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SUCCESS

Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme

SUCCESS is funded by the European Union

Socio Economic Baseline Survey

(District Tando Allahyar, Matiari, Tando Muhammad Khan and Sujawal, Sindh)

May 2017

RSPN

UNIVERSITÄT MANNHEIM

NRSP

National Rural Support Programme

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Authored by:

APEX consulting

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Table of Contents

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS iv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1
1. INTRODUCTION 5
1.1. Programme Background 5
1.1.1. Targeted Results 6
1.2.Scope of Assignment 6
2. METHODOLOGY 7
2.1. Survey Design 7
2.2. Sample Framework 7
2.2.1. Sample Size Determination 7
2.2.2. Sample Selection Process 9
2.3. Survey Instrument - HH Questionnaire 9
2.4. Analysis Plan for Baseline Survey 10
3. BASELINE SURVEY: RESULTS 12
3.1. Socio-economic Profile of Households 12
3.1.1. Demographic Structure of Households and Work Status of Household Members 12
3.1.2. Adult Literacy and Schooling of Children 21
3.1.3. State of Health and Physical Environment 28
3.1.4. Household Income: Source and Inequality in Distribution 39
3.1.5. Household Consumption and Expenditure 43
3.1.6. Household Assets – Value and Inequality in Distribution 46
3.1.7. Household Loans: Source and Uses 50
3.1.8. Household Debt 52
3.1.9. Nutrition: Stunting, Wasting and Food Consumption 53
3.1.10. Use of Services and Facilities 58
3.1.11. Perception of Problems 82
3.2. Analysis of Poverty 84
3.2.1. Official poverty line for Rural Sindh 84
3.2.2. Poverty, Incidence, Intensity and Severity 85
4. CONCLUSION 87

Annexures

Annex I: District Short Profiles 91
Annex II: Survey Questionnaire 95

LIST OF FIGURES:

Figure1: Overall Population by Age and Gender 12
Figure 2: Histogram of Poverty Scorecard 13
Figure 3: Average Household Size 14
Figure 4: Male-to-Female Ratio 14
Figure 5: Not Working Status of Households (%) 16
Figure 6: Gross primary, middle and matric levels enrolment ratios (%) 23
Figure 7: Good Health Status of the Overall Household Members 29
Figure 8: Per Capita Monthly Income (Rs.) 41
Figure 9: Household Income: Percentage Share of Total Income 41
Figure 10: Gini Coefficient base on Income and Consumption Expenditure 42
Figure 11: Per Capita Monthly Consumption Expenditure (Rs.) 44
Figure 12: % Share of Monthly per Capita Expenditure by Commodity Group 45
Figure 13: Poverty Headcount based on New Official Poverty Line 86

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Survey Objectives, Key Indicators and Methods 7
Table 2: Power Calculations by district 8
Table 3: Power Calculations by RSP 8
Table 4: Sampled UCs, RVs and HHs 9
Table 5: Demographic Composition of Households 14
Table 6: Work Status of Households 16
Table 7: Type of Skilled Labor(%) 20
Table 8: Adult Literacy in Households (Not Literate) 22
Table 9: Percent of Literate Population with Level of Education 23
Table 10: Gross primary, middle and matric levels enrolment ratios 24
Table 11: School attendance and problems faced by students 24
Table 12: Health Status of the Household Members 28
Table 13: Illness and Treatment 30
Table 14: Vaccination of children 32
Table 15: Structure of Housing and Basic Amenities for Life 36
Table 16: Household Income 2015/2016 39
Table 17: Household Income: Percentage Share of Total Income 42
Table 18: Household Expenditures, 2015/2016 43
Table 19: Household Consumption Expenditure: Percentage Share of Total Expenditure 45
Table 20: Assets of Households 46
Table 21: Quintile Distribution of Assets 48
Table 22: Land and Livestock Holdings of Households 49
Table 23: Loans Taken by Households 50
Table 24: Use of Loan 51
Table 25: Current debt of households 52
Table 26: Wasting of children under 5 years of age 53
Table 27: Stunting of children under 5 years of age 54
Table 28: Per day Food Consumption 55
Table 29: Health related Services and Facilities 59

Table 30: Education related Service and Facilities 64
Table 31: Agriculture related Service and Facilities 66
Table 32: Service and Facilities of Law Departments 68
Table 33: Service and Facilities Private Sector 71
Table 34: Service and Facilities by Local Government 73
Table 35: Service and Facilities by Provincial & Federal Government 78
Table 36: Ranking of Problems 83
Table 37: Poverty Headcount (%) based on Consumption Poverty Line 86
Table 38: Poverty Intensity and Severity (%) 86

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

APEX	APEX Consulting Pakistan
BHU	Basic Health Unit
BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
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
LHW	Lady Health Worker
LSOs	Local Support Organizations
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
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
PGR	Poverty Gap Ratio
PKR	Pakistani Rupee
PSC	Poverty Scorecard
RSPN	Rural Support Programmes Network
RSPs	Rural Support Programmes
RV	Revenue Village
SES	Socio Economic Survey
SRSO	Sindh Rural Support Organisation
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
WHO	World Health Organisation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This baseline household income and expenditure survey covers 1,600 households in four districts of rural Sindh: Tando Muhammad Khan (TMK), Tando Allahyar (TAY), Matiari, and Sujawal. All rural Union Councils (UCs) within these targeted districts are 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 randomly. 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 bands of 0-23 and 24-100. From each sampled revenue village, 40 (80%) households were selected randomly and 10 (20%) more households from the PSC score of 0-23. The total sample is 1,600 households with sample population of 10,498 and average household size of 6.6 persons.

The survey results 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 79.1% with a high male-to-female ratio at 113. Most of the sampled population (86.3%) is working in the four 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 (93.1%), followed by 14-18 years of age (68.8%). More than two-thirds of the older population (56-64 years) is also working (68.5%). More women (91.4%) are working than men (81.7%). Clearly everybody in the two categories of PSC 0-23 and PSC 24-100 has to work for livelihood. It also shows that work inside and outside the house is an essential part of the adult sampled population. Mainly the adult population works as unskilled labor – more men (63.1%) than women (26.4%). There are slightly more men skilled workers (3.9%) than women (1.8%). There are more unskilled male workers in 65.8% households with PSC 0-23 than in 57.2% households with PSC 24-100.

Literacy and Schooling of Children: A majority (83.7%) of the sampled adult population is reported to be not literate with a higher proportion of not literate adults among female (92%) than male population (76.2%). The gross primary school enrolment ratio is 55.1%, but the gross middle and matric level enrolment ratios are startlingly low at 7.7% and 0.2% respectively. Poverty is the main reason for not

sending children to school for 62.6% 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 (66.7%) perceives itself to be in a good healthy state, followed by 30.9% with fair health. Only 2.4% thought their health was bad. A higher proportion of children (69.0%) than adults (64.3%) and male (68%) than females (65.3%) 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 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 for BCG (8.8%), penta 1 (9.7%), penta 2 (13.4%), measles I (23.6%) and measles 2 (28%) compared to households with PSC 24-100.

Structure of Housing & Availability of Utilities: Households with PSC 0-23 largely live (80.1%) in katcha (clay) structures. The living space is congested with average household size 6.6 persons as majority of the sampled population (95.9%) 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 (50.7%) and another 39% have open drains. Nearly half of sampled households (46.8%) do not have an electricity connection. A vast majority of sample households use wood as main source of fuel. A quarter of the households do not have an electricity connection. A vast majority of households (74.9%) use wood as main source of fuel.

Availability & Functionality of Public Services and Perceptions of Problems: 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.

The non-use among health related services and facilities is highest for the District Health department (83.1%), closely followed by the family planning unit (75.5%), vaccinator (46.3%) and BHU (47.9%). The least non-use is for the LHW (37.6%). The sampled households seldom come in contact with the District Education department as 92.9% do not use its services. Additionally half of them also do not use the services and facilities of schools. As most of the sampled households do not own land or livestock, 78% and 83% are not using the services and facilities of agriculture and veterinary in the four districts. There is lesser interaction with the formal rule of law institutions – police and court. Majority of the sampled households – 92.5% and 96.9% - are not using the services of police and court respectively. Of the households using the services of police, 43.3% are also not satisfied, maintaining that these police services have worsened over the last 12 months.

Most of the sampled households (89.4) are not using the services of bank. The use of private transport service – bus – is high as 82.2% households use it. However, 63.6% of the sampled households are satisfied with the bus service. For almost one-fourth of households (28.9%) the services and facilities provided by the private transport sector have worsened over the last 12 months. The non-use is high for the services of local government, UC office, and local magistrate, showing disconnect of the sampled households with the state at the local level. Sampled households – 92.8%, 91.5% and 89.2% - are not using the services of the local government, local magistrate and UC office. The use of roads and drinking obviously is high. But almost half of households (48.8%) are not satisfied with roads' condition.

Dissatisfaction with the condition of roads is slightly higher in 44.1% households with PSC 0-23 than 38.2% households with PSC 24-100. Similarly almost one-third households (31.2%) are not satisfied with the service of drinking water. Overall 42.4% 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, 29.2% households termed it worst over the last one year.

The non-use of the provincial and federal level services by the sampled households is also high as in the case of local government and rule of law services. Except for the services of NADRA, 95.2%, 91.7, and 76.5% of the sampled households are not using the services of Pakistan Railways, post office, and electricity and gas. Only 33.6% households are not using the services of NADRA. The provision of electricity or rather lack of has been termed as the most serious problem by 60% of households, followed by lack of healthcare (58%), income (poverty) (56.4%), drainage (57.9%), jobs (56.3%), street pavement (57.1%) education (55%), and lack of savings (49%).

Household Income and Expenditure: Monthly per capita income in all four districts' sampled population is PKR 2,460. However, households with PSC 24-100 have 49.5% higher monthly per capita income (PKR 3197) than households with PSC 0-23 (PKR 2,139). The main source of income of sampled households is unskilled labor (68.9%), followed by crops (5.9%), government/private jobs (7.7%), livestock (5.7%), skilled labor (3.6%), business/trade (4%) and BISP (2.8%). Survey results indicate a highly skewed pattern of income distribution. The top 20% households receive bulk of the income share at 47.5% whereas the bottom 20% households get only 4.8% of the total income, while the remaining middle 60% households get 47.7%. Gini Coefficient based on income at 0.46 is relatively high compared with the one based on household consumption. Monthly per capita consumption expenditure of the sampled population is PKR 2,260. Households with PSC 24-100 (PKR 2,608) have 23.6% higher monthly per capita consumption expenditure than households with PSC 0-23 (PKR 2,109). TAY with PKR 2,700 has the highest monthly consumption expenditure, whereas TMK (PKR 1,767) has the lowest consumption expenditure. The share of food expenditure 75% is much higher compared to all other commodity groups. Other important commodity groups include clothing and footwear (7%), housing (2.7%), social functions (3.6%), healthcare (4.2%) and education (2%).

Household Assets and Distribution: Average asset value is PKR 31870 per household. For the overall household sample, productive assets account for 69% of total assets (comprising 50% livestock and 19% agriculture land), followed by consumer durables accounting for 15% and savings for 15% of the total. The top 20% households hold 90.6% of the assets and bottom 20% only 0% of the assets, whereas the remaining middle 60% majority households hold hardly 9.4% assets. Nearly 96.9% of sampled households are landless. Around 79.5% of the sampled households do not own livestock.

Household Loans and Debt: For households taking loan (8.2%), the average size of loan is PKR 38,065 compared to average debt of PKR 92,150. A majority of households (52.2%) have taken loans from friend and relatives, followed by other sources (mostly landlords) (18.5%), banks (15%), shopkeepers (10%), and community organizations (4.3%). About 30.7% of the loan amount was used for education and health followed by housing (30.4%), productive purposes (30.1%), and consumption and social functions (6.9%).

Malnutrition: Wasting and Stunting: Stunting and wasting appears to be widespread in the sampled households: 14.9% children under 5 are severely wasted and 26.6% moderately wasted and 39.1%

are severely stunted and 53.4% moderately stunted. Wasting scores are slightly higher among female (26.9%) than male (26.4%) children in the sampled households.

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 75.9% —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 Matiari (80.7%), Sujawal (75.4%), and TAY (58.3%). Overall intensity of poverty, reflected by poverty gap ratio, is 34% indicating a high poverty gap in the sampled population. The highest poverty gap ratio is in TMK (46.9%) whereas the lowest is in TAY (20.2%). Severity of poverty captured by FGT P2 measure is high at 18% 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 Programmes (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 Programmes 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, Kambar Shahdadkot (with SRSO), and Dadu and Jamshoro (with TRDP).

1.1.1. Targeted Results

The targeted results of the SUCCESS Programme are:

4. 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;
5. An average sustainable increase of poor household incomes by 30%;
6. Increased socioeconomic services and benefits from upgraded community infrastructures and productive assets operated and maintained with community involvement; and
7. A dedicated Sindh policy and budget framework for community-driven local development implemented from 2018 onwards.

1.2. Scope of Assignment

The main purpose is to conduct a household socio-economic baseline survey covering about 1,600 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 four 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.	• 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	• Sample household (adult member) interviews using quantitative methods • Consumption based head count ratio/ multidimensional poverty index • Sen's inequality index/Gini coefficient	• 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.	• Availability, use and sources of household facilities (water, sanitation, fuel) • Availability, access and use of public facilities (education, health, sanitation, civil acts registration etc.)	• Sample household (adult member) interviews using quantitative methods • Public facilities access and use survey	• 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.	• Stunting rate of under- 5 years old children	• Targeted nutrition survey of under-5years children in the sample households	• 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 intension 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 two means" ("power two proportions" 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	1,200	1,200
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 UCs within the four targeted districts are the universe of this survey. Urban UCs have been excluded as SUCCESS is being implemented in rural UCs union councils.

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 UCs were up-to 40, two UCs were selected randomly; where the total number of UCs union councils was between 40 to 50, three UCs were selected randomly, and finally where total UCs were more than 50, four UCs were selected. This guaranteed that districts' representation was roughly proportional to their number of UCs.

Stage 2: Selection of Revenue Villages: Within each selected UC, four revenue villages were selected randomly.

Stage 3: Selection of Households: A fixed number of 50 households were selected from each sampled revenue village. Within the sampled villages all households were listed based on the poverty score bands of below 23 score and rest. Forty households (80%) from each revenue village were selected randomly and 10 additional households (20%) were selected from 0-23 PSC score households. This means that 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 category - so is the measurement of the change in their socio-economic indicators.

The total sample includes 1,600 households from 32 revenue villages and eight UCs. The following table represents the total number of UCs, revenue villages, households and corresponding number of samples for the baseline survey in the 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
Total		121	732	8	32	1,280	320	1,600

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 sets a benchmark of the key socioeconomic indicators for the SUCCESS 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 Σ[(z – yi)/z], where z is the poverty line income, yi is the income of each poor person (indexed by) 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 Σ[(z – y1/z)2 + (z – y2/z)2 + (z – y3/z)2 + …. + (z – yq/z)2], where z is the poverty line income level, y1 to yq 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 software[1] for assessing growth and development growth and development of the world’s children has been used.

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

3. BASELINE SURVEY: RESULTS

The results 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. 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 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, 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 four districts. The baseline survey population is 10,498 comprising 7,607 individuals (72.5 %) in households with PSC 0-23 and 8,764 individuals (27.5 %) in households with PSC 24-100.

Figure 1: Overall Population by Age and Gender

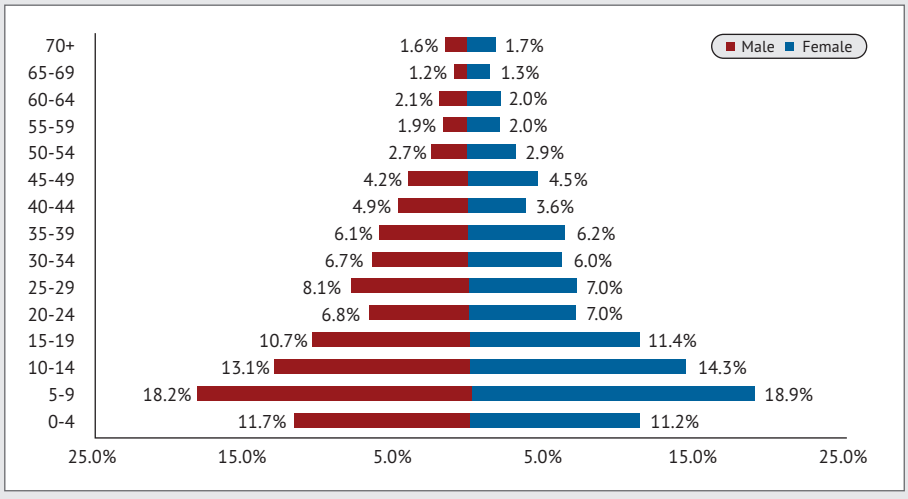
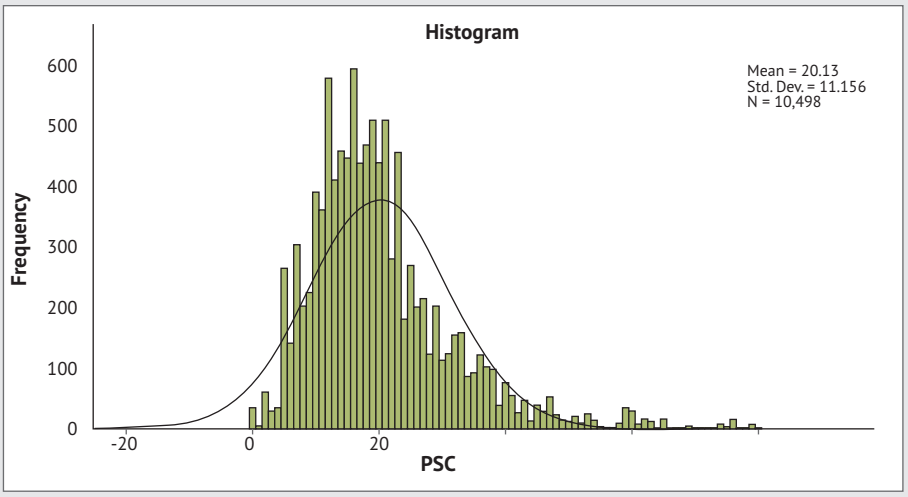


Figure 1 illustrates a population pyramid that shows the distribution of various age groups in sampled population, which is relatively young. Almost 65% population is below the age of 34, and the number of young person will continue to grow rapidly during the next 5-10 years. The provision of employment 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 20.13 and standard deviation 11.16 representing more poor households than the non-poor households in the overall sample.

Figure 2: Histogram of Poverty Scorecard



The sample comprises 49% adults and 51% children with male-to-female ratio at 113, higher than the national ratio[2] at 109. The highest male-to-female ration is in Matiari (119), followed by Dadu (115), Sujawal and TAY (113 each), and TMK (108). Male-to-female ratio is, however, slightly higher in households with PSC 24-100 (114) than the households with PSC 0-23 (113). Studies have pointed out that son preference and unfairness in healthcare practices for girls lead to high female infant mortality rate[3] which in turn leads to high male-to-female ratio, especially among the poor.

The data on demographic composition shows a high overall dependency ratio[4] at 79.1% with a higher dependency ratio among households with PSC 0-23 (88.6%) compared to households with PSC 24-100 (58.1%).

Average household size 6.6 is a little lower than the nationally reported household size (6.8) in rural Sindh[5]. However, average size in households with PSC 0-23 is higher (6.8) than households with PSC 24-100 (6). The highest average household size is in Matiari (6.9), followed by TMK and Sujawal (6.5 each), and TAY (6.4).

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

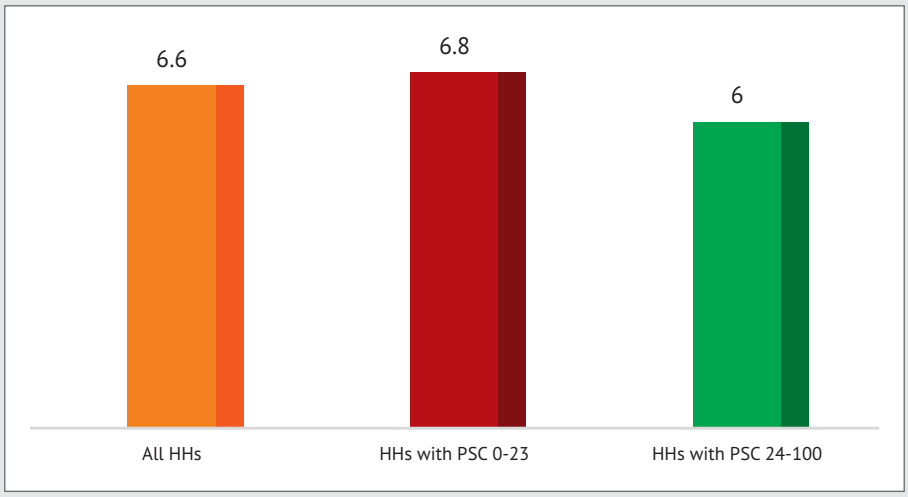


Figure 4: Male-to-Female Ratio

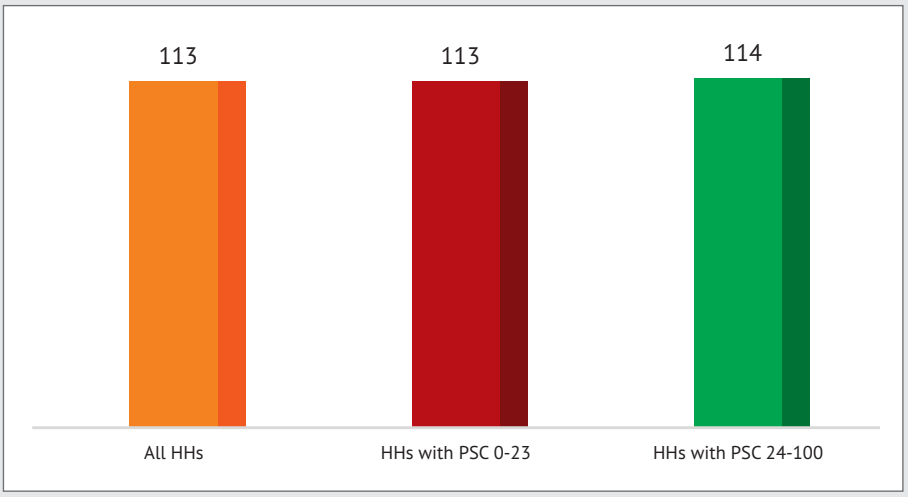


Table 5: Demographic Composition of Households

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households					
Households	**399**	**402**	**398**	**400**	**1,599**
Total	2,759	2,600	2,533	2,606	10,498
Male	1,497	1,382	1,342	1,353	5,574
Female	1,262	1,218	1,191	1,253	4,924
Male : Female	119	113	113	108	113
Adults	**1,412**	**1,201**	**1,185**	**1,349**	**5,147**
%	51.2	46.2	46.8	51.8	49.0
Male	753	624	617	693	2687
Female	659	577	568	656	2,460
Over 55 Years (%)	6.3	5.7	5.3	7.0	6.1
Children	**1,347**	**1,399**	**1,348**	**1,257**	**5,351**
%	48.8	53.8	53.2	48.2	51.0

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Male	744	758	725	660	2,887
Female	603	641	623	597	2,464
Up to 10 Years (%)	31.0	36.7	36.7	32.0	34.0
Average Size of HH	**6.9**	**6.5**	**6.4**	**6.5**	**6.6**
Households with PSC 0-23					
Households	**288**	**325**	**255**	**247**	**1,115**
Total	2,061	2,130	1,709	1,707	7,607
Male	1,117	1,117	903	895	4,032
Female	944	1,013	806	812	3,575
Male : Female	118	110	112	110	113
Adults	**977**	**932**	**727**	**810**	**3,446**
%	47.4	43.8	42.5	47.5	45.3
Male	517	471	378	418	1,784
Female	460	461	349	392	1,662
Over 55 Years (%)	5.8	5.0	4.2	6.4	5.4
Children	**1,084**	**1,198**	**982**	**897**	**4,161**
%	52.6	56.2	57.5	52.5	54.7
Male	600	646	525	477	2,248
Female	484	552	457	420	1,913
Up to 10 Years (%)	33.8	38.2	39.5	35.0	36.6
Average Size of HH	**7.2**	**6.6**	**6.7**	**6.9**	**6.8**
Households with PSC 24-100					
Households	**111**	**77**	**143**	**153**	**484**
Total	698	470	824	899	2,891
Male	380	265	439	458	1,542
Female	318	205	385	441	1,349
Male : Female	119	129	114	104	114
Adults	**435**	**269**	**458**	**539**	**1,701**
%	62.3	57.2	55.6	60.0	58.8
Male	236	153	239	275	903
Female	199	116	219	264	798
Over 55 Years (%)	7.7	8.5	7.4	8.1	7.9
Children	**263**	**201**	**366**	**360**	**1,190**
%	37.7	42.8	44.4	40.0	41.2
Male	144	112	200	183	639
Female	119	89	166	177	551
Up to 10 Years (%)	22.8	29.8	30.9	26.3	27.3
Average Size of HH	**6.3**	**6.1**	**5.8**	**5.9**	**6.0**

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 sampled population (86.3%) is working. It is important to highlight that domestic work inside the house has been taken as work. The population between 19-55 years of age is working most (93.1%), followed by 14-18 years old (68.8%). Nearly two-thirds of the older population (56-64 years) is also working (68.5%). Clearly everybody in the two categories of PSC 0-23 and PSC 24-100 has to work for livelihood.

More women (91.4%) are working than men (81.7%). Women's work status for the age group (19-55) is slightly higher (94.9%) than men's (91.4%). It shows that work inside and outside the house is an essential part of the adult population.

Of the 13.7% population not working in the sampled households, most (31.5%) are in the 56-64 age bracket, followed by 31.2% who are between 14-18 years old. Slightly more 15.4% households with PSC 24-100 have members not working than 12.9% in households with PSC 0-23. In both the categories the adult population (19-55 years) is not working – 5.6 % in households with PSC 0-23 and 9.5% in households with PSC 24-100. The prevalence of child labour (10-13 years) in the sampled households is 8.2%, slightly higher (9.1%) in households with PSC 0-23 than 4.9% households with PSC 24-100.

Mainly the adult population works as unskilled labour – more men (63.1%) than women (26.4%). There are slightly more men skilled workers (3.9%) than women (1.8%). TMK and TAY have the most skilled workers– 4.9% each for men and TMK has the most skilled workers with 3.7% for women.

Other professions for men are farm labour (15.7%), government job (2.7%), business trade (2.7%), cultivating own farm (1%), share cropping (0.8%). Men (6.5%) reported household chores as work.

There are more unskilled male workers in 65.8% households with PSC 0-23 than in 57.2% households with PSC 24-100. The main work for women is household chores (65.6%).

