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SOCIAL AND GENDER STATISTICS

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SOCIAL AND GENDER STATISTICS

By

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Background

A process for developing a National Plan of Action (NPA) for women, was initiated by the Ministry of Women's (MoWD), and supported and facilitated by Donors. This National Plan of Action for women establishes a set of priority actions formulated to help achieve the agenda for the empowerment of women in Pakistan. Prepared on the basis of a national participatory process, involving Federal and Provincial governments, NGOs, women organizations and individual experts, the NPA aims to facilitate women's participation in all spheres of life besides ensuring protection of women's rights within the family and the society.

2. Social customs and traditions, illiteracy, limited facilities of technical and vocational training and lack of employment opportunities have historically hampered the integration of women in the mainstream of development activities in Pakistan. The women's development during the past five decades suffered mostly due to a lack of political commitment as well as to growth-oriented, rather than equity-oriented, economic policies coupled with the implementation of a set of laws, highly discriminatory against women. The UN Human Development Index, alongwith indicators of gender inequality, have highlighted the need to focus upon provision of opportunities for Pakistani women in all spheres of life, and the creation of a just and secure environment in terms of legal and human rights of women.

* This country paper presented by Dr. Noor Muhammad Larik, Director General, Federal Bureau of Statistics, Islamabad, Pakistan in the workshop on "Enhancing Social and Gender Statistics", Bangkok, Thailand, May 28-31,2002.

Women and Poverty

3. According to an estimate of poverty using the basic needs approach, nearly one third of the population in 1990-91 is classified as poor. In rural areas, however the incidence of poverty is higher than in urban areas.

4. It is increasingly evident that women and girls in poor households bear a disproportionately high share of the burden of poverty. Their greater deprivation is due to various factors:

- low status, characterized by lower endowment of land and productive assets;
- discrimination in the labour market
- more limited access to economic options and social services

5. Women are vital contributors to the economic survival of poor households; the reliance on women's earning increases with the extent of poverty. Yet, the opportunities for paid employment of these women, who rarely own assets, and who are largely illiterate, is limited to agricultural wage labour in the rural areas, and to informal sector employment in urban Centres.

6. Data indicate that the dependence on agricultural wage work as the main source of employment is higher for rural women than rural men. Due to the seasonal nature of agricultural wage, poor women cannot find adequate work in terms of days of employment.

7. In urban areas, poverty and the subsequent erosion of family support networks, is forcing Women to seek income-earning activity to meet their subsistence needs. Women in poor households spend long hours in the double burden of productive (as earning members) and household chores.

8. The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) article would reinforce measures related to the empowerment of women. The main objective is to empower women by reducing their poverty by the year **2013**.

Education & Training of Women

9. Pakistan is one of the world's nine most populous countries with very low overall literacy rates and even more glaring gender disparities. The attainment of literacy and basic education is a human right, and the linkages between education, decreased fertility and improved health, have made education a necessity for the success of national development programmes. Pakistan is committed to the attainment of Education For All (EFA) goals, of the Jomtien Conference (1990) as well as to those of the Conference on EFA of the Nine High Population Countries (Delhi, 1993).

10. In a total adult population of 76 million, 49 million (almost two-thirds) are illiterate. In rural and low-income areas, the opportunity costs of educating girls is very high. High inflationary trends, high population growth rates, environment degradation, and structural adjustment policies are contributing to the increasing feminization of poverty. For poor families the choice of educating the girls has to be balanced against survival strategies and most often the decision on whom to educate is made in favour of the boy.

11. The CEDAW articles would reinforce gender equality and equity in education by **2013**.

Women and Health

12. In Pakistan, the problems of health care are common to both males as well as females, such as the inadequacy of health policies and programmes in addressing the needs of the vast majority of the population, particularly in the rural areas. Women continue to bear 5.7 live births over their reproductive span. The majority of women still lack the help of trained medical personnel for obstetric care. Pakistan's maternal mortality rate, estimated between 300-600 per 100,000 live births, is one of the highest in the world. The Safe Motherhood Conference held in Lahore in 1990 was a major landmark for highlighting the problems of maternal health and mortality in this region.

13. Pakistan's continued rapid population growth rate, estimated at around 2.69 percent per annum (Census 1998), declined only slightly in the last 17 years from 3.06 percent per annum (Census 1998). Contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women rose from 9 percent in 1985 to 12 percent in 1991, to 18 percent in 1995

and to an estimated 24 percent in 1997. The reasons for Pakistan's low contraceptive prevalence rate can be grouped into two main categories: (i) inadequate access to existing, low quality, family planning services, particularly so for rural women; and (ii) the religious, social and traditional constraints to the use of contraceptives.

