



Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) Programme



SUCCESS

Final Report – Socio Economic Baseline Survey for SUCCESS Programme



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**Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening
Support (SUCCESS) Programme**

**Final Report – Socio Economic Baseline Survey for SUCCESS
Programme**

Draft Report – March 2017



UNIVERSITY OF
MANNHEIM



TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	iv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
1.1 Programme Background	4
1.1.1 Targeted Results.....	5
1.2 Scope of Assignment	5
2. METHODOLOGY	6
2.1 Survey Design.....	6
2.2 Sample Framework	6
2.2.1 Sample Size Determination	6
2.2.2 Sample Selection Process.....	7
2.3 Survey Instrument - HH Questionnaire	8
2.4 Analysis Plan for Baseline Survey.....	9
3. BASELINE SURVEY: RESULTS	10
3.1 Socio-economic Profile of Households.....	10
3.1.1 Demographic Structure of Households and Work Status of Household Members	10
3.1.2 Adult Literacy and Schooling of Children	18
3.1.3 State of Health and Physical Environment	24
3.1.4 Household Income: Source and Inequality in Distribution	34
3.1.5 Household Consumption and Expenditure.....	38
3.1.6 Household Assets – Value and Inequality in Distribution	41
3.1.7 Household Loans: Source and Uses	44
3.1.8 Household Debt.....	46
3.1.9 Nutrition: Stunting, Wasting and Food Consumption.....	47
3.1.10 Use of Services and Facilities	52
3.1.11 Perception of Problems.....	73
3.2 Analysis of Poverty.....	75
3.2.1 Official poverty line for Rural Sindh.....	76
3.2.2 Poverty, Incidence, Intensity and Severity	76
4. CONCLUSION	78
 ANNEX(S)	
Annex I: Short District profiles	81
Annex II: Survey Questionnaire	88

LIST OF FIGURES:

Figure 1: Overall Population by Age and Gender.....	10
Figure 2: Histogram of Poverty Scorecard	11
Figure 3: Average Household Size Figure 4: Male-to-Female Ratio	12
Figure 5: Not Working Status of Households (%).....	13
Figure 6: Gross primary, middle and matric levels enrolment ratios (%).....	20
Figure 7: Good Health Status of the Overall Household Members	25
Figure 8: Per Capita Monthly Income (Rs.).....	36
Figure 9: Household Income: Percentage Share of Total Income	36
Figure 10: Gini Coefficient base on Income and Consumption Expenditure	37
Figure 11: Per Capita Monthly Consumption Expenditure (Rs.).....	39
Figure 12: % Share of Monthly per Capita Expenditure by Commodity Group	39
Figure 13: Poverty Headcount based on New Official Poverty Line.....	77

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Survey Objectives, Key Indicators and Methods.....	6
Table 2: Power Calculations by district	7
Table 3: Power Calculations by RSP	7
Table 4: Sampled UCs, RVs and HHs	8
Table 5: Demographic Composition of Households.....	12
Table 6: Work Status of Households	13
Table 7: Type of Skilled Labour (%).....	17
Table 8: Adult Literacy in Households (Not Literate)	19
Table 9: Percent of Literate Population with Level of Education.....	19
Table 10: Gross primary, middle and matric levels enrolment ratios	20
Table 11: School attendance and problems faced by students	20
Table 12: Health Status of the Household Members	24
Table 13: Illness and Treatment.....	26
Table 14: Vaccination of children.....	28
Table 15: Structure of Housing and Basic Amenities for Life.....	32
Table 16: Household Income 2015/2016.....	34
Table 17: Household Income: Percentage Share of Total Income.....	37
Table 18: Household Expenditures, 2015/2016.....	38
Table 19: Household Consumption Expenditure: Percentage Share of Total Expenditure	40
Table 20: Assets of Households.....	41
Table 21: Quintile Distribution of Assets	42
Table 22: Land and Livestock Holdings of Households	43
Table 23: Loans Taken by Households.....	44
Table 24: Use of Loan.....	45

Table 25: Current debt of households	46
Table 26: Wasting of children under 5 years of age	47
Table 27: Stunting of children under 5 years of age	48
Table 28: Per day Food Consumption.....	49
Table 29: Health related Services and Facilities	52
Table 30: Education related Service and Facilities	57
Table 31: Agriculture related Service and Facilities.....	59
Table 32: Service and Facilities of Law Departments	61
Table 33: Service and Facilities Private Sector.....	63
Table 34: Service and Facilities by Local Government	65
Table 35: Service and Facilities by Provincial & Federal Government.....	70
Table 36: Ranking of Problems	74
Table 37: Poverty Headcount (%) based on Consumption Poverty Line	77
Table 38: Poverty Intensity and Severity (%).....	77

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

APEX	APEX Consulting Pakistan
CBN	Cost of Basic Needs
CDD	Community Driven Development
COs	Community Organizations
CPI	Consumer Price Index
FGT - P2	Foster–Greer–Thorbecke - Poverty Severity
HHs	Households
LSOs	Local Support Organizations
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDES	Minimum Detectable Effect Sizes
NADRA	National Database & Registration Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
OPHI	Oxford Poverty and Human Development initiatives
PKR	Pakistani Rupee
RSPN	Rural Support Programme Network
RSPs	Rural Support Programs
RV	Revenue Village
SRSO	Sindh Rural Support Organization
SUCCESS	Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support
TAY	Tando Allahyar
TMK	Tando Muhammad Khan
TRDP	Thardeep Rural Development Programme
UCBPRP	Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Program
UCs	Union Councils
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VOs	Village Organizations

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This baseline household income and expenditure survey covers 4,000 households in eight districts of rural Sindh: Tando Muhammad Khan (TMK), Tando Allahyar (TAY), Dadu, Larkana, Kamber Shahdadkot (KSK), Matiari, Jamshoro, and Sujawal. All rural Union Councils (UCs) within these targeted districts were considered as the survey universe. The survey provides benchmarks on the key indicators of the SUCCESS programme for evaluation at its conclusion. The objective of the baseline survey is to:

- a. Collect baseline data to prepare estimates of the income, sources of income, asset ownership, incidence, depth and severity of poverty and associated social characteristics of the poor (households) in the targeted programme districts.
- b. Assemble baseline information and data in targeted poor households' access to and use of public services, such as access to water and sanitation, education, health, civil acts registration, etc.
- c. Compile baseline statistics on children' nutrition status to examine wasting and stunting rates of children less than 5 years of age in the targeted districts.

In each district a three-stage sampling has been used. In the first stage, the districts are represented roughly proportional to their number of UCs. In the second stage, within each selected UC, 4 revenue villages have been selected at random. In the third stage, a fixed number of 50 households have been selected from each sampled revenue village. Within the sampled villages all households have been listed based on the poverty score band of 0-23 and 24-100. From each sampled revenue village, 40 (80%) households were selected completely at random and 10 (20%) more households from the PSC score of 0-23. The total sample this way turned out to be 4000 households with sample population of 28,300 and average household size of 7.1 persons.

The results of the survey are divided into two main sections: a) *socio-economic profile of households* and b) *analysis of poverty* enabling us to gain an understanding of the socio-economic status of households and poverty in the SUCCESS programme districts, and track the changes in key socio economic indicators and poverty over the course of the five-year programme through the baseline and end-line surveys.

Demographic Structure and Work Status: Overall the demographic composition shows a high dependency ratio at 80.1% with a high male-to-female ratio at 111. Most of the population (85.4%) is working in the eight districts. It is important to highlight that women's domestic work inside the house has been considered as work. Overall the population between 19-55 years of age is working most (92.3%), followed by 14-18 years of age (67.6%). Nearly two-thirds of the older population (56-64 years) is also working (63.7%). More women (91.2%) are working than men (80.1%). Women's work status for the age group (19-55) is slightly higher (94.6%) than men's (90.3%). Clearly everybody in the two categories of PSC 0-23 and PSC 24-100 in the eight districts has to work for livelihood. It also shows that work inside and outside the house is an essential part of the adult population in the eight districts. Mainly the adult population works as unskilled labour – more men (56.7%) than women (14.6%) in the eight districts. There are slightly more women skilled workers (6.4%) than men (5.6%). Dadu has the most skilled workers in the eight districts – 7.5% men and 11.9% women. There are more unskilled male workers in households (58.8%) with PSC 0-23 than in households (52.6%) with PSC 24-100.

Literacy and Schooling of Children: A majority (80.5%) of the adult population is reported not literate with a higher proportion among female (91.8%) than male population (70.3%). The gross primary school enrolment ratio is 65.1%, but the gross middle and matric level enrolment ratios are startlingly low at 8.8% and 0.1% respectively. Poverty is the main reason for not sending children to school for 59.9% households with PSC 0-23 and 54.2% households with PSC 24-100. Moreover, a higher proportion of students from poor households reported shortage of books, substandard

education, unavailability of latrines and water as their main problems compared to students from non-poor households.

State of Health: Most of the sampled population (77%) perceives itself to be in a good healthy state, followed 21% fair health. Only 2% thought their health was bad. A higher proportion of children (79.6%) than adults (74.2%) and male (77.8%) than females (76.1%) are in good health. More households with PSC 0-23 reported long waiting times, unavailability of medicines and absence of doctor as their main problems while visiting a health facility compared to the households with PSC 24-100. Similarly, a higher proportion of those children who were vaccinated at least once in households with PSC 0-23 had no vaccination at all for BCG (7.6%), penta 1 (12.5%), penta 2 (17.8%), measles 1 (28.6%) and measles 2 (36.7%) compared to households with PSC 24-100.

Structure of Housing & Availability of Utilities: The households with PSC 0-23 largely live (74.8%) in katcha (clay) structures. The living space is congested with average household size 7.1 persons as majority of the sampled population (93.2%) lives in two-room houses. A large sampled population uses hand pump for water and a significant number of households do not have drainage facility (48.5%) and another 39% have open drains. A quarter of the households do not have an electricity connection. A vast majority of households (82.3%) use wood as main source of fuel.

Availability & Functionality of Public Services and Perceptions of Problems: Overall households using services and facilities have expressed satisfaction with them. However households' satisfaction is relatively lower with service and facilities provided by police, transport (bus), gas and electricity, and the district departments. The two main reasons for not using or using services and facilities once in a while are unsuitability/inapplicability and the long distance to them, more for households with PSC 0-23 than households with PSC 24-100.

Most of the households expressed satisfaction with health related services and facilities. The highest satisfaction was expressed with vaccinator by 87.4% households, closely followed by LHW by 85.7% households and the family planning unit by 83% households. The satisfaction level comes down for district health department (73.2%) and BHU (64.7%).

Households using education facilities have expressed more satisfaction with services and facilities at schools than at district education department. The long distance to schools and lack of schools are the main reasons for using their services and facilities. The satisfaction level among 73.8% households is slightly higher for schools than 70.1% households who are satisfied with district education department. However 13.9% households maintained that the services and facilities at schools have worsened – more by households (15.4%) with PSC 0-23 than households (10.9%) with PSC 24-100.

Overall households (85.1% and 80.7%) using the services and facilities of agriculture and veterinary are satisfied with them. Nearly two thirds of them – 67.7% and 62.4% - have found the services and facilities of agriculture and veterinary departments same as before.

There is lesser satisfaction with the police's services and facilities than with the courts'. Households (58.3%) have shown satisfaction with police department than 87.9% who are satisfied with courts. One third of the households (33.3%) think police services have worsened over the last 12 months compared to 7.3% households holding the same views about courts. The reasons for not using or using for once the services and facilities provided by police are unsuitability/inapplicability (59%), long distance (22.6%), and not enough facility (11.5%).

Largely the households (89.7%) are satisfied with the services and facilities provided by the banks. However, this satisfaction level goes down to 65.4% in the case of using the services and facilities provided by the private transport sector – bus.

Overall the satisfaction level of households (55.7%) with roads' condition is lowest compared to households satisfied with drinking water service (73.2%), UC services (73.8%), local magistrate (90.5%), and local government (82.5%).

Households using the services and facilities of Pakistan Railways, post office, Nadra have expressed high satisfaction with them – 84.5%, 86.2% and 72% respectively. However, only 54.5% households

are satisfied with services of gas and electricity. The provision of electricity or rather lack of has been perceived as the most serious problem by 68% of households, followed by lack of healthcare (63.1%), income (poverty) (63%), drainage (63%), jobs (61.5%), street pavement (59.1%) education (55.2%), and lack of savings (53.4%). The other most serious issues for the sampled households are lack of water supply (46.8%), transport (43.4%), fuel supply (42.7%), access to credit (39.7%) and organization (35%).

Household Income and Expenditure: The overall monthly per capita household income is PKR 2,406. The households with PSC 24-100 have 44.5% higher monthly per capita income (PKR 3,029) than households with PSC 0-23 (PKR 2,096). The main source of income of sampled households is unskilled labour (52.7%), followed by crop (16.5%), government/private jobs (8.4%), livestock (8.2%), skilled labour (5.7%), business trade (3.5%) and BISP (2.8%). Survey results indicate a highly skewed pattern of income distribution. The top 20% households receive bulk of income share at 46.3% whereas the bottom 20% households get only 6% of the total income, while the remaining middle 60% households get 47.7%. Gini Coefficient based on income at 0.43 is relatively high compared with the one based on household consumption. Monthly per capita consumption expenditure is PKR 2,154. Households with PSC 24-100 (PKR 2,506) have 26.6% higher monthly per capita consumption expenditure than households with PSC 0-23 (PKR 1,979). TAY with PKR 2,700 has the highest monthly consumption expenditure, whereas TMK (PKR 1,767) has the lowest consumption expenditure. The overall share of food expenditure at 77.7% is much higher compared to all other commodity groups. The other important commodity groups that contribute include clothing and footwear (6.4%), housing (3.4%), social functions (3.2%), healthcare (3.8%) and education (1.5%). The share of food expenditure is relatively higher in KSK, Larkana, Sujawal and Dadu in the range of 79-82% than other districts indicating a higher incidence of poverty in these districts.

Household Assets and Distribution: The average value of asset is PKR 84,626 per household. For the overall sample household, productive assets (including 35% of livestock and 7.2% of agriculture land) account for 42.3% of total assets followed by consumer durables 52.7% and savings at 5%. The top 20% households hold 71.1% of the assets and bottom 20% households hold only 0.3% of the assets, whereas the remaining middle 60% majority households hold hardly 28.6% of the assets. About 79% of sampled households are landless with 80.4% among the households with PSC 0-23 and 77.1% among households with PSC 24-100. Around 71% of the sample households do not own livestock.

Household Loans and Debt: For overall households who took loan (11.5%), the average size of loan is PKR 58,871 compared to average debt of PKR 63,563. A majority of households (58.8%) have taken loans from friends and relatives followed by shopkeepers (19.1%), banks (12.4%), other sources (mostly from landlords) (6%) and NGOs (2.8%). About 41.3% of the loan amount was used for education and health followed by 29.5% for productive purposes, 20% for housing, 12.2% for land, 12% for business and 5% for consumption & social functions.

Malnutrition: Wasting and Stunting: The survey results on wasting of children under 5 years of age indicates that 11.4% of children are severely wasted (< -3SD) and 21.1% moderately wasted (< -2SD). The data on stunting of children under 5 years of age suggests that 41.4% children are severely stunted (< -3SD) whereas 56.7% are moderately stunted (< -2SD). Wasting scores are slightly higher among female (21.3%) than male (20.9%) children in eight districts.

Poverty, Incidence, Intensity and Severity: On the basis of the recently announced official adjusted poverty line of PKR 3,183 for rural areas, the overall poverty level is estimated at 80.3% — substantially higher than 35.6% estimated officially at the national level in rural areas. The highest poverty level is in TMK (89.3%), followed by Dadu and KSK (88.1%), Larkana (84.5%), Matiari (80.7%), Sujawal (75.4%), Jamshoro (69.4%), and TAY (58.3%). Overall intensity of poverty, reflected by poverty gap ratio, is 36.4% indicating a high poverty gap in these districts. The highest poverty gap ratio is in TMK (46.9%) whereas the lowest is in TAY (20.2%). Overall severity of poverty captured by FGT P2 measure is high at 19% suggesting a high degree of inequality among the poor.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Sindh Union Council and Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) Programme is based on the experiences of the Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme (UCBPRP) of the Government of Sindh (GoS) that was launched in 2008. SUCCESS is aimed at supporting the GoS in developing its local Community Driven Development (CDD) policy, allowing for a wider geographical outreach and providing financial means to impact poverty reduction in rural Sindh. To monitor the SUCCESS Programme, baseline and end-line Socio-Economic Surveys (SES) are planned. The purpose of the baseline survey is to collect data on socioeconomic attributes of the households and population so as to estimate the changes in poverty and other living standard indicators. This report analyzes the data collected through baseline survey during November and December 2016 in eight sample districts.

The organization of the report is as follows: The subsequent sections in this chapter discuss the programme background, scope of the assignment, methodology concerning the survey design, sample framework, survey instrument (questionnaire) and plan of the analysis. The next chapter presents the results of the baseline survey in two parts. The first part in section 3A presents socio-economic profile of households based on the Poverty Scorecard (PSC) measure using the score ranges of 0-23 and 24-100 to categories households. The 0-23 category is likely be more poor and most of the SUCCESS level interventions are focused on the households falling in the category. This will establish the socioeconomic baseline status of households within the 0-23 range who will be targeted for household level interventions at the onset of the Programme, and help track the changes in their socio-economic indicators at the end of the Programme. The section 3B analyzes the level of poverty based on the official poverty line notified in terms of consumption based basic needs approach in April 2016 by the GoP. This will not only provide the basis to gain an understanding of poverty incidence, its intensity and severity in the SUCCESS Programme districts but also enable us to track the changes in poverty over the course of the five year programme.

1.1 Programme Background

The Sindh government launched the Union Council Based Poverty Reduction Programme (UCBPRP) in four districts in 2008. Implemented by the Rural Support Programme (RSPs), the Programme was aimed at mitigating extreme/chronic poverty rates in rural Sindh. Encouraged by positive outcomes produced by UCBPRP in terms of community development, the Government of Sindh (GoS) planned to scale up the program.

Subsequently in 2015, after an agreement with the GoS, the European Union launched the Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme (SUCCESS), in partnership with the Rural Support Programme Network (RSPN), National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) and Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP). The overall objective of the SUCCESS Programme is to support the Sindh government to develop a local development policy with emphasis on community-driven development with corresponding budgetary allocation for implementation from 2018. The purpose of the SUCCESS Programme is to stimulate community-driven local development to reduce poverty in eight poor rural districts of Sindh, with particular emphasis on empowering women. Under various SUCCESS initiatives, living conditions are expected to improve by building the local social capital for better access to basic social and economic services, and, by diversifying income generating activities.

The SUCCESS Programme is based on community-driven development through social mobilization approach. Working in eight districts, the SUCCESS Programme will mobilize 770,000 rural poor households into 32,400 Community Organizations (COs), 3,240 Village Organizations (VOs) and 307 Local Support Organizations (LSOs). The SUCCESS Programme districts are Sujawal, Matiari, TMK, TAY (with NRSP), Larkana, KSK (with SRSO), and Dadu and Jamshoro (with TRDP).

1.1.1. Targeted Results

The targeted results of the SUCCESS Programme are:

1. Rural households (770,000) in eight districts mobilised and capacitated through community organizations, of which at least 70% will continue to function effectively after the project;
2. An average sustainable increase of poor household incomes by 30%;
3. Increased socioeconomic services and benefits from upgraded community infrastructures and productive assets operated and maintained with community involvement; and
4. A dedicated Sindh policy and budget framework for community-driven local development implemented from 2018 onwards.

1.2 Scope of Assignment

The main purpose of the assignment is to conduct a household socio-economic baseline survey covering about 4,000 households before rolling out the SUCCESS Programme. With the technical support of the University of Mannheim, RSPN has designed the sampling strategy and survey instruments. After a competitive bidding process, APEX Consulting Pakistan (APEX) was selected to conduct the baseline survey in the eight selected districts.

The purpose of the baseline survey is to:

1. Collect baseline data to prepare estimates of the income, sources of income, asset ownership, incidence, depth and severity of poverty and associated social characteristics of the poor (households) to estimate the change in the targeted programme districts.
2. Assemble baseline information and data in targeted poor households' access to and use of public services, such as access to water and sanitation, education, health, civil acts registration, etc. to estimate the change in the targeted programme districts.
3. Compile baseline statistics on children' nutrition status to examine wasting and stunting rates of children less than 5 years of age to estimate the change in the targeted programme districts.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. Survey Design

The surveys mainly used quantitative methods and included supplementary qualitative information and analysis, wherever possible. Due to programmatic limitation and unavailability of reliable controls the design of the assessment was limited to measuring overall development impact in the programme area using a before and after intervention design. Table 1 presents a summary of the objectives, key indicators, tools and survey methods used for data collection.

Table 1: Survey Objectives, Key Indicators and Methods

No.	Objective	Key Indicators	Method	Tools
1	Estimating the change in the income, source of income, asset ownership, incidence, depth and severity of poverty, with associated social characteristics of the poor people (households) in programme targeted districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demographic information (age, education status, health status, work status of household members) ▪ Income levels and sources ▪ Expenditure level and expenditure heads ▪ Assets – quantity, value and ownership ▪ Liabilities-loan amount and sources, debt amount and sources ▪ Poverty incidence ▪ Depth and Severity of poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sample household (adult member) interviews using quantitative methods ▪ Consumption based head count ratio/multidimensional poverty index ▪ Sen's inequality index/Gini coefficient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HH roster ▪ HH questionnaire
2	Estimating the change in targeted poor households' access to and use of public services, such as access to water and sanitation, education, health, civil acts registration, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability, use and sources of household facilities (water, sanitation, fuel) ▪ Availability, access and use of public facilities (education, health, sanitation, civil acts registration etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sample household (adult member) interviews using quantitative methods ▪ Public facilities access and use survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Household questionnaire on access, use and functionality of public services
3	Estimating the change in the stunting rate of under-5 year old children in the targeted districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stunting rate of under- 5 years old children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Targeted nutrition survey of under-5years children in the sample households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Measurement of height and age of children ▪ interviews with parents and children

2.2. Sample Framework

2.2.1. Sample Size Determination

The power and sample size calculation followed from the evaluation objectives formulated above. The intention was to measure the change of several key indicators over time precisely enough to confirm a significant trend. The following objectives were therefore taken as given:

- The sample share from each district was to be roughly proportional to its number of Union Councils (see description of sampling below)
- Within the lowest sampling stage (the revenue village), about 50 households were to be sampled in order to maximize cost-effectiveness of the survey logistics
- District level analysis needed to be sufficiently precise.

■ At the district level, there was a desire to be able to detect changes in indicators of roughly 20% relative to the baseline level. For the extremely poor, even higher effects were expected. Given that there was a need to evaluate changes over time, sample sizes needed to be computed using paired samples as observations could be expected to be correlated over time. Differencing out these common error components over time would result in lower standard errors. At the same time, there might be time-specific effects that were correlated within the village level. This would again increase standard errors compared to conventional levels. Combining both effects in power calculations was not trivial, but we believed that in our setting correlation of measurements over time needed to be at least as relevant as (time specific) correlation within villages. In actuality, both were ignored within village correlation and correlation over time and replaced with a simple version of the power calculations. Hence, the Stata command "power twomeans" ("power twoproportions" for binary variables) was used.

The power calculation presented in Table 2 indicated that at least 388 observations per district needed to be obtained in order to reach an acceptable precision per district, thus a minimum sample of 400 households in each district was taken. This number would suffice to detect significant changes of ten percentage points or even less. This also meant that the precision for analyses on the RSP or overall level would be higher.

Table 2: Power Calculations by district

	Poverty Headcount	Extreme Poverty Headcount
MEAN AT BASELINE	0.5	0.32
MDES	0.1	0.09
MDES / BSL MEAN	20%	28%
N	388	386

Similarly, Power Calculations at RSP level were as follows:

Table 3: Power Calculations by RSP

	Poverty Headcount	Extreme Poverty Headcount
MEAN AT BASELINE	0.5	0.32
N	1200	1200
MDES	0.057	0.052
MDES / BSL MEAN	11.4%	16.3%

Table 3 suggests that at the RSP level changes of about five percentage points can be detected.

2.2.2. Sample Selection Process

Universe: All rural union councils within the eight targeted districts of SUCCESS Programme were considered as the universe of this survey. Urban union councils were totally excluded as the programme will be implemented in rural union councils only.

Sample Selection Strategy: In each district a three stage sampling was used.

Stage 1: Selection of Union Councils: In districts where the total numbers of union councils were up-to 40 two union councils were selected at random; where the total numbers of union councils were between 40 to 50, three union councils were selected at random, and finally where total union councils number was more than 50, four union councils were selected. This guaranteed that districts' representation was roughly proportional to their number of union councils.

Stage 2: Selection of Revenue Villages: Within each selected union council, four revenue villages were selected at random.

Stage 3: Selection of Households: A fixed number of 50 households were selected from each sampled revenue village. Within the sampled villages all the households were listed based on the poverty score band of below 23 score and rest. Forty households (80%) from each revenue village were selected completely at random and 10 additional households (20%) were selected from 0-23 PSC score households. This means from the 0-23 PSC category a 20% oversampling is done as most of the SUCCESS programme household level interventions are focused on 0-23 PSC score category so is the measurement of the change in their socio-economic indicators.

The total sample includes 4,000 households from 80 Revenue Villages and 20 union councils. The following table represents the total number of UCs, Revenue Villages, households and corresponding number of samples for the baseline survey in targeted districts. The same sampling plan will be repeated in the follow up survey at the end of the programme.

Table 4: Sampled UCs, RVs and HHs

RSP	District	Overall UCs	Overall RVs	Sampled UCs	Sampled RVs	Sample 1 (overall random)	Sample 2 PS (0-23)	Total Sample
NRSP	Matiari	30	107	2	8	320	80	400
	Sujawal	37	388	2	8	320	80	400
	TAY	25	79	2	8	320	80	400
	TMK	29	158	2	8	320	80	400
Sub-Total		121	732	8	32	1,280	320	1,600
SRSO	Larkana	47	180	3	12	480	120	600
	KSK	43	248	3	12	480	120	600
Sub-Total		90	428	6	24	960	240	1,200
TRDP	Dadu	66	355	4	16	640	160	800
	Jamshoro	30	157	2	8	320	80	400
Sub-Total		96	512	6	24	960	240	1,200
G-Total		307	1,672	20	80	3,200	800	4,000

2.3. Survey Instrument - HH Questionnaire

To achieve the three objectives of the survey, the questionnaire comprised of three distinct modules.

Module I - Household Income and poverty: Structured questionnaires were used containing sections on various socio-economic characteristics of the sample households. This module of the questionnaire included the following sections:

- i. Age, education, profession of respondent
- ii. Demographic composition of household (age and gender distribution)
- iii. Work status of household members (by age and gender)
- iv. Educational achievement of adults including any technical/vocational skills training
- v. Schooling of children (by age and gender)
- vi. Health status of household members (by age and gender)
- vii. Household income with sources of income
- viii. Food consumption (by major commodities on a weekly basis)
- ix. Household expenditure on different needs
- x. Number and value of household assets (consumer durables, productive, and housing)
- xi. Value of loans taken from informal and formal sources use of loans for different purposes (production, consumption, etc.)
- xii. Household debt (loans outstanding at present)
- xiii. Membership in any existing CO (duration, savings, etc.) and its benefits
- xiv. Poverty scorecard indicators

Module II - Availability, accessibility and use of public sector social and economic services: The following sections were included in this module:

- i. Housing facilities (structure, drinking water and sources, drainage, electricity, fuel, etc.)
- ii. Availability, access and use of irrigation water
- iii. Availability, access and use of education facilities
- iv. Availability, access and use of health facilities
- v. Availability, access and use agriculture extension services
- vi. Availability, access and use of civil act registration services
- vii. Identification and perceptions of major problems at the household and village

Module III: Nutrition: To measure the stunting rate of children aged less than 5 years, height, weight and basic indicators associated with nutrition of all such children were measured.

Actual questionnaires used in the survey are attached as annexure II to this report.

2.4. Analysis Plan for Baseline Survey

The baseline survey has two purposes. Firstly, it is aimed at providing a snapshot of the current situation and profile of sample households in the targeted districts. Secondly, it set a bench mark of the key socioeconomic indicators for the SUCCESS programme Logframe to measure the change at the end of the programme. While the analysis of change can only be done after the follow up survey, the baseline results focus primarily on providing descriptive statistics of key socioeconomic indicators along with providing an understanding of poverty incidence, its intensity and severity in the SUCCESS Programme districts levels.

Descriptive Statistics: Based on the household questionnaire and indicators identified above the descriptive statistics include the following sections:

1. Socio-Economic Profile of Households
2. Status of households access and use of public social sector services
3. Status of availability and functionality of public social sector facilities available in sample villages and Union Councils

Poverty Analysis: The poverty analysis includes the following measure of poverty:

- a. **Incidence of Poverty:** To calculate the incidence of poverty the commonly used measure of absolute poverty in developing countries, namely Head Count Ratio (HCR) - the proportion of the households/population with income (consumption as proxy to income) per capita below the national poverty line defined by the Government of Pakistan - is used. The households needed an adequate level of income to meet basic needs. These basic needs simply include a basket of food providing a minimum calorie intake of 2,350 per adult per day and other non-food needs such as clothing, housing, healthcare and education that are regarded necessary for human existence.
- b. **The depth and severity of (income) poverty:** This is measured by using the following methods:
 - i. **Poverty gap ratio** is the sum of income gap ratios of the population below the poverty line divided by the population of the poor:

$$PGR = 1/n \sum [(z - y_i)/z]$$
 where z is the poverty line income, y_i is the income of each poor person (indexed by i) and n is the total population (poor and non-poor). PGR is an index of the income transfer required to get every poor person out of poverty.
 - ii. **Severity of poverty** takes into account the distribution of income among the poor and is measured by the squared proportionate poverty gap ratio: $SP = 1/n \sum [(z - y_1/z)^2 + (z - y_2/z)^2 + (z - y_3/z)^2 + \dots + (z - y_q/z)^2]$, where z is the poverty line income level, y₁ to y_q is the individual income level of the q poor persons. n is the total population (poor and non-poor).
- c. **Stunting and Wasting Rate:** This includes calculation of stunting and wasting rate for children of under-five year's age. For calculation, WHO's Anthro Plus software¹ for assessing growth and development growth and development of the world's children has been used.

¹ Software Software for assessing growth and development growth and development of the world's children

3. BASELINE SURVEY: RESULTS

The results of baseline survey are divided into two main sections:

Socio-economic Profile of Households: This section provides a socio-economic profile of households bifurcated by the Poverty Scorecard (PSC) measure, specifically using the score ranges of 0-23 and 24-100 to categorize households. In the PSC measure, households with the score of 0 are the poorest, and those with the score of 100 are likely to be the least poor. This serves the purpose of being able to establish the socioeconomic baseline status of households within the 0-23 range at the onset of the Programme, and track the changes in their socio-economic indicators at the end of the Programme. This is pertinent as the households within the 0-23 range are being specifically targeted for household level interventions in the SUCCESS Programme.

Analysis of Poverty and Inequality: This section serves the purpose of gaining an understanding of poverty and inequality in the SUCCESS programme districts, and also to be able to track the changes in poverty over the course of the five year programme through the baseline and end-line surveys. Poverty has been measured using the concept of the official poverty line with reference to the consumption based basic needs approach. In addition to this, the depth and severity of poverty have also been measured to provide a holistic analysis of poverty in the programme districts.

3.1. Socio-economic Profile of Households

3.1.1. Demographic Structure of Households and Work Status of Household Members

This section provides information and data on demographic structure of households and work status of members.

Table 5 indicates demographic composition of the survey sample by age groups in the eight districts. The baseline survey population is 28,300 comprising 19,536 individuals (69%) in households with PSC 0-23 and 8,764 individuals (31%) in households with PSC 24-100.

Figure 1: Overall Population by Age and Gender

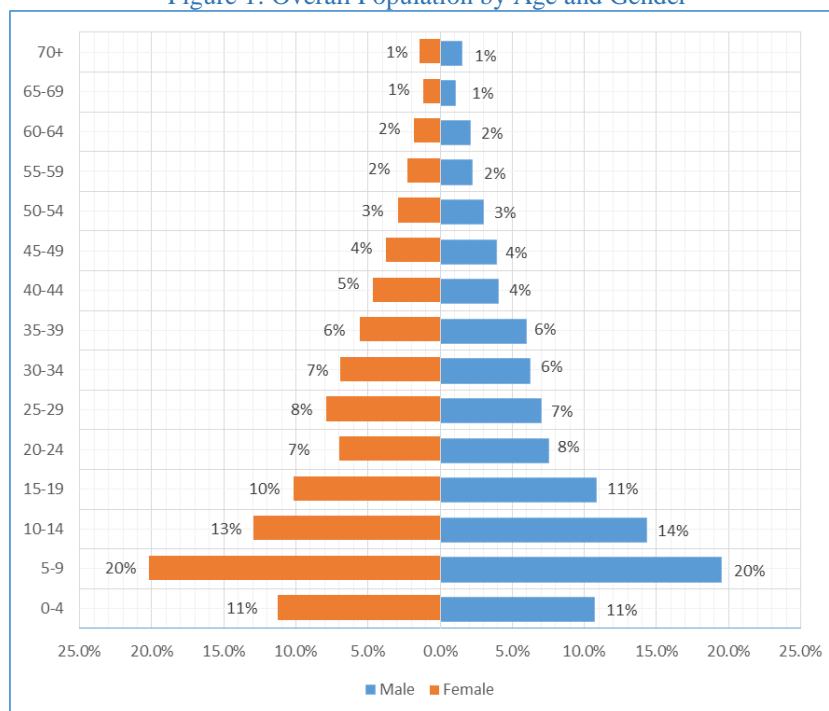
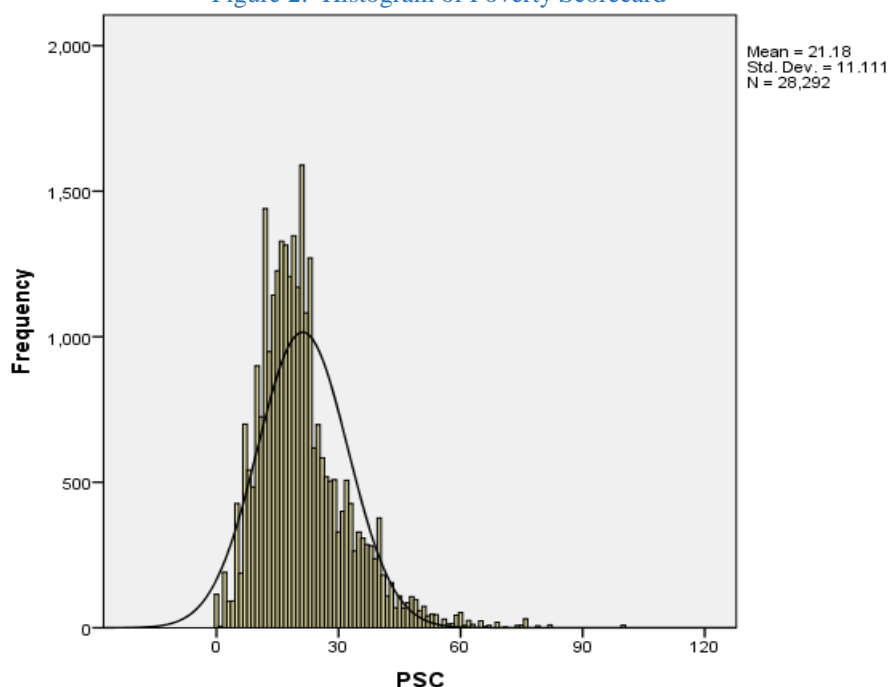


Figure 1 illustrates a population pyramid that shows the distribution of various age groups in sampled population of eight districts. The sampled population in eight districts is relatively young.

Almost 77% of the population is below the age of 34, and the numbers of young person will continue to grow rapidly during the next 5-10 years. The provision of employment to this rapidly growing sampled population is a big challenge. The right interventions and policies could enable youth to become the driving force for poverty reduction. Figure 2 depicts a histogram of poverty scorecard. It shows how different the two brackets are in terms of the average score. The histogram is asymmetrical and skewed towards left with average score 21.18 and standard deviation 11.1 representing more poor households than the non-poor households in the overall sample.

Figure 2: Histogram of Poverty Scorecard



The overall sample comprises 48.7% adults and 51.3% children. The overall male-to-female ratio at 111 is higher than the national ratio² at 109. The highest male-to-female ration is in Matiari (119), followed by Dadu (115), Sujawal and TAY (113 each), Jamshoro (110), TMK and KSK (108 each) and Larkana (106). The overall male-to-female ratio is even higher in households with PSC 0-23 (112) than the households with PSC 24-100 (110). Studies have pointed out that son preference and unfairness in healthcare practices for girls lead to high female infant mortality rate³which in turn lead to high male-to-female ratio, especially among the poor segments of population.

The data on demographic composition shows a high overall dependency ratio⁴at 80.1% with a higher dependency ratio among households with PSC 0-23 (89.6%) compared to households with PSC 24-100 (62.1%).

The average household size is 7.1, which is a little higher than the nationally reported household size (6.8) in rural Sindh⁵. Likewise, the average household size in households with PSC 0-23 is higher (7.3) than households with PSC 24-100 (6.6). The highest average household size is in Jamshoro (8.5), followed by Dadu and Larkana (7.5 each), Matiari (6.9), TMK and Sujawal (6.5 each), and KSK and TAY (6.4 each).

² Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (2005), Pakistan Statistical Yearbook

³ See Therese Hesketh and Zhu Wei Xing (2006), Abnormal sex ratios in human populations: Causes and consequences, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America

⁴ Dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of population in the age groups of up to 13 years plus over 64 years to the population of those in the age groups of over 13 to 64 years

⁵ Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (2014) HIES, 2013-14

Figure 3: Average Household Size

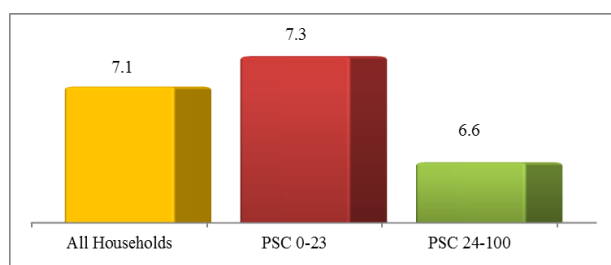


Figure 4: Male-to-Female Ratio

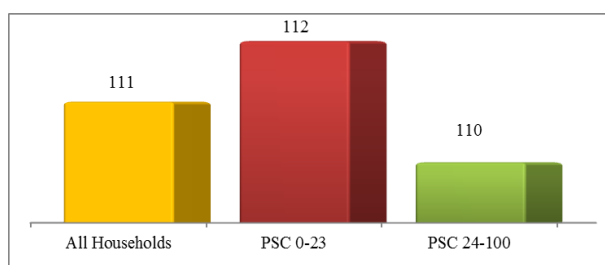


Table 5: Demographic Composition of Households

	Dadu	Jamshoro	KSK	Larkana	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households									
Households	817	389	613	582	399	402	398	400	4000
Total Population	6143	3323	3951	4385	2759	2600	2533	2606	28300
Male	3283	1738	2052	2258	1497	1382	1342	1353	14905
Female	2860	1585	1899	2127	1262	1218	1191	1253	13395
Male : Female	115	110	108	106	119	113	113	108	111
Adults	3142	1636	1737	2115	1412	1201	1185	1349	13777
%	51.1	49.2	44.0	48.2	51.2	46.2	46.8	51.8	48.7
Male	1713	872	881	1085	753	624	617	693	7238
Female	1429	764	856	1030	659	577	568	656	6539
Over 55 Years (%)	5.8	6.2	4.9	4.8	6.3	5.7	5.3	7.0	5.7
Children	3001	1687	2214	2270	1347	1399	1348	1257	14523
%	48.9	50.8	56.0	51.8	48.8	53.8	53.2	48.2	51.3
Male	1570	866	1171	1173	744	758	725	660	7667
Female	1431	821	1043	1097	603	641	623	597	6856
Up to 10 Years (%)	33.3	34.7	38.0	35.4	31.0	36.7	36.7	32.0	34.7
Average Size of HH	7.5	8.5	6.4	7.5	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.5	7.1
Households with PSC 0-23									
Households	537	247	379	395	288	325	255	247	2673
Total Population	4119	2063	2561	3186	2061	2130	1709	1707	19536
Male	2227	1102	1328	1619	1117	1117	903	895	10308
Female	1892	961	1233	1567	944	1013	806	812	9228
Male : Female	118	115	108	103	118	110	112	110	112
Adults	1981	943	1038	1436	977	932	727	810	8844
%	48.1	45.7	40.5	45.1	47.4	43.8	42.5	47.5	45.3
Male	1089	508	529	734	517	471	378	418	4644
Female	892	435	509	702	460	461	349	392	4200
Over 55 Years (%)	5.1	5.0	4.3	4.3	5.8	5.0	4.2	6.4	5.0
Children	2138	1120	1523	1750	1084	1198	982	897	10692
%	51.9	54.3	59.5	54.9	52.6	56.2	57.5	52.5	54.7
Male	1138	594	799	885	600	646	525	477	5664
Female	1000	526	724	865	484	552	457	420	5028
Up to 10 Years (%)	35.7	38.0	41.3	37.3	33.8	38.2	39.5	35.0	37.3
Average Size of HH	7.7	8.4	6.8	8.1	7.2	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.3
Households with PSC 24-100									
Households	280	142	234	187	111	77	143	153	1327
Total Population	2024	1260	1390	1199	698	470	824	899	8764
Male	1056	636	724	639	380	265	439	458	4597
Female	968	624	666	560	318	205	385	441	4167
Male : Female	109	102	109	114	119	129	114	104	110
Adults	1161	693	699	679	435	269	458	539	4933
%	57.4	55.0	50.3	56.6	62.3	57.2	55.6	60.0	56.3
Male	624	364	352	351	236	153	239	275	2594
Female	537	329	347	328	199	116	219	264	2339
Over 55 Years (%)	7.2	8.0	5.9	6.3	7.7	8.5	7.4	8.1	7.2
Children	863	567	691	520	263	201	366	360	3831
%	42.6	45.0	49.7	43.4	37.7	42.8	44.4	40.0	43.7
Male	432	272	372	288	144	112	200	183	2003
Female	431	295	319	232	119	89	166	177	1828
Up to 10 Years (%)	28.6	29.4	32.0	30.5	22.8	29.8	30.9	26.3	29.1

Average Size of HH	7.2	8.9	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.6
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Work status of household members: Table 6 provides data on the work status of the sampled household members between 14-64 years of age. Most of the population (85.4%) is working in the eight districts. It is important to highlight that domestic work inside the house has been taken as work. Overall the population between 19-55 years of age is working most (92.3%), followed by 14-18 years of age (67.6%). Nearly two-thirds of the older population (56-64 years) is also working (63.7%). Clearly everybody in the two categories of PSC 0-23 and PSC 24-100 in the eight districts has to work for livelihood.

More women (91.2%) are working than men (80.1%). Women’s work status for the age group (19-55) is slightly higher (94.6%) than men’s (90.3%). It shows that work inside and outside the house is an essential part of the adult population in the eight districts.

Of the 14.6% population not working in the eight districts, most (36.3%) are in the 19-55 age bracket, followed 32.4% who are between 14-18 years old. Slightly more households (16.3%) with PSC 24-100 have members not working than 13.8% in households with PSC 0-23. In both the categories the adult population (19-55 years) is not working – 35.4% in households with PSC and 37.6% in households with PSC 24-100. Overall the prevalence of child labour (10-13 years) in the eight districts is 5.2%, slightly higher (5.7%) in households with PSC 0-23 than 3.6% households with PSC 24-100.