Figure 5: Not Working Status of Households (%)

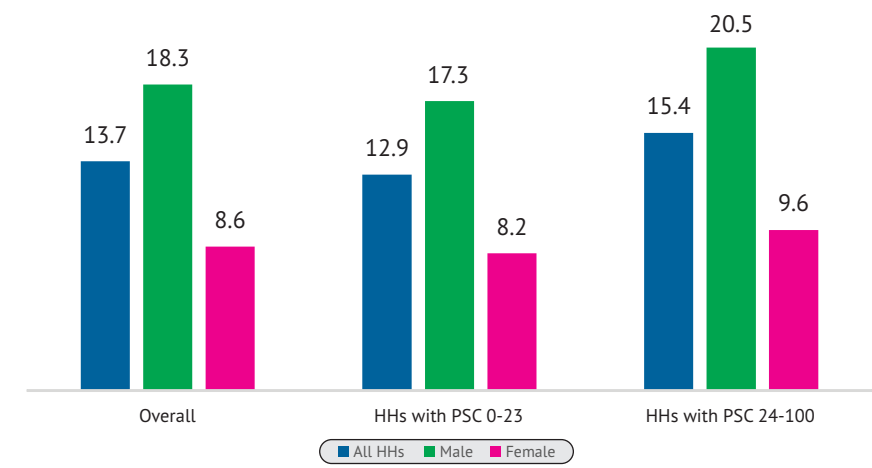


Table 6: Work Status of Households

		Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
ALL Households						
All HH Members 14-64 Years	Total	1,634	1,382	1,357	1,490	5,863
	Male %	53.2	51.7	52.0	52.6	52.4
	Female %	46.8	48.3	48.0	47.4	47.6
Not working						
Overall	Total	214	215	139	235	803
	%	13.1	15.6	10.2	15.8	13.7
	56-64 Years %	24.5	38.1	30.4	34.7	31.5
	19-55 Years %	7.1	7.6	5.2	7.5	6.9
	14-18 Years %	29.1	35.1	21.7	38.8	31.2
Male	Male	150	147	92	174	563
	%	17.3	20.6	13.0	22.2	18.3

		Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
	56-64 Years %	20.3	40.0	20.6	40.5	29.4
	19-55 Years %	7.7	10.1	6.0	10.4	8.6
	14-18 Years %	45.5	49.1	32.4	55.2	45.6
Female	Female	64	68	47	61	240
	%	8.4	10.2	7.2	8.6	8.6
	56-64 Years %	30.2	36.4	40.0	28.9	33.8
	19-55 Years %	6.5	4.8	4.4	4.4	5.1
	14-18 Years %	9.1	19.7	8.6	18.5	13.9
Working						
Overall	Total	1,420	1,167	1,218	1,255	5,060
	%	86.9	84.4	89.8	84.2	86.3
	56-64 Years %	75.5	61.9	69.6	65.3	68.5
	19-55 Years %	92.9	92.4	94.8	92.5	93.1
	14-18 Years %	70.9	64.9	78.3	61.2	68.8
Male	Male	719	567	614	610	2510
	%	82.7	79.4	87.0	77.8	81.7
	56-64 Years %	79.7	60.0	79.4	59.5	70.6
	19-55 Years %	92.3	89.9	94.0	89.6	91.4
	14-18 Years %	54.5	50.9	67.6	44.8	54.4
Female	Female	701	600	604	645	2550
	%	91.6	89.8	92.8	91.4	91.4
	56-64 Years %	69.8	63.6	60.0	71.1	66.3
	19-55 Years %	93.5	95.2	95.6	95.6	94.9
	14-18 Years %	90.9	80.3	91.4	81.5	86.1
%Child Labour (10-13 years)		13.1	2.2	14.7	3.2	8.2
Male						
Unskilled labour/mazdoor		58.3	64.6	78.0	52.5	63.1
Farm labour (cultivation/harvesting on contract/wages)		25.5	12.3	4.0	19.2	15.7
Cultivation on partnership/share cropper		0.6	0.4	1.9	0.5	0.8
Skilled labour		1.9	4.4	4.9	4.9	3.9
Business/ trade		3.8	1.1	1.1	4.6	2.7
Self-cultivator/own farm		1.0	1.6	-	1.5	1.0
Livestock only		2.5	0.9	0.6	2.6	1.7
Govt Job		4.2	2.1	1.6	2.5	2.7
Private Job		0.1	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.9
Household chores/work		2.2	8.5	6.3	10.0	6.5
Begging		-	3.4	-	0.3	0.8
Other		-	-	-	0.2	-
Female						
Unskilled labour/mazdoor		43.7	2.8	45.7	11.3	26.4
Farm labour (cultivation/harvesting on contract/wages)		15.4	0.2	0.3	3.4	5.2
Cultivation on partnership/share cropper		-	-	-	0.2	-
Skilled labour		0.9	1.8	0.7	3.7	1.8
Business/ trade		0.1	0.3	-	0.6	0.3
Self-cultivator/own farm		-	-	-	-	-
Livestock only		0.3	-	-	0.2	0.1
Govt Job		0.3	-	0.2	0.3	0.2
Private Job		-	-	0.3	-	0.1
Household chores/work		39.4	94.0	52.8	79.8	65.6

		Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Begging		-	0.8	-	0.5	0.3
Other		-	-	-	-	-
Households with PSC 0-23						
All HH Members 14-64 Years	Total	1,159	1,098	859	918	4,034
	Male %	53.1	50.7	51.3	52.8	52.0
	Female %	46.9	49.3	48.7	47.2	48.0
Not working						
Overall	Total	136	171	70	144	521
	%	11.7	15.6	8.1	15.7	12.9
	56-64 Years %	21.4	41.7	33.3	40.9	33.3
	19-55 Years %	5.2	6.8	3.9	6.3	5.6
	14-18 Years %	28.2	35.6	15.9	37.9	29.7
Male	Male	99	112	42	110	363
	%	16.1	20.1	9.5	22.7	17.3
	56-64 Years %	20.0	44.4	17.6	50.0	32.1
	19-55 Years %	5.8	8.9	3.9	9.0	7.0
	14-18 Years %	41.6	47.1	23.3	53.9	42.0
Female	Female	37	59	28	34	158
	%	6.8	10.9	6.7	7.9	8.2
	56-64 Years %	23.3	39.4	47.4	31.8	34.6
	19-55 Years %	4.6	4.7	4.0	3.5	4.2
	14-18 Years %	10.1	22.8	7.1	16.7	14.4
Working						
Overall	Total	1,023	927	789	774	3513
	Working	88.3	84.4	91.9	84.3	87.1
	56-64 Years %	78.6	58.3	66.7	59.1	66.7
	19-55 Years %	94.8	93.2	96.1	93.7	94.4
	14-18 Years %	71.8	64.4	84.1	62.1	70.3
Male	Male	517	445	399	375	1736
	%	83.9	79.9	90.5	77.3	82.7
	56-64 Years %	80.0	55.6	82.4	50.0	67.9
	19-55 Years %	94.2	91.1	96.1	91.0	93.0
	14-18 Years %	58.4	52.9	76.7	46.1	58.0
Female	Female	506	482	390	399	1777
	%	93.2	89.1	93.3	92.1	91.8
	56-64 Years %	76.7	60.6	52.6	68.2	65.4
	19-55 Years %	95.4	95.3	96.0	96.5	95.8
	14-18 Years %	89.9	77.2	92.9	83.3	85.6
%Child Labour (10-13 years)		13.9	2.5	18.2	3.2	9.1
Male						
Unskilled labour/mazdoor		61.3	67.6	83.0	51.5	65.8
Farm labour (cultivation/harvesting on contract/wages)		25.9	12.1	2.3	22.7	16.2
Cultivation on partnership/share cropper		0.2	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.6
Skilled labour		1.5	3.1	4.5	5.9	3.6
Business/ trade		3.5	0.9	0.3	4.3	2.2
Self-cultivator/own farm		1.2	1.1	-	1.9	1.0
Livestock only		2.9	0.9	0.5	2.9	1.8
Govt Job		2.3	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.3
Private Job		-	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.7
Household chores/work		1.2	7.9	6.5	8.0	5.6
Begging		-	3.6	-	0.5	1.0

		Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Other		-	-	-	-	-
Female						
Unskilled labour/mazdoor		48.0	3.3	54.6	11.3	29.1
Farm labour (cultivation/harvesting on contract/wages)		16.4	0.2	0.3	4.3	5.7
Cultivation on partnership/share cropper		-	-	-	0.3	0.1
Skilled labour		1.0	2.3	0.5	3.8	1.9
Business/ trade		0.2	0.4	-	0.5	0.3
Self-cultivator/own farm		-	-	-	-	-
Livestock only		-	-	-	-	-
Govt Job		-	-	-	-	-
Private Job		-	-	0.5	-	0.1
Household chores/work		34.4	92.9	44.1	79.4	62.5
Begging		-	0.8	-	0.5	0.3
Other		-	-	-	-	-
Households with PSC 24-100						
All HH Members 14-64 Years	Total	475	284	498	572	1,829
	Male %	53.3	55.3	53.2	52.3	53.3
	Female %	46.7	44.7	46.8	47.7	46.7
Not working						
Overall	Total	78	44	69	91	282
	%	16.4	15.5	13.9	15.9	15.4
	56-64 Years %	31.3	29.2	27.3	25.8	28.3
	19-55 Years %	11.4	10.3	7.3	9.4	9.5
	14-18 Years %	32.1	31.9	34.7	40.8	35.6
Male	Male	51	35	50	64	200
	%	20.2	22.3	18.9	21.4	20.5
	56-64 Years %	21.1	30.8	23.5	26.7	25.0
	19-55 Years %	11.8	14.0	9.3	12.6	11.7
	14-18 Years %	61.5	60.9	51.9	58.5	57.4
Female	Female	27	9	19	27	82
	%	12.2	7.1	8.2	9.9	9.6
	56-64 Years %	46.2	27.3	31.3	25.0	32.1
	19-55 Years %	11.0	5.4	5.1	5.8	6.9
	14-18 Years %	6.7	4.2	12.2	22.0	12.5
Working						
Overall	Total	397	240	429	481	1,547
	Working	83.6	84.5	86.1	84.1	84.6
	56-64 Years %	68.8	70.8	72.7	74.2	71.7
	19-55 Years %	88.6	89.7	92.7	90.6	90.5
	14-18 Years %	67.9	68.1	65.3	59.2	64.4
Male	Male	202	122	215	235	774
	%	79.8	77.7	81.1	78.6	79.5
	56-64 Years %	78.9	69.2	76.5	73.3	75.0
	19-55 Years %	88.2	86.0	90.7	87.4	88.3
	14-18 Years %	38.5	39.1	48.1	41.5	42.6
Female	Female	195	118	214	246	773
	%	87.8	92.9	91.8	90.1	90.4
	56-64 Years %	53.8	72.7	68.8	75.0	67.9
	19-55 Years %	89.0	94.6	94.9	94.2	93.1
	14-18 Years %	93.3	95.8	87.8	78.0	87.5
%Child Labour (10-13 years)		10.2	0.0	4.8	3.1	4.9

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Male					
Unskilled labour/mazdoor	50.5	53.3	68.9	54.0	57.2
Farm labour (cultivation/harvesting on contract/wages)	24.3	13.1	7.3	13.6	14.5
Cultivation on partnership/share cropper	1.5	-	3.2	-	1.3
Skilled labour	3.0	9.0	5.5	3.4	4.8
Business/ trade	4.5	1.6	2.7	5.1	3.7
Self-cultivator/own farm	0.5	3.3	-	0.9	0.9
Livestock only	1.5	0.8	0.9	2.1	1.4
Govt Job	8.9	4.9	3.2	5.5	5.7
Private Job	0.5	0.8	2.3	1.7	1.4
Household chores/work	5.0	10.7	5.9	13.2	8.6
Begging	-	2.5	-	-	0.4
Other	-	-	-	0.4	0.1
Female					
Unskilled labour/mazdoor	32.3	0.8	29.4	11.4	20.1
Farm labour (cultivation/harvesting on contract/wages)	12.8	-	0.5	2.0	4.0
Cultivation on partnership/share cropper	-	-	-	-	-
Skilled labour	0.5	-	0.9	3.7	1.6
Business/ trade	-	-	-	0.8	0.3
Self-cultivator/own farm	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock only	1.0	-	-	0.4	0.4
Govt Job	1.0	-	0.5	0.8	0.6
Private Job	-	-	-	-	-
Household chores/work	52.3	98.3	68.7	80.5	72.8
Begging	-	0.8	-	0.4	0.3
Other	-	-	-	-	-

Table 7 reports types of labor skills within the survey sample. Out of 5,060 working population, 151 (2.9%) are reported as skilled labour. Out of skilled workforce, 40.4% were drivers followed by handicraft workers (21.9%), tailors (15.2%), cook (4.6%), masons (4%), plumber and electrician (3.3% each), carpenters (2.8%), and mechanics (2%).

Table 7: Type of Skilled Labor(%)

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households					
Number of Skilled labour	22	38	36	55	151
Distribution of skill labour by types (%)					
Tailor	22.7	10.5	19.4	12.7	15.2
Mason	-	7.9	2.8	3.6	4.0
Metal work	-	-	-	-	-
Carpenter	-	5.3	-	3.6	2.6
Plumber	-	-	2.8	7.3	3.3
Electrician	-	-	11.1	1.8	3.3
Mechanic	4.5	5.3	-	-	2.0
Driver	45.5	50.0	44.4	29.1	40.4
Cook	9.1	2.6	8.3	1.8	4.6

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Mobile repair	-	-	-	-	-
Handicraft	13.6	15.8	5.6	40.0	21.9
Beautician/barber	-	-	2.8	-	0.7
Others labour (specify)	4.5	2.6	2.8	-	2.0
Households with PSC 0-23					
Number of Skilled labour	15	26	20	37	98
Distribution of skill labour by types (%)					
Tailor	20.0	15.4	20.0	8.1	14.3
Mason	-	11.5	5.0	5.4	6.1
Metal work	-	-	-	-	-
Carpenter	-	-	-	5.4	2.0
Plumber	-	-	5.0	5.4	3.1
Electrician	-	-	15.0	-	3.1
Mechanic	6.7	-	-	-	1.0
Driver	40.0	46.2	40.0	32.4	38.8
Cook	13.3	-	5.0	2.7	4.1
Mobile repair	-	-	-	-	-
Handicraft	20.0	23.1	-	40.5	24.5
Beautician/barber	-	-	5.0	-	1.0
Others labour (specify)	-	3.8	5.0	-	2.0
Households with PSC 24-100					
Number of Skilled labour	7	11	15	17	50
Distribution of skill labour by types (%)					
Tailor	28.6	-	20.0	23.5	18.0
Mason	-	-	-	-	-
Metal work	-	-	-	-	-
Carpenter	-	18.2	-	-	4.0
Plumber	-	-	-	11.8	4.0
Electrician	-	-	6.7	5.9	4.0
Mechanic	-	18.2	-	-	4.0
Driver	57.1	54.5	53.3	23.5	44.0
Cook	-	9.1	13.3	-	6.0
Mobile repair	-	-	-	-	-
Handicraft	-	-	6.7	35.3	14.0
Beautician/barber	-	-	-	-	-
Others labour (specify)	14.3	-	-	-	2.0

In sub-sample of skilled labor in households with PSC 0-23, 38.8% were drivers followed by handicraft workers (24.5%), tailors (14.3%), masons (6.1%), cook (4.1%), plumber and electrician (3.1% each), carpenters (2%), and mechanics (1%). Households with PSC 24-100 also reported more or less similar proportion of various skillsets.

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 growth[6]. It is also recognized 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.

6 Papadenos, 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.

Unfortunately, 83.7% of the sampled population is reported to be not literate with a higher proportion of not literate adults among female (92%) than male population (76.2%).

The not literate adult sampled population at 83.7% is much higher than 42% in Sindh and 43% in the country[7]. 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 (88.1%) than households with PSC 24-100 (75.0%). 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 (95.2%) compared with households with PSC 24-100 (85.2%).

However, the average of the sampled population conceals significant differences across districts. The highest not literate population is in Sujawal (90.2%), followed by Matiari (85.6%), TAY (83.0%), and TMK (76.7.9%). Most of the sampled household members are from poor community – 72.5% are from PSC 0-23. Additionally, 54.2% households cited poverty as 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 schools[8] (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 only 43.9% and 43.3% population has completed primary level or higher education[10]. The literacy rate (10+) in TAY, Sujawal, and Matiari is 60%, 66% and 61% respectively[11].

Table 8 provides data on percentage of literate population with level of education. In the sample of literate population, 40.8% 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% 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 (46.9%) than in households with PSC 24-100 (35.0%).

Table 8: Adult Literacy in Households (Not Literate)

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households					
Overall	85.6	90.2	83.0	76.7	83.7
Male	78.4	83.7	75.2	68.0	76.2
Female	93.9	97.2	91.4	86.0	92.0
Households with PSC 0-23					
Overall	87.0	92.7	89.3	83.0	88.1
Male	79.7	87.0	84.1	74.6	81.4
Female	95.2	98.5	94.8	91.8	95.2

7 Based 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
10 Ibid
11 Ibid. The findings of low literacy rate in the sampled population is not comparable with District Education Pofile 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.

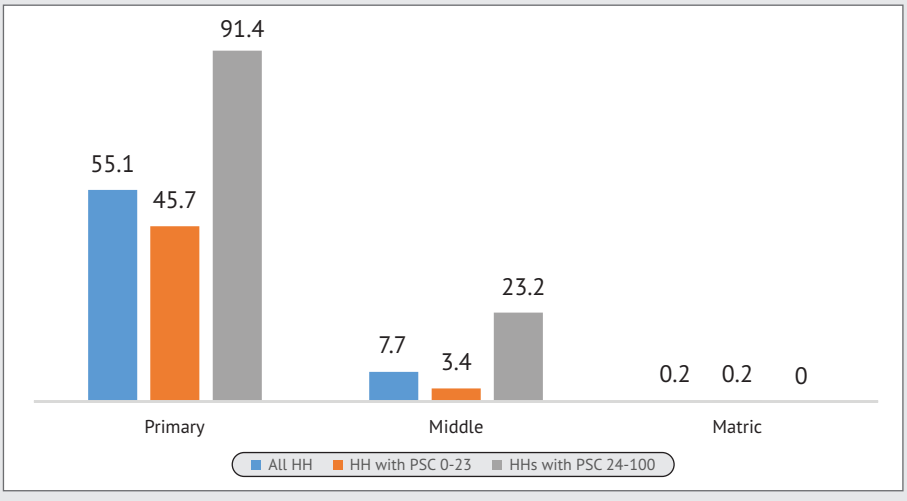
	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Households with PSC 24-100					
Overall	82.5	81.4	72.9	67.3	75.0
Male	75.4	73.2	61.1	57.8	65.9
Female	91.0	92.2	85.8	77.3	85.2

Table 9: Percent of Literate Population with Level of Education

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households					
Primary School	43.3	43.9	37.7	40.1	40.8
Middle School	13.3	12.3	19.1	12.4	14.2
High School	29.1	30.7	20.1	20.1	23.7
Post Matriculation	13.3	13.2	23.1	25.5	20.2
No Schooling	1.0	-	-	1.9	1.0
Households with PSC 0-23					
Primary School	52.0	54.7	35.9	44.9	46.9
Middle School	15.0	14.1	19.2	10.1	14.0
High School	23.6	25.0	26.9	23.9	24.6
Post Matriculation	7.9	6.3	17.9	18.1	13.0
No Schooling	1.6	-	-	2.9	1.5
Households with PSC 24-100					
Primary School	28.9	30.0	38.8	36.4	35.0
Middle School	10.5	10.0	19.0	14.2	14.4
High School	38.2	38.0	15.7	17.0	22.9
Post Matriculation	22.4	22.0	26.4	31.3	27.2
No Schooling	-	-	-	1.1	0.5

Table 10 shows the gross primary, middle and matric levels enrolment ratios[12] in the sampled population. The overall gross primary enrolment ratio is 55.1% for all households with much lower proportion in households with PSC 0-23 (45.7%) compared to households with PSC 24-100 (91.4%), (See Figure 6).

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



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.

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

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
ALL Households					
Primary	64.9	53.4	37.1	67.0	55.1
Middle	8.1	2.0	10.4	10.8	7.7
Matric	0.6	-	-	-	0.2
Households with PSC 0-23					
Primary	56.6	50.2	21.1	54.8	45.7
Middle	1.9	1.2	5.0	6.3	3.4
Matric	0.8	-	-	-	0.2
Households with PSC 24-100					
Primary	103.8	75.8	81.5	102.5	91.4
Middle	31.0	6.7	27.9	22.4	23.2
Matric	-	-	-	-	-

Gross primary enrolment ratio in the sampled households 55.1% 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.

The highest gross primary enrolment ratio is in TMK (67%), followed by Matiari (64.9%), Sujawal (53.4%) and TAY (37.1%).

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 7.7% and 0.2% respectively. The proportions for middle level enrollments are much lower in households with PSC 0-23 (3.4%) compared to households with PSC 24-100 (23.2%). On the other hand, the results relating to the matric level enrollments are alarming with only 0.8% enrolment only in Matiari and zero 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 11 reports data on school attendance, problems faced by students, and reasons for not attending school. The results are alarming. In the overall sample, 75.9% of all children were not in school with 69.4% male and 83.7% female. The proportion of all children not in school is much higher in households with PSC 0-23 (79.9%) than in households with PSC 24-100 (61.8%).The highest proportion of all children not in school was in TAY at 83.1% whereas the lowest proportion was in TMK at 69.4%.

Table 11: School attendance and problems faced by students

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
ALL Households					
All Children (5-18 Years)	1,123	1,156	1,125	1,032	4,436
Children Not in School					
% Overall	73.7	76.8	83.1	69.4	75.9
% Male	67.4	68.3	77.3	64.2	69.4
% Female	81.9	87.2	90.0	75.2	83.7
Minor/aged	7.1	7.9	5.1	16.1	8.7
Education Completed	-	0.3	0.1	-	0.1

13 PSLM 2014-15

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Education is costly	17.0	21.7	1.3	5.7	11.5
Far Away	22.8	18.0	18.2	14.9	18.6
Household chores	1.3	3.7	1.0	16.9	5.2
Helping in work	10.4	3.3	1.4	5.3	4.9
Not Useful	0.1	2.0	4.6	0.3	1.9
Ill/incapacitated	1.1	7.2	0.4	2.4	2.8
Marriage/pregnancy	-	-	0.3	-	0.1
Employment/Work	5.1	1.5	-	0.8	1.8
Substandard School	1.9	13.3	0.2	3.4	4.8
Shortage of male/female teachers	2.1	6.6	1.8	3.8	3.6
Parents do not permit	9.1	10.4	46.7	9.4	19.9
Child is not ready	32.7	20.2	11.4	35.1	24.0
Poverty	64.3	52.4	72.5	53.5	61.1
Others	0.8	0.8	-	0.8	0.6
Children in School					
% Overall	26.3	23.2	16.9	30.6	24.1
% Male	32.6	31.7	22.7	35.8	30.6
% Female	18.1	12.8	10.0	24.8	16.3
Satisfied	84.4	67.5	40.0	94.3	75.2
Shortage of teachers	13.6	9.7	54.2	7.9	18.1
Shortage of Books	3.4	19.0	7.9	0.6	7.3
Substandard Education	7.1	6.0	18.9	3.5	7.9
Far away	10.8	17.2	29.5	5.7	14.2
Education is Costly	3.4	2.6	4.2	1.9	2.9
Latrine/water not available	2.0	5.6	9.5	-	3.6
Others	2.4	-	0.5	-	0.7
Current Class					
< Class-I	-	-	-	-	-
Class-I	37.6	47.0	36.3	22.2	35.2
Class-II	10.8	16.0	13.7	14.6	13.8
Class-III	10.8	13.1	9.5	12.3	11.6
Class-IV	8.8	6.3	13.7	9.2	9.2
Class-V	10.5	5.6	3.7	8.5	7.5
Class-VI	6.1	4.1	5.8	9.8	6.6
Class-VII	2.4	1.9	3.7	5.1	3.3
Class-VIII	3.4	1.5	5.8	5.1	3.8
Class-IX	1.7	2.2	2.1	4.4	2.7
Class-X	3.1	1.1	2.1	4.4	2.8
FA/F.S.C.	1.4	1.1	3.2	2.5	2.0
BA/B.Sc.	1.0	-	0.5	1.9	0.9
Degree in Engineering	-	-	-	-	-
MBBS	-	-	-	-	-
Degree in Computer	-	-	-	-	-
Degree in Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-
MA/MSC	-	-	-	-	-
M.Phil/Ph.D	-	-	-	-	-
Others	2.4	-	-	-	0.7
Households with PSC 0-23					
All Children (5-18 Years)	897	997	823	744	3461
Children Not in School					
% Overall	77.0	77.8	90.2	74.6	79.9
% Male	71.5	70.4	85.4	68.2	73.8
% Female	84.3	86.8	95.8	81.9	87.2
Minor/aged	6.4	7.7	4.0	15.7	8.0

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Education Completed	-	0.3	-	-	0.1
Education is costly	18.1	22.4	1.6	4.9	12.2
Far Away	22.6	18.6	18.2	16.2	19.0
Household chores	1.2	4.0	1.1	18.2	5.4
Helping in work	9.4	3.5	1.2	3.8	4.4
Not Useful	0.1	2.3	4.3	0.2	1.9
Ill/incapacitated	0.9	7.7	0.5	1.8	2.9
Marriage/pregnancy	-	-	-	-	-
Employment/Work	5.1	1.3	-	0.5	1.7
Substandard School	1.9	14.0	0.3	4.0	5.3
Shortage of male/female teachers	2.3	6.8	1.9	3.4	3.7
Parents do not permit	8.1	10.3	46.8	9.7	19.4
Child is not ready	32.0	19.8	9.6	36.4	23.4
Poverty	67.9	52.4	75.6	53.0	62.6
Others	0.7	0.9	-	1.1	0.7
Children in School					
% Overall	23.0	22.2	9.8	25.4	20.1
% Male	28.5	29.6	14.6	31.8	26.2
% Female	15.7	13.2	4.2	18.1	12.8
Satisfied	85.9	67.0	39.5	91.0	75.9
Shortage of teachers	10.7	10.4	64.2	10.6	16.8
Shortage of Books	2.9	20.4	3.7	1.1	8.0
Substandard Education	7.3	5.9	19.8	4.8	7.6
Far away	9.7	17.2	29.6	7.9	13.9
Education is Costly	1.9	2.7	3.7	1.6	2.3
Latrine/water not available	0.5	5.0	8.6	-	2.7
Others	1.9	-	-	-	0.6
Current Class					
< Class-I	-	-	-	-	-
Class-I	38.8	50.7	39.5	25.4	39.0
Class-II	13.6	14.0	13.6	13.2	13.6
Class-III	13.1	13.6	8.6	14.3	13.1
Class-IV	7.8	6.8	9.9	9.0	8.0
Class-V	9.7	4.5	7.4	10.1	7.9
Class-VI	5.8	3.2	8.6	7.9	5.9
Class-VII	3.4	1.4	-	4.8	2.7
Class-VIII	3.4	1.8	4.9	6.9	4.0
Class-IX	1.0	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.0
Class-X	1.9	0.9	1.2	3.7	2.0
FA/F.Sc.	-	0.5	3.7	1.6	1.0
BA/B.Sc.	0.5	-	-	1.1	0.4
Degree in Engineering	-	-	-	-	-
MBBS	-	-	-	-	-
Degree in Computer	-	-	-	-	-
Degree in Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-
MA/MSC	-	-	-	-	-
M.Phil/Ph.D	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1.0	-	-	-	0.3
Households with PSC 24-100					
All Children (5-18 Years)	226	159	302	288	975
Children Not in School					
% Overall	60.6	70.4	63.9	55.9	61.8
% Male	50.4	55.6	55.7	53.7	53.9
% Female	72.8	89.9	74.1	58.3	71.3

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Minor/aged	10.9	8.9	9.3	17.4	11.8
Education Completed	-	0.9	0.5	-	0.3
Education is costly	11.7	17.0	-	8.7	8.1
Far Away	24.1	14.3	18.1	10.6	16.7
Household chores	2.2	1.8	0.5	12.4	4.3
Helping in work	15.3	1.8	2.1	10.6	7.3
Not Useful	-	-	5.7	0.6	2.0
Ill/incapacitated	2.2	3.6	-	4.3	2.3
Marriage/pregnancy	-	-	1.6	-	0.5
Employment/Work	5.1	2.7	-	1.9	2.2
Substandard School	2.2	8.0	-	1.2	2.3
Shortage of male/female teachers	0.7	5.4	1.6	5.0	3.0
Parents do not permit	13.9	10.7	46.6	8.1	22.2
Child is not ready	36.5	22.3	18.7	30.4	26.5
Poverty	46.0	51.8	60.6	55.3	54.2
Others	1.5	-	-	-	0.3
Children in School					
% Overall	39.4	29.6	36.1	44.1	38.2
% Male	49.6	44.4	44.3	46.3	46.1
% Female	27.2	10.1	25.9	41.7	28.7
Satisfied	80.9	70.2	40.4	99.2	73.9
Shortage of teachers	20.2	6.4	46.8	3.9	20.7
Shortage of Books	4.5	12.8	11.0	-	5.9
Substandard Education	6.7	6.4	18.3	1.6	8.3
Far away	13.5	17.0	29.4	2.4	14.8
Education is Costly	6.7	2.1	4.6	2.4	4.0
Latrine/water not available	5.6	8.5	10.1	-	5.4
Others	3.4	-	0.9	-	1.1
Current Class					
< Class-I	-	-	-	-	-
Class-I	34.8	29.8	33.9	17.3	28.0
Class-II	4.5	25.5	13.8	16.5	14.0
Class-III	5.6	10.6	10.1	9.4	8.9
Class-IV	11.2	4.3	16.5	9.4	11.3
Class-V	12.4	10.6	0.9	6.3	6.7
Class-VI	6.7	8.5	3.7	12.6	8.1
Class-VII	-	4.3	6.4	5.5	4.3
Class-VIII	3.4	-	6.4	2.4	3.5
Class-IX	3.4	-	1.8	7.9	4.0
Class-X	5.6	2.1	2.8	5.5	4.3
FA/F.Sc.	4.5	4.3	2.8	3.9	3.8
BA/B.Sc.	2.2	-	0.9	3.1	1.9
Degree in Engineering	-	-	-	-	-
MBBS	-	-	-	-	-
Degree in Computer	-	-	-	-	-
Degree in Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-
MA/MSC	-	-	-	-	-
M.Phil/Ph.D	-	-	-	-	-
Others	5.6	-	-	-	1.3

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 (62.6%) 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 alleviation[14] programmes.