14. Past policies, with their shortcomings of inadequate contraceptive provisions, insufficient availability of the full range of contraceptives, virtual absence of counselling and referral, and particularly the lack of involvement of males and their motivation in adopting family planning, are issues still being grappled with, by the programme today. While Pakistan has regularly been a signatory to instruments such as the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies (1985), the Vienna Declaration (1993), the Jakarta Declaration (1995), which together embody a vast set of initiatives and commitments to ensure the health/RH needs of women, implementation of their wide-ranging and comprehensive policies has been consistently inadequate.

15. While the onslaught of HIV/AIDS is a relatively recent phenomenon, various sexually transmitted diseases have been endemically present. Women are especially vulnerable and at risk of contracting AIDS in the future, although as yet this is not a medical problem affecting them particularly.

16. In addressing inequalities in health status and unequal access to and inadequate health care services between women and men, government and other actors would promote an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective in all policies and programmes so that before decisions are taken, an analysis is made of the effects for women and men, respectively.

Women and the Economy

17. Women are active participants in the productive process. Relatively more reliable sources of national level data for 1999-2000 indicate that improved female labour force participation rates in rural areas is estimated as 51.7 percent. The large majority of rural women work in agriculture as unpaid family helpers, while their involvement in paid employment is minimal. Estimates of female participation rates in in-formal sector in rural areas is estimated as 73.1 percent in 1999-2000.

18. The labour force participation rate of urban women is 8.8 percent, it is considerably lower than the rural women, which is estimated as 16.1 percent in 1999-2000. Urban women now comprise a growing proportion of the occupational category of professionals. Although they have made some inroads in non-traditional areas such as engineering, banking and law, their numbers remain limited. The increases have been largely confined to the traditional teaching and medical professions. In the public sector, women comprise less than 5 percent of public sector employees, and are mainly concentrated in departments related to the social sector such as Education and Health. The representation of women at higher levels of the government administrative hierarchy is negligible. In the private sector, women's share of managerial occupations is not only extremely low but has shown no significant improvement since the mid-eighties.

Women in Power and Decision Making

19. The equal participation of women and men in decision-making in all spheres, from the personal to the most public, is pre-requisite for an effective democracy. This necessitates gender equality in the sharing of power at all levels. Within the family, Socio-cultural norms, legal inequalities and inequitable access to resources of all kinds, deprive women of decision-making powers. Successive governments have undertaken a number of initiatives to enhance women's decision-making and participation in government service and the political process. However, the important constitutional provision of reserving national legislative seats for women are as under:-

Statement Showing the No. of National Assembly Seats in Pakistan

Province/Area	1974		2002		Percent Increase of Women Seats
	General/Muslim Seats	Reserved for Women	General Seats	Reserved for Women	
Federal Capital Area	1	-	2	-	-
Balochistan	11	2	15	3	66.7
North West Frontier Province (NWFP)	26	2	38	8	25.0
Punjab	115	12	163	35	34.3
Sindh	46	4	67	14	28.6
Federally Administered Tribal Area	8	-	12	-	-
Total	207	20	297	60	33.3

20. The above table depicts that 33.3% Women Seats have been increased for the next National Assembly Session likely to be convened after October, 2002 Election as compared to the year 1974. Women seats when compared in the provinces, it is observed that highest increase is recorded in Balochistan Province (66.7%) followed by The Punjab Province (34.3 %), Sindh Province (28.6%) and NWFP (25%). The above table shows that the women have been given more representation in the decision making process.

Awareness to gender issues

21. The issues of women's autonomy, discrimination and development are well recognized in Pakistan. During last two decades, Government has taken various steps to minimize the women and men gaps, in education, employment and other social structures. A Women Division was established in 1979 which was upgraded to an independent Ministry for Women Development in the year 1989, responsible for women's development in all social, economic sectors, women police stations (1994), women's banks (1989), an independent university exclusively for women where most of the employees are women are established and recently the women seats in National Assembly are increased (2002). There is no discrimination in salaries for women and men. Women avail the privilege for maternity leave and they may not be normally asked to sit after office hours as men do. All efforts by the government are being made for the women's empowerment. However, due to low level of female literacy and socio - cultural factors, the women in Pakistan could not get their due share in education, employment, decision making and public life. The domination of men in Pakistan is mainly due to Hindu culture which prevailed upon them for centuries association in the sub-continent.

Gender Statistics

22. Disaggregated gender statistics are needed to enhance general awareness and highlight the sensitized issues faced by women. Realizing the importance of gender statistics, the Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) initiated to compile gender disaggregated

statistics in some major gender concern areas i.e. population, education, family and household, health, employment and public representation. So far the FBS has issued two major publications women and men in Pakistan for 1992 and 1995. Efforts were made to compile disaggregated data in all the above mentioned areas. However, comprehensive data by gender for some important areas like health, education and labour force were not adequately available.