Mainly the adult population works as unskilled labour – more men (56.7%) than women (14.6%) in the eight districts. There are slightly more women skilled workers (6.4%) than men (5.6%). Dadu has the most skilled workers in the eight districts – 7.5% men and 11.9% women.

Other professions for men are farm labour (14.1%), share cropping (3.8%), government job (3.2%), business trade (2.8%), cultivating own farm (2%). Men (8.4%) reported household chores as work.

There are more unskilled male workers in households (58.8%) with PSC 0-23 than in households (52.6%) with PSC 24-100. The main work for women in the eight districts is household chores (74.7%).

Figure 5: Not Working Status of Households (%)

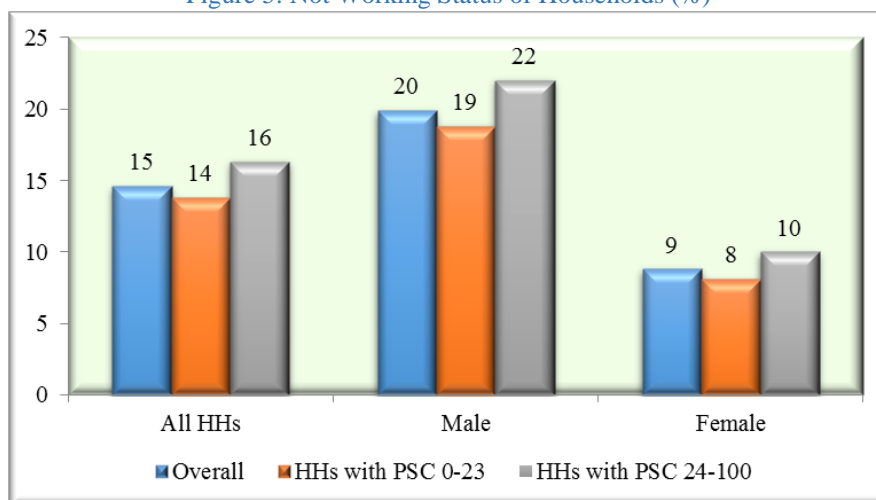


Table 6: Work Status of Households

		Dadu	Jamshoro	KSK	Larkana	Matfari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households										
All HH Members	Total	3518	1833	2060	2440	1634	1382	1357	1490	15714

14-64 Years	Male %	54.3	53.5	50.8	51.3	53.2	51.7	52.0	52.6	52.6
	Female %	45.7	46.5	49.2	48.7	46.8	48.3	48.0	47.4	47.4
Not working										
Overall	Total	516	229	372	380	214	215	139	235	2300
	%	14.7	12.5	18.1	15.6	13.1	15.6	10.2	15.8	14.6
	56-64 Years %	32.5	37.0	38.4	50.7	24.5	38.1	30.4	34.7	36.3
	19-55 Years %	8.7	7.7	7.5	8.1	7.1	7.6	5.2	7.5	7.7
	14-18 Years %	32.1	23.2	44.4	31.6	29.1	35.1	21.7	38.8	32.4
Male	Male	384	168	297	235	150	147	92	174	1647
	%	20.1	17.1	28.4	18.8	17.3	20.6	13.0	22.2	19.9
	56-64 Years %	29.2	37.2	49.2	56.2	20.3	40.0	20.6	40.5	37.1
	19-55 Years %	11.5	10.1	11.5	7.9	7.7	10.1	6.0	10.4	9.7
	14-18 Years %	48.6	36.4	74.1	45.2	45.5	49.1	32.4	55.2	48.9
Female	Female	132	61	75	145	64	68	47	61	653
	%	8.2	7.2	7.4	12.2	8.4	10.2	7.2	8.6	8.8
	56-64 Years %	37.0	36.8	26.7	44.6	30.2	36.4	40.0	28.9	35.4
	19-55 Years %	5.5	5.0	3.4	8.2	6.5	4.8	4.4	4.4	5.4
	14-18 Years %	11.4	8.3	14.5	17.4	9.1	19.7	8.6	18.5	13.4
Working										
Overall	Total	3002	1604	1688	2060	1420	1167	1218	1255	13414
	%	85.3	87.5	81.9	84.4	86.9	84.4	89.8	84.2	85.4
	56-64 Years %	67.5	63.0	61.6	49.3	75.5	61.9	69.6	65.3	63.7
	19-55 Years %	91.3	92.3	92.5	91.9	92.9	92.4	94.8	92.5	92.3
	14-18 Years %	67.9	76.8	55.6	68.4	70.9	64.9	78.3	61.2	67.6
Male	Male	1528	813	749	1017	719	567	614	610	6617
	%	79.9	82.9	71.6	81.2	82.7	79.4	87.0	77.8	80.1
	56-64 Years %	70.8	62.8	50.8	43.8	79.7	60.0	79.4	59.5	62.9
	19-55 Years %	88.5	89.9	88.5	92.1	92.3	89.9	94.0	89.6	90.3
	14-18 Years %	51.4	63.6	25.9	54.8	54.5	50.9	67.6	44.8	51.1
Female	Female	1474	791	939	1043	701	600	604	645	6797
	%	91.8	92.8	92.6	87.8	91.6	89.8	92.8	91.4	91.2
	56-64 Years %	63.0	63.2	73.3	55.4	69.8	63.6	60.0	71.1	64.6
	19-55 Years %	94.5	95.0	96.6	91.8	93.5	95.2	95.6	95.6	94.6
	14-18 Years %	88.6	91.7	85.5	82.6	90.9	80.3	91.4	81.5	86.6
%Child Labour (10-13 years)		2.2	8.8	1.2	3.3	13.1	2.2	14.7	3.2	5.2
% of Working Population										
Male										
Unskilled labour/mazdoor		46.7	46.1	55.7	65.1	58.3	64.6	78.0	52.5	56.7
Farm labour		19.3	17.0	4.8	6.7	25.5	12.3	4.0	19.2	14.1
Cultivation on partnership		3.7	1.6	13.6	5.6	0.6	0.4	1.9	0.5	3.8
Skilled labour		7.5	3.4	5.7	8.5	1.9	4.4	4.9	4.9	5.6
Business/trade		1.9	3.1	6.4	1.7	3.8	1.1	1.1	4.6	2.8
Self-cultivator/own farm		1.2	8.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.6	0.0	1.5	2.0
Livestock only		0.7	4.6	0.5	0.8	2.5	0.9	0.6	2.6	1.6
Govt Job		3.6	3.2	5.2	2.7	4.2	2.1	1.6	2.5	3.2
Private Job		1.0	0.9	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.1
Household chores/work		13.2	11.7	4.5	6.2	2.2	8.5	6.3	10.0	8.4
Begging		0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.3	0.6
Other		0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Female										
Unskilled labour/mazdoor		1.6	13.7	0.7	17.4	43.7	2.8	45.7	11.3	14.6
Farm labour		0.9	7.7	0.3	1.2	15.4	0.2	0.3	3.4	3.3
Cultivation on partnership		0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Skilled labour		11.9	6.2	6.4	10.0	0.9	1.8	0.7	3.7	6.4
Business/ trade		0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.3
Self-cultivator/own farm		0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Livestock only		0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1

Govt Job		0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Private Job		0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Household chores/work		84.6	70.9	91.6	70.5	39.4	94.0	52.8	79.8	74.7
Begging		0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.2
Other		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Households with PSC 0-23										
All HH Members 14-64 Years	Total	2249	1065	1251	1707	1159	1098	859	918	10306
	Male %	55.0	54.6	51.1	51.3	53.1	50.7	51.3	52.8	52.7
	Female %	45.0	45.4	48.9	48.7	46.9	49.3	48.7	47.2	47.3
Not working										
Overall	Total	302	137	207	252	136	171	70	144	1419
	%	13.4	12.9	16.5	14.8	11.7	15.6	8.1	15.7	13.8
	56-64 Years %	27.8	48.6	31.6	47.8	21.4	41.7	33.3	40.9	35.4
	19-55 Years %	7.7	7.9	6.6	7.2	5.2	6.8	3.9	6.3	6.7
	14-18 Years %	30.8	23.4	41.2	29.6	28.2	35.6	15.9	37.9	30.7
Male	Male	230	101	173	157	99	112	42	110	1024
	%	18.6	17.4	27.1	17.9	16.1	20.1	9.5	22.7	18.8
	56-64 Years %	24.3	42.1	44.7	53.2	20.0	44.4	17.6	50.0	36.1
	19-55 Years %	10.2	10.0	9.9	7.3	5.8	8.9	3.9	9.0	8.4
	14-18 Years %	45.7	35.9	72.3	41.6	41.6	47.1	23.3	53.9	45.6
Female	Female	72	36	34	95	37	59	28	34	395
	%	7.1	7.5	5.6	11.4	6.8	10.9	6.7	7.9	8.1
	56-64 Years %	33.3	55.6	18.4	41.9	23.3	39.4	47.4	31.8	34.7
	19-55 Years %	4.7	5.5	3.1	7.0	4.6	4.7	4.0	3.5	4.8
	14-18 Years %	10.7	5.9	9.3	17.5	10.1	22.8	7.1	16.7	12.8
Working										
Overall	Total	1947	928	1044	1455	1023	927	789	774	8887
	%	86.6	87.1	83.5	85.2	88.3	84.4	91.9	84.3	86.2
	56-64 Years %	72.2	51.4	68.4	52.2	78.6	58.3	66.7	59.1	64.6
	19-55 Years %	92.3	92.1	93.4	92.8	94.8	93.2	96.1	93.7	93.3
	14-18 Years %	69.2	76.6	58.8	70.4	71.8	64.4	84.1	62.1	69.3
Male	Male	1007	481	466	719	517	445	399	375	4409
	%	81.4	82.6	72.9	82.1	83.9	79.9	90.5	77.3	81.2
	56-64 Years %	75.7	57.9	55.3	46.8	80.0	55.6	82.4	50.0	63.9
	19-55 Years %	89.8	90.0	90.1	92.7	94.2	91.1	96.1	91.0	91.6
	14-18 Years %	54.3	64.1	27.7	58.4	58.4	52.9	76.7	46.1	54.4
Female	Female	940	447	578	736	506	482	390	399	4478
	%	92.9	92.5	94.4	88.6	93.2	89.1	93.3	92.1	91.9
	56-64 Years %	66.7	44.4	81.6	58.1	76.7	60.6	52.6	68.2	65.3
	19-55 Years %	95.3	94.5	96.9	93.0	95.4	95.3	96.0	96.5	95.2
	14-18 Years %	89.3	94.1	90.7	82.5	89.9	77.2	92.9	83.3	87.2
%Child Labour (10-13 years)		2.5	8.7	1	3.9	13.9	2.5	18.2	3.2	5.7
% of Working Population										
Male										
Unskilled labour/mazdoor		49.2	42.6	58.6	66.2	61.3	67.6	83.0	51.5	58.8
Farm labour		19.7	19.3	5.4	6.8	25.9	12.1	2.3	22.7	14.7
Cultivation on partnership		4.0	2.1	13.3	5.6	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.8	3.7
Skilled labour		7.8	2.1	6.4	9.0	1.5	3.1	4.5	5.9	5.6
Business/ trade		1.9	2.9	6.2	1.0	3.5	0.9	0.3	4.3	2.4
Self-cultivator/own farm		0.7	10.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.0	1.9	2.0
Livestock only		0.8	5.8	0.2	0.8	2.9	0.9	0.5	2.9	1.7
Govt Job		2.5	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.3	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.7
Private Job		0.5	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.7
Household chores/work		12.0	12.7	5.2	6.3	1.2	7.9	6.5	8.0	7.9
Begging		0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.5	0.6
Other		0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Female										
Unskilled labour/mazdoor		1.7	13.6	0.7	19.3	48.0	3.3	54.6	11.3	16.5
Farm labour		0.7	6.5	0.2	1.6	16.4	0.2	0.3	4.3	3.4
Cultivation on partnership		0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Skilled labour		11.6	5.8	6.6	9.6	1.0	2.3	0.5	3.8	6.2
Business/ trade		0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3

Self-cultivator/own farm		0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Livestock only		0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Govt Job		0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Private Job		0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1
Household chores/work		85.2	71.8	91.5	68.3	34.4	92.9	44.1	79.4	72.9
Begging		0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.2
Other		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Households with PSC 24-100										
All HH Members 14-64 Years	Total	1269	768	809	733	475	284	498	572	5408
	Male %	53.2	52.0	50.3	51.3	53.3	55.3	53.2	52.3	52.3
	Female %	46.8	48.0	49.7	48.7	46.7	44.7	46.8	47.7	47.7
Not working										
Overall	Total	214	92	165	128	78	44	69	91	881
	%	16.9	12.0	20.4	17.5	16.4	15.5	13.9	15.9	16.3
	56-64 Years %	39.2	27.3	49.0	56.3	31.3	29.2	27.3	25.8	37.6
	19-55 Years %	10.7	7.5	8.9	10.0	11.4	10.3	7.3	9.4	9.5
	14-18 Years %	34.6	23.0	50.0	38.6	32.1	31.9	34.7	40.8	36.2
Male	Male	154	67	124	78	51	35	50	64	623
	%	22.8	16.8	30.5	20.7	20.2	22.3	18.9	21.4	22.0
	56-64 Years %	37.2	33.3	55.6	61.5	21.1	30.8	23.5	26.7	38.6
	19-55 Years %	13.9	10.3	14.0	9.3	11.8	14.0	9.3	12.6	12.1
	14-18 Years %	54.9	37.3	77.3	57.4	61.5	60.9	51.9	58.5	57.3
Female	Female	60	25	41	50	27	9	19	27	258
	%	10.1	6.8	10.2	14.0	12.2	7.1	8.2	9.9	10.0
	56-64 Years %	41.7	20.0	40.9	50.0	46.2	27.3	31.3	25.0	36.5
	19-55 Years %	7.0	4.2	3.8	10.6	11.0	5.4	5.1	5.8	6.6
	14-18 Years %	12.5	11.1	23.3	17.0	6.7	4.2	12.2	22.0	14.7
Working										
Overall	Total	1055	676	644	605	397	240	429	481	4527
	%	83.1	88.0	79.6	82.5	83.6	84.5	86.1	84.1	83.7
	56-64 Years %	60.8	72.7	51.0	43.8	68.8	70.8	72.7	74.2	62.4
	19-55 Years %	89.3	92.5	91.1	90.0	88.6	89.7	92.7	90.6	90.5
	14-18 Years %	89.3	92.5	91.1	90.0	88.6	89.7	92.7	90.6	90.5
Male	Male	521	332	283	298	202	122	215	235	2208
	%	77.2	83.2	69.5	79.3	79.8	77.7	81.1	78.6	78.0
	56-64 Years %	62.8	66.7	44.4	38.5	78.9	69.2	76.5	73.3	61.4
	19-55 Years %	86.1	89.7	86.0	90.7	88.2	86.0	90.7	87.4	87.9
	14-18 Years %	45.1	62.7	22.7	42.6	38.5	39.1	48.1	41.5	42.7
Female	Female	534	344	361	307	195	118	214	246	2319
	%	89.9	93.2	89.8	86.0	87.8	92.9	91.8	90.1	90.0
	56-64 Years %	58.3	80.0	59.1	50.0	53.8	72.7	68.8	75.0	63.5
	19-55 Years %	93.0	95.8	96.2	89.4	89.0	94.6	94.9	94.2	93.4
	14-18 Years %	87.5	88.9	76.7	83.0	93.3	95.8	87.8	78.0	85.3
% Child Labour (10-13 years)		1.5	9.1	1.7	1.1	10.2	0	4.8	3.1	3.6
% of Working Population										
Male										
Unskilled labour /mazdoor		41.8	51.2	50.9	62.4	50.5	53.3	68.9	54.0	52.6
Farm labour		18.6	13.6	3.9	6.4	24.3	13.1	7.3	13.6	12.9
Cultivation on partnership		3.3	0.9	14.1	5.7	1.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.9
Skilled labour		6.7	5.4	4.6	7.0	3.0	9.0	5.5	3.4	5.6
Business/ trade		1.9	3.3	6.7	3.4	4.5	1.6	2.7	5.1	3.6
Self-cultivator/own farm		2.1	5.7	1.4	1.0	0.5	3.3	0.0	0.9	2.0
Livestock only		0.6	2.7	1.1	0.7	1.5	0.8	0.9	2.1	1.3
Govt Job		5.8	5.1	11.3	5.7	8.9	4.9	3.2	5.5	6.3
Private Job		2.1	1.8	2.5	1.7	0.5	0.8	2.3	1.7	1.8
Household chores/work		15.5	10.2	3.5	6.0	5.0	10.7	5.9	13.2	9.5
Begging		1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.4
Other		0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1

Female									
Unskilled labour /mazdoor	1.5	13.7	0.8	12.7	32.3	0.8	29.4	11.4	10.9
Farm labour	1.1	9.3	0.6	0.3	12.8	0.0	0.5	2.0	3.1
Cultivation on partnership	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Skilled labour	12.4	6.7	6.1	10.7	0.5	0.0	0.9	3.7	6.7
Business/ trade	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3
Self-cultivator/own farm	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Livestock only	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Govt Job	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.3
Private Job	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Household chores/work	83.5	69.8	91.7	75.6	52.3	98.3	68.7	80.5	78.1
Begging	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 7 reports types of labour skills within the survey sample. Out of 8,162 working population, 830 (10.3%) are reported as skilled labour. Out of skilled workforce in the eight districts, 35.4% were handicraft workers, followed by tailors (23.6%), drivers (16.8%), masons (8.3%), mechanics (4.0%), and carpenters (3.5%).

Table 7: Type of Skilled Labour (%)

	Dadu	Jamshoro	KSK	Larkana	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Number of Skilled labour	290	77	104	191	22	37	35	54	810
Distribution of skill labour by types (%)									
Tailor	27.9	51.9	13.5	17.3	22.7	10.8	20.0	13.0	23.6
Mason	5.2	0.0	2.9	22.5	0.0	8.1	2.9	3.7	8.3
Metal work	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Carpenter	7.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	3.7	3.5
Plumber	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	7.4	1.2
Electrician	2.4	1.3	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	1.9	2.1
Mechanic	7.9	2.6	1.9	1.0	4.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	4.0
Driver	5.5	20.8	23.1	10.5	45.5	48.6	45.7	29.6	16.8
Cook	1.7	0.0	1.0	1.6	9.1	2.7	8.6	1.9	2.0
Mobile repair	1.7	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Handicraft	36.6	18.2	52.9	42.4	13.6	16.2	2.9	38.9	35.4
Beautician/barber	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.7
Others	1.7	5.2	0.0	0.0	4.5	2.7	2.9	0.0	1.5
Households with PSC 0-23									
Number of Skilled labour	188	36	68	136	15	26	20	37	526
Distribution of skilled labour by types (%)									
Tailor	29.8	44.4	8.8	16.2	20.0	15.4	20.0	8.1	21.7
Mason	5.3	0.0	4.4	27.2	0.0	11.5	5.0	5.4	10.6
Metal work	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Carpenter	6.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	3.0
Plumber	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.4	1.0
Electrician	2.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	1.7
Mechanic	9.6	2.8	2.9	0.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4
Driver	4.8	19.4	23.5	11.0	40.0	46.2	40.0	32.4	16.2
Cook	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	13.3	0.0	5.0	2.7	2.1
Mobile repair	2.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Handicraft	31.9	27.8	54.4	41.9	20.0	23.1	0.0	40.5	35.7
Beautician/barber	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.8
Others	2.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	5.0	0.0	1.7
Households with PSC 24-100									
Number of Skilled labour	102	41	36	55	7	11	15	17	284

Distribution of skill labour by types (%)									
Tailor	24.5	58.5	22.2	20.0	28.6	0.0	20.0	23.5	27.1
Mason	4.9	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9
Metal work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Carpenter	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	4.2
Plumber	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	1.8
Electrician	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.6	0.0	0.0	6.7	5.9	2.8
Mechanic	4.9	2.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	3.2
Driver	6.9	22.0	22.2	9.1	57.1	54.5	53.3	23.5	18.0
Cook	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.8	0.0	9.1	13.3	0.0	1.8
Mobile repair	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Handicraft	45.1	9.8	50.0	43.6	0.0	0.0	6.7	35.3	34.9
Beautician/barber	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Others	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1

In sub-sample of skilled labour in households with PSC 0-23, 35.8% were handicraft making workers, followed by tailors (22.6%), drivers (15.9%), masons (10.4%), mechanics (4.4%), and carpenters (3%). Households with PSC 24-100 also reported more or less similar proportion of various skill sets.

3.1.2. Adult Literacy and Schooling of Children

Education has been identified as a key component of human capital quality essential for achieving higher incomes and sustainable economic growth⁶ It is also recognised as an essential ingredient in poverty eradication. One of the outcomes of basic education is literacy (the ability to read and write with understanding in any language and perform simple arithmetic). Table 8 presents data on adult literacy. Unfortunately, in the survey, 80.5% of the sampled population is reported to be not literate with a higher proportion of not literate adults among female (91.8%) than male population (70.3%).

The overall not literate adult sampled population at 80.5% is much higher than 42% in overall Sindh and 43% in the country⁷. It may be due to the fact that SUCCESS sample households belong to the poorest of the poor groups in the country. Thus, such poor outcome is expected in the sample.

Not surprisingly, households with PSC 0-23 reported more adult not literates (85.3%) than households with PSC 24-100 (71.8%). Similarly, households with PSC 0-23 reported more male and female adult not literates than households with PSC 24-100. A higher female adult proportion with no literacy is visible in households with PSC 0-23 (94.7%) compared with households with PSC 24-100 (86.4%).

However, the overall average of the sampled population conceals significant differences across districts. The highest not literate population is found in Sujawal (90.2%), followed by Matiari (85.6%), Jamshoro (84.3%), TAY (83.0%), Larkana (80.2%), KSK (79.6%), TMK (76.7.9%), and Dadu (73.8%). Most of the sampled household members are from poor community – 69% are from PSC 0-23. Additionally overall two-thirds of households cited poverty is the main reason for not going to school presently or for never getting admission in a school (See Table 11) implying that households with PSC 24-100 also belong to the poor segments of the population.

In the selected districts TAY has least number of primary schools⁸ (342) with overall only a little more than half of the population (54%) completing primary level or higher education.⁹ Similarly in Sujawal and Matiari in overall term only 43.9% and 43.3% population has completed primary level or

⁶Papadenos, Lucas (2007), “Human Capital and Economic Growth” speech in 35th Economic Conference by National bank Vienna. Also see Keuger, Alan, B and Mikael Lindhal (2001), “Education for Growth: Why and for Whom?” Journal of Economic Literature 6(2): 289-339.

⁷Based on not literate adults > 15 years, PSLM, 2014-15. Analyzing sampled households adult literacy based on > 15 years would hardly make any difference.

⁸ District Education Profile 2013-14, SINDH Education Management Information System (SEMIS), Reform Support Unit

⁹ PSLM 2014-15

higher education.¹⁰ The literacy rate (10+) in TAY, Sujawal, and Matiari is 60%, 66% and 61% respectively.¹¹

Table 8 provides data on % of literate population with level of education. In the sample of literate population, 43.2% adults acquired primary level education. Interestingly, a higher proportion of the literate adults attended education up to high school and post matriculation than middle level education. A low proportion of 1.8% of the literate adults did not attend any formal school. Interestingly, a higher proportion of the literate adults attended primary school in households with PSC 0-23 (51.0%) than in households with PSC 24-100 (36.0%).

Table 8: Adult Literacy in Households (Not Literate)

	Dadu	Jamshoro	KSK	Larkana	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households									
Overall	73.8	84.3	79.6	80.2	85.6	90.2	83.0	76.7	80.5
Male	62.1	74.7	65.3	69.0	78.4	83.7	75.2	68.0	70.3
Female	87.8	95.3	94.3	92.0	93.9	97.2	91.4	86.0	91.8
Households with PSC 0-23									
Overall	79.3	90.9	83.7	84.3	87.0	92.7	89.3	83.0	85.3
Male	69.1	85.2	71.1	74.9	79.7	87.0	84.1	74.6	76.7
Female	91.7	97.5	96.9	94.2	95.2	98.5	94.8	91.8	94.7
Households with PSC 24-100									
Overall	64.3	75.3	73.4	71.6	82.5	81.4	72.9	67.3	71.8
Male	49.7	59.9	56.5	56.7	75.4	73.2	61.1	57.8	58.6
Female	81.4	92.4	90.5	87.5	91.0	92.2	85.8	77.3	86.4

Table 9: Percent of Literate Population with Level of Education

	Dadu	Jamshoro	KSK	Larkana	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households									
Primary School	44.5	52.0	40.6	42.5	43.3	43.9	37.7	40.1	43.2
Middle School	10.6	17.6	11.0	14.6	13.3	12.3	19.1	12.4	13.0
High School	29.5	13.3	22.0	22.5	29.1	30.7	20.1	20.1	24.1
Post Matriculation	11.7	16.4	25.6	19.5	13.3	13.2	23.1	25.5	17.8
No Schooling	3.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.8
Households with PSC 0-23									
Primary School	52.1	57.0	53.8	52.1	52.0	54.7	35.9	44.9	51.0
Middle School	10.6	22.1	13.6	13.5	15.0	14.1	19.2	10.1	13.3
High School	25.1	14.0	20.7	19.5	23.6	25.0	26.9	23.9	22.7
Post Matriculation	7.9	7.0	11.2	14.4	7.9	6.3	17.9	18.1	11.0
No Schooling	4.4	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.0
Households with PSC 24-100									
Primary School	37.0	49.4	28.5	31.6	28.9	30.0	38.8	36.4	36.0
Middle School	10.6	15.3	8.6	15.8	10.5	10.0	19.0	14.2	12.8
High School	33.8	12.9	23.1	25.8	38.2	38.0	15.7	17.0	25.4
Post Matriculation	15.5	21.2	38.7	25.3	22.4	22.0	26.4	31.3	24.2
No Schooling	3.1	1.2	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.6

Table 10 shows the gross primary, middle and matric levels enrolment ratios¹² in the eight districts. The overall gross primary enrolment ratio is 65.1% for all households with much lower proportion in households with PSC 0-23 (55.9%) compared to households with PSC 24-100 (94%), (See Figure 6).

The overall gross primary enrolment ratio in the sampled households 65.1% is lower compared to 79% in Sindh and 91% in the country.¹³ As explained above, SUCCESS sample households belong to the poorest of the poor groups and thus a relatively low outcome in the sample is quite likely.

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ Ibid. The findings of low literacy rate in the sampled population is not comparable with District Education Profile 2013-14 since the baseline survey only covers the rural households with significantly more households below the cut-off threshold of 23 poverty scorecard in an effort to identify them as poor for programme intervention.

¹² The gross enrolment ratios at the primary, middle and matric levels are defined as children studying in schools divided by the population with age 5-9 for primary, with age 10-12 for middle and with age 13-14 for matric, respectively.

¹³ PSLM 2014-15

However, the overall average of the sampled population does not show significant differences across districts. The highest gross primary enrolment ratio is in Larkana (93.5%), followed by KSK (83.1%), TMK (67%), Matiari (64.9%), Dadu (59.8%), Sujawal (53.4%) and Jamshoro (42.4%).

However, there appears to be sharp changes in enrolment ratios with the change in the level of education. The gross enrolment ratios decline rapidly with increasing level of education. For all households, the gross middle and matric level enrolment ratios are 8.8% and 0.1% respectively. The proportions for middle level enrollments are much lower in households with PSC 0-23 (4%) compared to households with PSC 24-100 (22.8%). On the other hand, the results relating to the matric level enrollments are alarming with only 1% enrolment only in Larkana and Matiari and zero in other districts in households with PSC 0-23 whereas no one is studying in matric in households with PSC 24-100 in any of the districts.

Table 10: Gross primary, middle and matric levels enrolment ratios

	Dadu	Jamshoro	KSK	Larkana	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
ALL Households									
Primary	59.8	42.4	83.1	93.5	64.9	53.4	37.1	67.0	65.1
Middle	9.6	4.2	11.8	10.4	8.1	2.0	10.4	10.8	8.8
Matric	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Households with PSC 0-23									
Primary	50.2	26.8	75.2	87.8	56.6	50.2	21.1	54.8	55.9
Middle	4.9	2.0	5.9	4.1	1.9	1.2	5.0	6.3	4.0
Matric	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Households with PSC 24-100									
Primary	86.5	80.0	102.9	115.3	103.8	75.8	81.5	102.5	94.0
Middle	22.7	9.2	24.3	31.9	31.0	6.7	27.9	22.4	22.8
Matric	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 6: Gross primary, middle and matric levels enrolment ratios (%)

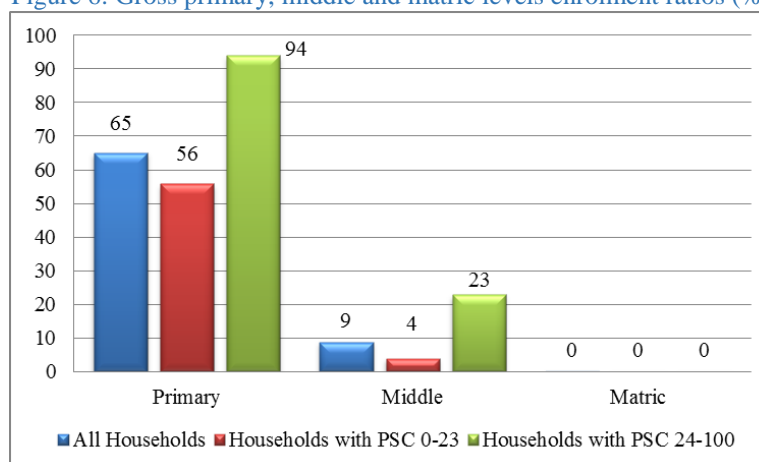


Table 11 reports data on school attendance, problems faced by students, and reasons for not attending school. The results are alarming. In the overall sample, 71.4% of all children were not in school with 64.5% male and 79.4% female. The proportion of all children not in school is much higher in households with PSC 0-23 (75.1%) than in households with PSC 24-100 (61.1%). The highest proportion of all children not in school was in TAY at 83.1% whereas the lowest proportion was in Larkana at 58.7%.

Table 11: School attendance and problems faced by students

	Dadu	Jamshoro	KSK	Larkana	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households									

All Children (5-18 Years)	2646	1376	1864	1847	1123	1156	1125	1032	12169
Children Not in School									
% Overall	74.1	82.4	61.6	58.7	73.7	76.8	83.1	69.4	71.4
% Male	67.8	76.3	52.1	51.1	67.4	68.3	77.3	64.2	64.5
% Female	81.4	88.8	72.5	66.8	81.9	87.2	90.0	75.2	79.4
Minor/aged	13.5	10.7	20.2	17.8	7.1	7.9	5.1	16.1	12.7
Education Completed	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5
Education is costly	8.6	9.4	4.9	9.7	17.0	21.7	1.3	5.7	9.5
Far Away	21.6	23.5	20.0	12.5	22.8	18.0	18.2	14.9	19.3
Household chores	9.1	4.5	6.3	16.0	1.3	3.7	1.0	16.9	7.5
Helping in work	4.9	6.7	13.8	13.0	10.4	3.3	1.4	5.3	7.3
Not Useful	1.2	1.7	1.5	9.7	0.1	2.0	4.6	0.3	2.6
ill/incapacitated	1.7	1.0	1.1	7.7	1.1	7.2	0.4	2.4	2.7
Marriage/pregnancy	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
employment/Work	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.2	5.1	1.5	0.0	0.8	1.2
Substandard School	6.9	24.3	3.0	3.1	1.9	13.3	0.2	3.4	7.3
Shortage of male/female teachers	5.3	21.0	2.1	5.4	2.1	6.6	1.8	3.8	6.3
Parents do not permit	19.3	13.8	23.3	12.0	9.1	10.4	46.7	9.4	18.4
Child is not ready	27.4	12.8	25.6	20.5	32.7	20.2	11.4	35.1	23.1
Poverty	61.0	56.2	65.5	42.1	64.3	52.4	72.5	53.5	58.6
Others	4.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.4
Children in School									
% Overall	25.9	17.6	38.4	41.3	26.3	23.2	16.9	30.6	28.6
% Male	32.2	23.7	47.9	48.9	32.6	31.7	22.7	35.8	35.5
% Female	18.6	11.2	27.5	33.2	18.1	12.8	10.0	24.8	20.6
Satisfied	85.1	71.1	55.0	80.9	84.4	67.5	40.0	94.3	74.0
Shortage of teachers	14.0	20.7	25.3	13.8	13.6	9.7	54.2	7.9	18.0
Shortage of Books	10.5	2.1	30.9	14.8	3.4	19.0	7.9	0.6	14.1
Substandard Education	7.6	7.0	8.0	11.9	7.1	6.0	18.9	3.5	8.7
Far away	18.8	17.4	25.7	7.2	10.8	17.2	29.5	5.7	16.2
Education is Costly	7.3	10.7	27.8	13.4	3.4	2.6	4.2	1.9	11.7
Latrine/water not available	5.7	8.3	13.5	2.6	2.0	5.6	9.5	0.0	6.2
Others	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6
Current Class									
< Class-I	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class-I	22.6	40.5	27.5	34.5	37.6	47.0	36.3	22.2	31.3
Class-II	13.1	12.8	14.2	19.4	10.8	16.0	13.7	14.6	14.9
Class-III	16.6	10.3	16.5	12.2	10.8	13.1	9.5	12.3	13.6
Class-IV	11.1	7.0	8.7	11.4	8.8	6.3	13.7	9.2	9.8
Class-V	10.2	7.9	7.5	5.9	10.5	5.6	3.7	8.5	7.7
Class-VI	7.0	5.4	6.3	5.6	6.1	4.1	5.8	9.8	6.3
Class-VII	3.5	4.5	4.7	4.2	2.4	1.9	3.7	5.1	3.9
Class-VIII	5.0	2.9	4.9	2.2	3.4	1.5	5.8	5.1	3.9
Class-IX	4.5	2.5	2.4	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.1	4.4	2.7
Class-X	3.2	3.3	4.2	1.4	3.1	1.1	2.1	4.4	2.9
FA/F.Sc.	2.6	2.1	2.8	1.2	1.4	1.1	3.2	2.5	2.1
BA/B.Sc.	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.6
Degree in Engineering	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MBBS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Degree in Computer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Degree in Agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MA/MSC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
M.Phil./Ph.D.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Households with PSC 0-23									
All Children (5-18 Years)	1889	929	1276	1455	897	997	823	744	9010
Children Not in School									

% Overall	77.9	88.5	63.9	61.2	77.0	77.8	90.2	74.6	75.1
% Male	71.0	83.7	55.1	54.6	71.5	70.4	85.4	68.2	68.6
% Female	86.2	93.8	74.1	67.8	84.3	86.8	95.8	81.9	82.5
Minor/aged	12.4	10.3	20.3	17.5	6.4	7.7	4.0	15.7	12.0
Education Completed	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
Education is costly	9.0	9.1	5.0	9.7	18.1	22.4	1.6	4.9	9.9
Far Away	21.4	25.8	20.2	12.0	22.6	18.6	18.2	16.2	19.6
Household chores	8.6	4.1	6.5	16.0	1.2	4.0	1.1	18.2	7.5
Helping in work	4.8	6.3	11.2	14.4	9.4	3.5	1.2	3.8	6.9
Not Useful	1.4	0.9	1.8	10.8	0.1	2.3	4.3	0.2	2.8
ill/incapacitated	1.9	0.5	1.3	8.2	0.9	7.7	0.5	1.8	2.9
Marriage/pregnancy	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
employment/Work	1.0	0.2	1.8	0.1	5.1	1.3	0.0	0.5	1.2
Substandard School	8.4	25.1	2.7	2.9	1.9	14.0	0.3	4.0	7.7
Shortage of male/female teachers	5.8	19.7	1.6	5.1	2.3	6.8	1.9	3.4	6.0
Parents do not permit	18.9	13.4	23.2	11.5	8.1	10.3	46.8	9.7	18.0
Child is not ready	25.3	11.9	26.5	21.3	32.0	19.8	9.6	36.4	22.5
Poverty	62.2	58.6	66.9	42.4	67.9	52.4	75.6	53.0	59.9
Others	4.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.0	1.1	1.3
Children in School									
% Overall	22.1	11.5	36.1	38.8	23.0	22.2	9.8	25.4	24.9
% Male	29.0	16.3	44.9	45.4	28.5	29.6	14.6	31.8	31.4
% Female	13.8	6.2	25.9	32.2	15.7	13.2	4.2	18.1	17.5
Satisfied	83.2	72.9	58.5	77.9	85.9	67.0	39.5	91.0	74.0
Shortage of teachers	17.5	20.6	24.8	15.6	10.7	10.4	64.2	10.6	18.4
Shortage of Books	11.0	2.8	29.8	17.0	2.9	20.4	3.7	1.1	15.0
Substandard Education	8.9	5.6	10.2	12.9	7.3	5.9	19.8	4.8	9.6
Far away	14.6	13.1	24.1	8.3	9.7	17.2	29.6	7.9	14.7
Education is Costly	5.0	8.4	23.0	14.7	1.9	2.7	3.7	1.6	10.5
Latrine/water not available	7.7	11.2	13.0	3.0	0.5	5.0	8.6	0.0	6.2
Others	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Current Class									
< Class-I	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class-I	24.9	40.2	27.8	37.9	38.8	50.7	39.5	25.4	33.9
Class-II	13.7	14.0	17.0	20.0	13.6	14.0	13.6	13.2	15.9
Class-III	16.5	13.1	16.5	12.4	13.1	13.6	8.6	14.3	14.2
Class-IV	12.7	7.5	9.8	11.9	7.8	6.8	9.9	9.0	10.2
Class-V	9.4	8.4	8.3	5.7	9.7	4.5	7.4	10.1	7.7
Class-VI	7.0	2.8	6.3	4.8	5.8	3.2	8.6	7.9	5.7
Class-VII	2.6	5.6	4.1	3.4	3.4	1.4	0.0	4.8	3.3
Class-VIII	4.6	1.9	3.5	1.4	3.4	1.8	4.9	6.9	3.3
Class-IX	3.6	2.8	1.7	1.4	1.0	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.1
Class-X	3.4	1.9	3.3	0.7	1.9	0.9	1.2	3.7	2.2
FA/F.Sc.	1.7	1.9	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	3.7	1.6	1.2
BA/B.Sc.	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2
Degree in Engineering	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MBBS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Degree in Computer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Degree in Agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MA/MSC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
M.Phil./Ph.D.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Households with PSC 24-100									
All Children (5-18 Years)	757	447	588	392	226	159	302	288	3159
Children Not in School									
% Overall	64.6	69.8	56.5	49.5	60.6	70.4	63.9	55.9	61.1
% Male	59.4	58.9	45.7	39.3	50.4	55.6	55.7	53.7	52.3

% Female	70.0	79.4	69.0	62.4	72.8	89.9	74.1	58.3	70.8
Minor/aged	16.6	11.5	19.9	19.1	10.9	8.9	9.3	17.4	15.1
Education Completed	1.0	0.3	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.8
Education is costly	7.4	10.3	4.5	9.8	11.7	17.0	0.0	8.7	7.8
Far Away	22.3	17.3	19.6	14.9	24.1	14.3	18.1	10.6	18.5
Household chores	10.6	5.4	5.7	16.0	2.2	1.8	0.5	12.4	7.5
Helping in work	5.1	7.7	20.2	6.7	15.3	1.8	2.1	10.6	9.0
Not Useful	0.8	3.8	0.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.6	2.0
ill/incapacitated	1.2	2.2	0.6	5.2	2.2	3.6	0.0	4.3	2.0
Marriage/pregnancy	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.4
employment/Work	0.6	2.2	1.2	0.5	5.1	2.7	0.0	1.9	1.5
Substandard School	2.5	22.1	3.6	4.1	2.2	8.0	0.0	1.2	6.0
Shortage of male/female teachers	3.7	24.4	3.3	6.7	0.7	5.4	1.6	5.0	7.0
Parents do not permit	20.7	14.7	23.5	14.4	13.9	10.7	46.6	8.1	20.1
Child is not ready	33.7	15.1	23.5	16.5	36.5	22.3	18.7	30.4	25.0
Poverty	57.3	49.7	62.0	40.7	46.0	51.8	60.6	55.3	54.2
Others	5.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Children in School									
% Overall	35.4	30.2	43.5	50.5	39.4	29.6	36.1	44.1	38.9
% Male	40.6	41.1	54.3	60.7	49.6	44.4	44.3	46.3	47.7
% Female	30.0	20.6	31.0	37.6	27.2	10.1	25.9	41.7	29.2
Satisfied	88.1	69.6	48.8	89.4	80.9	70.2	40.4	99.2	73.8
Shortage of teachers	8.6	20.7	26.2	8.6	20.2	6.4	46.8	3.9	17.2
Shortage of Books	9.7	1.5	32.8	8.6	4.5	12.8	11.0	0.0	12.3
Substandard Education	5.6	8.1	3.9	9.1	6.7	6.4	18.3	1.6	6.9
Far away	25.4	20.7	28.5	4.0	13.5	17.0	29.4	2.4	18.9
Education is Costly	10.8	12.6	36.3	9.6	6.7	2.1	4.6	2.4	14.1
Latrine/water not available	2.6	5.9	14.5	1.5	5.6	8.5	10.1	0.0	6.1
Others	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.5	3.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6
Current Class									
< Class-I	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Class-I	19.0	40.7	27.0	24.7	34.8	29.8	33.9	17.3	26.7
Class-II	12.3	11.9	9.4	17.7	4.5	25.5	13.8	16.5	13.0
Class-III	16.8	8.1	16.4	11.6	5.6	10.6	10.1	9.4	12.5
Class-IV	8.6	6.7	6.6	10.1	11.2	4.3	16.5	9.4	9.0
Class-V	11.6	7.4	6.3	6.6	12.4	10.6	0.9	6.3	7.7
Class-VI	7.1	7.4	6.3	8.1	6.7	8.5	3.7	12.6	7.4
Class-VII	4.9	3.7	5.9	6.6	0.0	4.3	6.4	5.5	5.0
Class-VIII	5.6	3.7	7.4	4.5	3.4	0.0	6.4	2.4	5.0
Class-IX	6.0	2.2	3.5	2.0	3.4	0.0	1.8	7.9	3.8
Class-X	3.0	4.4	5.9	3.5	5.6	2.1	2.8	5.5	4.2
FA/F.Sc.	4.1	2.2	5.1	3.0	4.5	4.3	2.8	3.9	3.8
BA/B.Sc.	1.1	1.5	0.4	1.5	2.2	0.0	0.9	3.1	1.3
Degree in Engineering	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MBBS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Degree in Computer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Degree in Agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MA/MSC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
M.Phil./Ph.D.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4

Table 11 also reports data on two main reasons for not going to school presently or for never getting admission in a school. Both households with PSC 0-23 (59.9%) and PSC 24-100 (54.2%) cited poverty as the main reason for not sending their children to school. Other main reasons often cited by households with PSC 0-23 are child not ready to go to school, minor age of child, costly education, school being far away, ill or incapacitated child and substandard school. On the other hand, more

households with PSC 24-100 quoted parents not permitting, household chores, marriage or pregnancy, and employment or work as the main reasons for not sending kids to school.

Table 11 also reports on whether the students are facing any problem in the institutions where they are studying. Interestingly, the higher proportion of households with PSC 24-100 reported long distance to the institutions and cost of education as their main problems. However, more students from households with PSC 0-23 reported shortage of books, substandard education, unavailability of latrine, and water as their main problems.

3.1.3. State of Health and Physical Environment

Health is an important component of human capital because ill health results in loss of earning opportunities and perpetuation of poverty. Thus, achieving a good health for the target group is considered to be an important component in many poverty alleviation¹⁴ programs.