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 are regarded as healthy states, and the third one indicates chronic and acute ailments. Table 12 reports data on health status of household members. Two-third of the sampled population (66.7%) considers itself in a good healthy state while 30.9% perceive themselves in fair health. Only 2.4% considered themselves to be in bad health. However, a higher proportion of children (69.0%) than adults (64.3%) and male (68%) than females (65.3%) are in good health. Similar differences exist in sub-samples of households with PSC 0-23 and PSC 24-100.

Table 12: Health Status of the Household Members

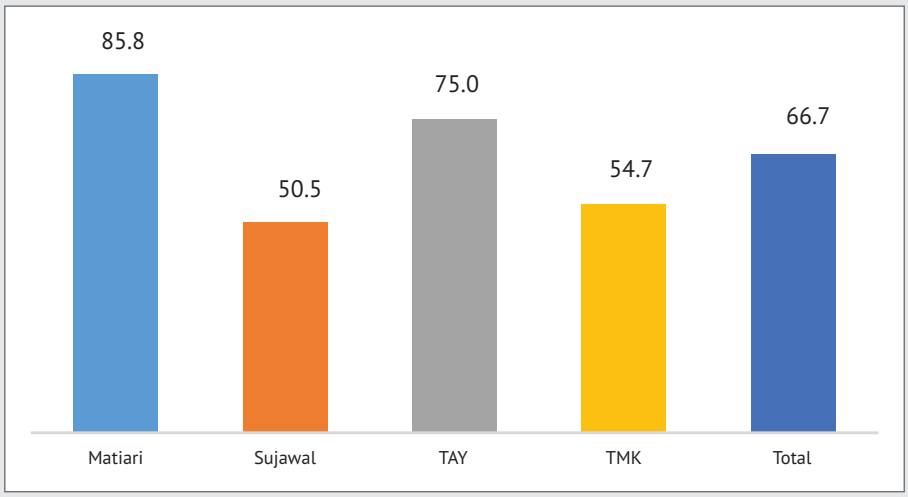
		Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households						
Percent in Good Health	Total	85.8	50.5	75.0	54.7	66.7
	Male	87.0	50.8	76.0	56.4	68.0
	Female	84.3	50.1	73.8	52.8	65.3
	Children	91.2	52.5	74.1	57.9	69.0
	Adults	80.6	48.0	75.9	51.7	64.3
Percent in Fair Health	Total	12.7	46.2	24.4	41.3	30.9
	Male	11.8	45.3	23.4	39.8	29.7
	Female	13.8	47.3	25.4	43.0	32.3
	Children	7.9	45.7	25.5	39.0	29.5
	Adults	17.3	46.8	23.0	43.5	32.4
Percent in Bad Health	Total	1.5	3.3	0.7	4.0	2.4
	Male	1.2	3.9	0.6	3.8	2.4
	Female	1.9	2.6	0.8	4.2	2.4
	Children	0.9	1.7	0.4	3.1	1.5
	Adults	2.1	5.2	1.0	4.8	3.3
Households with PSC 0-23						
Percent in Good Health	Total	86.6	50.6	76.0	55.9	67.2
	Male	87.6	51.2	76.4	58.2	68.5
	Female	85.4	50.0	75.4	53.4	65.8

14 For example, Benazir Income Support Program.

		Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
	Children	91.3	52.6	75.1	58.2	69.2
	Adults	81.3	48.1	77.2	53.5	64.9
Percent in Fair Health	Total	12.1	46.1	23.2	40.2	30.4
	Male	11.5	44.9	22.9	38.0	29.2
	Female	12.9	47.4	23.6	42.7	31.9
	Children	8.0	45.7	24.4	38.7	29.3
	Adults	16.7	46.7	21.6	42.0	31.8
Percent in Bad Health	Total	1.3	3.3	0.8	3.8	2.3
	Male	1.0	3.8	0.7	3.8	2.3
	Female	1.7	2.7	1.0	3.8	2.3
	Children	0.6	1.8	0.5	3.1	1.5
	Adults	2.0	5.3	1.2	4.6	3.3
Households with PSC 24-100						
Percent in Good Health	Total	83.5	49.8	72.9	52.3	65.3
	Male	85.5	49.1	75.2	52.8	66.6
	Female	81.1	50.7	70.4	51.7	63.8
	Children	90.9	52.2	71.6	57.2	68.2
	Adults	79.1	48.0	74.0	49.0	63.3
Percent in Fair Health	Total	14.3	46.8	26.7	43.4	32.2
	Male	12.6	46.8	24.4	43.2	30.9
	Female	16.4	46.8	29.4	43.5	33.6
	Children	7.2	46.3	28.4	39.7	30.2
	Adults	18.6	47.2	25.3	45.8	33.6
Percent in Bad Health	Total	2.1	3.4	0.4	4.3	2.5
	Male	1.8	4.2	0.5	3.9	2.5
	Female	2.5	2.4	0.3	4.8	2.6
	Children	1.9	1.5	-	3.1	1.6
	Adults	2.3	4.8	0.7	5.2	3.2

However, there are significant differences in the state of health across the sampled population in the four districts. The lowest percentage of the sampled population that considers itself in a good healthy state is in Sujawal (50.5%).

Figure 7: Good Health Status of the Overall Household Members



According to the perception of respondents, only 2.4% 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 (3.3%) than children (1.5%) and equal proportion of males and females (2.4% each) considered themselves to be in bad state of health.

Table 13 reports data on illness and treatment. Half of the sampled population (52.4%) suffered from illness or injury during the last year, of which 97% consulted health facilities for treatment. The first choice for seeking treatment is private clinic/hospital/chemist (42.1%), followed by government hospital at Taluka/District level (33.8%), government dispensary (16.2%), BHU (6.5%) and RHC (0.8%). A similar trend follows for households with PSC 0-23 and households with PSC 24-100. Among those who consulted health facilities, 61.7% were satisfied. Households with PSC 0-23 are slightly less satisfied (60.3%) than households with PSC 24-100 (65.1%) during a visit to a health facility.

Table 13: Illness and Treatment

		Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households						
% of Illness/injury during last year	Yes	47.6	69.6	71.7	21.3	52.4
	No	52.4	30.4	28.3	78.7	47.6
% of population consulted for treatment	Yes	90.0	99.6	99.6	96.8	97.0
	No	10.0	0.4	0.4	3.2	3.0
% of who was consulted for treatment?						
LHW/LHV		-	-	0.1	2.0	0.2
Govt. Dispensary		30.0	1.7	18.6	26.6	16.2
Govt. Basic Health Unit (BHU)		0.7	9.2	0.4	30.1	6.5
Rural Health Centre		0.2	1.8	0.2	0.9	0.8
Govt. Hospital (Taluka/District level)		40.0	48.4	19.4	19.9	33.8
Private Clinic/Hospital/chemist		29.0	38.5	61.1	19.1	42.1
Hakeem		0.2	0.3	-	0.7	0.2
Homoeopath		-	-	0.3	0.2	0.1
One who performs 'Dum' (spiritualism)		-	-	-	0.2	-
Other (Please Specify)		-	-	-	0.2	-
% Problems in health facilities (multiple responses question)						
Satisfied		84.6	41.9	61.3	79.2	61.7
Doctor not present		1.9	2.2	3.8	1.5	2.6
Staff non-cooperative		4.1	3.5	1.2	2.8	2.8
Lady staff not present		0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4
Lack of cleanliness		2.2	0.9	1.7	0.6	1.4
Long wait		4.1	27.3	33.4	31.4	24.6
Costly treatment		26.8	50.6	56.6	8.9	43.2
Staff untrained		0.8	4.4	0.6	-	1.9
Medicines not available		6.2	16.0	21.1	8.0	14.7
Unsuccessful Treatment		3.5	5.2	1.2	9.7	3.9
Other (Please Specify)		26.5	-	-	-	5.9
Households with PSC 0-23						
% of Illness/injury during last year	Yes	45.3	68.6	68.3	21.7	51.7
	No	54.7	31.4	31.7	78.3	48.3
% of population consulted for treatment	Yes	87.6	99.5	99.5	95.7	96.3
	No	12.4	0.5	0.5	4.3	3.7

		Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
% of who was consulted for treatment?						
LHW/LHV		-	-	0.1	2.5	0.3
Govt. Dispensary		32.4	1.9	18.9	25.1	15.8
Govt. Basic Health Unit (BHU)		0.7	8.8	0.6	29.4	6.5
Rural Health Centre		0.1	1.5	0.3	1.1	0.8
Govt. Hospital (Taluka/District level)		41.6	46.5	21.0	22.6	35.4
Private Clinic/Hospital/chemist		25.1	40.9	59.0	18.9	41.0
Hakeem		-	0.4	-	-	0.2
Homoeopath		-	-	0.2	-	0.1
One who performs 'Dum' (spiritualism)		-	-	-	0.3	-
Other (Please Specify)		-	-	-	-	-
% Problems in health facilities (multiple responses question)						
Satisfied		83.1	44.5	58.5	79.1	60.3
Doctor not present		2.1	2.1	4.7	1.7	2.9
Staff non-cooperative		5.1	3.5	1.6	2.8	3.2
Lady staff not present		-	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Lack of cleanliness		2.9	0.8	1.5	0.6	1.5
Long wait		4.0	28.8	33.0	28.5	24.7
Costly treatment		25.7	49.1	56.3	7.6	42.4
Staff untrained		0.6	4.3	0.7	-	2.0
Medicines not available		6.4	16.4	22.9	7.1	15.3
Unsuccessful Treatment		4.2	5.2	1.5	9.9	4.3
Other (Please Specify)		23.5	-	-	-	5.1
Households with PSC 24-100						
% of Illness/injury during last year	Yes	54.6	74.0	78.8	20.7	54.1
	No	45.4	26.0	21.2	79.3	45.9
% of population consulted for treatment	Yes	96.1	100.0	99.7	98.9	98.8
	No	3.9	-	0.3	1.1	1.2
% of who was consulted for treatment?						
LHW/LHV		-	-	-	1.1	0.1
Govt. Dispensary		24.6	1.1	18.1	29.3	17.2
Govt. Basic Health Unit (BHU)		0.5	10.9	0.2	31.5	6.4
Rural Health Centre		0.3	3.2	0.2	0.5	0.9
Govt. Hospital (Taluka/District level)		36.3	56.0	16.4	14.7	29.8
Private Clinic/Hospital/chemist		37.7	28.7	64.8	19.6	44.9
Hakeem		0.5	-	-	2.2	0.4
Homoeopath		-	-	0.5	0.5	0.3
One who performs 'Dum' (spiritualism)		-	-	-	-	-
Other (Please Specify)		-	-	-	0.5	0.1
% Problems in health facilities (multiple responses question)						
Satisfied		88.0	31.0	66.5	79.3	65.1
Doctor not present		1.6	2.3	2.2	1.1	1.9
Staff non-cooperative		1.9	3.7	0.3	2.7	1.7
Lady staff not present		0.3	0.9	0.5	-	0.5
Lack of cleanliness		0.5	1.4	2.0	0.5	1.4
Long wait		4.4	21.0	34.0	37.0	24.4
Costly treatment		29.2	56.9	57.2	11.4	45.0
Staff untrained		1.1	5.2	0.5	-	1.6
Medicines not available		5.7	14.4	17.9	9.8	13.3
Unsuccessful Treatment		1.9	5.2	0.6	9.2	3.0
Other (Please Specify)		33.3	-	-	-	7.9

Table 13 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. 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 the overall sample 90.3% of all children are vaccinated with a slightly lower proportion of vaccinated children (89.2%) in households with PSC 0-23 compared to households with PSC 24-100 (93.5%). Similarly, 57.6% of all households possessed vaccination cards with a lower proportion of households with PSC 0-23 (55.7%) compared to households with PSC 24-100 (62.8%).

Table 14: Vaccination of children

		Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households						
% Vaccination Status	Yes	98.6	82.1	86.8	94.1	90.3
	No	1.4	17.9	13.2	5.9	9.7
% Possession of vaccination card	Yes	49.0	40.9	84.8	56.6	57.6
	No	51.0	59.1	15.2	43.4	42.4
% Administration of various types of vaccination of children						
BCG	Yes, according to Card	20.3	6.3	71.2	70.3	42.3
	Yes, according to memory	77.6	26.2	19.8	29.4	39.3
	Yes, during polio campaign	0.7	45.6	-	-	10.8
	No	1.4	21.8	8.9	0.3	7.6
Penta 1	Yes, according to Card	12.1	5.2	75.1	68.5	40.3
	Yes, according to memory	80.7	21.0	8.6	28.3	35.9
	Yes, during polio campaign	3.1	57.1	0.8	-	14.3
	No	4.1	16.7	15.6	3.1	9.5
Penta 2	Yes, according to Card	11.0	5.6	68.9	66.8	38.2
	Yes, according to memory	78.3	15.9	6.6	27.6	33.5
	Yes, during polio campaign	3.8	59.5	1.2	-	15.1
	No	6.9	19.0	23.3	5.6	13.3
Penta 3	Yes, according to Card	12.4	5.6	63.4	65.4	36.9
	Yes, according to memory	72.1	13.1	6.2	27.6	31.1
	Yes, during polio campaign	4.1	59.5	1.9	-	15.4
	No	11.4	21.8	28.4	7.0	16.7
POLIO ZERO DOZE	Yes, according to Card	1.7	5.2	79.8	66.1	38.0
	Yes, according to memory	37.6	14.3	16.3	27.6	24.5
	Yes, during polio campaign	57.2	75.4	0.8	-	33.0
	No	3.4	5.2	3.1	6.3	4.5
POLIO 1	Yes, according to Card	1.7	4.8	77.8	66.8	37.6
	Yes, according to memory	38.3	11.9	16.7	27.3	24.1
	Yes, during polio campaign	57.9	80.6	1.6	-	34.6
	No	2.1	2.8	3.9	5.9	3.7
POLIO 2	Yes, according to Card	1.7	4.4	75.5	66.8	37.0
	Yes, according to memory	41.0	9.5	16.0	27.3	24.1
	Yes, during polio campaign	53.4	81.7	1.6	-	33.6
	No	3.8	4.4	7.0	5.9	5.3
POLIO 3	Yes, according to Card	3.4	4.4	69.3	66.8	35.9
	Yes, according to memory	39.3	8.3	16.0	27.3	23.4

		Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
	Yes, during polio campaign	49.7	80.6	1.9	-	32.4
	No	7.6	6.7	12.8	5.9	8.2
POLIO 4	Yes, according to Card	1.7	4.4	68.5	66.8	35.3
	Yes, according to memory	40.0	8.3	15.6	27.3	23.5
	Yes, during polio campaign	49.0	75.0	1.6	-	30.9
	No	9.3	12.3	14.4	5.9	10.3
Pneumo 1	Yes, according to Card	2.8	4.4	70.0	66.1	35.8
	Yes, according to memory	70.7	14.3	7.0	27.6	31.2
	Yes, during polio campaign	6.2	55.2	0.8	-	14.7
	No	20.3	26.2	22.2	6.3	18.4
Pneumo 2	Yes, according to Card	3.1	4.4	64.2	66.1	34.5
	Yes, according to memory	66.9	13.5	6.6	26.9	29.7
	Yes, during polio campaign	5.9	54.8	0.8	0.3	14.6
	No	24.1	27.4	28.4	6.6	21.3
Pneumo 3	Yes, according to Card	2.8	4.4	59.1	64.7	32.8
	Yes, according to memory	63.1	12.7	6.6	27.3	28.6
	Yes, during polio campaign	5.5	54.0	1.6	0.3	14.5
	No	28.6	29.0	32.7	7.7	24.1
Measles 1	Yes, according to Card	2.4	4.8	66.9	62.6	34.1
	Yes, according to memory	63.8	15.5	7.0	26.2	29.2
	Yes, during polio campaign	5.5	55.2	0.8	-	14.5
	No	28.3	24.6	25.3	11.2	22.2
Measles 2	Yes, according to Card	2.4	4.8	62.6	56.6	31.5
	Yes, according to memory	60.3	13.9	6.6	25.5	27.6
	Yes, during polio campaign	5.2	53.6	0.8	-	14.0
	No	32.1	27.8	30.0	17.8	26.8
Households with PSC 0-23						
% Vaccination Status	Yes	98.3	79.9	86.8	92.6	89.2
	No	1.7	20.1	13.2	7.4	10.8
% Possession of vaccination card	Yes	48.1	37.7	79.8	61.4	55.7
	No	51.9	62.3	20.2	38.6	44.3
% Administration of various types of vaccination of children						
BCG	Yes, according to Card	18.6	6.5	66.9	73.5	39.4
	Yes, according to memory	79.7	21.6	20.8	25.9	39.3
	Yes, during polio campaign	0.9	49.2	-	-	12.5
	No	0.9	22.6	12.4	0.5	8.8
Penta 1	Yes, according to Card	9.1	4.5	68.5	72.5	36.3
	Yes, according to memory	83.5	15.6	11.2	24.9	36.5
	Yes, during polio campaign	3.9	64.8	1.1	-	17.6
	No	3.5	15.1	19.1	2.6	9.7
Penta 2	Yes, according to Card	8.2	5.0	62.9	69.8	34.3
	Yes, according to memory	81.0	10.6	9.0	24.3	33.9
	Yes, during polio campaign	4.8	66.8	1.7	-	18.4
	No	6.1	17.6	26.4	5.8	13.4
Penta 3	Yes, according to Card	10.0	5.0	58.4	68.8	33.5
	Yes, according to memory	75.3	9.0	8.4	24.3	31.7
	Yes, during polio campaign	4.8	66.3	2.2	-	18.4
	No	10.0	19.6	30.9	6.9	16.3
POLIO ZERO DOZE	Yes, according to Card	2.2	5.0	73.0	69.3	34.6
	Yes, according to memory	39.4	10.6	22.5	24.9	25.0
	Yes, during polio campaign	55.0	79.4	1.1	-	36.0
	No	3.5	5.0	3.4	5.8	4.4

		Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
POLIO 1	Yes, according to Card	2.2	5.0	71.9	70.4	34.6
	Yes, according to memory	40.3	8.5	22.5	24.3	24.6
	Yes, during polio campaign	55.0	82.9	1.7	-	37.0
	No	2.6	3.5	3.9	5.3	3.8
POLIO 2	Yes, according to Card	2.2	4.5	68.5	70.4	33.8
	Yes, according to memory	43.7	7.0	21.9	24.3	25.1
	Yes, during polio campaign	50.2	83.9	1.7	-	35.9
	No	3.9	4.5	7.9	5.3	5.3
POLIO 3	Yes, according to Card	3.9	4.5	62.9	70.4	33.0
	Yes, according to memory	41.6	6.0	21.9	24.3	24.2
	Yes, during polio campaign	47.6	82.9	2.2	-	35.0
	No	6.9	6.5	12.9	5.3	7.8
POLIO 4	Yes, according to Card	2.2	4.5	62.4	70.4	32.4
	Yes, according to memory	42.0	6.0	21.3	24.3	24.2
	Yes, during polio campaign	47.6	77.4	2.2	-	33.6
	No	8.2	12.1	14.0	5.3	9.8
Pneumo 1	Yes, according to Card	2.6	4.5	62.4	69.3	32.2
	Yes, according to memory	71.0	10.6	9.6	24.9	31.2
	Yes, during polio campaign	6.5	59.3	1.1	-	16.9
	No	19.9	25.6	27.0	5.8	19.6
Pneumo 2	Yes, according to Card	3.0	4.5	57.9	69.3	31.4
	Yes, according to memory	66.7	9.5	9.0	23.8	29.4
	Yes, during polio campaign	7.4	58.8	1.1	0.5	17.2
	No	22.9	27.1	32.0	6.3	22.1
Pneumo 3	Yes, according to Card	2.6	4.5	52.2	67.7	29.6
	Yes, according to memory	64.5	9.0	9.0	24.3	28.7
	Yes, during polio campaign	6.5	58.3	2.2	0.5	17.1
	No	26.4	28.1	36.5	7.4	24.6
Measles 1	Yes, according to Card	2.6	4.5	57.9	65.6	30.4
	Yes, according to memory	64.1	11.1	9.6	23.8	29.1
	Yes, during polio campaign	6.5	59.3	1.1	-	16.9
	No	26.8	25.1	31.5	10.6	23.6
Measles 2	Yes, according to Card	2.6	4.5	54.5	60.3	28.4
	Yes, according to memory	59.7	9.5	9.0	23.3	27.2
	Yes, during polio campaign	6.1	57.8	1.1	-	16.4
	No	31.6	28.1	35.4	16.4	28.0
Households with PSC 24-100						
% Vaccination Status	Yes	100.0	91.4	86.8	97.0	93.5
	No	-	8.6	13.2	3.0	6.5
% Possession of vaccination card	Yes	52.5	52.8	96.2	47.4	62.8
	No	47.5	47.2	3.8	52.6	37.2
% Administration of various types of vaccination of children						
BCG	Yes, according to Card	27.1	5.7	81.0	63.9	50.3
	Yes, according to memory	69.5	43.4	17.7	36.1	39.2
	Yes, during polio campaign	-	32.1	-	-	5.9
	No	3.4	18.9	1.3	-	4.5
Penta 1	Yes, according to Card	23.7	7.5	89.9	60.8	51.4
	Yes, according to memory	69.5	41.5	2.5	35.1	34.4
	Yes, during polio campaign	-	28.3	-	-	5.2
	No	6.8	22.6	7.6	4.1	9.0

		Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Penta 2	Yes, according to Card	22.0	7.5	82.3	60.8	49.0
	Yes, according to memory	67.8	35.8	1.3	34.0	32.3
	Yes, during polio campaign	-	32.1	-	-	5.9
	No	10.2	24.5	16.5	5.2	12.8
Penta 3	Yes, according to Card	22.0	7.5	74.7	58.8	46.2
	Yes, according to memory	59.3	28.3	1.3	34.0	29.2
	Yes, during polio campaign	1.7	34.0	1.3	-	6.9
	No	16.9	30.2	22.8	7.2	17.7
POLIO ZERO DOZE	Yes, according to Card	-	5.7	94.9	59.8	47.2
	Yes, according to memory	30.5	28.3	2.5	33.0	23.3
	Yes, during polio campaign	66.1	60.4	-	-	24.7
	No	3.4	5.7	2.5	7.2	4.9
POLIO 1	Yes, according to Card	-	3.8	91.1	59.8	45.8
	Yes, according to memory	30.5	24.5	3.8	33.0	22.9
	Yes, during polio campaign	69.5	71.7	1.3	-	27.8
	No	-	-	3.8	7.2	3.5
POLIO 2	Yes, according to Card	-	3.8	91.1	59.8	45.8
	Yes, according to memory	30.5	18.9	2.5	33.0	21.5
	Yes, during polio campaign	66.1	73.6	1.3	-	27.4
	No	3.4	3.8	5.1	7.2	5.2
POLIO 3	Yes, according to Card	1.7	3.8	83.5	59.8	44.1
	Yes, according to memory	30.5	17.0	2.5	33.0	21.2
	Yes, during polio campaign	57.6	71.7	1.3	-	25.3
	No	10.2	7.5	12.7	7.2	9.4
POLIO 4	Yes, according to Card	-	3.8	82.3	59.8	43.4
	Yes, according to memory	32.2	17.0	2.5	33.0	21.5
	Yes, during polio campaign	54.2	66.0	-	-	23.3
	No	13.6	13.2	15.2	7.2	11.8
Pneumo 1	Yes, according to Card	3.4	3.8	87.3	59.8	45.5
	Yes, according to memory	69.5	28.3	1.3	33.0	30.9
	Yes, during polio campaign	5.1	39.6	-	-	8.3
	No	22.0	28.3	11.4	7.2	15.3
Pneumo 2	Yes, according to Card	3.4	3.8	78.5	59.8	43.1
	Yes, according to memory	67.8	28.3	1.3	33.0	30.6
	Yes, during polio campaign	-	39.6	-	-	7.3
	No	28.8	28.3	20.3	7.2	19.1
Pneumo 3	Yes, according to Card	3.4	3.8	74.7	58.8	41.7
	Yes, according to memory	57.6	26.4	1.3	33.0	28.1
	Yes, during polio campaign	1.7	37.7	-	-	7.3
	No	37.3	32.1	24.1	8.2	22.9
Measles 1	Yes, according to Card	1.7	5.7	87.3	56.7	44.4
	Yes, according to memory	62.7	32.1	1.3	30.9	29.5
	Yes, during polio campaign	1.7	39.6	-	-	7.6
	No	33.9	22.6	11.4	12.4	18.4
Measles 2	Yes, according to Card	1.7	5.7	81.0	49.5	40.3
	Yes, according to memory	62.7	30.2	1.3	29.9	28.8
	Yes, during polio campaign	1.7	37.7	-	-	7.3
	No	33.9	26.4	17.7	20.6	23.6

Table 14 also reports data for various types of vaccination of children. More households with PSC 0-23 reported no vaccination for BCG (8.8%), penta 1 (9.7%), penta 2 (13.4%), measles 1 (23.6%) and

measles 2 (28%) compared to households with PSC 24-100 for BCG (4.5%), penta 1 (9%), penta 2 (5.9%), measles 1 (18.4%) and measles 2 (23.6%).

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 households with PSC 0-23.

Structure of Housing and Availability of Utilities: The quality of life 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 (73.3%), followed by a mix of pucca (concrete)-katcha (16.1%) and pucca (10.6%) structures. As expected, a substantially higher proportion of households with PSC 0-23 (80.1%) have katcha structures than households with PSC 24-100 (28.5%).

