7.9%	4.4%
Layyah	32.0%	6.5%	1.1%	28.1%	0.4%	1.8%	0.4%	2.0%	2.2%	3.1%	4.1%	0.0%	9.9%	6.3%	2.3%
Lodhran	30.3%	7.8%	1.7%	27.5%	0.7%	1.5%	1.3%	1.5%	2.4%	1.3%	5.2%	0.1%	9.2%	6.3%	3.2%
Loralai	28.5%	5.9%	1.2%	27.8%	1.7%	1.5%	1.8%	3.5%	0.8%	1.0%	5.6%	4.4%	8.2%	3.8%	4.2%
Lower Dir	29.7%	11.6%	3.7%	20.1%	0.3%	2.2%	2.6%	0.2%	1.9%	0.4%	2.7%	5.1%	9.9%	7.0%	2.5%
Malakand	30.5%	7.9%	1.5%	17.5%	1.5%	2.4%	2.8%	1.4%	2.0%	0.2%	6.2%	5.1%	9.5%	6.8%	4.7%
Mandi Bahauddin	31.7%	3.3%	0.5%	32.2%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	4.1%	0.1%	10.3%	6.8%	6.7%
Mansehra	26.0%	6.0%	1.9%	25.8%	1.3%	1.6%	1.4%	1.2%	1.9%	2.1%	3.9%	3.3%	9.3%	8.1%	6.2%
Mardan	32.3%	5.8%	1.5%	26.8%	0.5%	1.2%	2.1%	1.5%	2.3%	0.1%	3.2%	2.2%	8.9%	5.6%	6.0%
Mastung	27.6%	8.5%	1.4%	24.9%	0.9%	2.2%	1.5%	4.3%	1.9%	0.0%	7.7%	1.2%	9.0%	5.3%	3.5%
Matiari	26.2%	10.8%	2.2%	24.1%	1.4%	0.6%	1.1%	2.4%	2.8%	0.6%	6.5%	0.0%	8.1%	7.6%	5.6%
Mianwali	28.2%	7.2%	4.3%	25.5%	1.2%	2.7%	1.2%	1.0%	2.5%	1.5%	5.3%	1.6%	9.2%	5.8%	3.0%
Mirpurkhas	25.4%	10.6%	3.5%	21.5%	2.7%	1.6%	1.4%	3.0%	1.9%	2.0%	4.4%	3.5%	7.6%	6.4%	4.6%
Multan	30.7%	8.9%	1.8%	26.3%	0.5%	1.2%	1.0%	1.9%	2.9%	0.8%	4.2%	0.3%	7.9%	7.3%	4.4%
Musakhel	27.4%	4.0%	1.6%	27.0%	2.1%	1.3%	1.9%	2.4%	0.9%	1.7%	5.2%	7.9%	8.0%	5.1%	3.6%
Muzaffargarh	29.5%	9.4%	2.9%	22.1%	1.0%	1.7%	1.1%	2.5%	2.7%	1.8%	5.2%	0.1%	8.9%	7.5%	3.6%
Nankana Sahib	31.2%	7.8%	1.8%	24.7%	0.3%	1.0%	1.5%	1.4%	2.4%	0.9%	3.7%	0.1%	9.5%	7.9%	6.0%
Narowal	26.5%	3.6%	1.3%	36.0%	1.3%	2.4%	0.3%	0.4%	2.8%	0.1%	3.6%	0.1%	10.5%	7.2%	4.2%
Nasirabad	27.4%	13.9%	3.3%	15.6%	3.7%	1.2%	2.5%	3.3%	2.4%	1.5%	4.7%	5.0%	7.5%	6.2%	2.0%
Naushehro Feroze	28.3%	10.2%	3.9%	20.6%	1.9%	1.1%	1.6%	2.5%	3.6%	1.5%	5.4%	0.0%	8.8%	7.3%	3.3%
Nawabshah/ Shaheed Benazirabad	28.6%	11.6%	3.1%	28.4%	1.8%	1.7%	0.2%	2.2%	2.9%	0.3%	3.6%	0.4%	6.8%	6.8%	1.7%
Nowshehra	31.1%	7.6%	2.8%	21.5%	1.9%	1.5%	2.8%	1.3%	2.7%	1.0%	3.2%	2.7%	7.5%	6.7%	5.9%
Nushki	27.9%	8.7%	2.1%	21.4%	3.3%	1.9%	1.8%	3.3%	1.1%	1.4%	5.2%	0.5%	9.3%	6.6%	5.5%
Okara	32.8%	7.0%	1.2%	27.7%	0.8%	1.4%	0.5%	1.0%	2.6%	0.5%	4.1%	0.0%	9.4%	7.3%	3.9%
Pakpattan	31.8%	9.6%	1.9%	21.5%	0.7%	1.6%	0.4%	2.0%	2.6%	0.6%	6.1%	0.2%	9.7%	7.5%	3.9%
Peshawar	34.6%	13.1%	2.4%	19.6%	1.2%	1.2%	1.8%	2.1%	2.7%	0.3%	2.1%	2.6%	4.5%	5.2%	6.7%
Pishin	26.0%	11.1%	4.1%	24.0%	2.9%	2.3%	1.3%	4.2%	1.3%	0.6%	4.0%	1.5%	6.1%	5.2%	5.5%
Quetta	33.6%	12.2%	3.4%	24.1%	3.1%	2.8%	1.0%	2.1%	1.2%	0.1%	3.8%	2.6%	1.4%	5.2%	3.6%
Rahim Yar Khan	29.9%	13.4%	3.2%	21.4%	1.6%	1.6%	0.5%	1.6%	3.1%	1.5%	4.9%	0.2%	8.4%	6.6%	2.3%
Rajanpur	29.1%	14.0%	2.6%	16.1%	0.6%	1.3%	1.2%	3.0%	2.9%	3.4%	5.0%	1.9%	8.7%	7.3%	3.0%

