



Spatial Dimensions of Non-income Inequality in Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

Inequality along with poverty has been a serious challenge for most of the developing and even in some developed countries. There have been several historical, political, social and economic dimensions of the inequalities. However, reducing income and other inequalities have not been given adequate importance in the development agenda of the successive governments. Besides income inequality, other dimensions of inequality includes; gender, b) region, c) economic class, d) social identity, e) health and f) education, etc. which fuels vicious cycles of poverty and inequality in the country. The present study provides a detailed analysis of the non-income inequality at National, Provincial and District level in Pakistan. The analysis shows that the gaps between the haves and have-nots have been continuously widening. Inequality of economic opportunities leads to inequality of economic outcomes. The distributional inequality has not been given much importance in Pakistan and the distributional policy measures like direct taxes have been weak. As a result, the direct tax to GDP ratio could not be increased over 10 percent in the country.

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Introduction

Poverty along with inequality has been a serious challenge for most of the developing and even developed countries around the world. Several authors and researchers have attempted to analyze the causes of income inequality and poverty and suggested various policies to combat the issue of inequality. Unfortunately, the concept of segmented high growth and its trickle-down effect to the grass root level could not be materialized in most of the developing countries including Pakistan. There exists various inter and intra-regional inequalities, this situation is creating obstacles in economic development and harmony among various provinces of the federation.

It is worth noting here that there is also existence of multi-dimensions of inequality. Besides income inequality, other dimensions of inequality includes; gender, b) region, c) economic class, d) social identity, e) health and f) education, etc. The existence of the multi-dimensional inequalities re-enforces each other, leading to vicious circle of poverty and inequality in the country. The gaps between the haves and have-nots are continuously widening. Inequality in economic opportunities to different people in different regions results in inequality in economic development. The present study aims to analyze the non-income dimensions of inequality and their causes and consequences. It will also make an analysis of its causal relationship with poverty. The study also aims at suggesting some policy measure based on the historical analysis about bridging this widening gap of haves and have-nots on different fronts.

The descriptive analysis methodology has been used to present a comparative picture of various types of inequalities in Pakistan. In this regard, indicators regarding education, health, consumption and other social indicators are developed by using the primary data from various editions of Pakistan Social and Living standard Measurement (PSLM) and Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). In some analysis, secondary

data from Pakistan Economic Surveys (various issues) have also been used.

The layout of the paper as follows: the review of relevant literature is presented in section 2. Section 3 discusses the inequalities in the ownership of assets. Inequalities in education and health are discussed in section 4 & 5 respectively. Section 6 presents the comparative analysis of the inequalities in access to basic civic facilities. Conclusions and policy implications are given in the section 7 followed by references.

Review of Literature

Adams and He (1995) measured the sources of income inequality and poverty in rural Pakistan. Their study is based on a three years panel survey of 727 households during the period 1986-87 to 1988-89. The income Gini-coefficient is estimated as 0.381 and Gini-coefficient of land ownership as high as 0.769. Study finds that 37 % of the surveyed households did not own any land. The household in the lowest income quintile receive 50 % of the per capita income from non-farm income sources while the households in the top quintile receive more than 36 % of their per capita income from agriculture. It has been found that non-farm income sources and livestock tend to decrease inequality. Similarly, Anwar et al (2004) by using PIHS data for 2001-02 find that unequal land ownership is one of the major causes of rural poverty in Pakistan. Around 67 percent of rural households do not own land. Lack of access over land and assets in rural areas was found to be strongly correlated with poverty persistence in these areas as poverty level was the highest among the landless households. They also found a highly skewed landownership pattern for the country.

Nasir and Mahmood (1998) analysed the personal earnings inequality in Pakistan by using HIES 1993-94 data. It has been found that education, occupation, gender, regional location, sector of employment and other non-market forces such as discrimination plays significant role in distribution of earnings.

Haq (1998) argued that economic led growth policies must be accompanied by distributional policies, which actually lead to

trickles down effect, otherwise, only rich segment of the society benefits from such growth. According to the analysis inequality has increased during the last two decades in Pakistan.

Jamal and Khan (2003) measured multi-dimensional inter-temporal spatial inequality and level of development during the early 1980s and late 1990s in Pakistan. According to the study, regional inequality is an important dimension of overall inequality.

Akhtar (2008) estimated Gini coefficients for three types of earners: i) all types, ii) employee, and iii) self employed by occupational status by using the data from the Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS) 2001-02 and Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2004-05. It has been found that inequity in wages and earnings is one of the significant causes of overall inequality in a country. The estimates show rising trend in earning disparities within each occupational category in short-run as well as in the long-run.

Gazdar (2009) analyzed the policy responses to economic inequality in Pakistan. It has been found that there are four key dimensions of structural inequality in Pakistan: a) gender, b) region, c) economic class, and d) social identity. Similarly, there are two types of economic inequality; inequality of economic outcomes and inequality of economic opportunities. According to the study distributional inequality is not a policy concern in Pakistan and the distributional policy measures like direct taxes have been weak. The direct tax in Pakistan is around 4% of the GDP. Structural inequalities stem from historical and geographical patterns of deprivation, market distortions, less public attention to particular regions due to political, social or population factors. Gender deprivation and discrimination in labour markets is a great obstacle for female working force. This discrimination stems from social traditions, religion, political and economic norms. Women empowerment is one of the important policy measures. Social identity, race, ethnicity, region, religion, etc. remains one of the significant inequality dimensions. The inequality of opportunity in the form of education, economic activities, employment, region, assets, etc. must be addressed through favorable actions like government employment, infra-structure development, educational opportunities and assets provisions for such groups who suffer from this inequality. Study emphasizes that main inequalities of economic opportunity are regional underdevelopment, market distortions and unequal access to public services.

Inequality in the ownership of assets

The role of assets is extremely vital in analyzing the welfare of a society. Assets play crucial role in reducing the vulnerability, which is considered as important dimension of both chronic and transient poverty. Assets are also important for determining the ability of households to combat poverty. Households with more assets are in a better position to improve their income levels. On the other hand, household lacking assets are associated with the risk of being caught in a poverty trap.

Table 1 reveals that there exists huge variation among the provinces in terms of population having no land ownership and no house ownership. Inequalities in income in Pakistan are largely reflected in inequalities in the distribution of assets. Since the poor have no assets and the lower middle class generally have very little assets, income distribution is uneven. Similarly, income inequalities in Pakistan have increased exponentially during the last decade despite the claims of poverty reduction.

Rural poverty is found to be strongly correlated with lack of assets. The landless households are substantially high in rural areas. Unequal land ownership in the country is one of the major causes of poverty, as poverty level is very high in the communities having no asset ownership. This can be substantiated in Balochistan having highest incidence of Poverty. In rural Balochistan about half of the population i.e. 52.49 percent has no land ownership and 52.44 percent has no house ownership. Balochistan has highly unequal land ownership pattern followed by Sindh, NWFP and Punjab. In rural Sindh 41.26 percent of the population does not have any land holdings and 32.68 percent have no house ownership. Population of about 32.35 percent has no land and 40.02 percent have no house ownership in rural Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In case of Punjab, population having no house ownership is 34.53 percent; and population having no land ownership is about 26.13 percent and only 12.4 percent of rural households who owned any land fell below poverty line population¹.

While reviewing the urban scenario it has been found that incidence of Poverty is high among those households that do not have any property. As given in above table, in Punjab 31.54 percent of population has no property ownership and 31.90 percent have no house ownership in urban areas. Studies reveal that there is a direct relationship between staying above poverty line and having some kind of property ownership. Interestingly, in Sindh lowest level of poverty appears to be among the urban property owners² this trend is observed due to large population living in *Kacchi* *Abadies* and house ownership or property ownership is subjected to "*kabza*" system. That is whoever gets the place, he or she is the owner of that place and without seeking any permission, they will construct their houses or business. Overall 20.15 percent of the population does not own any property and 13.13 percent have no house ownership in Urban Sindh. Studies reveal that incidence of poverty is very high in rural as well as urban Balochistan. The comparison of asset ownership in urban areas of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, depicts that in Balochistan 35.08 population does not have any property ownership while in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa it goes up to 38.94 percent. Similarly, in Balochistan 31.14 percent does not have any house ownership while in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa population that does not own any house is 42.17 which is highest among the four provinces.