A majority of the sampled population (95.9%) lives in two-room houses. With average household size 6.6 persons, the living space is highly congested. More households (97.3%) with PSC 0-23 live in two-room households than households (92.6%) 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 5.9% households with PSC 0-23 and 10.5% with PSC 24-100 have access to piped water. Overall most of the sampled population gets water from hand pump (56.2%). In Sindh among the improved sources of drinking sources, hand pumps are most common (40.9%), followed by piped water into a dwelling (30%).[15]

Table 15: Structure of Housing and Basic Amenities for Life

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Household					
All Household	399	402	398	400	1599
% Pucca Structure	28.8	4.2	13.1	18.5	16.1
% Katcha Structure	55.4	91.5	77.6	68.5	73.3
% P+K Structure	15.8	4.2	9.3	13.0	10.6
On Average Room Size	**1.4**	**1.2**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.3**
% Household with					
Upto 2 Rooms	95.7	97.8	95.0	95.0	95.9
3-4 Rooms	4.0	2.2	3.5	4.8	3.6
5 or more rooms	0.3	-	1.5	0.3	0.5
Water Supply					
Piped Water piped into property	12.3	5.0	11.6	0.5	7.3
Hand Pump in the dwelling	45.4	24.1	78.1	77.5	56.2

15 *MICS 2014*

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Public tap / standpipe	26.3	2.5	1.0	8.0	9.4
Private Borehole (with motor pump)	4.3	7.5	3.8	2.5	4.5
Public Borehole (with motor pump)	4.0	2.0	2.8	0.5	2.3
Protected Well(include dug well)	-	0.5	-	-	0.1
Unprotected well (include dug well)	-	0.2	-	-	0.1
Protected Spring	-	-	-	0.3	0.1
Rainwater collection	-	0.2	-	-	0.1
Bottled water	-	-	-	-	-
Cart with small tank/drum	-	-	-	-	-
Surface Water (river or stream or dam or lake or pond or canal or irrigation channel)	0.5	22.9	1.8	-	6.3
Filtration Plan/Unit	-	-	0.8	-	0.2
Tanker Truck	-	0.2	-	-	0.1
Underground Water Tube well	0.3	28.1	-	-	7.1
Piped into dwelling	6.0	6.7	0.3	-	3.3
Other	1.0	-	-	10.8	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Latrine					
% Inside	51.9	63.4	51.8	42.5	52.4
% Outside	48.1	36.6	48.2	57.5	47.6
Drainage					
% Yes	29.3	62.4	44.0	25.3	40.3
% No	70.7	37.6	56.0	74.8	59.7
Electricity					
% Yes	71.2	41.8	60.8	39.3	53.2
% No	28.8	58.2	39.2	60.8	46.8
Fuel used					
% Wood	66.9	77.6	95.0	60.3	74.9
% Others	33.1	22.4	5.0	39.8	25.1
Households with PSC 0-23					
	288	325	255	247	1,115
% Pucca Structure	22.9	2.5	6.3	12.1	10.8
% Katcha Structure	62.5	93.2	86.3	76.9	80.1
% P+K Structure	14.6	4.3	7.5	10.9	9.1
On Average Room Size	**1.3**	**1.2**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**1.3**
% Household with					
Upto 2 Rooms	97.6	98.5	97.6	95.1	97.3
3-4 Rooms	2.1	1.5	1.6	4.5	2.3
5 or more rooms	0.3	-	0.8	0.4	0.4
Water Supply					
Piped Water piped into property	9.7	3.7	10.2	-	5.9
Hand Pump in the dwelling	49.0	23.1	80.4	77.7	55.0
Public tap / standpipe	26.4	2.5	1.2	8.9	9.8
Private Borehole (with motor pump)	3.5	7.4	1.6	2.4	3.9
Public Borehole (with motor pump)	2.8	0.9	3.5	0.4	1.9
Protected Well(include dug well)	-	0.3	-	-	0.1
Unprotected well (include dug well)	-	0.3	-	-	0.1
Protected Spring	-	-	-	-	-
Rainwater collection	-	0.3	-	-	0.1
Bottled water	-	-	-	-	-
Cart with small tank/drum	-	-	-	-	-
Surface Water (river or stream or dam or lake or pond or canal or irrigation channel)	0.7	25.2	2.7	-	8.2

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Filtration Plan/Unit	-	-	0.4	-	0.1
Tanker Truck	-	-	-	-	-
Underground Water Tube well	0.3	29.8	-	-	8.8
Piped into dwelling	6.3	6.5	-	-	3.5
Other	1.4	-	-	10.5	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Latrine					
% Inside	44.8	60.0	42.7	34.0	46.4
% Outside	55.2	40.0	57.3	66.0	53.6
Drainage					
% Yes	22.9	62.2	38.0	15.0	36.1
% No	77.1	37.8	62.0	85.0	63.9
Electricity					
% Yes	67.4	39.1	53.3	35.2	48.8
% No	32.6	60.9	46.7	64.8	51.2
Fuel used					
% Wood	72.2	77.5	95.3	70.0	78.6
% Others	27.8	22.5	4.7	30.0	21.4
Households with PSC 24-100					
	111	77	143	153	484
% Pucca Structure	44.1	11.7	25.2	28.8	28.5
% Katcha Structure	36.9	84.4	62.2	54.9	57.6
% P+K Structure	18.9	3.9	12.6	16.3	13.8
On Average Room Size	**1.6**	**1.4**	**1.6**	**1.4**	**1.5**
% Household with					
Upto 2 Rooms	91.0	94.8	90.2	94.8	92.6
3-4 Rooms	9.0	5.2	7.0	5.2	6.6
5 or more rooms	-	-	2.8	-	0.8
Water Supply					
Piped Water piped into property	18.9	10.4	14.0	1.3	10.5
Hand Pump in the dwelling	36.0	28.6	74.1	77.1	59.1
Public tap / standpipe	26.1	2.6	0.7	6.5	8.7
Private Borehole (with motor pump)	6.3	7.8	7.7	2.6	5.8
Public Borehole (with motor pump)	7.2	6.5	1.4	0.7	3.3
Protected Well(include dug well)	-	1.3	-	-	0.2
Unprotected well (include dug well)	-	-	-	-	-
Protected Spring	-	-	-	0.7	0.2
Rainwater collection	-	-	-	-	-
Bottled water	-	-	-	-	-
Cart with small tank/drum	-	-	-	-	-
Surface Water (river or stream or dam or lake or pond or canal or irrigation channel)	-	13.0	-	-	2.1
Filtration Plan/Unit	-	-	1.4	-	0.4
Tanker Truck	-	1.3	-	-	0.2
Underground Water Tube well	-	20.8	-	-	3.3
Piped into dwelling	5.4	7.8	0.7	-	2.7
Other	-	-	-	11.1	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Latrine					
% Inside	70.3	77.9	67.8	56.2	66.3
% Outside	29.7	22.1	32.2	43.8	33.7
Drainage					
% Yes	45.9	63.6	54.5	41.8	50.0

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
% No	54.1	36.4	45.5	58.2	50.0
Electricity					
% Yes	81.1	53.2	74.1	45.8	63.4
% No	18.9	46.8	25.9	54.2	36.6
Fuel used					
% Wood	53.2	77.9	94.4	44.4	66.5
% Others	46.8	22.1	5.6	55.6	33.5

More than two-thirds of households (52.4%) have indoor latrines, whereas 47.6% have no latrine. Only 40.3% households are connected to a drainage system. The proportion of households with an indoor latrine is lower in PSC 0-23 households (46.4%) than the PSC (24-100) households (66.3%). In rural Sindh, mostly households have non-flush latrines[16]. 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 (50.7%). The proportion of households with no drainage is higher in households (63.9%) with PSC 0-23 than with PSC 24-100 households (50%). Nearly half of sampled households (46.8%) do not have an electricity connection. More households (51.2%) in PSC 0-23 category are without electricity connection than households (36.6%) in PSC 24-100. A majority of the households get electricity between 1-8 hours every day. A slightly lower proportion of households with PSC 0-23 get electricity 1-8 hours daily compared to households with PSC 24-100. Overall in Sindh, 91.4% households have electricity connections.[17]
The sampled households are predominantly dependent upon wood as main fuel (74.9%). The use of wood as fuel is lower among households (66.5%) with PSC 24-100 than households with PSC 0-23 (78.6%).

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	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households					
Average/household (Rs.)	254,800	117,182	221,508	134,841	181,907
Average/Capita (Rs.)	38,467	19,817	38,107	21,785	29,515
Per Capita/month (Rs.)	3,206	1,651	3,176	1,815	2,460
% Share in Household Income					
Crop	4.8	11.5	1.4	10.4	5.9
Livestock	3.7	7.9	7.0	5.8	5.7
Unskilled labour	68.7	54.8	81.5	60.0	68.9
Skilled labour	2.1	5.7	3.5	5.1	3.6
Business/ trade	6.9	1.8	1.0	4.9	4.0

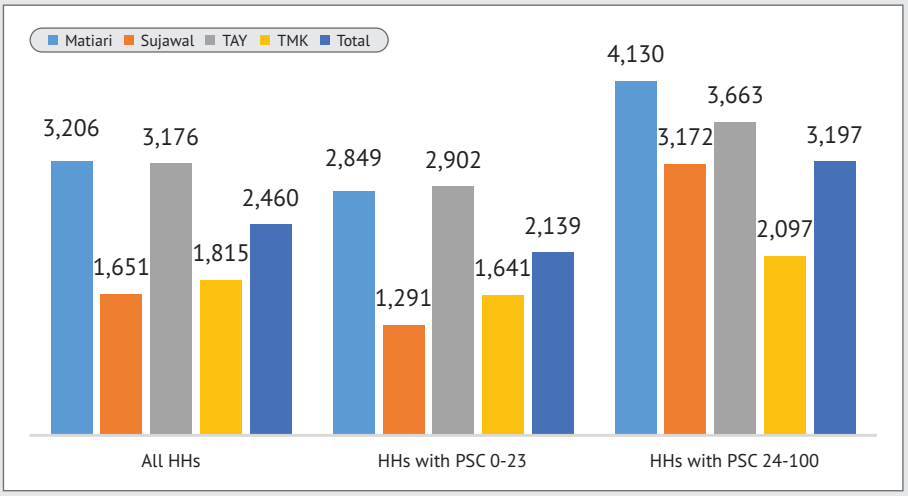
16 PSLM 2014-15
17 MICS 2014

Household Income/Sources	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Govt./Private Job	9.9	8.6	4.2	8.5	7.7
Pension	1.8	1.0	-	0.2	0.8
Rental Income	-	-	-	-	-
Remittances	-	0.1	-	-	-
Bait-ul-mal	-	0.1	-	-	-
BISP	1.8	5.8	1.4	4.7	2.8
Zakat	-	-	-	0.1	-
Gift/Cash	-	-	-	0.1	-
Other sources	0.2	2.7	-	0.1	0.5
Households with PSC 0-23					
Average/household (Rs.)	236,588	94,405	222,127	131,601	168,580
Average/Capita (Rs.)	34,192	15,493	34,823	19,690	25,673
Per Capita/month (Rs.)	2,849	1,291	2,902	1,641	2,139
% Share in Household Income					
Crop	2.3	4.7	0.6	14.7	4.5
Livestock	4.1	9.5	8.1	6.5	6.6
Unskilled labour	76.3	65.0	84.7	61.3	74.3
Skilled labour	1.7	4.4	2.9	6.2	3.3
Business/ trade	6.5	1.0	0.4	3.9	3.3
Govt./Private Job	4.2	6.1	1.9	2.1	3.4
Pension	2.5	-	-	0.2	0.9
Rental Income	-	-	-	-	-
Remittances	-	-	-	-	0.0
Bait-ul-mal	-	0.1	-	-	-
BISP	2.2	7.2	1.4	4.9	3.2
Zakat	-	-	-	0.1	-
Gift/Cash	-	-	-	0.1	-
Other sources	0.2	1.9	-	-	0.4
Households with PSC 24-100					
Average/household (Rs.)	302,051	213,317	220,404	140,071	212,607
Average/Capita (Rs.)	49,559	38,066	43,962	25,167	38,366
Per Capita/month (Rs.)	4,130	3,172	3,663	2,097	3,197
% Share in Household Income					
Crop	9.7	26.6	3.0	3.5	8.5
Livestock	2.9	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.1
Unskilled labour	54.0	31.9	75.5	57.9	58.6
Skilled labour	2.9	8.7	4.5	3.4	4.3
Business/ trade	7.7	3.7	2.1	6.6	5.2
Govt./Private Job	21.0	14.0	8.6	19.0	15.8
Pension	0.5	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.7
Rental Income	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.0
Remittances	-	0.2	0.0	-	-
Bait-ul-mal	-	-	-	-	-
BISP	1.0	2.7	1.4	4.4	2.1
Zakat	-	-	-	0.1	-
Gift/Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Other sources	-	4.5	-	0.1	0.6

The average annual household income of the sampled households is PKR 181,907 with average annual per capita income of PKR 28,872. Monthly per capita income is PKR 2,460. However, households with PSC 24-100 have 49.5% higher monthly per capita income (PKR 3,197) than households with PSC 0-23 (PKR 2,139). There are significant differences in income across districts. Matiari with PKR 3,206 has the

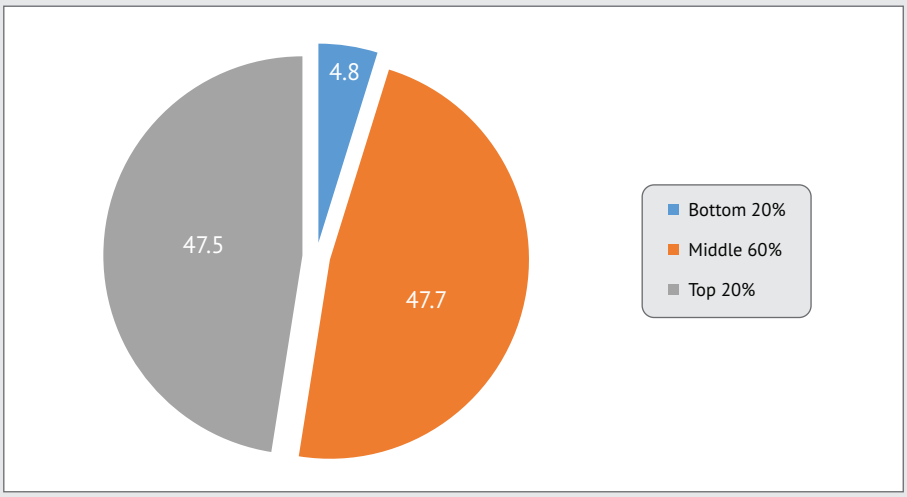
highest monthly per capita income, followed by TAY (PKR 3,176), TMK (PKR 1,815) and Sujawal (PKR 1,651).

Figure 8: Per Capita Monthly Income (Rs.)



This survey estimates household income from various sources. The main source of income of sampled households is unskilled labor (68.9%), followed by crops (5.9%), government/private jobs (7.7%), livestock (5.7%), skilled labor (3.6%), business/trade (4%) 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 (8.5%), livestock (4.6%), skilled labour (6.2%), government/private jobs (5.2%), business/trade (3.3%), and BISP (3.2%).

On the other hand, households with PSC 24-100 derive their income from unskilled labour (58.6%), followed by crops (4.5%), livestock (4.1%), skilled labour (4.3%), government/private jobs (15.8%), business/trade (5.2%), and BISP (2.1%).

Distribution of Household Income: Table 17 reports percentage shares of total income by quintile in the sampled population of the four 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 (47.5%) whereas the bottom 20% households get only 4.8% 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 1.5% of total income while top 10% receive 32.5%.

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 0.46 is reflecting a highly unequal distribution of household income. The Gini Coefficient for households with PSC 24-100 (0.5) is relatively high compared with households with PSC 0-23 (0.46).

Figure 10: Gini Coefficient base on Income and Consumption Expenditure

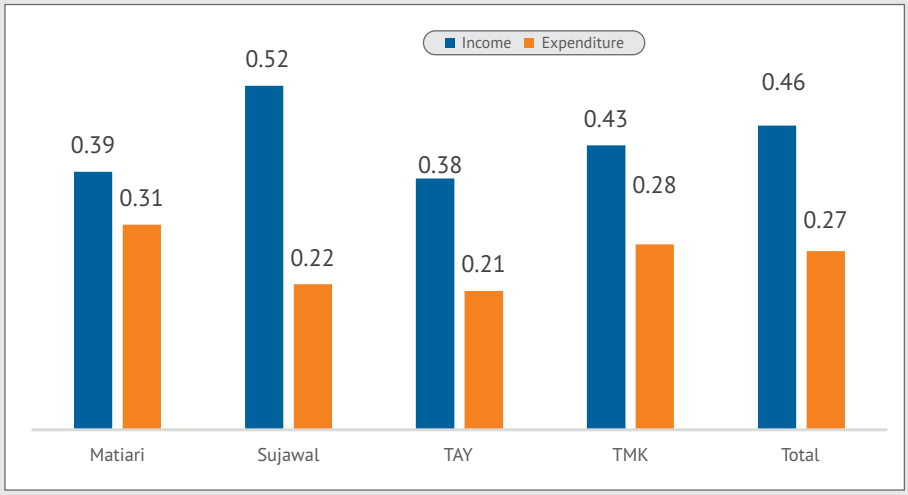


Table 17: Household Income: Percentage Share of Total Income

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households					
Bottom 10%	2.5	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.5
Bottom 20%	6.5	3.4	4.0	4.2	4.8
Middle 60%	47.3	38.9	53.6	46.6	47.7
Top 20%	46.2	57.7	42.4	49.2	47.5
Top 10%	31.3	45.0	26.6	33.3	32.5
Gini Coefficient	0.39	0.52	0.38	0.43	0.46
Households with PSC 0-23					
Bottom 10%	2.9	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.6
Bottom 20%	7.8	4.1	3.6	4.3	5.4
Middle 60%	53.9	50.0	54.0	49.6	52.5
Top 20%	38.3	45.9	42.4	46.1	42.1
Top 10%	25.4	29.2	25.4	27.6	26.4
Gini Coefficient	0.37	0.42	0.34	0.41	0.44

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Households with PSC 24-100					
Bottom 10%	1.9	0	0.8	1.8	1.3
Bottom 20%	3.7	2.1	4.6	4.0	3.8
Middle 60%	34.0	18.2	52.8	42.1	38.9
Top 20%	62.4	79.7	42.6	53.8	57.3
Top 10%	43.3	74.6	28.6	41.9	43.5
Gini Coefficient	0.38	0.66	0.42	0.46	0.5

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 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 of the sampled population.

Table 18: Household Expenditures, 2015/2016

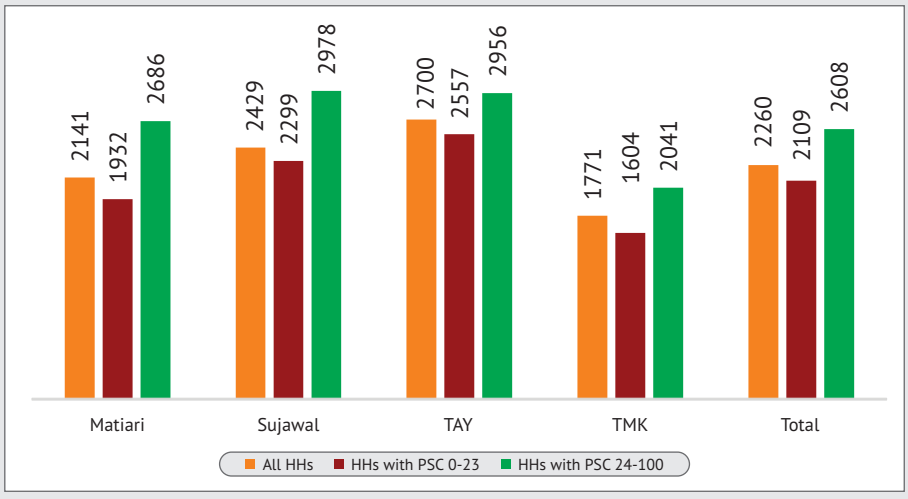
	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households					
Annual Average/Household (Rs.)	164,651	169,411	190,553	126,835	162,835
Annual Average/Capita (Rs.)	25,697	29,151	32,403	21,198	27,109
Per Capita/Month (Rs.)	2,141	2,429	2,700	1,771	2,260
% Share of Household Expenditure					
Food	79.1	81.2	64.6	73.6	75.0
Clothing and Footwear	5.9	5.2	11.3	3.8	7.0
Durable Goods and Services	1.8	2.3	0.4	0.4	1.2
Housing	1.8	0.8	6.0	1.8	2.7
Education	1.6	1.3	0.9	3.7	2.0
Healthcare	3.7	3.2	5.9	2.8	4.2
Transportation	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.8
Fuel	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.2
Social Functions	2.2	1.6	5.3	10.8	3.6
Telephone & Internet	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other Expenditures	1.4	2.3	2.7	1.2	2.0
Households with PSC 0-23					
Annual Average/Household (Rs.)	157,200	161,901	197,974	124,845	160,728
Annual Average/Capita (Rs.)	23,178	27,592	30,683	19,160	25,291
Per Capita/Month (Rs.)	1,932	2,299	2,557	1,604	2,109
% Share of Household Expenditure					
Food	79.6	82.0	67.7	79.2	77.0
Clothing and Footwear	6.1	5.2	10.0	4.1	6.7
Durable Goods and Services	1.4	2.1	0.3	0.4	1.1
Housing	1.6	0.7	5.7	1.8	2.5
Education	1.2	1.2	0.8	2.1	1.3
Healthcare	4.3	3.1	5.5	2.6	4.2
Transportation	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7
Fuel	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.2
Social Functions	1.8	1.5	5.1	6.6	3.0
Telephone & Internet	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other Expenditures	1.4	2.3	2.5	1.2	1.9

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Households with PSC 24-100					
Annual Average/Household (Rs.)	183,982	201,111	177,319	130,047	167,689
Annual Average/Capita (Rs.)	32,234	35,733	35,472	24,490	31,299
Per Capita/Month (Rs.)	2,686	2,978	2,956	2,041	2,608
% Share of Household Expenditure					
Food	78.2	78.3	58.2	65.3	70.7
Clothing and Footwear	5.6	5.2	14.2	3.5	7.6
Durable Goods and Services	2.5	3.1	0.6	0.5	1.5
Housing	2.1	1.0	6.9	1.7	3.1
Education	2.1	1.8	1.2	5.2	3.1
Healthcare	2.4	3.7	6.6	3.0	4.2
Transportation	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.9
Fuel	1.4	0.7	1.6	0.8	1.2
Social Functions	2.9	2.1	6.0	18.0	5.2
Telephone & Internet	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Other Expenditures	1.6	2.6	3.3	1.2	2.1

Average annual household consumption expenditure of the sampled households is PKR162,835 whereas average annual per capita consumption expenditure is PKR 27,109. Monthly per capita consumption expenditure is PKR 2,260, which is 63.7% lower than PKR 3,700—national average of rural Pakistan from HIES 2013-14. Households with PSC 24-100 (PKR 2,608) have 23.6% higher monthly per capita consumption expenditure than households with PSC 0-23 (PKR 2,109).

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

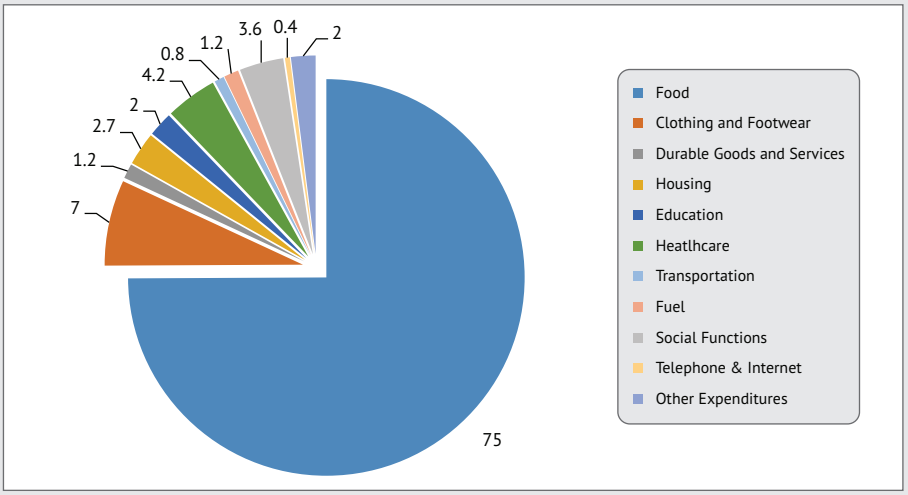
Figure 11: Per Capita Monthly Consumption Expenditure (Rs.)



Share of Expenditure: Table 18 also provides share of household expenditure on various commodity groups. The share of food expenditure 75% is much higher compared to all other commodity groups (see Figure 12). The other important commodity groups include clothing and footwear (7%), housing (2.7%), social functions (3.6%), healthcare (4.2%) and education (2%).

The share of food expenditure of the sampled household (75%) 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. Households with PSC 0-23 (77%) have higher share of food expenditure than households with PSC 24-100 (70.7%).

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



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

The household consumption expenditure is unequally distributed. In overall sample, the top 20% households spend a higher share of consumption expenditure at 35.4% than bottom 20% households at 9.6%, while the remaining middle 60% households spend 55% 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 21.1%. The distribution of consumption expenditure into quintiles appears to be more equally distributed in households with PSC 0-23 than PSC 24-100. Table 19 also reports Gini Coefficients based on consumption expenditure for the sampled households. The overall Gini Coefficient of consumption expenditure is 0.27 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 (0.29) is relatively high compared with households with PSC 0-23 (0.26), reflecting a higher unequal distribution of household consumption expenditure.

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

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households					
Bottom 10%	3.3	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9
Bottom 20%	8.2	10.7	10.3	9.0	9.6
Middle 60%	51.7	55.9	58.1	53.4	55.0
Top 20%	40.0	33.4	31.6	37.6	35.4

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Top 10%	24.1	20.6	18.0	22.6	21.1
Gini Coefficient	0.31	0.22	0.21	0.28	0.27
Households with PSC 0-23					
Bottom 10%	4.6	4.6	2.1	3.2	3.6
Bottom 20%	10.1	11.5	8.0	8.8	9.7
Middle 60%	52.7	61.2	60.6	53.8	57.6
Top 20%	37.1	27.3	31.3	37.3	32.6
Top 10%	23.1	14.9	18.0	20.2	18.8
Gini Coefficient	0.32	0.19	0.18	0.26	0.26
Households with PSC 24-100					
Bottom 10%	0.5	3.8	7.7	4.5	4.4
Bottom 20%	4.0	8.0	14.7	9.2	9.4
Middle 60%	49.5	38.0	53.1	52.8	49.2
Top 20%	46.5	54.1	32.2	38.0	41.4
Top 10%	26.3	39.8	18.0	26.3	26.3
Gini Coefficient	0.26	0.29	0.24	0.3	0.29

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. Average asset value is PKR 31,870 per household and PKR 4,907 per capita. The average value of assets for households with PSC 24-100 (PKR 26,938) is 60% higher than households with PSC 0-23 (PKR 43,232).