To assess the health status of the sample population, the respondents were asked to place the status of each member of household in one of the three given categories: good, fair and poor. The first two, labeled as “good” and “fair”, are regarded as healthy states, and the third one, labeled as “poor”, indicates chronic and acute ailments. Table 12 reports data on health status of household members. The survey highlights that 77% of the sample population considered themselves in a good healthy state and 21% in fair health. Only 2% considered themselves to be in bad health. However, a higher proportion of children (79.6%) than adults (74.2%) and male (77.8%) than females (76.1%) are in good health. Similar differences exist in sub-samples of households with PSC 0-23 and households with PSC 24-100.

Table 12: Health Status of the Household Members

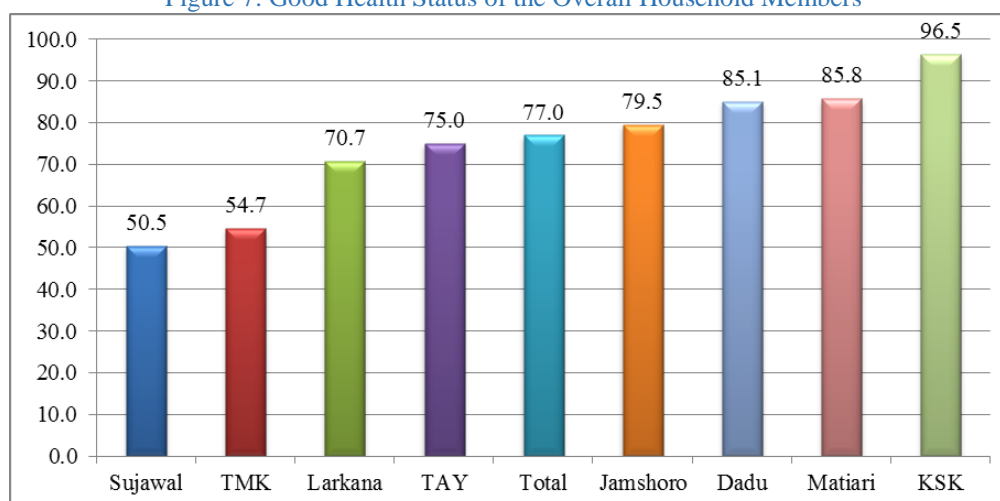
	Dadu	Jamshoro	KSK	Larkana	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households									
Percent in Good Health	85.1	79.5	96.5	70.7	85.8	50.5	75.0	54.7	77.0
Male	87.1	80.2	96.9	69.2	87.0	50.8	76.0	56.4	77.8
Female	82.8	78.7	95.9	72.3	84.3	50.1	73.8	52.8	76.1
Children	88.6	83.1	98.4	72.1	91.2	52.5	74.1	57.9	79.6
Adults	81.7	75.8	94.0	69.3	80.6	48.0	75.9	51.7	74.2
Percent in Fair Health	12.5	18.2	2.8	27.6	12.7	46.2	24.4	41.3	21.0
Male	10.5	17.3	2.1	28.9	11.8	45.3	23.4	39.8	20.1
Female	14.8	19.2	3.5	26.2	13.8	47.3	25.4	43.0	22.0
Children	10.5	15.2	1.2	27.0	7.9	45.7	25.5	39.0	19.2
Adults	14.4	21.3	4.8	28.3	17.3	46.8	23.0	43.5	22.9
Percent in Bad Health	2.4	2.3	.7	1.7	1.5	3.3	.7	4.0	2.0
Male	2.3	2.5	.9	1.9	1.2	3.9	.6	3.8	2.1
Female	2.4	2.0	.5	1.5	1.9	2.6	.8	4.2	1.9
Children	.9	1.7	.4	1.0	.9	1.7	.4	3.1	1.1
Adults	3.8	2.9	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.2	1.0	4.8	3.0
Households with PSC 0-23									
Percent in Good Health	85.8	79.2	96.3	70.0	86.6	50.6	76.0	55.9	76.7
Male	87.8	79.0	96.7	68.6	87.6	51.2	76.4	58.2	77.4
Female	83.4	79.4	95.9	71.5	85.4	50.0	75.4	53.4	75.8
Children	89.0	82.1	98.4	71.4	91.3	52.6	75.1	58.2	79.0
Adults	82.3	75.7	93.4	68.2	81.3	48.1	77.2	53.5	73.8
Percent in Fair Health	12.3	19.0	3.0	28.6	12.1	46.1	23.2	40.2	21.5
Male	10.2	19.0	2.5	29.8	11.5	44.9	22.9	38.0	20.6

¹⁴For example, Benazir Income Support Program.

Female	14.7	19.1	3.5	27.3	12.9	47.4	23.6	42.7	22.5
Children	10.1	16.4	1.3	27.5	8.0	45.7	24.4	38.7	19.9
Adults	14.5	22.2	5.4	29.9	16.7	46.7	21.6	42.0	23.5
Percent in Bad Health	1.9	1.7	.7	1.4	1.3	3.3	.8	3.8	1.8
Male	2.0	2.0	.8	1.7	1.0	3.8	.7	3.8	1.9
Female	1.9	1.5	.6	1.2	1.7	2.7	1.0	3.8	1.7
Children	.8	1.4	.3	1.1	.6	1.8	.5	3.1	1.1
Adults	3.1	2.1	1.3	1.9	2.0	5.3	1.2	4.6	2.7
Households with PSC 24-100									
Percent in Good Health	83.6	80.0	96.7	72.6	83.5	49.8	72.9	52.3	77.6
Male	85.6	82.2	97.4	70.9	85.5	49.1	75.2	52.8	78.6
Female	81.5	77.7	95.9	74.6	81.1	50.7	70.4	51.7	76.6
Children	87.6	85.0	98.6	74.2	90.9	52.2	71.6	57.2	81.4
Adults	80.7	75.9	94.8	71.4	79.1	48.0	74.0	49.0	74.7
Percent in Fair Health	13.1	16.9	2.5	25.1	14.3	46.8	26.7	43.4	19.9
Male	11.3	14.5	1.5	26.8	12.6	46.8	24.4	43.2	18.9
Female	15.1	19.4	3.6	23.2	16.4	46.8	29.4	43.5	21.0
Children	11.5	12.9	1.0	25.2	7.2	46.3	28.4	39.7	17.5
Adults	14.3	20.2	4.0	25.0	18.6	47.2	25.3	45.8	21.8
Percent in Bad Health	3.3	3.1	.8	2.3	2.1	3.4	.4	4.3	2.5
Male	3.1	3.3	1.1	2.3	1.8	4.2	.5	3.9	2.5
Female	3.4	2.9	.5	2.1	2.5	2.4	.3	4.8	2.4
Children	.9	2.1	.4	.6	1.9	1.5	0.0	3.1	1.2
Adults	5.0	3.9	1.1	3.5	2.3	4.8	.7	5.2	3.5

However, there are significant differences in the state of health across the eight districts. The lowest percentage of the sampled population that considers itself in a good healthy state is in Sujawal (50.5%), followed by TMK (54.7%), Larkana (70.7%), TAY (75%), Jamshoro (79.5%), Dadu (85.1%), Matiari (85.8%), and KSK (96.5%).

Figure 7: Good Health Status of the Overall Household Members



The survey results reveal 21% of the sampled population with a higher proportion of people in households with PSC 0-23 (21.5%) than households with PSC 24-100 (19.9%) are in fair health state. More females than males and adults than children are in fair health state in both of these categories. The proportion of people in fair health state is higher in households with PSC 0-23 than households with PSC 24-100 in all sub-samples of male, female, children and adults.

According to the perception of respondents, only 2% considered themselves to be in bad health because of chronic and acute ailments. The proportion of people in bad health is higher in households with PSC 0-23 than households with PSC 24-100 for all sub-samples of male, female, children and

adults. More adults (3.5%) than children (1.2%) and males (2.5%) than females (2.4%) considered themselves to be in bad state of health.

Table 13 reports data on illness and treatment. The survey indicates that 36% the sampled population suffered from illness or injury during the last year, of which 96% consulted health facilities for treatment. The highest proportion of ill or injured consulted private clinic/hospital/chemist (47%), followed by government hospital at Taluka/District level (28.1%), government dispensary (12.9%), BHU (7.7%) and RHC (3%). A similar trend follows for households with PSC 0-23 and households with PSC 24-100. Among those who consulted health facilities, 60% were satisfied. Households with PSC 0-23 are slightly less satisfied (59.7%) than households with PSC 24-100 (61.1%) during a visit to a health facility. There are 84 private hospitals – most in Dadu (48) and Larkana (23) – and 28 public hospitals in the selected districts¹⁵.

Table 13: Illness and Treatment

	Dadu	Jamshoro	KSK	Larkana	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households									
% of Illness/injury during last year	20.5	26.5	31.2	30.0	47.6	69.6	71.7	21.3	36.0
% of population consulted for treatment	87.7	93.3	99.3	98.3	90.0	99.6	99.6	96.8	96.0
% of who was consulted for treatment?									
LHW/LHV	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.2
Govt. Dispensary	6.2	9.1	6.3	13.6	30.0	1.7	18.6	26.6	12.9
Govt. Basic Health Unit (BHU)	4.1	2.2	6.4	20.9	0.7	9.2	0.4	30.1	7.7
Rural Health Centre	20.2	.9	.3	1.0	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.9	3.0
Govt. Hospital (Taluka/District level)	25.4	11.6	11.1	33.4	40.0	48.4	19.4	19.9	28.1
Private Clinic/Hospital/chemist	41.9	70.0	75.3	30.5	29.0	38.5	61.1	19.1	47.0
Hakeem	2.0	6.1	.2	.5	.2	.3	0.0	.7	1.0
Homoeopath	.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.3	.2	.1
One who performs 'Dum' (spiritualism)	.1	.1	.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.2	.0
Other (Please Specify)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.2	.0
% Problems in health facilities (multiple responses question)									
Satisfied	80.7	81.1	17.6	63.2	84.6	41.9	61.3	79.2	60.2
Doctor not present	2.0	2.1	6.3	3.5	1.9	2.2	3.8	1.5	3.1
Staff non-cooperative	1.4	.6	11.7	16.2	4.1	3.5	1.2	2.8	5.3
Lady staff not present	.2	.1	7.6	.4	.1	.6	.4	.2	1.2
Lack of cleanliness	1.5	1.2	6.4	.4	2.2	.9	1.7	.6	1.9
Long wait	18.6	13.0	55.0	33.4	4.1	27.3	33.4	31.4	27.9
Costly treatment	38.1	19.5	67.2	20.6	26.8	50.6	56.6	8.9	40.6
Staff untrained	1.8	.1	2.5	.6	.8	4.4	.6	0.0	1.6
Medicines not available	4.3	2.7	10.8	7.2	6.2	16.0	21.1	8.0	11.1
Unsuccessful Treatment	12.0	7.4	8.8	3.3	3.5	5.2	1.2	9.7	5.6
Other	2.7	.5	0.0	.5	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6
Households with PSC 0-23									
% Illness/injury during last year	21.5	26.2	31.2	28.3	45.3	68.6	68.3	21.7	36.1
% Consulted for treatment	87.7	90.9	99.0	98.8	87.6	99.5	99.5	95.7	95.4
% Who did consulted for treatment?									
LHW/LHV	.1	0.0	.3	.1	0.0	0.0	.1	2.5	.2
Govt. Dispensary	5.8	13.4	5.9	14.1	32.4	1.9	18.9	25.1	13.1
Govt. Basic Health Unit (BHU)	5.4	2.0	7.2	23.0	.7	8.8	.6	29.4	8.3
Rural Health Centre	21.2	1.4	.4	1.2	.1	1.5	.3	1.1	3.2

15 Health Profile of Sindh, Bureau of Statistics, Government of Sindh

Govt. Hospital (Taluka/District level)	26.6	12.4	12.6	30.2	41.6	46.5	21.0	22.6	29.3
Private Clinic/Hospital/chemist	38.6	62.3	73.5	30.7	25.1	40.9	59.0	18.9	44.7
Hakeem	2.2	8.4	.1	.7	0.0	.4	0.0	0.0	1.1
Homoeopath	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.2	0.0	.0
One who performs 'Dum' (spiritualism)	.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.3	.0
Other (Please Specify)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
% Problems in health facilities (multiple responses question)									
Satisfied	82.8	77.8	16.4	65.7	83.1	44.5	58.5	79.1	59.7
Doctor not present	2.2	2.4	6.4	4.1	2.1	2.1	4.7	1.7	3.4
Staff non-cooperative	1.3	.8	11.6	14.6	5.1	3.5	1.6	2.8	5.3
Lady staff not present	.3	.2	7.1	.1	0.0	.5	.3	.3	1.1
Lack of cleanliness	1.4	1.2	5.2	.3	2.9	.8	1.5	.6	1.7
Long wait	19.5	16.7	58.1	32.5	4.0	28.8	33.0	28.5	28.5
Costly treatment	36.4	21.6	69.3	19.7	25.7	49.1	56.3	7.6	40.4
Staff untrained	1.0	0.0	2.0	.9	.6	4.3	.7	0.0	1.6
Medicines not available	4.8	3.9	11.0	7.1	6.4	16.4	22.9	7.1	11.7
Unsuccessful Treatment	10.3	7.1	7.6	4.0	4.2	5.2	1.5	9.9	5.5
Other	2.5	.6	0.0	.6	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
Households with PSC 24-100									
% Illness/injury during last year	18.4	26.9	31.2	34.5	54.6	74.0	78.8	20.7	35.6
% Consulted for treatment	87.9	97.1	99.8	97.1	96.1	100.0	99.7	98.9	97.2
% Who did consulted for treatment?									
LHW/LHV	0.0	0.0	.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	.1
Govt. Dispensary	7.0	2.7	6.9	12.4	24.6	1.1	18.1	29.3	12.4
Govt. Basic Health Unit (BHU)	.9	2.4	4.9	16.2	.5	10.9	.2	31.5	6.5
Rural Health Centre	18.0	0.0	.2	.5	.3	3.2	.2	.5	2.5
Govt. Hospital (Taluka/District level)	22.6	10.3	8.3	40.5	36.3	56.0	16.4	14.7	25.3
Private Clinic/Hospital/chemist	49.7	81.5	78.7	30.1	37.7	28.7	64.8	19.6	52.2
Hakeem	1.5	2.7	.2	.2	.5	0.0	0.0	2.2	.7
Homoeopath	.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.5	.5	.2
One who performs 'Dum' (spiritualism)	0.0	.3	.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.1
Other (Please Specify)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.5	.0
% Problems in health facilities (multiple responses question)									
Satisfied	75.6	86.0	19.9	57.7	88.0	31.0	66.5	79.3	61.1
Doctor not present	1.5	1.5	6.0	2.0	1.6	2.3	2.2	1.1	2.4
Staff non-cooperative	1.5	.3	11.8	19.7	1.9	3.7	.3	2.7	5.4
Lady staff not present	0.0	0.0	8.6	1.0	.3	.9	.5	0.0	1.6
Lack of cleanliness	1.5	1.2	8.6	.5	.5	1.4	2.0	.5	2.3
Long wait	16.5	7.6	49.3	35.3	4.4	21.0	34.0	37.0	26.7
Costly treatment	42.1	16.4	63.4	22.6	29.2	56.9	57.2	11.4	41.3
Staff untrained	3.7	.3	3.2	0.0	1.1	5.2	.5	0.0	1.7
Medicines not available	3.0	.9	10.4	7.5	5.7	14.4	17.9	9.8	9.7
Unsuccessful Treatment	15.9	7.9	11.1	1.7	1.9	5.2	.6	9.2	5.9
Other	3.4	.3	0.0	.2	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4

Table 14 also reports data on whether a household has faced any problem in visiting health facilities. A slightly, more households with PSC 0-23 reported long waiting times, unavailability of medicines and absence of doctor as their main problems while visiting a health facility.

On the other hand, more households with PSC 24-100 cited cost of treatment, unsuccessful treatment, non-cooperativeness of staff, absence of lady staff and lack of cleanliness as main problems.

Table 14 provides data relating to vaccination of children under five years of age. In overall sample 87.2% of all children are vaccinated with a slightly lower proportion of vaccinated children (85.9%)

in households with PSC 0-23 compared to households with PSC 24-100 (90.4%). Similarly, 58.8% of all households possessed vaccination cards with a lower proportion of the households with PSC 0-23 (58%) compared to households with PSC 24-100 (60.7%).

Table 14: Vaccination of children

		Dadu	Jamshoro	KSK	Larkana	Matiali	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households										
% Vaccination Status	Yes	92.6	86.2	77.9	83.7	98.6	82.1	86.8	94.1	87.2
	No	7.4	13.8	22.1	16.3	1.4	17.9	13.2	5.9	12.8
% Possession of vaccination card	Yes	59.7	44.8	66.2	65.7	49.0	40.9	84.8	56.6	58.8
	No	40.3	55.2	33.8	34.3	51.0	59.1	15.2	43.4	41.2
% Administration of various types of vaccination of children										
BCG	Yes, according to Card	59.5	19.5	60.4	47.9	20.3	6.3	71.2	70.3	45.7
	Yes, according to memory	32.1	71.8	31.5	48.4	77.6	26.2	19.8	29.4	42.7
	Yes, during polio campaign	0.6	2.9	1.4	0.4	0.7	45.6	0.0	0.0	5.1
	No	7.8	5.8	6.6	3.2	1.4	21.8	8.9	0.3	6.6
Penta 1	Yes, according to Card	57.8	20.1	57.5	37.1	12.1	5.2	75.1	68.5	42.4
	Yes, according to memory	24.1	60.5	28.6	49.7	80.7	21.0	8.6	28.3	38.4
	Yes, during polio campaign	.8	4.7	1.2	2.6	3.1	57.1	.8	0.0	7.0
	No	17.3	14.8	12.7	10.6	4.1	16.7	15.6	3.1	12.1
Penta 2	Yes, according to Card	53.6	18.3	55.8	29.6	11.0	5.6	68.9	66.8	39.1
	Yes, according to memory	21.9	57.6	28.6	43.2	78.3	15.9	6.6	27.6	35.5
	Yes, during polio campaign	1.1	3.5	.6	7.1	3.8	59.5	1.2	0.0	8.0
	No	23.4	20.6	15.0	20.1	6.9	19.0	23.3	5.6	17.4
Penta 3	Yes, according to Card	49.2	16.3	54.0	27.4	12.4	5.6	63.4	65.4	37.0
	Yes, according to memory	21.1	52.0	28.6	38.2	72.1	13.1	6.2	27.6	32.9
	Yes, during polio campaign	1.3	3.2	.9	9.7	4.1	59.5	1.9	0.0	8.6
	No	28.5	28.5	16.5	24.6	11.4	21.8	28.4	7.0	21.6
POLIO ZERO DOZE	Yes, according to Card	34.8	18.3	54.6	25.5	1.7	5.2	79.8	66.1	34.9
	Yes, according to memory	36.3	66.0	22.5	28.9	37.6	14.3	16.3	27.6	32.3
	Yes, during polio campaign	21.9	9.0	15.0	32.8	57.2	75.4	.8	0.0	25.7
	No	7.0	6.7	7.8	12.7	3.4	5.2	3.1	6.3	7.0
POLIO 1	Yes, according to Card	31.9	18.6	53.5	22.0	1.7	4.8	77.8	66.8	33.6
	Yes, according to memory	28.5	66.6	20.2	24.6	38.3	11.9	16.7	27.3	29.9
	Yes, during polio campaign	31.0	7.6	21.4	40.4	57.9	80.6	1.6	0.0	29.8
	No	8.6	7.3	4.9	13.0	2.1	2.8	3.9	5.9	6.7
POLIO 2	Yes, according to Card	31.4	17.4	51.4	21.6	1.7	4.4	75.5	66.8	32.7
	Yes, according to memory	25.9	63.4	19.4	23.5	41.0	9.5	16.0	27.3	28.7
	Yes, during polio campaign	28.5	7.8	23.1	39.5	53.4	81.7	1.6	0.0	29.1
	No	14.1	11.3	6.1	15.3	3.8	4.4	7.0	5.9	9.4
POLIO 3	Yes, according to Card	29.3	16.3	50.9	19.4	3.4	4.4	69.3	66.8	31.4
	Yes, according to memory	21.7	61.0	19.1	22.9	39.3	8.3	16.0	27.3	27.2
	Yes, during polio campaign	23.2	4.9	23.7	38.0	49.7	80.6	1.9	0.0	27.2
	No	25.7	17.7	6.4	19.7	7.6	6.7	12.8	5.9	14.2
POLIO 4	Yes, according to Card	27.4	15.4	51.2	18.4	1.7	4.4	68.5	66.8	30.5
	Yes, according to memory	23.0	57.0	19.4	23.1	40.0	8.3	15.6	27.3	27.1
	Yes, during polio campaign	18.6	4.4	23.1	35.6	49.0	75.0	1.6	0.0	25.2
	No	31.0	23.3	6.4	22.9	9.3	12.3	14.4	5.9	17.2
Pneumonia 1	Yes, according to Card	35.4	17.2	54.9	19.0	2.8	4.4	70.0	66.1	32.9
	Yes, according to memory	11.2	57.3	27.2	31.5	70.7	14.3	7.0	27.6	30.5
	Yes, during polio campaign	2.7	4.7	3.2	15.3	6.2	55.2	.8	0.0	10.0
	No	50.6	20.9	14.7	34.1	20.3	26.2	22.2	6.3	26.6
Pneumonia 2	Yes, according to Card	32.5	15.4	53.5	18.6	3.1	4.4	64.2	66.1	31.4

	Yes, according to memory	12.2	56.4	27.5	30.2	66.9	13.5	6.6	26.9	29.8
	Yes, during polio campaign	1.9	4.1	2.6	12.5	5.9	54.8	.8	.3	9.1
	No	53.4	24.1	16.5	38.7	24.1	27.4	28.4	6.6	29.6
Pneumonia 3	Yes, according to Card	29.1	15.1	53.2	17.5	2.8	4.4	59.1	64.7	29.9
	Yes, according to memory	8.6	52.6	24.9	28.7	63.1	12.7	6.6	27.3	27.7
	Yes, during polio campaign	2.3	4.1	2.9	11.2	5.5	54.0	1.6	.3	9.0
	No	59.9	28.2	19.1	42.5	28.6	29.0	32.7	7.7	33.4
Measles 1	Yes, according to Card	38.0	14.5	50.6	16.6	2.4	4.8	66.9	62.6	31.4
	Yes, according to memory	25.7	61.0	24.3	27.4	63.8	15.5	7.0	26.2	31.7
	Yes, during polio campaign	2.5	4.1	3.8	11.4	5.5	55.2	.8	0.0	9.2
	No	33.8	20.3	21.4	44.5	28.3	24.6	25.3	11.2	27.7
Measles 2	Yes, according to Card	28.5	12.5	44.2	16.4	2.4	4.8	62.6	56.6	27.6
	Yes, according to memory	10.8	51.5	24.0	26.8	60.3	13.9	6.6	25.5	27.1
	Yes, during polio campaign	1.9	4.1	6.4	10.6	5.2	53.6	.8	0.0	9.1
	No	58.9	32.0	25.4	46.2	32.1	27.8	30.0	17.8	36.2
Households with PSC 0-23										
% Vaccination Status	Yes	91.4	82.1	77.1	82.7	98.3	79.9	86.8	92.6	85.9
	No	8.6	17.9	22.9	17.3	1.7	20.1	13.2	7.4	14.1
% Possession of vaccination card	Yes	55.8	45.0	63.1	69.8	48.1	37.7	79.8	61.4	58.0
	No	44.2	55.0	36.9	30.2	51.9	62.3	20.2	38.6	42.0
% Administration of various types of vaccination of children										
BCG	Yes, according to Card	54.3	21.3	56.4	52.3	18.6	6.5	66.9	73.5	44.3
	Yes, according to memory	34.4	67.8	33.9	45.2	79.7	21.6	20.8	25.9	41.9
	Yes, during polio campaign	0.9	4.0	1.7	0.3	0.9	49.2	0.0	0.0	6.2
	No	10.4	6.9	8.1	2.2	0.9	22.6	12.4	0.5	7.6
Penta 1	Yes, according to Card	52.7	21.8	54.2	40.6	9.1	4.5	68.5	72.5	40.5
	Yes, according to memory	26.2	57.4	29.2	48.6	83.5	15.6	11.2	24.9	38.2
	Yes, during polio campaign	1.3	5.0	1.7	2.5	3.9	64.8	1.1	0.0	8.8
	No	19.9	15.8	14.8	8.3	3.5	15.1	19.1	2.6	12.5
Penta 2	Yes, according to Card	49.2	20.8	51.7	32.3	8.2	5.0	62.9	69.8	37.2
	Yes, according to memory	22.7	53.5	30.1	42.8	81.0	10.6	9.0	24.3	35.2
	Yes, during polio campaign	1.6	4.0	.8	7.1	4.8	66.8	1.7	0.0	9.9
	No	26.5	21.8	17.4	17.8	6.1	17.6	26.4	5.8	17.8
Penta 3	Yes, according to Card	45.7	18.8	50.8	30.2	10.0	5.0	58.4	68.8	35.6
	Yes, according to memory	21.8	50.5	31.4	37.5	75.3	9.0	8.4	24.3	33.0
	Yes, during polio campaign	1.9	3.0	.8	10.2	4.8	66.3	2.2	0.0	10.3
	No	30.6	27.7	16.9	22.2	10.0	19.6	30.9	6.9	21.0
POLIO ZERO DOZE	Yes, according to Card	32.5	20.3	50.4	26.2	2.2	5.0	73.0	69.3	33.2
	Yes, according to memory	38.2	61.9	25.0	27.7	39.4	10.6	22.5	24.9	31.6
	Yes, during polio campaign	21.8	8.9	17.8	35.1	55.0	79.4	1.1	0.0	28.2
	No	7.6	8.9	6.8	11.1	3.5	5.0	3.4	5.8	6.9
POLIO 1	Yes, according to Card	29.0	19.8	49.2	24.0	2.2	5.0	71.9	70.4	32.1
	Yes, according to memory	29.3	64.9	22.5	23.1	40.3	8.5	22.5	24.3	29.2
	Yes, during polio campaign	33.4	7.4	23.3	41.8	55.0	82.9	1.7	0.0	32.3
	No	8.2	7.9	5.1	11.1	2.6	3.5	3.9	5.3	6.4
POLIO 2	Yes, according to Card	28.4	19.3	47.0	23.7	2.2	4.5	68.5	70.4	31.2
	Yes, according to memory	26.5	60.9	21.6	22.5	43.7	7.0	21.9	24.3	28.3
	Yes, during polio campaign	30.3	8.4	25.4	40.0	50.2	83.9	1.7	0.0	31.4
	No	14.8	11.4	5.9	13.8	3.9	4.5	7.9	5.3	9.1
POLIO 3	Yes, according to Card	28.1	18.8	47.0	20.9	3.9	4.5	62.9	70.4	30.3
	Yes, according to memory	21.8	60.4	21.2	22.2	41.6	6.0	21.9	24.3	27.0
	Yes, during polio campaign	25.9	5.0	25.8	38.8	47.6	82.9	2.2	0.0	29.7
	No	24.3	15.8	5.9	18.2	6.9	6.5	12.9	5.3	13.0
POLIO 4	Yes, according to Card	26.5	18.3	47.5	20.3	2.2	4.5	62.4	70.4	29.7
	Yes, according to memory	22.7	55.9	22.0	22.5	42.0	6.0	21.3	24.3	26.8
	Yes, during polio campaign	21.5	5.4	24.6	35.4	47.6	77.4	2.2	0.0	27.7

	No	29.3	20.3	5.9	21.8	8.2	12.1	14.0	5.3	15.8
Pneumonia 1	Yes, according to Card	33.8	18.3	50.4	20.9	2.6	4.5	62.4	69.3	31.3
	Yes, according to memory	13.2	52.0	29.2	32.6	71.0	10.6	9.6	24.9	30.4
	Yes, during polio campaign	3.8	5.9	3.4	16.0	6.5	59.3	1.1	0.0	11.7
	No	49.2	23.8	16.9	30.5	19.9	25.6	27.0	5.8	26.6
Pneumonia 2	Yes, according to Card	31.5	16.8	49.6	21.2	3.0	4.5	57.9	69.3	30.4
	Yes, according to memory	13.6	51.5	30.1	29.8	66.7	9.5	9.0	23.8	29.2
	Yes, during polio campaign	2.2	4.0	2.5	12.9	7.4	58.8	1.1	.5	10.7
	No	52.7	27.7	17.8	36.0	22.9	27.1	32.0	6.3	29.7
Pneumonia 3	Yes, according to Card	28.7	16.8	49.6	20.3	2.6	4.5	52.2	67.7	29.0
	Yes, according to memory	10.4	50.0	27.1	28.3	64.5	9.0	9.0	24.3	27.7
	Yes, during polio campaign	2.8	5.0	3.0	11.4	6.5	58.3	2.2	.5	10.6
	No	58.0	28.2	20.3	40.0	26.4	28.1	36.5	7.4	32.8
Measles 1	Yes, according to Card	36.0	16.3	47.0	19.1	2.6	4.5	57.9	65.6	29.9
	Yes, according to memory	25.9	57.9	25.8	27.1	64.1	11.1	9.6	23.8	30.9
	Yes, during polio campaign	3.2	3.5	3.4	11.7	6.5	59.3	1.1	0.0	10.5
	No	35.0	22.3	23.7	42.2	26.8	25.1	31.5	10.6	28.6
Measles 2	Yes, according to Card	25.9	14.4	41.1	18.5	2.6	4.5	54.5	60.3	26.3
	Yes, according to memory	12.0	48.0	25.0	26.5	59.7	9.5	9.0	23.3	26.5
	Yes, during polio campaign	2.5	3.0	7.2	10.8	6.1	57.8	1.1	0.0	10.5
	No	59.6	34.7	26.7	44.3	31.6	28.1	35.4	16.4	36.7
Households with PSC 24-100										
% Vaccination Status	Yes	95.2	92.8	79.7	86.3	100.0	91.4	86.8	97.0	90.4
	No	4.8	7.2	20.3	13.8	0.0	8.6	13.2	3.0	9.6
% Possession of vaccination card	Yes	67.5	44.4	72.7	55.8	52.5	52.8	96.2	47.4	60.7
	No	32.5	55.6	27.3	44.2	47.5	47.2	3.8	52.6	39.3
% Administration of various types of vaccination of children										
BCG	Yes, according to Card	70.1	16.9	69.1	37.7	27.1	5.7	81.0	63.9	48.7
	Yes, according to memory	27.4	77.5	26.4	55.8	69.5	43.4	17.7	36.1	44.6
	Yes, during polio campaign	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.0	32.1	0.0	0.0	2.5
	No	2.5	4.2	3.6	5.8	3.4	18.9	1.3	0.0	4.2
Penta 1	Yes, according to Card	68.2	17.6	64.5	29.0	23.7	7.5	89.9	60.8	46.8
	Yes, according to memory	19.7	64.8	27.3	52.2	69.5	41.5	2.5	35.1	38.8
	Yes, during polio campaign	0.0	4.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	28.3	0.0	0.0	3.0
	No	12.1	13.4	8.2	15.9	6.8	22.6	7.6	4.1	11.4
Penta 2	Yes, according to Card	62.4	14.8	64.5	23.2	22.0	7.5	82.3	60.8	43.5
	Yes, according to memory	20.4	63.4	25.5	44.2	67.8	35.8	1.3	34.0	36.4
	Yes, during polio campaign	0.0	2.8	0.0	7.2	0.0	32.1	0.0	0.0	3.7
	No	17.2	19.0	10.0	25.4	10.2	24.5	16.5	5.2	16.4
Penta 3	Yes, according to Card	56.1	12.7	60.9	21.0	22.0	7.5	74.7	58.8	40.1
	Yes, according to memory	19.7	54.2	22.7	39.9	59.3	28.3	1.3	34.0	32.6
	Yes, during polio campaign	0.0	3.5	.9	8.7	1.7	34.0	1.3	0.0	4.6
	No	24.2	29.6	15.5	30.4	16.9	30.2	22.8	7.2	22.8
POLIO ZERO DOZE	Yes, according to Card	39.5	15.5	63.6	23.9	0.0	5.7	94.9	59.8	38.7
	Yes, according to memory	32.5	71.8	17.3	31.9	30.5	28.3	2.5	33.0	33.9
	Yes, during polio campaign	22.3	9.2	9.1	27.5	66.1	60.4	0.0	0.0	20.0
	No	5.7	3.5	10.0	16.7	3.4	5.7	2.5	7.2	7.4
POLIO 1	Yes, according to Card	37.6	16.9	62.7	17.4	0.0	3.8	91.1	59.8	36.9
	Yes, according to memory	26.8	69.0	15.5	28.3	30.5	24.5	3.8	33.0	31.4
	Yes, during polio campaign	26.1	7.7	17.3	37.0	69.5	71.7	1.3	0.0	24.2
	No	9.6	6.3	4.5	17.4	0.0	0.0	3.8	7.2	7.5
POLIO 2	Yes, according to Card	37.6	14.8	60.9	16.7	0.0	3.8	91.1	59.8	36.2
	Yes, according to memory	24.8	66.9	14.5	26.1	30.5	18.9	2.5	33.0	29.7
	Yes, during polio campaign	24.8	7.0	18.2	38.4	66.1	73.6	1.3	0.0	24.1
	No	12.7	11.3	6.4	18.8	3.4	3.8	5.1	7.2	10.1
POLIO 3	Yes, according to Card	31.8	12.7	59.1	15.9	1.7	3.8	83.5	59.8	33.8

	Yes, according to memory	21.7	62.0	14.5	24.6	30.5	17.0	2.5	33.0	27.9
	Yes, during polio campaign	17.8	4.9	19.1	36.2	57.6	71.7	1.3	0.0	21.4
	No	28.7	20.4	7.3	23.2	10.2	7.5	12.7	7.2	16.9
POLIO 4	Yes, according to Card	29.3	11.3	59.1	13.8	0.0	3.8	82.3	59.8	32.5
	Yes, according to memory	23.6	58.5	13.6	24.6	32.2	17.0	2.5	33.0	27.7
	Yes, during polio campaign	12.7	2.8	20.0	36.2	54.2	66.0	0.0	0.0	19.5
	No	34.4	27.5	7.3	25.4	13.6	13.2	15.2	7.2	20.4
Pneumonia 1	Yes, according to Card	38.9	15.5	64.5	14.5	3.4	3.8	87.3	59.8	36.5
	Yes, according to memory	7.0	64.8	22.7	29.0	69.5	28.3	1.3	33.0	30.8
	Yes, during polio campaign	.6	2.8	2.7	13.8	5.1	39.6	0.0	0.0	6.1
	No	53.5	16.9	10.0	42.8	22.0	28.3	11.4	7.2	26.6
Pneumonia 2	Yes, according to Card	34.4	13.4	61.8	12.3	3.4	3.8	78.5	59.8	33.8
	Yes, according to memory	9.6	63.4	21.8	31.2	67.8	28.3	1.3	33.0	31.1
	Yes, during polio campaign	1.3	4.2	2.7	11.6	0.0	39.6	0.0	0.0	5.7
	No	54.8	19.0	13.6	44.9	28.8	28.3	20.3	7.2	29.3
Pneumonia 3	Yes, according to Card	29.9	12.7	60.9	10.9	3.4	3.8	74.7	58.8	32.0
	Yes, according to memory	5.1	56.3	20.0	29.7	57.6	26.4	1.3	33.0	27.8
	Yes, during polio campaign	1.3	2.8	2.7	10.9	1.7	37.7	0.0	0.0	5.4
	No	63.7	28.2	16.4	48.6	37.3	32.1	24.1	8.2	34.9
Measles 1	Yes, according to Card	42.0	12.0	58.2	10.9	1.7	5.7	87.3	56.7	34.7
	Yes, according to memory	25.5	65.5	20.9	28.3	62.7	32.1	1.3	30.9	33.5
	Yes, during polio campaign	1.3	4.9	4.5	10.9	1.7	39.6	0.0	0.0	6.1
	No	31.2	17.6	16.4	50.0	33.9	22.6	11.4	12.4	25.6
Measles 2	Yes, according to Card	33.8	9.9	50.9	11.6	1.7	5.7	81.0	49.5	30.5
	Yes, according to memory	8.3	56.3	21.8	27.5	62.7	30.2	1.3	29.9	28.5
	Yes, during polio campaign	.6	5.6	4.5	10.1	1.7	37.7	0.0	0.0	5.9
	No	57.3	28.2	22.7	50.7	33.9	26.4	17.7	20.6	35.1

Table 14 also reports data for various types of vaccination of children. More households with PSC 0-23 reported no vaccination for BCG (7.6%), penta 1 (12.5%), penta 2 (17.8%), measles 1 (28.6%) and measles 2 (36.7%) compared to households with PSC 24-100 for BCG (4.2%), penta 1 (11.4%), penta 2 (16.4%), measles 1 (25.6%) and measles 2 (35.1%).

Further investigation reveals that according to vaccination card and memory, a lower proportion of vaccinated children for BCG, penta 1-3, polio 0-4, pneumonia 1-3 and measles 1-2 are reported in households with PSC 0-23 compared to households with PSC 24-100. In contrast, a significantly higher proportion of vaccinated children for polio are reported in households with PSC 0-23 compared to households with PSC 24-100, pointing out the effectiveness of polio campaign for reaching out to the households with PSC 0-23.

Structure of Housing and Availability of Utilities: The quality of life of the survey sample can be judged from the respondents' housing structures and the availability/use of utilities. Results portray a low quality of life with a general lack of basic amenities for the sampled population, which is also a reflection of the majority of rural population of the province.

Table 15 provides data on the various types of dwellings and availability of basic household amenities. A majority of houses have a katcha (mud/clay) structure (68.3%), followed by a mix of pucca (concrete)-katcha (16.8%) and pucca (14.9%) structures. As expected, a substantially higher proportion of households with PSC 0-23 (74.8%) have katcha structures than households with PSC 24-100 (55.1%).

A majority of the sampled population (93.2%) lives in two-room houses. With average household size 7.1 persons, the living space is highly congested. More households (95%) with PSC 0-23 live in two-room households than households (89.6%) in PSC 24-100. The average number of persons per room used in Sindh, according to MICS 2014, is 4.6 in rural areas.

The quality of life is dependent upon availability of clean drinking water and proper drainage and sewerage systems, which is rarely the case in most rural areas of the province. Only 5.5% households

with PSC 0-23 and 6.6% with PSC 24-100 have access to piped water. Overall the highest proportion of the sampled population gets water from hand pump (59.8%). In Sindh among the improved sources of drinking sources, the hand pumps are most common (40.9%), followed by piped water into a dwelling (30%).¹⁶

Table 15: Structure of Housing and Basic Amenities for Life

	Dadu	Jamshoro	KSK	Larkana	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households									
All Households	817	389	613	582	399	402	398	400	4000
% Pucca Structure	13.3	14.1	21.4	7.6	28.8	4.2	13.1	18.5	14.9
% Katcha Structure	71.2	78.1	51.2	61.7	55.4	91.5	77.6	68.5	68.3
% P+K Structure	15.4	7.7	27.4	30.8	15.8	4.2	9.3	13.0	16.8
Avg. No. of Rooms per household	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5
% Household with									
Up to 2 Rooms	89.8	82.0	96.4	94.8	95.7	97.8	95.0	95.0	93.2
3-4 Rooms	9.9	15.2	3.4	4.6	4.0	2.2	3.5	4.8	6.2
5 or more rooms	.2	2.8	.2	.5	.3	0.0	1.5	.3	.6
% Drinking Water Supply									
Piped Water piped into property	1.2	.5	1.0	17.0	12.3	5.0	11.6	.5	5.9
Hand Pump in the dwelling	42.8	39.1	89.4	75.9	45.4	24.1	78.1	77.5	59.8
Public tap / standpipe	36.7	7.2	6.7	1.9	26.3	2.5	1.0	8.0	13.3
Private Borehole (with motor pump)	7.0	5.4	.2	.7	4.3	7.5	3.8	2.5	3.9
Public Borehole (with motor pump)	3.9	10.5	.3	.7	4.0	2.0	2.8	.5	2.9
Protected Well(include dug well)	1.5	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	.5	0.0	0.0	.8
Unprotected well (include dug well)	.4	11.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	.2	0.0	0.0	1.6
Protected Spring	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.3	.0
Rainwater collection	.1	.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	.2	0.0	0.0	.1
Bottled water	.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.1
Cart with small tank/drum	.1	.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.3
Surface Water	.7	3.1	0.0	0.0	.5	22.9	1.8	0.0	3.0
Filtration Plan/Unit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.8	0.0	.1
Tanker Truck	.7	0.0	0.0	.2	0.0	.2	0.0	0.0	.2
Underground Water Tube well	1.2	15.4	0.0	.2	.3	28.1	0.0	0.0	4.6
Piped into dwelling	1.1	.5	.2	.5	6.0	6.7	.3	0.0	1.7
Other	1.8	.8	.2	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	1.9
Latrine									
% Inside	72.2	75.6	84.8	89.7	51.9	63.4	51.8	42.5	69.1
% No latrine	27.8	24.4	15.2	10.3	48.1	36.6	48.2	57.5	30.9
Drainage									
% Yes	54.8	67.1	40.9	78.2	29.3	62.4	44.0	25.3	51.5
% No	45.2	32.9	59.1	21.8	70.7	37.6	56.0	74.8	48.5
Electricity									
% Yes	91.9	55.3	74.1	95.2	71.2	41.8	60.8	39.3	70.6
% No	8.1	44.7	25.9	4.8	28.8	58.2	39.2	60.8	29.4
Fuel used									
% Wood	84.1	95.1	79.3	94.5	66.9	77.6	95.0	60.3	82.3
% Others	15.9	4.9	20.7	5.5	33.1	22.4	5.0	39.8	17.7
Households with PSC 0-23									
All Households	537	247	379	395	288	325	255	247	2673
% Pucca Structure	8.2	6.5	16.9	7.3	22.9	2.5	6.3	12.1	10.2

16 MICS 2014

% Katcha Structure	77.3	88.3	57.8	64.6	62.5	93.2	86.3	76.9	74.8
% P+K Structure	14.5	5.3	25.3	28.1	14.6	4.3	7.5	10.9	15.0
Avg. No. of Rooms per household	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
% Household with									
Up to 2 Rooms	90.3	89.5	98.4	95.2	97.6	98.5	97.6	95.1	95.0
3-4 Rooms	9.3	8.5	1.6	4.3	2.1	1.5	1.6	4.5	4.5
5 or more rooms	.4	2.0	0.0	.5	.3	0.0	.8	.4	.5
% Drinking Water Supply									
Piped Water piped into property	1.3	.8	.8	17.2	9.7	3.7	10.2	0.0	5.5
Hand Pump in the dwelling	43.2	32.4	90.5	75.7	49.0	23.1	80.4	77.7	58.6
Public tap / standpipe	34.3	9.7	5.8	2.0	26.4	2.5	1.2	8.9	13.0
Private Borehole (with motor pump)	8.2	4.9	.3	.8	3.5	7.4	1.6	2.4	3.9
Public Borehole (with motor pump)	3.9	14.6	0.0	.5	2.8	.9	3.5	.4	3.0
Protected Well(include dug well)	1.5	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	.3	0.0	0.0	.9
Unprotected well (include dug well)	.4	15.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	.3	0.0	0.0	1.8
Rainwater collection	.2	.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	.3	0.0	0.0	.1
Bottled water	.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.2
Cart with small tank/drum	0.0	.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.2
Surface Water	.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	.7	25.2	2.7	0.0	3.9
Filtration Plan/Unit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.4	0.0	.0
Tanker Truck	.9	0.0	0.0	.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.2
Underground Water Tube well	1.7	10.1	0.0	.3	.3	29.8	0.0	0.0	5.0
Piped into dwelling	1.1	.8	0.0	.5	6.3	6.5	0.0	0.0	1.8
Other	1.9	.8	.3	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	10.5	1.8
Latrine									
% Inside	69.3	66.4	82.6	90.1	44.8	60.0	42.7	34.0	64.4
% No latrine	30.7	33.6	17.4	9.9	55.2	40.0	57.3	66.0	35.6
Drainage									
% Yes	52.7	57.9	36.9	76.7	22.9	62.2	38.0	15.0	47.5
% No	47.3	42.1	63.1	23.3	77.1	37.8	62.0	85.0	52.5
Electricity									
% Yes	91.2	41.3	74.9	95.2	67.4	39.1	53.3	35.2	67.2
% No	8.8	58.7	25.1	4.8	32.6	60.9	46.7	64.8	32.8
Fuel used									
% Wood	87.0	97.2	79.9	95.4	72.2	77.5	95.3	70.0	84.7
% Others	13.0	2.8	20.1	4.6	27.8	22.5	4.7	30.0	15.3
Households with PSC 24-100									
All Households	280	142	234	187	111	77	143	153	1327
% Pucca Structure	23.2	27.5	28.6	8.0	44.1	11.7	25.2	28.8	24.4
% Katcha Structure	59.6	60.6	40.6	55.6	36.9	84.4	62.2	54.9	55.1
% P+K Structure	17.1	12.0	30.8	36.4	18.9	3.9	12.6	16.3	20.5
Avg. No. of Rooms per households	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6
% Household with									
Up to 2 Rooms	88.9	69.0	93.2	94.1	91.0	94.8	90.2	94.8	89.6
3-4 Rooms	11.1	26.8	6.4	5.3	9.0	5.2	7.0	5.2	9.5
5 or more rooms	0.0	4.2	.4	.5	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	.9
% Drinking Water Supply									
Piped Water piped into property	1.1	0.0	1.3	16.6	18.9	10.4	14.0	1.3	6.6
Hand Pump in the dwelling	42.1	50.7	87.6	76.5	36.0	28.6	74.1	77.1	62.1
Public tap / standpipe	41.4	2.8	8.1	1.6	26.1	2.6	.7	6.5	13.9
Private Borehole (with motor pump)	4.6	6.3	0.0	.5	6.3	7.8	7.7	2.6	3.8
Public Borehole (with motor pump)	3.9	3.5	.9	1.1	7.2	6.5	1.4	.7	2.7
Protected Well(include dug well)	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	.5
Unprotected well (include dug well)	.4	6.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Protected Spring	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.7	.1
Cart with small tank/drum	.4	1.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.4
Surface Water	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	1.2

Filtration Plan/Unit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	.2
Tanker Truck	.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	.2
Underground Water Tube well	.4	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8	0.0	0.0	3.9
Piped into dwelling	1.1	0.0	.4	.5	5.4	7.8	.7	0.0	1.4
Other	1.8	.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	2.0
Latrine									
% Inside	77.9	91.5	88.5	88.8	70.3	77.9	67.8	56.2	78.5
% No latrine	22.1	8.5	11.5	11.2	29.7	22.1	32.2	43.8	21.5
Drainage									
% Yes	58.9	83.1	47.4	81.3	45.9	63.6	54.5	41.8	59.4
% No	41.1	16.9	52.6	18.7	54.1	36.4	45.5	58.2	40.6
Electricity									
% Yes	93.2	79.6	72.6	95.2	81.1	53.2	74.1	45.8	77.5
% No	6.8	20.4	27.4	4.8	18.9	46.8	25.9	54.2	22.5
Fuel used									
% Wood	78.6	91.5	78.2	92.5	53.2	77.9	94.4	44.4	77.5
% Others	21.4	8.5	21.8	7.5	46.8	22.1	5.6	55.6	22.5

More than two-thirds of households (69.1%) have indoor latrines, whereas 30.9% have no latrine. Only 51.5% households are connected to a drainage system. The proportion of households with an indoor latrine is lower in PSC 0-23 households (64.5%) than the PSC (24-100) households (78.5%). In rural Sindh, mostly households have non-flush latrines.¹⁷ In Sujawal, according to PSLM 2014-15, 35% households do not have a latrine.