23. The data gathered for the above two publications were not properly stored and there was no permanent database for gender disaggregated statistics. Realizing the importance and to institutionalize the operation and maintenance of gender database, the Asian Development Bank has provided technical assistance (funds and experts) to Pakistan, to develop a permanent gender database and to improve the quality and availability of important data on various socio-economic indicators. The database has been established in FBS and the staff responsible for collection, compilation and release of social statistics are trained to operate the computerized database.

24. The third publication “ Compendium on Gender Statistics – Pakistan issued in December, 1998” is the out come of this project which is the first compendium on women and men in Pakistan. It provides gender disaggregated data on population, education, family and household, employment, health and public representation.

Social Statistics

25. Economic growth and human resource development are mutually dependent phenomena, which reinforces each other. But unfortunately, Pakistan's impressive economic performance over the last four decades could not be transformed into the improvement of social sector.

26. Economic growth and social development can only be achieved if supported by prudent and sound policies, meaningful and effective plans, efficient management, timely and proper implementation of any development strategy. However, fruitful results of these policies and programmes, are not possible without reliable and timely available data in social sectors. The data collected from secondary sources appears to be in-adequate in terms of coverage and timeliness, which needs improvement. Federal Bureau of Statistics

also collects Social and Gender Statistics through Household Surveys such as Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS), Pakistan Demographic Survey (PDS) etc.

Methodology of Data Collection

27. Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) collects data on Social and Gender Statistics from various sources, such as official records of the federal ministries/divisions, provincial governments autonomous bodies etc. on monthly and yearly basis. The information is gathered through correspondence and staff of Regional and Field Offices of the Federal Bureau of Statistics in the fields of:

Education	Number of Primary, Middle, High Schools, Arts and Science Colleges, Professional Colleges, Universities with their enrolment & teaching staff by sex and Result statistics (Matric & Intermediate level).
Health	Number of health institutions, bed strength, health personal, immunization coverage, performance of population welfare programme.
Other Social Series	Number of Newspaper and Periodicals by language, Average circulation of newspaper and periodicals by language, Crime reported by type, Traffic accident, Appeals and petitions, Police stations/posts by division/district, Cinema and seating capacity by districts, Films released by language, Dramas and Plays produced/telecasted, broadcasted, Visitors to areas/ places of attraction etc.

Population Statistics

28. At the time of independence in 1947 there were 15.1 million women and 17.4 million men in the country. During the first 25 years (1947-1972) the population of women and men doubled and stood at a mark of 30.5 million and 34.8 million respectively according to 1972 census. The population of women has further increased from 30.5 million in 1972 to 63.5 million in the year 1998, reflecting more than two fold increase in 26 years, whereas, the population of men during the same period, has also increased more or less in the same manner i.e. increased from 34.8 million to 68.9 million. Almost identically equal increase was

observed for both sexes in absolute term. Since the year 1947, the population of women has increased more than four fold till todate i.e 1998, whereas the population of men increased slightly less than four fold during the same period, which indicates that there had been more increase in women population as compared to men.

Population by Gender

Year	Women (000)	Men (000)	Both Sexes (000)	Proportion of women
1951	15,593	18,147	33,740	46.2
1961	19,920	22,960	42,880	46.5
1972	30,476	34,833	65,309	46.7
1981	40,022	44,232	84,254	47.5
1998	63,479	68,874	132,352	48.0

Source: Censuses 1951, 1961, 1972, 1981 and 1998.

Sex Ratio

29. The sex ratios of women per 100 men as obtained from the past five population censuses are 85.9, 86.8, 87.5, 90.5 and 92.2 in 1951, 1961, 1972, 1981 and 1998 respectively. These ratios indicate that there has been less number of women than men in each period i.e. men out numbered women. Although there has been a progressive increase, which is perhaps due to faster decline in the level of mortality and improvement in data collection and vice versa. The sex ratio at birth is generally 105 to 107 males per 100 females in the country.

30. The urban - rural differential of sex ratios indicate that it is lower in urban than rural areas, which is not surprising as there are less number of women in urban areas than rural areas, because men from rural areas temporarily move to urban areas for job and other work and left women folk behind in the rural areas.

Sex Ratios

YEAR	URBAN	RURAL	ALL AREAS
1951	78.6	87.2	85.9
1961	79.6	88.9	86.8
1972	83.8	88.8	87.5
1981	86.7	92.0	90.5
1998	89.2	93.7	92.2

Source: Censuses 1951,1961,1972 and 1998

Marital Status

31. All individuals aged 15 years and above enumerated in the 1998 Census were classified according to their marital status, namely, married, never-married, widowed and divorced. Out of them 31.22 percent are never-married, 63.04 currently married, 5.40 widowed and 0.34 percent divorced. The percentage of never-married amongst males is 36.80, much higher than females which is 25.19. This differential is also reflected through the mean age at marriage which is 21.70 years for females; 23.00 in the rural areas and 21.01 in urban areas compared to 25.88 years for males; 27.15 years in rural areas and 25.09 years in urban areas.