Table 20: Assets of Households

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households					
Value of Assets (Rs.)					
Per Household	37,583	21,890	30,112	37,951	31,870
Per Capita	5,631	3,470	3,846	6,684	4,907
Value of Assets:					
% Productivity Assets	66.1	71.0	46.0	90.0	69.0
Agriculture Land	-	-	4.0	61.0	19.0
Machinery/equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock	66.1	71.0	42.0	29.0	50.0
% Consumer Durable	27.7	22.0	4.0	9.0	15.0
% Savings	6.2	7.0	51.0	1.0	15.0
Cash/Account	4.1	-	32.0	-	9.0
Jewellery	2.0	-	16.0	-	5.0
Loan Given	-	6.0	2.0	-	2.0
Percent Households:					
Purchased Assets	79.7	61.2	41.0	76.8	64.7
Sold Assets	9.5	38.1	24.9	9.8	20.6
Value of Assets per Household					
Purchased Assets	18,692	15,278	17,262	11,797	15,607
Sold Assets	23,486	5,291	53,391	137,913	37,587
Households PSG 0-23					
Value of Assets (Rs.)					
Per Household	26,428	16,037	17,113	52,023	26,938
Per Capita	3,600	2,730	2,229	9,447	4,328
Value of Assets:					
% Productivity Assets	63.0	79.0	75.0	95.0	81.0

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Agriculture Land	-	-	11.0	71.0	32.0
Machinery/equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock	63.0	79.0	64.0	23.0	49.0
% Consumer Durable	30.0	19.0	4.0	4.0	13.0
% Savings	6.0	2.0	21.0	1.0	5.0
Cash/Account	5.0	-	13.0	-	3.0
Jewellery	1.0	-	3.0	-	1.0
Loan Given	-	1.0	5.0	1.0	1.0
Percent Households:					
Purchased Assets	78.8	57.8	42.0	72.5	62.9
Sold Assets	9.0	36.6	26.3	6.9	20.5
Value of Assets per Household					
Purchased Assets	15,104	12,045	17,777	11,603	13,798
Sold Assets	18,210	3,392	55,121	297,306	42,028
Households PSG 24-100					
Value of Assets (Rs.)					
Per Household	66,528	46,596	53,293	15,234	43,232
Per Capita	10,901	6,594	6,731	2,222	6,240
Value of Assets:					
% Productivity Assets	69.0	60.0	29.0	66.0	53.0
Agriculture Land	-	-	-	9.0	1.0
Machinery/equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock	69.0	60.0	29.0	58.0	52.0
% Consumer Durable	25.0	26.0	3.0	32.0	18.0
% Savings	6.0	14.0	67.0	1.0	29.0
Cash/Account	3.0	-	43.0	-	17.0
Jewellery	3.0	-	24.0	1.0	10.0
Loan Given	-	14.0	-	-	2.0
Percent Households:					
Purchased Assets	82.0	75.3	39.2	83.7	68.8
Sold Assets	10.8	44.2	22.4	14.4	20.7
Value of Assets per Household					
Purchased Assets	27,641	25,756	16,279	12,068	19,416
Sold Assets	34,917	11,934	49,769	14,745	27,418

Household assets have been categorised into three categories: productive assets, consumer durables, and savings. For the overall household sample, productive assets account for 69% of total assets (comprising 50% livestock and 19% agriculture land), followed by consumer durables accounting for 15% and savings for 15% of the total. Households with PSC 0-23 have more productive assets (81%) than households with PSC 24-100 (53%). The average value of assets sold and purchased in last one year are PKR 37,587 and PKR 15,607 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 90.6% of the assets and bottom 20% only 0% of the assets, whereas the remaining middle 60% majority households hold hardly 9.4% 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 77.2%. 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 0.87 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

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households					
Bottom 10%	-	-	-	-	-
Bottom 20%	0.1	-	-	-	-
Middle 60%	22.9	5.6	2.1	3.9	9.4
Top 20%	77.0	94.4	97.9	96.1	90.6
Top 10%	58.5	78.7	85.2	88.6	77.2
Gini Coefficient	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Households with PSC 0-23					
Bottom 10%	-	-	-	-	-
Bottom 20%	0.2	-	-	-	0.1
Middle 60%	30.5	7.7	3.5	2.2	10.5
Top 20%	69.3	92.3	96.5	97.8	89.4
Top 10%	42.9	70.9	76.7	91.8	73.6
Gini Coefficient	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Households with PSC 24-100					
Bottom 10%	-	-	-	-	-
Bottom 20%	-	-	-	-	-
Middle 60%	15.0	2.7	1.3	13.4	7.7
Top 20%	85.0	97.3	98.7	86.6	92.3
Top 10%	74.7	90.0	90.0	70.9	82.5
Gini Coefficient	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8

Household Land and Livestock Ownership: 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. Nearly 96.9% of households are landless with 97.8% among the households with PSC 0-23 and 95% among households with PSC 24-100.

In TAY, Sujawal, Matiari, and TMK 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.
Overall less than 20% households own agricultural land in Matiari, TAY and TMK – 14.2%, 17.6%, and 18.9 respectively[18]. Sujawal, which became district in 2013, has the most households (36.1%) owning agricultural land, followed by KSK (34.6%), and Dadu (32.8%)[19].

Of the households which own land, 8.3% have up to one acre, 16.7% 1-2 acres, 33.3% 2-5 acres, 22.9% 5-12.5 acres, 12.5 % 12.5-25 acres and only 6.3% households have more than 25 acres land. As only 12.5% hold 5-12.5 acres of land, it is hardly sufficient for subsistence farming[20].

18 MICS 2014
19 Ibid
20 See Anwar, Talat; Qureshi, Sarfraz Khan and Ali, Hammad (2004). Landlessness and Rural Poverty in Pakistan, Pakistan Development Review, PIDE, Islamabad

The average size of land holding per owner household is 8.3 acres in the overall sample with 8 acre in households with PSC 0-23 and 8.7 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 79.5% of the sampled households do not own livestock. The proportion of households without livestock is higher among households with PSC 0-23 (80.9%) than households with PSC 24-100 (76.4%).

Table 22: Land and Livestock Holdings of Households

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households					
% of Households not owning land	98.2	93.0	99.5	97.0	96.9
% of owner Households					
Up to 1 Acre	-	3.6	-	25.0	8.3
>1-2 Acres	14.3	21.4	-	8.3	16.7
>2-5 Acres	57.1	32.1	100.0	16.7	33.3
>5-12.5 Acres	-	21.4	-	41.7	22.9
>12.5-25 Acres	28.6	10.7	-	8.3	12.5
> 25 Acres	-	10.7	-	-	6.3
Average size of holding per owner	9.1	9.0	4.0	5.7	8.1
% of household not owning livestock	63.4	82.3	89.2	83.3	79.5
Average number of Livestock/household	2.5	1.9	3.0	2.1	2.3
Households with PSC 0-23					
No	99.0	96.3	99.6	96.4	97.8
% of owner Households					
Up to 1 Acre	-	-	-	22.2	8.0
>1-2 Acres	-	33.3	-	11.1	20.0
>2-5 Acres	100.0	41.7	100.0	11.1	40.0
>5-12.5 Acres	-	8.3	-	55.6	24.0
>12.5-25 Acres	-	16.7	-	-	8.0
> 25 Acres	-	-	-	-	-
Average size of holding per owner	4.0	5.4	4.0	5.1	5.1
% of household not owning livestock	68.1	84.9	89.4	81.8	80.9
Average number of Livestock/household	2.2	1.8	3.0	2.1	2.2
Households with PSC 24-100					
No	96.4	79.2	99.3	98.0	95.0
% of owner Households					
Up to 1 Acre	-	6.3	-	33.3	8.7
>1-2 Acres	25.0	12.5	-	-	13.0
>2-5 Acres	25.0	25.0	-	33.3	26.1
>5-12.5 Acres	-	31.3	-	-	21.7
>12.5-25 Acres	50.0	6.3	-	33.3	17.4
> 25 Acres	-	18.8	-	-	13.0
Average size of holding per owner	13.0	11.8		7.3	11.4
% of household not owning livestock	51.4	71.4	88.8	85.6	76.4
Average number of Livestock/household	2.9	2.0	3.0	2.1	2.6

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, 8.2% households took loans during the last one year from different sources. The average loan size of recipient households in the four districts is PKR 38,065 with a higher average reported by households with PSC 24-100 (PKR 68,655) than households with PSC 0-23 (PKR 29,368).

Table 23: Loans Taken by Households

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households					
Average amount of loan per HH(Rs.)	67,500	15,187	77,063	46,500	38,065
% HH taken loans	6.0	16.7	4.0	6.0	8.2
% of loan amount from:					
Friends & relatives	37.5	36.3	72.6	69.7	52.2
Shopkeepers	2.9	28.7	5.2	16.7	10.0
Banks	23.9	10.4	-	13.6	15.0
NGOs	-	-	-	-	-
Community org.	-	-	22.2	-	4.3
Other sources	35.8	24.7	-	-	18.5
Households with PSC 0-23					
Average amount of loan per HH(Rs.)	63,429	15,621	52,538	35,077	29,368
% HH taken loans	4.9	19.1	5.1	5.3	9.1
% of loan amount from:					
Friends & relatives	36.6	35.5	84.4	40.0	42.7
Shopkeepers	3.1	29.0	15.6	12.0	12.0
Banks	1.1	10.5	-	48.0	9.6
NGOs	-	-	-	-	-
Community org.	-	-	-	-	-
Other sources	59.2	24.9	-	-	35.6
Households with PSC 24-100					
Average amount of loan per HH(Rs.)	73,200	9,800	183,333	60,000	68,655
% HH taken loans	9.0	6.5	2.1	7.2	6.0
% of loan amount from:					
Friends & relatives	38.8	100.0	66.7	81.4	62.4
Shopkeepers	2.6	-	-	18.6	7.9
Banks	58.6	-	-	-	20.8
NGOs	-	-	-	-	-
Community org.	-	-	33.3	-	8.9
Other sources	-	-	-	-	-

In the households who took loan, 52.2% have taken loans from friend and relatives, followed by other sources (mostly landlords) (18.5%), banks (15%), shopkeepers (10%), and community organizations (4.3%). The proportion of loans taken from friends and relative is significantly lower among households with PSC 0-23 (42.7%) than households with PSC 24-100 (62.4%). Conversely, more households with

PSC 0-23 have taken loans from shopkeepers and banks compared with households with PSC 24-100. Table 24 reports data on utilization of loan. In the overall sample, 30.7% of the loan amount was used for education and health followed by for housing (30.4%), productive purposes (30.1%), and consumption and social functions (6.9%). 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

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households					
Productive Purpose	29.5	13.4	54.9	11.8	30.1
Land	29.5	10.2	45.0	-	24.1
Livestock	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery	-	0.3	-	-	0.1
Business	-	2.9	-	11.8	3.1
Farm Input	-	-	9.8	-	2.9
Housing	37.1	33.3	20.4	31.7	30.4
Consumption & Social Functions	10.0	11.8	-	8.0	6.9
Education and health	21.7	34.3	24.7	48.5	30.7
Repay Loans	1.7	2.2	-	-	0.9
Other Uses	-	4.0	-	-	0.7
Cash Available	-	1.0	-	-	0.2
Total loan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households with PSC 0-23					
Productive Purpose	-	14.0	71.4	-	22.1
Land	-	10.7	54.5	-	16.8
Livestock	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery	-	0.3	-	-	0.1
Business	-	3.0	-	-	0.8
Farm Input	-	-	16.9	-	4.4
Housing	53.1	30.2	27.5	32.9	37.1
Consumption & Social Functions	11.8	12.3	-	6.6	8.0
Education and health	32.6	35.9	1.1	60.6	30.0
Repay Loans	2.5	2.3	-	-	1.4
Other Uses	-	4.2	-	-	1.1
Cash Available	-	1.1	-	-	0.3
Total loan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households with PSC 24-100					
Productive Purpose	88.6	-	31.9	23.8	45.6
Land	88.6	-	31.9	-	38.0
Livestock	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery	-	-	-	-	-
Business	-	-	-	23.8	7.6
Farm Input	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	5.1	100.0	10.6	30.5	17.3
Consumption & Social Functions	6.3	-	-	9.5	4.9
Education and health	-	-	57.4	36.2	32.1
Repay Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Other Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Available	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The use of loans in households with PSC 24-100 (45.6%) for productive purposes is higher than households with PSC 0-23 (22.1%). Similarly, more households with PSC 24-100 (7.6%) have taken loans for businesses compared with households with PSC 0-23 (0.8%). However, a lower proportion of households with PSC 0-23 (30.0%) have taken loans for education and health than households with PSC 24-100 (32.1%).

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, 12.5% households were indebted from different sources. The average debt for overall sample households in the four districts is PKR 92,150 with a higher average debt reported by households with PSC 24-100 (PKR 105,847) than households with PSC 0-23 (86,418).

In the overall sample, 56.6% households were indebted to friend and relatives followed by shopkeepers (25.8%), banks (10%), and other sources (mostly landlords) (7.5%).

The proportion of households indebted to friends and relative is significantly higher among households with PSC 0-23 (56.6%) than households with PSC 24-100 (34%). On the other hand, more households with PSC 24-100 have taken loans from banks compared with households with PSC 0-23. In contrast to zero percent household with PSC 0-23, 12.6% households with PSC 24-100 were indebted from community organization.

Table 25: Current debt of households

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households					
Average amount of debt/household (Rs.)	77,429	11,395	119,576	71,902	92,150
Debt to Income ratio	0.04	0.29	0.22	0.11	0.2
% of household in debt	8.77	4.73	26.38	10.25	12.5
% of debt to:					
Friends & relatives	15.1	35.7	81.4	31.1	47.1
Shopkeepers	11.8	52.4	4.8	52.6	22.9
Banks	57.6	11.3	-	16.4	20.3
NGOs	-	-	-	-	-
Community org.	-	-	13.7	-	5.3
Other sources	15.6	0.6	-	-	4.4
Households with PSC 0-23					
Average amount of debt/household (Rs.)	71,952	12,719	114,466	66,667	86,418
Debt to Income ratio	0.04	0.35	0.26	0.13	0.2
% of household in debt	7.29	4.92	29.02	12.15	12.6
% of debt to:					
Friends & relatives	41.1	32.5	91.5	33.7	56.6
Shopkeepers	2.6	54.7	8.5	37.8	25.8
Banks	12.4	12.2	-	28.5	10.0
NGOs	-	-	-	-	-
Community org.	-	-	-	-	-

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Other sources	43.9	0.6	-	-	7.5
Households with PSC 24-100					
Average amount of debt/household (Rs.)	85,643	4,333	131,774	86,182	105,847
Debt to Income ratio	0.05	0	0.16	0.09	0.1
% of household in debt	12.61	3.9	21.68	7.19	12.2
% of debt to:					
Friends & relatives	0.8	76.1	68.1	27.5	34.0
Shopkeepers	16.9	23.9	-	72.5	19.0
Banks	82.3	-	-	-	34.5
NGOs	-	-	-	-	-
Community org.	-	-	31.9	-	12.6
Other sources	-	-	-	-	-

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 wasting[21] and stunting[22], 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 14.9% of children under 5 are severely wasted (< -3SD) whereas 26.6% are moderately wasted (< -2SD). These scores are slightly higher among female (26.9%) than male (26.4%) children. The sampled households in TAY have the most children (36.3%) under 5 moderately wasted, followed by Sujawal (32.2%), TMK (21.2%), and Matiari (19.6%). Notably, these wasting rates are alarmingly high and much[23] higher than 16.1% reported by National Nutrition Survey in rural areas of Pakistan in 2011. More children with PSC 0-23 are moderately (27.2%) and severely (25%) wasted compared with households with PSC 24-100.

Table 26: Wasting of children under 5 years of age

	Male			Female			Overall		
	N	% < -3SD	% < -2SD	N	% < -3SD	% < -2SD	N	% < -3SD	% < -2SD
All Households									
Total	335	13.7	26.4	350	16	26.9	685	14.9	26.6
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
Households with PSC 0-23									
Total	236	15.1	26.1	249	17.2	28.2	485	16.2	27.2
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

21 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]
22 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]
23 In addition, MICS 2014 suggests that the moderate wasting rates in these district range between 9.8% in Larkana to 23.8% in Jamshoro.

	Male			Female			Overall		
	N	% < -3SD	% < -2SD	N	% < -3SD	% < -2SD	N	% < -3SD	% < -2SD
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	98	10.2	27.3	100	13.5	22.9	198	12	25
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 four districts. In the overall sample, 39.1% of children under 5 are severely stunted (< -3SD) whereas 53.4% 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 TAY (62.3%) followed by TMK (57.6%), Matiari (55.5%), and Sujawal (42.1%). In 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 (41.9%) and PSC 24-100 (32.3%) whereas severely stunting is high in PSC 0-23 (55.9%) than PSC 24-100 (47.5%).

Table 27: Stunting of children under 5 years of age

	Male			Female			Overall		
	N	% < -3SD	% < -2SD	N	% < -3SD	% < -2SD	N	% < -3SD	% < -2SD
All Households									
Total	335	43.6	56.1	350	34.9	50.9	685	39.1	53.4
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	236	45.8	58.5	249	38.2	53.4	485	41.9	55.9
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	98	37.8	50	100	27	45	198	32.3	47.5
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 four districts, which may be caused by a combination[24] 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.

24 *For details see National Nutrition Survey (2011)*

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 1,603 calories with average daily per capita intake of 1,458 for households with PSC 0-23 and 1,939 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 47% 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 four 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 48%). Oil adds another 24% to the average daily calorie intake. The daily per day per person calorie intake from beef, mutton and fish is 45, 41 and 59 calories, respectively. The daily per day per person calorie intake from fish for household with PSC 24-100 (60) is much higher than households with PSC 0-23 (58). The daily per capita food expenditure is PKR 20.1 in the overall sample with PKR 19.8 in households with PSC 0-23 and PKR 20.9 in households with PSC 24-100.

Table 28: Per day Food Consumption

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households					
Total Calories per day per person	1,977	1,247	1,835	1,360	1,603
% of Calories from Grains	55	40	46	50	48
% Calories from Grains and oil	67	58	97	66	72
Daily per capita food expenditure Rs.	17.97	24.35	20.19	17.99	20.13
Milk (Grams)	198	149	146	148	160
Calories	210	159	155	157	170
Beef (Grams)	20	9		20	16
Calories	55	26		57	45
Mutton (Grams)	13	11		8	12
Calories	44	38		27	41
Chicken (Grams)	17.72	18.92	41.47	14.43	19.81
Calories	35	38	83	29	40

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Eggs	6	5	4	5	5
Fish (Grams)	15.88	29.23	40.63	13.74	26.74
Calories	35	64	89	30	59
Vegetables (Grams)	94.94	80.03	100.43	75.12	87.29
Calories	57	48	60	45	52
Sugar (Grams)	62.67	53.33	48.23	61.76	56.50
Calories	235	200	181	232	212
Honey	0.02	0.02			0.02
Sweets (Grams)	12.16		8.00		10.56
Calories	20		13		18
Beverages (Grams)					
Calories					
Wheat (Grams)	364.56	234.51	334.81	251.76	325.73
Calories	1199	772	788	828	953
Rice (Grams)	26.04	332.33	100.59	244.61	187.78
Calories	35	449	454	330	313
Maize (Grams)	10.00	88.89	4.76	38.98	35.46
Calories	34	299	16	131	119
Suji and Maida (Grams)	8.34	15.25	9.95	7.70	9.24
Calories	30	55	36	28	33
Pulses (grams)	14.18	12.57	34.99	16.07	18.65
Calories	48	42	118	54	63
Oils (Grams)	27.23	29.61	40.76	21.90	29.96
Calories	240	261	299	193	248
Tea and Coffee (Grams)	13.03	12.38	1871.07	13.06	493.79
Calories			9		2
Jams	1	0			1
Biscuits	2	12	28	2	12
Fresh Fruits (Grams)	30.54	29.65	20.81	106.67	52.61
Calories	26	25	18	91	45
Dry Fruits					
Sugarcane Juices (Grams)	8.93				8.93
Calories	4				4
Readymade meals	11	41		8	17
Cereals products					
Per day per person Calories & Grams (0-23)					
Total Calories per day per person	1,781	1,178	1,679	1,222	1,458
% of Calories from Grains	55	40	45	50	47
% Calories from Grains and oil	66	58	94	64	70
Daily per capita food expenditure Rs.	16.89	23.37	21.00	17.29	19.81
Milk (Grams)	208	141	144	146	160
Calories	221	150	153	155	170
Beef (Grams)	12	11			11
Calories	33	30			32
Mutton (Grams)	6	4		8	6
Calories	21	15		27	20
Chicken (Grams)	15.93	18.52	39.68	12.71	18.66
Calories	32	37	79	25	37
Eggs	5	5	4	5	5
Fish (Grams)	17.16	28.76	40.63	10.31	26.58
Calories	38	63	89	23	58
Vegetables (Grams)	88.64	79.79	90.56	69.24	82.21
Calories	53	48	54	42	49

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Sugar (Grams)	58.60	50.01	34.96	54.90	49.84
Calories	220	188	131	206	187
Honey	0.02	0.02			0.02
Sweets (Grams)	8.50		8.98		8.68
Calories	14		15		14
Beverages (Grams)					
Calories					
Wheat (Grams)	316.47	226.49	314.73	223.48	298.04
Calories	1041	745	787	735	886
Rice (Grams)	22.78	325.18	68.32	266.40	190.68
Calories	31	439	303	360	291
Maize (Grams)	0.00		4.76	50.79	31.43
Calories	0		16	171	106
Suji and Maida (Grams)	6.66	7.41	9.52	9.17	7.20
Calories	24	27	34	33	26
Pulses (grams)	14.03	11.74	30.02	13.86	16.67
Calories	47	40	101	47	56
Oils (Grams)	25.07	27.75	33.34	20.21	26.70
Calories	221	245	294	178	236
Tea and Coffee (Grams)	13.78	10.76	781.12	10.18	195.25
Calories			4		1
Jams	1	0			1
Biscuits	2	12	33	1	13
Fresh Fruits (Grams)	30.16	14.21	13.26	23.64	23.39
Calories	26	12	11	20	20
Dry Fruits					
Sugarcane Juices (Grams)	8.93				8.93
Calories	4				4
Readymade meals	7	41		8	17
Cereals products					
Per day per person Calories & Grams (24-100)					
Total Calories per day per person	2,485	1,539	2,112	1,582	1,939
% of Calories from Grains	56	41	47	50	49
% Calories from Grains and oil	69	59	102	68	77
Daily per capita food expenditure Rs.	20.76	28.50	18.75	19.11	20.88
Milk (Grams)	172	183	148	151	160
Calories	183	195	157	161	170
Beef (Grams)	25	8		20	19
Calories	71	23		57	52
Mutton (Grams)	17	24			18
Calories	58	82			62
Chicken (Grams)	20.97	20.66	44.91	17.89	22.88
Calories	42	41	90	36	46
Eggs	6	5	4	5	5
Fish (Grams)	14.81	31.45		19.84	27.33
Calories	33	69		44	60
Vegetables (Grams)	111.30	81.05	124.59	84.60	100.00
Calories	67	49	75	51	60
Sugar (Grams)	73.30	67.06	71.89	72.85	71.75
Calories	275	251	270	273	269
Honey					
Sweets (Grams)	18.25		6.55		13.57
Calories	30		11		23

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Beverages (Grams)					
Calories					
Wheat (Grams)	489.34	244.04	370.87	281.40	375.49
Calories	1610	803	790	926	1072
Rice (Grams)	34.47	362.92	152.37	203.92	180.56
Calories	47	490	698	275	366
Maize (Grams)	20.00	88.89		31.89	38.33
Calories	67	299		107	129
Suji and Maida (Grams)	11.69	19.17	10.09	4.76	11.96
Calories	42	69	36	17	43
Pulses (grams)	14.57	16.07	46.91	19.65	23.88
Calories	49	54	159	66	81
Oils (Grams)	32.55	37.95	54.29	24.67	37.41
Calories	287	335	308	218	277
Tea and Coffee (Grams)	11.12	19.14	3812.29	17.72	1171.81
Calories			19		6
Jams	1	0			1
Biscuits	2	12	18	2	10
Fresh Fruits (Grams)	31.34	41.22	32.14	284.58	104.02
Calories	27	35	27	242	88
Dry Fruits					
Sugarcane Juices (Grams)					
Calories					
Readymade meals	18				18
Cereals products					

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. 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 main reason for the sampled households for not using state services and facilities is unsuitability or distance.

Health Related Services and Facilities: Table 29 reports the frequency of using health related services and facilities. The non-use among health related services and facilities is highest for the District Health department (83.1%), closely followed by the family planning unit (75.5%), vaccinator (46.3%) and BHU (47.9%). The least non-use is for the LHW (37.6%). The households using the health related services and facilities seem to be satisfied with them. However at the same time they have not found any change in these services over the last 12 months except for LHW – 20.7% thinks termed LHW services better than before. On the other hand, 29.2 and 14% 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'. The two main reasons for not using the services and facilities are distance and unsuitability/inapplicability. 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	602	204	525	268	1,599
	%	37.6	12.8	32.8	16.8	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	2.3	9.0	0.3	11.6
	Satisfied %	NA	18.2	43.6	26.6	88.4
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	1.2	8.3	0.1	9.6
	Like before %	NA	13.7	38.2	17.2	69.1
	Better than before %	NA	5.2	5.8	9.6	20.7
	Don't know %	NA	0.3	0.3	NA	0.6
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	33.9	18.5	NA	NA	52.4
	Very costly %	2.4	2.1	NA	NA	4.5
	Does not suit/NA %	12.8	1.1	NA	NA	13.9
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.9	0.6	NA	NA	1.5
	No enough facility %	23.7	2.4	NA	NA	26.1
	Other %	1.1	0.6	NA	NA	1.7
Basic Health Unit						
Frequency of use	N	766	175	601	57	1,599
	%	47.9	10.9	37.6	3.6	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	3.7	14.3	1.3	19.3
	Satisfied %	NA	17.3	57.9	5.5	80.7
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	1.8	12.1	0.1	14.0
	Like before %	NA	17.6	51.3	6.2	75.2
	Better than before %	NA	1.2	8.6	0.4	10.2
	Don't know %	NA	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	28.6	9.8	NA	NA	38.4
	Very costly %	0.5	2.1	NA	NA	2.7
	Does not suit/NA %	35.4	4.6	NA	NA	40.0
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.6	0.3	NA	NA	1.0
	No enough facility %	15.6	1.5	NA	NA	17.1
	Other %	0.6	0.3	NA	NA	1.0
Family Planning Unit						
Frequency of use	N	1,207	171	217	4	1,599
	%	75.5	10.7	13.6	0.3	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	-	6.4	4.1	-	10.5
	Satisfied %	-	37.2	51.3	1.0	89.5
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	-	9.9	1.5	-	11.5
	Like before %	-	29.8	49.5	1.0	80.4
	Better than before %	-	1.8	4.3	-	6.1
	Don't know %	-	2.0	-	-	2.0
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	26.3	3.9	-	-	30.3
	Very costly %	0.3	1.7	-	-	2.0
	Does not suit/NA %	49.7	6.1	-	-	55.8
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.4
	No enough facility %	9.9	0.4	-	-	10.3
	Other %	1.2	0.1	-	-	1.3
Vaccinator						
Frequency of use	N	741	124	555	179	1,599
	%	46.3	7.8	34.7	11.2	100.0

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	3.4	5.0	NA	8.4
	Satisfied %	NA	11.1	59.7	20.9	91.6
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	1.0	1.3	NA	2.3
	Like before %	NA	12.2	57.6	13.9	83.7
	Better than before %	NA	0.5	5.6	7.0	13.1
	Don't know %	NA	0.7	0.2	NA	0.9
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	34.8	4.4	NA	NA	39.2
	Very costly %	0.7	2.9	NA	NA	3.6
	Does not suit/NA %	41.4	4.0	NA	NA	45.4
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	NA	NA	NA	0.2
	No enough facility %	4.3	2.0	NA	NA	6.2
	Other %	4.3	1.0	NA	NA	5.3
District Health Dept.						
Frequency of use	N	1,328	122	148	1	1,599
	%	83.1	7.6	9.3	0.1	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	5.9	24.4	0.4	30.6
	Satisfied %	NA	39.1	30.3	NA	69.4
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	5.5	23.6	NA	29.2
	Like before %	NA	37.3	28.8	NA	66.1
	Better than before %	NA	1.5	2.2	NA	3.7
	Don't know %	NA	0.7	NA	0.4	1.1
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	34.0	4.6	NA	NA	38.6
	Very costly %	0.4	1.5	NA	NA	1.9
	Does not suit/NA %	46.6	1.6	NA	NA	48.2
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.3	0.1	NA	NA	0.4
	No enough facility %	9.5	0.5	NA	NA	10.0
	Other %	0.7	0.1	NA	NA	0.8
Households With PSC 0-23						
LHW						
Frequency of use	N	431	133	385	166	1,115
	%	38.7	11.9	34.5	14.9	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	2.8	11.0	0.1	13.9
	Satisfied %	NA	16.7	45.3	24.1	86.1
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	1.3	10.1	NA	11.4
	Like before %	NA	13.2	39.6	14.0	66.8
	Better than before %	NA	4.5	6.3	10.2	21.1
	Don't know %	NA	0.4	0.3	NA	0.7
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	34.6	16.5	NA	NA	51.1
	Very costly %	2.5	2.3	NA	NA	4.8
	Does not suit/NA %	12.6	0.9	NA	NA	13.5
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	0.7	NA	NA	0.9
	No enough facility %	25.5	2.5	NA	NA	28.0
	Other %	1.1	0.7	NA	NA	1.8
Basic Health Unit						
Frequency of use	N	525	128	424	38	1,115
	%	47.1	11.5	38.0	3.4	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	4.1	15.3	1.5	20.8
	Satisfied %	NA	17.6	56.6	4.9	79.2
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	1.9	13.9	0.2	15.9
	Like before %	NA	18.5	48.6	5.9	73.1
	Better than before %	NA	1.0	9.3	0.2	10.5
	Don't know %	NA	0.3	NA	0.2	0.5