The unavailability of drainage facility for waste disposal is a major problem faced by the sampled population as almost half of households do not have drainage facility (48.5%). The proportion of households with no drainage is higher in households (52.5%) with PSC 0-23 than with PSC 24-100 households (40.6%).

A little more than one-fourth of sampled households (29.4%) do not have an electricity connection. More households (32.8%) in PSC 0-23 category are without electricity connection than households (22.5%) in PSC 24-100. More than 50% households get electricity between 1-8 hours every day. A slightly lower proportion of households (27.1%) with PSC 0-23 get electricity 1-8 hours daily compared to households (29-30%) with PSC 24-100. Overall in Sindh, 91.4% households have electricity connections.¹⁸

The sampled households are predominantly dependent upon wood as main fuel (82%). The use of wood as fuel is higher among households (84.7%) with PSC 24-100 than households with PSC 0-23 (77.5%).

3.1.4. Household Income: Source and Inequality in Distribution

Household income is the sum total of monetary income and income "in kind". Household income consists of receipts, which are received regularly by the household or by individual members at annual or more frequent intervals.

Table 16 reports monthly household income of the sampled population.

Table 16: Household Income 2015/2016

Household Income/Sources	Dadu	Jamshoro	KSK	Larkana	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households									

¹⁷ PSLM 2014-15.

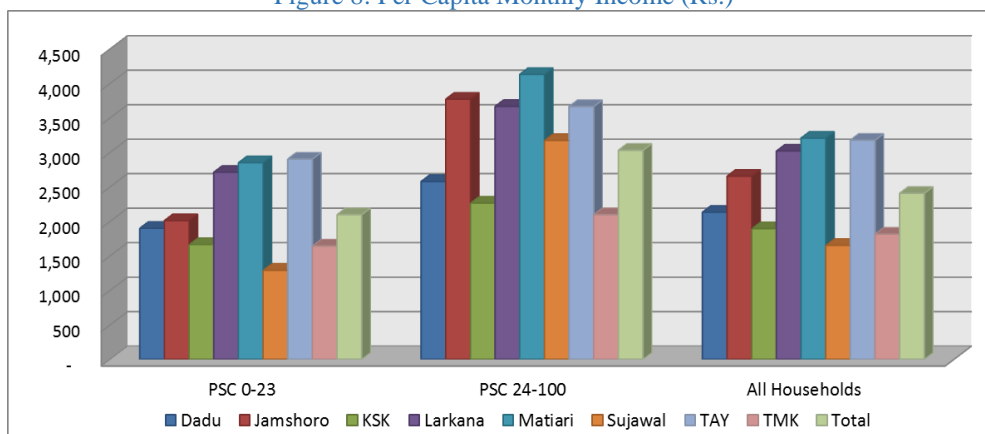
¹⁸ MICS 2014

Average/household (Rs.)	175834	258230	135282	249388	254800	117182	221508	134841	190762
Average/Capita (Rs.)	25582	31845	22723	36210	38467	19817	38107	21785	28872
Per Capita/month (Rs.)	2132	2654	1894	3018	3206	1651	3176	1815	2406
% Share in Household Income									
Crop	15.0	31.9	23.0	21.8	4.8	11.5	1.4	10.4	16.5
Livestock	8.2	17.2	7.0	6.4	3.7	7.9	7.0	5.8	8.2
Unskilled labour	45.9	34.9	39.2	51.4	68.7	54.8	81.5	60.0	52.7
Skilled labour	8.9	3.1	6.4	8.2	2.1	5.7	3.5	5.1	5.7
Business/ trade	2.7	3.7	6.0	1.6	6.9	1.8	1.0	4.9	3.5
Govt./Private Job	11.8	5.8	11.8	6.5	9.9	8.6	4.2	8.5	8.4
Pension	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.8
Rental Income	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Remittances	0.7	0.8	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Bait-ul-mal	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
BISP	2.7	1.6	3.8	3.2	1.8	5.8	1.4	4.7	2.8
Zakat	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Gift/Cash	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Other sources	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households with PSC 0-23									
Average/household (Rs.)	156908	194742	126701	252553	236588	94405	222127	131601	175124
Average/Capita (Rs.)	22794	24138	19973	32527	34192	15493	34823	19690	25157
Per Capita/month (Rs.)	1899	2011	1664	2711	2849	1291	2902	1641	2096
% Share in Household Income									
Crop	13.3	26.1	22.9	20.4	2.3	4.7	0.6	14.7	14.0
Livestock	9.6	17.6	7.1	6.6	4.1	9.5	8.1	6.5	8.5
Unskilled labour	51.0	39.4	44.0	55.2	76.3	65.0	84.7	61.3	58.6
Skilled labour	10.3	3.8	8.1	8.0	1.7	4.4	2.9	6.2	6.2
Business/ trade	2.7	4.5	7.2	1.0	6.5	1.0	0.4	3.9	3.3
Govt./Private Job	7.7	4.8	3.7	4.4	4.2	6.1	1.9	2.1	4.6
Pension	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
Rental Income	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Remittances	0.7	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Bait-ul-mal	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
BISP	3.2	1.9	4.3	3.4	2.2	7.2	1.4	4.9	3.2
Zakat	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Gift/Cash	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Other sources	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households with PSC 24-100									
Average/household (Rs.)	212131	368663	149181	242701	302051	213317	220404	140071	222262
Average/Capita (Rs.)	30930	45251	27176	43992	49559	38066	43962	25167	36353
Per Capita/month (Rs.)	2577	3771	2265	3666	4130	3172	3663	2097	3029
% Share in Household Income									
Crop	17.5	37.0	23.1	24.8	9.7	26.6	3.0	3.5	20.5
Livestock	5.9	16.9	6.9	6.0	2.9	4.5	4.8	4.6	7.8
Unskilled labour	38.1	30.9	32.6	42.6	54.0	31.9	75.5	57.9	43.2
Skilled labour	6.6	2.5	4.1	8.6	2.9	8.7	4.5	3.4	5.0
Business/ trade	2.8	2.9	4.4	2.9	7.7	3.7	2.1	6.6	3.8
Govt./Private Job	18.1	6.7	22.8	11.4	21.0	14.0	8.6	19.0	14.5
Pension	6.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	3.1	0.1	0.2	1.4
Rental Income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Remittances	0.7	1.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7
Bait-ul-mal	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
BISP	2.0	1.4	3.0	2.6	1.0	2.7	1.4	4.4	2.1
Zakat	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Gift/Cash	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Other sources	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

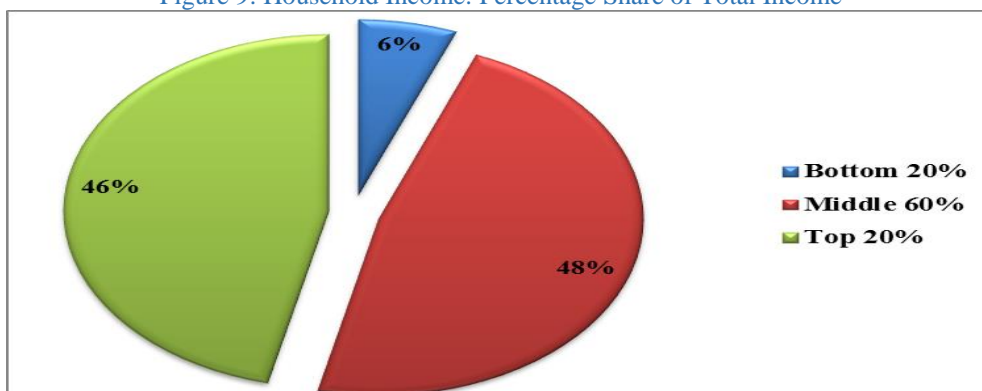
The overall average annual household income of eight districts is PKR 190,762 with average annual per capita income of PKR 28,872. Monthly per capita income in all eight districts is PKR 2,406. However, households with PSC 24-100 have 44.5% higher monthly per capita income (PKR 3029) than households with PSC 0-23 (PKR 2,096). There are significant differences in income across districts. Matiari with PKR 3,206 has the highest monthly per capita income, followed by TAY (PKR 3,176), Larkana (PKR 3,018), Jamshoro (PKR 2,654), Dadu (PKR 2,132), KSK (PKR 1,894), TMK (PKR 1,815) and Sujawal (PKR 1,651).

Figure 8: Per Capita Monthly Income (Rs.)



This survey estimates household income from various sources. The main source of income of overall sampled households is unskilled labour (52.7%), followed by crops (16.5%), government/private jobs (8.4%), livestock (8.2%), skilled labour (5.7%), business/trade (3.5%) and BISP (2.8%).

Figure 9: Household Income: Percentage Share of Total Income



The main source of income of households with PSC 0-23 is unskilled labour (58.6%), followed by crops (14%), livestock (8.5%), skilled labour (6.2%), government/private jobs (4.6%), business/trade (3.5%), and BISP (3.2%).

On the other hand, households with PSC 24-100 derive their income from unskilled labour (43.26%), followed by crops (20%), livestock (7.8%), skilled labour (5%), government/private jobs (14.5%), business/trade (3.8%), and BISP (3.2%).

Distribution of Household Income: Table 17 reports percentage shares of total income by quintile in the sampled population of the eight districts.

The income appears to be highly unequally distributed among the sampled households. In overall sample, the top 20% households receive bulk of the income share at 46.3% whereas the bottom 20%

households get only 6% of the total income, while the remaining middle 60% households get 47.7%. The distribution of income among top 10% and bottom 10% is extremely unequal. The bottom 10% households only get 2.1% of total income while top 10% receive much higher share of income at 31.3%.

The Gini coefficient, a well-known measure of inequality of a distribution, is used for the measurement of inequality of income among households. The value of Gini Coefficient ranges between 0 and 1. The value of zero represents absolute equality while 1 represents absolute inequality. The values between 0 and 1 represent different degrees of inequality. Table 17 also reports Gini Coefficients based on income for the sampled households. The overall Gini Coefficient based on income is 0.43 is reflecting a highly unequal distribution of household income. The Gini Coefficient for households with PSC 24-100 (0.46) is relatively high compared with households with PSC 0-23 (0.40) reflecting a higher unequal distribution of household income among the former than the latter group of households.

Figure 10: Gini Coefficient base on Income and Consumption Expenditure

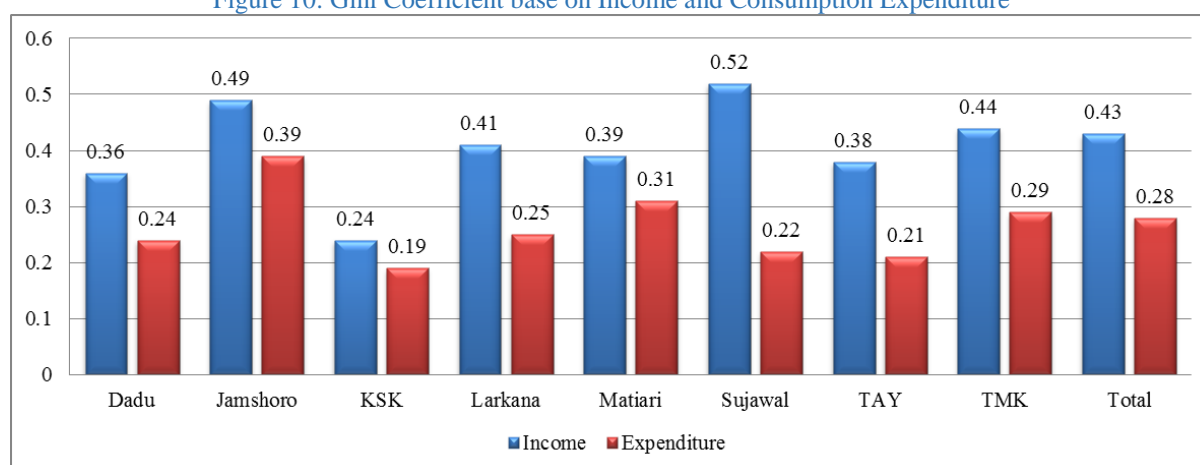


Table 17: Household Income: Percentage Share of Total Income

Quintiles	Dadu	Jamshoro	KSK	Larkana	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households									
Bottom 10%	2.8	1.1	4.6	2.0	2.5	0.4	0.9	1.3	2.1
Bottom 20%	7.5	3.9	10.3	5.7	6.5	3.4	4.0	4.2	6.0
Middle 60%	48.4	43.0	54.2	46.7	47.3	38.9	53.6	46.6	47.7
Top 20%	44.2	53.1	35.5	47.5	46.2	57.7	42.4	49.2	46.3
Top 10%	29.5	37.9	22.4	31.0	31.3	45.0	26.6	33.3	31.3
Gini Coefficient	0.36	0.49	0.24	0.41	0.39	0.52	0.38	0.44	0.43
Households with PSC 0-23									
Bottom 10%	3.3	1.7	5.6	1.9	2.9	0.5	0.9	0.9	2.4
Bottom 20%	9.0	6.2	11.6	5.2	7.8	4.1	3.6	4.3	6.7
Middle 60%	55.7	58.4	60.0	45.8	53.9	50.0	54.0	49.6	53.0
Top 20%	35.4	35.5	28.4	48.9	38.3	45.9	42.4	46.1	40.3
Top 10%	20.5	18.1	14.3	32.4	25.4	29.2	25.4	27.6	24.5
Gini Coefficient	0.31	0.42	0.21	0.41	0.38	0.42	0.35	0.41	0.40
Households with PSC 24-100									
Bottom 10%	2.2	0.5	3.4	2.1	1.9	0.0	0.8	1.8	1.7
Bottom 20%	5.3	1.8	8.5	6.8	3.7	2.1	4.6	4.0	4.8
Middle 60%	38.0	28.9	46.2	48.8	34.0	18.2	52.8	42.1	39.3
Top 20%	56.7	69.4	45.3	44.4	62.4	79.7	42.6	53.8	55.9
Top 10%	42.3	56.0	33.5	28.1	43.3	74.6	28.6	41.9	41.9
Gini Coefficient	0.41	0.52	0.27	0.41	0.38	0.67	0.43	0.46	0.46

3.1.5. Household Consumption and Expenditure

Household consumption expenditure refers to all money expenditure by the household and individual members on goods intended for consumption plus the expenses on services. It also includes the value of goods and services received "in kind" or "own produced" and consumed by the household.

Table 18 provides data on household consumption expenditure the sampled population of the eight districts.

Table 18: Household Expenditures, 2015/2016

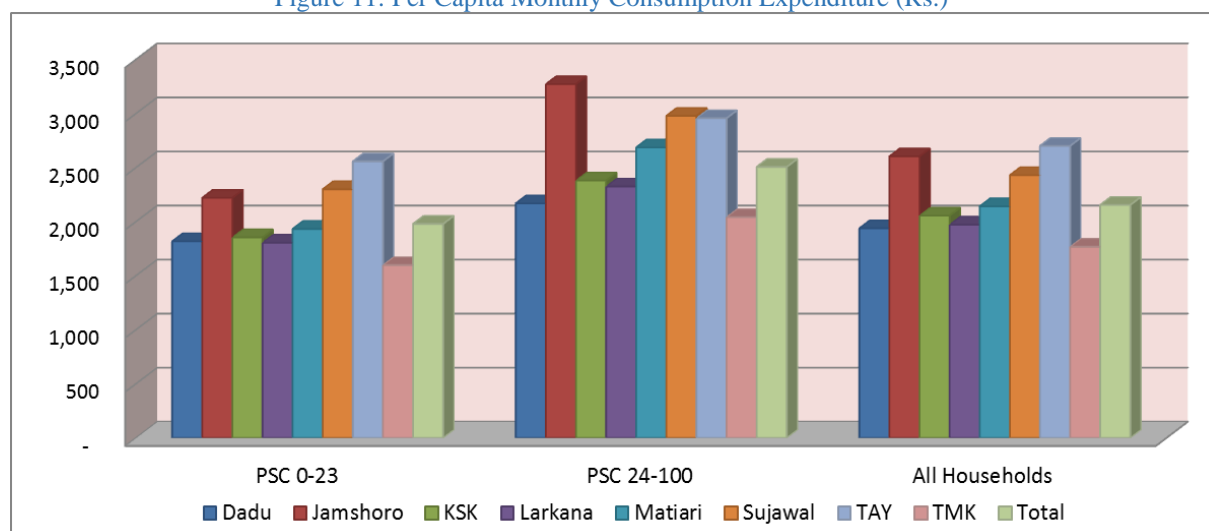
	Dadu	Jamshoro	KSK	Larkana	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households									
Annual Average/Household (Rs.)	157619	250628	146497	162109	164651	169411	190553	126835	167698
Annual Average/Capita (Rs.)	23246	31240	24659	23663	25697	29151	32403	21198	25845
Per Capita/Month (Rs.)	1937	2603	2055	1972	2141	2429	2700	1767	2154
% Share of Household Expenditure									
Food	79.3	72.9	82.0	81.8	79.1	81.2	64.6	73.6	77.7
Clothing and Footwear	5.1	5.4	7.2	4.9	5.9	5.2	11.3	3.8	6.1
Durable Goods and Services	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	1.8	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.8
Housing	5.3	3.7	1.2	4.6	1.8	0.8	6.0	1.8	3.4
Education	1.7	3.2	0.5	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.9	3.7	1.5
Healthcare	2.1	5.8	3.0	3.6	3.7	3.2	5.9	2.8	3.8
Transportation	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.6
Fuel	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.0	0.8
Social Functions	2.5	4.5	3.5	1.7	2.2	1.6	5.3	10.8	3.2
Telephone & Internet	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Other Expenditures	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.7	1.2	1.7
Households with PSC 0-23									
Annual Average/Household (Rs.)	150900	212922	140218	162927	157200	161901	197974	124845	160993
Annual Average/Capita (Rs.)	21803	26634	22253	21664	23178	27592	30683	19160	23748
Per Capita/Month (Rs.)	1817	2220	1854	1805	1932	2299	2557	1597	1979
% Share of Household Expenditure									
Food	80.6	75.6	82.6	82.5	79.6	82.0	67.7	79.2	79.4
Clothing and Footwear	5.2	4.9	7.1	4.7	6.1	5.2	10.0	4.1	5.9
Durable Goods and Services	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.4	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.7
Housing	5.3	3.7	1.2	4.3	1.6	0.7	5.7	1.8	3.3
Education	0.8	4.3	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.8	2.1	1.1
Healthcare	1.5	5.4	3.0	3.3	4.3	3.1	5.5	2.6	3.6
Transportation	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6
Fuel	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.2	0.9
Social Functions	2.6	2.4	3.4	1.7	1.8	1.5	5.1	6.6	2.7
Telephone & Internet	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Other Expenditures	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.5	1.2	1.6
Households with PSC 24-100									
Annual Average/Household (Rs.)	170506	316214	156667	160382	183982	201111	177319	130047	181203
Annual Average/Capita (Rs.)	26013	39251	28557	27887	32234	35733	35472	24490	30070
Per Capita/Month (Rs.)	2168	3271	2380	2324	2686	2978	2956	2041	2506
% Share of Household Expenditure									
Food	77.5	69.8	81.1	80.2	78.2	78.3	58.2	65.3	74.9
Clothing and Footwear	4.9	5.9	7.3	5.2	5.6	5.2	14.2	3.5	6.4
Durable Goods and Services	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.2	2.5	3.1	0.6	0.5	1.0
Housing	5.2	3.6	1.3	5.1	2.1	1.0	6.9	1.7	3.6
Education	2.7	2.2	0.7	1.1	2.1	1.8	1.2	5.2	2.1
Healthcare	3.1	6.2	3.1	4.1	2.4	3.7	6.6	3.0	4.2
Transportation	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.7
Fuel	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.7	1.6	0.8	0.8
Social Functions	2.3	6.7	3.7	1.7	2.9	2.1	6.0	18.0	4.1
Telephone & Internet	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3

Other Expenditures	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.6	3.3	1.2	1.8
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The overall average annual household consumption expenditure in the eight districts is PKR 167,698 whereas average annual per capita consumption expenditure is PKR 25,845. Monthly per capita consumption expenditure of the eight districts is PKR 2,154, which is 41.7% lower than PKR 3,700—national average of rural Pakistan from HIES 2013-14. Households with PSC 24-100 (PKR 2,506) have 26.6% higher monthly per capita consumption expenditure than households with PSC 0-23 (PKR 1,979).

However, there are significant differences across districts. TAY with (PKR 2,700) has the highest monthly consumption expenditure, followed by Jamshoro (PKR 2,603), Sujawal (PKR 2,429), Matiari (PKR 2,141), Larkana (PKR 1,972), Dadu (PKR 1,937), KSK (PKR 2,055), and TMK (PKR 1,767).

Figure 11: Per Capita Monthly Consumption Expenditure (Rs.)



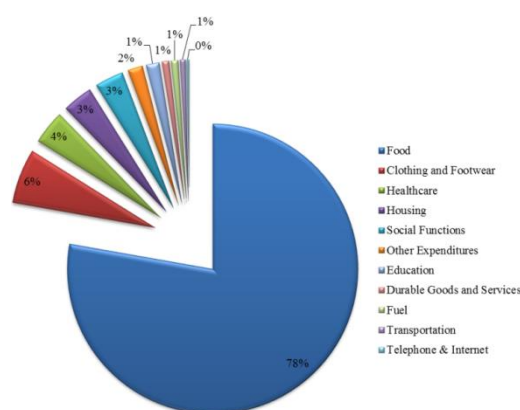
Share of Expenditure: Table 18 also provides share of household expenditure on various commodity groups. The overall share of food expenditure 77.7% is much higher compared to all other commodity groups (see Figure 12). The other important commodity groups that contribute include clothing and footwear (6.4%), housing (3.4%), social functions (3.2%), healthcare (3.8%) and education (1.5%).

The share of food expenditure of the sampled household (77.7%) is much higher than the share of food expenditure in rural areas (48.3%) at national level estimated from HIES 2013-14. This is mainly due to the fact that the sampled population is tilted towards poverty stricken region where poverty and welfare indicators are expected to be worse than the national averages. The survey results show that households with PSC 0-23 (79.4%) have higher share of food expenditure than households with PSC 24-100 (74.9%). The share of food expenditure in total consumption expenditure increased 5% from 2007-08¹⁹ to 2010-11²⁰.

Figure 12: % Share of Monthly per Capita Expenditure by Commodity Group

19 Report of HIES 2007-08, Table 15, available at http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/social_statistics/publications/hies07_08/table15.pdf

20 Report of HIES 2010-11, Table 15, available at http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/pplm/publications/hies10_11/tables/table15.pdf



The share of food expenditure is relatively higher in KSK, Larkana, Sujawal and Dadu (in the range of 79-82%) than other districts indicating a higher incidence of poverty in these districts.

Distribution of Household Consumption Expenditure: Table 19 reports percentage shares of household consumption expenditure by quintile in the sampled population of the eight districts.

The household consumption expenditure is unequally distributed. In overall sample, the top 20% households spend a higher share of consumption expenditure at 36.1% than bottom 20% households at 9.6%, while the remaining middle 60% households spend 54.3% of share of total household consumption expenditure. The distribution of household consumption expenditure, between top and bottom 10% is more unequal. The bottom 10% households get only 3.9% of total consumption expenditure, whereas top 10% receive higher share of income at 21.8%. The distribution of consumption expenditure into quintiles appears to be more equally distributed in households with PSC 0-23 than households with PSC 24-100. Table 19 also reports Gini Coefficients based on consumption expenditure for the sample households. The overall Gini Coefficient of consumption expenditure is 0.28 which is not considered to be high compared with Gini coefficient based on household income reflecting a relatively equal distribution of household consumption relative to household income. However, the Gini Coefficient for households with PSC 24-100 (0.31) is relatively high compared with households with PSC 0-23 (0.26), reflecting a higher unequal distribution of household consumption expenditure among the former than the latter group of households.

Table 19: Household Consumption Expenditure: Percentage Share of Total Expenditure

Quintiles	Dadu	Jamshoro	KSK	Larkana	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households									
Bottom 10%	4.1	2.6	5.1	4.1	3.3	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9
Bottom 20%	10.1	6.5	12.0	9.6	8.2	10.7	10.3	9.0	9.6
Middle 60%	55.4	47.8	56.8	55.4	51.7	55.9	58.1	53.4	54.3
Top 20%	34.5	45.7	31.2	34.9	40.0	33.4	31.6	37.6	36.1
Top 10%	20.7	29.7	18.1	21.0	24.1	20.6	18.0	22.6	21.8
Gini Coefficient	0.24	0.39	0.19	0.25	0.31	0.22	0.21	0.29	0.28
Households with PSC 0-23									
Bottom 10%	4.4	3.5	5.0	3.8	4.6	4.6	2.1	3.2	4.0
Bottom 20%	10.9	8.8	13.0	9.2	10.1	11.5	8.0	8.8	10.2
Middle 60%	59.0	59.6	61.8	56.6	52.7	61.2	60.6	53.8	58.5
Top 20%	30.1	31.5	25.2	34.3	37.1	27.3	31.3	37.3	31.4
Top 10%	16.3	19.8	11.1	18.1	23.1	14.9	18.0	20.2	17.4
Gini Coefficient	0.22	0.35	0.17	0.24	0.32	0.19	0.19	0.27	0.26
Households with PSC 24-100									
Bottom 10%	3.7	1.5	5.3	4.6	0.5	3.8	7.7	4.5	3.9
Bottom 20%	8.9	3.7	10.6	10.7	4.0	8.0	14.7	9.2	8.6
Middle 60%	49.3	34.0	49.5	53.0	49.5	38.0	53.1	52.8	46.9
Top 20%	41.8	62.4	39.9	36.3	46.5	54.1	32.2	38.0	44.5
Top 10%	28.0	41.2	28.2	27.2	26.3	39.8	18.0	26.3	29.8
Gini Coefficient	0.26	0.4	0.22	0.26	0.26	0.3	0.25	0.3	0.31

3.1.6. Household Assets – Value and Inequality in Distribution

Table 20 provides data on value of sampled households' assets during the last one year. Overall the average asset value is PKR 84,626 per household and PKR11,697 per capita. The average value of assets for households with PSC 24-100 (PKR 114,545) is 64% higher than households with PSC 0-23 (PKR 69,772).

Table 20: Assets of Households

	Dadu	Jamshoro	KSK	Larkana	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households									
Value of Assets (Rs.)									
Per Household	177352	234138	35207	51519	37583	21890	30112	37951	84626
Per Capita	25327	27649	5590	6989	5631	3470	3846	6684	11697
Value of Assets:									
% Productivity Assets	26.5	31.7	75.6	80.5	66.1	71.3	45.9	90.3	42.3
Agriculture Land	4.5	2.7	4.6	15.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	61.3	7.2
Machinery/equipment	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Livestock	21.9	29.0	71.0	65.2	66.1	71.3	41.7	28.7	35.0
% Consumer Durable	72.0	63.9	22.7	11.1	27.7	22.0	3.6	8.6	52.7
% Savings	1.5	4.4	1.7	8.4	6.2	6.7	50.5	1.1	5.0
Cash/Account	0.7	3.2	1.6	1.0	4.1	0.1	32.4	0.1	2.7
Jewellery	0.5	1.0	0.0	7.4	2.0	0.2	16.2	0.5	1.8
Loan Given	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.3	2.0	0.5	0.5
Percent Households:									
Purchased Assets	84.2	69.4	87.3	62.2	79.7	61.2	41.0	76.8	72.2
Sold Assets	40.8	20.3	7.5	5.2	9.5	38.1	24.9	9.8	20.4
Value of Assets per Household									
Purchased(Rs.)	37619	33781	12806	14643	18692	15278	17262	11797	21908
Sold (Rs.)	110358	133079	34675	65638	23486	5291	53391	137913	77348
Households with PSC 0-23									
Value of Assets (Rs.)									
Per Household	146996	194718	29277	46424	26428	16037	17113	52023	69772
Per Capita	21079	23241	4166	5828	3600	2730	2229	9447	9640
Value of Assets:									
% Productivity Assets	21.5	34.6	76.3	85.0	63.5	79.1	75.2	94.6	44.0
Agriculture Land	3.6	0.3	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	11.5	70.8	8.4
Machinery/equipment	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Livestock	17.8	34.3	76.3	68.1	63.5	79.1	63.8	23.4	35.5
% Consumer Durable	77.2	62.2	22.4	11.0	30.2	19.2	3.8	4.4	53.3
% Savings	1.3	3.2	1.4	4.0	6.4	1.7	20.9	1.0	2.7
Cash/Account	0.5	2.9	1.1	1.3	5.1	0.2	13.0	0.1	1.7
Jewellery	0.5	0.2	0.0	2.6	1.2	0.4	3.0	0.3	0.7
Loan Given	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.1	4.9	0.6	0.4
Percent Households:									
Value of Assets per Household									
Sold Assets	41.5	20.2	6.9	4.6	9.0	36.6	26.3	6.9	20.4
Value of Assets per Household									
Purchased(Rs.)	30276	26687	11676	10984	15104	12045	17777	11603	18063
Sold (Rs.)	100720	123125	5104	58868	18210	3392	55121	297306	72223
Households with PSC 24-100									
Value of Assets (Rs.)									
Per Household	235571	302706	44812	62282	66528	46596	53293	15234	114545
Per Capita	33475	35316	7897	9442	10901	6594	6731	2222	15842

Value of Assets:									
% Productivity	32.5	28.5	74.9	73.4	68.8	59.9	29.1	66.4	40.2
Agriculture Land	5.5	5.3	9.5	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	5.7
Machinery/equipment	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Livestock	26.9	23.1	65.4	60.5	68.8	59.9	29.1	57.8	34.4
% Consumer Durable	65.7	65.8	23.0	11.1	25.3	26.0	3.4	32.1	52.1
% Savings	1.8	5.7	2.1	15.5	5.9	14.0	67.4	1.5	7.7
Cash/Account	0.9	3.5	2.1	0.5	3.1	0.0	43.5	0.0	3.9
Jewellery	0.4	1.8	0.0	15.0	2.8	0.1	23.7	1.5	3.2
Loan Given	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.3	0.0	0.7
Percent Households:									
Value of Assets per Household									
Sold Assets	39.3	20.4	8.5	6.4	10.8	44.2	22.4	14.4	20.4
Value of Assets per Household									
Purchased(Rs.)	51067	43199	14597	21580	27641	25756	16279	12068	28911
Sold (Rs.)	129897	150242	73118	75793	34917	11934	49769	14745	87673

Household assets have been categorised into three categories: productive assets, consumer durables, and savings. For the overall household sample, productive assets account for 42.3% of total assets (comprising 35% livestock and 7.2% agriculture land), followed by consumer durables accounting for 52.7% and savings for 5% of the total. Households with PSC 0-23 have more productive assets (44%) than households with PSC 24-100 (40.2%). In the overall sample, the average value of assets sold and purchased in last one year are PKR 77,348 and PKR 21,908 respectively. The values of asset purchased are higher for households with PSC 24-100 than households with PSC 0-23.

Distribution of Assets: Table 21 presents data on distribution of assets into quintiles. The assets (in value) are highly unequally distributed among the sampled households. In the overall sample, the top 20% households hold 71.1% of the assets and bottom 20% only 0.3% of the assets, whereas the remaining middle 60% majority households hold hardly 28.6% assets. The distribution of assets among top 10% and bottom 10% is extremely unequal. The bottom 10% households hold no assets while top 10% hold 53.4%. The distribution of assets is more unequal among households with PSC 24-100 than households with PSC 0-23.

Table 21 also reports Gini Coefficients for the sampled households. The overall Gini Coefficient based on asset holding at 0.80 is extremely high compared with Gini coefficient based on household income (0.43), reflecting a highly unequal distribution of asset holding of households than the distribution of income.

Table 21: Quintile Distribution of Assets

Quintiles	Dadu	Jamshoro	KSK	Larkana	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households									
Bottom 10%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bottom 20%	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Middle 60%	34.6	34.7	25.1	16.1	22.9	5.6	2.1	3.9	28.6
Top 20%	64.8	65.1	74.5	83.9	77.0	94.4	97.9	96.1	71.1
Top 10%	47.5	46.8	49.0	64.7	58.5	78.7	85.2	88.6	53.4
Gini Coefficient	0.62	0.64	0.72	0.81	0.75	0.87	0.91	0.92	0.80
Households with PSC 0-23									
Bottom 10%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bottom 20%	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Middle 60%	43.3	43.5	28.9	16.4	30.5	7.7	3.5	2.2	34.5
Top 20%	56.0	56.3	70.6	83.6	69.3	92.3	96.5	97.8	65.0
Top 10%	36.0	40.9	42.7	64.1	42.9	70.9	76.7	91.8	46.5

Gini Coefficient	0.58	0.63	0.73	0.81	0.73	0.88	0.9	0.94	0.79
Households with PSC 24-100									
Bottom 10%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bottom 20%	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Middle 60%	24.3	24.9	21.1	15.7	15.0	2.7	1.3	13.4	21.3
Top 20%	75.3	74.9	78.6	84.3	85.0	97.3	98.7	86.6	78.5
Top 10%	61.3	53.4	55.7	65.5	74.7	90.0	90.0	70.9	61.9
Gini Coefficient	0.67	0.62	0.7	0.79	0.72	0.8	0.9	0.81	0.79

Household Land and Livestock Ownership: Household land and livestock ownership are the main sources of income generation in an agrarian economy. The distribution of agriculture land ownership is central to understanding poverty since land is the principal asset in rural economy of Sindh playing a key role in economic, social and political life.

Table 22 reports data on land and livestock holdings of the sampled households. The landless households are substantially higher in the survey sample. Nearly 79% of households are landless with 80.4% among the households with PSC 0-23 and 77.1% among households with PSC 24-100.

Landlessness is extremely high among households in some districts. In TAY, Sujawal, Matiari, and TMK have 93%-99.5% of the sampled households do not own any agricultural land. Most of the sampled households in TAY (89.2%), TMK (83.3%), and Sujawal (82.3%) do not also own livestock. Among landless farmers, share cropping and tenancy is a common arrangement in the eight districts.

Overall less than 20% households own agricultural land in Matiari, TAY and TMK – 14.2%, 17.6%, and 18.9 respectively.²¹ Sujawal, which became district in 2013, has the most households (36.1%) owning agricultural land, followed by KSK (34.6%), and Dadu (32.8%).²²

Of the households which own land, 28.1% have up to one acre, 25.8% 1-2 acres, 28.3% 2-5 acres, 14.2% 5-12.5 acres, 2.4 % 12.5-25 acres and only 1.2% households have more than 25 acres land. As only 14% hold 5-12.5 acres of land, it is hardly sufficient for subsistence farming²³.

The average size of land holding per owner household is 4.1 acres in the overall sample with 3.8 acre in households with PSC 0-23 and 4.7 acres in households with PSC 24-100—insufficient for subsistence farming. According to the Agricultural Census 2010, which was carried out by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), only 20% of private landholdings in the country were above 100 acres.

An important source of livelihood of rural population depends on livestock farming but 70.5% of the sampled households do not own livestock. The proportion of households without livestock is higher among households with PSC 0-23 (80.4%) than households with PSC 24-100 (77.1%).

Table 22: Land and Livestock Holdings of Households

	Dadu	Jamshoro	KSK	Larkana	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households									
% of Households not owning land	73.6	55.3	66.4	68.7	98.2	93.0	99.5	97.0	79.3
% of owner Households									
Up to 1 Acre	27.3	7.5	60.2	17.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	25.0	28.1
>1-2 Acres	25.0	24.1	24.8	31.9	14.3	21.4	0.0	8.3	25.8
>2-5 Acres	31.5	33.3	13.1	35.7	57.1	32.1	100.0	16.7	28.3
>5-12.5 Acres	15.3	27.0	1.0	13.2	0.0	21.4	0.0	41.7	14.2
>12.5-25 Acres	.9	27.0	.5	1.6	28.6	10.7	0.0	8.3	2.4

21 MICS 2014

22 Ibid

23 See Anwar, Talat (2004), Landlessness and Rural Poverty in Pakistan, Pakistan Development Review, PIDE, Islamabad

> 25 Acres	0.0	3.4	.5	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	1.2
Average size of holding per owner	3.4	7.1	2.0	3.5	9.1	9.0	4.0	5.7	4.1
% of household not owning livestock	61.3	41.1	73.9	74.2	63.4	82.3	89.2	83.3	70.5
Average number of Livestock/household	2.5	7.9	1.6	2.1	2.5	1.9	3.0	2.1	3.3
Households with PSC 0-23									
% of Households not owning land	74.3	51.8	67.3	70.4	99.0	96.3	99.6	96.4	80.4
% of owner Households									
Up to 1 Acre	31.2	7.6	58.9	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	28.3
>1-2 Acres	23.2	29.4	27.4	29.9	0.0	33.3	0.0	11.1	27.0
>2-5 Acres	29.7	33.6	12.9	34.2	100.0	41.7	100.0	11.1	28.1
>5-12.5 Acres	14.5	23.5	0.8	15.4	0.0	8.3	0.0	55.6	14.0
>12.5-25 Acres	1.4	3.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	2.1
> 25 Acres	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Average size of holding per owner	3.4	6.2	1.6	3.7	4.0	5.4	4.0	5.1	3.8
% of household not owning livestock	61.6	40.9	76.3	74.4	68.1	84.9	89.4	81.8	71.7
Average number of Livestock/household	2.6	9.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.8	3.0	2.1	3.6
Households with PSC 24-100									
% of Households not owning land	72.1	61.3	65.0	65.2	96.4	79.2	99.3	98.0	77.1
% of owner Households									
Up to 1 Acre	20.5	7.3	62.2	16.9	0.0	6.3	0.0	33.3	27.7
>1-2 Acres	28.2	12.7	20.7	35.4	25.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	23.8
>2-5 Acres	34.6	32.7	13.4	38.5	25.0	25.0	0.0	33.3	28.7
>5-12.5 Acres	16.7	34.5	1.2	9.2	0.0	31.3	0.0	0.0	14.5
>12.5-25 Acres	0.0	7.3	1.2	0.0	50.0	6.3	0.0	33.3	3.0
> 25 Acres	0.0	5.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	2.3
Average size of holding per owner	3.4	9.0	2.5	3.2	13.0	11.8		7.3	4.7
% of household not owning livestock	60.7	41.5	70.1	73.8	51.4	71.4	88.8	85.6	67.9
Average number of Livestock/household	2.4	5.0	1.5	2.1	2.9	2.0	3.0	2.1	2.8

3.1.7. Household Loans: Source and Uses

Poverty is one of the major causes of indebtedness for the poor and vulnerable households. The low level of income of the poor and its uncertainty makes it impossible to meet the needs required for their living. Often poor households take loans to meet these needs. The respondents were asked to report the amount of loans taken from different sources and their use. Table 23 presents data on loans taken by households along with sources of loans.

In the overall sample, 11.5% households took loans during the last one year from different sources. The average loan size of recipient households in the eight districts is PKR 58,871 with a higher average reported by households with PSC 24-100 (PKR 79,020) than households with PSC 0-23 (PKR 48,863).