Population by Marital Status, Gender and Age Groups 1998 (Percentage)

Age Group	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced
ALL AGES (15 +)	31.22	63.04	5.40	.34	36.80	59.83	3.18	.20	25.19	66.53	7.80	.49
15-19	86.52	13.12	.29	.07	93.68	65.03	.06	.04	78.90	20.66	.33	.11
20-24	54.38	44.93	.48	.22	70.08	29.42	.41	.10	38.57	60.65	.55	.34
25-29	22.47	76.20	.97	.37	38.41	60.69	.72	.19	14.77	83.68	1.04	.51
30-34	10.67	87.28	1.58	.46	16.91	81.74	1.10	.26	7.12	90.35	1.89	.64
35-39	5.84	91.16	2.48	.51	8.31	89.90	1.51	.28	4.26	91.64	3.36	.74
40-44	4.30	91.06	4.13	.51	5.53	91.95	2.22	.29	3.42	89.86	6.03	.70
45-49	3.10	90.23	6.19	.48	3.93	92.50	3.72	.29	2.46	87.19	9.69	.66
50-54	3.43	85.84	10.23	.50	4.05	90.40	5.28	.32	3.00	79.60	16.79	.65
55-59	2.91	83.35	13.29	.46	3.25	89.07	7.39	.29	2.76	74.39	22.5	.63
60 +	4.92	64.74	29.89	.46	4.51	78.12	17.06	.32	5.41	48.79	45.18	.62

Source: 1998 Census Report of Pakistan, Population Census Organization.

Disabled Population

32. The disabled population of the country is 3286630 who constitute 2.54 percent of the total population. Among them 2.85 percent are male and 2.21 percent female.

33. The crippled persons are 18.93 percent for both sexes, 19.84 percent male and 17.65 percent female. The crippled persons in rural and urban area are 20.52 and 15.81 percent respectively. Blind among disabled are 8.06 percent as a whole, 7.61 percent male and 8.68 percent female. Deaf and mute are 7.43 percent and the persons having more than one disability are 8.23 percent; 7.33 percent for male and 9.48 percent for female.

Disable Population by Gender and Area, 1998 Census

(Percent)

Nature of Disability	All Areas			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All	2.54	2.85	2.21	2.52	2.83	2.19	2.59	2.88	2.26
Blind	8.06	7.61	8.68	7.92	7.44	8.59	8.32	7.93	8.88
Deaf and Mute	7.43	7.27	7.66	7.53	7.40	7.71	7.24	7.02	7.56
Crippled	18.93	19.84	17.65	20.52	21.40	19.30	15.81	16.83	14.34
Insane	6.39	6.22	6.63	5.94	5.72	6.23	7.28	7.18	7.44
Mentally Retarded	7.60	7.02	8.41	7.32	6.78	8.07	8.15	7.50	9.62
Having more than one disability	8.23	7.33	9.48	8.23	7.37	9.41	8.22	7.25	9.60
Others	43.36	44.71	41.49	42.55	43.89	40.69	44.97	46.29	43.07

Source: 1998 Census Report of Pakistan, Population Census Organization.

Education Statistics

Literacy

34. It is well known fact that the education sector is vital for human resource development and provision of quality manpower. Literacy rate is one of the basic indicators to judge the level of development of a country. However, like many other developing countries, the condition of the education sector in Pakistan is not encouraging. According to population census

1998, Pakistan has literacy rate 43.9 percent (male 54.8 and female 32.0 percent). Province wise data shows that in 1998 census Punjab has stand first with 46.5 Sindh second with 45.3 NWFP third and Balochistan fourth with 35.4 and 24.8 literacy ratios respectively. On comparing the previous censuses, Sindh stood first in 1972 and 1981 census, due to better educational policy and arrangements Punjab stand first in 1998 census. The other positions remains the same i.e NWFP and Balochistan on third and fourth position. NWFP has made a great success by doubling the literacy ratio from 1981 to 1998. While the National Education Policy has envisaged to achieve 55 percent literacy rate by 2003 and 70 percent by 2010.