	Education			Health				Standard of Living									
	Years of schooling	School Attendance	Educational quality	Access to health facilities	Full immunisation	Ante-natal care	Assisted delivery	Improved walls	Overcrowding	Electricity	Sanitation	Water	Cooking Fuel	Assets	Land & Livestock
District															
Rawalpindi	31.4%	8.6%	2.0%	19.6%	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	2.1%	0.4%	5.0%	3.9%	8.5%	7.8%	7.1%
Sahiwal	33.7%	10.3%	1.7%	19.2%	0.7%	1.1%	0.8%	1.0%	2.6%	1.1%	5.8%	0.1%	9.5%	8.3%	4.3%
Sanghar	28.9%	13.2%	2.9%	19.2%	2.5%	1.2%	1.2%	3.0%	3.2%	1.3%	4.7%	0.2%	7.9%	7.3%	3.3%
Sarghodha	30.6%	5.1%	1.2%	29.5%	0.8%	1.5%	1.3%	1.0%	2.1%	0.4%	3.6%	0.5%	9.8%	7.0%	5.7%
Shangla	29.3%	14.2%	5.1%	10.8%	2.3%	2.1%	2.5%	0.2%	2.7%	0.9%	3.7%	4.9%	9.0%	8.5%	3.9%
Sheikhupura	32.7%	11.6%	3.4%	20.5%	1.4%	1.3%	0.4%	0.6%	3.1%	0.2%	2.4%	0.2%	9.0%	7.7%	5.6%
Sherani	27.3%	10.5%	3.5%	22.2%	3.8%	2.2%	3.3%	1.5%	0.7%	2.2%	4.5%	5.3%	8.0%	4.1%	1.0%
Shikarpur	33.4%	16.5%	3.5%	9.1%	1.6%	1.1%	2.2%	3.5%	3.7%	0.3%	2.9%	0.0%	8.6%	8.2%	5.4%
Sialkot	32.2%	2.8%	1.5%	32.4%	1.3%	2.7%	1.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.1%	1.5%	0.3%	8.5%	6.7%	6.7%
Sibi	30.7%	10.8%	3.3%	16.1%	2.0%	2.1%	1.4%	3.8%	1.5%	2.4%	4.0%	5.1%	6.0%	6.4%	4.6%
Sukkur	29.9%	13.8%	2.9%	16.3%	2.6%	1.1%	2.6%	3.3%	3.5%	0.4%	4.4%	0.0%	8.2%	7.0%	3.8%
Swabi	34.9%	5.9%	1.3%	24.1%	0.6%	1.4%	1.6%	0.7%	2.2%	0.6%	2.5%	3.1%	10.2%	5.4%	5.6%
Swat	31.0%	11.6%	2.8%	15.6%	1.1%	2.3%	2.6%	0.2%	2.6%	0.1%	1.8%	4.8%	9.6%	8.5%	5.5%
T.T. Singh	28.7%	6.8%	2.9%	28.7%	0.8%	1.4%	0.4%	0.7%	2.5%	0.2%	5.3%	1.4%	9.6%	7.2%	3.6%
Tando Allahyar	28.7%	13.0%	2.5%	17.8%	2.0%	1.9%	0.7%	2.5%	3.7%	0.7%	4.8%	0.0%	8.0%	7.9%	5.9%
Tando Muhammad Khan	27.5%	12.7%	2.1%	17.7%	2.1%	1.8%	1.2%	3.0%	2.8%	2.5%	5.3%	0.2%	7.8%	7.9%	5.5%
Tank	26.1%	14.1%	3.0%	21.4%	1.6%	2.0%	1.9%	3.7%	1.6%	0.1%	4.2%	1.9%	8.7%	5.8%	3.9%
Tharparkar	25.3%	7.0%	1.9%	19.9%	1.9%	1.3%	1.7%	3.5%	1.3%	4.8%	6.7%	7.0%	8.3%	8.1%	1.4%
Thatta	28.9%	9.2%	3.8%	12.5%	1.7%	0.7%	0.7%	3.5%	2.6%	3.9%	6.5%	4.6%	8.3%	7.7%	5.6%
Torgarh	27.5%	9.0%	3.2%	18.7%	3.8%	2.3%	2.3%	1.1%	1.6%	4.6%	4.1%	2.7%	8.0%	7.7%	3.4%
Umerkot	27.1%	11.5%	3.5%	15.3%	2.8%	1.6%	1.9%	2.9%	1.8%	2.5%	5.6%	3.7%	8.3%	7.5%	4.0%
Upper Dir	25.8%	11.2%	2.5%	24.4%	1.2%	2.4%	2.0%	0.1%	1.6%	0.5%	3.6%	7.3%	8.1%	7.0%	2.4%
Vehari	30.1%	9.9%	2.1%	26.6%	0.7%	1.3%	0.3%	1.2%	2.6%	1.0%	5.4%	0.2%	9.0%	6.9%	2.9%
Washuk	28.8%	11.2%	2.9%	12.3%	1.2%	0.6%	1.1%	3.2%	1.9%	6.2%	7.9%	4.8%	8.4%	6.5%	2.9%
Zhob	27.9%	12.7%	3.4%	19.3%	3.9%	1.9%	2.8%	2.2%	0.4%	3.2%	4.1%	5.1%	7.9%	4.6%	0.8%
Ziarat	29.1%	14.3%	2.7%	13.8%	2.8%	2.5%	1.6%	4.6%	0.8%	0.0%	8.9%	6.7%	1.9%	5.7%	4.9%