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	28.9	10.7	NA	NA	39.7
	Very costly %	0.8	1.8	NA	NA	2.6
	Does not suit/NA %	34.3	4.4	NA	NA	38.7
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.6	0.3	NA	NA	0.9
	No enough facility %	15.2	2.0	NA	NA	17.2
	Other %	0.6	0.3	NA	NA	0.9
Family Planning Unit						
Frequency of use	N	864	107	141	3	1,115
	%	77.5	9.6	12.6	0.3	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	-	6.4	4.4	-	10.8
	Satisfied %	-	36.3	51.8	1.2	89.2
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	-	10.8	1.2	-	12.0
	Like before %	-	28.3	50.2	1.2	79.7
	Better than before %	-	1.2	4.8	-	6.0
	Don't know %	-	2.4	-	-	2.4
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	27.3	3.1	-	-	30.4
	Very costly %	0.4	1.3	-	-	1.8
	Does not suit/NA %	50.2	6.1	-	-	56.2
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.3
	No enough facility %	9.8	0.3	-	-	10.1
	Other %	1.1	0.1	-	-	1.2
Vaccinator						
Frequency of use	N	519	85	389	122	1,115
	%	46.5	7.6	34.9	10.9	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	4.0	5.4	NA	9.4
	Satisfied %	NA	10.2	59.9	20.5	90.6
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	1.0	1.3	NA	2.3
	Like before %	NA	11.9	58.9	12.6	83.4
	Better than before %	NA	0.5	4.7	7.9	13.1
	Don't know %	NA	0.8	0.3	NA	1.2
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	36.1	3.6	NA	NA	39.7
	Very costly %	0.8	2.6	NA	NA	3.5
	Does not suit/NA %	40.4	4.3	NA	NA	44.7
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.3	NA	NA	NA	0.3
	No enough facility %	4.6	2.3	NA	NA	7.0
	Other %	3.6	1.2	NA	NA	4.8
District Health Dept.						
Frequency of use	N	911	85	118	1	1115
	%	81.7	7.6	10.6	0.1	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	4.9	26.5	0.5	31.9
	Satisfied %	NA	36.8	31.4	NA	68.1
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	4.9	26.0	NA	30.9
	Like before %	NA	34.3	29.4	NA	63.7
	Better than before %	NA	2.0	2.5	NA	4.4
	Don't know %	NA	0.5	NA	0.5	1.0
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	34.8	4.7	NA	NA	39.6
	Very costly %	0.4	1.1	NA	NA	1.5
	Does not suit/NA %	45.6	2.0	NA	NA	47.6
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.3	NA	NA	NA	0.3
	No enough facility %	9.7	0.5	NA	NA	10.2
	Other %	0.6	0.2	NA	NA	0.8

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
Households With PSC 24-100						
LHW						
Frequency of use	N	171	71	140	102	484
	%	35.3	14.7	28.9	21.1	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	1.3	4.8	0.6	6.7
	Satisfied %	NA	21.4	39.9	31.9	93.3
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	1.0	4.5	0.3	5.8
	Like before %	NA	15.0	35.1	24.0	74.1
	Better than before %	NA	6.7	4.8	8.3	19.8
	Don't know %	NA	NA	0.3	NA	0.3
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	32.2	23.1	NA	NA	55.4
	Very costly %	2.1	1.7	NA	NA	3.7
	Does not suit/NA %	13.2	1.7	NA	NA	14.9
	Lack of tools/staff %	2.5	0.4	NA	NA	2.9
	No enough facility %	19.4	2.1	NA	NA	21.5
	Other %	1.2	0.4	NA	NA	1.7
Basic Health Unit						
Frequency of use	N	241	47	177	19	484
	%	49.8	9.7	36.6	3.9	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	2.9	11.9	0.8	15.6
	Satisfied %	NA	16.5	60.9	7.0	84.4
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	1.6	7.8	NA	9.5
	Like before %	NA	15.6	57.6	7.0	80.2
	Better than before %	NA	1.6	7.0	0.8	9.5
	Don't know %	NA	0.4	0.4	NA	0.8
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	27.8	7.6	NA	NA	35.4
	Very costly %	NA	2.8	NA	NA	2.8
	Does not suit/NA %	37.8	4.9	NA	NA	42.7
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.7	0.3	NA	NA	1.0
	No enough facility %	16.7	0.3	NA	NA	17.0
	Other %	0.7	0.3	NA	NA	1.0
Family Planning Unit						
Frequency of use	N	343	64	76	1	484
	%	70.9	13.2	15.7	0.2	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	-	6.4	3.5	-	9.9
	Satisfied %	-	39.0	50.4	0.7	90.1
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	-	8.5	2.1	-	10.6
	Like before %	-	32.6	48.2	0.7	81.6
	Better than before %	-	2.8	3.5	-	6.4
	Don't know %	-	1.4	-	-	1.4
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	24.1	5.9	-	-	30.0
	Very costly %	-	2.5	-	-	2.5
	Does not suit/NA %	48.6	6.1	-	-	54.8
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.5
	No enough facility %	10.1	0.7	-	-	10.8
	Other %	1.2	0.2	-	-	1.5
Vaccinator						
Frequency of use	N	222	39	166	57	484
	%	45.9	8.1	34.3	11.8	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	1.9	4.2	NA	6.1
	Satisfied %	NA	13.0	59.2	21.8	93.9

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	1.1	1.1	NA	2.3
	Like before %	NA	13.0	54.6	16.8	84.4
	Better than before %	NA	0.4	7.6	5.0	13.0
	Don't know %	NA	0.4	NA	NA	0.4
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	31.8	6.1	NA	NA	37.9
	Very costly %	0.4	3.4	NA	NA	3.8
	Does not suit/NA %	43.7	3.4	NA	NA	47.1
	Lack of tools/staff %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	No enough facility %	3.4	1.1	NA	NA	4.6
	Other %	5.7	0.8	NA	NA	6.5
District Health Dept.						
Frequency of use	N	417	37	30	0	484
	%	86.2	7.6	6.2	-	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	9.0	17.9	NA	26.9
	Satisfied %	NA	46.3	26.9	NA	73.1
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	7.5	16.4	NA	23.9
	Like before %	NA	46.3	26.9	NA	73.1
	Better than before %	NA	NA	1.5	NA	1.5
	Don't know %	NA	1.5	NA	NA	1.5
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	32.2	4.4	NA	NA	36.6
	Very costly %	0.4	2.4	NA	NA	2.9
	Does not suit/NA %	48.9	0.7	NA	NA	49.6
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.4	0.2	NA	NA	0.7
	No enough facility %	9.0	0.4	NA	NA	9.5
	Other %	0.9	NA	NA	NA	0.9

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 half of the households (50.4%) in overall term 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 26.1% 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 40% households, followed by 38.4% households maintaining BHUs were far away as 1% complained about lack of staff at BHUs.

A little more than half of the households (55.8%) 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. The sampled households seldom come in contact with the District Education department as 92.9% do not use its services. Additionally half of them also do not use the services and facilities of schools. However those using the services of the department and schools expressed satisfaction with them. Satisfaction level with schools is slightly higher in households with PSC 0-23 than in households with PSC 24-100. More households (17.5%) with PSC 24-100 have found improvement in the schools' services and facilities than households (15.9%) with PSC 0-23. Similarly less households (76%) with PSC 24-100 found no change in district education department than households (81.3%) with

PSC 0-23. Similarly most of them also did not find much change in the services of the district department and schools. In fact 17.1% of the sampled households in the four districts maintained services of schools have worsened – more by households (18.9%) with PSC 0-23 than households (13.2%) with PSC 24-100. The two main reasons for not using the services and facilities of the district department and schools are unsuitability/inapplicability and distance. For nearly half of the households (41.3%) the main reason for not using services/facilities of schools was unsuitability/not applicable. Nearly one-third of households (33.4%) were not using or using only once in a while educational facilities because of long distance. Lack of facility is also a reason for 15.3% households for not using the education services and facilities. This reason has been cited by more households (17.1%) with PSC 0-23 than households (10.5%) with PSC 24-100 for not using educational facilities.

Table 30: Education related Service and Facilities

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
All Households						
School						
Frequency of use	N	796	102	513	188	1,599
	%	49.8	6.4	32.1	11.8	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	3.5	15.4	5.0	23.9
	Satisfied %	NA	9.2	48.4	18.4	76.1
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	2.6	13.0	1.5	17.1
	Like before %	NA	8.7	40.2	17.2	66.1
	Better than before %	NA	1.2	10.6	4.6	16.4
	Don't know %	NA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	30.1	3.3	NA	NA	33.4
	Very costly %	2.1	3.5	NA	NA	5.6
	Does not suit/NA %	38.1	3.2	NA	NA	41.3
	Lack of tools/staff %	1.2	0.3	NA	NA	1.6
	No enough facility %	14.5	0.8	NA	NA	15.3
	Other %	2.7	0.2	NA	NA	2.9
District Education Dept.						
Frequency of use	N	1,485	79	34	1	1,599
	%	92.9	4.9	2.1	0.1	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	14.0	6.1	NA	20.2
	Satisfied %	NA	55.3	23.7	0.9	79.8
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	10.5	3.5	NA	14.0
	Like before %	NA	55.3	22.8	0.9	78.9
	Better than before %	NA	2.6	3.5	NA	6.1
	Don't know %	NA	0.9	NA	NA	0.9
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	36.9	1.9	NA	NA	38.7
	Very costly %	1.0	1.4	NA	NA	2.4
	Does not suit/NA %	45.0	1.2	NA	NA	46.2
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.1	0.1	NA	NA	0.1
	No enough facility %	11.1	0.5	NA	NA	11.6
	Other %	0.9	0.1	NA	NA	1.0
Households With PSC 0-23						
School						
Frequency of use	N	569	73	364	109	1,115
	%	51.0	6.5	32.6	9.8	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	4.4	16.3	4.2	24.9
	Satisfied %	NA	9.0	50.4	15.8	75.1

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	2.9	15.2	0.7	18.9
	Like before %	NA	9.2	41.2	14.5	64.8
	Better than before %	NA	1.1	10.3	4.6	15.9
	Don't know %	NA	0.2	NA	0.2	0.4
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	30.1	3.3	NA	NA	33.3
	Very costly %	2.5	3.4	NA	NA	5.9
	Does not suit/NA %	36.3	3.1	NA	NA	39.4
	Lack of tools/staff %	1.2	0.3	NA	NA	1.6
	No enough facility %	16.0	1.1	NA	NA	17.1
	Other %	2.5	0.2	NA	NA	2.6
District Education Dept.						
Frequency of use	N	1,051	48	16	0	1,115
	%	94.3	4.3	1.4	-	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	17.2	1.6	NA	18.8
	Satisfied %	NA	57.8	23.4	NA	81.3
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	9.4	1.6	NA	10.9
	Like before %	NA	60.9	20.3	NA	81.3
	Better than before %	NA	3.1	3.1	NA	6.3
	Don't know %	NA	1.6	NA	NA	1.6
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	38.6	1.5	NA	NA	40.1
	Very costly %	1.1	1.2	NA	NA	2.3
	Does not suit/NA %	43.5	1.1	NA	NA	44.6
	Lack of tools/staff %	NA	0.1	NA	NA	0.1
	No enough facility %	11.5	0.5	NA	NA	11.9
	Other %	1.0	NA	NA	NA	1.0
Households With PSC 24-100						
School						
Frequency of use	N	227	29	149	79	484
	%	46.9	6.0	30.8	16.3	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	1.6	13.6	6.6	21.8
	Satisfied %	NA	9.7	44.4	24.1	78.2
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	1.9	8.2	3.1	13.2
	Like before %	NA	7.8	38.1	23.0	68.9
	Better than before %	NA	1.6	11.3	4.7	17.5
	Don't know %	NA	NA	0.4	NA	0.4
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	30.1	3.5	NA	NA	33.6
	Very costly %	1.2	3.5	NA	NA	4.7
	Does not suit/NA %	42.6	3.5	NA	NA	46.1
	Lack of tools/staff %	1.2	0.4	NA	NA	1.6
	No enough facility %	10.5	NA	NA	NA	10.5
	Other %	3.1	0.4	NA	NA	3.5
District Education Dept.						
Frequency of use	N	434	31	18	1	484
	%	89.7	6.4	3.7	0.2	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	10.0	12.0	NA	22.0
	Satisfied %	NA	52.0	24.0	2.0	78.0
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	12.0	6.0	NA	18.0
	Like before %	NA	48.0	26.0	2.0	76.0
	Better than before %	NA	2.0	4.0	NA	6.0
	Don't know %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	32.9	2.6	NA	NA	35.5
	Very costly %	0.9	1.9	NA	NA	2.8
	Does not suit/NA %	48.6	1.3	NA	NA	49.9
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	NA	NA	NA	0.2
	No enough facility %	10.1	0.6	NA	NA	10.8
	Other %	0.6	0.2	NA	NA	0.9

Agriculture Related Services and Facilities: Table 31 reports data on frequency of use of agriculture and veterinary clinic services and facilities. As most of the sampled households do not own land or livestock, 78% and 83% are not using the services and facilities of agriculture and veterinary in the four districts. Households using these services are satisfied with them. Households (81.3% and 78.3%) using the services and facilities of agriculture and veterinary are satisfied with them. However 20.2% of the sampled households termed agriculture services worse. Similarly a large number of them also found no change in the quality of these services and facilities. Nearly two thirds of them – 65.9% and substantial proportion at 83.8% - have found the services and facilities of agriculture and veterinary departments same as before. The main reasons for not using these services are unsuitability/inapplicability and distance.

Table 31: Agriculture related Service and Facilities

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
All Households						
Agriculture						
Frequency of use	N	1,247	90	211	51	1,599
	%	78.0	5.6	13.2	3.2	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	4.0	12.5	2.3	18.8
	Satisfied %	NA	21.6	47.4	12.2	81.3
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	4.0	15.3	0.9	20.2
	Like before %	NA	19.3	33.2	13.4	65.9
	Better than before %	NA	1.7	11.4	0.3	13.4
	Don't know %	NA	0.6	NA	NA	0.6
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	32.6	2.3	NA	NA	34.9
	Very costly %	0.6	2.1	NA	NA	2.7
	Does not suit/NA %	47.9	2.0	NA	NA	49.9
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	0.1	NA	NA	0.3
	No enough facility %	11.4	0.2	NA	NA	11.7
	Other %	0.5	NA	NA	NA	0.5
Veterinary Clinic						
Frequency of use	N	1,327	84	176	12	1,599
	%	83.0	5.3	11.0	0.8	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	1.5	19.9	0.4	21.7
	Satisfied %	NA	29.4	44.9	4.0	78.3
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	2.2	5.1	0.4	7.7
	Like before %	NA	26.1	54.0	3.7	83.8
	Better than before %	NA	2.2	5.5	0.4	8.1
	Don't know %	NA	0.4	NA	NA	0.4
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	33.1	2.9	NA	NA	36.0
	Very costly %	0.4	1.8	NA	NA	2.3
	Does not suit/NA %	48.2	1.0	NA	NA	49.2
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.1	NA	NA	NA	0.1

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
	No enough facility %	11.1	0.1	NA	NA	11.1
	Other %	1.1	0.1	NA	NA	1.3
Households With PSC 0-23						
Agriculture						
Frequency of use	N	848	65	175	27	1,115
	%	76.1	5.8	15.7	2.4	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	3.4	13.1	2.2	18.7
	Satisfied %	NA	21.0	52.4	7.9	81.3
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	3.0	16.1	1.1	20.2
	Like before %	NA	18.7	36.3	9.0	64.0
	Better than before %	NA	1.9	13.1	NA	15.0
	Don't know %	NA	0.7	NA	NA	0.7
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	32.7	2.5	NA	NA	35.3
	Very costly %	0.5	2.0	NA	NA	2.5
	Does not suit/NA %	46.8	2.2	NA	NA	49.0
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.1	0.1	NA	NA	0.2
	No enough facility %	12.5	0.3	NA	NA	12.8
	Other %	0.2	NA	NA	NA	0.2
Veterinary Clinic						
Frequency of use	N	920	57	130	8	1,115
	%	82.5	5.1	11.7	0.7	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	2.1	21.0	0.5	23.6
	Satisfied %	NA	27.2	45.6	3.6	76.4
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	3.1	6.2	0.5	9.7
	Like before %	NA	24.1	55.9	3.1	83.1
	Better than before %	NA	1.5	4.6	0.5	6.7
	Don't know %	NA	0.5	NA	NA	0.5
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	34.0	2.8	NA	NA	36.7
	Very costly %	0.5	1.5	NA	NA	2.0
	Does not suit/NA %	47.1	1.2	NA	NA	48.3
	Lack of tools/staff %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	No enough facility %	11.7	0.1	NA	NA	11.8
	Other %	0.9	0.2	NA	NA	1.1
Households With PSC 24-100						
Agriculture						
Frequency of use	N	399	25	36	24	484
	%	82.4	5.2	7.4	5.0	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	5.9	10.6	2.4	18.8
	Satisfied %	NA	23.5	31.8	25.9	81.2
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	7.1	12.9	NA	20.0
	Like before %	NA	21.2	23.5	27.1	71.8
	Better than before %	NA	1.2	5.9	1.2	8.2
	Don't know %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	32.3	1.9	NA	NA	34.2
	Very costly %	0.7	2.4	NA	NA	3.1
	Does not suit/NA %	50.2	1.7	NA	NA	51.9
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.5	NA	NA	NA	0.5
	No enough facility %	9.2	NA	NA	NA	9.2
	Other %	1.2	NA	NA	NA	1.2
Veterinary Clinic						
Frequency of use	N	407	27	46	4	484
	%	84.1	5.6	9.5	0.8	100.0

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	NA	16.9	NA	16.9
	Satisfied %	NA	35.1	42.9	5.2	83.1
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	NA	2.6	NA	2.6
	Like before %	NA	31.2	49.4	5.2	85.7
	Better than before %	NA	3.9	7.8	NA	11.7
	Don't know %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	31.1	3.2	NA	NA	34.3
	Very costly %	0.2	2.5	NA	NA	2.8
	Does not suit/NA %	50.7	0.5	NA	NA	51.2
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.5	NA	NA	NA	0.5
	No enough facility %	9.7	NA	NA	NA	9.7
	Other %	1.6	NA	NA	NA	1.6

For nearly half of the sampled households (49.9%) 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 34.9% and 36% households for not using them at all or using then once in a while.

Similarly 11% 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 (2.5%) 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. Majority of the sampled households – 92.5% and 96.9% - are not using the services of police and court respectively. Of the households using the services of police, 43.3% are also not satisfied, maintaining that these police services have worsened over the last 12 months. There is lesser satisfaction with the police's services and facilities than with the courts'. Households (56.7%) have shown satisfaction with police department than 85.7% who are satisfied with courts. Dissatisfaction with police is higher in 43.3% households with PSC 24-100 than 42.2% 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	1,479	71	46	3	1,599
	%	92.5	4.4	2.9	0.2	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	15.0	27.5	0.8	43.3
	Satisfied %	NA	44.2	10.8	1.7	56.7
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	17.5	25.0	NA	42.5
	Like before %	NA	39.2	13.3	1.7	54.2
	Better than before %	NA	1.7	NA	0.8	2.5
	Don't know %	NA	0.8	NA	NA	0.8

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	27.5	1.9	NA	NA	29.4
	Very costly %	0.5	1.3	NA	NA	1.7
	Does not suit/NA %	55.3	1.4	NA	NA	56.6
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.1	0.1	NA	NA	0.1
	No enough facility %	10.8	NA	NA	NA	10.8
	Other %	1.3	NA	NA	NA	1.3
Court						
Frequency of use	N	1,550	38	11	0	1,599
	%	96.9	2.4	0.7	-	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	12.2	2.0	NA	14.3
	Satisfied %	NA	65.3	20.4	NA	85.7
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	12.2	2.0	NA	14.3
	Like before %	NA	55.1	16.3	NA	71.4
	Better than before %	NA	6.1	4.1	NA	10.2
	Don't know %	NA	4.1	NA	NA	4.1
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	32.0	0.4	NA	NA	32.4
	Very costly %	0.5	0.9	NA	NA	1.4
	Does not suit/NA %	50.7	0.9	NA	NA	51.6
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.1	NA	NA	NA	0.1
	No enough facility %	14.1	0.1	NA	NA	14.2
	Other %	0.2	NA	NA	NA	0.2
Households With PSC 0-23						
Police						
Frequency of use	N	1,025	49	39	2	1,115
	%	91.9	4.4	3.5	0.2	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	11.1	33.3	1.1	45.6
	Satisfied %	NA	43.3	10.0	1.1	54.4
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	14.4	27.8	NA	42.2
	Like before %	NA	36.7	15.6	1.1	53.3
	Better than before %	NA	2.2	NA	1.1	3.3
	Don't know %	NA	1.1	NA	NA	1.1
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	28.0	2.0	NA	NA	30.1
	Very costly %	0.5	1.2	NA	NA	1.7
	Does not suit/NA %	54.6	1.3	NA	NA	55.9
	Lack of tools/staff %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	No enough facility %	11.1	NA	NA	NA	11.1
	Other %	1.3	NA	NA	NA	1.3
Court						
Frequency of use	N	1,088	20	7	0	1,115
	%	97.6	1.8	0.6	-	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	11.1	3.7	NA	14.8
	Satisfied %	NA	63.0	22.2	NA	85.2
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	11.1	3.7	NA	14.8
	Like before %	NA	51.9	18.5	NA	70.4
	Better than before %	NA	7.4	3.7	NA	11.1
	Don't know %	NA	3.7	NA	NA	3.7
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	32.9	0.4	NA	NA	33.3
	Very costly %	0.7	0.6	NA	NA	1.4
	Does not suit/NA %	49.7	0.6	NA	NA	50.4
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.1	NA	NA	NA	0.1
	No enough facility %	14.5	0.2	NA	NA	14.7
	Other %	0.2	NA	NA	NA	0.2

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
Households With PSC 24-100						
Police						
Frequency of use	N	454	22	7	1	484
	%	93.8	4.5	1.4	0.2	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	26.7	10.0	NA	36.7
	Satisfied %	NA	46.7	13.3	3.3	63.3
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	26.7	16.7	NA	43.3
	Like before %	NA	46.7	6.7	3.3	56.7
	Better than before %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Don't know %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	26.3	1.5	NA	NA	27.7
	Very costly %	0.4	1.5	NA	NA	1.9
	Does not suit/NA %	56.9	1.5	NA	NA	58.4
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	0.2	NA	NA	0.4
	No enough facility %	10.3	NA	NA	NA	10.3
	Other %	1.3	NA	NA	NA	1.3
Court						
Frequency of use	N	462	18	4	0	484
	%	95.5	3.7	0.8	-	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	13.6	NA	NA	13.6
	Satisfied %	NA	68.2	18.2	NA	86.4
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	13.6	NA	NA	13.6
	Like before %	NA	59.1	13.6	NA	72.7
	Better than before %	NA	4.5	4.5	NA	9.1
	Don't know %	NA	4.5	NA	NA	4.5
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	29.8	0.6	NA	NA	30.4
	Very costly %	NA	1.7	NA	NA	1.7
	Does not suit/NA %	52.9	1.5	NA	NA	54.4
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	NA	NA	NA	0.2
	No enough facility %	13.1	NA	NA	NA	13.1
	Other %	0.2	NA	NA	NA	0.2

The reasons for not using or using for once the services and facilities provided by police are unsuitability/ inapplicability (56.6%), long distance (29.4%), and not enough facility (10.8%). In the same order households are not using or using for once the services and facilities provided by court due to unsuitability/ inapplicability (51.6%), long distance (32.4%), and not enough facility (14.2%). Households (1.7%) using police services once in while found them very costly. More households (54.4%) with PSC 24-100 than in households (50.4%) 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. Most of the sampled households (89.4%) are not using the services of bank. However of the households using banking services, 84.7% are satisfied. Households using the banking services, 20.6% termed it better than before. The perception about improvement in banking services is lower in 14.9% households with PSC 24-100 than 24.3% households with PSC 0-23.

The use of private transport service – bus – is high as 82.2% households use it. However 63.6% of the sampled households are satisfied with the bus service. For almost one-fourth of households (28.9%) the

services and facilities provided by the private transport sector have worsened over the last 12 months. Overall 24.5% sampled households using the bus service often maintained its quality has worsened over the last one year. The dissatisfaction with the bus service is slightly lower in 36.4% households with PSC 0-23 than in 36.6% households with PSC 24-100.

Table 33: Service and Facilities Private Sector

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
All Households						
Bank						
Frequency of use	N	1,429	59	96	15	1,599
	%	89.4	3.7	6.0	0.9	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	9.4	5.9	NA	15.3
	Satisfied %	NA	25.3	50.6	8.8	84.7
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	9.4	7.1	0.6	17.1
	Like before %	NA	23.5	34.7	4.1	62.4
	Better than before %	NA	1.8	14.7	4.1	20.6
	Don't know %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	32.5	1.9	NA	NA	34.4
	Very costly %	0.3	1.1	NA	NA	1.3
	Does not suit/NA %	48.5	0.9	NA	NA	49.5
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.1	NA	NA	NA	0.1
	No enough facility %	13.7	0.1	NA	NA	13.8
	Other %	0.9	NA	NA	NA	0.9
Bus						
Frequency of use	N	282	245	829	243	1,599
	%	17.6	15.3	51.8	15.2	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	3.6	27.0	5.9	36.4
	Satisfied %	NA	15.0	36.0	12.5	63.6
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	0.9	24.5	3.4	28.9
	Like before %	NA	16.6	32.1	14.1	62.9
	Better than before %	NA	1.1	6.1	0.8	8.0
	Don't know %	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.3
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	26.2	23.3	NA	NA	49.5
	Very costly %	1.3	11.0	NA	NA	12.3
	Does not suit/NA %	12.7	7.8	NA	NA	20.5
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.8	0.8	NA	NA	1.5
	No enough facility %	11.8	2.8	NA	NA	14.6
	Other %	0.8	0.8	NA	NA	1.5
Households With PSC 0-23						
Bank						
Frequency of use	N	1,012	37	57	9	1,115
	%	90.8	3.3	5.1	0.8	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	10.7	4.9	NA	15.5
	Satisfied %	NA	25.2	50.5	8.7	84.5
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	9.7	4.9	1.0	15.5
	Like before %	NA	24.3	34.0	1.9	60.2
	Better than before %	NA	1.9	16.5	5.8	24.3
	Don't know %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	34.3	1.7	NA	NA	36.0
	Very costly %	0.3	1.0	NA	NA	1.3
	Does not suit/NA %	46.5	0.7	NA	NA	47.2
	Lack of tools/staff %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	No enough facility %	14.2	0.1	NA	NA	14.3
	Other %	1.1	NA	NA	NA	1.1
Bus						
Frequency of use	N	191	180	601	143	1,115
	%	17.1	16.1	53.9	12.8	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	3.9	27.1	5.4	36.4
	Satisfied %	NA	15.6	38.0	10.1	63.6
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	1.1	24.8	3.0	28.9
	Like before %	NA	17.4	33.9	11.7	63.0
	Better than before %	NA	1.0	6.1	0.6	7.7
	Don't know %	NA	NA	0.3	0.1	0.4
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	25.6	26.1	NA	NA	51.8
	Very costly %	1.1	11.1	NA	NA	12.1
	Does not suit/NA %	11.6	7.3	NA	NA	18.9
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.5	0.3	NA	NA	0.8
	No enough facility %	12.1	3.0	NA	NA	15.1
	Other %	0.5	0.8	NA	NA	1.3
Households With PSC 24-100						
Bank						
Frequency of use	N	417	22	39	6	484
	%	86.2	4.5	8.1	1.2	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	7.5	7.5	NA	14.9
	Satisfied %	NA	25.4	50.7	9.0	85.1
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	9.0	10.4	NA	19.4
	Like before %	NA	22.4	35.8	7.5	65.7
	Better than before %	NA	1.5	11.9	1.5	14.9
	Don't know %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	28.2	2.3	NA	NA	30.5
	Very costly %	0.2	1.1	NA	NA	1.4
	Does not suit/NA %	53.3	1.6	NA	NA	54.9
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	NA	NA	NA	0.2
	No enough facility %	12.5	NA	NA	NA	12.5
	Other %	0.5	NA	NA	NA	0.5
Bus						
Frequency of use	N	91	65	228	100	484
	%	18.8	13.4	47.1	20.7	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	2.8	26.7	7.1	36.6
	Satisfied %	NA	13.7	31.3	18.3	63.4
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	0.5	23.9	4.3	28.8
	Like before %	NA	14.8	28.0	19.8	62.6
	Better than before %	NA	1.3	6.1	1.3	8.7
	Don't know %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	27.6	16.7	NA	NA	44.2
	Very costly %	1.9	10.9	NA	NA	12.8
	Does not suit/NA %	15.4	9.0	NA	NA	24.4
	Lack of tools/staff %	1.3	1.9	NA	NA	3.2
	No enough facility %	10.9	2.6	NA	NA	13.5
	Other %	1.3	0.6	NA	NA	1.9

The main reasons for households for not using or using once in a while the banking services are unsuitability/ inapplicability (49.5%), long distance (34.4%), and lack of banks (13.8%). Similarly the main reasons for households for not using or using bus service once in a while are unsuitability/inapplicability (20.5%), long distance (49.5%), unavailability of buses (14.6%), and being very costly (12.3%).