Literacy Rate (10 Years and Above) by Gender and Areas, Pakistan and Provinces

Census Year	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes
PAKISTAN									
1972	30.9	49.9	41.5	4.7	22.6	14.3	11.6	30.2	21.7
1981	37.3	55.3	47.1	7.3	26.2	17.3	16.0	35.1	26.2
1998	55.1	70.0	63.1	20.1	46.4	33.6	32.0	54.8	43.9
PUNJAB									
1972	28.0	47.8	38.9	5.2	22.9	14.7	10.7	29.1	20.7
1981	36.7	55.2	46.7	9.4	29.6	20.0	16.8	36.8	27.4
1998	57.2	70.9	64.4	24.7	50.4	37.9	35.1	57.2	46.5
SINDH									
1972	38.4	54.5	47.4	5.8	27.5	17.6	19.2	39.1	30.2
1981	42.2	57.8	50.8	5.2	24.5	15.6	21.6	39.7	31.5
1998	56.6	69.7	63.7	12.2	37.9	25.7	34.8	54.5	45.3
N.W.F.P									
1972	19.9	44.7	33.7	2.2	19.0	11.0	4.7	23.1	14.5
1981	21.9	47.0	35.8	3.8	21.7	13.2	6.5	25.9	16.7
1998	39.1	67.5	54.3	14.7	47.6	31.3	18.8	51.4	35.4
BALUCHISTAN									
1972	19.2	42.4	32.3	1.3	9.2	5.6	4.2	14.8	10.1
1981	18.5	42.4	32.2	1.8	9.8	6.2	4.3	15.2	10.3
1998	33.1	58.1	46.8	7.9	25.7	17.4	14.1	34.0	24.8

Source: Population Census 1972,1981,1998.

35. Present government is more emphasizing on Primary education by taking many steps e.g 100% primary enrolment in capital area and providing more funds for primary education. The quality of education data has improved now particularly the school data. This improvement is observed after the set up of Educational Management

Information System (EMIS) which is also reflected in the below table. This table depicts the clear situation a distinct increase primary institutions from 159.3 to 162.5 in 1999-2000. Enrollment in Primary also show an upward trend. The enrollment is increased near one million showing 5.4% over 1998-99.

Education Statistics (Public Sector)

Category	Unit	1998-99		1999-2000	
		Total	Female	Total	Female
1.1. Institutions					
Primary Schools	(000 Nos.)	159.3	56.5	162.5	58.7
Middle Schools	(000 Nos.)	18.1	8.0	18.4	8.1
High Schools	(000 Nos.)	12.4	4.5	12.6	4.6
Secondary Vocational Institutions	Nos.	580	228	612	233
Colleges (General)	Nos.	840	339	889	358
Professional Colleges	Nos.	308	18	324	15
Universities	Nos.	26	1	26	1
1.2. Enrolment in Educational Institutions					
Primary Schools	(000 Nos.)	18169	6450	19148	7044
Middle Schools	(000 Nos.)	4098	1586	4112	1615
High Schools	(000 Nos.)	1702	638	1726	653
Secondary Vocational Institutions	(000 Nos.)	75	17	91	17
Colleges (General)	(000 Nos.)	780	351	792	372
Professional Colleges	Nos.	163445	41078	160985	41036
Universities	Nos.	91637	25469	124914	36690
1.3. Teachers in Educational Institutions					
Primary Schools	(000 Nos.)	359.2	124.7	366.4	127.2
Middle Schools	(000 Nos.)	89.7	43.4	91.5	44.3
High Schools	(000 Nos.)	152.7	51.2	155.7	52.2
Secondary Vocational Institutions	Nos.	7133	1858	9253	1959
Colleges (General)	Nos.	26942	10347	27662	10553
Professional Colleges	Nos.	8861	1771	9043	1765
Universities	Nos.	4911	837	5978	1300

Source:- i) Academy for Education, Planning & Management, Islamabad
ii) Provincial Bureaux of Statistics

Student Teacher Ratio (Public Sector)

Type of Institutions	1998-99		1999-2000	
	Total	Female	Total	Female
Primary Schools	50.6	51.7	52.3	55.4
Middle Schools	45.7	36.5	44.9	36.5
High Schools	11.1	12.5	11.1	12.5
Secondary Vocational Institutions	10.6	9.4	9.9	8.9
Colleges (General)	29.0	34.1	28.6	35.1
Professional Colleges	18.4	23.2	17.8	23.2
Universities	18.7	30.4	19.3	23.3

Source: Worked out by Federal Bureau of Statistics.

36. Census of Private Educational Institutions has been conducted by Federal Bureau of Statistics for the first time in Pakistan. This census includes information from all registered/un-registered Private Educational Institutions regarding their number, magnitude, type of education, enrolment of students and expenditure incurred, income generated and investment made during the year 1999-2000.