Table 10.0: Percentage Contribution of Indicators to Districts' MPI, 2014/15

	Education			Health			Standard of Living								
District	Years of schooling	School Attendance	Educational quality	Access to health facilities	Full immunisation	Ante-natal care	Assisted delivery	Improved walls	Overcrowding	Electricity	Sanitation	Water	Cooking Fuel	Assets	Land & Livestock
Abbottabad	30.6%	2.3%	1.6%	29.7%	0.8%	1.5%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%	0.3%	2.8%	3.5%	9.6%	8.4%	6.4%
Attock	40.1%	7.6%	1.5%	6.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%	0.5%	2.1%	1.8%	6.2%	3.1%	10.8%	7.8%	5.7%
Awaran	25.7%	11.7%	1.1%	14.0%	1.6%	1.2%	1.4%	3.4%	1.3%	6.5%	8.8%	4.2%	8.8%	6.8%	3.8%
Badin	26.0%	9.7%	1.8%	20.6%	1.5%	1.2%	1.4%	3.3%	2.7%	2.9%	7.6%	0.7%	8.0%	7.5%	5.2%
Bahawalnagar	31.6%	8.8%	2.5%	22.7%	1.9%	1.6%	1.2%	1.7%	2.6%	2.0%	4.3%	0.6%	9.8%	6.6%	2.2%
Bahawalpur	30.1%	10.9%	2.4%	23.2%	2.0%	1.3%	1.9%	1.3%	2.6%	1.7%	4.6%	0.1%	9.0%	6.6%	2.4%
Bannu	30.7%	12.0%	0.9%	23.3%	2.8%	3.6%	1.3%	1.9%	1.5%	0.0%	3.8%	0.2%	9.0%	4.0%	5.2%
Barkhan	24.3%	10.0%	5.6%	24.2%	1.8%	1.6%	2.8%	2.8%	0.2%	3.3%	5.1%	5.6%	6.9%	3.9%	1.8%
Batagram	26.8%	10.9%	3.6%	21.2%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%	0.2%	1.5%	1.1%	3.3%	3.6%	8.4%	7.3%	3.0%
Bhakkar	30.4%	6.7%	2.0%	27.3%	2.1%	1.9%	0.6%	1.4%	2.0%	1.2%	6.8%	0.0%	9.5%	6.0%	2.1%
Bolan/Kachhi	27.1%	11.0%	2.8%	13.6%	2.2%	2.6%	1.9%	4.0%	1.8%	0.9%	8.0%	7.2%	8.2%	6.1%	2.6%
Buner	29.9%	9.1%	2.0%	20.2%	2.4%	1.8%	2.1%	0.9%	2.3%	1.4%	4.5%	4.8%	9.1%	5.9%	3.6%
Chagai	26.7%	10.0%	3.8%	11.6%	1.7%	1.9%	1.1%	3.8%	0.9%	6.2%	7.4%	6.6%	7.7%	5.9%	4.9%
Chakwal	32.9%	4.2%	1.2%	24.8%	1.7%	1.1%	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%	2.4%	4.7%	2.6%	10.5%	7.4%	4.0%
Charsadda	33.5%	8.7%	1.0%	18.0%	2.9%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.7%	0.1%	4.2%	2.5%	8.3%	5.7%	6.2%
Chiniot	32.7%	10.2%	2.6%	18.6%	1.8%	0.9%	1.7%	0.7%	2.8%	0.7%	7.1%	0.0%	9.6%	7.3%	3.3%
Chitral	29.5%	6.0%	2.1%	22.7%	1.2%	1.4%	3.1%	3.3%	1.5%	0.1%	1.8%	3.7%	10.6%	9.4%	3.7%
D.G. Khan	28.1%	12.4%	2.7%	19.1%	3.0%	2.3%	1.5%	3.2%	1.9%	0.8%	5.5%	2.9%	8.5%	5.0%	3.0%
D.I. Khan	28.0%	11.7%	2.7%	19.7%	2.4%	2.5%	2.7%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	5.7%	1.1%	8.5%	6.1%	2.0%
Dadu	22.0%	6.9%	4.3%	26.8%	2.4%	2.9%	3.4%	2.5%	3.4%	0.2%	7.7%	1.3%	7.3%	5.8%	3.3%
Dera Bugti	29.5%	14.6%	4.2%	0.6%	2.6%	3.9%	4.4%	3.9%	3.0%	2.4%	7.5%	5.7%	6.6%	5.8%	5.3%
Faisalabad	34.4%	8.6%	2.8%	17.2%	1.5%	2.0%	1.5%	0.3%	3.5%	0.2%	3.1%	1.5%	8.9%	8.6%	5.9%
Gawadar	32.3%	8.9%	2.5%	19.2%	1.9%	2.4%	1.8%	2.3%	1.1%	1.5%	7.9%	1.8%	9.2%	4.0%	3.3%
Ghotki	30.4%	16.2%	3.5%	11.1%	2.7%	2.6%	3.3%	2.4%	3.8%	0.5%	4.7%	0.1%	8.0%	7.0%	3.7%
Gujranwala	34.5%	8.8%	2.7%	19.5%	3.0%	2.1%	1.9%	0.3%	3.1%	0.4%	2.6%	0.0%	6.9%	6.9%	7.4%
Gujrat	28.0%	3.7%	1.0%	35.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.9%	0.1%	2.9%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	8.5%	5.7%	7.9%
Hafizabad	31.8%	6.7%	2.1%	27.1%	1.6%	2.0%	1.5%	0.6%	2.6%	0.3%	5.2%	0.0%	8.2%	6.4%	4.1%
Hangu	33.6%	12.1%	1.2%	19.7%	1.9%	1.0%	1.6%	0.5%	1.2%	0.5%	2.9%	4.3%	8.6%	5.3%	5.7%
Haripur	27.6%	4.4%	3.8%	27.2%	3.1%	1.1%	2.6%	0.5%	1.6%	0.6%	3.4%	4.2%	9.1%	6.8%	4.3%
Harnai	23.1%	10.7%	4.4%	23.2%	2.4%	1.3%	2.0%	3.2%	1.3%	3.5%	6.4%	5.0%	7.1%	5.2%	1.4%
Hyderabad	31.3%	14.8%	2.7%	14.8%	2.5%	1.2%	1.6%	1.9%	3.7%	0.4%	5.7%	0.3%	7.1%	7.9%	4.0%
Islamabad	38.5%	11.5%	2.7%	14.2%	4.6%	2.4%	2.8%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	1.0%	4.1%	5.2%	6.6%	4.2%
Jacobabad	29.6%	14.4%	3.1%	11.0%	2.2%	1.8%	2.8%	2.3%	3.6%	0.7%	6.7%	1.4%	8.4%	7.7%	4.4%
Jaffarabad	29.6%	13.1%	2.5%	11.9%	2.9%	2.3%	4.2%	3.3%	2.8%	0.2%	7.4%	2.8%	8.4%	7.0%	1.7%
Jamshoro	27.7%	9.7%	3.0%	20.8%	1.7%	0.9%	1.9%	2.1%	2.9%	1.3%	6.7%	2.6%	7.7%	6.8%	4.4%
Jhal Magsi	26.4%	12.6%	5.1%	12.1%	3.5%	2.8%	1.7%	2.9%	1.8%	2.3%	7.8%	5.6%	8.1%	5.4%	2.0%
Jhang	32.0%	7.7%	1.4%	18.9%	1.9%	2.3%	2.6%	1.7%	2.4%	2.5%	7.1%	0.0%	9.9%	7.9%	1.8%
Jhelum	38.9%	7.8%	1.9%	11.4%	2.9%	1.7%	0.6%	0.1%	3.5%	0.7%	7.3%	2.0%	10.1%	5.7%	5.4%
Kalat	27.8%	7.5%	1.2%	18.1%	1.1%	2.0%	3.3%	5.0%	1.6%	0.7%	10.0%	2.5%	10.0%	4.0%	5.2%
Kambar Shahdadkot	28.4%	12.1%	2.9%	15.1%	3.3%	3.4%	3.1%	2.5%	3.5%	0.4%	4.7%	1.6%	8.1%	7.6%	3.4%
Karachi	36.3%	17.1%	4.1%	6.9%	2.6%	1.0%	2.0%	0.5%	3.6%	3.1%	2.0%	2.7%	2.1%	10.6%	5.7%
Karak	24.0%	8.1%	2.1%	26.1%	3.2%	3.8%	1.9%	2.2%	1.9%	1.1%	4.8%	4.3%	6.9%	5.3%	4.3%
Kashmore	27.5%	15.5%	4.3%	16.7%	1.9%	2.1%	3.1%	2.1%	3.7%	0.3%	5.5%	0.1%	7.8%	7.1%	2.6%
Kasur	36.9%	9.2%	3.5%	9.2%	3.2%	2.8%	0.1%	0.8%	4.3%	0.8%	2.9%	0.2%	10.6%	8.2%	7.4%