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.

The non-use is high for the services of local government, UC office, and local magistrate, showing disconnect of the sampled households with the state at the local level. Sampled households – 92.8%, 91.5% and 89.2% - are not using the services of the local government, local magistrate and UC office. The use of roads and drinking obviously is high. But almost half of households (48.8%) are not satisfied with roads' condition. Dissatisfaction with the condition of roads is slightly higher in 44.1% households with PSC 0-23 than 38.2% households with PSC 24-100. Similarly almost one-third households (31.2%) are not satisfied with the service of drinking water. Overall 42.4% 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, 29.2% households termed it worst over the last one year. Households (26%) which use water service always thought it has deteriorated. However at the same time 10.6% 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	159	48	691	701	1,599
	%	9.9	3.0	43.2	43.8	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	0.2	24.2	24.4	48.8
	Satisfied %	NA	3.1	23.8	24.3	51.2
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	0.3	22.4	19.7	42.4
	Like before %	NA	2.9	21.3	24.2	48.4
	Better than before %	NA	0.1	4.3	4.8	9.2
	Don't know %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	46.9	8.2	NA	NA	55.1
	Very costly %	1.0	9.2	NA	NA	10.1
	Does not suit/NA %	22.7	4.3	NA	NA	27.1
	Lack of tools/staff %	NA	1.0	NA	NA	1.0
	No enough facility %	5.3	0.5	NA	NA	5.8
	Other %	1.0	NA	NA	NA	1.0
Drinking Water						
Frequency of use	N	171	61	352	1,015	1,599
	%	10.7	3.8	22.0	63.5	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	0.4	5.5	25.3	31.2
	Satisfied %	NA	3.9	19.1	45.8	68.8
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	0.5	2.7	26.0	29.2
	Like before %	NA	3.1	16.9	40.1	60.1
	Better than before %	NA	0.7	4.9	5.0	10.6
	Don't know %	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.1

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	50.0	3.9	NA	NA	53.9
	Very costly %	1.7	6.0	NA	NA	7.8
	Does not suit/NA %	9.9	12.9	NA	NA	22.8
	Lack of tools/staff %	NA	0.4	NA	NA	0.4
	No enough facility %	11.6	2.6	NA	NA	14.2
	Other %	0.4	0.4	NA	NA	0.9
UC Office						
Frequency of use	N	1,426	98	69	6	1,599
	%	89.2	6.1	4.3	0.4	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	8.1	14.5	NA	22.5
	Satisfied %	NA	48.6	25.4	3.5	77.5
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	6.4	9.2	0.6	16.2
	Like before %	NA	46.2	27.2	2.9	76.3
	Better than before %	NA	2.9	3.5	NA	6.4
	Don't know %	NA	1.2	NA	NA	1.2
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	36.4	2.8	NA	NA	39.2
	Very costly %	0.5	1.6	NA	NA	2.0
	Does not suit/NA %	41.6	1.6	NA	NA	43.2
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.3	0.1	NA	NA	0.4
	No enough facility %	12.9	0.2	NA	NA	13.1
	Other %	1.8	0.2	NA	NA	2.0
Local Magistrate						
Frequency of use	N	1,463	82	53	1	1,599
	%	91.5	5.1	3.3	0.1	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	8.8	7.4	NA	16.2
	Satisfied %	NA	51.5	31.6	0.7	83.8
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	11.0	6.6	NA	17.6
	Like before %	NA	46.3	30.9	0.7	77.9
	Better than before %	NA	2.9	1.5	NA	4.4
	Don't know %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	34.3	1.2	NA	NA	35.5
	Very costly %	0.5	1.4	NA	NA	1.9
	Does not suit/NA %	47.3	2.3	NA	NA	49.6
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.1	0.1	NA	NA	0.2
	No enough facility %	12.1	0.3	NA	NA	12.4
	Other %	0.3	NA	NA	NA	0.3
Local Govt						
Frequency of use	N	1,484	78	35	2	1,599
	%	92.8	4.9	2.2	0.1	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	11.3	NA	0.9	12.2
	Satisfied %	NA	56.5	30.4	0.9	87.8
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	15.7	1.7	0.9	18.3
	Like before %	NA	48.7	23.5	0.9	73.0
	Better than before %	NA	3.5	4.3	NA	7.8
	Don't know %	NA	NA	0.9	NA	0.9
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	38.7	1.7	NA	NA	40.4
	Very costly %	0.5	1.3	NA	NA	1.8
	Does not suit/NA %	44.5	1.8	NA	NA	46.3
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.4	NA	NA	NA	0.4
	No enough facility %	10.2	0.1	NA	NA	10.4
	Other %	0.7	0.1	NA	NA	0.8

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
Households With PSC 0-23						
Road						
Frequency of use	N	107	29	513	466	1,115
	%	9.6	2.6	46.0	41.8	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	0.3	26.0	24.1	50.4
	Satisfied %	NA	2.6	24.9	22.1	49.6
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	0.3	23.9	19.9	44.1
	Like before %	NA	2.4	23.5	21.8	47.7
	Better than before %	NA	0.2	3.5	4.5	8.1
	Don't know %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	50.7	7.4	NA	NA	58.1
	Very costly %	1.5	8.1	NA	NA	9.6
	Does not suit/NA %	21.3	3.7	NA	NA	25.0
	Lack of tools/staff %	NA	1.5	NA	NA	1.5
	No enough facility %	4.4	0.7	NA	NA	5.1
	Other %	0.7	NA	NA	NA	0.7
Drinking Water						
Frequency of use	N	121	39	268	687	1,115
	%	10.9	3.5	24.0	61.6	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	0.4	6.7	26.0	33.1
	Satisfied %	NA	3.5	20.2	43.2	66.9
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	0.5	3.5	27.3	31.3
	Like before %	NA	2.8	18.8	37.3	59.0
	Better than before %	NA	0.6	4.6	4.5	9.8
	Don't know %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	50.6	3.1	NA	NA	53.8
	Very costly %	1.3	5.0	NA	NA	6.3
	Does not suit/NA %	10.0	13.8	NA	NA	23.8
	Lack of tools/staff %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	No enough facility %	13.1	2.5	NA	NA	15.6
	Other %	0.6	NA	NA	NA	0.6
UC Office						
Frequency of use	N	1,008	56	47	4	1,115
	%	90.4	5.0	4.2	0.4	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	6.5	15.0	NA	21.5
	Satisfied %	NA	45.8	29.0	3.7	78.5
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	5.6	5.6	NA	11.2
	Like before %	NA	42.1	34.6	3.7	80.4
	Better than before %	NA	3.7	3.7	NA	7.5
	Don't know %	NA	0.9	NA	NA	0.9
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	37.2	2.3	NA	NA	39.5
	Very costly %	0.4	1.3	NA	NA	1.7
	Does not suit/NA %	40.9	1.4	NA	NA	42.3
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.3	NA	NA	NA	0.3
	No enough facility %	14.5	0.1	NA	NA	14.6
	Other %	1.5	0.2	NA	NA	1.7
Local Magistrate						
Frequency of use	N	1,023	56	35	1	1,115
	%	91.7	5.0	3.1	0.1	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	7.6	6.5	NA	14.1
	Satisfied %	NA	53.3	31.5	1.1	85.9

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	9.8	5.4	NA	15.2
	Like before %	NA	47.8	32.6	1.1	81.5
	Better than before %	NA	3.3	NA	NA	3.3
	Don't know %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	35.1	1.3	NA	NA	36.4
	Very costly %	0.6	1.3	NA	NA	1.9
	Does not suit/NA %	46.4	2.2	NA	NA	48.7
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.1	0.1	NA	NA	0.2
	No enough facility %	12.3	0.3	NA	NA	12.6
	Other %	0.3	NA	NA	NA	0.3
Local Govt						
Frequency of use	N	1,036	53	24	2	1,115
	%	92.9	4.8	2.2	0.2	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	10.1	NA	1.3	11.4
	Satisfied %	NA	57.0	30.4	1.3	88.6
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	13.9	1.3	1.3	16.5
	Like before %	NA	51.9	25.3	1.3	78.5
	Better than before %	NA	1.3	2.5	NA	3.8
	Don't know %	NA	NA	1.3	NA	1.3
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	40.2	1.7	NA	NA	41.9
	Very costly %	0.5	1.0	NA	NA	1.5
	Does not suit/NA %	43.1	1.9	NA	NA	45.0
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	NA	NA	NA	0.2
	No enough facility %	10.6	0.2	NA	NA	10.7
	Other %	0.6	0.1	NA	NA	0.7
Households With PSC 24-100						
Road						
Frequency of use	N	52	19	178	235	484
	%	10.7	3.9	36.8	48.6	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	NA	20.1	25.0	45.1
	Satisfied %	NA	4.4	21.1	29.4	54.9
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	0.2	18.8	19.2	38.2
	Like before %	NA	4.2	16.2	29.6	50.0
	Better than before %	NA	NA	6.3	5.6	11.8
	Don't know %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	39.4	9.9	NA	NA	49.3
	Very costly %	NA	11.3	NA	NA	11.3
	Does not suit/NA %	25.4	5.6	NA	NA	31.0
	Lack of tools/staff %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	No enough facility %	7.0	NA	NA	NA	7.0
	Other %	1.4	NA	NA	NA	1.4
Drinking Water						
Frequency of use	N	50	22	84	328	484
	%	10.3	4.5	17.4	67.8	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	0.5	2.8	23.7	27.0
	Satisfied %	NA	4.6	16.6	51.8	73.0
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	0.5	0.9	23.0	24.4
	Like before %	NA	3.7	12.7	46.3	62.7
	Better than before %	NA	0.9	5.5	6.0	12.4
	Don't know %	NA	NA	0.2	0.2	0.5

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	48.6	5.6	NA	NA	54.2
	Very costly %	2.8	8.3	NA	NA	11.1
	Does not suit/NA %	9.7	11.1	NA	NA	20.8
	Lack of tools/staff %	NA	1.4	NA	NA	1.4
	No enough facility %	8.3	2.8	NA	NA	11.1
	Other %	NA	1.4	NA	NA	1.4
UC Office						
Frequency of use	N	418	42	22	2	484
	%	86.4	8.7	4.5	0.4	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	10.6	13.6	NA	24.2
	Satisfied %	NA	53.0	19.7	3.0	75.8
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	7.6	15.2	1.5	24.2
	Like before %	NA	53.0	15.2	1.5	69.7
	Better than before %	NA	1.5	3.0	NA	4.5
	Don't know %	NA	1.5	NA	NA	1.5
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	34.6	4.1	NA	NA	38.7
	Very costly %	0.7	2.2	NA	NA	2.8
	Does not suit/NA %	43.3	2.0	NA	NA	45.2
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.4	0.2	NA	NA	0.7
	No enough facility %	9.3	0.4	NA	NA	9.8
	Other %	2.6	0.2	NA	NA	2.8
Local Magistrate						
Frequency of use	N	440	26	18	0	484
	%	90.9	5.4	3.7	-	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	11.4	9.1	NA	20.5
	Satisfied %	NA	47.7	31.8	NA	79.5
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	13.6	9.1	NA	22.7
	Like before %	NA	43.2	27.3	NA	70.5
	Better than before %	NA	2.3	4.5	NA	6.8
	Don't know %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	32.4	1.1	NA	NA	33.5
	Very costly %	0.4	1.5	NA	NA	1.9
	Does not suit/NA %	49.4	2.6	NA	NA	51.9
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	NA	NA	NA	0.2
	No enough facility %	11.6	0.4	NA	NA	12.0
	Other %	0.4	NA	NA	NA	0.4
Local Govt						
Frequency of use	N	448	25	11	0	484
	%	92.6	5.2	2.3	-	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	13.9	NA	NA	13.9
	Satisfied %	NA	55.6	30.6	NA	86.1
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	19.4	2.8	NA	22.2
	Like before %	NA	41.7	19.4	NA	61.1
	Better than before %	NA	8.3	8.3	NA	16.7
	Don't know %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	35.1	1.9	NA	NA	37.0
	Very costly %	0.6	1.9	NA	NA	2.5
	Does not suit/NA %	47.8	1.5	NA	NA	49.3
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.8	NA	NA	NA	0.8
	No enough facility %	9.5	NA	NA	NA	9.5
	Other %	0.8	NA	NA	NA	0.8

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 for 53.9% households for not using or using once in a while drinking water service is distance (far away), closely followed by unsuitability/inapplicability for 22.8% households and lack of drinking water facility for 14.2% households. The main reason for non-use or low use for the services of UC office is unsuitability/inapplicability for 43.2% households, followed by 39.2% 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 48.6% and 46.3% households.

Services and Facilities by Provincial & Federal Government: Table 35 provides data on services and facilities provided by provincial and federal governments' departments. The non-use of the provincial and federal level services by the sampled households is also high as in the case of local government and rule of law services. Except for the services of NADRA, 95.2%, 91.7, and 76.5% of the sampled households are not using the services of Pakistan Railways, post office, and electricity and gas. Only 33.6% households are not using the services of NADRA. Households using the services and facilities of Pakistan Railways, post office, NADRA have expressed high satisfaction with them – 89.6%, 86.4% and 65.7% respectively. However, only 64.3% 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, 12.7% households termed NADRA services and facilities better than before. At the same time 29.9% households felt that NADRA services have worsened over the last 12 months. However one-third households (21.9%) termed gas and electricity services worse over the last 12 months.

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	1,522	45	30	2	1,599
	%	95.2	2.8	1.9	0.1	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	7.8	1.3	1.3	10.4
	Satisfied %	NA	50.6	37.7	1.3	89.6
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	11.7	3.9	1.3	16.9
	Like before %	NA	44.2	33.8	1.3	79.2
	Better than before %	NA	2.6	1.3	NA	3.9
	Don't know %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	33.3	0.5	NA	NA	33.8
	Very costly %	8.2	1.2	NA	NA	9.4
	Does not suit/NA %	40.9	1.1	NA	NA	42.0
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.3	NA	NA	NA	0.3
	No enough facility %	14.0	0.1	NA	NA	14.1
	Other %	0.4	NA	NA	NA	0.4
Post Office						
Frequency of use	N	1,467	108	21	3	1,599
	%	91.7	6.8	1.3	0.2	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	11.4	1.5	0.8	13.6
	Satisfied %	NA	70.5	14.4	1.5	86.4

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	7.6	0.8	NA	8.3
	Like before %	NA	68.2	12.9	0.8	81.8
	Better than before %	NA	5.3	2.3	0.8	8.3
	Don't know %	NA	0.8	NA	0.8	1.5
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	36.6	3.6	NA	NA	40.2
	Very costly %	0.6	1.5	NA	NA	2.2
	Does not suit/NA %	46.5	1.6	NA	NA	48.1
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	NA	NA	NA	0.2
	No enough facility %	8.6	0.1	NA	NA	8.8
	Other %	0.6	0.1	NA	NA	0.6
NADRA Office						
Frequency of use	N	537	548	481	33	1,599
	%	33.6	34.3	30.1	2.1	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	15.6	18.5	0.1	34.3
	Satisfied %	NA	36.0	26.7	3.0	65.7
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	7.3	22.5	0.2	29.9
	Like before %	NA	41.1	14.7	0.8	56.6
	Better than before %	NA	2.8	8.1	1.8	12.7
	Don't know %	NA	0.5	NA	0.3	0.8
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	18.6	40.6	NA	NA	59.2
	Very costly %	0.5	2.7	NA	NA	3.1
	Does not suit/NA %	23.1	6.4	NA	NA	29.5
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.1	0.1	NA	NA	0.2
	No enough facility %	6.9	0.6	NA	NA	7.6
	Other %	0.3	0.2	NA	NA	0.5
Electricity & Gas Dept.						
Frequency of use	N	1,224	225	139	11	1,599
	%	76.5	14.1	8.7	0.7	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	24.8	9.6	1.3	35.7
	Satisfied %	NA	35.2	27.5	1.6	64.3
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	12.8	9.1	NA	21.9
	Like before %	NA	43.2	24.3	2.7	70.1
	Better than before %	NA	4.0	3.7	0.3	8.0
	Don't know %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	27.9	11.2	NA	NA	39.1
	Very costly %	0.3	1.7	NA	NA	2.1
	Does not suit/NA %	44.8	1.7	NA	NA	46.5
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.1	0.1	NA	NA	0.3
	No enough facility %	11.0	0.4	NA	NA	11.5
	Other %	0.3	0.3	NA	NA	0.6
Households With PSC 0-23						
Railway						
Frequency of use	N	1,067	30	18	0	1,115
	%	95.7	2.7	1.6	-	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	8.3	2.1	NA	10.4
	Satisfied %	NA	54.2	35.4	NA	89.6
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	8.3	4.2	NA	12.5
	Like before %	NA	52.1	33.3	NA	85.4
	Better than before %	NA	2.1	NA	NA	2.1
	Don't know %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	34.4	0.5	NA	NA	34.8
	Very costly %	9.4	1.1	NA	NA	10.5
	Does not suit/NA %	38.9	1.1	NA	NA	40.0
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	NA	NA	NA	0.2
	No enough facility %	14.3	0.1	NA	NA	14.4
	Other %	0.1	NA	NA	NA	0.1
Post Office						
Frequency of use	N	1,027	71	15	2	1,115
	%	92.1	6.4	1.3	0.2	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	9.1	2.3	1.1	12.5
	Satisfied %	NA	71.6	14.8	1.1	87.5
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	4.5	1.1	NA	5.7
	Like before %	NA	68.2	14.8	NA	83.0
	Better than before %	NA	6.8	1.1	1.1	9.1
	Don't know %	NA	1.1	NA	1.1	2.3
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	37.6	3.6	NA	NA	41.2
	Very costly %	0.6	1.2	NA	NA	1.8
	Does not suit/NA %	45.8	1.5	NA	NA	47.4
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	NA	NA	NA	0.2
	No enough facility %	9.2	0.2	NA	NA	9.4
	Other %	0.1	NA	NA	NA	0.1
NADRA Office						
Frequency of use	N	373	372	345	25	1,115
	%	33.5	33.4	30.9	2.2	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	14.3	17.8	0.1	32.2
	Satisfied %	NA	35.8	28.7	3.2	67.8
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	6.7	23.3	0.3	30.3
	Like before %	NA	40.2	15.0	0.8	55.9
	Better than before %	NA	2.7	8.2	2.2	13.1
	Don't know %	NA	0.5	NA	0.1	0.7
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	19.2	41.6	NA	NA	60.8
	Very costly %	0.5	1.9	NA	NA	2.4
	Does not suit/NA %	22.3	5.9	NA	NA	28.2
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.1	0.1	NA	NA	0.3
	No enough facility %	7.7	0.3	NA	NA	7.9
	Other %	0.3	0.1	NA	NA	0.4
Electricity & Gas Dept.						
Frequency of use	N	886	138	82	9	1,115
	%	79.5	12.4	7.4	0.8	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	27.9	8.7	1.7	38.4
	Satisfied %	NA	32.3	27.1	2.2	61.6
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	12.2	6.1	NA	18.3
	Like before %	NA	44.5	25.8	3.5	73.8
	Better than before %	NA	3.5	3.9	0.4	7.9
	Don't know %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	29.0	10.0	NA	NA	39.0
	Very costly %	0.5	1.2	NA	NA	1.7
	Does not suit/NA %	44.4	1.5	NA	NA	45.9
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.1	NA	NA	NA	0.1
	No enough facility %	12.3	0.5	NA	NA	12.8
	Other %	0.2	0.4	NA	NA	0.6

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
Households With PSC 24-100						
Railway						
Frequency of use	N	455	15	12	2	484
	%	94.0	3.1	2.5	0.4	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	6.9	NA	3.4	10.3
	Satisfied %	NA	44.8	41.4	3.4	89.7
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	17.2	3.4	3.4	24.1
	Like before %	NA	31.0	34.5	3.4	69.0
	Better than before %	NA	3.4	3.4	NA	6.9
	Don't know %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	30.9	0.6	NA	NA	31.5
	Very costly %	5.3	1.5	NA	NA	6.8
	Does not suit/NA %	45.5	1.1	NA	NA	46.6
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.6	NA	NA	NA	0.6
	No enough facility %	13.4	NA	NA	NA	13.4
	Other %	1.1	NA	NA	NA	1.1
Post Office						
Frequency of use	N	440	37	6	1	484
	%	90.9	7.6	1.2	0.2	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	15.9	NA	NA	15.9
	Satisfied %	NA	68.2	13.6	2.3	84.1
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	13.6	NA	NA	13.6
	Like before %	NA	68.2	9.1	2.3	79.5
	Better than before %	NA	2.3	4.5	NA	6.8
	Don't know %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	34.4	3.6	NA	NA	37.9
	Very costly %	0.6	2.3	NA	NA	2.9
	Does not suit/NA %	48.0	1.7	NA	NA	49.7
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	NA	NA	NA	0.2
	No enough facility %	7.3	NA	NA	NA	7.3
	Other %	1.7	0.2	NA	NA	1.9
NADRA Office						
Frequency of use	N	164	176	136	8	484
	%	33.9	36.4	28.1	1.7	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	18.8	20.3	NA	39.1
	Satisfied %	NA	36.3	22.2	2.5	60.9
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	8.4	20.6	NA	29.1
	Like before %	NA	43.1	14.1	0.9	58.1
	Better than before %	NA	3.1	7.8	0.9	11.9
	Don't know %	NA	0.3	NA	0.6	0.9
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	17.4	38.2	NA	NA	55.6
	Very costly %	0.3	4.4	NA	NA	4.7
	Does not suit/NA %	25.0	7.4	NA	NA	32.4
	Lack of tools/staff %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	No enough facility %	5.3	1.5	NA	NA	6.8
	Other %	0.3	0.3	NA	NA	0.6
Electricity & Gas Dept.						
Frequency of use	N	338	87	57	2	484
	%	69.8	18.0	11.8	0.4	100.0
Satisfaction Level	Not Satisfied %	NA	19.9	11.0	0.7	31.5
	Satisfied %	NA	39.7	28.1	0.7	68.5

		Not at all	Once in a while	Often	Always	Total
Change in quality of service and facility	Worst %	NA	13.7	13.7	NA	27.4
	Like before %	NA	41.1	21.9	1.4	64.4
	Better than before %	NA	4.8	3.4	NA	8.2
	Don't know %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reason for not using/ or using once in a while	Far away %	25.2	14.1	NA	NA	39.3
	Very costly %	NA	3.1	NA	NA	3.1
	Does not suit/NA %	45.6	2.4	NA	NA	48.0
	Lack of tools/staff %	0.2	0.5	NA	NA	0.7
	No enough facility %	8.0	0.2	NA	NA	8.2
	Other %	0.5	0.2	NA	NA	0.7

The main reasons for not using or using once federal services and facilities are unsuitability/inapplicability, long distance and unavailability of facility. More than one third of the households (39.1%) 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 (33.8%) 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 60% of households, followed by lack of healthcare (58%), income (poverty) (56.4%), drainage (57.9%), jobs (56.3%), street pavement (57.1%) education (55%), and lack of savings (49%). The other most serious issues for the sampled households are lack of water supply (49.2%), transport (45.7%), fuel supply (43.3%), access to credit (36.6%) and organization (37.6%). 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 69.1% of households in TAY reported lack of education as a serious problem, followed by 61.8% in TMK. The lack of healthcare has been felt most by 74.4 households in TAY closely followed by about 60% households in Sujawal and TMK. Similarly 57.5% households in TMK reported water shortage as very serious problem, followed by 56.2% households in Sujawal. Lack of electricity was reported as very serious problem by 68.1% households in TAY, followed by 66% in TMK. Households in TMK (64.4%) and TAY (60.3%) also felt that lack of income is a serious problem. Again the unavailability of jobs has been felt most by 65.8% households in TMK and 63.8% in TAY. The issue of not saving has been pointed out as most serious by 61.1% households in TAY.