37. One of the major objectives of the Census of Private Educational Institutions was to estimate the share of private education in GDP. Since long no data was available for this indicator. As per estimate in 1980-81, private education was contributing 0.4 percent of the GDP. The projected share of private education in GDP for 1999-2000 was 0.49 percent. The result of this census indicates that share of private education is 0.66 percent of GDP. Therefore, this improved estimates will be used as a bench mark for estimating GDP in future. The below tables shows the private education institution, enrolment and teaching staff therein.

Number of Educational Institutions by Type, Level and Gender (Private Sector)
(Number)

Type/Level	Total	Boys	Girls	Combined
1. General	33893	935	872	32086
<i>Primary Schools</i>	14748	242	464	14042
<i>Middle Schools</i>	12550	215	89	12246
<i>High Schools</i>	5940	357	185	5398
<i>Higher Secondary Schools</i>	407	72	65	270
<i>Degree Colleges</i>	139	29	48	62
<i>Universities *</i>	3	-	1	2
<i>British System</i>	35	3	1	31
<i>Others</i>	71	17	19	35
2. Technical Professional (Undergraduate)	433	124	13	296
3. Technical/Professional (Graduate & Post Graduate)	265	112	4	149
4. Vocational	1505	405	438	662

Note: * The Technical and Professional Universities are included in Technical/Professional (Graduate & Post Graduate) Institutions.

Source: Census of Private Education Institution in Pakistan, 1999-2000, conducted by FBS, Islamabad.

Enrolment by Type, Level and Gender (Private Sector)

(Number)

Type/Level	Total	Boys	Girls
1. General	5835559	3309840	2525719
<i>Primary Schools</i>	4568890	2623221	1945669
<i>Middle Schools</i>	885146	480235	404911
<i>High Schools</i>	305798	165550	140248
<i>Higher Secondary Schools</i>	47225	27241	19984
<i>Degree Colleges</i>	10697	5209	5488
<i>Universities *</i>	1390	607	783
<i>British System</i>	4705	3065	1640
<i>Others</i>	11708	4712	6996
2. Technical Professional (Undergraduate)	69881	51713	18168
3. Technical/Professional (Graduate & Post Graduate)	49231	40469	8762
4. Vocational	134468	78936	55532

Source: Census of Private Education Institution in Pakistan, 1999-2000, conducted by FBS, Islamabad.

Teaching Staff by Type, Level and Gender (Private Sector)

(Number)

Type/Level	Total	Male	Female
1. General	292010	78929	213081
<i>Primary Schools</i>	75924	17020	58904
<i>Middle Schools</i>	106381	28752	77629
<i>High Schools</i>	94609	27150	67459
<i>Higher Secondary Schools</i>	10909	4313	6596
<i>Degree Colleges</i>	2482	1020	1462
<i>Universities *</i>	13	8	5
<i>British System</i>	1049	336	713
<i>Others</i>	643	330	313
2. Technical Professional (Undergraduate)	2933	2445	488
3. Technical/Professional (Graduate & Post Graduate)	4626	3806	820
4. Vocational	4597	3009	1588

Source: Census of Private Education Institution in Pakistan, 1999-2000, conducted by FBS, Islamabad.

Health Statistics

38. Health is another important sector in human life, in which Federal Bureau of Statistics has been collecting information on health services through sample surveys and from secondary sources. Health Division, Ministry of Health collects the following information and supply the same to the Federal Bureau of Statistics:

Number of Health establishments and their bed strength

Hospitals
 Dispensaries
 Maternity and Child Health Centers
 Rural Health Centers/ Basic Health Units
 T.B clinics

Number of registered medical and paramedical personnel

Doctors
Dentists
Nurses
Mid wives
Lady Health Visitors

Expanding Programme of Immunization (EPI)

B.C.G = Bacillus of Calmette and Guerin
D.P.T = Diptheria, Perussis and Tetanus
D.T. = Diptheria, and Tetanus
T.T. = Tetanus Toxide

39. Number of doctor have been increase from 74229 to 91823 showing 23.70% increase over 1996. Dentist also show the same trend with an increase of 42.10%. On comparing the health institutions no rapid or distinct change is observed whereas the hospitals have increased from 858 in 1996 to 876 in 2000. Pakistan have very drastic situation on population access to health facilities. Over 1900 person have one hospital beds and one dentist is for more than 30,000 persons.

Health Statistics

Items	(Number)				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(P)
1.0.1. Registered Health Personnel (Progressive)					
<i>Doctor</i>	74229	78470	82682	87105	91823(A)
<i>Dentists</i>	2938	3159	3444	3867	4175(A)
<i>Nurses</i>	24776	28661	32938	35979	37623
<i>LHVs</i>	4407	4589	4959	5299	5619
<i>Midwives</i>	21662	21840	22103	22401	22528
2.0.2. Health Institutions					
<i>Hospitals</i>	858	865	872	879	876
<i>Dispensaries</i>	4513	4523	4551	4583	4635
<i>Maternity & Child Health Centres</i>	853	853	852	855	856
<i>T.B.Clinics</i>	262	262	263	264	274
<i>Basic Health & Sub-Health Centres</i>	5143	5121	5155	5185	5171
2.0.3. Bed in all above Institutions	88454	89929	90659	92174	93907

Source: Health Division.