	Education			Health				Standard of Living									
	Years of schooling	School Attendance	Educational quality	Access to health facilities	Full immunisation	Ante-natal care	Assisted delivery	Improved walls	Overcrowding	Electricity	Sanitation	Water	Cooking Fuel	Assets	Land & Livestock
District															
Khairpur	30.0%	12.2%	3.2%	12.9%	2.2%	2.7%	3.6%	3.2%	3.5%	0.7%	6.7%	0.4%	8.5%	6.8%	3.5%
Khanewal	31.6%	9.8%	2.2%	20.9%	1.6%	1.3%	1.8%	1.3%	2.7%	1.0%	5.6%	0.1%	9.6%	7.0%	3.6%
Kharan	26.7%	9.1%	4.8%	22.6%	1.4%	2.0%	1.9%	3.5%	1.3%	2.2%	7.2%	2.0%	8.0%	4.6%	2.7%
Khushab	30.1%	6.8%	1.9%	27.8%	1.5%	1.7%	1.0%	0.4%	1.6%	2.1%	4.9%	1.2%	9.4%	6.9%	2.7%
Khuzdar	31.1%	9.9%	1.4%	7.1%	2.4%	1.9%	3.2%	4.6%	1.1%	4.6%	8.9%	4.5%	9.6%	5.7%	4.0%
Killa Abdullah	24.9%	13.1%	3.7%	22.7%	3.6%	2.8%	2.1%	3.4%	1.1%	0.5%	6.4%	4.6%	7.1%	3.2%	1.2%
Killa Saifullah	33.9%	12.4%	1.4%	18.7%	2.7%	2.9%	3.9%	1.7%	0.1%	1.4%	8.0%	1.0%	9.4%	1.1%	1.5%
Kohat	31.7%	8.2%	1.6%	23.1%	2.6%	1.8%	1.9%	1.1%	1.1%	0.5%	5.6%	3.1%	8.6%	5.1%	4.2%
Kohistan	27.0%	12.1%	2.8%	16.6%	2.3%	2.7%	2.6%	0.6%	1.3%	2.6%	6.0%	6.8%	7.8%	7.1%	1.9%
Kohlu	27.1%	12.0%	2.9%	15.9%	0.9%	1.8%	0.7%	3.6%	1.8%	2.5%	7.9%	6.6%	8.1%	5.5%	2.7%
Lahore	42.4%	18.1%	5.1%	2.1%	5.9%	3.2%	0.5%	0.0%	5.8%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	4.0%	6.5%	6.0%
Lakki Marwat	28.2%	8.2%	1.7%	24.2%	3.0%	3.9%	1.8%	3.0%	1.7%	0.1%	4.0%	2.3%	9.0%	5.3%	3.5%
Larkana	31.1%	14.8%	2.5%	11.9%	2.8%	3.1%	2.7%	2.9%	4.0%	0.6%	3.9%	0.1%	7.6%	7.8%	4.2%
Lasbela	26.9%	8.6%	3.3%	19.1%	0.8%	0.6%	1.6%	2.2%	1.7%	4.1%	7.4%	5.4%	7.5%	7.1%	3.6%
Layyah	27.8%	5.7%	2.2%	30.0%	1.5%	2.4%	0.2%	1.3%	2.9%	3.2%	4.3%	0.0%	10.0%	6.7%	2.0%
Lodhran	31.1%	11.2%	1.7%	20.4%	1.2%	1.4%	0.9%	1.1%	2.5%	1.5%	6.8%	0.2%	9.6%	7.0%	3.5%
Loralai	33.9%	9.4%	1.8%	6.6%	2.0%	2.2%	0.8%	4.8%	1.3%	4.2%	8.2%	5.8%	10.1%	6.5%	2.5%
Lower Dir	30.4%	9.9%	3.6%	16.0%	2.4%	2.8%	2.5%	0.1%	2.0%	0.5%	2.9%	6.4%	10.0%	6.2%	4.3%
Malakand	30.1%	7.4%	2.4%	22.3%	2.4%	2.6%	2.6%	1.0%	1.7%	0.3%	3.4%	3.9%	9.2%	5.0%	5.8%
Mandi Bahauddin	32.3%	4.5%	0.6%	30.3%	2.1%	1.1%	1.8%	0.5%	2.3%	0.1%	4.0%	0.1%	9.5%	5.1%	5.9%
Mansehra	25.7%	6.7%	2.2%	25.3%	1.1%	1.9%	1.6%	0.6%	2.2%	0.3%	3.3%	5.0%	9.4%	8.4%	6.3%
Mardan	35.4%	7.5%	1.0%	20.2%	3.3%	1.4%	2.0%	2.0%	2.5%	0.3%	4.0%	1.3%	8.9%	5.3%	5.1%
Mastung	26.0%	8.2%	1.0%	14.5%	2.7%	2.6%	3.9%	4.1%	2.4%	3.0%	9.5%	1.5%	9.6%	5.7%	5.3%
Matiari	29.0%	11.3%	1.6%	18.7%	1.8%	1.1%	1.3%	2.5%	3.2%	0.9%	8.1%	0.0%	7.9%	7.4%	5.3%
Mianwali	27.9%	7.0%	2.7%	28.6%	1.3%	1.7%	0.9%	0.9%	1.6%	2.0%	4.6%	1.9%	9.2%	5.8%	3.8%
Mirpurkhas	26.6%	10.3%	2.6%	20.0%	1.3%	2.0%	2.3%	3.1%	2.6%	2.2%	5.0%	2.5%	7.9%	6.9%	4.5%
Multan	31.1%	11.8%	1.7%	19.8%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.3%	2.7%	0.7%	5.5%	0.2%	9.1%	6.8%	4.5%
Musakhel	30.4%	11.8%	1.6%	12.5%	2.1%	1.9%	0.5%	3.8%	1.0%	3.8%	5.5%	6.9%	9.0%	6.9%	2.3%
Muzaffargarh	29.2%	9.9%	2.6%	23.2%	1.6%	1.2%	1.0%	1.6%	2.8%	1.3%	5.9%	0.1%	9.0%	7.0%	3.7%
Nankana Sahib	33.5%	9.1%	3.0%	15.9%	1.9%	1.2%	0.5%	0.9%	3.2%	1.2%	4.9%	0.9%	10.3%	8.2%	5.4%
Narowal	27.9%	5.9%	0.4%	30.4%	2.9%	3.6%	0.1%	0.1%	2.8%	0.1%	4.2%	0.1%	10.7%	6.6%	4.2%
Nasirabad	30.4%	15.4%	2.2%	7.5%	3.0%	2.4%	2.7%	3.6%	1.8%	1.8%	8.1%	4.8%	8.5%	6.6%	1.3%
Naushehro Feroze	22.2%	11.1%	4.2%	25.3%	2.2%	2.0%	2.2%	2.5%	3.5%	0.5%	5.8%	0.3%	8.8%	5.6%	3.9%
Nawabshah/ Shaheed Benazirabad	28.5%	10.9%	3.0%	25.5%	1.1%	1.6%	0.1%	2.5%	2.9%	0.2%	6.8%	0.1%	7.5%	6.2%	3.3%
Nowshehra	33.2%	9.5%	2.0%	24.1%	2.0%	1.2%	2.2%	0.6%	2.1%	0.0%	2.5%	2.4%	6.1%	5.0%	7.2%
Nushki	31.7%	13.7%	2.6%	16.0%	2.9%	3.2%	1.6%	3.1%	0.9%	1.7%	7.8%	1.0%	7.7%	3.7%	2.7%
Okara	32.9%	7.5%	1.7%	24.8%	1.8%	2.3%	0.2%	0.9%	2.9%	0.4%	3.9%	0.0%	9.5%	7.2%	4.1%
Pakpattan	35.4%	10.1%	1.1%	14.3%	2.2%	2.5%	0.5%	1.5%	3.2%	0.8%	5.7%	0.2%	10.6%	7.8%	4.1%
Peshawar	32.2%	12.9%	1.8%	18.0%	3.2%	1.8%	1.9%	2.3%	2.6%	0.4%	3.7%	2.7%	6.2%	4.7%	5.8%
Pishin	27.4%	11.1%	2.1%	25.7%	3.4%	3.1%	2.9%	3.9%	1.0%	0.6%	5.6%	1.6%	5.4%	2.7%	3.6%
Quetta	33.3%	10.5%	3.9%	25.4%	3.8%	3.4%	0.7%	2.3%	1.2%	0.5%	3.3%	2.3%	1.8%	3.7%	4.0%
Rahim Yar Khan	29.9%	12.9%	2.9%	20.4%	2.1%	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	3.2%	1.3%	5.1%	0.3%	9.1%	6.5%	2.4%
Rajanpur	28.4%	12.5%	3.4%	18.1%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	2.7%	2.3%	3.4%	6.1%	2.1%	8.5%	6.7%	1.7%
Rawalpindi	32.6%	10.4%	1.9%	17.2%	3.3%	0.6%	2.8%	1.0%	2.2%	0.5%	4.1%	4.6%	7.6%	4.9%	6.3%