Table 23: Loans Taken by Households

	Dadu	Jamshoro	KSK	Larkana	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households									
Average amount of loan per HH(Rs.)	32165	118355	38310	44548	67500	15187	77063	46500	58871
% HH taken loans	13.3	31.9	10.3	5.3	6.0	16.7	4.0	6.0	11.5
% of loan amount from:									
Friends & relatives	30.9	65.5	37.2	75.2	37.5	36.3	72.6	69.7	58.8
Shopkeepers	34.1	23.6	10.3	0.0	2.9	28.7	5.2	16.7	19.1
Banks	29.7	9.9	17.3	5.9	23.9	10.4	0.0	13.6	12.4
NGOs	0.0	0.4	13.4	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
Community org.	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.9
Other sources	3.8	0.4	21.8	0.0	35.8	24.7	0.0	0.0	6.0
Households with PSC 0-23									

Average amount of loan per HH(Rs.)	30225	107370	36583	49808	63429	15621	52538	35077	48863
% HH taken loans	13.2	26.3	11.1	6.6	4.9	19.1	5.1	5.3	11.4
% of loan amount from:									
Friends & relatives	52.4	72.6	54.8	76.2	36.6	35.5	84.4	40.0	65.3
Shopkeepers	37.5	20.4	9.5	0.0	3.1	29.0	15.6	12.0	16.7
Banks	0.0	5.3	0.0	4.1	1.1	10.5	0.0	48.0	5.0
NGOs	0.0	0.7	10.1	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Community org.	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other sources	7.4	0.7	25.6	0.0	59.2	24.9	0.0	0.0	9.3
Households with PSC 24-100									
Average amount of loan per HH(Rs.)	35789	130458	41762	17200	73200	9800	183333	60000	79020
% HH taken loans	13.6	41.5	9.0	2.7	9.0	6.5	2.1	7.2	11.5
% of loan amount from:									
Friends & relatives	7.7	56.9	10.8	53.2	38.8	100.0	66.7	81.4	50.4
Shopkeepers	30.5	27.6	11.5	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	18.6	22.2
Banks	61.8	15.5	43.1	46.8	58.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2
NGOs	0.0	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
Community org.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	1.7
Other sources	0.0	0.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

In the households who took loan, 58.8% have taken loans from friend and relatives, followed by shopkeepers (19.1%), banks (12.4%), other sources (mostly landlords) (6%), and NGOs (2.8%). The proportion of loan given by community organizations is negligible. The proportion of loans taken from friends and relative is significantly higher among households with PSC 0-23 (65.3%) than households with PSC 24-100 (50.4%). Conversely, more households with PSC 24-100 have taken loans from shopkeepers and banks compared with households with PSC 0-23.

Table 24 reports data on utilization of loan. In the overall sample, 41.3% of the loan amount was used for education and health followed by for productive purposes (29.5%), housing (20%) and consumption and social functions (5%). Loans taken for the consumption and social functions are mostly used for purchase of foods, meeting marriage expenses, and covering the expenses of rituals after the death of relatives.

Table 24: Use of Loan

	Dadu	Jamshoro	KSK	Larkana	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households									
Productive Purpose	31.4	24	45.5	50.8	29.5	13.4	54.9	11.8	29.5
-Land	18.5	3.9	31.4	14	29.5	10.2	45	0	12.2
-Business	8.5	15	3.7	31.1	0	2.9	0	11.8	12
-Farm Input	0	3.7	0	0	0	0	9.8	0	2.5
-Livestock	4.3	0.7	10.5	1.9	0	0	0	0	2.2
-Machinery	0.1	0.7	0	3.8	0	0.3	0	0	0.6
Housing	15.7	21.3	8.6	11.4	37.1	33.3	20.4	31.7	20
Education and health	42.7	46.4	34	25.6	21.7	34.3	24.7	48.5	41.3
Consumption & Social Functions	8.5	2.7	10.2	4.8	10	11.8	0	8	5
Other Uses	0.3	3.4	0	7.4	0	4	0	0	2.4
Repay Loans	0.7	2.2	1.6	0	1.7	2.2	0	0	1.7
Cash Available	0.7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.1
Households with PSC 0-23									
Productive Purpose	29.1	17.4	54.7	51.9	0	14	71.4	0	27.3
-Land	25.2	8.1	44.6	13.1	0	10.7	54.5	0	17
-Business	3.2	2.1	3	33.1	0	3	0	0	4.8
-Farm Input	0	5.4	0	0	0	0	16.9	0	3.3
-Livestock	0.5	1.1	7.1	1.6	0	0	0	0	1.6
-Machinery	0.2	0.7	0	4.1	0	0.3	0	0	0.7
Housing	19.9	22.2	8.3	10.1	53.1	30.2	27.5	32.9	21.8
Education and health	38.4	56.5	27.3	25.3	32.6	35.9	1.1	60.6	42.9
Consumption & Social Functions	9.7	2.8	8.5	4.9	11.8	12.3	0	6.6	5.6

Repay Loans	1.1	1.1	1.2	0	2.5	2.3	0	0	1.1
Other Uses	0.6	0.1	0	7.8	0	4.2	0	0	1
Cash Available	1.1	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	0.2
Total loan	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Households with PSC 24-100									
Productive Purpose	34.6	29.5	30.7	33.3	88.6	0	31.9	23.8	32
-Business	15.8	25.7	4.8	0	0	0	0	23.8	20.4
-Land	9.4	0.4	10.1	27.2	88.6	0	31.9	0	6.7
-Livestock	9.4	0.4	15.8	6.2	0	0	0	0	2.9
-Farm Input	0	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5
-Machinery	0	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
Housing	9.9	20.7	8.9	30.9	5.1	100	10.6	30.5	17.9
Education and health	48.2	38	44.9	30.9	0	0	57.4	36.2	39.3
Consumption & Social Functions	6.9	2.6	13.1	2.5	6.3	0	0	9.5	4.3
Other Uses	0	6.1	0	2.5	0	0	0	0	4.1
Repay Loans	0.2	3.2	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	2.3
Cash Available	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The use of loans in households with PSC 24-100 (32%) for productive purposes is higher than households with PSC 0-23 (27.3%). Similarly, more households with PSC 24-100 (20.4%) have taken loans for businesses compared with households with PSC 0-23 (4.8%). Interestingly, a higher proportion of households with PSC 0-23 (42.9%) have taken loans for education and health than households with PSC 24-100 (39.3%).

3.1.8. Household Debt

The respondents were asked to report the amount of current debt from different sources. Table 25 reports data on current debt of all households along with its sources.

In the overall sample, 12.2% households were indebted from different sources. The average debt for overall sample households in the eight districts is PKR 63,563 with a higher average debt reported by households with PSC 24-100 (PKR 73,762) than households with PSC 0-23 (PKR 58,416).

In the overall sample, 63.2% households were indebted to friend and relatives followed by shopkeepers (17.7%), banks (12.9%), other sources (mostly landlords) (3.7%) and community organizations (1.9%). The proportion of indebtedness to NGOs is negligible.

The proportion of households indebted to friends and relative is significantly higher among households with PSC 0-23 (72.2%) than households with PSC 24-100 (52.8%). On the other hand, more households with PSC 24-100 have taken loans from shopkeepers and banks compared with households with PSC 0-23.

Table 25: Current debt of households

	Dadu	Jamshoro	KSK	Larkana	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households									
Average amount of debt/household (Rs.)	36984	63986	30060	45256	77429	11395	119576	71902	63563
Debt to Income ratio	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.29	0.22	0.11	0.09
% of household in debt	15.3	18.77	8.16	7.04	8.77	4.73	26.38	10.25	12.23
% of debt to:									
friends & relatives	61.3	73.6	37.3	45.5	15.1	35.7	81.4	31.1	63.2
Shopkeepers	15	16.8	7.5	24.3	11.8	52.4	4.8	52.6	17.7
Banks	15.7	7.4	14.9	22.9	57.6	11.3	0	16.4	12.9
NGOs	0	0.5	19.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.7
Community org.	0.5	0.9	0	7.3	0	0	13.7	0	1.9
Other sources	7.5	0.9	20.9	0	15.6	0.6	0	0	3.7

Households with PSC 0-23									
Average amount of debt/household (Rs.)	33976	40795	28086	52788	71952	12719	114466	66667	58417
Debt to Income ratio	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.35	0.26	0.13	0.11
% of household in debt	15.64	15.79	9.23	6.58	7.29	4.92	29.02	12.15	12.16
% of debt to:									
friends & relatives	71	86.4	48.9	50.3	41.1	32.5	91.5	33.7	72.2
Shopkeepers	15.3	3.7	4.3	26.9	2.6	54.7	8.5	37.8	13.2
Banks	0.5	6.9	21.3	14.8	12.4	12.2	0	28.5	6.7
NGOs	0	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	1
Community org.	0.8	1.9	0	8.1	0	0	0	0	1.4
Other sources	12.4	0	8.5	0	43.9	0.6	0	0	5.4
Households with PSC 24-100									
Average amount of debt/household (Rs.)	43146	90588	34667	32200	85643	4333	131774	86182	73762
Debt to Income ratio	0.03	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.05	0	0.16	0.09	0.06
% of household in debt	14.64	23.94	6.41	8.02	12.61	3.9	21.68	7.19	12.36
% of debt to:									
friends & relatives	46.5	63.1	10	0	0.8	76.1	68.1	27.5	52.8
Shopkeepers	14.6	27.4	15	0	16.9	23.9	0	72.5	22.7
Banks	38.9	7.8	0	100	82.3	0	0	0	19.9
NGOs	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0.4
Community org.	0	0	0	0	0	0	31.9	0	2.4
Other sources	0	1.7	50	0	0	0	0	0	1.8

3.1.9. Nutrition: Stunting, Wasting and Food Consumption

Malnutrition, according to National Nutrition Survey 2011, is various forms of poor nutrition which leads to both underweight and overweight conditions caused by a complex array of issues, including dietary inadequacy, infections, and socio-cultural factors. Malnutrition can lead to wasting²⁴ and stunting²⁵, micronutrient deficiencies, as well as diabetes and other diseases.

Wasting is defined as a low weight-for-height while stunting as a low height-for-age. Table 26 reports data on wasting of children under 5 in eight districts. In overall sample 11.4% of children under 5 are severely wasted (< -3SD) whereas 21.1% are moderately wasted (< -2SD). These scores are slightly higher among female (21.3%) than male (20.9%) children. The sampled households in TAY have the most children (36.3%) under 5 moderately wasted, followed by Sujawal (32.2%), Larkana (26.8%), TMK (21.2%), Jamshoro (19.7%), Matiari (19.6%), Dadu (10.1%) and KSK (8.5%). Notably, these wasting rates are alarming and much²⁶ higher than 16.1% reported by National Nutrition Survey in rural areas of Pakistan in 2011. More children with PSC 0-23 are moderately (21.5%) and severely (19.7%) wasted compared with households with PSC 24-100.

Table 26: Wasting of children under 5 years of age

	Male				Female				Overall	
	#	% < -3SD	% < -2SD	#	% < -3SD	% < -2SD	#	% < -3SD	% < -2SD	
ALL Households										
Total	790	11.1	20.9	762	11.7	21.3	1552	11.4	21.1	
Dadu	113	5.8	9.6	114	7.7	10.6	227	6.7	10.1	
Jamshoro	88	6.1	15.9	78	11.4	24.3	166	8.6	19.7	
KSK	107	4.8	7.7	95	2.4	9.4	202	3.7	8.5	
Larkana	147	17.7	30.8	125	10.3	22.4	272	14.2	26.8	
Matiari	96	13.3	23.3	86	9	15.4	182	11.3	19.6	
Sujawal	96	15.3	34.1	101	18.9	30.5	197	17.2	32.2	
TAY	59	16.7	25.9	63	20.3	45.8	122	18.6	36.3	
TMK	84	10.3	21.8	100	16.3	20.7	184	13.5	21.2	

24 Wasting - Moderate and severe - below minus two standard deviations from median weight for height of reference population
[http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/stats_popup2.html]

25 Stunting - Moderate and severe - below minus two standard deviations from median height for age of reference population
[http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/stats_popup2.html]

26 In addition, MICS 2014 suggests that the moderate wasting rates in these district range between 9.8% in Larkana to 23.8% in Jamshoro.

Households with PSC 0-23									
Total	526	11.3	20.3	529	13.1	22.8	1055	12.2	21.5
Dadu	75	2.9	4.4	79	8.5	11.3	154	5.8	7.9
Jamshoro	49	2.1	12.8	43	15.4	30.8	92	8.1	20.9
KSK	68	1.5	3	67	1.7	8.3	135	1.6	5.6
Larkana	98	20.2	34.8	91	12.9	24.7	189	16.7	29.9
Matiari	72	14.7	25	70	9.5	17.5	142	12.2	21.4
Sujawal	74	17.2	34.4	78	20.8	30.6	152	19.1	32.4
TAY	35	18.2	18.2	40	21.1	44.7	75	19.7	32.4
TMK	55	11.3	22.6	61	18.5	25.9	116	15	24.3
Households with PSC 24-100									
Total	263	10.9	22.3	229	8	16.9	492	9.5	19.7
Dadu	38	11.1	19.4	32	0	3.3	70	6.1	12.1
Jamshoro	39	11.4	20	35	6.5	16.1	74	9.1	18.2
KSK	39	10.5	15.8	28	4	12	67	7.9	14.3
Larkana	49	12.2	22	34	3.2	16.1	83	8.3	19.4
Matiari	24	9.1	18.2	16	6.7	6.7	40	8.1	13.5
Sujawal	22	9.5	33.3	23	13	30.4	45	11.4	31.8
TAY	24	14.3	38.1	22	20	45	46	17.1	41.5
TMK	28	8.3	20.8	39	13.2	13.2	67	11.3	16.1

Table 27 presents data on stunting of children under 5 in the eight districts. In the overall sample, 41.4% of children under 5 are severely stunted (< -3SD) whereas 56.7% are moderately stunted (< -2SD). The score is slightly higher among male than female children. The highest percentage of children under 5 with score of < -2SD have been found in KSK (64.9%), followed by TAY (62.3%), Larkana (61%), Dadu (59.5%), TMK (57.6%), Matiari (55.5%), Jamshoro (49.4%) and Sujawal (42.1%). In Jamshoro, KSK, and TMK, the severely stunting scores are relatively higher among female than male children whereas the scores are relatively higher among male than female children in the remaining districts. The stunting rates in sample districts are relatively higher than 43.7% reported by National Nutrition Survey in rural areas in 2011. Similar results for moderately stunted are observed for children with PSC 0-23 (56.9%) and PSC 24-100 (56.5%) whereas severely stunting is high in PSC 0-23 (42.9%) than PSC 24-100 (38%).

Table 27: Stunting of children under 5 years of age

	Male			Female			Overall		
	#	% < -3SD	% < -2SD	#	% < -3SD	% < -2SD	#	% < -3SD	% < -2SD
All Households									
Total	790	43.4	57.6	762	39.2	55.8	1552	41.4	56.7
Dadu	113	46	58.4	114	41.2	60.5	227	43.6	59.5
Jamshoro	88	35.2	51.1	78	33.3	47.4	166	34.3	49.4
KSK	107	46.7	60.7	95	57.9	69.5	202	52	64.9
Larkana	147	43.5	61.9	125	39.2	60	272	41.5	61
Matiari	96	47.9	58.3	86	29.1	52.3	182	39	55.5
Sujawal	96	35.4	42.7	101	28.7	41.6	197	32	42.1
TAY	59	55.9	69.5	63	38.1	55.6	122	46.7	62.3
TMK		39.3	59.5		44	56	184	41.8	57.6
Households with PSC 0-23									
Total	526	44.7	57.6	529	41.2	56.1	1055	42.9	56.9
Dadu	75	48	56	79	44.3	60.8	154	46.1	58.4
Jamshoro	49	32.7	51	43	41.9	53.5	92	37	52.2
KSK	68	48.5	57.4	67	53.7	61.2	135	51.1	59.3
Larkana	98	42.9	60.2	91	37.4	57.1	189	40.2	58.7
Matiari	72	50	61.1	70	27.1	48.6	142	38.7	54.9
Sujawal	74	39.2	44.6	78	33.3	43.6	152	36.2	44.1
TAY	35	62.9	77.1	40	52.5	70	75	57.3	73.3
TMK	55	38.2	61.8	61	47.5	60.7	116	43.1	61.2
Households with PSC 24-100									
Total	263	40.7	57.4	229	34.9	55.5	492	38	56.5

Dadu	38	42.1	63.2	32	34.4	62.5	70	38.6	62.9
Jamshoro	39	38.5	51.3	35	22.9	40	74	31.1	45.9
KSK	39	43.6	66.7	28	67.9	89.3	67	53.7	76.1
Larkana	49	44.9	65.3	34	44.1	67.6	83	44.6	66.3
Matiari	24	41.7	50	16	37.5	68.8	40	40	57.5
Sujawal	22	22.7	36.4	23	13	34.8	45	17.8	35.6
TAY	24	45.8	58.3	22	13.6	31.8	46	30.4	45.7
TMK	28	39.3	53.6	39	38.5	48.7	67	38.8	50.7

It appears that stunting and wasting are widespread in the sampled households in the eight districts, which may be caused by a combination²⁷ of dietary deficiencies, poor maternal and child health and nutrition, a high burden of morbidity, and low micronutrient content in the soil, especially iodine and zinc. These micronutrients can have profound effects on immunity, growth, and mental development. There is a need to address poverty, high illiteracy rates among mothers and food insecurity, which are considered root causes of high malnutrition rate.

Daily Per Capita Consumption of Food: The baseline survey collected data on quantities of food consumption for each sampled household which can be used to calculate the daily per capita food intake for each category of food. Using the calorie content of each food item, the daily per capita calorie intake can be computed. Using the expenditure on each food item, the average daily expenditure on food consumed on per capita basis can be estimated.

Table 28 provides data on daily per capita food consumption (with calories) and expenditure on food items. The average daily per capita intake for the overall sample is 1,594 calories with average daily per capita intake of 1,478 for households with PSC 0-23 and 1,829 for households with PSC 24-100. Average daily per capita intake of all sampled households including both PSC 0-23 and PSC 24-100 are well short (about 32.2% for all households) of minimum calorie intake of 2,350 per capita per criterion prescribed under the basic need approach of official poverty measurement method.

Thus, it can be safely concluded that majority of sampled households are classified as poor since they face a state of under-nourishment according to official poverty norm defined in terms of 2,350 calorie intake. This highlights the precision of poverty criterion defined in terms of calorie intake which is not captured by the poverty score card method that uses the asset based criterion. This also explains why the poverty level is much higher at 80.3% in the eight districts of rural Sindh compared with 35.6% estimated in rural areas because both groups of households are classified as poor under the calorie intake poverty norm.

Most of the daily calorie intake is from grains (about 51%). Oil adds another 21% to the average daily calorie intake. The daily per day per person calorie intake from beef, mutton and fish is 42, 51 and 73 calories, respectively. The daily per day per person calorie intake from fish for household with PSC 24-100 (115) is much higher than households with PSC 0-23 (53). The daily per capita food expenditure is PKR 22 in the overall sample with PKR 20 in households with PSC 0-23 and PKR 24 in households with PSC 24-100.

Table 28: Per day Food Consumption

	Dadu	Jamshoro	KSK	Larkana	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households									
Total Calories per day per person	1672	1921	1562	1275	1977	1247	1835	1360	1594
% of Calories from Grains	58	58	47	50	55	40	46	50	51
% Calories from Grains and oil	74	74	73	68	67	58	97	66	72
Daily per capita food expenditure Rs.	20	24	23	22	21	24	20	19	22

²⁷ For details see National Nutrition Survey (2011)

Milk (Grams)	125	268	201	142	198	149	146	148	167
Calories	133	285	213	150	210	159	155	157	178
Beef (Grams)	13	16	19	12	20	9		20	15
Calories	38	45	53	33	55	26		57	42
Mutton (Grams)	24	42	10	9	13	11		8	15
Calories	82	145	34	32	44	38		27	51
Chicken (Grams)	31	16	15	17	18	19	41	14	20
Calories	63	32	30	34	35	38	83	29	41
Eggs	3	4	7	6	6	5	4	5	5
Fish (Grams)	64	21	15	15	16	29	41	14	33
Calories	140	45	34	34	35	64	89	30	73
Vegetables (Grams)	81	75	114	106	95	80	100	75	92
Calories	48	45	68	64	57	48	60	45	55
Sugar (Grams)	42	47	37	34	63	53	48	62	46
Calories	159	177	139	127	235	200	181	232	174
Honey	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Sweets (Grams)	7	24		15	12		8		12
Calories	12	40		25	20		13		20
beverages (Grams)	4			9					6
Calories	2			4					3
Wheat (Grams)	245	330	173	130	365	235	335	252	251
Calories	804	1085	571	427	1199	772	788	828	789
Rice (Grams)	108	73	212	244	26	332	101	245	175
Calories	146	99	287	330	35	449	454	330	257
Maize (Grams)	41	50	10	68	10	89	5	39	46
Calories	138	169	34	229	34	299	16	131	156
Suji and Maida (Grams)	5	10	11	7	8	15	10	8	8
Calories	20	36	39	26	30	55	36	28	29
Pulses (grams)	18	14	7	9	14	13	35	16	15
Calories	61	47	23	29	48	42	118	54	52
Oils (Grams)	35	32	30	26	27	30	41	22	31
Calories	313	281	269	231	240	261	299	193	265
Tea and Coffee (Grams)	19	8	9	6	13	12	1871	13	205
Calories	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	1
Jams	2	2		3	1	0			2
Biscuits	6	7	2	6	2	12	28	2	8
Fresh Fruits (Grams)	17	30	27	20	31	30	21	107	25
Calories	14	25	23	17	26	25	18	91	22
Dry Fruits	0	0	0	0				0	0
Sugarcane Juices (Grams)	31	29	18	15	9				27
Calories	13	12	8	6	4				11
Readymade meals	13			9	11	41		8	12
cereals products	0			0				0	0
Households with PSC 0-23									
Total Calories per day per person	1638	1742	1471	1158	1781	1178	1679	1222	1478
% of Calories from Grains	57	57	47	50	55	40	45	50	51
% Calories from Grains and oil	73	72	72	67	66	58	94	64	71
Daily per capita food expenditure Rs.	19	23	21	20	19	23	21	18	20
Milk (Grams)	113	197	193	125	208	141	144	146	154
Calories	120	209	205	133	221	150	153	155	163
Beef (Grams)	11	19	14	11	12	11			13
Calories	31	54	40	31	33	30			36
Mutton (Grams)	13	46	13	7	6	4		8	14
Calories	46	158	43	23	21	15		27	50
Chicken (Grams)	23	15	14	14	16	19	40	13	17
Calories	45	31	27	29	32	37	79	25	35
Eggs	3	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4
Fish (Grams)	32	22	17	14	17	29	41	10	24
Calories	71	48	38	31	38	63	89	23	53
Vegetables (Grams)	78	74	107	96	89	80	91	69	86
Calories	47	44	64	58	53	48	54	42	52
Sugar (Grams)	40	46	34	32	59	50	35	55	43
Calories	149	173	128	122	220	188	131	206	160

Honey	0			0	0	0			0
Sweets (Grams)	7	24		8	9		9		9
Calories	11	40		13	14		15		15
beverages (Grams)									
Calories									
Wheat (Grams)	250	304	168	115	316	226	315	223	238
Calories	822	999	554	379	1041	745	787	735	753
Rice (Grams)	105	70	197	228	23	325	68	266	171
Calories	142	95	266	308	31	439	303	360	244
Maize (Grams)	47	50		24	0		5	51	45
Calories	158	169		82	0		16	171	150
Suji and Maida (Grams)	6	3	10	6	7	7	10	9	7
Calories	21	10	37	23	24	27	34	33	25
Pulses (grams)	14	13	6	8	14	12	30	14	14
Calories	48	45	20	27	47	40	101	47	46
Oils (Grams)	40	31	28	24	25	28	33	20	29
Calories	352	272	248	214	221	245	294	178	259
Tea and Coffee (Grams)	12	7	8	5	14	11	781	10	86
Calories	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Jams	0			2	1	0			1
Biscuits	4	6	2	5	2	12	33	1	7
Fresh Fruits (Grams)	15	25	20	18	30	14	13	24	18
Calories	13	21	17	15	26	12	11	20	16
Dry Fruits	0			0				0	0
Sugarcane Juices (Grams)	30			15	9				26
Calories	13			6	4				11
Readymade meals	19			8	7	41		8	12
cereals products	0			0					0
Households with PSC 24-100									
Total Calories per day per person	1738	2234	1709	1523	2485	1539	2112	1582	1829
% of Calories from Grains	58	59	48	50	56	41	47	50	52
% Calories from Grains and oil	77	78	75	69	69	59	102	68	76
Daily per capita food expenditure Rs.	22	27	26	25	26	29	18	22	24
Milk (Grams)	148	392	213	176	172	183	148	151	195
Calories	158	417	226	187	183	195	157	161	207
Beef (Grams)	16	11	22	14	25	8		20	18
Calories	46	31	62	38	71	23		57	51
Mutton (Grams)	34	27	8	11	17	24			15
Calories	118	93	29	38	58	82			52
Chicken (Grams)	46	16	17	22	21	21	45	18	26
Calories	92	33	34	44	42	41	90	36	52
Eggs	4	3	7	8	6	5	4	5	6
Fish (Grams)	116	19	14	18	15	31		20	52
Calories	255	42	30	40	33	69		44	115
Vegetables (Grams)	86	76	125	127	111	81	125	85	103
Calories	51	45	75	76	67	49	75	51	62
Sugar (Grams)	47	49	41	37	73	67	72	73	54
Calories	178	182	155	140	275	251	270	273	202
Honey	0	0	0	0					0
Sweets (Grams)	9			23	18		7		16
Calories	15			38	30		11		27
beverages (Grams)	4			9					6
Calories	2			4					3
Wheat (Grams)	234	375	182	157	489	244	371	281	275
Calories	771	1232	598	518	1610	803	790	926	853
Rice (Grams)	114	77	236	278	34	363	152	204	181
Calories	153	104	319	376	47	490	698	275	283
Maize (Grams)	17	49	10	178	20	89		32	52
Calories	56	166	34	597	67	299		107	174
Suji and Maida (Grams)	5	15	11	9	12	19	10	5	9
Calories	18	54	40	31	42	69	36	17	34
Pulses (grams)	25	15	8	10	15	16	47	20	19
Calories	83	51	27	34	49	54	159	66	63

Oils (Grams)	27	34	34	31	33	38	54	25	34
Calories	242	298	304	272	287	335	308	218	277
Tea and Coffee (Grams)	31	8	10	7	11	19	3812	18	443
Calories	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	2
Jams	3	2		3	1	0			2
Biscuits	8	9	2	6	2	12	18	2	8
Fresh Fruits (Grams)	20	32	29	23	31	41	32	285	36
Calories	17	28	25	19	27	35	27	242	31
Dry Fruits	0	0	0	0					0
Sugarcane Juices (Grams)	34	29	18	16					28
Calories	14	12	8	7					12
Readymade meals	2			12	18				13
cereals products	0			0				0	0

3.1.10. Use of Services and Facilities

For this section, the respondents were asked to report their opinions about the use of services and facilities available in their vicinity. The questions included: a) How many times do you use this service usually; b) Any particular reason for not using/once in a while; c) To which extent you are satisfied of this service; and d) What type of change you found in the service during the last 12 months. Overall households using services and facilities have expressed satisfaction with them. However households’ satisfaction is relatively lower with service and facilities provided by police, transport (bus), gas and electricity, and the district departments. The main reason for not using or using once in a while services and facilities is the unsuitability/inapplicability followed by long distance to them.

Health Related Services and Facilities: Table 29 reports the frequency of using health related services and facilities. Most of the households expressed satisfaction with health related services and facilities. The highest satisfaction was expressed with vaccinator by 87.4% households, closely followed by LHW by 85.7% households and the family planning unit by 83% households. The satisfaction level comes down for district health department (73.2%) and BHU (64.7%). Though most of the households found these services and facilities as before, 26.6% households termed LHW services and facilities better than before, followed by 19.9% households who found improvement in the services provided by vaccinator. On the other hand, 20.2 and 19% households observed that the services and facilities provided by the district health department and BHU respectively have worsened over the last 12 months. Households using the BHU services and facilities ‘once in a while’ expressed more dissatisfaction than those households using them ‘often’ and ‘always’.

This level of satisfaction holds for both categories of households with PSC 0-23 and PSC 24-100 for LHWs, BHUs, family planning unit, vaccinator and district health department.

Table 29: Health related Services and Facilities

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
All Households						
LHW						
Frequency of use	N	1735	370	1230	665	4000
	%	43.4	9.3	30.8	16.6	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	24.9	13.3	10.2	14.3
	Satisfied %	0	75.1	86.7	89.8	85.7
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	8.6	8.7	7.5	8.3
	Like before %	0	71.1	63.5	60.3	63.8
	Better than before %	0	17	27	31.1	26.6
	Dont know %	0	3.2	0.8	1.1	1.3
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	40.9	68.6	0	0	45.8
	Very costly %	2.8	6.5	0	0	3.5
	Lack of tools/staff %	4.4	6.2	0	0	4.7
	No enough facility %	31.8	10.8	0	0	28.1

	Does not suit/NA %	14.3	4.3	0	0	12.5
	Other %	5.8	3.5	0	0	5.4
Basic Health Unit						
Frequency of use	N	2331	413	969	287	4000
	%	58.3	10.3	24.2	7.2	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	48.9	30.5	31.7	35.3
	Satisfied %	0	51.1	69.5	68.3	64.7
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	18.4	19.4	18.5	19
	Like before %	0	69	66.7	69.7	67.8
	Better than before %	0	3.6	12.4	9.4	9.7
	Dont know %	0	9	1.5	2.4	3.5
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	31	46.7	0	0	33.3
	Very costly %	0.9	7	0	0	1.8
	Lack of tools/staff %	1	19.1	0	0	3.8
	No enough facility %	13.2	12.6	0	0	13.1
	Does not suit/NA %	49.7	13.6	0	0	44.2
	Other %	4.2	1	0	0	3.8
Family Planning Unit						
Frequency of use	N	3165	272	406	157	4000
	%	79.1	6.8	10.2	3.9	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	22.1	11.6	22.3	17
	Satisfied %	0	77.9	88.4	77.7	83
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	19.9	6.9	16.6	12.9
	Like before %	0	66.2	74.1	65.6	69.9
	Better than before %	0	5.1	18.7	17.2	14
	Dont know %	0	8.8	0.2	0.6	3.1
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	25.5	42.3	0	0	26.9
	Very costly %	1.1	10.3	0	0	1.8
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.5	2.6	0	0	0.6
	No enough facility %	13.6	4	0	0	12.8
	Does not suit/NA %	55.8	38.6	0	0	54.4
	Other %	3.6	2.2	0	0	3.5
Vaccinator						
Frequency of use	N	2200	217	1052	531	4000
	%	55	5.4	26.3	13.3	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	27.6	11.9	7.9	12.6
	Satisfied %	0	72.4	88.1	92.1	87.4
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	6.5	3.9	4.1	4.3
	Like before %	0	82.9	75.1	69.9	74.5
	Better than before %	0	5.1	20.7	24.3	19.9
	Dont know %	0	5.5	0.3	1.7	1.3
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	30.5	47.5	0	0	32
	Very costly %	0.7	12.9	0	0	1.8
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.8	2.8	0	0	1
	No enough facility %	14.5	10.1	0	0	14.1
	Does not suit/NA %	46.4	22.1	0	0	44.2
	Other %	7	4.6	0	0	6.8
District Health Dept						
Frequency of use	N	3332	175	303	190	4000
	%	83.3	4.4	7.6	4.8	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	15.4	37.6	20	26.8
	Satisfied %	0	84.6	62.4	80	73.2
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	9.7	30.4	13.7	20.2
	Like before %	0	79.4	58.1	79.5	69.8
	Better than before %	0	6.9	10.9	5.3	8.2
	Dont know %	0	4	0.7	1.6	1.8

Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	33.3	61.1	0	0	34.7
	Very costly %	0.4	13.1	0	0	1
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.6	2.3	0	0	0.7
	No enough facility %	10.7	4.6	0	0	10.4
	Does not suit/NA %	50.4	17.7	0	0	48.8
	Other %	4.7	1.1	0	0	4.5
Households With PSC 0-23						
LHW						
Frequency of use	N	1171	241	844	417	2673
	%	43.8	9	31.6	15.6	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	26.1	14.3	9.4	14.8
	Satisfied %	0	73.9	85.7	90.6	85.2
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	9.1	10	8.6	9.5
	Like before %	0	72.6	64.2	59	64.1
	Better than before %	0	14.9	25.1	31.9	25.4
	Dont know %	0	3.3	0.7	0.5	1.1
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	42.4	67.6	0	0	46.7
	Very costly %	2.6	7.1	0	0	3.3
	Lack of tools/staff %	3.9	7.1	0	0	4.5
	No enough facility %	31.7	11.6	0	0	28.3
	Does not suit/NA %	14.3	3.7	0	0	12.5
	Other %	5.2	2.9	0	0	4.8
Basic Health Unit						
Frequency of use	N	1533	278	667	195	2673
	%	57.4	10.4	25	7.3	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	47.8	30	31.3	34.6
	Satisfied %	0	52.2	70	68.7	65.4
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	15.8	19.6	21	18.9
	Like before %	0	71.9	66.9	67.7	68.2
	Better than before %	0	3.2	11.8	8.7	9.2
	Dont know %	0	9	1.6	2.6	3.6
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	32.6	48.9	0	0	35.1
	Very costly %	1	5.4	0	0	1.7
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.9	18	0	0	3.5
	No enough facility %	12.9	13.7	0	0	13
	Does not suit/NA %	48.7	12.9	0	0	43.2
	Other %	3.9	1.1	0	0	3.5
Family Planning Unit						
Frequency of use	N	2131	168	270	104	2673
	%	79.7	6.3	10.1	3.9	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	20.8	11.5	21.2	16.2
	Satisfied %	0	79.2	88.5	78.8	83.8
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	22	6.3	19.2	13.7
	Like before %	0	64.3	74.8	68.3	70.3
	Better than before %	0	4.2	18.5	11.5	12.7
	Dont know %	0	9.5	0.4	1	3.3
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	27.2	41.7	0	0	28.2
	Very costly %	1.3	8.9	0	0	1.8
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.5	3	0	0	0.7
	No enough facility %	12.8	3	0	0	12.1
	Does not suit/NA %	54.8	42.3	0	0	53.9
	Other %	3.4	1.2	0	0	3.3
Vaccinator						
Frequency of use	N	1479	142	701	351	2673
	%	55.3	5.3	26.2	13.1	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	30.3	11.3	6.6	12.1

	Satisfied %	0	69.7	88.7	93.4	87.9
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	7	4.3	4.3	4.6
	Like before %	0	83.1	78	68.4	75.8
	Better than before %	0	4.2	17.4	25.9	18.3
	Dont know %	0	5.6	0.3	1.4	1.3
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	32.9	46.5	0	0	34.1
	Very costly %	0.7	12.7	0	0	1.7
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.9	1.4	0	0	0.9
	No enough facility %	14.3	12.7	0	0	14.1
	Does not suit/NA %	45.4	21.8	0	0	43.4
	Other %	5.9	4.9	0	0	5.8
District Health Dept						
Frequency of use	N	2218	117	215	123	2673
	%	83	4.4	8	4.6	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	12	37.2	20.3	26.2
	Satisfied %	0	88	62.8	79.7	73.8
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	8.5	31.2	14.6	20.9
	Like before %	0	79.5	58.6	80.5	69.9
	Better than before %	0	8.5	9.8	3.3	7.7
	Dont know %	0	3.4	0.5	1.6	1.5
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	35.4	58.1	0	0	36.6
	Very costly %	0.4	10.3	0	0	0.9
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.6	1.7	0	0	0.6
	No enough facility %	10.3	5.1	0	0	10.1
	Does not suit/NA %	49.3	23.1	0	0	48
	Other %	4	1.7	0	0	3.9
Households With PSC 24-100						
LHW						
Frequency of use	N	564	129	386	248	1327
	%	42.5	9.7	29.1	18.7	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	22.5	10.9	11.7	13.1
	Satisfied %	0	77.5	89.1	88.3	86.9
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	7.8	6	5.6	6.2
	Like before %	0	68.2	61.9	62.5	63.2
	Better than before %	0	20.9	31.1	29.8	29
	Dont know %	0	3.1	1	2	1.7
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	37.9	70.5	0	0	44
	Very costly %	3.4	5.4	0	0	3.8
	Lack of tools/staff %	5.3	4.7	0	0	5.2
	No enough facility %	32.1	9.3	0	0	27.8
	Does not suit/NA %	14.4	5.4	0	0	12.7
	Other %	6.9	4.7	0	0	6.5
Basic Health Unit						
Frequency of use	N	798	135	302	92	1327
	%	60.1	10.2	22.8	6.9	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	51.1	31.8	32.6	36.9
	Satisfied %	0	48.9	68.2	67.4	63.1
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	23.7	18.9	13	19.1
	Like before %	0	63	66.2	73.9	66.7
	Better than before %	0	4.4	13.6	10.9	10.8
	Dont know %	0	8.9	1.3	2.2	3.4
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	27.8	42.2	0	0	29.9
	Very costly %	0.6	10.4	0	0	2
	Lack of tools/staff %	1.3	21.5	0	0	4.2
	No enough facility %	13.8	10.4	0	0	13.3
	Does not suit/NA %	51.6	14.8	0	0	46.3

	Other %	4.9	0.7	0	0	4.3
Family Planning Unit						
Frequency of use	N	1034	104	136	53	1327
	%	77.9	7.8	10.2	4	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	24	11.8	24.5	18.4
	Satisfied %	0	76	88.2	75.5	81.6
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	16.3	8.1	11.3	11.6
	Like before %	0	69.2	72.8	60.4	69.3
	Better than before %	0	6.7	19.1	28.3	16.4
	Dont know %	0	7.7	0	0	2.7
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	22.1	43.3	0	0	24.1
	Very costly %	0.7	12.5	0	0	1.8
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.4	1.9	0	0	0.5
	No enough facility %	15.1	5.8	0	0	14.2
	Does not suit/NA %	57.8	32.7	0	0	55.5
	Other %	3.9	3.8	0	0	3.9
Vaccinator						
Frequency of use	N	721	75	351	180	1327
	%	54.3	5.7	26.5	13.6	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	22.7	13.1	10.6	13.5
	Satisfied %	0	77.3	86.9	89.4	86.5
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	5.3	3.1	3.9	3.6
	Like before %	0	82.7	69.2	72.8	71.9
	Better than before %	0	6.7	27.4	21.1	22.9
	Dont know %	0	5.3	0.3	2.2	1.5
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	25.7	49.3	0	0	27.9
	Very costly %	0.8	13.3	0	0	2
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.7	5.3	0	0	1.1
	No enough facility %	15.1	5.3	0	0	14.2
	Does not suit/NA %	48.3	22.7	0	0	45.9
	Other %	9.4	4	0	0	8.9
District Health Dept						
Frequency of use	N	1114	58	88	67	1327
	%	83.9	4.4	6.6	5	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	22.4	38.6	19.4	28.2
	Satisfied %	0	77.6	61.4	80.6	71.8
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	12.1	28.4	11.9	18.8
	Like before %	0	79.3	56.8	77.6	69.5
	Better than before %	0	3.4	13.6	9	9.4
	Dont know %	0	5.2	1.1	1.5	2.3
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	29	67.2	0	0	30.9
	Very costly %	0.4	19	0	0	1.3
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.5	3.4	0	0	0.7
	No enough facility %	11.3	3.4	0	0	10.9
	Does not suit/NA %	52.7	6.9	0	0	50.4
	Other %	6.1	0	0	0	5.8

The main reasons for households not using or using for once the health related services and facilities are distance and not enough facility. More households with PSC 0-23 cited distance (far away) as main reason for not using or using once the services and facilities than households with PSC 24-100. A little less half of the households (45.8%) overall maintain that LHW did not visit them or visited only once because of long distance. This reason has been cited most in the case of district health department. Lack of facility as reason has also been cited most for LHW by 28.1% households – slightly more by households with PSC 0-23 than PSC 24-100. The main reason for not using or using the BHU service once in a while is unsuitability/inapplicability for 44.2% households, followed by 33.3% households maintaining BHUs were far away as 13.1% complained about lack of BHUs.

A little more than half of the households (54.4%) termed the facilities and services provided by family planning unit as not suited or not applicable to them – again slightly more by households with PSC 0-23 than PSC 24-100. Overall households in both the categories did not deem health services and facilities of BHU as costly.

Education Related Services and Facilities: Table 30 provides data on frequency of use of education related services and facilities. Households using education facilities have expressed more satisfaction with services and facilities at schools than at district education department. The unsuitability/inapplicability and long distance to schools and education department are the main reasons for using their services and facilities.

The satisfaction level among 73.8% households is slightly higher for schools than 70.1% households who are satisfied with district education department. However 13.9% households maintained that the services and facilities at schools have worsened – more by households (15.4%) with PSC 0-23 than households (10.9%) with PSC 24-100. Similarly the satisfaction level with schools is slightly higher in households with PSC 0-23 than in households with PSC 24-100. Overall a quarter of households (25.3%) found schools better than before than 9.6% households which found district education department services better than before. More households (28.5%) with PSC 24-100 have found improvement in the schools’ services and facilities than households (23.7%) with PSC 0-23. Similarly more households (72%) with PSC 24-100 found no change in district education department than households (59.7%) with PSC 0-23.

Table 30: Education related Service and Facilities

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
All Households						
School						
Frequency of use	N	1754	195	868	1183	4000
	%	43.9	4.9	21.7	29.6	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	34.9	29.4	22.4	26.2
	Satisfied %	0	65.1	70.6	77.6	73.8
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	16.4	15.9	12.1	13.9
	Like before %	0	72.8	65.2	52.3	59.1
	Better than before %	0	7.2	18.2	33.6	25.3
	Don't know %	0	3.6	0.7	2	1.6
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	29.5	36.9	0	0	30.3
	Very costly %	1.5	18.5	0	0	3.2
	Lack of tools/staff %	1.1	9.2	0	0	1.9
	No enough facility %	14.5	7.7	0	0	13.9
	Does not suit/NA %	47.5	25.1	0	0	45.3
Other %	5.8	2.6	0	0	5.5	
District Education Dept.						
Frequency of use	N	3655	108	112	125	4000
	%	91.4	2.7	2.8	3.1	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	23.1	22.3	42.4	29.9
	Satisfied %	0	76.9	77.7	57.6	70.1
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	15.7	14.3	31.2	20.9
	Like before %	0	75	70.5	60.8	68.4
	Better than before %	0	7.4	14.3	7.2	9.6
	Don't know %	0	1.9	0.9	0.8	1.2
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	31.8	47.2	0	0	32.3
	Very costly %	0.7	20.4	0	0	1.2
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.3	0.9	0	0	0.3
	No enough facility %	11	8.3	0	0	10.9
	Does not suit/NA %	51.4	20.4	0	0	50.5
Other %	4.8	2.8	0	0	4.7	
Households With PSC 0-23						

School						
Frequency of use	N	1206	128	601	738	2673
	%	45.1	4.8	22.5	27.6	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	35.9	29.8	23.4	27.1
	Satisfied %	0	64.1	70.2	76.6	72.9
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	18	17.8	13.3	15.5
	Like before %	0	72.7	66.1	52.3	59.7
	Better than before %	0	6.3	15.8	33.1	23.7
	Don't know %	0	3.1	0.3	1.4	1.1
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	30.3	32.8	0	0	30.6
	Very costly %	1.7	19.5	0	0	3.4
	Lack of tools/staff %	1.1	10.9	0	0	2
	No enough facility %	16.1	11.7	0	0	15.7
	Does not suit/NA %	45.6	23.4	0	0	43.5
Other %	5.2	1.6	0	0	4.9	
District Education Dept.						
Frequency of use	N	2462	64	67	80	2673
	%	92.1	2.4	2.5	3	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	23.4	20.9	37.5	28
	Satisfied %	0	76.6	79.1	62.5	72
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	14.1	16.4	26.3	19.4
	Like before %	0	75	73.1	68.8	72
	Better than before %	0	7.8	9	5	7.1
	Don't know %	0	3.1	1.5	0	1.4
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	34	43.8	0	0	34.2
	Very costly %	0.7	20.3	0	0	1.2
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.3	1.6	0	0	0.4
	No enough facility %	10.7	7.8	0	0	10.6
	Does not suit/NA %	49.7	25	0	0	49.1
Other %	4.5	1.6	0	0	4.5	
Households With PSC 24-100						
School						
Frequency of use	N	548	67	267	445	1327
	%	41.3	5	20.1	33.5	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	32.8	28.5	20.7	24.4
	Satisfied %	0	67.2	71.5	79.3	75.6
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	13.4	11.6	10.1	10.9
	Like before %	0	73.1	63.3	52.4	57.9
	Better than before %	0	9	23.6	34.4	28.5
	Don't know %	0	4.5	1.5	3.1	2.7
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	27.7	44.8	0	0	29.6
	Very costly %	1.1	16.4	0	0	2.8
	Lack of tools/staff %	1.1	6	0	0	1.6
	No enough facility %	11.1	0	0	0	9.9
	Does not suit/NA %	51.8	28.4	0	0	49.3
Other %	7.1	4.5	0	0	6.8	
District Education Dept.						
Frequency of use	N	1193	44	45	45	1327
	%	89.9	3.3	3.4	3.4	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	22.7	24.4	51.1	32.8
	Satisfied %	0	77.3	75.6	48.9	67.2
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	18.2	11.1	40	23.1
	Like before %	0	75	66.7	46.7	62.7
	Better than before %	0	6.8	22.2	11.1	13.4
	Don't know %	0	0	0	2.2	0.7
Reason for not using/ or	Far away %	27.5	52.3	0	0	28.4

using once in a while	Very costly %	0.6	20.5	0	0	1.3
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.3	0	0	0	0.3
	No enough facility %	11.5	9.1	0	0	11.4
	Does not suit/NA %	54.9	13.6	0	0	53.4
	Other %	5.2	4.5	0	0	5.2

The main reasons for not using or using once in a while education services and facilities were unsuitability/inapplicability, distance (far away) and lack of facility (not enough facility). For nearly half of the households (45.3%) the main reason for not using services/facilities of schools was unsuitability/not applicable. Nearly one-third of households (30.3%) were not using or using only once in a while educational facilities because of long distance. Lack of facility is also a reason for 14.5% households for not using the education services and facilities. This reason has been cited by more households (16.1%) with PSC 0-23 than households (10.7%) with PSC 24-100 for not using educational facilities.