P = Provisional

A = Actual

Quality of Life Indices

Year	Population Per		
	Doctor	Hospital Bed *	Dentist
1996	1689	1417	42675
1997	1636	1428	40652
1998	1590	1450	38185
1999	1544	1459	34784
2000	1497	1964	32936

* = Includes beds in dispensaries, T.B Clinic, MCH Centres, RHC's and BHU's.

Source: worked out by Federal Bureau of Statistics.

40. Federal Bureau of Statistics has also been conducting Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS) since 1995-96 which provides social indicators on primary education, basic health, family planning and water supply facilities on regular basis. This survey has been scientifically designed to obtain the demographic information, during field operation as well as at the compilation stage in the Bureau.

41. The information in respect of crude death and birth rates is compiled from the regular demographic surveys conducted by Federal Bureau of Statistics since 1962. The series of demographic surveys are Population Growth Estimation Experiment (1962-63), (PGE), Longitudinal Registration (LR) and Cross-section Survey (CS-1965-68), Population Growth Survey (PGS-1969-70&1976-79), Pakistan Demographic Survey (PDS-1984-1996).

42. The crude death rate decreased from 9.8 to 8.3 per thousand population whereas Crude Birth Rate is also decreased from 39.5 to 30.2 from 1991 to 1999. This change is occurred due to creating awareness about precautionary measures and providing better health facilities by Government. Decrease in Crude Death Rate is also mainly due to decrease in infant mortality rate by providing immunization on five major diseases to childrens under five years of age. Decrease in Crude Birth Rate is occur by excellent media comparing for providing awareness for using of contraceptive methods.

Crude Birth & Death Rate

(Per Thousand Population)

Survey Period	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate
1991	39.5	9.8
1992	39.3	10.1
1993	38.9	10.1
1994	37.6	9.9
1995	36.6	9.2
1996	35.2	8.8
1997	33.8	8.9
1999 (P)	30.2	8.3

Source: Pakistan Demographic Survey Reports by Federal Bureau of Statistics.

(P) = Provisional

Note: PDS was not conducted during 1998.

43. The data on registered Dental Doctors is obtained from Pakistan Medical & Dental Association (PMDC). The year 1999 shows total number of female registered almost at par with the male Doctors. More female Doctors (164) have graduate in the year 2000 than their counterpart male (144) Doctors. The total number of male & female doctors registration have however declined in the year 2000.

Registered Dental Doctors by year of Registration

Year	Male	Female	Total
1996	86	101	187
1997	111	110	221
1998	161	124	285
1999	212	211	423
2000	144	164	308

Source: Ministry of Health.

Press Statistics

44. Data on Press Statistics is collected from the Directorate General, Public Relations, Press Information Department (each Province) on yearly basis and published in the Statistical Year Book of Pakistan. The following information is collected:-

- No. of Newspapers and Periodicals
 - No. of Newspapers and Periodicals by Language
- Dailies, Weeklies, Fortnightly, Monthlies, Quarterlies, Others
(Arabic, Brohi, Balochi, Bi-Trilingual, English, Gujrati, Persian, Punjabi, Pushto, Saraiki, Sindhi, Urdu and others).

Newspapers and Periodicals by Type

(Number)

Type	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(a)
<i>Daily</i>	343	490	277	269	139
<i>Weekly (b)</i>	968	1236	365	451	150
<i>Fortnightly</i>	203	270	92	90	48
<i>Monthly</i>	1746	2182	492	651	277
<i>Quarterly</i>	177	245	84	64	35
<i>Others</i>	7	32	34	46	44
Total	3444	4455	1344	1571	693

Source: Provincial Public Relation Departments.

a) = Excludes Punjab Province.

b) = Includes bi-weeklies.

Newspapers and Periodicals by Language

(Number)

Language	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(a)
<i>Total</i>	3444	4455	1344	1571	693
<i>Arabic</i>	-	-	-	2	4
<i>Brohi</i>	1	-	-	-	2
<i>Balochi</i>	1	2	2	3	8
<i>Bi-Trilingual</i>	93	-	-	1	23
<i>English</i>	162	368	215	215	145
<i>Gujrati</i>	-	3	3	8	8
<i>Punjabi</i>	-	-	18	5	1
<i>Pushto</i>	5	20	21	24	8
<i>Saraiki</i>	-	-	-	1	1
<i>Sindhi</i>	24	44	82	63	31
<i>Urdu</i>	3107	4000	997	1249	462
<i>Others</i>	51	18	6	-	-

Source: Provincial Public Relation Departments.