	Education			Health				Standard of Living									
	Years of schooling	School Attendance	Educational quality	Access to health facilities	Full immunisation	Ante-natal care	Assisted delivery	Improved walls	Overcrowding	Electricity	Sanitation	Water	Cooking Fuel	Assets	Land & Livestock
District															
Sahiwal	33.3%	10.9%	0.6%	19.3%	2.0%	1.5%	0.1%	0.5%	3.0%	1.5%	5.8%	0.0%	10.3%	6.9%	4.4%
Sanghar	27.0%	10.5%	2.5%	24.0%	1.3%	1.1%	0.8%	2.7%	2.8%	1.1%	5.6%	0.2%	7.9%	6.8%	5.6%
Sarghodha	31.4%	5.8%	0.9%	28.7%	1.5%	1.6%	0.9%	0.7%	2.3%	0.8%	4.6%	0.3%	9.2%	6.1%	5.3%
Shangla	29.4%	13.0%	4.4%	16.3%	2.7%	1.5%	2.9%	0.1%	1.6%	0.3%	3.4%	5.4%	8.7%	7.9%	2.6%
Sheikhupura	34.7%	9.0%	3.1%	18.3%	1.9%	1.5%	0.6%	0.2%	3.4%	0.4%	1.9%	0.2%	8.9%	8.1%	7.8%
Sherani	28.2%	9.4%	1.2%	20.8%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	1.6%	1.7%	2.6%	6.5%	7.0%	8.2%	7.5%	4.7%
Shikarpur	29.1%	14.2%	3.6%	12.7%	3.1%	2.1%	2.9%	2.6%	3.6%	0.3%	5.6%	0.0%	8.1%	7.4%	4.7%
Sialkot	24.1%	6.1%	1.5%	34.1%	2.7%	3.9%	0.7%	0.0%	3.2%	0.1%	1.5%	0.0%	8.8%	5.4%	8.1%
Sibi	27.9%	13.6%	3.9%	11.5%	1.9%	1.9%	1.4%	4.0%	1.8%	3.8%	6.4%	5.7%	7.3%	6.2%	2.9%
Sujawal	29.0%	9.0%	3.2%	11.0%	1.3%	0.7%	1.9%	3.5%	2.8%	5.0%	8.1%	3.3%	8.4%	7.9%	4.9%
Sukkur	32.3%	17.2%	3.8%	6.1%	3.4%	1.7%	3.2%	2.8%	4.3%	0.6%	5.8%	0.6%	8.1%	6.9%	3.4%
Swabi	31.4%	7.1%	2.2%	26.0%	0.6%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.6%	0.2%	2.6%	3.8%	9.4%	5.3%	6.3%
Swat	27.9%	7.7%	2.2%	26.9%	2.2%	1.5%	2.1%	0.2%	1.8%	0.2%	2.5%	3.6%	9.6%	6.9%	4.5%
T.T. Singh	34.8%	8.2%	1.4%	19.5%	1.9%	1.7%	2.7%	0.7%	2.9%	0.4%	4.7%	0.2%	9.8%	7.7%	3.4%
Tando Allahyar	28.7%	12.2%	2.0%	19.3%	1.5%	1.8%	1.3%	2.6%	3.0%	0.6%	7.2%	0.1%	6.3%	7.5%	6.1%
Tando Muhammad Khan	26.8%	11.4%	2.2%	19.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.1%	3.1%	2.7%	1.8%	6.2%	0.3%	7.8%	7.6%	5.8%
Tank	26.2%	14.4%	3.3%	15.7%	3.7%	2.7%	2.1%	3.7%	2.2%	0.5%	6.0%	4.5%	8.7%	3.6%	2.9%
Tharparkar	27.4%	9.1%	2.2%	11.6%	1.9%	1.6%	3.0%	3.3%	1.1%	5.6%	7.9%	7.0%	8.6%	8.2%	1.4%
Thatta	27.7%	8.2%	2.8%	16.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.6%	2.9%	2.8%	3.8%	7.7%	3.4%	8.4%	7.5%	5.0%
Torgarh	26.1%	10.6%	3.0%	20.6%	2.7%	3.3%	3.3%	0.1%	1.2%	2.9%	5.1%	3.5%	7.7%	7.2%	2.7%
Umerkot	26.3%	9.8%	2.2%	19.0%	1.4%	2.3%	2.6%	3.2%	2.1%	3.1%	6.5%	3.6%	8.0%	7.1%	3.0%
Upper Dir	25.2%	10.7%	5.3%	20.9%	2.0%	2.9%	3.4%	0.0%	2.3%	1.2%	3.4%	5.8%	8.2%	6.9%	1.8%
Vehari	33.4%	9.7%	2.0%	17.6%	2.3%	1.4%	1.0%	1.4%	2.7%	1.7%	5.8%	0.1%	9.4%	7.5%	4.1%
Washuk	27.1%	12.4%	2.2%	13.0%	2.5%	1.8%	1.4%	3.2%	1.6%	4.4%	8.3%	4.2%	8.2%	5.2%	4.5%
Zhob	25.7%	11.7%	5.6%	24.4%	1.5%	1.7%	2.5%	2.5%	0.2%	1.0%	4.4%	5.8%	7.2%	3.8%	2.1%
Ziarat	22.0%	10.0%	3.8%	24.6%	3.8%	2.6%	2.5%	3.5%	1.4%	1.4%	6.8%	5.2%	6.8%	3.9%	1.7%

Table 11.0: Uncensored Headcount Ratios by National, Rural/Urban, Provincial and Regional Areas, 2004-2015