Agriculture Related Services and Facilities: Table 31 reports data on frequency of use of agriculture and veterinary clinic services and facilities. Overall households (85.1% and 80.7%) using the services and facilities of agriculture and veterinary are satisfied with them. Nearly two thirds of them – 67.7% and 62.4% - have found the services and facilities of agriculture and veterinary departments same as before. However more households (25.1%) have found veterinary services better than before compared to 18.8% households which found improvement in the services and facilities of agriculture department. Households with PSC 24-100 have found more improvement in the services and facilities of the two departments than by households with PSC 0-23.

Table 31: Agriculture related Service and Facilities

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
All Households						
Agriculture						
Frequency of use	N	3229	155	347	269	4000
	%	80.7	3.9	8.7	6.7	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	18.1	15	13	14.9
	Satisfied %	0	81.9	85	87	85.1
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	12.9	17.3	5.2	12.2
	Like before %	0	67.1	62.8	74.3	67.7
	Better than before %	0	18.1	19.3	18.6	18.8
	Don't know %	0	1.9	0.6	1.9	1.3
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	30.7	47.7	0	0	31.5
	Very costly %	1.6	25.8	0	0	2.7
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.3	1.3	0	0	0.4
	No enough facility %	15.4	4.5	0	0	14.9
	Does not suit/NA %	47.7	20.6	0	0	46.5
	Other %	4.3	0	0	0	4.1
Veterinary Clinic						
Frequency of use	N	3143	159	533	165	4000
	%	78.6	4	13.3	4.1	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	14.5	19.1	24.2	19.3
	Satisfied %	0	85.5	80.9	75.8	80.7
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	6.9	9	22.4	11.2
	Like before %	0	81.1	57.2	61.2	62.4
	Better than before %	0	6.9	33.4	15.8	25.1
	Don't know %	0	5	0.4	0.6	1.3
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	31.7	53.5	0	0	32.8
	Very costly %	1.5	25.8	0	0	2.6
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.4	1.9	0	0	0.5
	No enough facility %	14.9	1.9	0	0	14.3
	Does not suit/NA %	47.8	15.7	0	0	46.2

	Other %	3.8	1.3	0	0	3.6
Households With PSC 0-23						
Agriculture						
Frequency of use	N	2138	105	271	159	2673
	%	80	3.9	10.1	5.9	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	16.2	15.9	13.8	15.3
	Satisfied %	0	83.8	84.1	86.2	84.7
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	10.5	17.7	6.3	12.9
	Like before %	0	69.5	63.8	75.5	68.4
	Better than before %	0	17.1	17.7	17	17.4
	Don't know %	0	2.9	0.7	1.3	1.3
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	32.4	47.6	0	0	33.1
	Very costly %	1.9	24.8	0	0	2.9
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	1.9	0	0	0.3
	No enough facility %	15.1	4.8	0	0	14.6
	Does not suit/NA %	46.6	21	0	0	45.4
	Other %	3.8	0	0	0	3.7
Veterinary Clinic						
Frequency of use	N	2110	110	341	112	2673
	%	78.9	4.1	12.8	4.2	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	14.5	19.6	25	19.7
	Satisfied %	0	85.5	80.4	75	80.3
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	9.1	10.3	21.4	12.3
	Like before %	0	81.8	61.6	66.1	66.4
	Better than before %	0	4.5	27.9	11.6	20.1
	Don't know %	0	4.5	0.3	0.9	1.2
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	33.5	55.5	0	0	34.6
	Very costly %	1.7	21.8	0	0	2.7
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	1.8	0	0	0.3
	No enough facility %	14.4	2.7	0	0	13.8
	Does not suit/NA %	46.8	16.4	0	0	45.3
	Other %	3.4	1.8	0	0	3.3
Households With PSC 24-100						
Agriculture						
Frequency of use	N	1091	50	76	110	1327
	%	82.2	3.8	5.7	8.3	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	22	11.8	11.8	14
	Satisfied %	0	78	88.2	88.2	86
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	18	15.8	3.6	10.6
	Like before %	0	62	59.2	72.7	66.1
	Better than before %	0	20	25	20.9	22
	Don't know %	0	0	0	2.7	1.3
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	27.4	48	0	0	28.3
	Very costly %	1.2	28	0	0	2.4
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.5	0	0	0	0.4
	No enough facility %	15.9	4	0	0	15.4
	Does not suit/NA %	49.8	20	0	0	48.5
	Other %	5.2	0	0	0	5
Veterinary Clinic						
Frequency of use	N	1033	49	192	53	1327
	%	77.8	3.7	14.5	4	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	14.3	18.2	22.6	18.4
	Satisfied %	0	85.7	81.8	77.4	81.6
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	2	6.8	24.5	9.2
	Like before %	0	79.6	49.5	50.9	54.8
	Better than before %	0	12.2	43.2	24.5	34.7

	Don't know %	0	6.1	0.5	0	1.4
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	28.1	49	0	0	29
	Very costly %	1	34.7	0	0	2.5
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.8	2	0	0	0.8
	No enough facility %	15.9	0	0	0	15.2
	Does not suit/NA %	49.8	14.3	0	0	48.2
	Other %	4.5	0	0	0	4.3

For nearly half of the households (46.5%) unsuitability/inapplicability is the main reason for not using or using agricultural services once in a while. The long distance to the services and facilities of the two departments is the second main reason for 31.5% and 32.8% households for not using them at all or using then once in a while.

Similarly 14.9% households are not using the services and facilities of the two departments because of lack (not enough facility) of them. This absence has been felt more by households with PSC 24-100 than households with PSC 0-23. Households (25.8%) using the agriculture services for once in a while found them very costly – more in households with PSC 24-100 than in households with PSC 0-23.

Services and Facilities of Law Departments: Table 32 provides data on frequency of using services and facilities related to departments related to enforcing the rule of law. There is lesser interaction with the formal rule of law institutions – police and court. Additionally the satisfaction levels also vary. There is lesser satisfaction with the police's services and facilities than with the courts'. Households (58.3%) have shown satisfaction with police department than 87.9% who are satisfied with courts. Though households always using services and facilities of police and court have expressed higher satisfaction level, their number is much less than households interacting with the two institutions once in a while or often. One third of the households (33.3%) think police services have worsened over the last 12 months compared to 7.3% households holding the same views about courts. Dissatisfaction with police is higher in 45.5% households with PSC 24-100 than 40% households with PSC 0-23.

Table 32: Service and Facilities of Law Departments

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
All Households						
Police						
Frequency of use	N	3640	141	143	76	4000
	%	91	3.5	3.6	1.9	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	53.9	46.9	9.2	41.7
	Satisfied %	0	46.1	53.1	90.8	58.3
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	46.8	32.9	9.2	33.3
	Like before %	0	48.9	60.1	76.3	59.2
	Better than before %	0	3.5	7	14.5	7.2
	Don't know %	0	0.7	0	0	0.3
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	22.3	29.8	0	0	22.6
	Very costly %	0.7	22.7	0	0	1.5
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.3	11.3	0	0	0.7
	No enough facility %	11.6	7.1	0	0	11.5
	Does not suit/NA %	60.3	27	0	0	59
	Other %	4.8	2.1	0	0	4.7
Court						
Frequency of use	N	3835	52	61	52	4000
	%	95.9	1.3	1.5	1.3	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	26.9	6.6	3.8	12.1
	Satisfied %	0	73.1	93.4	96.2	87.9
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	15.4	3.3	3.8	7.3
	Like before %	0	69.2	78.7	94.2	80.6
	Better than before %	0	9.6	18	1.9	10.3

	Don't know %	0	5.8	0	0	1.8
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	26.5	25	0	0	26.4
	Very costly %	0.6	36.5	0	0	1.1
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	1.9	0	0	0.2
	No enough facility %	12	3.8	0	0	11.9
	Does not suit/NA %	56.1	26.9	0	0	55.7
	Other %	4.6	5.8	0	0	4.6
Households With PSC 0-23						
Police						
Frequency of use	N	2423	89	112	49	2673
	%	90.6	3.3	4.2	1.8	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	44.9	48.2	12.2	40
	Satisfied %	0	55.1	51.8	87.8	60
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	41.6	32.1	10.2	31.2
	Like before %	0	51.7	59.8	81.6	61.2
	Better than before %	0	5.6	8	8.2	7.2
	Don't know %	0	1.1	0	0	0.4
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	23.5	34.8	0	0	23.9
	Very costly %	0.7	20.2	0	0	1.4
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	10.1	0	0	0.6
	No enough facility %	11.5	6.7	0	0	11.3
	Does not suit/NA %	59.7	24.7	0	0	58.5
	Other %	4.3	3.4	0	0	4.3
Court						
Frequency of use	N	2560	30	45	38	2673
	%	95.8	1.1	1.7	1.4	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	30	8.9	2.6	12.4
	Satisfied %	0	70	91.1	97.4	87.6
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	16.7	4.4	2.6	7.1
	Like before %	0	66.7	80	94.7	81.4
	Better than before %	0	10	15.6	2.6	9.7
	Don't know %	0	6.7	0	0	1.8
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	27.7	33.3	0	0	27.8
	Very costly %	0.8	26.7	0	0	1.1
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	3.3	0	0	0.2
	No enough facility %	12.2	6.7	0	0	12.1
	Does not suit/NA %	55.2	23.3	0	0	54.8
	Other %	4	6.7	0	0	4
Households With PSC 24-100						
Police						
Frequency of use	N	1217	52	31	27	1327
	%	91.7	3.9	2.3	2	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	69.2	41.9	3.7	45.5
	Satisfied %	0	30.8	58.1	96.3	54.5
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	55.8	35.5	7.4	38.2
	Like before %	0	44.2	61.3	66.7	54.5
	Better than before %	0	0	3.2	25.9	7.3
	Don't know %	0	0	0	0	0
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	19.8	21.2	0	0	19.9
	Very costly %	0.7	26.9	0	0	1.7
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.5	13.5	0	0	1
	No enough facility %	11.9	7.7	0	0	11.7
	Does not suit/NA %	61.4	30.8	0	0	60.1
	Other %	5.8	0	0	0	5.5
Court						
Frequency of use	N	1275	22	16	14	1327

	%	96.1	1.7	1.2	1.1	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	22.7	0	7.1	11.5
	Satisfied %	0	77.3	100	92.9	88.5
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	13.6	0	7.1	7.7
	Like before %	0	72.7	75	92.9	78.8
	Better than before %	0	9.1	25	0	11.5
	Don't know %	0	4.5	0	0	1.9
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	24	13.6	0	0	23.8
	Very costly %	0.2	50	0	0	1
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	0	0	0	0.2
	No enough facility %	11.8	0	0	0	11.6
	Does not suit/NA %	58	31.8	0	0	57.6
	Other %	5.9	4.5	0	0	5.9

The reasons for not using or using for once the services and facilities provided by police are unsuitability/inapplicability (59%), long distance (22.6%), and not enough facility (11.5%). In the same order households are not using or using for once the services and facilities provided by court due to unsuitability/inapplicability (55.7%), long distance (26.4%), and not enough facility (11.9%). Households (22.7%) using police services once in while found them very costly. More households (57.6%) with PSC 24-100 than in households (54.8%) with PSC 0-23 reported unsuitability/inapplicability as factor for not using services of court.

Services and Facilities by the Private Sector: Table 33 reports data on frequency of use of banking and bus services and facilities provided by the private sector. Largely the households (89.7%) are satisfied with the services and facilities provided by the banks. However, this satisfaction level goes down to 65.4% in the case of using the services and facilities provided by the private transport sector – bus. For almost one-fourth of households (23.2%) the services and facilities provided by the private transport sector have worsened over the last 12 months. Overall 28.4% households using the bus service often maintained its quality has worsened over the last one year. The dissatisfaction with the bus service is higher in 45.6% households with PSC 0-23 than in 46.5% households with PSC 0-23.

However of those using the banking services, 22.5% termed it better than before. The perception about improvement in banking services is higher in 17.2% households with PSC 24-100 than 10.7% households with PSC 0-23.

Table 33: Service and Facilities Private Sector

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
All Households						
Bank						
Frequency of use	N	3426	117	284	173	4000
	%	85.7	2.9	7.1	4.3	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	23.1	8.5	4.6	10.3
	Satisfied %	0	76.9	91.5	95.4	89.7
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	19.7	5.6	5.2	8.4
	Like before %	0	65.8	65.8	74	68.3
	Better than before %	0	12	28.2	20.2	22.5
	Don't know %	0	2.6	0.4	0.6	0.9
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	28.6	58.1	0	0	29.6
	Very costly %	1.4	19.7	0	0	2
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	0	0	0	0.2
	No enough facility %	14.7	1.7	0	0	14.2
	Does not suit/NA %	50.8	20.5	0	0	49.8
	Other %	4.4	0	0	0	4.3
Bus						
Frequency of use	N	1091	321	1693	895	4000
	%	27.3	8	42.3	22.4	100

Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	26.2	38.1	30.9	34.6
	Satisfied %	0	73.8	61.9	69.1	65.4
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	7.8	28.4	19	23.2
	Like before %	0	85.7	55.9	71.4	64
	Better than before %	0	5.6	14.2	8.2	11.4
	Don't know %	0	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.4
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	25.3	50.8	0	0	31.1
	Very costly %	2.9	22.7	0	0	7.4
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.7	1.9	0	0	1
	No enough facility %	27.4	5.3	0	0	22.4
	Does not suit/NA %	39.5	17.1	0	0	34.4
	Other %	4.1	2.2	0	0	3.7
Households With PSC 0-23						
Bank						
Frequency of use	N	2331	74	171	97	2673
	%	87.2	2.8	6.4	3.6	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	27	7	7.2	11.4
	Satisfied %	0	73	93	92.8	88.6
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	23	3.5	9.3	9.4
	Like before %	0	64.9	70.2	77.3	71.1
	Better than before %	0	10.8	25.7	12.4	18.7
	Don't know %	0	1.4	0.6	1	0.9
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	30.2	58.1	0	0	31.1
	Very costly %	1.6	20.3	0	0	2.2
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	0	0	0	0.2
	No enough facility %	14.2	2.7	0	0	13.9
	Does not suit/NA %	49.4	18.9	0	0	48.4
	Other %	4.4	0	0	0	4.2
Bus						
Frequency of use	N	686	230	1176	581	2673
	%	25.7	8.6	44	21.7	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	25.2	38	32.5	34.9
	Satisfied %	0	74.8	62	67.5	65.1
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	8.3	29.1	19.8	24
	Like before %	0	85.7	56.4	70.6	63.9
	Better than before %	0	5.7	12.8	8.4	10.7
	Don't know %	0	0.4	1.7	1.2	1.4
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	27.8	54.3	0	0	34.5
	Very costly %	2.8	23	0	0	7.9
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.9	0.9	0	0	0.9
	No enough facility %	26.5	5.7	0	0	21.3
	Does not suit/NA %	38.8	14.3	0	0	32.6
	Other %	3.2	1.7	0	0	2.8
Households With PSC 24-100						
Bank						
Frequency of use	N	1095	43	113	76	1327
	%	82.5	3.2	8.5	5.7	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	16.3	10.6	1.3	8.6
	Satisfied %	0	83.7	89.4	98.7	91.4
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	14	8.8	0	6.9
	Like before %	0	67.4	59.3	69.7	64.2
	Better than before %	0	14	31.9	30.3	28
	Don't know %	0	4.7	0	0	0.9
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	25.3	58.1	0	0	26.5
	Very costly %	0.8	18.6	0	0	1.5
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	0	0	0	0.2

	No enough facility %	15.5	0	0	0	14.9
	Does not suit/NA %	53.7	23.3	0	0	52.5
	Other %	4.5	0	0	0	4.3
Bus						
Frequency of use	N	405	91	517	314	1327
	%	30.5	6.9	39	23.7	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	28.6	38.3	28	33.8
	Satisfied %	0	71.4	61.7	72	66.2
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	6.6	26.9	17.5	21.7
	Like before %	0	85.7	54.9	72.9	64.1
	Better than before %	0	5.5	17.2	7.6	12.8
	Don't know %	0	2.2	1	1.9	1.4
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	21	41.8	0	0	24.8
	Very costly %	3.2	22	0	0	6.7
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.5	4.4	0	0	1.2
	No enough facility %	28.9	4.4	0	0	24.4
	Does not suit/NA %	40.7	24.2	0	0	37.7
	Other %	5.7	3.3	0	0	5.2

The main reasons for households for not using or using once in a while the banking services are unsuitability/inapplicability (49.8%), long distance (29.6%), and lack of banks (14.2%). Similarly the main reasons for households for not using or using bus service once in a while are unsuitability/inapplicability (34.4%), long distance (31.1%), unavailability of buses (22.4%), and being very costly (7.4%).

Services and Facilities by Local Government: Table 34 reports data on use of services and facilities provided by the Local Government. These include roads, drinking water, local magistrate, and other local government services.

Overall the satisfaction level of households (55.7%) with roads' condition is lowest compared to households satisfied with drinking water service (73.2%), UC services (73.8%), local magistrate (90.5%), and local government (82.5%). A little under one-third households (29.9%) termed the services provided by local magistrate better than before. Dissatisfaction with the condition of roads is slightly higher in 45.6% households with PSC 0-23 than 41.9% households with PSC 24-100. However dissatisfaction with UC services is higher in 30.4% households with PSC 24-100 than in 23.9% households with PSC 0-23. Overall 35% households maintain roads' condition have worsened over the last 12 months – slightly more households with PSC 0-23 than households PSC 24-100. With regards to drinking water, 19.2% households termed it worst over the last one year. Households (22%) which use water service always thought it has deteriorated. However at the same time 25.6% households said the drinking water service is better than before.

Table 34: Service and Facilities by Local Government

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
All Households						
Road						
Frequency of use	N	349	57	1140	2454	4000
	%	8.7	1.4	28.5	61.4	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	15.8	45.7	44.4	44.3
	Satisfied %	0	84.2	54.3	55.6	55.7
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	10.5	38	34.1	35
	Like before %	0	86	48.9	48.8	49.4
	Better than before %	0	3.5	12.4	15.9	14.6
	Don't know %	0	0	0.7	1.1	1
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	37.5	38.6	0	0	37.7
	Very costly %	1.1	33.3	0	0	5.7
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.3	3.5	0	0	0.7

	No enough facility %	7.4	5.3	0	0	7.1
	Does not suit/NA %	50.1	19.3	0	0	45.8
	Other %	3.4	0	0	0	3
Drinking Water						
Frequency of use	N	326	72	638	2964	4000
	%	8.2	1.8	16	74.1	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	9.7	18.7	28.9	26.8
	Satisfied %	0	90.3	81.3	71.1	73.2
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	9.7	7.5	22	19.2
	Like before %	0	73.6	66.3	48.1	51.8
	Better than before %	0	16.7	25.5	28.4	27.7
	Don't know %	0	0	0.6	1.5	1.3
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	46.6	19.4	0	0	41.7
	Very costly %	1.2	20.8	0	0	4.8
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.6	1.4	0	0	0.8
	No enough facility %	13.8	9.7	0	0	13.1
	Does not suit/NA %	36.5	47.2	0	0	38.4
	Other %	1.2	1.4	0	0	1.3
UC Office						
Frequency of use	N	3515	213	204	68	4000
	%	87.9	5.3	5.1	1.7	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	32.9	25	8.8	26.2
	Satisfied %	0	67.1	75	91.2	73.8
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	15	15.7	11.8	14.8
	Like before %	0	74.2	77	86.8	77.1
	Better than before %	0	5.2	7.4	1.5	5.6
	Don't know %	0	5.6	0	0	2.5
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	29.9	48.8	0	0	31
	Very costly %	0.5	15	0	0	1.3
	Lack of tools/staff %	1.6	7.5	0	0	2
	No enough facility %	14.1	10.3	0	0	13.9
	Does not suit/NA %	48.5	16.9	0	0	46.7
	Other %	5.4	1.4	0	0	5.2
Local Magistrate						
Frequency of use	N	3609	139	111	141	4000
	%	90.2	3.5	2.8	3.5	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	15.1	10.8	2.8	9.5
	Satisfied %	0	84.9	89.2	97.2	90.5
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	14.4	9	3.5	9
	Like before %	0	59	78.4	36.9	56.5
	Better than before %	0	23.7	12.6	49.6	29.9
	Don't know %	0	2.9	0	9.9	4.6
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	31	43.9	0	0	31.5
	Very costly %	0.6	17.3	0	0	1.2
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.4	2.2	0	0	0.5
	No enough facility %	12.5	5	0	0	12.2
	Does not suit/NA %	50.8	30.9	0	0	50.1
	Other %	4.7	0.7	0	0	4.6
Local Govt						
Frequency of use	N	3732	119	88	61	4000
	%	93.3	3	2.2	1.5	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	30.3	9.1	4.9	17.5
	Satisfied %	0	69.7	90.9	95.1	82.5
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	20.2	8	4.9	12.7
	Like before %	0	70.6	83	90.2	79.1
	Better than before %	0	5	8	1.6	5.2

	Don't know %	0	4.2	1.1	3.3	3
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	33	42	0	0	33.3
	Very costly %	0.5	16.8	0	0	1
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.8	2.5	0	0	0.8
	No enough facility %	11.6	11.8	0	0	11.6
	Does not suit/NA %	49.2	26.1	0	0	48.5
	Other %	5	0.8	0	0	4.8
Households With PSC 0-23						
Road						
		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
Frequency of use	N	241	34	811	1587	2673
	%	9	1.3	30.3	59.4	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	20.6	45.9	45.9	45.6
	Satisfied %	0	79.4	54.1	54.1	54.4
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	14.7	37.1	36.4	36.3
	Like before %	0	79.4	52	47.6	49.5
	Better than before %	0	5.9	10.1	14.9	13.2
	Don't know %	0	0	0.7	1.1	0.9
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	41.5	38.2	0	0	41.1
	Very costly %	0.8	32.4	0	0	4.7
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.4	5.9	0	0	1.1
	No enough facility %	6.2	5.9	0	0	6.2
	Does not suit/NA %	48.1	17.6	0	0	44.4
	Other %	2.9	0	0	0	2.5
Drinking Water						
Frequency of use	N	216	45	453	1959	2673
	%	8.1	1.7	16.9	73.3	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	8.9	21.6	30.3	28.3
	Satisfied %	0	91.1	78.4	69.7	71.7
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	11.1	9.3	24.4	21.4
	Like before %	0	75.6	70	47.3	52
	Better than before %	0	13.3	20.1	27.2	25.6
	Don't know %	0	0	0.7	1.1	1
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	50	22.2	0	0	45.2
	Very costly %	0.9	17.8	0	0	3.8
	Lack of tools/staff %	0	0	0	0	0
	No enough facility %	14.4	8.9	0	0	13.4
	Does not suit/NA %	33.8	51.1	0	0	36.8
	Other %	0.9	0	0	0	0.8
UC Office						
Frequency of use	N	2359	127	139	48	2673
	%	88.3	4.8	5.2	1.8	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	32.3	21.6	8.3	23.9
	Satisfied %	0	67.7	78.4	91.7	76.1
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	16.5	7.9	10.4	11.8
	Like before %	0	70.9	85.6	89.6	80.3
	Better than before %	0	7.1	6.5	0	5.7
	Don't know %	0	5.5	0	0	2.2
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	31	49.6	0	0	32
	Very costly %	0.4	14.2	0	0	1.1
	Lack of tools/staff %	1.7	7.1	0	0	2
	No enough facility %	14.2	9.4	0	0	14
	Does not suit/NA %	47.6	18.1	0	0	46.1
	Other %	5	1.6	0	0	4.9
Local Magistrate						
Frequency of use	N	2401	93	80	99	2673

	%	89.8	3.5	3	3.7	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	14	8.8	2	8.1
	Satisfied %	0	86	91.3	98	91.9
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	11.8	7.5	2	7
	Like before %	0	62.4	81.3	39.4	59.6
	Better than before %	0	21.5	11.3	51.5	29.4
	Don't know %	0	4.3	0	7.1	4
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	33	44.1	0	0	33.4
	Very costly %	0.7	17.2	0	0	1.3
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	3.2	0	0	0.4
	No enough facility %	12.2	3.2	0	0	11.9
	Does not suit/NA %	49.9	32.3	0	0	49.2
	Other %	4	0	0	0	3.8
Local Govt						
Frequency of use	N	2492	76	61	44	2673
	%	93.2	2.8	2.3	1.6	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	27.6	8.2	6.8	16
	Satisfied %	0	72.4	91.8	93.2	84
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	19.7	6.6	6.8	12.2
	Like before %	0	72.4	88.5	88.6	81.8
	Better than before %	0	3.9	3.3	2.3	3.3
	Don't know %	0	3.9	1.6	2.3	2.8
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	34.7	44.7	0	0	35
	Very costly %	0.5	14.5	0	0	0.9
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.8	2.6	0	0	0.9
	No enough facility %	11.6	9.2	0	0	11.5
	Does not suit/NA %	47.9	27.6	0	0	47.3
	Other %	4.5	1.3	0	0	4.4
Households With PSC 24-100						
Road						
		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
Frequency of use	N	108	23	329	867	1327
	%	8.1	1.7	24.8	65.3	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	8.7	45.3	41.5	41.9
	Satisfied %	0	91.3	54.7	58.5	58.1
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	4.3	40.1	30	32.2
	Like before %	0	95.7	41.3	51	49.2
	Better than before %	0	0	17.9	17.8	17.5
	Don't know %	0	0	0.6	1.3	1.1
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	28.7	39.1	0	0	30.5
	Very costly %	1.9	34.8	0	0	7.6
	Lack of tools/staff %	0	0	0	0	0
	No enough facility %	10.2	4.3	0	0	9.2
	Does not suit/NA %	54.6	21.7	0	0	48.9
	Other %	4.6	0	0	0	3.8
Drinking Water						
Frequency of use	N	110	27	185	1005	1327
	%	8.3	2	13.9	75.7	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	11.1	11.4	26.4	23.7
	Satisfied %	0	88.9	88.6	73.6	76.3
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	7.4	3.2	17.3	15
	Like before %	0	70.4	57.3	49.9	51.4
	Better than before %	0	22.2	38.9	30.7	31.8
	Don't know %	0	0	0.5	2.1	1.8
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	40	14.8	0	0	35
	Very costly %	1.8	25.9	0	0	6.6

	Lack of tools/staff %	1.8	3.7	0	0	2.2
	No enough facility %	12.7	11.1	0	0	12.4
	Does not suit/NA %	41.8	40.7	0	0	41.6
	Other %	1.8	3.7	0	0	2.2
UC Office						
Frequency of use	N	1156	86	65	20	1327
	%	87.1	6.5	4.9	1.5	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	33.7	32.3	10	30.4
	Satisfied %	0	66.3	67.7	90	69.6
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	12.8	32.3	15	20.5
	Like before %	0	79.1	58.5	80	71.3
	Better than before %	0	2.3	9.2	5	5.3
	Don't know %	0	5.8	0	0	2.9
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	27.5	47.7	0	0	28.9
	Very costly %	0.6	16.3	0	0	1.7
	Lack of tools/staff %	1.4	8.1	0	0	1.9
	No enough facility %	14	11.6	0	0	13.8
	Does not suit/NA %	50.4	15.1	0	0	48
	Other %	6.1	1.2	0	0	5.7
Local Magistrate						
Frequency of use	N	1208	46	31	42	1327
	%	91	3.5	2.3	3.2	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	17.4	16.1	4.8	12.6
	Satisfied %	0	82.6	83.9	95.2	87.4
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	19.6	12.9	7.1	13.4
	Like before %	0	52.2	71	31	49.6
	Better than before %	0	28.3	16.1	45.2	31.1
	Don't know %	0	0	0	16.7	5.9
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	27.2	43.5	0	0	27.8
	Very costly %	0.4	17.4	0	0	1
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.7	0	0	0	0.6
	No enough facility %	13.1	8.7	0	0	12.9
	Does not suit/NA %	52.6	28.3	0	0	51.7
	Other %	6.1	2.2	0	0	6
Local Govt						
Frequency of use	N	1240	43	27	17	1327
	%	93.4	3.2	2	1.3	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	34.9	11.1	0	20.7
	Satisfied %	0	65.1	88.9	100	79.3
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	20.9	11.1	0	13.8
	Like before %	0	67.4	70.4	94.1	73.6
	Better than before %	0	7	18.5	0	9.2
	Don't know %	0	4.7	0	5.9	3.4
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	29.6	37.2	0	0	29.9
	Very costly %	0.5	20.9	0	0	1.2
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.6	2.3	0	0	0.7
	No enough facility %	11.6	16.3	0	0	11.8
	Does not suit/NA %	51.7	23.3	0	0	50.7
	Other %	6	0	0	0	5.8

Households which have never used or used the services of local government once in a while termed unsuitability/inapplicability as the main reason. The other reasons included distance, very costly and lack of facility. The main reason 41.7% households for not using or using once in a while drinking water service is distance (far away), closely followed by unsuitability/inapplicability for 38.4% households and lack of drinking water facility for 13.1% households. The main reason for non-use or low use for the services of UC office is unsuitability/inapplicability for 46.7% households, followed

by 31% households which termed distance as the main reason. Unsuitability/inapplicability is also the main reason for not using or using once in a while the services of local magistrate and local government for 50.1% and 48.5% households.

Services and Facilities by Provincial & Federal Government: Table 35 provides data on services and facilities provided by provincial and federal governments’ departments. Households using the services and facilities of Pakistan Railways, post office, NADRA have expressed high satisfaction with them – 84.5%, 86.2% and 72% respectively. However, only 54.5% households are satisfied with services of gas and electricity. Though most of the households have not witnessed any change in the services and facilities provided by federal institutions, 22.7% households termed NADRA services and facilities better than before. At the same time 20.6% households felt that NADRA services have worsened over the last 12 months. However one-third households (32.4%) termed gas and electricity services worse over the last 12 months. This perception is higher in households (38.6%) which have used the services of gas and electricity often.

Table 35: Service and Facilities by Provincial & Federal Government

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
All Households						
Railway						
Frequency of use	N	3743	90	110	57	4000
	%	93.6	2.3	2.8	1.4	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	30	7.3	8.8	15.6
	Satisfied %	0	70	92.7	91.2	84.4
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	20	10.9	8.8	13.6
	Like before %	0	68.9	73.6	86	74.7
	Better than before %	0	8.9	15.5	3.5	10.5
	Don't know %	0	2.2	0	1.8	1.2
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	26.4	24.4	0	0	26.3
	Very costly %	4.4	34.4	0	0	5.1
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.5	1.1	0	0	0.5
	No enough facility %	19.3	11.1	0	0	19.1
	Does not suit/NA %	46.8	28.9	0	0	46.3
	Other %	2.8	0	0	0	2.7
Post Office						
Frequency of use	N	3703	137	94	66	4000
	%	92.6	3.4	2.4	1.7	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	20.4	8.5	7.6	13.8
	Satisfied %	0	79.6	91.5	92.4	86.2
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	11.7	5.3	4.5	8.1
	Like before %	0	75.9	71.3	83.3	76.1
	Better than before %	0	8	23.4	10.6	13.5
	Don't know %	0	4.4	0	1.5	2.4
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	30.3	55.5	0	0	31.2
	Very costly %	0.8	17.5	0	0	1.4
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.7	0	0	0	0.7
	No enough facility %	13.3	2.9	0	0	12.9
	Does not suit/NA %	50.9	23.4	0	0	49.9
	Other %	4	0.7	0	0	3.9
NADRA Office						
Frequency of use	N	1753	1129	904	214	4000
	%	43.8	28.2	22.6	5.4	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	26.1	30.3	28	28
	Satisfied %	0	73.9	69.7	72	72
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	12.8	29	26.2	20.6
	Like before %	0	65.6	44.8	31.3	54

	Better than before %	0	18.5	24.8	35.5	22.7
	Don't know %	0	3	1.4	7	2.8
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	24.4	71.2	0	0	42.7
	Very costly %	1.5	10.4	0	0	5
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.3	0.8	0	0	0.5
	No enough facility %	17.4	2.2	0	0	11.5
	Does not suit/NA %	52.8	12.6	0	0	37.1
	Other %	3.5	2.8	0	0	3.3
Electricity & Gas Dept.						
Frequency of use	N	3033	381	409	177	4000
	%	75.8	9.5	10.2	4.4	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	44.6	44	50.8	45.5
	Satisfied %	0	55.4	56	49.2	54.5
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	25.2	38.6	33.3	32.4
	Like before %	0	65.9	51.1	57.6	58.1
	Better than before %	0	7.3	10	6.2	8.3
	Don't know %	0	1.6	0.2	2.8	1.2
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	24.6	68.8	0	0	29.5
	Very costly %	1.1	8.9	0	0	1.9
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.5	7.6	0	0	1.3
	No enough facility %	13	5.2	0	0	12.1
	Does not suit/NA %	55.5	7.9	0	0	50.2
	Other %	5.3	1.6	0	0	4.9
Households With PSC 0-23						
Railway						
Frequency of use	N	2494	59	78	42	2673
	%	93.3	2.2	2.9	1.6	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	27.1	9	9.5	15.1
	Satisfied %	0	72.9	91	90.5	84.9
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	18.6	11.5	9.5	13.4
	Like before %	0	71.2	71.8	85.7	74.9
	Better than before %	0	10.2	16.7	2.4	11.2
	Don't know %	0	0	0	2.4	0.6
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	28.8	25.4	0	0	28.8
	Very costly %	4.6	28.8	0	0	5.1
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.5	1.7	0	0	0.5
	No enough facility %	19	10.2	0	0	18.8
	Does not suit/NA %	44.8	33.9	0	0	44.5
	Other %	2.3	0	0	0	2.3
Post Office						
Frequency of use	N	2482	82	64	45	2673
	%	92.9	3.1	2.4	1.7	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	18.3	12.5	6.7	13.6
	Satisfied %	0	81.7	87.5	93.3	86.4
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	9.8	7.8	4.4	7.9
	Like before %	0	78	78.1	84.4	79.6
	Better than before %	0	8.5	14.1	8.9	10.5
	Don't know %	0	3.7	0	2.2	2.1
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	32.1	52.4	0	0	32.8
	Very costly %	1	15.9	0	0	1.5
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.7	0	0	0	0.7
	No enough facility %	12.8	4.9	0	0	12.6
	Does not suit/NA %	50.1	26.8	0	0	49.3
	Other %	3.3	0	0	0	3.2
NADRA Office						
Frequency of use	N	1160	737	626	150	2673

	%	43.4	27.6	23.4	5.6	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	25.2	29.7	28	27.4
	Satisfied %	0	74.8	70.3	72	72.6
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	12.8	30	26.7	21.3
	Like before %	0	66.5	45.7	30.7	54.3
	Better than before %	0	17.8	23	38	21.9
	Don't know %	0	3	1.3	4.7	2.4
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	25.7	72.5	0	0	43.9
	Very costly %	1.7	10.2	0	0	5
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.4	0.9	0	0	0.6
	No enough facility %	17.1	1.9	0	0	11.2
	Does not suit/NA %	51.6	12.3	0	0	36.4
	Other %	3.4	2.2	0	0	3
Electricity & Gas Dept.						
Frequency of use	N	2056	241	261	115	2673
	%	76.9	9	9.8	4.3	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	46.9	43.7	50.4	46.2
	Satisfied %	0	53.1	56.3	49.6	53.8
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	26.6	36	32.2	31.6
	Like before %	0	65.1	52.9	62.6	59.5
	Better than before %	0	7.1	10.7	4.3	8.1
	Don't know %	0	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.8
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	25.8	69.7	0	0	30.4
	Very costly %	1.2	7.5	0	0	1.9
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.5	8.3	0	0	1.3
	No enough facility %	13.3	5.8	0	0	12.5
	Does not suit/NA %	54.1	7.1	0	0	49.2
	Other %	5.1	1.7	0	0	4.7
Households With PSC 24-100						
Railway						
Frequency of use	N	1249	31	32	15	1327
	%	94.1	2.3	2.4	1.1	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	35.5	3.1	6.7	16.7
	Satisfied %	0	64.5	96.9	93.3	83.3
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	22.6	9.4	6.7	14.1
	Like before %	0	64.5	78.1	86.7	74.4
	Better than before %	0	6.5	12.5	6.7	9
	Don't know %	0	6.5	0	0	2.6
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	21.5	22.6	0	0	21.5
	Very costly %	4	45.2	0	0	5
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.5	0	0	0	0.5
	No enough facility %	19.8	12.9	0	0	19.6
	Does not suit/NA %	50.7	19.4	0	0	49.9
	Other %	3.6	0	0	0	3.5
Post Office						
Frequency of use	N	1221	55	30	21	1327
	%	92	4.1	2.3	1.6	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	23.6	0	9.5	14.2
	Satisfied %	0	76.4	100	90.5	85.8
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	14.5	0	4.8	8.5
	Like before %	0	72.7	56.7	81	69.8
	Better than before %	0	7.3	43.3	14.3	18.9
	Don't know %	0	5.5	0	0	2.8
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	26.6	60	0	0	28.1
	Very costly %	0.5	20	0	0	1.3
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.7	0	0	0	0.7

	No enough facility %	14.3	0	0	0	13.6
	Does not suit/NA %	52.5	18.2	0	0	51
	Other %	5.4	1.8	0	0	5.3
NADRA Office						
Frequency of use	N	593	392	278	64	1327
	%	44.7	29.5	20.9	4.8	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	27.8	31.7	28.1	29.3
	Satisfied %	0	72.2	68.3	71.9	70.7
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	13	26.6	25	19.2
	Like before %	0	64	42.8	32.8	53.3
	Better than before %	0	19.9	28.8	29.7	24.1
	Don't know %	0	3.1	1.8	12.5	3.4
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	21.9	68.9	0	0	40.6
	Very costly %	1.2	10.7	0	0	5
	Lack of tools/staff %	0	0.5	0	0	0.2
	No enough facility %	18	2.8	0	0	12
	Does not suit/NA %	55.1	13	0	0	38.4
	Other %	3.7	4.1	0	0	3.9
Electricity & Gas Dept.						
Frequency of use	N	977	140	148	62	1327
	%	73.6	10.6	11.2	4.7	100
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	0	40.7	44.6	51.6	44.3
	Satisfied %	0	59.3	55.4	48.4	55.7
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	0	22.9	43.2	35.5	33.7
	Like before %	0	67.1	48	48.4	55.7
	Better than before %	0	7.9	8.8	9.7	8.6
	Don't know %	0	2.1	0	6.5	2
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	22	67.1	0	0	27.7
	Very costly %	0.7	11.4	0	0	2.1
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.6	6.4	0	0	1.3
	No enough facility %	12.4	4.3	0	0	11.4
	Does not suit/NA %	58.4	9.3	0	0	52.3
	Other %	5.8	1.4	0	0	5.3

The main reasons for not using or using once federal services and facilities are unsuitability/inapplicability, long distance and unavailability of facility. Half of the households (50.2%) not using or using services of gas and electricity once in a while reported unsuitability/inapplicability as the main reason. This is also the case for households (46.3%) when it comes to using the services of Pakistan Railways.

3.1.11. Perception of Problems

Households were asked to report problems in terms of level of seriousness in areas such as education, healthcare, drainage, street pavement, job, savings, low income (poverty), water supply, transport, fuel supply, access to credit, social cohesion, and organization. The problems have been ranked “serious” and “very serious” in Table 36.

The provision of electricity or rather lack of has been termed as the most serious problem by 68% of households, followed by lack of healthcare (63.1%), income (poverty) (63%), drainage (63%), jobs (61.5%), street pavement (59.1%) education (55.2%), and lack of savings (53.4%). The other most serious issues for the sampled households are lack of water supply (46.8%), transport (43.4%), fuel supply (42.7%), access to credit (39.7%) and organization (35%). While lack of savings turned out to be a relatively important issue, access to credit, social cohesion, and organization appear to be less important issues. All these issues are directly and indirectly linked to the state. We have seen that the sampled households’ access to and interaction with the state at the local, district, provincial levels is weak.

The lack of education and healthcare is a more serious problem for households with PSC (0-23) than households with PSC (24-100). However lack of electricity and jobs is slightly more serious problem for households with PSC (24-100) than households with PSC (0-23).

Among districts 80.5% households in Jamshoro reported lack of education as a serious problem, followed by 69.1% in TAY and 61.8% in TMK. The lack of healthcare has been felt most by 86.1 households in KSK, closely followed by 84.6 households in Jamshoro 74.4 households in TAY. Similarly 69.8% households KSK reported water shortage as very serious problem, followed by 61% households in Jamshoro. Lack of electricity was reported as very serious problem by 91.7% households in KSK, followed by 84.3% in Jamshoro. Households in Jamshoro (79.7%) and KSK (74.9%) also felt that lack of income is a serious problem. Again the unavailability of jobs has been felt most by 84.1% households in Jamshoro and 72% in Dadu. The issue of not saving has been pointed out as most serious by 77.4% households in Jamshoro.