Educational Inequality

In the age of globalization, new inventions and innovations, science & technology and IT; well educated, skilled and technically trained human capital is essential for economic growth. Developing countries need more educated and skilled labour force to take advantage from the technological spillovers produced by globalization. Proper education and training help in improving quality of life and ensures essential economic, social and political opportunities for all. Education is not only a mean to achieve socio-economic growth and development rather than it is an end in itself.

Pakistan like many other developing countries is abundant in human capital. Over the years Pakistan has given inadequate importance to education and training of its human capital. Consequently, the country still lags behind the average of comparable low-middle income countries in education, training,

¹ Estimates of Social Policy Development Centre (SPDC) Karachi

² SPDC Report 2004

R&D, nutrition, health, poverty alleviation and in other social indicators representing human development. As a result, human resources are not been developed in line with the size and quality requirements of the country. Moreover, education has numerous second round effects on other socio-economic outcomes, such as family income, productivity, health, employment, etc. Particularly, female education is closely correlated to maternal and infant mortality, household and family health, fertility levels and family income and prosperity.

Table 2 shows that Net Enrollment Rate (NER) and Gender Parity Index (GPI) at primary level in Pakistan and across four provinces. In Pakistan, NER was 52.4% for the year 2004-05 with the GPI 0.85. NER improved from 52.4% in 2004-05 to 55.6% during the year 2006-07 with slight increase in GPI i.e. 0.86 for the year 2006-07. The NER and GPI were reported as 57.4% and 0.88 respectively for the year 2008-09. The provincial data reveals that maximum NER and GPI is found in Punjab followed by Sindh, KPK and Balochistan. According to the PSLM 2008-09, the NER and GPI are 62.0% and 0.93 for Punjab; 53.7% and 0.86 for Sindh; 51.9% and 0.76 for KPK; and 44.1% and 0.70 for Balochistan, respectively. The provincial data analysis shows that inequality exists among the four provinces.

Table 3 indicate literacy rate and Gender Parity Index (GPI) for age 10 years and above in Pakistan and across provinces. In Pakistan, literacy was 52.8% for the year 2004-05 with the GPI 0.62. Literacy rate improved from 52.8% in 2004-05 to 54.9% during the year 2006-07 with GPI increased from 0.62 in 2004-05 to 0.64 for the year 2006-07. The literacy rate and GPI were reported as 57.3% and 0.65, respectively for the year 2008-09. The provincial data reveals that maximum literacy and GPI is found in Punjab followed by Sindh, KPK and Balochistan. According to the PSLM 2008-09 literacy and GPI are 59.4% and 0.72 for Punjab; 58.9% and 0.63 for Sindh; 49.9% and 0.44 for KPK; and 44.5% and 0.38 for Balochistan, respectively. Inequality again occurs among the four provinces in literacy and GPI for the 10 years and above levels.

Table 4 depicts educational gender and rural/urban discrimination. PSLM data for the year 2008-09 shows that overall literacy rate is 57%, for male it is 69% while for female literacy rate is only mere 45%. The rural/urban bifurcation reveals that for urban areas, literacy rate is 74% while in rural areas it is only 48%. Educational gender inequality occurs at both urban and rural level. In urban areas male and female literacy is 81% and 67%, respectively. While in rural areas male and female literacy rates are 63% and 33%, respectively. Same pattern was found in the previous surveyed years.

Intra-Provincial Educational Inequality

Educational inequality is found at both inter-provincial as well as intra-provincial levels. Table 5 shows intra-province, district ranking in GPI and NER for the Punjab. The top five and bottom five districts have been selected.

Intra-province ranking for the year 2008-09 shows that top five districts in GPI, NER ranking in the Punjab are Sialkot, Sheikhupura, Kasur, Gujranwala and Gujrat with 1.13, 1.06, 1.02, 1.01 and 1.01 rates, respectively. While the five bottom districts are R. Y. Khan, Mianwali, DG Khan, Rajanpur and Muzaffar Garh, with estimated rates of 0.80, 0.75, 0.73, 0.73 and 0.70, respectively. District Sialkot is the highest in the GPI, NER ranking with 1.13 while district Muzaffar Garh is the lowest in the ranking with 0.70.

Table 6 shows intra-provincial ranking for Sindh. Ranking for the year 2008-09 reveals that Dadu, Matiari, Hyderabad, Karachi and Tando All are the five top districts in GPI, NER ranking with 1.09, 1.01, 0.97, 0.94 and 0.93 rates, respectively. Jacobabad, Shahdadt, Nawabshah, Ghotki and Thatta are the five lowest district in the Sindh province with 0.73, 0.70, 0.70, 0.66 and 0.60 rates, respectively. District Dadu is the highest in the GPI, NER ranking with 1.09 while district Thatta is the lowest in the ranking with 0.60 in Sindh.

Table 7 shows intra-provincial ranking for KPK. Data for the PSLM survey year 2008-09 reveals that Malakand, Abbottabad, Chitral, Battagram and Mansehra are the five top districts in GPI, NER ranking with 0.97, 0.96, 0.93, 0.93 and 0.89 respectively. While the bottom five districts in KPK are Hangu, Bannu, Tank, Laki Mar and Kohistan with 0.63, 0.63, 0.58, 0.52 and 0.19 respectively. District Malakand is the highest in the GPI, NER ranking with 0.97 while district Kohistan is the lowest in the ranking with 0.19 in KPK.

Table 8 depicts data for intra-provincial ranking for the Balochistan province. Data for the year 2008-09 reveals that Ziarat, Pishin, Naushki, Sibbi and Lasbella are the five top districts in GPI, NER ranking in Balochistan with 1.24, 1.06, 1.00, 0.97 and 0.95 respectively. While the bottom five districts are Kalat, Qilla Saifullah, Barkhan, Musa Khel and Kohlu with 0.46, 0.39, 0.32, 0.28 and 0.08 respectively. District Ziarat is the highest in the GPI, NER ranking with 1.24 while district Kohlu is the lowest in the ranking with 0.08 in Balochistan.

Table 9 shows intra-province ranking in literacy rate 10 years of age and above for the Punjab province. The analysis of data for the year 2008-09 shows that top five districts in literacy ranking in the Punjab are Lahore, Rawalpindi, Jehlum, Chakwal and Gujrat with 80%, 79%, 77.3%, 76.1% and 72.6% literacy rates, respectively. While the five bottom districts are Bahawalpur, R. Y. Khan, Bahawalnagar, DG Khan and Rajanpur, with literacy rates of 43.5%, 42.6%, 42.5%, 40.8% and 27.2%, respectively. District Lahore is the highest in literacy rate ranking with 80% literacy rate while district Rajanpur is the lowest in the ranking with 27.2%.

Table 10 depicts intra-province ranking in literacy rate 10 years of age and above for Sindh province. The analysis of data for the year 2008-09 shows that top five districts in literacy ranking in Sindh are Karachi, Nowshera, Hyderabad, Dadu and Sukhar with 78.3%, 72.3%, 69.5%, 61% and 55.6% literacy rates, respectively. While the five bottom districts are Tando Moh, Thatta, Badin, Tharparkar and Jacobabad, with literacy rates of 42.1%, 41.1%, 40.1%, 39.5% and 39.3%, respectively. Karachi is the highest in literacy rate ranking with 78.3% literacy rate while district Jacobabad is the lowest in the ranking with 39.3% literacy rate.

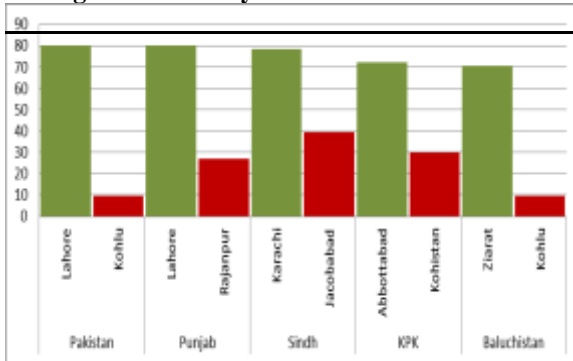
Table 11 depicts intra-province ranking in literacy rate 10 years of age and above for KPK province. The analysis of data for the year 2008-09 shows that top five districts in literacy ranking in KPK are Abbottabad, Haripur, Mansehra, Chitral and Malakand with 72.4%, 67.9%, 57.3%, 56.2% and 55.7% literacy rates, respectively. While the five bottom districts are D.I. Khan, Shangla, Tank, Bonair and Kohistan, with literacy rates of 38.9%, 38.8%, 37.9%, 37.2% and 29.7%, respectively. District Abbottabad is the highest in literacy rate ranking with 72.4% literacy rate while district Kohistan is the lowest in the ranking with 29.7% literacy rate.