	Education			Health				Standard of Living							
	Years of schooling	School Attendance	Educational quality	Access to health facilities	Full immunisation	Ante-natal care	Assisted delivery	Improved walls	Overcrowding	Electricity	Sanitation	Water	Cooking Fuel	Assets	Land & Livestock
2004/05															
National	57.5%	27.9%	30.4%	41.9%	8.7%	14.9%	15.7%	28.1%	40.8%	14.7%	46.2%	12.5%	74.6%	67.5%	20.7%
Rural	69.0%	33.8%	33.6%	47.6%	10.2%	17.8%	19.3%	37.4%	43.3%	20.1%	63.2%	16.5%	94.9%	77.5%	30.8%
Urban	33.9%	15.8%	23.8%	30.0%	5.5%	8.9%	8.3%	8.8%	35.5%	3.5%	11.2%	4.1%	33.0%	46.8%	0.0%
Punjab	53.1%	22.2%	27.7%	39.9%	8.1%	13.8%	15.2%	20.3%	39.0%	13.2%	41.1%	4.6%	77.1%	67.9%	22.6%
Sindh	57.7%	33.6%	32.3%	48.7%	8.5%	12.6%	12.9%	39.1%	47.6%	17.2%	46.3%	11.5%	60.0%	64.6%	15.4%
KP	67.7%	35.7%	36.5%	36.9%	10.8%	22.4%	21.6%	27.2%	39.7%	9.6%	56.5%	34.6%	85.9%	68.7%	22.2%
Balochistan	82.5%	47.4%	36.3%	47.5%	10.5%	17.1%	18.9%	78.8%	28.6%	40.4%	81.7%	52.1%	85.5%	74.5%	19.9%
2006/07															
National	56.4%	24.7%	25.3%	43.9%	5.6%	16.2%	21.7%	26.8%	38.0%	12.7%	41.0%	12.4%	70.7%	59.6%	22.3%
Rural	68.7%	30.7%	28.3%	54.5%	6.2%	20.3%	27.1%	37.1%	41.1%	18.0%	57.9%	16.1%	93.1%	70.7%	33.7%
Urban	32.5%	13.0%	19.4%	23.1%	4.4%	8.2%	11.2%	6.6%	32.0%	2.3%	8.0%	5.1%	27.0%	37.8%	0.0%
Punjab	50.6%	18.5%	22.4%	43.5%	4.4%	15.1%	21.4%	18.1%	36.5%	9.5%	35.3%	3.6%	73.0%	59.1%	23.4%
Sindh	58.6%	30.9%	27.0%	40.9%	7.5%	14.8%	18.9%	38.8%	43.6%	19.5%	45.0%	12.9%	56.4%	58.3%	15.4%
KP	68.2%	32.7%	31.1%	46.3%	6.1%	21.1%	26.1%	25.4%	36.6%	7.9%	46.5%	33.8%	83.6%	63.4%	28.4%
Balochistan	80.7%	45.4%	34.0%	56.2%	8.1%	22.9%	26.8%	77.5%	31.8%	32.2%	73.2%	50.2%	76.0%	59.7%	24.7%
GB	61.1%	32.5%	14.7%	34.9%	6.5%	21.0%	29.2%	30.3%	33.1%	7.0%	49.1%	40.2%	96.9%	84.9%	8.1%
2008/09															
National	53.4%	22.1%	34.9%	43.1%	9.3%	11.8%	17.1%	24.9%	36.2%	8.8%	36.7%	11.4%	69.5%	52.8%	23.8%
Rural	63.1%	26.3%	19.0%	50.0%	11.1%	11.7%	9.3%	34.0%	41.8%	11.5%	47.7%	16.6%	89.2%	61.6%	34.1%
Urban	29.3%	10.5%	10.8%	15.1%	5.4%	5.2%	3.0%	5.6%	30.3%	1.7%	4.5%	2.7%	18.3%	30.4%	0.0%
Punjab	47.9%	16.7%	30.0%	43.1%	5.9%	11.0%	16.4%	16.8%	34.9%	6.8%	30.4%	4.5%	71.4%	52.1%	24.3%
Sindh	54.8%	27.1%	35.9%	41.4%	14.6%	10.2%	15.1%	33.4%	42.5%	12.2%	39.9%	11.0%	54.2%	52.1%	17.0%
KP	64.7%	30.1%	48.1%	42.2%	9.5%	16.2%	21.6%	26.5%	32.0%	6.0%	44.0%	25.1%	84.2%	55.9%	29.7%
Balochistan	78.0%	39.0%	48.2%	53.0%	21.9%	16.5%	21.7%	74.5%	32.8%	24.0%	73.0%	52.9%	78.5%	54.6%	33.3%
2010/11															
National	52.1%	21.1%	16.3%	38.6%	9.2%	9.5%	7.3%	24.8%	38.0%	8.3%	33.6%	12.1%	66.0%	51.4%	23.0%
Rural	63.1%	26.3%	20.4%	50.0%	11.1%	11.7%	26.5%	34.0%	41.8%	11.5%	47.7%	16.1%	89.2%	61.6%	40.1%
Urban	29.3%	10.5%	11.2%	15.1%	5.4%	5.2%	23.3%	5.6%	30.3%	1.7%	4.5%	6.8%	18.3%	30.4%	0.0%
Punjab	46.0%	15.6%	14.5%	40.5%	5.4%	8.3%	5.5%	15.6%	36.2%	6.7%	26.8%	5.4%	67.2%	49.7%	23.2%
Sindh	54.5%	27.7%	16.0%	34.0%	15.3%	8.6%	7.4%	36.9%	44.4%	9.5%	41.1%	9.3%	53.7%	50.7%	17.2%
KP	62.2%	26.7%	23.3%	37.8%	10.8%	14.9%	12.1%	24.6%	37.2%	6.3%	36.5%	29.9%	78.4%	57.2%	27.7%
Balochistan	82.0%	38.4%	18.4%	40.2%	21.0%	12.8%	12.6%	74.2%	32.4%	26.7%	68.5%	49.3%	73.6%	57.6%	32.8%
GB	62.9%	34.8%	28.8%	15.6%	30.5%	19.1%	23.7%	27.4%	45.3%	1.9%	43.4%	34.0%	97.5%	87.4%	9.1%
AJK	36.0%	6.8%	10.5%	2.8%	2.1%	4.5%	8.2%	15.0%	11.7%	1.2%	22.4%	34.4%	89.5%	47.1%	24.3%
2012/13															
National	49.0%	18.8%	18.6%	38.8%	8.0%	8.3%	6.4%	21.2%	37.2%	6.6%	23.8%	10.7%	63.1%	45.2%	28.4%
Rural	59.1%	23.3%	22.6%	51.1%	9.7%	10.3%	8.1%	28.8%	40.0%	8.8%	33.8%	14.1%	86.3%	55.1%	42.4%
Urban	26.8%	8.8%	11.5%	11.7%	4.2%	4.2%	3.1%	4.8%	30.0%	1.7%	2.8%	5.3%	17.5%	25.9%	0.0%
Punjab	43.3%	13.5%	15.3%	40.5%	5.0%	7.2%	4.0%	12.6%	34.7%	4.9%	21.1%	4.9%	64.2%	42.2%	27.1%
Sindh	53.2%	26.1%	22.2%	29.9%	11.5%	7.7%	8.3%	32.3%	47.5%	8.7%	24.9%	10.1%	51.2%	49.6%	23.5%
KP	56.2%	22.1%	20.3%	42.1%	9.9%	12.3%	10.8%	21.4%	33.6%	5.5%	22.0%	24.8%	73.9%	48.6%	39.6%
Balochistan	75.7%	38.1%	35.6%	51.8%	20.1%	13.3%	12.5%	69.3%	28.5%	18.9%	56.4%	41.0%	76.2%	49.8%	33.9%
GB	49.1%	25.3%	30.4%	11.3%	11.7%	17.3%	19.9%	21.7%	43.7%	1.0%	42.0%	25.6%	95.4%	79.5%	11.4%
AJK	27.1%	6.0%	31.7%	24.5%	3.5%	5.7%	5.2%	9.0%	13.9%	2.9%	13.3%	31.0%	90.8%	51.7%	44.1%

	Education			Health			
	Years of schooling	School Attendance	Educational quality	Access to health facilities	Full immunisation	Ante-natal care	Assisted delivery
2014/15							
National	48.5%	18.5%	17.7%	32.4%	14.0%	9.1%	8.2%
Rural	60.0%	23.8%	21.8%	45.5%	15.6%	11.6%	10.7%
Urban	27.1%	8.5%	10.1%	7.9%	11.1%	4.5%	3.3%
Punjab	42.7%	13.3%	13.9%	30.7%	13.2%	7.0%	5.1%
Sindh	50.4%	24.5%	21.6%	28.3%	12.5%	9.5%	11.2%
KP	59.0%	21.1%	20.4%	41.2%	16.8%	13.1%	11.7%
Balochistan	74.9%	38.5%	34.1%	46.9%	22.6%	19.3%	17.6%
FATA	92.1%	45.3%	15.5%	19.1%	32.1%	2.0%	10.8%
GB							
AJK							

Standard of Living							
Improved walls	Overcrowding	Electricity	Sanitation	Water	Cooking Fuel	Assets	Land & Livestock
18.5%	38.3%	6.4%	27.1%	10.9%	60.6%	39.0%	28.0%
26.2%	41.4%	9.2%	39.8%	12.7%	84.4%	47.4%	43.0%
4.1%	32.4%	1.3%	3.4%	7.6%	16.2%	23.2%	0.0%
9.6%	36.8%	5.2%	20.5%	4.3%	61.8%	34.7%	27.0%
29.6%	47.7%	8.3%	35.5%	12.1%	47.6%	46.2%	25.0%
17.6%	30.7%	3.9%	23.9%	25.7%	74.3%	42.3%	37.7%
65.5%	29.0%	17.6%	67.6%	39.1%	74.4%	41.5%	27.4%
83.9%	19.1%	13.6%	10.2%	51.9%	38.2%	54.6%	50.5%

Table 12.0: Censored Headcount Ratios by National, Rural/Urban, Provincial and Regional Areas, 2004-2015