Table 36: Ranking of Problems

		Dadu	Jamshoro	KSK	Larkana	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households										
Education	Serious Problem	24.8	11.3	30.8	29.2	36.8	35.3	27.9	10.5	26.2
	Very Serious Problem	52.5	80.5	61.5	36.1	34.1	55	69.1	61.8	55.2
Health Care	Serious Problem	27.9	9.5	12.4	35.4	36.8	34.8	24.6	11.3	24.4
	Very Serious Problem	57.3	84.6	86.1	46.4	36.1	60.9	74.4	60.8	63.1
Water Supply	Serious Problem	29.9	12.9	17.1	33.8	20.6	30.8	24.4	12.3	23.7
	Very Serious Problem	34.8	62	69.8	22.3	30.1	56.2	53	57.5	46.8
Drainage	Serious Problem	35.3	11.1	13.2	34.2	35.6	44	28.1	6.3	26.7
	Very Serious Problem	51	77.9	85.2	60.3	47.6	51.7	65.8	66.5	63
Street Pavement	Serious Problem	33	8	21.4	35.4	33.8	40.8	37.2	9.3	28.1
	Very Serious Problem	49.3	82	74.7	46.2	55.9	53.5	57.8	61.3	59.1
Transport	Serious Problem	33.4	17.2	29.4	44	39.6	37.8	36.7	25.8	33.4
	Very Serious Problem	37.1	72.5	37.4	32.6	33.8	53.7	53	42.3	43.4
Fuel Supply	Serious Problem	27.5	9.3	24.5	36.1	31.1	40.3	34.4	26.3	28.7
	Very Serious Problem	32.2	65	52.5	30.2	32.8	44.3	53.5	42.8	42.7
Electricity	Serious Problem	27.4	14.4	7.7	32.8	31.3	25.6	31.2	8.5	22.6
	Very Serious Problem	66.6	84.3	91.7	55.7	46.4	59.7	68.1	66.3	68
Income (Poverty)	Serious Problem	27.3	12.9	21	39.7	39.8	45.5	34.7	8.5	28.7
	Very Serious Problem	66.2	79.7	74.9	52.6	48.6	52.2	60.3	64.5	63
Job/Employment	Serious Problem	22	12.9	24	36.1	38.8	46.5	32.4	7.5	27.2
	Very Serious Problem	72.5	84.1	59.9	46.7	44.1	51.7	63.8	65.8	61.5
Savings	Serious Problem	25.7	14.1	23.5	34.5	25.6	50.5	33.4	20	28.2
	Very Serious Problem	55.3	77.4	43.7	57	35.6	46.5	61.1	52.8	53.4
Access to Credit	Serious Problem	24.6	10.3	23.5	37.1	16.8	60.2	31.2	34.5	29.3
	Very Serious Problem	39.7	57.1	37.2	38.8	27.8	34.3	58.3	26.3	39.7
Social Cohesion	Serious Problem	19.7	11.8	12.7	35.1	15.8	16.9	24.4	31	21
	Very Serious Problem	28.3	27.8	32.8	21.6	23.8	22.6	25.1	23	26.1
Organisation	Serious Problem	24.4	13.1	16.5	34	18.3	44.3	19.1	33.3	25.2
	Very Serious Problem	27.5	64.8	33	20.4	25.6	36.3	52.5	36	35
Households with PSC 0-23										
Education	Serious Problem	25.3	11.7	30.3	27.8	40.3	33.8	26.3	9.3	26.4
	Very Serious Problem	53.1	81.8	64.1	37.5	34	56	72.2	64	56.1
Health Care	Serious Problem	27.6	11.7	11.6	37.2	37.8	34.8	22	9.3	25
	Very Serious Problem	58.5	83	86.8	45.3	37.2	61.5	77.6	63.6	63.2
Water Supply	Serious Problem	30.5	16.6	17.9	37.5	20.8	31.1	26.3	11.3	25.3
	Very Serious Problem	35.6	65.6	70.4	19.5	29.5	56.6	54.5	58.3	46.7
Drainage	Serious Problem	35.6	10.1	14	34.9	35.1	43.1	26.7	4.5	27.2

	Very Serious Problem	51.4	77.7	84.4	59.7	47.6	52.9	67.1	68.8	62.6
Street Pavement	Serious Problem	33.7	8.9	20.6	38	35.1	40.6	36.5	9.3	29.2
	Very Serious Problem	50.5	80.2	75.7	45.1	55.9	54.2	58.8	61.5	58.8
Transport	Serious Problem	35.9	19.4	28.2	45.3	41.3	37.2	36.1	25.9	34.5
	Very Serious Problem	36.5	72.1	38.5	32.2	33.7	54.8	54.5	41.7	43.5
Fuel Supply	Serious Problem	28.9	9.3	23	37.2	33	39.4	35.3	25.9	29.5
	Very Serious Problem	32	66.8	52.8	30.4	32.6	45.8	54.1	44.1	42.9
Electricity	Serious Problem	27.4	17.8	6.9	34.2	29.9	24	31.4	10.1	23.2
	Very Serious Problem	67.2	81.4	93.1	54.7	45.5	61.5	67.8	64.8	67.2
Income (Poverty)	Serious Problem	27	15	22.4	39.2	40.6	46.5	35.7	7.7	29.9
	Very Serious Problem	67.4	79.4	74.4	52.7	49.7	51.7	61.2	65.6	62.7
Job/Employment	Serious Problem	22.9	14.2	26.4	37	39.2	48.3	31.4	8.5	29
	Very Serious Problem	73.4	83.8	58.6	45.1	43.4	50.8	64.7	65.2	60.5
Savings	Serious Problem	25	15.4	23.5	34.2	29.9	50.8	30.2	18.6	28.8
	Very Serious Problem	57.9	77.7	43.3	55.9	34.7	47.1	63.5	54.3	53.8
Access to Credit	Serious Problem	24.6	13.4	24.3	38.2	19.1	60.9	34.5	33.2	31.1
	Very Serious Problem	41.2	57.1	35.4	38.2	27.1	35.7	58.4	26.3	39.5
Social Cohesion	Serious Problem	20.9	11.7	12.7	37	16	18.2	23.9	29.6	21.5
	Very Serious Problem	28.7	31.2	31.7	20	24	23.7	28.2	23.9	26.4
Organisation	Serious Problem	27	13	16.1	34.9	18.8	41.2	17.6	34.8	26
	Very Serious Problem	26.3	64.8	32.2	21.3	25	38.5	55.3	35.2	34.9
Households with PSC 24-100										
Education	Serious Problem	23.9	10.6	31.6	32.1	27.9	41.6	30.8	12.4	25.8
	Very Serious Problem	51.4	78.2	57.3	33.2	34.2	50.6	63.6	58.2	53.4
Health Care	Serious Problem	28.6	5.6	13.7	31.6	34.2	35.1	29.4	14.4	23.2
	Very Serious Problem	55	87.3	85	48.7	33.3	58.4	68.5	56.2	62.8
Water Supply	Serious Problem	28.6	6.3	15.8	26.2	19.8	29.9	21	13.7	20.4
	Very Serious Problem	33.2	55.6	68.8	28.3	31.5	54.5	50.3	56.2	46.8
Drainage	Serious Problem	34.6	12.7	12	32.6	36.9	48.1	30.8	9.2	25.6
	Very Serious Problem	50.4	78.2	86.3	61.5	47.7	46.8	63.6	62.7	63.7
Street Pavement	Serious Problem	31.8	6.3	22.6	29.9	30.6	41.6	38.5	9.2	25.8
	Very Serious Problem	47.1	85.2	73.1	48.7	55.9	50.6	55.9	60.8	59.5
Transport	Serious Problem	28.6	13.4	31.2	41.2	35.1	40.3	37.8	25.5	31
	Very Serious Problem	38.2	73.2	35.5	33.7	34.2	49.4	50.3	43.1	43
Fuel Supply	Serious Problem	25	9.2	26.9	33.7	26.1	44.2	32.9	26.8	27.1
	Very Serious Problem	32.5	62	52.1	29.9	33.3	37.7	52.4	40.5	42.2
Electricity	Serious Problem	27.5	8.5	9	29.9	35.1	32.5	30.8	5.9	21.3
	Very Serious Problem	65.4	89.4	89.3	57.8	48.6	51.9	68.5	68.6	69.6
Income (Poverty)	Serious Problem	27.9	9.2	18.8	40.6	37.8	41.6	32.9	9.8	26.1
	Very Serious Problem	63.9	80.3	75.6	52.4	45.9	54.5	58.7	62.7	63.4
Job/Employment	Serious Problem	20.4	10.6	20.1	34.2	37.8	39	34.3	5.9	23.6
	Very Serious Problem	70.7	84.5	62	50.3	45.9	55.8	62.2	66.7	63.5
Savings	Serious Problem	27.1	12	23.5	35.3	14.4	49.4	39.2	22.2	27
	Very Serious Problem	50.4	76.8	44.4	59.4	37.8	44.2	56.6	50.3	52.7
Access to Credit	Serious Problem	24.6	4.9	22.2	34.8	10.8	57.1	25.2	36.6	25.7
	Very Serious Problem	36.8	57	40.2	40.1	29.7	28.6	58	26.1	40
Social Cohesion	Serious Problem	17.5	12	12.8	31	15.3	11.7	25.2	33.3	20.1
	Very Serious Problem	27.5	21.8	34.6	25.1	23.4	18.2	19.6	21.6	25.4
Organisation	Serious Problem	19.3	13.4	17.1	32.1	17.1	57.1	21.7	30.7	23.7
	Very Serious Problem	30	64.8	34.2	18.7	27	27.3	47.6	37.3	35.2

3.2. Analysis of Poverty

To assess the poverty level in the sampled households of the eight districts, the baseline survey was designed to collect information on consumption expenditure at household level, which has been used to determine poverty level. Though income of a household clearly reflects its social and economic status, income components are often under reported. In most poverty assessments in developing

countries including Pakistan, household's current consumption expenditure is preferred to income as an indicator of living standards. Thus, current consumption expenditure is used as a proxy for the measurement of poverty in the sampled households.

3.2.1. Official poverty line for Rural Sindh

In many developing countries including Pakistan, poverty is defined in terms of attaining minimum calorie intake for human need required for physical functioning and daily activities. The Government of Pakistan notified²⁸ average calorie intake of 2,350 calories per person per day. This baseline survey uses the official poverty line announced in April 2016 by the Planning Commission of Pakistan as the basic reference for measuring absolute poverty in the eight districts. The current national official poverty line in terms of minimum calorie intake of 2,350 calories per person per day is estimated²⁹ at PKR 3,030 per adult equivalent per month in 2013-14 prices. This new official poverty line is based on Cost of Basic Needs (CBN) approach, which first obtains a food poverty line by taking the average spending on food of households in the reference group. The CBN subsequently takes into account non-food expenditures (clothing, shelter, education, etc.). The food poverty line is finally scaled up to reflect the total expenditure of households to obtain the CBN poverty line which can be regularly updated for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI), allowing governments to track poverty over time. According to this method, 29.5 % of the country's population was below the poverty line in 2013-14.

This baseline report adjusts the new official national poverty line of PKR 3030 per adult equivalent to accommodate regional price differences. In this way poverty line for rural Sindh comes to PKR 2848 per adult equivalent per month in accordance with 2013-14 prices. This poverty line has then been adjusted upward by the inflation rate of CPI from 2013-14 onwards to derive rural Sindh poverty line in 2016 prices, which comes to PKR 3,183 consumption expenditure per adult equivalent per month.

This report uses this adjusted official poverty line of PKR 3,183 consumption expenditure per adult equivalent per month to segregate the survey population above or below the poverty line in the project districts.

3.2.2. Poverty, Incidence, Intensity and Severity

To estimate absolute poverty in the eight districts, different sections of the baseline survey were designed to collect information on income and consumption expenditure at the household level. While the income of a household clearly reflects its social and economic status, income components are often under reported. Therefore, current consumption expenditure on all nondurables is used as a proxy for income for measuring poverty in this report.

To compute poverty headcount, this baseline report follows the official method of measurement of poverty³⁰ and then computes the adult equivalent scale for each household to take an account of economies of scale in household consumption as follows:

- A multiplication factor of "1" for each adult, and
- A multiplication factor of "0.8" for children aged 0-18.

Table 37 reports absolute poverty headcount based on the new official poverty line inflation adjusted for rural Sindh in the eight districts. The overall poverty incidence has been estimated at 80.3% in the eight districts, which is substantially higher than 35.6% in 2013-14 estimated at the national level in rural areas of Pakistan³¹. Out of 4000 households, 3,236 households are poor in the sample. One of the

28 See Economic Survey, 2015-16, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad

29 Ibid

30 See Government of Pakistan (2016), Economic Survey, 2015-16, Finance Division, Islamabad.

31 Ideally, it should be compared with rural Sindh but Planning Commission do not publish the poverty statistics at province level. Independent studies reported 5.8 percentage points higher poverty incidence in rural Sindh (45%) compared to rural areas at national level (39.2%) in 2001-02. See Talat, Anwar (2006), Trends in Absolute Poverty and Governance in Pakistan: 1998-99 and 2004-05, The Pakistan Development Review, 45: 4 (Winter 2006) pp. 777-793, PIDE, Islamabad

reasons for the high poverty incidence among the sample households in these districts is the 20% oversampling of the poorest households in order to identify the poorest of the poor for programme intervention.

However, overall average conceals differences across districts. The highest poverty level is observed in TMK (89.3%), followed by Dadu and KSK (88.1%), Larkana (84.5%), Matiari (80.7%), Sujawal (75.4%), Jamshoro (69.4%), and TAY (58.3%) (See Table 37).

Table 37: Poverty Headcount (%) based on Consumption Poverty Line

	Dadu	Jamshoro	KSK	Larkana	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Poor	88.1	69.4	88.1	84.5	80.7	75.4	58.3	89.3	80.9
Non Poor	11.9	30.6	11.9	15.5	19.3	24.6	41.7	10.8	19.1

Figure 13: Poverty Headcount based on New Official Poverty Line

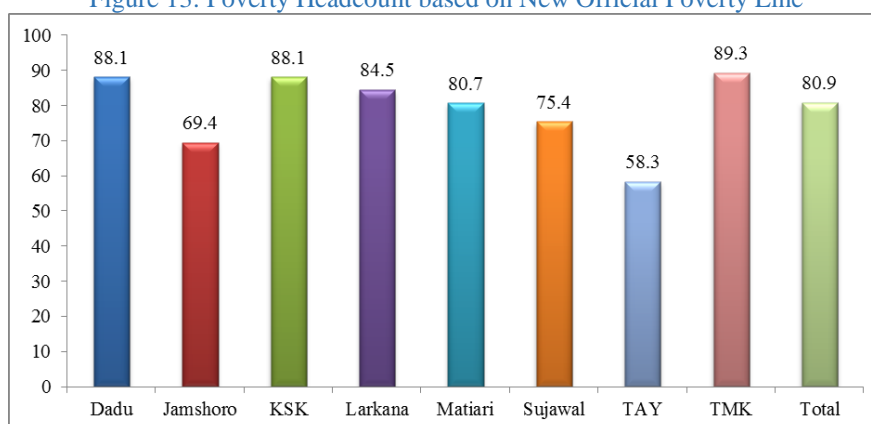


Table 38 reports the intensity of poverty reflected by poverty gap measure (P1) and severity of poverty captured by FGT P2 measure based on new official poverty line in the eight districts. The intensity of poverty reflected by poverty gap measures the average shortfall in the consumption of the poor from the poverty line. The overall intensity of poverty reflected by P1 is 36.4% in the eight districts. The highest poverty gap ratio is in TMK (46.9%), followed by Dadu (41.1%), Larkana (40.3%), Matiari (39.3%), KSK (37.3%), Sujawal (29.6%), Jamshoro (29.4%), and TAY (20.2%). FGT P2 measure captures the severity of poverty by measuring the degree of inequality among the poor. The overall severity of poverty captured by FGT P2 measure was 19% in the eight districts. The highest degree of inequality among the poor households as suggested by the severity of poverty measure is in TMK (27.5%) followed by Matiari (22%), Dadu (21.7%), Larkana (21.6%), KSK (18%), Jamshoro (15.4%), Sujawal (13.8%), and TAY (8.6%).

Table 38: Poverty Intensity and Severity (%)

	Dadu	Jamshoro	KSK	Larkana	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Poverty Gap Index	41.1	29.4	37.3	40.3	39.3	29.6	20.2	46.9	36.4
Poverty Severity Index	21.7	15.4	18.0	21.6	22.0	13.8	8.6	27.5	19.0

4. CONCLUSION

This baseline survey provides key social, economic and demographic data which will be used as a benchmark for monitoring and assessing the impact of the SUCCESS programme on the standard of living of the program participants in the eight programme districts during the next five years. The results of the baseline survey allow for the following conclusions:

- The data on demographic composition shows a high overall dependency ratio at 80.1% with a higher dependency ratio among households classified as poor with PSC 0-23 (89.6%) compared households classified as non-poor with PSC 24-100 (62.1%). The overall male-to-female ratio at 111 is higher than the national ratio 109. Most of the sampled population (85.4%) works (80.1% males and 91.2% females). It is important to highlight that domestic work inside the house has been taken as work. Mainly the adult population works as unskilled labour – more men (56.7%) than women (14.6%) in the eight districts. There are slightly more women skilled workers (6.4%) than men (5.6%);
- Adult literacy rate is alarmingly low at 19.5%. Although gross primary enrolment ratio is 65.1%, the gross middle and matric level enrolment ratios are alarmingly low at 8.8% and 0.1% respectively. The main problems of the poor households in schooling of children include: shortage of books, substandard education, and unavailability of latrine and water. A majority of sampled households do not send their children to school because of poverty.
- Almost 77% of the sampled population perceives themselves to be in good health. This perception was lowest in Sujawal (50.5%) and highest in SKS (96.5%). The main problems for the poor households in visiting a health facility include: long wait, unavailability of medicines and absence of doctor. The worrisome factor is the presence of 14% children with no vaccination among households with PSC 0-23.
- The stunting and wasting appears to be widespread in the sampled households in the eight districts: 11.4% children under 5 are severely wasted and 21.1% moderately wasted and 41.4% are severely stunted and 56.7% moderately stunted. Wasting scores are slightly higher among female (21.3%) than male (20.9%) children in eight districts.
- The surveyed population portrays a low quality of life as the poor households with PSC 0-23 largely live (74.8%) in katcha (clay) housing structures. The living space is congested with average household size of 7.1 persons as majority of the sampled population (93.2%) lives in two-room houses. A large sampled population uses hand pump for water. The survey finding that a significant number of households do not have drainage facility (48.5%) and another 39% have open drains calls attention to initiate projects for improving village sanitation conditions. A quarter of the households do not have an electricity connection. More than 50% households get electricity 1-8 hours daily. A vast majority of sample households use wood as main source of fuel.
- There seems to be a weak link between sampled households and the services and facilities provided by the state. This link is weak at all levels – local, district, provincial and federal. The non-use is highest for the local government, followed by rule of law institutions – police and court – along with the departments of health and education. A majority of the sampled households do not use the services provided by BHU, family planning unit, vaccinator, veterinary clinic, agriculture, police, railway, post office, UC office, local magistrate, local government, electricity and gas department points out to the unsuitability/inapplicability, long distance and insufficiency of these services. Nevertheless, majority of households using these services expressed satisfaction. Except for one or two services/facilities, most of the households using them did not notice any change. The services provided by police seem to be worsening for the sampled households. The survey finding that a majority of the households have serious problems and constraints in education, health care, drainage, street pavement, job, savings, and poverty suggests that collaborative efforts are required to address these constraints.

- The poor households with PSC 0-23 derive most of their income from unskilled labour (58.6%), followed by crops (14%), livestock (8.5%), skilled labour (6.2%), government/private jobs (4.6%) business trade (3.5%) and BISP (3.2%).
- Income distribution in the eight districts is highly skewed. In overall sample, the top 20% households receive bulk of the income share at 46.3% whereas the bottom 20% households get only 6% of the total income, while the remaining middle 60% households get 47.7%. Gini Coefficient based on income at 0.43 is relatively high compared with Gini coefficient based on household consumption at 0.28 reflecting a highly unequal distribution of household income relative to household consumption.
- Landlessness of the sampled households is markedly high (79%). About 12% households were indebted from different sources. A majority of households (63.2%) were indebted to friend and relatives followed by shopkeepers (17.7%), banks (12.9%), other sources (mostly landlords) (3.7%). The poor households with PSC 0-23 mostly used loans for farm input, land, businesses, and healthcare.
- All poverty measures including the poverty incidence, intensity and severity reflect an exceptionally high level of deprivation in the eight districts. Poverty level (80.9%) is extremely higher than estimated by the government at national level (35.6%) in rural areas of the country. The intensity of poverty reflected by P1 is 36.4% indicating a high poverty gap in the eight districts. The severity of poverty captured by FGT P2 measure is 19% showing a high degree of inequality among the poor in the eight districts.

District Short Profiles

Dadu

Dadu was declared a district in 1933. In 2004 it was bifurcated to establish the district of Jamshoro³². Home to Manchar Lake and Khirthar National Park, Dadu has four talukas, 52 union councils and 355 revenue villages³³. With 108 males per 100 females³⁴, in 2016 the estimated population of Dadu was 2,372,725, as 79% of the population is rural.³⁵ The River Indus flows along the eastern boundary of the district.³⁶

One-third of the households in the district own agricultural land while 62% own farm animals/livestock.³⁷ The main kharif crops are rice, cotton, sugarcane and maize while wheat, barley, gram, pulses and oil seeds are rabi crops.³⁸

Nearly all households (96%) have electricity and 60% own a television.³⁹ At least one member in 85% of the households has a cell phone, though only three percent have internet connection.⁴⁰

Dadu has 1966 primary, 49 middle, 10 elementary, 65 secondary and 15 higher secondary public sector schools.⁴¹ Overall literacy rate (10 years and above) is 65% and adult literacy (15 years and above) is 62%.⁴²

The district has 4 public and 48 private hospitals along with 70 dispensaries, 10 MCHCs, 46 BHUs and three RHCs.⁴³ Around 85% of children under five years of age do not have birth certificates.⁴⁴ Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe) in children under five years of age is 45% while stunting (moderate and severe) is 58%, which is higher than the provincial level of 48%.⁴⁵ Wasting (moderate and severe) in the district is 14.5%.⁴⁶

The main source of drinking water for 40% households is hand pumps followed by motor pumps 33%.⁴⁷ Half of the households in the district are without drinking water on premises.⁴⁸ Nearly half of the total households (47%) have flush latrines; 45% have non-flush latrines and eight percent did not have a latrine.⁴⁹

The district prone to natural disasters was hit by heavy floods in 2010, 2011 and 2012.⁵⁰ Epidemics are seasonal with low intensity.⁵¹ Out of 609,722 registered voters in Dadu before the 2013 General Elections, 326,463 were male and 283,256 female registered voters.⁵² The district has two National Assembly and four Sindh Assembly seats.

³² Sindh Basic Education Programme. USAID (2013). District Education Profile, Dadu

³³ Dadu, Brief District Profile, Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme

³⁴ Sindh Basic Education Programme. USAID (2013). District Education Profile, Dadu

³⁵ Dadu, Brief District Profile, Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme

³⁶ Sindh Basic Education Programme. USAID (2013). District Education Profile, Dadu

³⁷ Ibid

³⁸ Dadu, Brief District Profile, Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme

³⁹ MICS 2014

⁴⁰ Ibid

⁴¹ District Education Profile 2013-14, SINDH Education Management Information System (SEMIS), Reform Support Unit

⁴² Ibid

⁴³ Health Profile of Sindh, Bureau of Statistics, Government of Sindh

⁴⁴ MICS 2014

⁴⁵ Ibid

⁴⁶ Ibid

⁴⁷ PSLM 2014-15

⁴⁸ MICS 2014

⁴⁹ Ibid

⁵⁰ Sindh Basic Education Programme. USAID (2013). District Education Profile, Dadu

⁵¹ Ibid

⁵² Election Commission of Pakistan

Jamshoro

Jamshoro became a district in 2004 when it was carved out of Dadu. Situated on the west bank of River Indus, the district is spread over 11,402 sq. km. It has four talukas (tehsils), 30 union councils, 157 revenue villages, and 103,986 households.⁵³ Estimated population of Jamshoro is 1,018,634, with most of the people (71%) living in rural areas.⁵⁴

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood - 21% of the households own agricultural land while 44% own farm animals/livestock.⁵⁵ Rice, cotton, sugarcane, bajra and maize are the main kharif crops while wheat, barley, gram, pulses and oil seeds are the common rabi crops.⁵⁶ The district is also rich in minerals such as limestone, gravel and marble.

Most of the households in Jamshoro are connected to the electrical grid, but only 68% have television.⁵⁷ Only 1.7% households have access to internet connection.⁵⁸ However, 79% households have at least one member owning a cell phone.⁵⁹

In the public sector the district has 745 primary, 20 middle, 10 elementary, 36 secondary and 8 higher secondary schools.⁶⁰ Gross enrolment ratio at the primary level is 93% while literacy rate for ten year olds and above is 60%.⁶¹ (In rural Jamshoro this literacy rate drops to 40%.⁶²) Current school enrollment is, however, heavily skewed in favor of boys - compared to 32,485 boys in primary schools, there are only 20,748 girls.⁶³ Overall, 63% population of the district has attended school and 55% have completed primary or higher level education.⁶⁴

Jamshoro has six public hospitals along with 20 BHUs, five RHCs, nine TB clinics, two MCHCs and one tertiary hospital.⁶⁵ In children aged five or under, rates of underweight, stunting, and wasting prevalence – moderate and severe - are 51%, 54%, and 24% respectively.⁶⁶ A majority of children (74%) aged five or under do not have birth certificates⁶⁷.

Tap water is the main source of drinking water in 46% households followed by hand pumps (22%) and motor pumps (10%).⁶⁸ Half of the households in Jamshoro have flush latrines while 34% have non flush latrines.⁶⁹ Eight percent households do not have a latrine.⁷⁰

The district is represented in the national and provincial legislatures with one National Assembly and three Sindh Assembly seats.⁷¹ Out of total 369,424 registered voters in the district, 167,062 are female, 35,300 less than the male registered voters.⁷²

Kamber Shadadkot

Kamber Shadadkot was declared a district in 2005. It is spread over 5,676 sq. km and is bounded by district Larkana in the east, Balochistan in the north-west, Shikarpur and Jacobabad in the north-east

⁵³Jamshoro, Brief District Profile, Sindh Union Council Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme

⁵⁴Ibid

⁵⁵ MICS 2014

⁵⁶ Bureau of Statistics Planning and Development Department Government of Sindh 2007-08

⁵⁷ Ibid

⁵⁸ Ibid

⁵⁹ Ibid

⁶⁰ District Education Profile 2013-14, SINDH Education Management Information System (SEMIS), Reform Support Unit

⁶¹ Ibid

⁶² Ibid

⁶³ Ibid

⁶⁴ PSLM 2014-15

⁶⁵ Health Profile of Sindh, Bureau of Statistics, Government of Sindh. (2014).

⁶⁶ MICS 2014

⁶⁷ Ibid

⁶⁸ PSLM 2014-15

⁶⁹ Ibid

⁷⁰ Ibid

⁷¹ Jamshoro, Brief District Profile, Sindh Union Council Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme

⁷² Ibid

and Dadu in the south and is considered a center of three cultures – Sindh, Balochi, and Brahui.⁷³ The estimated population of Kamber Shadadkot in 2013 was 1,383,832, with an average household size of 5.7⁷⁴ and a sex ratio of 108 males to 100 females.⁷⁵ Most of the households in the district have one room (49%) or two to four rooms (50%).⁷⁶

The district's weather is mainly dry throughout the year and most of the population (71%) lives in the rural areas⁷⁷. Nearly one third of the households (35%) own agriculture land while 62% has farm animals/livestock.⁷⁸ Major food crops in the district are wheat, rice and jowar while sugarcane is the main cash crop.⁷⁹

The district has seven talukas, 40 union councils, 269 dehs and 283 mouzas.⁸⁰ Though most of the households (92%) have electricity, only about half (48.5%) have television⁸¹. At least one member in 84% of households has a cell phone but only 3% HHs have internet connection.⁸²

In the public sector, the district has 1516 primary, 55 middle, four elementary, 46 secondary and 10 higher secondary schools.⁸³ Overall literacy rate (10+) is 42% (male 59%, female 23%).⁸⁴ Gross enrolment ratio for primary level is 69% (male 78%, female 58%)⁸⁵ and net enrolment ratio is 44% (male 50%, female 37%). Less than half of the population (41%) has completed primary or higher level education in the district.⁸⁶

There is one doctor for 14,577, one nurse for 168,444, and one bed for 5574 people in the district.⁸⁷ It has four government hospitals – one district and three taluka hospitals.⁸⁸ Underweight prevalence among children five years of age is 49% with moderate and severe stunting at 60%.⁸⁹ Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) among children five years of age is 14%.

Hand pumps are the main source of drinking water for a majority of the households (61%).⁹⁰ Most of the households (59%) have flush latrines while 39% have non flush latrines.⁹¹ 19% households do not have any toilet. 37% households have piped sewer system.⁹²

Out of 508,062 registered voters in 2013, 274,802 are male and 233,260 are female registered voters. Kamber Shadadkot shares two National Assembly constituencies (NA-205 and NA-207) with Larkana and Shikarpur along with its own constituency (NA-206). The district has four seats in the Sindh Assembly.⁹³

Larkana

Home of the Mohen Jo Daro, Larkana is one of the six divisions of Sindh. It became a district before 1947. The estimated population of Larkana is 1,297, 066 living in four talukas, 47 union councils, 47 rural union councils and 180 revenue villages.⁹⁴ With average household size of 5.9⁹⁵, most of the

⁷³A profile of district Kamber Shadadkot. (July 2014). Pakistan Emergency Situational Analysis, USAID

⁷⁴Ibid

⁷⁵Ibid

⁷⁶PSLM 2014-15

⁷⁷A profile of district Kamber Shadadkot. (July 2014). Pakistan Emergency Situational Analysis, USAID

⁷⁸Ibid

⁷⁹Crop Area and Production by Districts for 28 Years; 2008-09 Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

⁸⁰Ibid

⁸¹MICS 2014

⁸²Ibid

⁸³District Education Profile Kamber Shadadkot. (2014-15). Sindh Education Management Information System, Reform Support Unit

⁸⁴A profile of district Kamber Shadadkot. (July 2014). Pakistan Emergency Situational Analysis, USAID

⁸⁵Ibid

⁸⁶PSLM 2014-15

⁸⁷Health Profile of Sindh District Wise.(2014). Bureau of Statistics, Govt of Sindh.

⁸⁸Ibid

⁸⁹MICS 2014

⁹⁰A profile of district Kamber Shadadkot. (July 2014). Pakistan Emergency Situational Analysis, USAID

⁹¹PSLM 2014-15

⁹²MICS 2014

⁹³Provincial Assembly of Sindh, <http://www.pas.gov.pk/index.php/members/bydistrict/en/31/94>

⁹⁴Larkana, Brief District Profile, Sindh Union Council Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme,

⁹⁵Report on the Status of Millennium Development Goals, Sindh. (2012). UNDP/Government of Sindh

households (63.23%) in the district have two to four rooms.⁹⁶ Almost all households (99%) have electricity and 76% own a television.⁹⁷

In rural areas the main source of employment is agriculture with 26% households owning farm land and 63% farm animals/livestock⁹⁸. The main kharif and rabi crops are rice, cotton, sugarcane, bajra, jawar and wheat, barley, gram, pulses, and fodder.⁹⁹ The district is also known for guava and berries.¹⁰⁰

Larkana has 1032 primary, 59 middle, seven elementary, 55 secondary and 15 higher secondary public schools.¹⁰¹ Literacy (ten years and above) is 66% (male 75%, female 55%)¹⁰² as 58% of the population has completed primary or higher level education.¹⁰³ Net primary enrolment rate in Larkana is 52% (male 60%, female 43%).¹⁰⁴

Larkana has six public and three private hospitals along with 28 BHUs, five RHCs and eight MCHCs.¹⁰⁵ For every 1897, 9564, and 471 people in the district, there is one doctor, one nurse, and one hospital bed respectively.¹⁰⁶ The rates of prevalence for underweight, stunting and wasting (moderate and severe) among children under five years of age are 39%, 52%, and 9.8% respectively.¹⁰⁷ Majority of children (69%) aged between 12-23 months have been immunised.¹⁰⁸

The main sources of drinking water in Larkana are hand pumps (59%), followed by motor pumps (39%).¹⁰⁹ A vast majority of households (79%) in the district have flush toilets (urban 98%, rural 64%).¹¹⁰

Out of 585,519 registered voters in 2013, 308,526 were male and 276,993 female registered voters.¹¹¹ Larkana shares two National Assembly constituencies (NA-203 and NA-205) with Shikarpur, Sukkur and Kamber Shadadkot while it has its own constituency (NA-204). In the Sindh Assembly, it has four seats.¹¹²

Matiari

Matiari became a district in 2005. Its estimated population was 834,660 in 2014.¹¹³ Before becoming a district, it was a taluka of Hyderabad. Spread over 1458 sq. kms, the district has three talukas, 19 union councils and 123 mouzas.¹¹⁴ The average household size is 5.7 as most of the population (85%) lives in rural areas.¹¹⁵

The National Highway (N5) connects Matiari with Hyderabad and then onwards with Karachi.¹¹⁶ Most of the households in the district have one room (50%) or two to four rooms (48%).¹¹⁷ Nearly

⁹⁶ PSLM 2014-15

⁹⁷ MICS 2014

⁹⁸ MICS 2014

⁹⁹ Ibid

¹⁰⁰ Ibid

¹⁰¹ Larkana (2014-15), District Education Profile, Sindh Education Management Information System (SEMIS)

¹⁰² PSLM 2014-15

¹⁰³ Ibid

¹⁰⁴ Report on the Status of Millennium Development Goals, Sindh. (2012). UNDP/Government of Sindh

¹⁰⁵ Health Profile of Sindh, Bureau of Statistics, Government of Sindh

¹⁰⁶ Ibid

¹⁰⁷ Ibid

¹⁰⁸ PSLM 2014-15

¹⁰⁹ Ibid

¹¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹¹ Election Commission of Pakistan

¹¹² Provincial Assembly of Sindh, <http://www.pas.gov.pk/index.php/members/bydistrict/en/31/93>

¹¹³ Pakistan Emergency Situational Analysis. (2014). District Matiari, USAID

¹¹⁴ Ibid

¹¹⁵ Ibid

¹¹⁶ Ibid

¹¹⁷ PSLM 2014-15

93% households have electricity but only 53% have a television.¹¹⁸ At least one member in 79% households has a cell phone but only 3.5% have internet connection.¹¹⁹

Though agriculture is the main source of employment, the district suffers from chronic poverty. Only 14% households own agriculture land and 56% have farm animals/livestock.¹²⁰ According to UNDP's Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan report, the incidence of poverty in the district is between 60%-69%. The main kharif crops are maize, rice, sugarcane, cotton, while wheat and barley are main rabi crops.¹²¹

The district has 857 secondary, 19 middle, two elementary, 45 secondary, and three higher secondary public schools.¹²² The literacy rate (ten years and above) in the district is 61%¹²³ and primary enrolment rate is 49% (male 54%, female 44%).¹²⁴

Matiari has three public hospitals along with 21 BHUs, four RHCs and three MCHCs.¹²⁵ The district has one doctor, one nurse and one hospital bed for a population of 3859, 56692, and 3350 respectively.¹²⁶ The rates of underweight, stunting and wasting prevalence among children under five years of age are 52%, 55%, and 16% respectively.¹²⁷ A total of 44% children aged 12-23 months have been immunised in the district.¹²⁸

The main sources of drinking water for 71% households in the district are hand pumps (71%), followed by motor pumps (23%)¹²⁹. Most of the households (45%) have non-flush latrines, while 32% have flush latrines and 23% households do not have latrine¹³⁰.

The district is represented in the national and provincial legislatures with one National Assembly and two provincial assembly seats.¹³¹ Out of 300,487 registered voters in the district, registered female voters number 143,225 (48%).¹³²

Sujawal

Sujawal became district in 2013. Earlier it was part of Thatta district. Spread over 7335 km, the district has four talukas, 37 union councils, 388 revenue villages.¹³³ Sujawal's estimated population is 800,000 predominantly living in rural areas (91%).¹³⁴

Only 60% households in Sujawal have electricity with 27% owning a television.¹³⁵ At least one member of 76% households has a cell phone but only two percent households have internet connection.¹³⁶ Most of the households in the district comprise of one room (63%) while 36% have two to four rooms.¹³⁷

Nearly one third of households (30%) own agriculture land while 48% have farm animals/livestock.¹³⁸ Sugarcane, rice and wheat are main crops.¹³⁹

¹¹⁸ MICS 2014

¹¹⁹ Ibid

¹²⁰ Ibid

¹²¹ Matiari, Brief District Profile, Sindh Union Council Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme

¹²² District Education Profile 2013-14, SINDH Education Management Information System (SEMIS), Reform Support Unit

¹²³ PSLM 2014-15

¹²⁴ Report on the Status of Millennium Development Goals, Sindh. (2012). UNDP/Government of Sindh

¹²⁵ Health Profile of Sindh, Bureau of Statistics, Government of Sindh

¹²⁶ Ibid

¹²⁷ MICS 2014

¹²⁸ PSLM 2014-15

¹²⁹ PSLM 2014-15

¹³⁰ Ibid

¹³¹ Pakistan Emergency Situational Analysis. (2014). District Matiari, USAID

¹³² Ibid

¹³³ Sujawal, Brief District Profile, Sindh Union Council Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme

¹³⁴ Ibid

¹³⁵ MICS 2014

¹³⁶ Ibid

¹³⁷ PSLM 2014-15

¹³⁸ MICS 2014

The district has 1588 primary, 28 middle, 20 secondary and seven higher secondary public schools.¹⁴⁰ The literacy rate (ten years and above) in Sujawal is 66% (male 77%, female 55%).¹⁴¹ More than half of the population (58%) has completed primary or higher level education.¹⁴²

Sujawal has three public and four private hospitals along with 29 BHUs, two RHCs, and two MCHCs.¹⁴³ The rates of underweight, stunting and wasting (moderate and severe) among children under five years of age are 52%, 56%, and 20% respectively.¹⁴⁴ Registering birth is not common in Sujawal as 96% children are without birth certificates.¹⁴⁵

Hand pumps are the main source of drinking water for 49% of the population.¹⁴⁶ Half of the households (49%) have non flush latrines while 35% households do not have a latrine.¹⁴⁷

Tando Allahyar

Tando Allahyar was declared a district in 2005 as previously it was part of Hyderabad district.¹⁴⁸ It has a population of 684,810, most of which (70%) lives in rural areas.¹⁴⁹ Most of the households (95%) have electricity but only 55% own a television.¹⁵⁰ At least one member of the 80% households owns a cell phone while three percent households have internet connection.¹⁵¹

Spread over 1496 kilometers, the district has three talukas, 25 union councils, and 79 revenue villages.¹⁵² Most of the dwellings in the district have one (51%) or two to four rooms (49%).¹⁵³

A little less than one-fifth of the households (18%) have agriculture land while 54% have farm animals/livestock.¹⁵⁴ The main kharif crops are maize, rice, sugarcane, cotton and bajra and the main rabi crops are wheat, barley, gram and barseen.¹⁵⁵

Tando Allahyar has one public and six private hospitals along with 14 BHUs, three RHCs and five MCHCs.¹⁵⁶ The district has one doctor, one nurse and one bed for a population of 4085, 51538, and 2018 respectively.¹⁵⁷ The rates of prevalence for underweight, stunting and wasting in children under five years of age are 60%, 59%, and 22% respectively.¹⁵⁸ Nearly two-third of children (62%) aged between 12-23 months have been immunised.¹⁵⁹

The district has 742 primary, 51 middle, one elementary, 32 secondary and five higher secondary public schools.¹⁶⁰ Literacy rate (ten years and above) is 60% (male 67%, female 52%).¹⁶¹ A little more than half of the population (54%) has completed primary or higher level education.¹⁶²

¹³⁹Sujawal, Brief District Profile, Sindh Union Council Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme

¹⁴⁰District Education Profile 2013-14, SINDH Education Management Information System (SEMIS), Reform Support Unit

¹⁴¹ PSLM 2014-15

¹⁴² Ibid

¹⁴³Health Profile of Sindh, Bureau of Statistics, Government of Sindh

¹⁴⁴ MICS 2014

¹⁴⁵ Ibid

¹⁴⁶ PSLM 2014-15

¹⁴⁷ Ibid

¹⁴⁸Tando Allahyar, Brief District Profile, Sindh Union Council Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme,

¹⁴⁹ Ibid

¹⁵⁰ MICS 2014

¹⁵¹ Ibid

¹⁵²Tando Allahyar, Brief District Profile, Sindh Union Council Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme,

¹⁵³ PSLM 2014-15

¹⁵⁴Tando Allahyar, Brief District Profile, Sindh Union Council Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme,

¹⁵⁵ Ibid

¹⁵⁶ Health Profile of Sindh, Bureau of Statistics, Government of Sindh

¹⁵⁷ Ibid

¹⁵⁸MICS 2014

¹⁵⁹ PSLM 2014-15

¹⁶⁰ Ibid

¹⁶¹ PSLM 2014-15

¹⁶² Ibid

The main source of drinking water for 70% households is hand pumps.¹⁶³ Most of the households (61%) have non flush latrines while 35% have flush latrines.¹⁶⁴ Majority of the non-flush latrines (75%) are in rural areas.¹⁶⁵

In 2013 out of total 286,956 registered voters in the district, 152,049 were male and 134,907 female registered voters.¹⁶⁶ Tando Allahyar shares a National Assembly constituency with Matiari while the district has two seats in the Sindh Assembly.¹⁶⁷

Tando Muhammad Khan

Tando Muhammad Khan became a district in 2005.¹⁶⁸ It is bordered by Hyderabad and Tando Allahyar districts to the north, Badin to the south and east and Thatta to the west.¹⁶⁹ Spread over 1831 sq. kms, the estimated population of the district in 2014 was 917,917, with 73% of the population living in rural areas.¹⁷⁰

The district has three talukas, 16 union councils and 161 mouzas.¹⁷¹ A majority of households (76%) have electricity while 36% households have a television.¹⁷² In 70% households at least one member has a cell phone and only one percent households have internet connection.¹⁷³ Most of the households (59%) comprise of just one room while 40% households have two to four rooms.¹⁷⁴

Tando Muhammad Khan is an agro based district with wheat, rice, sugarcane and cotton as the main cash crops.¹⁷⁵ The district has sugar, rice and flour mills and it is also the second largest manufacturer of Ajrak.¹⁷⁶ Only 19% households own agriculture land, while 41% have farm animals/livestock.¹⁷⁷

The district has 950 primary, 17 middle, 12 elementary, 36 secondary, and two higher secondary public schools.¹⁷⁸ The literacy rate for ten years and above in the district is 65%.¹⁷⁹ More than half of the population (58%) has completed primary or higher level education.¹⁸⁰

Tando Muhammad Khan has one public and three private hospitals along with 15 BHUs, three RHCs, and one MCHC.¹⁸¹ The district has one doctor, one nurse and one bed for a population of 5008, 90143, and 3219 respectively.¹⁸² The rates for underweight, stunting and wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) among children under five years of age are 59%, 59%, and 22% respectively.¹⁸³

The main source of drinking water for 82% households is hand pumps.¹⁸⁴ 38% households have flush and 54% non-flush latrines while eight percent do not have a latrine inside the household.¹⁸⁵ Majority of the non-flush latrines (64%) are in rural areas.¹⁸⁶

¹⁶³ Ibid

¹⁶⁴ PSLM 2014-15

¹⁶⁵ Ibid

¹⁶⁶ Election Commission of Pakistan

¹⁶⁷ Provincial Assembly of Sindh, <http://www.pas.gov.pk/index.php/members/bydistrict/en/31/99>

¹⁶⁸ Pakistan Emergency Situational Analysis. (2014). District Tando Muhammad Khan, USAID

¹⁶⁹ Ibid

¹⁷⁰ Ibid

¹⁷¹ Ibid

¹⁷² MICS 2014

¹⁷³ Ibid

¹⁷⁴ PSLM 2014-15

¹⁷⁵ Pakistan Emergency Situational Analysis. (2014). District Tando Muhammad Khan, USAID

¹⁷⁶ Ibid

¹⁷⁷ MICS 2014

¹⁷⁸ District Education Profile 2013-14, SINDH Education Management Information System (SEMIS), Reform Support Unit

¹⁷⁹ PSLM 2014-15

¹⁸⁰ Ibid

¹⁸¹ Health Profile of Sindh, Bureau of Statistics, Government of Sindh

¹⁸² Ibid

¹⁸³ MICS 2014

¹⁸⁴ Ibid

¹⁸⁵ PSLM 2014-15

¹⁸⁶ Ibid

In 2013 the district had 230,554 registered voters (male 126,715, female 103, 839).¹⁸⁷ The district shares three National Assembly constituencies with Hyderabad and Badin (NA-222, NA-224, NA-225). The district has two seats in the Sindh Assembly.¹⁸⁸

¹⁸⁷ Election Commission of Pakistan

¹⁸⁸ Provincial Assembly of Sindh, <http://www.pas.gov.pk/index.php/members/bydistrict/en/31/98>

Survey Questionnaire

Consent Form

My name is [name of enumerator] and I am representing Rural Support Programmes Network. We are conducting a survey about socio-economic conditions of households and their access to public services [e.g.: drinking water, education, health facilities] in your area. The information we collect will help the National Rural Support Programme better understand the current socio-economic conditions of households and how access to public services affects the economic situation of households living in Sindh. There are no direct benefits to you for participating in this survey. However, the results of this survey will help the [name of RSP], government and other development organisation to develop programmes and policies for socio-economic empowerment of women and poor in Sindh.