Table 12 shows district wise ranking in literacy rate 10 years of age and above for Balochistan. Data for the year 2008-

09 shows that top five districts in literacy ranking in Balochistan are Ziarat, Quetta, Gwadar, Pishin and Ketch/Turbat with 70.6%, 66.7%, 60.7%, 55.2% and 51.9% literacy rates, respectively. While the five bottom districts are Bolan/Kachhi, Musa Khel, Jhal Magsi, Dera Bugti and Kohlu with literacy rates of 29.1%, 23.5%, 22.6%, 18.6% and 9.5%, respectively. Ziarat is the highest in literacy rate ranking with 70.6% literacy rate while district Kohlu is the lowest in the ranking with 9.5% literacy rate.

The figure 1 provides a comparative analysis of highest and lowest ranked districts in Pakistan and Provinces. It can clearly be seen that there exists huge disparities not only at National level but also at provincial level regarding literacy rate.

Figure 1 Literacy rate 10 Years and above



Health Inequality

As mentioned earlier, human capital is key to socio-economic development and education and health are key indicators to develop human capital. Health is an integral part to the efforts of reducing poverty and inequality. Health indicators are on priority for the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, health facilities are not equally available to the people of different regions. Table 13 shows the percentage of children aged 12-23 months that have been immunized for the year 2007-08. The analysis of the data indicates that disparity is found across regions (rural/urban) and sex (male/female) for different quintiles. The overall percentage for male immunized children is 74% with 82% for urban and 70% for rural areas. While for female this ratio is 68% with 79% in urban and 64% in rural areas. For both sexes the percentage for immunized children is 71% with 80% and 67% for urban and rural areas, respectively.

Table 14 shows children under 5 years of age suffering from Diarrhea for the year 2007-08. The analysis of the data indicates that not much disparity is found across regions (rural/urban) and sex (male/female) for different quintiles.

Table 15 indicates the percentage of married women between age 15-49 years who had given birth in the last three years and had attended at least one pre-natal consultation during the pregnancy for five quintiles across rural and urban areas. The ratio varies between 74% to 83% for the lowest to the highest quintile, respectively for urban areas; between 50% to 60% for the lowest to the highest quintile, respectively for rural areas and between 56% to 67% for the lowest to the highest quintile, respectively for Pakistan as a whole. Rural areas are more deprived off as compared to urban areas in almost all the above given health indicators (table 21-23).

Inter-Provincial and Intra-Provincial Health Inequality

Like income and educational inequality, health inequality is found at both inter-provincial as well as intra-provincial levels. Table 16 shows inter-province percentage of children aged 12-23 months that have been immunized for the year 2007-08. The

overall data for both sexes show that the percentage for the Punjab Province is 75%, for Sindh 66%, for KPK 71% and for Baluchistan the immunization ratio is 44%. Disparities are also found among the quintile distribution for both inter and intra provincial levels.

Table 17 presents inter-provincial data for the children under 5 years of age suffering from Diarrhea in the past 30 days. The minimum numbers of children suffering from diarrhea are found in Sindh followed by Baluchistan, KPK and Punjab.

Table 18 shows inter-provincial and intra-provincial data of ever married women aged 15 – 49 years who had given birth in the last three years and who had attended at least one pre-natal consultation during the last pregnancy for the year 2007-08. The maximum health consultation was reported in Sindh followed by Punjab, KPK and Baluchistan. The percentage of availability of health facilities also vary among five quintiles for all the four provinces.

Table 19 shows intra-province, district ranking in immunization for the Punjab. The top five and bottom five districts have been selected. The analysis of data for the year 2008-09 shows that top five districts in immunization of children aged 12-23 months in the Punjab are Nankana S, Gujrat, Chakwal, Jehlum and Khushab with 100%, 98%, 97.6%, 97.2% and 96.7% immunization rates, respectively. While the five bottom districts are Sargodha, Muzafar Garh, R. Y. Khan, Rajanpur and DG Khan, with immunization of 75.1%, 74.8%, 72.9%, 62.9% and 55.2%, respectively. District Nankana S is the highest in immunization ranking with 100% immunization while district DG Khan is the lowest in the ranking with 55.2%.

Table 20 shows intra-province, district ranking in immunization for Sindh. The analysis of data for the top five and bottom five districts for the year 2008-09 shows that top five districts in immunization of children aged 12-23 months in Sindh are Kashmore, Matiari, Karachi, Hyderabad and Nowshero with 92.7%, 90.5%, 87.4%, 86.9% and 83.1% immunization rates, respectively. While the five bottom districts are Sanghar, Shikarpur, Nawabshah, Jacobabad and Tharparkar, with immunization rates of 49%, 46.9%, 45.6%, 41.7% and 33.1%, respectively. District Kashmore is the highest in immunization ranking with 92.7% immunization rate while district Tharparkar is the lowest in the ranking with 33.1% in Sindh province.

Table 21 shows intra-province, district ranking in immunization for KPK province. The analysis of data for the top five and bottom five districts for the year 2008-09 shows that top five districts in immunization of children aged 12-23 months in KPK are Malakand, Swat, Nowshera, Charsada and Chitral with 93.4%, 89.4%, 89%, 88.6% and 88.5% immunization rates, respectively. While the five bottom districts are Shangla, Karak, Battagram, Kohistan and Lakki Marwat, with immunization of 51.7%, 50.8%, 47.9%, 33.5% and 33.2%, respectively. District Malakand is the highest in immunization ranking with 93.4% immunization rate while district Lakki Marwat is the lowest in the ranking with 33.2% in KPK province.

Table 22 shows intra-province, district ranking in immunization for Balochistan province. The top five districts in immunization of children aged 12-23 months in Balochistan are Ziarat, Quetta, Dera Bugti, Barkhan and Loralai with 76.4%, 72.9%, 70.7%, 68.4% and 67.7% immunization rates, respectively. While the five bottom districts are Chagai, Washuk, Mastung, Khuzdar and Awaran, with immunization of 20%, 17.9%, 17.3%, 10.7% and 0%, respectively. District Ziarat

is the highest in immunization ranking with 76.4% immunization while district Awaran is the lowest in the ranking with 0% immunization in Baluchistan.

Figure 2 Immunization 12-23 months



The figure 2 provides a comparative picture of highest and lowest ranked districts in Pakistan and Provinces regarding immunization of the children. It can clearly seen that there exists huge disparities not only at National level but also at provincial level regarding immunization.

Access to basic civic facilities

Access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities are among the most important civic facilities for the population as, it provides good health and ensures economic benefits. Safe drinking water and basic sanitation is of crucial importance to the preservation of human health, especially among children. Water-related diseases are the most common cause of illness and death among the poor of developing countries. Households with improved services suffer less morbidity and mortality from water-related diseases. (WHO)

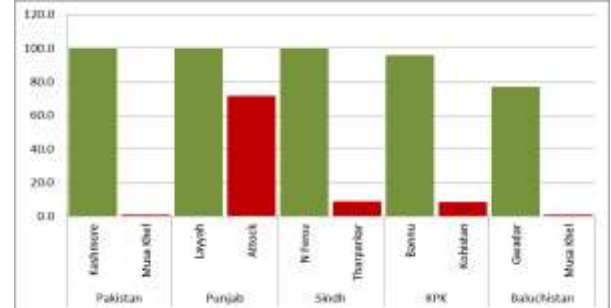
Table 23 shows intra-province, district ranking in water supply for the Punjab. The top five and bottom five districts have been selected. The analysis of data for the year 2008-09 shows that top five districts in water supply in Punjab are Layyah, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Lahore and M. Bahaudin with 100%, 99.9%, 99.9%, 99.8%, and 99.8% population with water supply respectively. While the five bottom districts are Rawalpindi, Faisalabad, Rajanpur, D. G. Khan and Attock with water supply availability rates of 84.2%, 83.4%, 77.8%, 74.4% and 71.8% respectively. District Layyah is the highest in water supply for 100% population while district Attock is the lowest in the ranking with 71.8%.