	Education			Health				Standard of Living							
	Years of schooling	School Attendance	Educational quality	Access to health facilities	Full immunisation	Ante-natal care	Assisted delivery	Improved walls	Overcrowding	Electricity	Sanitation	Water	Cooking Fuel	Assets	Land & Livestock
2004/05															
National	49.2%	25.8%	21.0%	31.8%	6.9%	12.4%	13.0%	25.0%	29.2%	13.7%	39.5%	10.4%	51.5%	48.6%	15.0%
Rural	62.6%	32.5%	27.0%	40.6%	8.9%	15.8%	17.0%	34.3%	36.4%	19.3%	55.1%	14.6%	68.9%	62.5%	22.3%
Urban	21.4%	12.1%	8.7%	13.6%	2.8%	5.3%	5.0%	6.0%	14.4%	2.0%	7.4%	2.0%	15.5%	20.0%	0.0%
Punjab	43.8%	20.3%	17.6%	28.7%	6.0%	11.0%	12.0%	17.8%	26.4%	12.1%	33.4%	3.0%	47.3%	44.5%	15.1%
Sindh	51.4%	31.1%	22.7%	37.2%	7.1%	11.0%	11.4%	36.0%	35.5%	16.1%	42.4%	9.9%	50.4%	51.2%	13.7%
KP	59.2%	33.2%	28.3%	31.9%	9.5%	19.2%	18.6%	23.3%	31.0%	8.9%	49.2%	30.2%	63.1%	55.5%	16.1%
Balochistan	78.4%	46.3%	32.7%	43.8%	9.9%	16.2%	17.7%	70.8%	25.4%	39.2%	75.2%	49.8%	76.5%	68.7%	18.2%
2006/07															
National	47.2%	23.0%	17.2%	33.3%	4.2%	14.0%	17.8%	24.2%	26.5%	11.8%	35.4%	10.2%	48.5%	43.4%	15.6%
Rural	62.3%	29.8%	22.7%	45.4%	5.4%	18.6%	23.6%	34.4%	34.2%	17.4%	51.0%	14.7%	67.4%	58.1%	23.6%
Urban	17.7%	9.8%	6.4%	9.8%	1.9%	5.1%	6.3%	4.2%	11.4%	0.9%	4.9%	1.6%	11.5%	14.8%	0.0%
Punjab	40.8%	16.9%	13.7%	30.7%	3.2%	12.4%	16.5%	16.1%	23.7%	8.8%	29.1%	2.1%	43.9%	39.2%	14.7%
Sindh	49.8%	28.8%	18.7%	33.2%	5.7%	13.6%	16.8%	36.0%	31.8%	18.2%	40.7%	10.5%	47.5%	46.0%	13.6%
KP	59.2%	30.8%	24.3%	38.4%	5.0%	18.4%	22.1%	22.2%	28.3%	7.3%	41.3%	30.0%	62.1%	52.3%	20.7%
Balochistan	75.3%	44.0%	30.9%	50.9%	7.7%	21.8%	24.6%	69.7%	28.2%	31.2%	68.0%	47.8%	68.6%	54.5%	22.7%
GB	54.4%	30.0%	11.0%	31.8%	5.9%	19.7%	25.6%	17.9%	26.2%	6.6%	37.8%	31.1%	62.6%	59.8%	7.0%
2008/09															
National	43.8%	20.6%	23.3%	31.6%	7.6%	9.7%	13.4%	22.1%	24.5%	8.0%	31.3%	9.0%	45.3%	38.3%	15.8%
Rural	57.7%	26.6%	30.7%	42.4%	10.2%	13.0%	17.7%	31.2%	31.7%	11.6%	45.0%	12.7%	63.1%	51.0%	23.5%
Urban	15.5%	8.5%	8.3%	9.6%	2.5%	3.0%	4.6%	3.7%	9.8%	0.7%	3.6%	1.5%	9.3%	12.6%	0.0%
Punjab	38.0%	15.4%	18.2%	28.5%	4.5%	8.4%	12.0%	14.7%	21.9%	6.0%	25.0%	2.4%	40.7%	34.7%	14.2%
Sindh	45.7%	25.2%	24.7%	32.9%	12.2%	9.3%	13.0%	30.5%	30.1%	11.1%	35.1%	8.9%	44.1%	40.6%	14.1%
KP	53.9%	28.2%	35.6%	35.6%	8.3%	13.6%	17.4%	21.9%	24.0%	5.5%	38.0%	21.2%	57.4%	45.0%	19.9%
Balochistan	72.6%	37.7%	41.1%	49.2%	20.6%	15.5%	19.8%	66.9%	29.0%	23.2%	67.0%	49.9%	69.4%	50.3%	30.2%
2010/11															
National	40.7%	19.2%	11.0%	27.4%	7.1%	7.2%	5.8%	21.0%	23.6%	7.4%	28.2%	9.3%	40.6%	35.0%	14.2%
Rural	54.6%	25.0%	14.7%	37.9%	9.6%	9.7%	7.9%	29.8%	31.6%	10.8%	40.6%	13.5%	57.2%	47.4%	21.1%
Urban	11.9%	7.1%	3.4%	5.6%	1.9%	2.1%	1.3%	3.0%	7.3%	0.4%	2.6%	0.7%	6.2%	9.3%	0.0%
Punjab	34.4%	14.0%	8.9%	25.8%	3.6%	5.7%	4.0%	12.9%	20.2%	5.9%	21.5%	2.9%	35.2%	30.2%	12.3%
Sindh	43.6%	24.9%	11.2%	26.9%	11.8%	7.3%	6.4%	32.3%	30.1%	8.5%	35.6%	8.4%	42.4%	38.4%	13.9%
KP	49.4%	24.2%	17.1%	30.6%	8.9%	11.8%	9.8%	20.1%	25.2%	5.9%	31.7%	23.8%	51.2%	42.3%	17.0%
Balochistan	73.3%	36.9%	16.6%	37.5%	19.0%	11.6%	11.9%	64.7%	29.1%	24.8%	61.3%	45.4%	62.6%	53.0%	29.4%
GB	53.4%	31.7%	19.7%	14.2%	25.8%	17.5%	20.6%	16.2%	32.0%	1.8%	34.8%	27.6%	57.9%	56.3%	8.0%
AJK	19.2%	5.3%	5.3%	2.3%	1.0%	2.3%	3.4%	6.9%	3.9%	0.8%	12.5%	13.2%	20.1%	18.0%	9.4%
2012/13															
National	37.0%	17.0%	12.7%	26.7%	6.1%	6.0%	4.9%	17.2%	21.7%	5.6%	19.7%	7.5%	37.1%	30.3%	16.7%
Rural	49.6%	22.1%	17.2%	37.1%	8.2%	8.1%	6.7%	24.2%	28.7%	8.0%	28.3%	11.1%	52.2%	41.3%	24.6%
Urban	9.6%	5.8%	3.3%	4.1%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%	1.9%	6.2%	0.4%	1.4%	0.9%	5.1%	7.3%	0.0%
Punjab	31.2%	12.0%	8.9%	24.3%	3.1%	4.7%	2.7%	10.1%	18.3%	4.0%	16.6%	1.8%	31.9%	25.4%	13.3%
Sindh	41.2%	23.4%	16.9%	25.0%	9.5%	6.2%	6.6%	27.5%	30.2%	7.8%	22.1%	8.1%	39.5%	36.9%	18.7%
KP	43.1%	20.0%	14.5%	32.6%	8.1%	9.0%	8.5%	15.5%	21.2%	4.5%	18.9%	19.5%	45.0%	34.7%	23.0%
Balochistan	67.1%	36.6%	31.3%	46.0%	18.9%	11.8%	11.5%	57.4%	22.4%	18.4%	48.8%	37.5%	63.5%	43.9%	28.5%
GB	37.7%	21.6%	18.5%	10.2%	8.9%	13.7%	13.5%	10.6%	22.4%	0.8%	26.8%	19.4%	43.4%	41.4%	8.2%
AJK	18.4%	4.5%	13.6%	14.8%	2.1%	2.3%	2.4%	5.6%	7.2%	1.9%	9.5%	15.0%	24.8%	21.9%	15.3%