Your household has been randomly selected for the survey, like many other households in this area. We will be asking questions about your household members, age, education, health, income and assets. We think that the whole discussion will not pose any risk to you and your household members. The interview usually takes about 45 minutes. Your answers will remain confidential and will be used anonymously in the survey report. The survey results will not mention any names of you or your household members. Your views are important and will help to improve the work and knowledge of National Rural Support Programmes and other organisations working for the development of Sindh.

We understand that sometimes some people choose not to participate in the survey for many reasons. You are free to choose whether or not to participate in this survey. If you do choose to participate, you are free to withdraw from the survey at any time. If you choose not to participate or you choose to withdraw, your decision will not adversely affect your position in community or relationship with National Rural Support Programmes working in your area.

Authorization

I have understood the consent form and decided that I will voluntarily participate in the study described above. Its general purposes, the procedures, and possible risks and benefits have been explained to me.

The consent taken from (Name): _____ Signature (if literate): _____ Date: _____

The consent taken by (Name, if illiterate): _____ Date: _____

Consent verified by (Name): _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Note: If the respondent is not literate the enumerator will take verbal consent and the Field Supervisor verifies that a verbal consent was obtained, by signing this document. How signing will occur in case of electronically tablet.

A. Household Identification

1	Name of the Interviewer	*[select from drop down]
2	Name of the Supervisor	*[select from drop down]
3	RSP	*[select from drop down]
4	District	*[select from drop down]
5	Tehsil/Taluka	*[select from drop down]
6	Union Council	*[select from drop down] – pre-feed from Sample
7	Revenue Village /Deh	*[select from drop down]
8	Village (Settlement)	*[select from drop down]
9	Sample Rank	*[select from drop down]
10	Name of Household Head	*Pre-feed from sampling
11	Household Address	Open to write
12	Name of Respondent	Open to write

B. Household Demography and Political Participation

[Read]

Next, I would like to talk with you about your household and household member. A household corresponds to a person or a group of persons (either related or not) who habitually live in one house—whether it is fully or partially occupied, share expenditure and who cook in one cooking pot. One household might be composed of one or more families. I would like to talk about all the household members that are currently present or left for short period of time (less than 6 months).

Number of household members (Please do not list guests or visitors):

Now please give the names of all members of your household. Start with head of the household.

IDC	Names of those household members who usually reside together and eat	1. [Name] sex?	2. [Name's] Residential Status?	3. [Name's] Relationship with the Household head?	4. [Name's] Age in complete years and months? (Complete	5. [Name's] CNIC (if => 18yrs) or Birth Certificate, (if <18yrs)? Pre-feed not to offer CNIC if age <18	6. [Name's] Marital Status?	7. What was [name's] age at the time of marriage in complete years?	8. [Name's] If Married, Marriage registration status?	9. Disability
-----	--	----------------	---------------------------------	---	--	---	-----------------------------	---	---	---------------

	together (Write household head's name first)	1= Male 2= Female	1= Present 2=Not present (temporarily)	1=Head 2=Son/daughter 3=Brother/sister 4=Grandfather/mother 5=Son/daughter in law 6=Father/mother in law 7=Brother/sister in	8=Spouse 9=Father/mother 10=Grandchild 11=Nephew/niece 12=uncle/aunt 13=other relative 14 Not related	year of age means 12 months. If year is not compete, count previous year)	1=Has Birth Certificate/CNIC 2=Applied for Birth Certificate/CNIC 3=No Birth Certificate/CNIC	1= Unmarried 2= Married 3= Divorced 4= Widow 5= Separated		1= Nikkah Nama available 2=Nikkah Nama registered with UC/Registrar 3=None	1=Hearing 2=Speech 3=Visual 4=Mental 5=Limb 6= Multiple disability 7=Polio 8=Other 9=None
1											
2											

C. Household Educational Status

IDC	1. Can [Name] write & read in any language with understanding?	2. Was [Name] ever admitted in any school or educational institution?	3. What is the highest level of education completed?	4. Is [name] studying in any institution at present?	5. In which class [name] is currently studying?	6. In which type of educational institution, [name] is studying?	7. Is [name] facing any problems in that institution? (Select two main reasons)		8. What are the reasons for not going to school at present/never admitted in school? (Select maximum two main reasons)				
	1= Yes 2= No 3=Not applicable if age <5 years	1=Yes 2=No (If no then go to Q#8)	0= < Class-I 1= Class-I 2= Class-II 3= Class-III 4= Class-IV 5= Class-V 6= Class-VI 7= Class-VII 8= Class-VIII 9=Class-IX 10= Class-X 11= FA/F.Sc. 12= BA/B.Sc. 13= Degree in Engineering 14= MBBS 15= Degree in Computer 16=Degree in Agriculture 17=MA/MSC 18=M.Phil/Ph.D 19=Other	1= Yes 2= No If no then go to Q. No. 8	0= < Class-I 1= Class-I 2= Class-II 3= Class-III 4= Class-IV 5= Class-V 6= Class-VI 7= Class-VII 8= Class-VIII 9=Class-IX 10= Class-X 11= FA/F.Sc. 12= BA/B.Sc. 13= Degree in Engineering 14= MBBS 15= Degree in Computer 16=Degree in Agri 17=MA/MSC 18=M.Phil/Ph.D 19=Other	1= Govt. 2=Private 3= Madrasah 4= Other	1= Satisfied 2= Shortage of teachers 3= Shortage of books 4=Substandard education 5= Far away 6= Education is costly 7=Latrine not available 8=other (specify)	Reason 1	Reason 2	1= Minor/aged 2= Education Completed 3= Education is costly 4= Far away 5= Household chores 6= Helping in work 7= Not useful 8=Ill/incapacitated 9= Marriage/pregnancy 10= Employment/Work 11= Substandard school 12= Shortage of male/female teachers 13= Parents do not permit 14= Child is not ready 15= Poverty 16= Other (please specify)	Reason 1	Reason 2	
1													

10									
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D. Household Health

IDC	0. What is the current health status of [Name]?	1. Had [Name] been ill or injured during the last 12 months?	2. Was anyone consulted during the illness for treatment?	3. Who did [Name] consulted for treatment?	4. How many times [Name] received such facilities during the last 12 months as mentioned in Q3?	5. Has [Name] faced any problem in visiting the health facility? (Select maximum two answers)		6. Why [Name] did not seek medicines/medical facilities during the last 12 months? (Select maximum two answers)		
	1=Good Health 2=Fair Health 3=Bad Health	1= Yes 2= No (If no then ask for next person)	1= Yes 2= No (Ask Q. No. 6)	1= LHW/LHV 2=Govt. Dispensary 3= Govt. Basic Health Unit (BHU) 4=Rural Health Centre 5= Govt. Hospital (Taluka/District level) 6= Private Clinic/Hospital/chemist 7= Hakeem 8= Homoeopath 9= One who performs 'Dum' (spiritualism) 10= Other		1= Satisfied 2= Doctor not present 3= Staff non-cooperative 4= Lady staff not present 5= Lack of cleanliness 6= Long wait 7= Costly treatment 8= Staff untrained 9= Medicines not available 10= Unsuccessful Treatment 11= Other (specify)	Problem 1	Problem 2	Reason 1	Reason 2
1										
2										

E. Household Work Status and Non-farm Income

IDC	1. What is the current work status of [Name]?	2. If [Name] not working, give primary reason?	3. For how many weeks [Name] have been looking for work?	4. What is the primary work status of [Name]?	5. What is the skill labor type?	6. What is the Job/service type?
	1= Working (Ask Q No. 4) 2= Not working (ask Q No. 2)	1= Student (ask Q 12) 2=Old/ minor (ask Q 12) 3=Handicapped/incapable(ask Q 12) 4= Pregnancy/ Temporary illness/injury (ask Q 12) 5= Retired(ask Q 12) 6=Idle (not willing to work) (ask Q		1=Unskilled labor/mazdoor 2= Farm labor (cultivation/harvesting on contract/wages) 3= Cultivation on partnership/share cropper 4= Skilled labor (ask Q No. 5) 5= Business/ trade 6= Self-cultivator/own farm	1=Tailor 2= Mason 3= Metal work 4= Carpenter 5=Plumber 6=Electrician 7=Mechanic 8=Driver 9= Cook	1=Armed forces 2= Health 3= Education 4= Administration/revenue/police 5= Agriculture/fisheries/livestock 6= Manufacturing

		12) 7= Looking for work (ask Q No3) 8=Learning to work (ask Q 12) 9= Off season (ask Q 12) 10=Calamity Stricken (ask Q 12) 11=Other (ask Q 12)		7= Livestock only 8= Govt Job (ask Q No.6) 9=Private Job (ask Q No.6) 10= Family helper without monetary payment 11=Household chores/work 12=Begging 13=Other	10=Mobile repair 11= Handicraft 12=Beautician/barber 13=others labour (specify)		7= Tourism 8=Development 9=Religious Institution 10= Other services.	
					code	Other specify	Code	Other specify
1								
2								

Household Work Status and Non-farm Income (continue)

IDC	7. Did [name] perform any work for salary, profit or monetary benefit during the last month? 1= Yes 2= No → Q-12	8. If [Name] worked, then how many days s/he worked in the last month?	9. How much money [name] earned during the last month? (in Rs.)	10. How many months [Name] worked during the last 12 months?	11. How much money did [Name] earn in the last 12 months (Multiply Col 9 with Col10 for filling up this Col)	12. Did [Name] perform any work during the last 12 months for monetary benefit? 1= Yes 2= No → Q-14	13. How much money [Name] earned in total during the last 12 months? (In Rs.)
1							
2							

Household Work Status and Non-farm Income (continue)

ALL 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER - SECONDARY OCCUPATION AND INCOME								Total Non-Farm Income	
IDC	SECONDARY OCCUPATION				SOURCES OF OTHER INCOME/BENEFITS			20.	
	14. In addition to the primary occupation, did [name] do any other work or hold other jobs for pay, profit or family gain during the	15. What was the nature of work (Occupation) that [name] did? 1= Daily wages labor 2= Skilled labor 3= Personal business (non-agriculture) 4= Self-cultivator/own farm 5= Cultivation on contract	16. How much money in cash, did [name] earn from these other activities during the	17. Have sold, any income received in kind for wages and salaries during the last 12	18. How much money was obtained by selling the "kind" received in wages & salaries during	19. How much money in cash, did [name] receive from the following sources during the last 12 months (In Rupees)?			

	last 12 months? Yes=1 No=2 → Q-19	6= Cultivation on partnership/share cropper 7= Family helper Without charges 8= Employer/business 9= Livestock only 10= Other	last 12 months? (Rs)	months? Yes=1 No=2→ Q-19	the last 12 months? (Rs.)	A. Pension	B. Rental Income	C. Remittances	D. Bait-ul-mal	E. BISP	F. Zakat	G. Other (gifts, grant from family, friends and religious institutions)	Add up for total of 11+13+16+18+19A to 19G
1													
2													
3													

F. Household Farm Income

1. During the last 12 months did any of the HH members, alone or with the members of other HH, **actively operate** land for crop production (irrespective of the size, location or ownership of the land, Haris will be included)? Yes = 1 → (G1 Agri.) No =2

F1. AGRICULTURE - LAND UTILISATION AND CROP HARVESTING

1. Do you own any agriculture land? Yes=1 No=2 (→6)				2. How much land do you own? Acres							
3. Had you rented out some of the owned land during last Rabbi & Kharif? Yes=1 No=2 (→6)						4. How many acres do you rent out? Acres					
5. What was the total net value of rent/share (in cash or in kind) received during the last Rabi & Kharif season? Rs.											
6. Had you rented in any agriculture land on cash basis in the last Rabbi and Kharif season? Yes = 1, No=2 (→ 8)											
7. How much money did you pay to your landlord in cash as a rent for that land during the last Rabbi and Kharif season?						Rs					
8. What was the value (Rs) of the agricultural land (include farm buildings and tube wells) during the last 12 months that was: (Cross the box if no amount mentioned)? a-Sold b-Received gift, inheritance etc. c-Purchased d-Given away, lost etc.											
9. Of this total under operation land (Acres), how much was a- Owned b- Rented in c- On share crop basis d- Any other not previously reported											
10. Total Acres of land in this farm? Acres (Code 9a+9b+9c+9d)											
11. Of this total under operation land (Acres), how much was a- Irrigated cultivated land b- Barani (non-irrigated) cultivated land c- Uncultivated land such as forest/ wasteland/homestead etc.											
12. How much land was under cultivation during the last Rabbi and Kharif seasons? Acres (Code 11a+11b)											
13. NOTE: If any crop was harvested from the agricultural land during the last Rabi and Kharif seasons, complete the table given below otherwise write 0 in the column A.											
Code	Crop name	Land devoted (Acres) If 0 (→next row)	Primary Production				By-Products of the Primary Production				Total Value (Rs.) L
			Harvested Production (Kg=1 40 Kg =2)	Value of total Product (Rupees)	Given to Landlord (Rupees)	Kept by the Household (Rupees)	Sold by the Household (Rupees)	Value of total Prod. (Rupees)	Given to Landlord (Rupees)	Kept by the Household (Rupees)	

		A	Unit B	Quantity C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L=F+G+J+K
14.	Wheat												
15.	Cotton												
16.	Sugarcane												
17.	Rice												
18.	Maize												
19.	Pulses												
20.	Fruits												
21.	Vegetables												
22.	Fodder												
23.	Any other												
24.	TOTAL												

25. Did you rent out any agricultural equipment (Tube well, Tractor, Plough, Thresher, Harvester, Truck, etc.) during the last 12 months? Yes=1 No=2 (→ Next Section)		
26. What had you received if any agricultural equipment (Tube well, Tractor, Plough, Thresher, Harvester, Truck, etc.) rented out during the last 12 months? Rs		
27. What was the value of any agricultural equipment (Tube well, Tractor, Plough, Thresher, Harvester, Truck, etc.) (If there is no amount write zero in that box)		
a)-Sold		b) -Received as gift/ inheritance etc.
		c)- Purchased
		d)-Given away/lost or destroyed
28. Total Crop Income (Rs.) - (5+24L+26)		

2. During the last 12 months did the HH keep any livestock poultry birds or fish farm?

Yes = 1 (For Household purpose only) Yes = 2 (For commercial purpose only)

Yes = 3 (For Household/Commercial purpose) No =4 → (H)

F2. Livestock

LIVE STOCK, POULTRY, FISH, FORESTRY, HONEY BEE ETC.																
NOTE: If the HH had animals (Cattle, Buffalo, Camel, sheep, Goats, Poultry, Fish etc) during the last 1 year, complete the table given below.					NOTE: If any of the following items produced for home use/ sale during the last 12 months.											
Code	Animal	Number of animals		Expected Value of Presently owned animals	Expected Value of Owned animals During the last 12 months	Value of the animals during the last 12 months										
		A (Owned)	B (shared)			C (Rs.)	D (Rs.)	Sold/ slaughtered home consumed	Received as gift, inheritance etc.	Purchased	Given away, Lost Stolen etc.					
						E (Rs.)	F (Rs.)	G (Rs.)	H (Rs.)	Code	Item	Unit	Market Price/unit	Average Quantity/Month	No. of Months produced	Total Value
													A	B	C	D=A*B*C
1.	Cow									2.	Eggs	Dozen				
3.	Buffalo									4.	Milk/yogurt	Kg				
5.	Camel									6.	Butter/Ghee	Kg				
7.	Sheep									8.	Honey	Kg				
9.	Goat									10.	Forest Production	Maund				
11.	Horses									12.	Fish catch	Kg				
13.	Donkeys									14.	Dung cakes	Lump sum				
15.	Mules									16.	Wool	Kg				
17.	Others									18.	All other	lump sum				
19.	TOTAL									20.	TOTAL					
21. Total Income from Livestock Rs. (19 E+20 D)																

G. Household Expenditure (Rs. in last 12 months)

1: "PAID AND CONSUMED" (Col. 1 & 2) shall cover goods and services actually consumed by the household and distinguished from total household purchases. Goods and services received on credit and in barter transactions and actually consumed as well as goods and services, paid for in cash, should also be included. Business related consumption of the household should be excluded.

2: “UNPAID AND CONSUMED” shall cover goods and services consumed which are received as wages and salaries in kind (col. 3 & 4). Own produced goods and services, which were consumed shall also be entered under UNPAID AND CONSUMED (col. 5 & 6). Business related consumption should be excluded. Received in the form of gifts, assistance, inheritances or other sources should be entered in (Col. 7 or 8)

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE PART-A				Last 14 days Consumption Expenditure of the Household on food items.								
Did household members consume any of the following items during the last 14 days? (Cross the None box if the item was not consumed and moved to next item)				Paid and Consumed		Unpaid and Consumed						Total Value
				(Report value in Whole rupees)		Wages and Salaries In Kind Consumed		Own Produced and consumed		Receipt from assistance, gift, dowry, inheritance or other sources		2+4+6+8
ITEMS	None	Unit	Co de	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
				Qty	Value (Rs.)	Qty	Value (Rs.)	Qty	Value (Rs.)	Qty	Value (Rs.)	Value (Rs.)
Milk/Yogurt		Kg	1.									
Beef		Kg	2.									
Mutton		Kg	3.									
Chicken Meat / Other poultry birds (ducks, quail, turkey etc.)		Kg	4.									
Eggs		No	5.									
Fish (fresh, frozen, dried)/ Prawns, Shrimps or Crabs (fresh, frozen, canned)		Kg	6.									
Fresh Fruits		Kg	7.									
Dry Fruits & Nuts (Raisin, Dates, Apricot (dried) , Other (Almond, Walnut, Chilgoza, Pistachio, Peanuts, Aniseed, Cashew, Coconut, Sesame seeds, etc.)		Gm	8.									
Vegetables (potato, Onion, Tomato other vegs)		Kg	9.									
Salt		Kg	10.									
Sugar		Kg	11.									
Honey (fresh or processed)		Gm	12.									
Barfi, Jaleebi, Halwa & other sweets		Kg	13.									
Carbonated beverages		Ltr	14.									
Sugarcane juices, Other fresh juices, Fruit juices (packed), Mineral water etc.		Ltr	15.									
Readymade meals, snacks, tea, ice cream, drinks, Instant foods - Lump Sum (LM)		LS	16.									
TOTAL PART A			17.									
ANNUAL TOTAL PART- A (VALUE OF TOTAL PART A x 26)			18.									
HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE PART-B				MONTHLY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF THE HOUSEHOLD ON FOODS								
Did household members consume any of the following items during the last 1 Month? (Cross the None box if the item was not consumed and moved to next item)												
ITEM	None	Unit	Co de	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
				Qty	Value (Rs.)	Qty	Value (Rs.)	Qty	Value (Rs.)	Qty	Value (Rs.)	Value (Rs.)
Wheat and Wheat flour		Kg	19.									
Rice and rice flour		Kg	20.									
Maize, Barley, Jawar and Millet (Whole and Flour)		Kg	21.									
Suii, Maida, Besan		Kg	22.									
Other cereals products (Vermicellies, Corn flakes, Noodles, Macronis, Spageite)		Gm	23.									

Pulses		Kg	24.									
Edible Oils and Fats		Kg	25.									
Tea and Coffee Green Tea		Kg	26.									
Jams, Marmalades/ Tomato Ketchup/pulp/ Pudding, Jelly, Pickles, Chatni, Vinegar.		LS	27.									
Biscuits, bread, bun, nan other baked or fried products eg. Pakora somsa, cake etc		LS	28.									
Food and Grain milling/grinding charges		LS	29.									
Total PART – B			30.									
ANNUAL TOTAL PART-B (VALUE OF TOTAL PART B X 12)			31.									

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE PART-C				MONTHLY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF THE HOUSEHOLD ON NON-DURABLE GOODS AND SERVICES												
Did household members consume any of the following items during the last 1 month? (Cross the None box if the item was not consumed and moved to next item)				Paid and Consumed (Report value in Whole rupees)		Unpaid and Consumed (Report value in Whole rupees)						Total				
						Wages and Salaries In Kind Consumed		Own Produced and consumed		Receipt from assistance, gift, dowry, inheritance or other sources		Value 2+Value 4+Value 8=9				
ITEMS				None	Unit	Co de	Qty 1	Value 2	Qty 3	Value 4	Qty 5	Value 6	Qty 7	Value 8		
FUEL AND LIGHTING (32+.....38)						32.										
Fire wood					Kg	33.										
Kerosene oil					Ltr	34.										
Dung cake (dry)					Kg	35.										
							Value 2		Value 4		Value 6		Value 8			
Gas (pipe), (Gas (cylinder)						36.										
Electricity						37.										
Match box, Candles, Mantle etc.						38.										
Others						39.										
Personal Care and hygiene (Bath /Toilet soap, Shampoo, hair oil cream, Toothpaste & powder,						40.										
Household laundry Cleaning (Laundry soap, bleaching and other laundry articles, Washing powder,						41.										
Paper napkins, wax papers and other paper articles etc.						42.										
Tobacco and Chewing Products (Cigarettes and lighters, Pan etc)						43.										
Recreation (Tickets for cinemas, musical concerts, spectacular sports, Lottery tickets, Rent of TV/VCR/Video cassettes, CD's etc. Newspapers, magazines, novels, books (rented, purchased, not for education))						44.										
Personal Transport and Travelling (Not for commercial use) (45+....+48)						45.										
Petrol/ Diesel charges, lubricants & oils, punctures						46.										
Expenses on travelling by road (bus, taxi, rickshaw etc.)						47.										
Expenses on travelling by train						48.										
Other travelling charges like tongas, camels, donkeys, ferries, bicycles, Garage rent etc.						49.										
Other Miscellaneous Household Expenses on Goods and Services (50+...+54)						50.										
Wages & salaries paid to servants, gardeners, sweepers, chowkidar, aya, drivers, cleaners, Guards						51.										
Telephone, cell phone internet etc. charges						52.										
Pocket money to children						53.										

Expenses on maintenance of pets, poultry and fish - for home use only	54.				
Other expenditures not elsewhere classified	55.				
Total PART – C (31+39+40+41+42+43+44+49)	56.				
ANNUAL TOTAL PART- C (VALUE OF TOTAL PART C x 12)	57.				

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE PART-D		YEARLY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF THE HOUSEHOLD ON NON-DURABLE GOODS AND SERVICES						
Did household members consume any of the following items during the last 12 months? (Cross the None box if the item was not consumed and moved to next item) Items included under fortnightly / monthly expenditure should not be included in this part.		None	Code	Paid and Consumed	Unpaid and Consumed (Report value in Whole rupees)			Total 1+2+3+4=5
				(Report value in Whole rupees)	Wages and Salaries In Kind Consumed	Own Produced and consumed	Receipt from assistance, gift, dowry, inheritance or other sources	
ITEMS				Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Value 4	
Apparel Textile, Footwear & Personal Effects (58+....+64)			58.					
Clothing (cloths, sweaters, socks and garments), Clothing material and services (Tailoring, embroidery, alterations etc. charges, Clothing supplies (threads, needles, pins, buttons, zipper, hangers etc.)			59.					
Footwear and repair charges			60.					
Personal effects and service and repair charges (62+.....64)			61.					
Brief cases, hand bags, watch straps, belts etc. (leather or plastic)			62.					
Imitation and Jewellery & ornaments (bangles, necklaces and earrings, tie pins, cuff links, etc.)			63.					
Gloves, handkerchief, scarfs, hats, muffs, ties, etc.								
Repair charges of personal effects (watches, clocks, glasses, etc.)			64.					
Housing rent, repairs/maintenance etc			65.					
Chinaware, Earthenware, Plastic ware etc. for daily use and other household effects (Crockery & Cutlery for daily use, (ghara, sorahi etc.), Glassware, Plasticware), Woodware and lacquer, (bulbs, tubes, switches, battery cells, lamp shades etc.)			66.					
Health Care (Doctor consultations, medicines, hospitalization, ambulance, Hakim, dai etc costs)			67.					
Educational and Professional Stationary Supplies expenditure (68+...71)			68.					
School/college fees and private tuition fees			69.					
Books and exercise note books / copies, stationary, pen, pencils, stapling machine, pin etc. Other education expenses (bags, professional society membership, transportation etc.)			70.					
Hostel expenses			71.					
Social and religious functions expenditures (travelling, events, accommodation etc) (74+.....+77)			72.					
Marriages including (dowry, gifts etc, given (in cash/kind)			73.					
Death			74.					

Births		75.				
Pilgrimage to religious places (Haj, Ziarat, Mazars etc)		76.				
Other events		77.				
Transfers (Zakat, fitra etc, remittances paid, gifts paid, insurance etc)		78.				
Taxes & Fines and all other Miscellaneous expenditure		79.				
Total PART – D		80.				

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE PART-E		YEARLY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF THE HOUSEHOLD ON DURABLE GOODS AND SERVICES					
Did household members consume any of the following items during the last 12 months? (Cross the None box if the item was not consumed and moved to next item)			Paid and Consumed	Unpaid and Consumed			Total
Expenditure in this part should cover the last 12 months preceding the date of enumeration. Expenditure reported on Fortnightly, Monthly and Yearly durable goods and services should be excluded from this part.			(Report value in Whole rupees)	Wages and Salaries In Kind Consumed	Own Produced and consumed	Receipt from assistance, gift, dowry, inheritance or other sources	Value 1+2+3+4=5
ITEMS	None	Code	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Value 4	
Furniture, Fixture and Furnishing		81.					
Other Household Effects (83+.....+87)		82.					
Electric/ oil fans (table, pedestal, ceiling, exhaust), Air conditioners, Air coolers, Refrigerators, Freezers etc.		83.					
Heater, Boiler, Geyser (electric, gas, oil), Table lamp		84.					
Sewing machine, knitting machine (electric / hand)		85.					
Other(trunks, suitcase etc.), Wall / table clock, water pipes (rubber, nylon, plastic), thermos bottle etc.		86.					
Service and repair charges of household effects, etc. mentioned above		87.					
Miscellaneous Expenditures (89+.....93)		88.					
Laundry/cleaning equipment (washer / dryer, vacuum cleaner, iron, iron board, etc.)		89.					
Calculators, Personal Computers, mobiles, watch etc.		90.					
Radio and musical instruments (Tape recorder, Gramophone, TV, VCR, VCP, Cassettes, Piano, Violin etc.)		91.					
Recreational equipment (Cameras, Projector, Shot gun, Angling kit, Bats, Balls etc.)		92.					
Transport and travelling vehicles (Bicycle, Motorcycle, Scooter, Car, horses, camels, tongas etc.)		93.					
TOTAL PART " E "		94.					

H. Household Assets

PART 1 Selected Durable Assets Items Owned / Sold by The Household

NOTE: 1. Enter number of the following items if owned by the household during the last 12 months in Col. A and give the number of items presently owned by the household in Col. B.
 2. Write the amount received (in cash or in kind), in Col. C, by selling the item during the last 12 months and fill the next columns accordingly.

Were/Are any of the following items owned by this HH during the last 12 months? If yes, → Col. A to G otherwise cross none box.	No. of items owned		If Sold (Give Amount in Rs)	What is the total present estimated Market value of all the possessed items	In which year the present item was purchased or received (if more than one item than asked about the last bought item purchased or got)	How much money have you spent to buy this item (if more than one, then ask about last bought item)?		
	During the last 12 months	Presently						
Item	None	Code	A	B	C	D	E	F
Refrigerator		1.						
Freezer		2.						
Air conditioner		3.						
Air cooler		4.						
Fan (Ceiling, Table, Pedestal, Exhaust)		5.						
Geyser (Gas, Electric)		6.						
Washing machine/dryer		7.						
Camera		8.						
Cooking stove		9.						
Cooking Range, Microwave oven		10.						
Heater		11.						
Cart/Trolley		12.						
Bicycle		13.						
Rickshaw		14.						
Motorcycle/scooter		15.						
Car / Vehicle		16.						
Tractor		17.						
TV		18.						
VCR, VCP, Receiver, De-coder		19.						
Radio / cassette player		20.						
Compact disk player		21.						
Vacuum cleaner		22.						
Sewing/Knitting Machine		23.						
Personal Computer/laptop		24.						
Mobile Phones (specify commonly used network_____)		25.						
Other		26.						
TOTAL		27.						

PART-2 BUILDINGS AND LAND OWNED BY MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD (Do not report buildings and land already reported in the work sheet)

Q-1. Did any of the HH members own or had owned during the last 12 months any of the following property? Yes = 1 No = 2 (If No for all,→ Next Part)		Q-2. Is all or part of this property owned now? Yes = 1 No = 2		Q-3. What was the value of the property during the last 12 months which was?				Q-4. If rented out, what was the total net rent received, in cash / kind, during the last 12 months?	Q-5. What was the value of major improvements, renovation and new construction made during the last 12 months?	Q-6. If you wanted to sell [Name prop] how much do you expect to receive (Rs)?
Property	Code	Y/N	Code	Acres	Sold	Rec	Pur	Given	Rs	

Non-Agricultural Land	28.									
Residential Building(Completed / under construction)	29.									
Commercial Building(Completed./under construction)	30.									
TOTAL	31.									

PART - 3 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, LOANS, DEBT AND CREDITS													
Cross the None box if amount (RS) is "0".				None	Code	Rs.	Cross the None box if amount (RS) is "0".				None	Code	Rs.
What are the total net savings of your Household at present?					32.		What is the current total value of gold, silver, and precious metals including Jewelry, stones etc.?					33.	
What were the net savings of your Household during the last 12 months?					34.		What was the value of total gold, silver etc. including Jewelry, stones sold during the last 12 months?					35.	
How much profit did you receive from your all savings/deposits during the last 12 months?					36.		What was the value of total gold, silver etc. including jewelry, stones purchased during the last 12 months?					37.	
How much did you withdraw from savings for consumption expenditure during the last 12 months?					38.								
Cross the None box if amount (Rs) is "0".							None	Code	Rs.				
How much loans are currently borrowed by the Household?								39.					
How much loan was borrowed in the last 12 months? (Note: If no then go to Q 49)								40.					
Source		None	Code	1. Currently Borrowed Amount (Rs)	2. Amount Borrowed last yr(Rs)	3. Loan Repaid during last 12 months (Rs.)	4. Interest paid during last 12 months (Rs)						
Friends/relatives			41.										
Shopkeepers			42.										
Banks			43.										
NGOs			44.										
Community Organizations			45.										
Others			46.										
How much amount of the loan was used for each of the corresponding?	None	Code	1.Land (Rs)	2.Livestock (Rs)	3.Machinery (Rs)	4.Bussiness (Rs)	5.Farm Input (Rs)	6.Housing (Rs)	7.Consumption (Rs)	8.Education (Rs)			
		47.											
			9.Health Care (Rs)	10.Social Function (e.g. as Marriage) (Rs)	11.Repay Loans (Rs)		12.Cash Available (Rs)	13. Other Uses (Rs)	14.Total loan use (Rs)				
Cross the None box if amount (RS) is "0".							None	Code	Rs.				
How much was loaned out in the last 12 months? (Note: If not then go to Q 52)								48.					
How much was received back (including profits) during the last 12 months?								49.					
How much profit was received on this loan during the last 12 months?								50.					

How much money was received from group insurance/ benevolent by any member of this HH during the last 12 months?		51.	
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I. BALANCE SHEET FOR INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

ID CODE	Non-Farm Income (Rs)	Expenditure Items	Expenditures (Rs.)
		5. ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON FOOD – SECTION G: PART- A (18-Col9)	
		6. ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON FOOD – SECTION G: PART- B (31-Col9)	
1. ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD NONFARM INCOME (E-20: 1+...N)		7. ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON NON-DURABLE GOODS/ SERVICES – SECTION G: PART-C (57-Col9)	
2. ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD AGRI INCOME (F1-28)		8. ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON NON-DURABLE GOODS/ SERVICES – SECTION G: PART-D (80-Col5)	
3. ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD LIVESTOCK INCOME (F2-21)		9. ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON DURABLE GOODS/ SERVICES – SECTION G: PART-E (94-Col5)	
4. TOTAL ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME (1+2+3)		10. ANNUAL TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (5+6+7+8+9)	
Validation Check			
First level check: Ratio (4/10)		Is the ratio > 0.85? Yes (Balance complete) No (Go to further balancing second level check)	
11. Assets Sold (Sec H)=(27 col C + 31Q3(sold)+ 31Q4)		12. Savings and loans taken (Sec H)=(35+36+38+40)	
Second level check: Ratio (4+11+12)/10		Is the ratio > 0.85? Yes (Balance complete) No (Verify from the HH, why the expenditures are so higher than income and make necessary corrections)	

J. Household Facilities (availability and access)

1. What is the residential status at present? 1=Personal residence, 2= On rent, 3=On subsidized rent, 4=Without rent			
2. How many rooms does your household occupy, include bed rooms and living rooms? (Do not count storage rooms, bath rooms, toilets, kitchen or rooms for business)			
3. Which material is used to lay roof of this building? 1= RCC/RBC; 2=Wood/Bamboo; 3= Iron/Cement sheets; 4=Other			
4. Which type of Structure the house has? Pucca=1; Katcha=2; P&K=3			
5. What is the main source of drinking water for the household? Piped Water piped into property =1 Hand Pump in the dwelling =2 Public tap / standpipe =3 Private Borehole (with motor pump)=4 Public Borehole (with motor pump)=5	Protected Well(include dug well)=6 Unprotected well (include dug well)=7 Protected Spring=8 Rainwater collection =9 Bottled water=10 Cart with small tank/drum=11	Surface Water (river or stream or dam or lake or pond or canal or irrigation channel)=12 Filtration Plan/Unit=13 Tanker Truck=14 Underground Water Tube well=15 Piped into dwelling=16 Other=17	
6. How many hours each day is water normally available in the tap? (If less than one, put zero)			
7. Who installed the water delivery system? Govt., PHED, LG & RD, Municipality, District / Union council etc. =1 Community=2 household itself = 3 NGO, Private etc. =4 RSP=5 Don't know = 6			
8. Who look after this water delivery system? Govt., PHED, LG & RD, Municipality, District / Union council etc. =1 Community=2 household itself = 3 NGO, Private etc. =4 RSP=5 None = 6			
9. How much time is consumed on a round trip to fetch the drinking water? 1 – 15 Minutes = 1 16 – 30 Min. = 2 31 – 45 Min. = 3 46 – 60 Min. = 4 60+ Min. = 5			

10. Do you normally pay for water used by your household? Yes =1 No =2 (→ Q - 12)	
11. How much do you normally pay for one month water supply? Rs.	
12. Are you willing to pay for an improved water supply system? Yes = 1 No =2 Don't know =3	
13. What type of toilet is used by your household? Flush connected to public sewerage = 1 Flush connected to pit = 2 Flush connected to open drain = 3 Dry raised latrine = 4 Dry pit latrine = 5 No toilet in the household = 6 (For codes 1 – 5 → Q- 15)	
14. Where do the household members go for their necessities? Fields / open places = 1 Communal latrine = 2 Others = 3 (specify)	
15. Is your house connected with drainage / sewerage system? Yes, underground drains = 1 Yes, to covered drains = 2 Yes, to open drain = 3 No system = 4	
16. How is the garbage collected from your household and neighborhood? Municipality = 1 Privately = 2 No formal system =3	
17. How much do you pay (Rs.) per month for garbage collection from your HH and from the neighborhood? (Write 0 if nothing is being paid)	
18. How many hours per day you have electricity? No connection=1 1-4 hours =2 >4-8 hours =3 >8-12 hours =4 >12-16=5 >16-20=6 >20-24=7	
19. Do you use any alternative sources of energy/electricity? UPS=1 Generator=2 Solar panels=3 Biogas=4 None =5	
20. What is the main source of fuel/energy? Gas=1; Wood =2; Kerosene oil=3; Saw dust=4; Other= 5 (Specify)	
21. What is the main source of water for irrigation? River=1, Canal=2, Tube well=3 Barani =4; other =5 (Specify)	

How much time is spent in reaching to the nearest place of facility?																	
	A. Time in minutes					B. Normal mode of transport				A. Time in minutes					B. Normal mode of transport		
	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	On foot	Non-mechanical	Mechanical		0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	On foot	Non-Mechanical	Mechanical
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
22. Medical Store									23. Middle school Girls								
24. Retail (Kiryana) store									25. High school Boys								
26. Public transport									27. High School Girls								
28. Primary school Boys									29. Health clinic/Hospital								
30. Primary school Girls									31. Population Welfare Unit								
32. Middle School Boys									33. Main Road								

A. Access and use of services and facilities

Services and Facilities	Enter replies about everyone in the following, in the relevant box.																
	A				B							C		D			
	How many times do you use this service usually				Any particular reason for not using/once in a while							To which extent you are satisfied of this service		What type of change you found in the service during the last 12 months			
	Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Far Away	Very costly	Does not suit	Lack of tools/staff	No enough Facility	Other	N/A	Not Satisfied	Satisfied	Worst	Like before	Better than before	Don't know
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	1	2	3	4	
Lady Health Worker																	
Basic Health Unit																	
Family Planning Unit																	

Vaccinator																				
School																				
Veterinary Clinic																				
Agriculture (extension)																				
Police																				
Bank																				
Road																				
Drinking water																				
Bus																				
Railway																				
Post Office																				
NADRA Office																				
Union council office																				
Local magistrate																				
Court																				
District Education Department																				
District Health Department																				
District Local Government Office																				
Electricity and Gas departments																				

K. Major Constraints/Problems (Perceptions)

Problems	Response	Problems	Response	Problems	Response	Problems	Response	Problems	Response
1.Education:		2.Health care:		3.Water Supply:		4.Drainage:		5.Street Pavement:	
6.Transport:		7.Fuel Supply:		8.Electricity:		9.Income (Poverty):		10. Jobs/Employment:	
11.Savings:		12Access to Credit:		13.Social Cohesion:		14.Organisation:			

Rank each problem from 1 to 4, where 1=no problem; 2=slight problem; 3=serious problem; 4=very serious problem and 9= not sure.

L. Household Miscellaneous Information

1. In the last twelve months, has anybody talked to you, or have you heard any messages about hygiene (boiling your drinking water, washing hands before eating and after using toilet etc.) or about diseases you can catch from unclean water? Yes =1 No =2 (→ Q-3)	
2. From whom did you hear about it? Lady health visitor = 1 Any other Govt. health worker = 2 Any other NGO / private health worker = 3 Media =4 School children = 5 Other family members = 6 Community Organisation =7 RSP Staff = 8 Other = 9	
3. During the last 30 days has this household been visited by a village based family planning worker? Yes =1 No = 2	
4. Is there any existing Community Organisation in your area? Yes =1 No = 2 (→ next section)	

5. If yes is any one from your household member of that Community Organisation? Yes =1 No = 2 (→ next section)									
6. If yes since when (DD/MM/YY)									
7. Have you got any training as member in the CO? Yes=1 No=2									
8. Savings in CO (Rs.)									
9. Benefits of Community Organisation (Perceptions)									
Benefits	Response	Benefits	Response	Benefits	Response	Benefits	Response	Benefits	Response
1. Social Cohesion		2. Skills		3. Village Infrastructure		4. Personal Empowerment		5. Conflict Resolution	
6. Access to loans		7. Access to public services		8. Access to technology		9. Access to Market		10. Improved Natural Resources	

Note: Rank each benefit from 0 to 3, where 0=no benefit (or not sure); 1=slight benefit; 2=significant benefit; and 3=very significant benefit.

M. Overall Assessment (to be filled by the interviewer)

1	Result	1. Completed with selected household			2. Completed with replacement	
2	Behavior of the respondent	1. Co-operative	2. Normal	3. reluctant/hesitant		4. non serious/talkative

N. Nutrition [Stunting¹⁸⁹ and Wasting¹⁹⁰]

If the family has children of 5 years of age then complete the following table, if not then move to next section:

Code	11. Mother's Name	12. Name of Child	13. Sex (1=Boy 2=Girl)	14. Date of Birth	15. Age (Years)	16. Weight (kg)	17. Height (cm)	18. Birth Certificate (1=Yes 2=No)	19. Delivery Conducted by*	20. Breastfed (1=Yes 2=No)	21. Other substances*
...											
*Codes: Q17: Delivery conducted by: Dai/Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA)=1, Lady Health Visitor/Worker=2, Doctor=3, Nurses=4, Others=5 (also provide explanation if Others) Q19: Has the child been given anyone of the following along with breast feeding? Ghutti=1, Goat Milk=2, Bottle Fed=3, Water=4, Others=5 (Please explain if Others)											

O. Vaccination & Diarrhoea (for under 5 years children)

22. Has the child been vaccinated including polio? Yes=1 No=2 (if no → , Q28)	
23. Do you have Vaccination Card of your children with you? Yes=1 No=2	
24. Did the child vaccinated/administered the following drops. (1.Yes, according to Card, 2. Yes, according to memory, 3. yes, during polio campaign, No =4)	

¹⁸⁹ Stunting - Moderate and severe - below minus two standard deviations from median *height for age* of reference population [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/stats_popup2.html].

¹⁹⁰ Wasting - Moderate and severe - below minus two standard deviations from median *weight for height* of reference population [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/stats_popup2.html].

1. BCG		2. Penta 1		3. Penta 2		4. Penta 3	
5. POLIO ZERO DOZE		6. POLIO 1		7. POLIO2		8. POLIO3	
9. POLIO 4		10. Pneumo 1		11. Pneumo 2		12. Pneumo 3	
13. Measles 1		14. Measles 2		15.		16.	
25. Where / who and on what date the most recent vaccination was given? Govt. Hospital /dispensary doctor = 01 Basic Health Unit = 02 Rural Health Centre = 03 MCHC= 04 NGO, Health worker = 05 Lady Health Worker= 06 Vaccination team/campaign = 07 Private Practitioner / facility = 08 Other = 09 Don't know = 10							Date:
26. How many days after birth, did the child get first injection of BCG? If Don't know = 9							Code:
27. Did the child suffer from any of the following disease in spite of vaccination? Can use maximum of three options. Polio =1 Whooping Cough =2 Measles =3 Tetanus =4 Tuberculosis (TB) =5 Diphtheria =6 No =7 (maximum of three option code can be used)							Option1:
							Option2:
							Option3:
28. How far did you travel (round trip) to get your child vaccinated? 0 - 2 Km = 1 >2- 5 Km = 2 > 5-10 Km = 3 >10-20 Km= 4 >20 Km = 5 Don't Know=9							
29. How much did you pay for it (including transport)? if nothing Write zero →Next Child							
30. Why was the child not vaccinated? Cannot afford it = 1 No team has visited = 2 Facility too far away = 3 Don't know about vaccination=4 Child will get sick = 5 No female staff = 6 No answer= 7 Unnecessary= 8 Other= 9							
31. Did the child face diarrhoea during the last 30 days? Yes=1 No=2 (If no, then ask from the next child)							
32. Did you consult anyone for the treatment of diarrhoea? Yes=1 No=2 (If no, then ask Q. No. 23)							
33. Who was the person you consulted first of all? Private Dispensary/Hospital=1 Government Hospital=2 RHC/BHU=3 LHW=4 Nurse/LHV=5 Chemist/Pharmacy=6 Hakeem, Homoeopath, Waid =7 Other=8							
34. Did you give Nimkol (ORS) to him/her? Yes, readymade =1 Yes, Prepared at home=2 No=3							

P. Overall Assessment (to be filled by the interviewer)

1	Result	3. Completed with selected household			4. Completed with replacement	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Behaviour of the respondent	5. Co-operative	6. Normal	7. reluctant/hesitant	8. non serious/talkative	<input type="checkbox"/>