Table 24 shows intra-province, district ranking in water supply for Sindh. The analysis of data for the year 2008-09 shows that top five districts in water supply are N. Feroz, Larkana, Kashmore, Shikarpur and Tando Mohammad Khan with 100%, 100%, 100%, 99.6%, and 99.5% population with water supply respectively. While the five bottom districts are with water supply availability rates of 87.1%, 81%, 61.8%, 56.7% and 8.7% are Jacobabad, Jamshoro, Thatta, Mir Pur Khas and tharparkar, respectively. District N Feroz is the highest in water supply for 100% population while district Tharparkar is the lowest in the ranking with 8.7%.

Table 25 shows intra-province, district ranking in water supply for KPK. The top five districts in water supply in KPK are Bannu, Peshawar, Mardan, Swat and D. I. Khan with 95.6%, 88.4%, 85.5%, 84.2%, and 84% population with water supply respectively. While the five bottom districts are Lower Dir, Mansehra, Chitral, Shangla and Kohistan with water supply availability rates of 60.8%, 57.5%, 52.6%, 36.1% and 8.5% respectively. District Bannu is the highest in water supply for 95.6% population while district Kohistan is the lowest in the ranking with 8.5%.

Table 26 shows intra-province, district ranking in water supply for Balochistan. The top five districts in water supply in Balochistan are Gawadar, Quetta, Naushki, Pishin and Kharan with 77.0%, 75.2%, 64.9%, 63%, and 59.8% population with availability of water supply respectively. While the five bottom districts are Ziarat, Awaran, Kohlu, Washuk and Musa Khel with water supply availability rates of 13.1%, 11.1%, 6.8%, 3.5% and 0.7% respectively. District Gawadar is the highest in water supply for 77.0% population while district Musa Khel is the lowest in the ranking with 0.7%.

Figure 3 Ranking access to safe drinking Water



The figure 3 reveals that there exist huge disparities not only at National level but also at provincial level regarding access to safe drink water. These disparities are at extreme in Baluchistan where 77 percent of the population of Gawadar have access to safe drinking water while mere 0.7 percent of the Mause Khel population have access to safe drinking water.

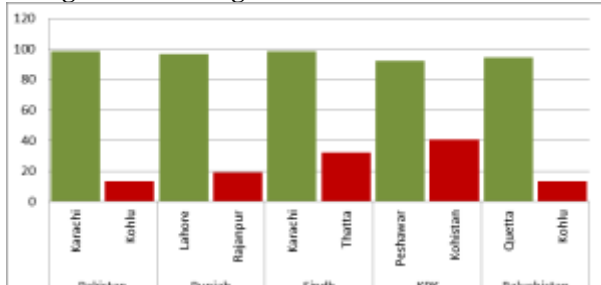
Table 27 shows intra-province, district ranking in Sanitation for the Punjab. The top five and bottom five districts have been selected. The analysis of data for the year 2008-09 shows that top five districts in the sanitation facility in Punjab are Lahore, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, Sheikhupura and Kasur with 96.6%, 93.2%, 88.9%, 87.7%, and 85.9% population with sanitation facility, respectively. While the five bottom districts are Bahawalnagar, Jhang, Layyah, D. G. Khan and Rajanpur with sanitation availability rates of 47.2%, 46.0%, 44.5%, 40.3% and 19.3% respectively. District Lahore is the highest in sanitation for 96.6% population while district Rajanpur is the lowest in the ranking with 19.3%.

Table 28 shows intra-province, district ranking in Sanitation for Sindh. The top five districts in the sanitation facility in Sindh are Karachi, N Feroz, Hyderabad, Larkana and Dadu with 98.6%, 96.8%, 96.3%, 83.2%, and 80.4% population with sanitation facility, respectively. While the five bottom districts are Khairpur, Kashmore, Jaccobabad, Tharparkar and Thatta with sanitation availability rates of 44.7%, 39.4%, 38.8%, 37.5% and 32.2% respectively. District Karachi is the highest in sanitation for 98.6% population while district Thatta is the lowest in the ranking with 32.2%.

Table 29 shows intra-province, district ranking in Sanitation for KPK. The top five districts in the sanitation facility in KPK are Peshawar, Chitral, Nowshera, D.I. Khan and Haripur with 92.2%, 86.5%, 85.4%, 83.1%, and 81.7% population with sanitation facility, respectively. While the five bottom districts are Swat, Bonair, Lakhi Marwat, Karak and Kohistan with sanitation availability rates of 55.6%, 49%, 46.2%, 41.7% and 40.6% respectively. District Peshawar is the highest in sanitation for 92.2% population while district Kohistan is the lowest in the ranking with 40.6% sanitation rate.

Table 30 shows intra-province, district ranking in Sanitation for Balochistan. The top five districts in the sanitation facility in Balochistan are Quetta, Khuzdar, Pishin, Naushki and Awaran with 94.5%, 93.8%, 89.6%, 86.4%, and 79% population with sanitation facility, respectively. While the five bottom districts are Ziarat, Jafarabad, Musa Khel, Nasirabad and Kohlu with sanitation facility 23.7%, 16.1%, 15.5%, 13.6% and 13.1%, respectively. District Quetta is the highest in sanitation facility for 94.5% population while district Kohlu is the lowest in the ranking with 13.1% sanitation rate.

Figure 4 Ranking access to Sanitation facilities



The figure 4 portrays a relative picture of the access to the sanitation facilities among provinces. It shows that exists wide spread disparities regarding access to the sanitation facilities e.g. 98 % of the Karachi's population have the sanitation facilities whereas for Kohlu only 13 % of the population have the sanitation facilities.

Conclusions

The present study has reviewed the situation of non-income inequality in Pakistan and four provinces. By using the data of PSLM, HIES a comprehensive analysis has been made for the existences of inequalities in education attainment, health facilities, assets, availability of safe drinking water, sanitation facilities in the context of gender and regional development. The distribution of assets is not satisfactory and their exists huge disparities in the ownership of land and houses e.g. in Baluchistan 52 percent of population do not own any land. The ownership of assets is the major cause of uneven income distribution in Pakistan.

Gender discrimination also prevails in terms of financial availability as women have less access than men in all kinds of financial services including formal and informal, similarly females are paid less in comparison to male workers. The study has also highlighted the existence of gender disparities in attaining the educational facilities as only 45 percent women are literate as compared to 69 % of male; situation is further worsened in the rural areas where only 33 percent female and 63 percent of male are literate.

The availability of education and health is uneven not only among the provinces but also among various districts within a province. As far as literacy rate is concerned in Punjab Lahore have literacy rate of 80 percent whereas in Rajun pur literacy rate is only mere 27 percent. In Sindh 78 percent of the population of Karachi is literate but only 39 percent of the population of Jacobabad's population is literate. In KPK Abbottabad have a

literacy rate of 72.4 whereas in Kohistan literacy rate is only 29.7 percent. Situation become extremely alarming in Baluchistan, where Ziarat literacy rate is 70.6 percent and in complete contrast in Kohlu literacy rate is only 9.5 percent. Similar situation exists among provinces regarding provision of health facilities and access to water and sanitation facilities. In brief, study concludes that not only overall economic development vary between provinces but there is also considerable inter-provincial variation in the level of economic development and poverty. The extremely interesting fact that has emerged is that there is likelihood that pattern of variation in the inter-provincial development may not be the same with the pattern of variation in the inter-provincial poverty levels. Hence, it is necessary that regional disparities must be kept in mind while releasing the fund for the development and districts that are lagged behind may be given priority in the allocation of funds so that they can be able to match the development of other districts.