	Education			Health			
	Years of schooling	School Attendance	Educational quality	Access to health facilities	Full immunisation	Ante-natal care	Assisted delivery
2014/15							
National	35.2%	16.6%	12.2%	23.4%	7.7%	6.8%	6.5%
Rural	49.3%	22.6%	17.2%	34.3%	10.5%	9.5%	9.2%
Urban	8.9%	5.5%	2.9%	3.0%	2.4%	1.8%	1.5%
Punjab	28.5%	11.8%	8.2%	19.8%	5.4%	4.7%	3.6%
Sindh	39.1%	22.0%	16.4%	23.2%	8.5%	7.9%	9.5%
KP	43.9%	19.3%	14.7%	32.1%	11.2%	9.9%	9.6%
Balochistan	66.9%	36.7%	29.3%	41.0%	19.7%	17.1%	15.8%
FATA	71.9%	43.2%	8.9%	18.0%	27.4%	1.7%	10.1%
GB							
AJK							

Standard of Living							
Improved walls	Overcrowding	Electricity	Sanitation	Water	Cooking Fuel	Assets	Land & Livestock
15.5%	21.3%	5.6%	22.1%	7.0%	35.1%	26.2%	15.8%
22.7%	29.5%	8.5%	32.9%	10.2%	51.1%	36.8%	24.3%
2.1%	6.1%	0.4%	1.8%	1.1%	5.3%	6.5%	0.0%
7.8%	17.7%	4.3%	15.9%	1.5%	29.3%	20.6%	11.9%
26.1%	29.9%	7.7%	30.0%	7.1%	37.9%	33.9%	19.6%
13.4%	19.8%	3.6%	20.5%	19.6%	44.8%	31.4%	22.4%
54.2%	23.3%	16.6%	56.9%	34.0%	60.3%	36.8%	22.8%
65.9%	16.4%	12.1%	9.4%	44.4%	34.6%	47.1%	38.4%

Table 13.0: Percentage Change in National Censored Headcount

	Education			Health				Standard of Living							
	Years of schooling	School Attendance	Educational quality	Access to health facilities	Full immunisation	Ante-natal care	Assisted delivery	Improved walls	Overcrowding	Electricity	Sanitation	Water	Cooking Fuel	Assets	Land & Livestock
2004/05 (I)	49.2%	25.8%	21.0%	31.8%	6.9%	12.4%	13.0%	25.0%	29.2%	13.7%	39.5%	10.4%	51.5%	48.6%	15.0%
2014/15 (ii)	35.2%	16.6%	12.2%	23.4%	7.7%	6.8%	6.5%	15.5%	21.3%	5.6%	22.1%	7.0%	35.1%	26.2%	15.8%
Change 2004 (i) - 2015 (ii)	13.99***	9.16***	8.79***	8.37***	-0.74**	5.54***	6.53***	9.57***	7.88***	8.01***	17.43***	3.42***	16.34***	22.39***	-0.82***
Combined standard errors	0.00859	0.00547	0.00510	0.00793	0.00274	0.00287	0.00297	0.00663	0.00584	0.00463	0.00789	0.00471	0.00936	0.00745	0.00483
Hypothesis	16.287	16.747	17.229	10.557	-2.692	19.308	21.963	14.439	13.493	17.299	22.078	7.250	17.450	30.049	-1.686
p-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.035	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.08

Standard errors

	Education			Health				Standard of Living							
	Years of schooling	School Attendance	Educational quality	Access to health facilities	Full immunisation	Ante-natal care	Assisted delivery	Improved walls	Overcrowding	Electricity	Sanitation	Water	Cooking Fuel	Assets	Land & Livestock
2004/05	0.00512	0.00378	0.00375	0.00531	0.00166	0.00204	0.00221	0.00476	0.00373	0.00396	0.00562	0.00358	0.00563	0.00506	0.00286
2006/07	0.00593	0.00411	0.00397	0.00616	0.00121	0.00277	0.00290	0.00523	0.00382	0.00439	0.00614	0.00528	0.00651	0.00548	0.00316
2008/09	0.00554	0.00391	0.00446	0.00582	0.00221	0.00206	0.00220	0.00496	0.00392	0.00358	0.00594	0.00382	0.00615	0.00521	0.00322
2010/11	0.00527	0.00357	0.00317	0.00530	0.00198	0.00164	0.00157	0.0046096	0.00370	0.00342	0.00537	0.00368	0.00582	0.00484	0.00274
2012/13	0.00500	0.00330	0.00309	0.00490	0.00172	0.00148	0.00136	0.00390	0.00355	0.00244	0.00432	0.00307	0.00551	0.0044304	0.00293
2014/15	0.00690	0.00395	0.00346	0.00589	0.00218	0.00201	0.00199	0.00461	0.00450	0.00240	0.00554	0.00306	0.00748	0.00547	0.00389

* Change is statistically significant at 10% significance level.

* * Change is statistically significant at 5% significance level.

*** Change is statistically significant at 1% significance level.

Table 14.0: Change in Provincial Censored Headcount

	Education			Health			
	Years of schooling	School Attendance	Educational quality	Access to health facilities	Full immunisation	Ante-natal care	Assisted delivery
Punjab							
2004/05 (i)	43.8%	20.3%	17.6%	28.7%	6.0%	11.0%	12.0%
2014/15 (ii)	28.5%	11.8%	8.2%	19.8%	5.4%	4.7%	3.6%
Change 2004 (i) - 2015 (ii)	15.3***	8.5***	9.4***	8.9***	0.6*	6.3***	8.4***
Sindh							
2004/05 (i)	51.4%	31.1%	22.7%	37.2%	7.1%	11.0%	11.4%
2014/15 (ii)	39.1%	22.0%	16.4%	23.2%	8.5%	7.9%	9.5%
Change 2004 (i) - 2015 (ii)	12.2***	9.1***	6.3***	14.1***	-1.4**	3.1***	1.9***
KP							
2004/05 (i)	59.2%	33.2%	28.3%	31.9%	9.5%	19.2%	18.6%
2014/15 (ii)	43.9%	19.3%	14.7%	32.1%	11.2%	9.9%	9.6%
Change 2004 (i) - 2015 (ii)	15.3***	13.9***	13.6***	-0.2	-1.6**	9.3***	9.1***
Balochistan							
2004/05 (i)	78.4%	46.3%	32.7%	43.8%	9.9%	16.2%	17.7%
2014/15 (ii)	66.9%	36.7%	29.3%	41.0%	19.7%	17.1%	15.8%
Change 2004 (i) - 2015 (ii)	11.5***	9.7***	3.5	2.8	-9.8***	-0.9	1.9

Standard of Living							
Improved walls	Overcrowding	Electricity	Sanitation	Water	Cooking Fuel	Assets	Land & Livestock
17.8%	26.4%	12.1%	33.4%	3.0%	47.3%	44.5%	15.1%
7.8%	17.7%	4.3%	15.9%	1.5%	29.3%	20.6%	11.9%
10.0***	8.7***	7.8***	17.6***	1.6***	18.0***	23.9***	3.2***
36.0%	35.5%	16.1%	42.4%	9.9%	50.4%	51.2%	13.7%
26.1%	29.9%	7.7%	30.0%	7.1%	37.9%	33.9%	19.6%
9.9***	5.7***	8.4***	12.4***	2.8***	12.5***	17.2***	-5.9***
23.3%	31.0%	8.9%	49.2%	30.2%	63.1%	55.5%	16.1%
13.4%	19.8%	3.6%	20.5%	19.6%	44.8%	31.4%	22.4%
9.9***	11.2***	5.4***	28.7***	10.5***	18.4***	24.1***	-6.3***
70.8%	25.4%	39.2%	75.2%	49.8%	76.5%	68.7%	18.2%
54.2%	23.3%	16.6%	56.9%	34.0%	60.3%	36.8%	22.8%
16.6***	2.1	22.7***	18.3***	15.8***	16.2***	31.8***	-4.7**

* Change is statistically significant at 10% significance level.

* * Change is statistically significant at 5% significance level.

*** Change is statistically significant at 1% significance level.

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