Table 36: Ranking of Problems

		Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
All Households						
Education	Serious Problem	36.8	35.3	27.9	10.5	27.6
	Very Serious Problem	34.1	55.0	69.1	61.8	55.0
Health Care	Serious Problem	36.8	34.8	24.6	11.3	26.9
	Very Serious Problem	36.1	60.9	74.4	60.8	58.0
Water Supply	Serious Problem	20.6	30.8	24.4	12.3	22.0
	Very Serious Problem	30.1	56.2	53.0	57.5	49.2
Drainage	Serious Problem	35.6	44.0	28.1	6.3	28.5
	Very Serious Problem	47.6	51.7	65.8	66.5	57.9
Street Pavement	Serious Problem	33.8	40.8	37.2	9.3	30.3
	Very Serious Problem	55.9	53.5	57.8	61.3	57.1
Transport	Serious Problem	39.6	37.8	36.7	25.8	35.0
	Very Serious Problem	33.8	53.7	53.0	42.3	45.7
Fuel Supply	Serious Problem	31.1	40.3	34.4	26.3	33.0
	Very Serious Problem	32.8	44.3	53.5	42.8	43.3
Electricity	Serious Problem	31.3	25.6	31.2	8.5	24.1
	Very Serious Problem	46.4	59.7	68.1	66.3	60.1
Income (Poverty)	Serious Problem	39.8	45.5	34.7	8.5	32.1
	Very Serious Problem	48.6	52.2	60.3	64.5	56.4
Job/Employment	Serious Problem	38.8	46.5	32.4	7.5	31.3
	Very Serious Problem	44.1	51.7	63.8	65.8	56.3
Savings	Serious Problem	25.6	50.5	33.4	20.0	32.4
	Very Serious Problem	35.6	46.5	61.1	52.8	49.0
Access to Credit	Serious Problem	16.8	60.2	31.2	34.5	35.7
	Very Serious Problem	27.8	34.3	58.3	26.3	36.6
Social Cohesion	Serious Problem	15.8	16.9	24.4	31.0	22.0
	Very Serious Problem	23.8	22.6	25.1	23.0	23.6
Organisation	Serious Problem	18.3	44.3	19.1	33.3	28.8
	Very Serious Problem	25.6	36.3	52.5	36.0	37.6
Households with PSC 0-23						
Education	Serious Problem	40.3	33.8	26.3	9.3	28.3
	Very Serious Problem	34.0	56.0	72.2	64.0	55.8
Health Care	Serious Problem	37.8	34.8	22.0	9.3	27.0
	Very Serious Problem	37.2	61.5	77.6	63.6	59.4
Water Supply	Serious Problem	20.8	31.1	26.3	11.3	23.0
	Very Serious Problem	29.5	56.6	54.5	58.3	49.5
Drainage	Serious Problem	35.1	43.1	26.7	4.5	28.7
	Very Serious Problem	47.6	52.9	67.1	68.8	58.3
Street Pavement	Serious Problem	35.1	40.6	36.5	9.3	31.3
	Very Serious Problem	55.9	54.2	58.8	61.5	57.3
Transport	Serious Problem	41.3	37.2	36.1	25.9	35.5
	Very Serious Problem	33.7	54.8	54.5	41.7	46.4
Fuel Supply	Serious Problem	33.0	39.4	35.3	25.9	33.8
	Very Serious Problem	32.6	45.8	54.1	44.1	43.9
Electricity	Serious Problem	29.9	24.0	31.4	10.1	24.1
	Very Serious Problem	45.5	61.5	67.8	64.8	59.6
Income (Poverty)	Serious Problem	40.6	46.5	35.7	7.7	33.9
	Very Serious Problem	49.7	51.7	61.2	65.6	56.4
Job/Employment	Serious Problem	39.2	48.3	31.4	8.5	33.3
	Very Serious Problem	43.4	50.8	64.7	65.2	55.2
Savings	Serious Problem	29.9	50.8	30.2	18.6	33.5
	Very Serious Problem	34.7	47.1	63.5	54.3	49.2

		Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Access to Credit	Serious Problem	19.1	60.9	34.5	33.2	37.9
	Very Serious Problem	27.1	35.7	58.4	26.3	36.6
Social Cohesion	Serious Problem	16.0	18.2	23.9	29.6	21.4
	Very Serious Problem	24.0	23.7	28.2	23.9	24.8
Organisation	Serious Problem	18.8	41.2	17.6	34.8	28.6
	Very Serious Problem	25.0	38.5	55.3	35.2	38.1
Households with PSC 24-100						
Education	Serious Problem	27.9	41.6	30.8	12.4	26.0
	Very Serious Problem	34.2	50.6	63.6	58.2	53.1
Health Care	Serious Problem	34.2	35.1	29.4	14.4	26.7
	Very Serious Problem	33.3	58.4	68.5	56.2	55.0
Water Supply	Serious Problem	19.8	29.9	21.0	13.7	19.8
	Very Serious Problem	31.5	54.5	50.3	56.2	48.6
Drainage	Serious Problem	36.9	48.1	30.8	9.2	28.1
	Very Serious Problem	47.7	46.8	63.6	62.7	57.0
Street Pavement	Serious Problem	30.6	41.6	38.5	9.2	27.9
	Very Serious Problem	55.9	50.6	55.9	60.8	56.6
Transport	Serious Problem	35.1	40.3	37.8	25.5	33.7
	Very Serious Problem	34.2	49.4	50.3	43.1	44.2
Fuel Supply	Serious Problem	26.1	44.2	32.9	26.8	31.2
	Very Serious Problem	33.3	37.7	52.4	40.5	41.9
Electricity	Serious Problem	35.1	32.5	30.8	5.9	24.2
	Very Serious Problem	48.6	51.9	68.5	68.6	61.4
Income (Poverty)	Serious Problem	37.8	41.6	32.9	9.8	28.1
	Very Serious Problem	45.9	54.5	58.7	62.7	56.4
Job/Employment	Serious Problem	37.8	39.0	34.3	5.9	26.9
	Very Serious Problem	45.9	55.8	62.2	66.7	58.9
Savings	Serious Problem	14.4	49.4	39.2	22.2	29.8
	Very Serious Problem	37.8	44.2	56.6	50.3	48.3
Access to Credit	Serious Problem	10.8	57.1	25.2	36.6	30.6
	Very Serious Problem	29.7	28.6	58.0	26.1	36.8
Social Cohesion	Serious Problem	15.3	11.7	25.2	33.3	23.3
	Very Serious Problem	23.4	18.2	19.6	21.6	20.9
Organisation	Serious Problem	17.1	57.1	21.7	30.7	29.1
	Very Serious Problem	27.0	27.3	47.6	37.3	36.4

3.2. Analysis of Poverty

To assess the poverty level in the sampled households of the four 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 notified[25] 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 four districts. The current national official poverty line in terms of minimum calorie intake of 2,350 calories per person per day is estimated[26] 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 3,030 per adult equivalent to accommodate regional price differences. In this way poverty line for rural Sindh comes to PKR 2,848 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 four 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 poverty[27] 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 four districts. The overall poverty incidence has been estimated at 75.9% in the four districts, which is substantially higher than 35.6% in 2013-14 estimated at the national level in rural areas of Pakistan[28]. Out of 1,600 households, 1,214 households are poor in the sample. One of the reasons for

25 See Economic Survey, 2015-16, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad
26 Ibid
27 See Government of Pakistan (2016), Economic Survey, 2015-16, Finance Division, Islamabad.
28 Ideally, it should be o compared with rural Sindh but Planning Commission do notpublishe the poverty statistics at province level. Independent studies reported 5.8 percetage points higher poverty incidence in rural Sind (45%) compared torural 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

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 Matiari (80.7%), Sujawal (75.4%), and TAY (58.3%) (See Table 37).

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

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Poor	80.7	75.4	58.3	89.3	75.9
Non Poor	19.3	24.6	41.7	10.8	24.1

Figure 13: Poverty Headcount based on New Official Poverty Line

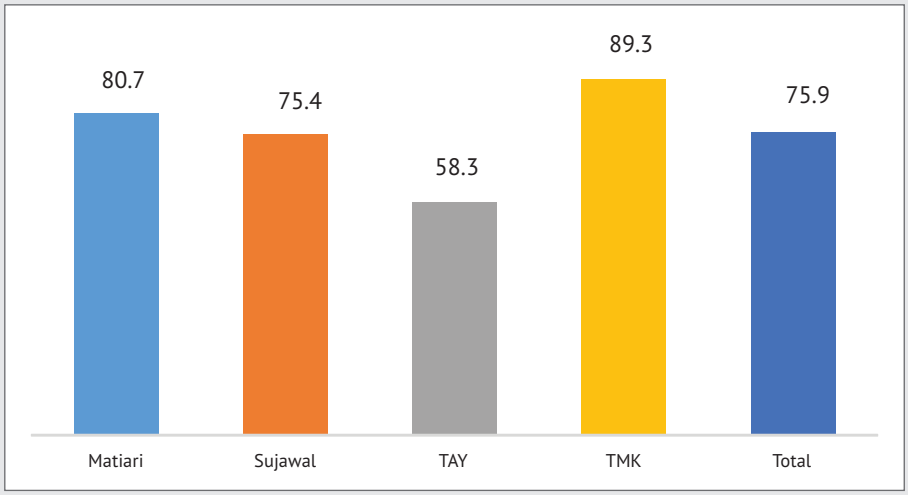


Table 38 reports the intensity of poverty reflected by poverty gap measure (P1) and severity of poverty captured by FGT P2 measure based on new official poverty line in the four districts. The intensity of poverty reflected by poverty gap measures the average shortfall in the consumption of the poor from the poverty line. The overall intensity of poverty reflected by P1 is 34% in the four districts. The highest poverty gap ratio is in TMK (46.9%), followed by Matiari (39.3%), Sujawal (29.6%), 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 18% in the four 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%), Sujawal (13.8%), and TAY (8.6%).

Table 38: Poverty Intensity and Severity (%)

	Matiari	Sujawal	TAY	TMK	Total
Poverty Gap Index	39.3	29.6	20.2	46.9	34.0
Poverty Severity Index	22.0	13.8	8.6	27.5	18.0

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 programme participants in the four 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 79.1% with a higher dependency ratio among households classified as poor with PSC 0-23 (88.6%) compared households classified as non-poor with PSC 24-100 (58.1%).
- The overall male-to-female ratio at 113 is higher than the national ratio 109. Most of the sampled population (86.3%) works (81.7% males and 91.4% 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 (63.1%) than women (26.4%) in the four districts. There are slightly more men skilled workers (3.9%) than women (1.8%);
- Adult literacy rate is alarmingly low at 16.3%. Although gross primary enrolment ratio is 55.1%, the gross middle and matric level enrolment ratios are alarmingly low at 7.7% and 0.2% 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 66.7% of the sampled population perceives themselves to be in good health. This perception was lowest in Sujawal (50.5%) and highest in Matiari (85.8%). 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 10.8% children with no vaccination among households with PSC 0-23. The no vaccination of children is the highest in Sujawal with 20.1%.
- The stunting and wasting appears to be widespread in the sampled households in the four districts: 14.9% children under 5 are severely wasted and 26.6% moderately wasted and 39.1% are severely stunted and 53.4% moderately stunted. Wasting scores are slightly higher among female (26.9%) than male (26.4%) children in four districts.
- The surveyed population portrays a low quality of life as the poor households with PSC 0-23 largely live (80.1%) in katcha (clay) housing structures. The living space is congested with average household size of 6.6 persons as majority of the sampled population (95.9%) 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 (50.7%) and another 39% have open drains calls attention to initiate projects for improving village sanitation conditions. Nearly half of sampled households (46.8%) do not have an electricity connection A majority of sampled 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 collabourative 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 (8.5%), livestock (4.6%), skilled labour (6.2%), government/private jobs (5.2%), business/trade (3.3%), and BISP (3.2%).
- Income distribution in the four districts is highly skewed. In overall sample, the top 20% households receive bulk of the income share at 47.5% whereas the bottom 20% households get only 4.8% of the total income, while the remaining middle 60% households get 47.7%. Gini Coefficient based on income at 0.46 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 (96.9%). About 12.5% households were indebted from different sources. A majority of households (56.6%) households were indebted to friend and relatives followed by shopkeepers (25.8%), banks (10%), and other sources (mostly landlords) (7.5%). 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 four districts. Poverty level (75.9%) 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 34% indicating a high poverty gap in the four districts. The severity of poverty captured by FGT P2 measure is 18% showing a high degree of inequality among the poor in the four districts.

Annexures

Annex I: District Short Profiles

Matiari

Matiari became a district in 2005. Its estimated population was 834,660 in 2014[29]. Before becoming a district, it was a taluka of Hyderabad. Spread over 1,458 sq. kms, the district has three talukas, 19 union councils and 123 mouzas.[30] The average household size is 5.7 as most of the population (85%) lives in rural areas.[31]

The National Highway (N5) connects Matiari with Hyderabad and then onwards with Karachi.[32] Most of the households in the district have one room (50%) or two to four rooms (48%).[33] Nearly 93% households have electricity but only 53% have a television.[34] At least one member in 79% households has a cell phone but only 3.5% have internet connection.[35]

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.[36] 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.[37]

The district has 857 secondary, 19 middle, two elementary, 45 secondary, and three higher secondary public schools.[38] The literacy rate (ten years and above) in the district is 61%[39] and primary enrolment rate is 49% (male 54%, female 44%).[40]

Matiari has three public hospitals along with 21 BHUs, four RHCs and three MCHCs.[41] The district has one doctor, one nurse and one hospital bed for a population of 3,859, 56,692, and 3,350 respectively.[42] The rates of underweight, stunting and wasting prevalence among children under five years of age are 52%, 55%, and 16% respectively.[43] A total of 44% children aged 12-23 months have been immunised in the district.[44]

The main sources of drinking water for 71% households in the district are hand pumps (71%), followed by motor pumps (23%)[45]. Most of the households (45%) have non-flush latrines, while 32% have flush latrines and 23% households do not have latrine[46].

29 *Pakistan Emergency Situational Analysis. (2014). District Matiari, USAID*
30 *Ibid*
31 *Ibid*
32 *Ibid*
33 *PSLM 2014-15*
34 *MICS 2014*
35 *Ibid*
36 *Ibid*
37 *Matiari, Brief District Profile, Sindh Union Council Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme*
38 *District Education Profile 2013-14, SINDH Education Management Information System (SEMIS), Reform Support Unit*
39 *PSLM 2014-15*
40 *Report on the Status of Millennium Development Goals, Sindh. (2012). UNDP/Government of Sindh*
41 *Health Profile of Sindh, Bureau of Statistics, Government of Sindh*
42 *Ibid*
43 *MICS 2014*
44 *PSLM 2014-15*
45 *PSLM 2014-15*
46 *Ibid*

The district is represented in the national and provincial legislatures with one National Assembly and two provincial assembly seats.[47] Out of 300,487 registered voters in the district, registered female voters number 143,225 (48%).[48]

Sujawal

Sujawal became district in 2013. Earlier it was part of Thatta district. Spread over 7,335 km, the district has four talukas, 37 union councils, 388 revenue villages.[49] Sujawal's estimated population is 800,000 predominantly living in rural areas (91%).[50]

Only 60% households in Sujawal have electricity with 27% owning a television.[51] At least one member of 76% households has a cell phone but only two percent households have internet connection.[52] Most of the households in the district comprise of one room (63%) while 36% have two to four rooms.[53]

Nearly one third of households (30%) own agriculture land while 48% have farm animals/livestock[54]. Sugarcane, rice and wheat are main crops.[55]

The district has 1,588 primary, 28 middle, 20 secondary and seven higher secondary public schools.[56] The literacy rate (ten years and above) in Sujawal is 66% (male 77%, female 55%).[57] More than half of the population (58%) has completed primary or higher level education.[58]

Sujawal has three public and four private hospitals along with 29 BHUs, two RHCs, and two MCHCs.[59] The rates of underweight, stunting and wasting (moderate and severe) among children under five years of age are 52%, 56%, and 20% respectively.[60] Registering birth is not common in Sujawal as 96% children are without birth certificates.[61]

Hand pumps are the main source of drinking water for 49% of the population.[62] Half of the households (49%) have non flush latrines while 35% households do not have a latrine.[63]

Tando Allahyar

Tando Allahyar was declared a district in 2005 as previously it was part of Hyderabad district.[64] It has a population of 684,810, most of which (70%) lives in rural areas.[65] Most of the households (95%) have

47 *Pakistan Emergency Situational Analysis. (2014). District Matiari, USAID*
48 *Ibid*
49 *Sujawal, Brief District Profile, Sindh Union Council Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme*
50 *Ibid*
51 *MICS 2014*
52 *Ibid*
53 *PSLM 2014-15*
54 *MICS 2014*
55 *Sujawal, Brief District Profile, Sindh Union Council Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme*
56 *District Education Profile 2013-14, SINDH Education Management Information System (SEMIS), Reform Support Unit*
57 *PSLM 2014-15*
58 *Ibid*
59 *Health Profile of Sindh, Bureau of Statistics, Government of Sindh*
60 *MICS 2014*
61 *Ibid*
62 *PSLM 2014-15*
63 *Ibid*
64 *Tando Allahyar, Brief District Profile, Sindh Union Council Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme*
65 *Ibid*

electricity but only 55% own a television.[66] At least one member of the 80% households owns a cell phone while three percent households have internet connection.[67]

Spread over 1,496 kilometers, the district has three talukas, 25 union councils, and 79 revenue villages[68]. Most of the dwellings in the district have one (51%) or two to four rooms (49%).[69]

A little less than one-fifth of the households (18%) have agriculture land while 54% have farm animals/ livestock.[70] The main kharif crops are maize, rice, sugarcane, cotton and bajra and the main rabi crops are wheat, barley, gram and barseen.[71]

Tando Allahyar has one public and six private hospitals along with 14 BHUs, three RHCs and five MCHCs.[72] The district has one doctor, one nurse and one bed for a population of 4,085, 51,538 and 2018 respectively.[73] The rates of prevalence for underweight, stunting and wasting in children under five years of age are 60%, 59%, and 22% respectively.[74] Nearly two-third of children (62%) aged between 12-23 months have been immunised.[75]

The district has 742 primary, 51 middle, one elementary, 32 secondary and five higher secondary public schools.[76] Literacy rate (ten years and above) is 60% (male 67%, female 52%).[77] A little more than half of the population (54%) has completed primary or higher level education.[78]

The main source of drinking water for 70% households is hand pumps.[79] Most of the households (61%) have non flush latrines while 35% have flush latrines.[80] Majority of the non-flush latrines (75%) are in rural areas.[81]

In 2013 out of total 286,956 registered voters in the district, 152,049 were male and 134,907 female registered voters.[82] Tando Allahyar shares a National Assembly constituency with Matiari while the district has two seats in the Sindh Assembly.[83]

Tando Muhammad Khan

Tando Muhammad Khan became a district in 2005.[84] It is bordered by Hyderabad and Tando Allahyar districts to the north, Badin to the south and east and Thatta to the west.[85] Spread over 1,831 sq. kms,

66 *MICS 2014*
67 *Ibid*
68 *Tando Allahyar, Brief District Profile, Sindh Union Council Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme*
69 *PSLM 2014-15*
70 *Tando Allahyar, Brief District Profile, Sindh Union Council Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme*
71 *Ibid*
72 *Health Profile of Sindh, Bureau of Statistics, Government of Sindh*
73 *Ibid*
74 *MICS 2014*
75 *PSLM 2014-15*
76 *Ibid*
77 *PSLM 2014-15*
78 *Ibid*
79 *Ibid*
80 *PSLM 2014-15*
81 *Ibid*
82 *Election Commission of Pakistan*
83 *Provincial Assembly of Sindh, http://www.pas.gov.pk/index.php/members/bydistrict/en/31/99*
84 *Pakistan Emergency Situational Analysis. (2014). District Tando Muhammad Khan, USAID*
85 *Ibid*

the estimated population of the district in 2014 was 917,917, with 73% of the population living in rural areas.[86]

The district has three talukas, 16 union councils and 161 mouzas.[87] A majority of households (76%) have electricity while 36% households have a television.[88] In 70% households at least one member has a cell phone and only one percent households have internet connection.[89] Most of the households (59%) comprise of just one room while 40% households have two to four rooms.[90]

Tando Muhammad Khan is an agro based district with wheat, rice, sugarcane and cotton as the main cash crops.[91] The district has sugar, rice and flour mills and it is also the second largest manufacturer of Ajrak.[92] Only 19% households own agriculture land, while 41% have farm animals/livestock.[93]

The district has 950 primary, 17 middle, 12 elementary, 36 secondary, and two higher secondary public schools.[94] The literacy rate for ten years and above in the district is 65%.[95] More than half of the population (58%) has completed primary or higher level education.[96]

Tando Muhammad Khan has one public and three private hospitals along with 15 BHUs, three RHCs, and one MCHC.[97] The district has one doctor, one nurse and one bed for a population of 5,008, 90,143 and 3,219 respectively.[98] The rates for underweight, stunting and wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) among children under five years of age are 59%, 59%, and 22% respectively.[99]

The main source of drinking water for 82% households is hand pumps.[100] 38% households have flush and 54% non-flush latrines while eight percent do not have a latrine inside the household.[101] Majority of the non-flush latrines (64%) are in rural areas.[102]

In 2013 the district had 230,554 registered voters (male 126,715, female 103, 839).[103] 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.[104]

86 Ibid
87 Ibid
88 MICS 2014
89 Ibid
90 PSLM 2014-15
91 Pakistan Emergency Situational Analysis. (2014). District Tando Muhammad Khan, USAID
92 Ibid
93 MICS 2014
94 District Education Profile 2013-14, SINDH Education Management Information System (SEMIS), Reform Support Unit
95 PSLM 2014-15
96 Ibid
97 Health Profile of Sindh, Bureau of Statistics, Government of Sindh
98 Ibid
99 MICS 2014
100 Ibid
101 PSLM 2014-15
102 Ibid
103 Election Commission of Pakistan
104 Provincial Assembly of Sindh, http://www.pas.gov.pk/index.php/members/bydistrict/en/31/98

Annex II: 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 together (Write household head's name first)	1. [Name] sex? 1= Male 2= Female	2. [Name's] Residential Status? 1= Present 2=Not present (temporarily)	3. [Name's] Relationship with the Household head? 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 law 8=Spouse 9=Father/mother 10=Grandchild 11=Nephew/niece 12=uncle/aunt 13=other relative 14 Not related	4. [Name's] Age in complete years and months? (Complete year of age means 12 months. If year is not compete, count previous year)	5. [Name's] CNIC (if =.> 18yrs) or Birth Certificate, (if <18yrs)? Pre-feed not to offer CNIC if age <18 1=Has Birth Certificate/CNIC 2=Applied for Birth Certificate/CNIC 3=No Birth Certificate/CNIC	6. [Name's] Marital Status? 1= Unmarried 2= Married 3= Divorced 4= Widow 5= Separated	7. What was [name's] age at the time of marriage in complete years?	8. [Name's] If Married, Marriage registration status? 1= Nikkah Nama available 2=Nikkah Nama registered with UC/Registrar 3=None	9. Disability 1=Hearing 2=Speech 3=Visual 4=Mental 5=Limb 6= Multiple disability 7=Polio 8=Other 9=None
1										
2										
3										

C. Household Educational Status

IDC	1. Can [Name] write & read in any language with 1= Yes 2= No 3=Not applicable if age <5 years understanding?	2. Was [Name] ever admitted in any school or educational institution? 1=Yes 2=No (If no then go to Q#8)	3. What is the highest level of education completed? 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	4. Is [name] studying in any institution at present? 1= Yes 2= No If no then go to Q. No. 8	5. In which class [name] is currently studying? 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	6. In which type of educational institution, [name] is studying? 1= Govt. 2=Private 3= Madrasah 4= Other	7. Is [name] facing any problems in that institution? (Select two main reasons) 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)		8. What are the reasons for not going to school at present/never admitted in school? (Select maximum two main reasons) 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	Reason 1	Reason 2
1											
2											
3											

D. Household Health

IDC	0. What is the current health status of [Name]? 1=Good Health 2=Fair Health 3=Bad Health	1. Had [Name] been ill or injured during the last 12 months? 1= Yes 2= No (If no then ask for next person)	2. Was anyone consulted during the illness for treatment? 1= Yes 2= No (Ask Q. No. 6)	3. Who did [Name] consulted for treatment? 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	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) 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)		6. Why [Name] did not seek medicines/ medical facilities during the last 12 months? (Select maximum two answers) 1= Not required 2= Costly treatment 3= Far away 4= Unsatisfactory 5= Doctor not present 6= Staff non-cooperative 7= Lady staff not present 8= No cleanliness 9= Long wait 10= Staff untrained 11= Medicines not available 12= Other	
1						Problem 1	Problem 2	Reason 1	Reason 2
2									

E. Household Work Status and Non-farm Income

IDC	1. What is the current work status of [Name]? 1= Working (Ask Q No. 4) 2= Not working (ask Q No. 2)	2. If [Name] not working, give primary reason? 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 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)	3. For how many weeks [Name] have been looking for work?	4. What is the primary work status of [Name]? 1=Unskilled labour/mazdoor 2= Farm labour (cultivation/harvesting on contract/wages) 3= Cultivation on partnership/share cropper 4= Skilled labour (ask Q No. 5) 5= Business/ trade 6= Self-cultivator/own farm 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	5. What is the skill labour type? 1=Tailor 2= Mason 3= Metal work 4= Carpenter 5=Plumber 6=Electrician 7=Mechanic 8=Driver 9= Cook 10=Mobile repair 11= Handicraft 12=Beautician/barber 13=others labour (specify)		6. What is the Job/service type? 1=Armed forces 2= Health 3= Education 4= Administration/revenue/ police 5= Agriculture/fisheries/ livestock 6= Manufacturing 7= Tourism 8=Development 9=Religious Institution 10= Other services.	
1					Code	Other specify	Code	Other specify
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							
1							

Household Work Status and Non-farm Income (continue)

IDC	ALL 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER - SECONDARY OCCUPATION AND INCOME												Total Non-Farm Income
	SECONDARY OCCUPATION					SOURCES OF OTHER INCOME/BENEFITS							
	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 last 12 months? Yes=1 No=2 → Q-19	15. What was the nature of work (Occupation) that [name] did? 1= Daily wages labour 2= Skilled labour 3= Personal business (non-agriculture) 4= Self-cultivator/ own farm 5= Cultivation on contract 6= Cultivation on partnership/share cropper 7= Family helper Without charges 8= Employer/ business 9= Livestock only 10= Other	16. How much money in cash, did [name] earn from these other activities during the last 12 months? (Rs)	17. Have sold, any income received in kind for wages and salaries during the last 12 months? Yes=1 No=2 → Q-19	18. How much money was obtained by selling the "kind" received in wages & salaries during the last 12 months? (Rs.)	19. How much money in cash, did [name] receive from the following sources during the last 12 months (In Rupees)?							20.
						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, inheritence 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)	Sold 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.

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.)	E (Rs.)	F (Rs.)	G (Rs.)	H (Rs.)
1	Cow								
3	Buffalo								
5	Camel								
7	Sheep								
9	Goat								
11	Horses								
13	Donkeys								
15	Mules								
17	Others								
19	TOTAL								
21	Total Income from Livestock Rs. (19 E+20 D)								

NOTE: If any of the following items produced for home use/ sale during the last 12 months.

Code	Item	Unit	Market Price/ unit	Average Quantity/ Month	No. of Months produced	Total Value
			A	B	C	D=A*B*C
2	Eggs	Dozen				
4	Milk/yogurt	Kg				
6	Butter/Ghee	Kg				
8	Honey	Kg				
10	Forest Production	Maund				
12	Fish catch	Kg				
14	Dung cakes	Lump sum				
16	Wool	Kg				
18	All other	lump sum				
20						

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 (Report value in Whole rupees)		Unpaid and Consumed: Wages and Salaries In Kind Consumed		Unpaid and Consumed: Own Produced and consumed		Unpaid and Consumed: Receipt from assistance, gift, dowry, inheritance or other sources		Total Value 2+4+6+8
ITEMS	None	Unit	Code	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)												
ITEMS	None	Unit	Code	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									
Suji, Maida, Besan		Kg	22									
Other cereals products (Vermicellies, Corn flakes, Noodles, Macronis, Spageite) etc.)		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, Yeast, Ice		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		Unpaid and Consumed (Report value in Whole rupees)						Total
				(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 2+Value 4+Value 8=9
ITEMS	None	Unit	Code	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, Brush, cosmetics eg nail polish etc). Hair cutting, beauty parlor etc	40									
Household laundry Cleaning (Laundry soap, bleaching and other laundry articles, Washing powder, Dishwashing articles etc. Household cleaning articles like cleaners, brooms, dusters, sponges, cleaning wipers, mops polishes, waxes, buckets, etc.)	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.			Paid and Consumed	Unpaid and Consumed (Report value in Whole rupees)			Total
			(Report value in Whole rupees	Wages and Salaries In Kind Consumed	Own Produced and consumed	Receipt from assistance, gift, dowry, inheritance or other sources	1+2+3+4 = 5
ITEMS	None	Code	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 earings, tie pins, cuff links, etc.) Gloves, handkerchief, scarfs, hats, muffs, ties, etc.		63					
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, gifits 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) 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.			**Paid and Consumed**	**Unpaid and Consumed (Report value in Whole rupees)**			**Total**
			(Report value in Whole rupees)	**Wages and Salaries In Kind Consumed**	**Own Produced and consumed**	**Receipt from assistance, gift, dowry, inheritance or other sources**	**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						
Rickshow		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 - 3: FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, LOANS, DEBT AND CREDITS

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			
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	Cross the None box if amount (RS) is "0".	None	Code	Rs.
What are the total net savings of your Household at present?		32			33	
What were the net savings of your Household during the last 12 months?		34			35	
How much profit did you receive from your all savings/ deposits during the last 12 months?		36			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	

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 EXPENDITRUE 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									28, Health clinic/Hospital								
29. Primary school Girls									30. Population Welfare Unit								
31. Middle School Boys									32. Main Road								

K. Access and use of services and facilities

Enter replies about everyone in the following, in the relevant box.

Services and Facilities	A How many times do you use this service usually				If it is 1 or 2 in A then ask B: B Any particular reason for not using/once in a while							If it is 2, 3 or 4 in A then ask C&D: C To which extent you are satisfied of this service		D 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																	

L. 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.

M. 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.

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

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

O. Nutrition [Stunting[105] and Wasting[106]]

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)										

P. 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)							
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: Code:
26. How many days after birth, did the child get first injection of BCG? If Don't know = 9							

105 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]

106 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].

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	

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

1	Result	3.Completed with selected household			4.Completed with replacement	☐
2	Behaviour of the respondent	5.Co-operative	6.Normal	7.reluctant/hesitant	8.non serious/talkative	☐

SUCCESS Programme is based on the Rural Support Programmes' (RSPs) social mobilisation approach to Community-Driven Development (CDD). Social Mobilisation centers around the belief that poor people have an innate potential to help themselves; that they can better manage their limited resources if they organise and are provided technical and financial support. The RSPs under the SUCCESS Programme provide social guidance, as well as technical and financial assistance to the rural poor in Sindh.

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SUCCESS

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