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Table 1 Distribution of Assets in Provinces in Pakistan

	Rural		Urban	
	No Land Ownership	No House Ownership	No Property Ownership	No House ownership
Punjab	26.13	34.53	31.54	31.90
Sindh	41.26	32.68	20.15	13.31
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	32.35	40.02	38.94	42.17
Balochistan	52.49	52.44	35.08	31.14

Source: Social Policy Development Centre (SPDC) Report 2004

Table 2 Net Enrollment Rate (NER*) at Primary Level

Area	PSLM 2004-05		PSLM 2006-07		PSLM 2008-09	
	NER	GPI	NER	GPI	NER	GPI
Pakistan	52.4	0.85	55.6	0.86	57.4	0.88
Punjab	57.7	0.91	61.6	0.93	62.0	0.93
Sindh	47.6	0.80	50.3	0.77	53.7	0.86
KPK	46.8	0.75	49.1	0.73	51.9	0.76
Balochistan	36.9	0.65	41.2	0.67	44.1	0.70

*Age 5-9, Class 1-5 (Katchi Excluded)

Table 2 Literacy for Age 10 Years and Above

Area	PSLM 2004-05		PSLM 2006-07		PSLM 2008-09	
	Literacy	GPI	Literacy	GPI	Literacy	GPI
Pakistan	52.8	0.62	54.9	0.64	57.3	0.65
Punjab	54.7	0.68	57.7	0.71	59.4	0.72
Sindh	55.5	0.60	55.2	0.63	58.9	0.63
KPK	44.5	0.42	47.2	0.41	49.9	0.44
Balochistan	37.2	0.37	41.7	0.38	44.5	0.38

Table 3 Literacy for Age 10 Years and Above

	2001-02	2004-05	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Overall	45	53	55	56	57
Male	58	65	67	69	69
Female	32	40	42	44	45
Urban Areas	64	71	72	71	74
Male	72	78	79	80	81
Female	56	62	65	63	67
Rural Areas	36	44	45	49	48
Male	51	58	60	64	63
Female	21	29	30	34	33

Source: PIHS 2001-02, PSLM 2004-05, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09

Table 5 Punjab: Intra-Province ranking GPI NER

1998			2005			2008-09-A*			2008-09-B*		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Sialkot	0.98	1	T.T. Singh	1.05	1	Sialkot	1.13	1	Sialkot	1.13
2	Gujrat	0.97	2	Narowal	1.05	2	Kasur	1.02	2	Sheikhupura	1.06
3	Gujranwala	0.96	3	Lahore	1.05	3	Gujranwala	1.01	3	Kasur	1.02
4	Lahore	0.95	4	Gujranwala	1.02	4	Gujrat	1.01	4	Gujranwala	1.01
5	Faisalabad	0.94	5	Jhelum	1.01	5	Lahore	1.01	5	Gujrat	1.01
30	Jhang	0.68	30	Rajanpur	0.80	30	R. Y. Khan	0.80	30	Khushab	0.83
31	Pakpattan	0.65	31	Okara	0.77	31	Mianwali	0.75	31	R. Y. Khan	0.80
32	DG.Khan	0.64	32	Lodhran	0.74	32	DG Khan	0.73	32	Mianwali	0.75
33	Muzaffar Garh	0.64	33	Bhakhar	0.70	33	Rajanpur	0.73	33	DG Khan	0.73
34	Rajanpur	0.60	34	Muzaffar Garh	0.70	34	Muzaffar G.	0.70	34	Rajanpur	0.73
									35	Muzaffar G.	0.70

2008-09-A* Nankana Sahib merged with Sheikhupura

2008-09-B* Nankana Sahib treated as a separate district

Table 4 Sindh: Intra-Province ranking GPI NER

1998			2005			2008-09-A			2008-09-B		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Karachi	0.94	1	Karachi	0.97	1	Dadu	1.04	1	Dadu	1.09
2	Mirpurkhas	0.79	2	Sukkur	0.86	2	Hyderabad	0.95	2	Matiari	1.01
3	Hyderabad	0.76	3	Shikarpur	0.86	3	Karachi	0.94	3	Hyderabad	0.97
4	Sukkur	0.75	4	N Feroz	0.84	4	Khairpur	0.92	4	Karachi	0.94
5	Larkana	0.74	5	Dadu	0.78	5	Sukkur	0.90	5	Tando All	0.93
12	Ghotki	0.68	12	Khairpur	0.71	12	Jacobabad	0.74	12	Tharparkar	0.85
13	N Feroz	0.67	13	Mirpurkhas	0.69	13	Badin	0.74	13	Larkana	0.83
14	Jacobabad	0.64	14	Nawabshah	0.65	14	Nawabshah	0.70	14	Shikarpur	0.83
15	Tharparkar	0.64	15	Larkana	0.63	15	Ghotki	0.66	15	Kashmore	0.78
16	Thatta	0.62	16	Jacobabad	0.47	16	Thatta	0.60	16	Badin	0.74
									17	Tando Moh	0.74
									18	Jacobabad	0.73
									19	Shahdadkot	0.70
									20	Nawabshah	0.70
									21	Ghotki	0.66
									22	Thatta	0.60

2008-09-A* Jamshoro merged with Dadu, Matiari, Tando Allah Yar & Tando Moh. Khan merged with Hyderabad and Kashmore with Jacobabad

2008-09-B* Jamshoro, Matiari, Tando Allah Yar, Tando Moh. Khan and Kasmore treated as a separate district

Table 5 KPK: Intra- Province ranking GPI NER

1998			2005			2008-09		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Haripur	0.90	1	Mansehra	1.00	1	Malakand	0.97
2	Abbottabad	0.88	2	Abbottabad	0.99	2	Abbottabad	0.96
3	Malakand	0.80	3	Haripur	0.91	3	Chitral	0.93
4	Chitral	0.80	4	Mardan	0.87	4	Battagram	0.93
5	Peshawar	0.79	5	Peshawar	0.84	5	Mansehra	0.89
20	Tank	0.36	20	Lakki Mar	0.59	20	Hangu	0.63
21	Hangu	0.33	21	Upper Dir	0.52	21	Bannu	0.63
22	Lakki Marwat	0.32	22	Tank	0.49	22	Tank	0.58
23	Shangla	0.29	23	Shangla	0.48	23	Lakki Mar	0.52
24	Kohistan	0.22	24	Kohistan	0.26	24	Kohistan	0.19

Table 8 Balochistan: Intra-Province ranking GPI NER

1998			2005			2008-09*		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Quetta	0.86	1	Quetta	0.91	1	Ziarat	1.24
2	Kech	0.82	2	Sibbi	0.89	2	Pishin	1.06
3	Panjgur	0.80	3	Gwadar	0.87	3	Naushki	1.00
4	Chagai	0.76	4	Kech	0.85	4	Sibbi	0.97
5	Awaran	0.75	5	Mastung	0.83	5	Lasbella	0.95
20	Zhob	0.49	20	Kharan	0.49	20	Zhob	0.56
21	Pishin	0.48	21	Awaran	0.48	21	Khuzdar	0.55
22	Nasirabad	0.41	22	Loralai	0.47	22	Dera Bugti	0.53
23	Jhal Magsi	0.33	23	Qilla Abdullah	0.31	23	Qilla Abdullah	0.49
24	Qilla Abdullah	0.25	24	Musa Khel	0.26	24	Kalat	0.46
						25	Qilla Saifullah	0.39
						26	Barkhan	0.32
						27	Musa Khel	0.28
						28	Kohlu	0.08

2008-09* Kohlu, Dera Bugti, Naushki and Washuk are treated as separated districts

Table 9 Punjab: Intra-Province ranking Literacy rate 10 Years and above

1998			2005			2008-09-A*			2008-09-B*		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Rawalpindi	70.4	1	Rawalpindi	75.2	1	Lahore	80.0	1	Lahore	80.0
2	Lahore	64.7	2	Lahore	73.3	2	Rawalpindi	79.0	2	Rawalpindi	79.0
3	Jhelum	64.1	3	Chakwal	73.2	3	Jhelum	77.3	3	Jhelum	77.3
4	Gujrat	62.2	4	Gujranwala	69.4	4	Chakwal	76.1	4	Chakwal	76.1
5	Sialkot	58.9	5	Jhelum	69.3	5	Gujrat	72.6	5	Gujrat	72.6
30	R Y Khan	33.1	30	Bahawalpur	40.2	30	Bahawalpur	43.5	30	Muzaffar	43.8
31	DG.Khan	30.6	31	R Y Khan	40.1	31	R. Y. Khan	42.6	31	Bahawalpur	43.5
32	Lodhran	29.9	32	Rajanpur	39.7	32	Bahawalnagar	42.5	32	R. Y. Khan	42.6
33	Muzaffar Garh	28.4	33	Muzaffar Garh	35.8	33	DG Khan	40.8	33	Bahawalnagar	42.5
34	Rajanpur	20.7	34	Lodhran	33.6	34	Rajanpur	27.2	34	DG Khan	40.8
									35	Rajanpur	27.2

2008-09-A* Nankana Sahib merged with Sheikhpura

2008-09-B* Nankana Sahib treated as a separate district

Table 10 Sindh: Intra-Province ranking Literacy rate 10 Years and above

1998			2005			2008-09-A			2008-09-B		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Karachi	65.3	1	Karachi	78.1	1	Karachi	78.3	1	Karachi	78.3
2	Sukkur	46.6	2	Sukkur	63.3	2	Nowshero	72.3	2	Nowshero	72.3
3	Hyderabad	44.3	3	N Feroz	58.1	3	Hyderabad	59.4	3	Hyderabad	69.5
4	N Feroz	39.1	4	Shikarpur	55.9	4	Sukkur	55.6	4	Dadu	61.0
5	Mirpurkhas	36.0	5	Hyderabad	52.5	5	Dadu	54.8	5	Sukkur	55.6
12	Ghotki	29.0	12	Badin	41.8	12	Mir Pur K	45.0	12	Matiari	48.5
13	Badin	24.6	13	Larkana	38.2	13	Thatta	41.1	13	Ghotki	45.4
14	Jacobabad	23.7	14	Tharparkar	36.2	14	Jacobabad	41.1	14	Mir Pur K	45.0
15	Thatta	22.1	15	Thatta	34.6	15	Badin	40.1	15	Kashmore	43.1
16	Tharparkar	18.3	16	Jacobabad	33.8	16	Tharparkar	39.5	16	Jamshoro	42.8
									17	Shahdadkot	42.4
									18	Tando Moh	42.1
									19	Thatta	41.1
									20	Badin	40.1
									21	Tharparkar	39.5
									22	Jacobabad	39.3

2008-09-A* Jamshoro merged with Dadu, Matiari, Tando Allah Yar & Tando Moh. Khan merged with Hyderabad and Kashmore with Jacobabad

2008-09-B* Jamshoro, Matiari, Tando Allah Yar, Tando Moh. Khan and Kashmore treated as a separate district

Table 11 KPK: Intra-Province ranking Literacy rate 10 Years and above

1998			2005			2008-09		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Abbottabad	56.6	1	Abbottabad	64.7	1	Abbottabad	72.4
2	Haripur	53.7	2	Haripur	57.2	2	Haripur	67.9
3	Kohat	44.0	3	Malakand	50.6	3	Mansehra	57.3
4	Nowshera	42.5	4	Chitral	48.9	4	Chitral	56.2
5	Karak	41.9	5	Swabi	48.4	5	Malakand	55.7
20	Bonair	22.6	20	Shangla	33.0	20	D. I. Khan	38.9
21	Upper Dir	21.2	21	Tank	32.4	21	Shangla	38.8
22	Battagram	18.3	22	Bonair	30.0	22	Tank	37.9
23	Shangla	14.7	23	Upper Dir	29.0	23	Bonair	37.2
24	Kohistan	11.1	24	Kohistan	25.0	24	Kohistan	29.7

Table 12 Balochistan: Intra-Province ranking Literacy rate 10 Years and above

1998			2005			2008-09-A*			2008-09-B*		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Quetta	57.1	1	Quetta	65.3	1	Ziarat	70.6	1	Ziarat	70.6
2	Ziarat	34.3	2	Pishin	57.9	2	Quetta	66.7	2	Quetta	66.7
3	Panjgur	31.4	3	Kech	48.3	3	Gwadar	60.7	3	Gwadar	60.7
4	Pishin	31.1	4	Ziarat	45.0	4	Pishin	55.2	4	Pishin	55.2
5	Mastung	27.6	5	Mastung	42.6	5	Ketch/Turbat	51.9	5	Ketch/Turbat	51.9
20	Kharan	15.1	20	Awaran	26.0	20	Nasirabad	30.7	20	Washuk	35.0
21	Awaran	14.8	21	Zhob	25.2	21	Barkhan	29.4	21	Kharan	32.5
22	Nasirabad	12.7	22	Nasirabad	23.4	22	Bolan/Kachhi	29.1	22	Nasirabad	30.7
23	Jhal Magsi	12.3	23	Qilla Saifullah	20.0	23	Musa Khel	23.5	23	Barkhan	29.4
24	Musa Khel		24	Jhal Magsi	19.6	24	Jhal Magsi	22.6	24	Bolan/Kachhi	29.1
									25	Musa Khel	23.5
									26	Jhal Magsi	22.6
									27	Dera Bugti	18.6
									28	Kohlu	9.5

2008-09-A* Kohlu and Dera Bugti were not covered in 2004-05 due to civil war and excluded here for comparison, Naushki is merged with Chagai and Washuk with Kharan

2008-09-B* Kohlu, Dera Bugti, Naushki and Washuk are treated as separated districts

Table 6 Percentage of Children Aged 12-23 Months that have been Immunized, Based on Recall and Record – Fully Immunized (PSLM 2007-08)

Quintile	Male			Female			Both Sexes		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Quintile-1	71	63	65	71	63	65	71	63	65
Quintile-2	74	70	71	65	58	60	69	63	65
Quintile-3	87	65	70	73	65	67	80	65	68
Quintile-4	91	78	82	83	64	70	86	71	76
Quintile-5	88	84	86	94	83	88	91	84	87
Overall	82	70	74	79	64	68	80	67	71

PSLM 2007-08

Table 14 Children Under 5 Years of Age Suffering from Diarrhea in Past 30 Days - (PSLM 2007-08)

Quintile	Male			Female			Both Sexes		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Quintile-1	10	8	8	8	10	10	9	9	9
Quintile-2	8	12	11	13	12	12	10	12	12
Quintile-3	10	12	11	11	9	9	10	10	10
Quintile-4	11	9	10	10	13	12	11	11	11
Quintile-5	10	11	10	9	14	11	9	12	11
Overall	10	10	10	10	11	11	10	11	10

PSLM 2007-08

Table 15 Ever married women aged 15 – 49 years who had given birth in the last three years and who had attended at least one pre-natal consultation during the last pregnancy (PSLM 2007-08)

Quintile	Female		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Quintile-1	74	50	56
Quintile-2	54	37	40
Quintile-3	65	44	49
Quintile-4	70	53	58
Quintile-5	83	60	67
Overall	87	69	77

PSLM 2007-08

Table 16 Percentage of Children Aged 12-23 Months that have been Immunized, Based on Recall and Record – Fully Immunized (PSLM 2007-08)

Quintile	Punjab			Sindh			KPK			Baluchistan		
	M	F	Both Sex	M	F	Both Sex	M	F	Both Sex	M	F	Both Sex
Quintile-1	68	70	69	63	54	59	76	82	80	33	36	35
Quintile-2	72	59	65	67	50	58	77	80	79	44	34	37
Quintile-3	76	66	71	76	63	69	44	74	59	63	64	63
Quintile-3	87	72	78	77	69	73	69	64	66	83	76	80
Quintile-5	91	91	91	79	89	84	48	70	61	95	90	93
Overall	79	71	75	71	62	66	65	76	71	48	41	44

PSLM 2007-08

Table 17 Children Under 5 Years of Age Suffering from Diarrhea in Past 30 Days - (PSLM 2007-08)

Quintile	Punjab			Sindh			KPK			Baluchistan		
	M	F	M&F	M	F	M&F	M	F	M&F	M	F	M&F
Quintile-1	8	11	10	9	7	8	9	10	10	7	9	8
Quintile-2	15	16	15	7	7	7	8	8	8	7	9	8
Quintile-3	11	10	11	9	6	7	14	13	14	11	4	7
Quintile-3	10	13	11	6	9	8	12	11	11	13	16	14
Quintile-5	9	13	11	8	4	6	23	17	20	9	5	7
Overall	10	12	11	8	7	7	12	11	12	8	9	8

PSLM 2007-08

Table 7 Ever married women aged 15 – 49 years who had given birth in the last three years and who had attended at least one pre-natal consultation during the last pregnancy (PSLM 2007-08)

Quintile	Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Baluchistan
Quintile-1	59	59	34	39
Quintile-2	42	45	43	32
Quintile-3	52	50	50	35
Quintile-3	60	59	57	50
Quintile-5	67	72	72	55
Overall	56	57	51	42

PSLM 2007-08

Table 19 Punjab: Intra-Province ranking Immunization 12-23 months

1998			2005			2008-09-A*			2008-09-B*		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Jehlum	86.4	1	Jehlum	99.2	1	Gujrat	98.0	1	Nankana S	100.0
2	Rawalpindi	86.2	2	Sialkot	97.7	2	Chakwal	97.6	2	Gujrat	98.0
3	Sahiwal	83.0	3	Khushab	96.5	3	Jehlum	97.2	3	Chakwal	97.6
4	Attock	82.1	4	Attock	95.4	4	Khushab	96.7	4	Jehlum	97.2
5	Okara	80.0	5	Chakwal	94.3	5	Sialkot	95.4	5	Khushab	96.7
30	Rajanpur	62.9	30	DG Khan	78.6	30	Sargodha	75.1	30	Khanewal	79.6
31	Kasur	62.5	31	Hafizabad	77.8	31	Muzaffar	74.8	31	Sargodha	75.1
32	Chakwal	61.1	32	Rajanpur	72.2	32	R. Y. Khan	72.9	32	Muzaffar	74.8
33	RY Khan	56.4	33	Muzaffar Garh	69.0	33	Rajanpur	62.9	33	R. Y. Khan	72.9
34	Layyah	43.6	34	Bahawalpur	64.0	34	DG Khan	55.2	34	Rajanpur	62.9
									35	DG Khan	55.2

Table 20 Sindh: Intra-Province ranking Immunization 12-23 months

1998			2005			2008-09-A			2008-09-B		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Larkana	69.8	1	Hyderabad	87.9	1	Karachi	87.4	1	Kashmore	92.7
2	N Feroz	65.0	2	N Feroz	87.6	2	Nowshero	83.1	2	Matari	90.5
3	Karachi	64.3	3	Karachi	83.4	3	Hyderabad	79.2	3	Karachi	87.4
4	Sanghar	63.7	4	Shikarpur	82.9	4	Larkana	75.9	4	Hyderabad	86.9
5	Hyderabad	63.1	5	Larkana	82.1	5	Dadu	74.6	5	Nowshero	83.1
12	Nawabshah	54.5	12	Khairpur	61.7	12	Thatta	49.1	12	Jamshoro	66.3
13	Tharparkar	53.6	13	Tharparkar	53.6	13	Sanghar	49.0	13	Sukkur	65.3
14	Thatta	51.9	14	Nawabshah	51.5	14	Shikarpur	46.9	14	Badin	64.6
15	Ghotki	51.8	15	Sanghar	45.8	15	Nawabshah	45.6	15	Tando Moh	54.2
16	Badin	43.6	16	Jacobabad	35.2	16	Tharparkar	33.1	16	Ghotki	51.5
									17	Thatta	49.1
									18	Sanghar	49.0
									19	Shikarpur	46.9
									20	Nawabshah	45.6
									21	Jacobabad	41.7
									22	Tharparkar	33.1

Table 21 KPK: Intra-Province ranking Immunization 12-23 months

1998			2005			2008-09		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Chitral	87.5	1	Chitral	100.0	1	Malakand	93.4
2	Peshawar	82.6	2	Abbottabad	92.6	2	Swat	89.4
3	Mardan	79.4	3	Swat	90.8	3	Nowshera	89.0
4	Abbottabad	79.2	4	Charsada	90.1	4	Charsada	88.6
5	Lower Dir	76.3	5	Swabi	88.3	5	Chitral	88.5
20	Malakand	49.9	20	Kohat	59.2	20	Shangla	51.7
21	Tank	49.8	21	Bonair	56.3	21	Karak	50.8
22	Battagram	49.6	22	Lakki Marwat	55.9	22	Battagram	47.9
23	Kohistan	48.0	23	Shangla	54.8	23	Kohistan	33.5
24	Shangla	25.3	24	Kohistan	48.2	24	Lakki Mar	33.2

Table 22 Balochistan: Intra-Province ranking Immunization 12-23 months

1998			2005			2008-09-A*			2008-09-B*		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Ziarat	84.0	1	Gwadar	96.5	1	Ziarat	76.4	1	Ziarat	76.4
2	Quetta	71.7	2	Zhob	88.5	2	Quetta	72.9	2	Quetta	72.9
3	Kech	68.9	3	Ziarat	83.7	3	Barkhan	68.4	3	Dera Bugti	70.7
4	Gwadar	66.0	4	Quetta	76.0	4	Loralai	67.7	4	Barkhan	68.4
5	Panjgur	65.6	5	Kalat	75.9	5	Qilla Saifullah	62.6	5	Loralai	67.7
20	Qilla Saifullah	39.3	20	Musa Khel	48.3	20	Qilla Abdullah	26.4	20	Lasbella	36.1
21	Musa Khel	37.9	21	Barkhan	44.8	21	Nasirabad	26.0	21	Kalat	28.1
22	Awaran	36.2	22	Qilla Abdullah	41.3	22	Mastung	17.3	22	Qilla Abdullah	26.4
23	Sibbi	31.5	23	Jaffarabad	32.5	23	Khuzdar	10.7	23	Nasirabad	26.0
24	Jhal Magsi	29.6	24	Qilla Saifullah	27.9	24	Awaran	0.0	24	Chagai	20.0
									25	Washuk	17.9
									26	Mastung	17.3
									27	Khuzdar	10.7
									28	Awaran	0.0

Table23 Punjab: Intra-Province ranking Water Supply

1998			2005			2008-09-A*			2008-09-B*		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Gujranwala	99.5	1	Sheikhupura	99.9	1	Layyah	100.0	1	Layyah	100.0
2	Mandi Bahuddin	99.4	2	Narowal	99.9	2	Gujranwala	99.9	2	Gujranwala	99.9
3	Layyah	99.3	3	Layyah	99.8	3	Gujrat	99.9	3	Gujrat	99.9
4	Hafizabad	99.2	4	Gujranwala	99.8	4	Lahore	99.8	4	Lahore	99.8
5	Narowal	99.0	5	Bhakhar	99.7	5	M. Bahaudin	99.8	5	M. Bahaudin	99.8
30	Rajanpur	80.4	30	Mianwali	89.0	30	Rawalpindi	84.2	30	Chakwal	86.0
31	Chakwal	70.2	31	DG.Khan	86.2	31	Faisalabad	83.4	31	Rawalpindi	84.2
32	Jehlum	68.7	32	Jehlum	85.9	32	Rajanpur	77.8	32	Faisalabad	83.4
33	Rawalpindi	57.3	33	Attock	77.8	33	D. G. Khan	74.4	33	Rajanpur	77.8
34	Attock	54.0	34	Rawalpindi	75.0	34	Attock	71.8	34	D. G. Khan	74.4
									35	Attock	71.8

Table 24 Sindh: Intra-Province ranking Water Supply

1998			2005			2008-09-A			2008-09-B		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Shikarpur	98.2	1	Shikarpur	99.7	1	N Feroz	100.0	1	N Feroz	100.0
2	Jacobabad	97.1	2	Ghotki	99.6	2	Shikarpur	99.6	2	Larkana	100.0
3	Ghotki	96.8	3	Hyderabad	99.0	3	Khairpur	99.5	3	Kashmore	100.0
4	N Feroz	94.9	4	N Feroz	99.0	4	Nawabshah	99.4	4	Shikarpur	99.6
5	Nawabshah	94.5	5	Nawabshah	98.9	5	Hyderabad	99.0	5	Tando Mohammad Khan	99.5
12	Dadu	68.9	12	Badin	88.0	12	Karachi	93.0	12	Shahdadkot	97.6
13	Mirpurkhas	49.5	13	Dadu	73.7	13	Dadu	85.9	13	Sukkur	96.9
14	Badin	41.4	14	Thatta	64.0	14	Thatta	61.8	14	Sanghar	95.8
15	Thatta	40.3	15	Mirpurkhas	58.2	15	Mir Pur Khas	56.7	15	Badin	94.4
16	Tharparkar	4.2	16	Tharparkar	28.3	16	Tharparkar	8.7	16	Karachi	93.0
									17	Dadu	88.9
									18	Jacobabad	87.1
									19	Jamshoro	81.0
									20	Thatta	61.8
									21	Mir Pur Khas	56.7
									22	Tharparkar	8.7

Table 10 KPK: Intra-Province ranking Water Supply

1998			2005			2008-09		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Bannu	72.8	1	Bannu	93.6	1	Bannu	95.9
2	D.I.Khan	70.4	2	D.I.Khan	87.8	2	Peshawar	88.4
3	Peshawar	66.3	3	Peshawar	84.5	3	Mardan	85.5
4	Haripur	66.1	4	Nowshera	82.8	4	Swat	84.2
5	Abbottabad	64.0	5	Lakki Marwat	82.6	5	D. I. Khan	84.0
20	Swabi	33.8	20	Chitral	49.1	20	Lower Dir	60.8
21	Charsada	33.4	21	Battagram	48.9	21	Mansehra	57.5
22	Hangu	31.8	22	Upper Dir	38.6	22	Chitral	52.6
23	Shangla	27.2	23	Kohistan	28.9	23	Shangla	36.1
24	Kohistan	14.0	24	Shangla	19.5	24	Kohistan	8.5

Table 9 Balochistan: Intra-Province ranking Water Supply

1998			2005			2008-09-A*			2008-09-B*		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Quetta	85.8	1	Quetta	84.7	1	Gwadar	77.0	1	Gwadar	77.0
2	Qilla Abdullah	57.7	2	Pishin	62.7	2	Quetta	75.2	2	Quetta	75.2
3	Pishin	54.3	3	Awaran	60.2	3	Pishin	63.0	3	Naushki	64.9
4	Gwadar	52.6	4	Jaffarabad	60.2	4	Sibbi	56.2	4	Pishin	63.0
5	Chagai	41.3	5	Mastung	58.7	5	Khuzdar	54.3	5	Kharan	59.8
20	Khuzdar	16.3	20	Kech	32.4	20	Jhal Magsi	16.1	20	Chagai	19.5
21	Barkhan	15.9	21	Panjgur	22.4	21	Barkhan	14.3	21	Qilla Saifullah	18.7
22	Jhal Magsi	13.0	22	Jhal Magsi	22.0	22	Ziarat	13.1	22	Jhal Magsi	16.1
23	Musakhel	11.6	23	Musakhel	17.3	23	Awaran	11.1	23	Barkhan	14.3
24	Panjgur	3.4	24	Ziarat	11.2	24	Musa Khel	0.7	24	Ziarat	13.1
									25	Awaran	11.1
									26	Kohlu	6.8
									27	Washuk	3.5

Table 27 Punjab: Intra-Province ranking Sanitation

1998			2005			2008-09-A*			2008-09-B*		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Lahore	87.0	1	Lahore	95.4	1	Lahore	96.6	1	Lahore	96.6
2	Gujranwala	64.7	2	Gujranwala	89.6	2	Gujranwala	93.2	2	Gujranwala	93.2
3	Rawalpindi	64.7	3	Rawalpindi	86.0	3	Rawalpindi	88.9	3	Rawalpindi	88.9
4	Faisalabad	57.9	4	Sialkot	83.2	4	Kasur	85.9	4	Sheikhupura	87.7
5	Sialkot	50.6	5	Sheikhupura	80.4	5	Gujrat	84.6	5	Kasur	85.9
30	Layyah	22.5	30	Khushab	52.6	30	Bahawalnager	47.2	30	Muzaffar Garh	47.8
31	Bakhar	22.0	31	Lodhran	51.6	31	Jhang	46.0	31	Bahawalnager	47.2
32	Narowal	21.9	32	Jhang	50.5	32	Layyah	44.5	32	Jhang	46.0
33	Rajanpur	20.9	33	Okara	49.7	33	D. G. Khan	40.3	33	Layyah	44.5
34	Muzaffar Garh	18.9	34	Muzaffar Garh	39.5	34	Rajanpur	19.3	34	D. G. Khan	40.3
									35	Rajanpur	19.3

Table 8 Sindh: Intra-Province ranking Sanitation

1998			2005			2008-09-A			2008-09-B		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Karachi	95.8	1	Nowshero Feroze	98.3	1	Karachi	98.6	1	Karachi	98.6
2	Larkana	73.3	2	Larkana	97.6	2	Nowshero Feroz	96.8	2	Nowshero Feroz	96.8
3	Hyderabad	71.4	3	Nawabshah	96.0	3	Hyderabad	83.8	3	Hyderabad	96.3
4	Nowshero Feroze	71.0	4	Karachi	95.1	4	Dadu	77.3	4	Larkana	83.2
5	Dadu	67.2	5	Sanghar	94.9	5	Nawabshah	75.9	5	Dadu	80.4
12	Sanghar	43.7	12	Khairpur	72.1	12	Badin	51.4	12	Tando M Khan	57.8
13	Badin	43.4	13	Badin	70.0	13	Khairpur	44.7	13	Sanghar	57.5
14	Jacobabad	35.6	14	Thatta	63.9	14	Jacobabad	39.1	14	Sukkur	56.0
15	Ghotki	26.7	15	Mirpurkhas	50.0	15	Tharparkar	37.5	15	Ghotki	55.3
16	Tharparkar	22.1	16	Tharparkar	33.2	16	Thatta	32.2	16	Mir Pur Khas	52.3
									17	Badin	51.4
									18	Khairpur	44.7
									19	Kashmore	39.4
									20	Jacobabad	38.8
									21	Tharparkar	37.5
									22	Thatta	32.2

Table 29 KPK: Intra-Province ranking Sanitation

1998			2005			2008-09		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Peshawar	73.2	1	Charsada	99.3	1	Peshawar	92.2
2	Mardan	62.1	2	Kohat	99.1	2	Chitral	86.5
3	Charsada	59.2	3	Mardan	98.1	3	Nowshera	85.4
4	Nowshera	57.9	4	Nowshera	94.2	4	D. I. Khan	83.1
5	Bannu	54.0	5	Peshawar	93.0	5	Haripur	81.7
20	Mansehra	20.8	20	Mansehra	50.6	20	Swat	55.6
21	Kohistan	17.6	21	Karak	48.2	21	Bonair	49.0
22	Batagram	15.3	22	Upper Dir	48.0	22	Lakki Marwat	46.2
23	Upper Dir	15.0	23	Batagram	42.1	23	Karak	41.7
24	Shangla	13.6	24	Kohistan	11.7	24	Kohistan	40.6

Table 30 Balochistan: Intra-Province ranking Sanitation

1998			2005			2008-09-A*			2008-09-B*		
Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate	Rank	District	Rate
1	Quetta	94.2	1	Quetta	99.7	1	Quetta	94.5	1	Quetta	94.5
2	Qilla Abdullah	74.3	2	Pishin	98.0	2	Khuzdar	93.8	2	Khuzdar	93.8
3	Pishin	72.9	3	Chagai	95.4	3	Pishin	89.6	3	Pishin	89.6
4	Panjgur	71.4	4	Kech	88.7	4	Awaran	79.0	4	Naushki	86.4
5	Mastung	61.1	5	Kharan	85.7	5	Qillah Abdullah	76.0	5	Awaran	79.0
20	Nasirabad	25.8	20	Musa Khel	43.2	20	Loralai	31.2	20	Chaghi	44.5
21	Kharan	23.1	21	Zhob	37.1	21	Ziarat	23.7	21	Dera Bugti	39.3
22	Barkhan	21.6	22	Jhal Magsi	28.6	22	Jafarabad	16.1	22	Loralai	31.2
23	Qilla Saifullah	20.8	23	Qilla Saifullah	15.9	23	Musa Khel	15.5	23	Washuk	24.1
24	Musa Khel	12.9	24	Barkhan	12.2	24	Nasirabad	13.6	24	Ziarat	23.7
									25	Jafarabad	16.1
									26	Musa Khel	15.5
									27	Nasirabad	13.6
									28	Kohlu	13.1