(a) = Excludes Punjab Province.

Traffic Accidents

45. Federal Bureau of Statistics collects data on traffic accidents from the Inspector General of Police of all the four provinces of Pakistan on monthly basis and publishes the same in the Monthly Statistical Bulletin/Statistical Year Book. The following statistics are gathered:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>a) Traffic Accidents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i). Fatal ii). Non Fatal | <p>b) Persons involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i). Killed ii). Injured |
| <p>c) Vehicles involved</p> | |

46. The following table shows the registered traffic accidents. The accidents (Fatal) ranges 4041 to 4491 during 1995-96 to 2000-01 whereas the accidents (Non Fatal) ranges from 5419 to 6160 for the same period. The persons killed in the accidents ranges from 4858 to 5532 and injured ranges from 11149 to 13307 during the same six years.

Traffic Accidents

Items	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
4.1. Accidents						
<i>Fatal</i>	4347	4191	4041	4340	4193	4491
<i>Non-Fatal</i>	5627	5419	5622	5740	5542	6160
4.2. Persons						
<i>Killed</i>	5424	5027	4858	5240	5130	5532
<i>Injured</i>	11319	11149	11597	11413	11469	13307
4.3. Vehicles Involved	10799	10849	10892	12061	11083	11722

Source: Provincial Police Department (Crime Branch).

47. Thus during the past 5 decades Pakistan has made progress in social sector, which can be viewed in the broader measure of well being, life expectancy, crude birth rate, crude death rate, child mortality, nutrition, education, health, safe water drinking facilities, housing, communication and transport etc.

48. In-spite of the aforementioned achievements, we should recognize the massive prevalence of illiteracy in the country. Viewed from either prospective, income or consumption on the one hand, broader social indicators on the other, the country is advancing much slower than other countries of the region at a comparable stage. The country's literacy rate is still very low, millions of children lack access to even primary education. The country has no proper health care system, high mortality among children under 5 years, children suffer from inadequate nutrition, low life expectancy, decline in incomes and cutbacks in social services, prevalence of massive and continuing burden of poverty, continuing fiscal difficulties and a large debt burden etc.

Public education expenditure as % of GNP	2.3	Percent		E.S			2000-01	Annual		Researchers, Scholars & Policy Makers
Newspaper circulation										
FERTILITY AND MORTALITY										
Crude Birth Rate	29.1	(000)		Survey		FBS	2000	Annual	1-1/2 Year	Researchers, Scholars & Policy Makers
Crude Death Rate	7.8	(000)		Survey		FBS	2000	Annual	1-1/2 Year	Researchers, Scholars & Policy Makers
Infant (0-1) mortality rate	79.5	(000)		Survey		FBS	2000	Annual	1-1/2 Year	Researchers, Scholars & Policy Makers
Under-five mortality rate	103.0	(000)		Survey		NIPS	2000-01	Quinquenni al		Researchers, Scholars & Policy Makers
Maternal mortality ratio	34.0	Percent		Survey		NIPS	2000-01	Quinquenni al		Researchers, Scholars & Policy Makers
Contraceptive prevalence rate	24.0	Percent		Study		Pop. Council	1997	One time	-	Researchers, Scholars & Policy Makers
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	4.3	Percent		Survey		FBS	2000	Annual	1-1/2 Year	Researchers, Scholars & Policy Makers
Net reproduction rate	NA									
Life expectancy at birth (Male) (Female)	64 66	Years		Survey		FBS	2000	Annual	1-1/2 Year	Researchers, Scholars & Policy Makers
Births attended by skilled health staff	NA									
HEALTH AND NUTRITION										
Public health expenditure as % of GNP	0.7	Percent		E.S		M/O Finance	2000-01	Annual	Nil	Researchers, Scholars & Policy Makers

Population per hospital bed	1495	Nos.		E.S		M/O Health	2000-01	Annual	Nil	Researchers, Scholars & Policy Makers
Population per Doctor	1529	Nos.		E.S		M/O Health	2000-01	Annual	Nil	Researchers, Scholars & Policy Makers
Child malnutrition										
Daily per capita protein supply										
Daily per capita calorie supply										
Access to safe water (% of population)										
Access to sanitation (% of population)										
ENVIRONMENT										
Greenhouse index	NA									
Forest and woodland	3.61	M.H*		E.S		M/o Finance	1999-00	Annual	Nil	Researchers, Scholars & Policy Makers
Per capita carbon dioxide emissions	NA									
Status of environmental action plans	NA									
National protected areas	NA									
Gross domestic product per unit of energy use	NA									
Average annual rate of deforestation	NA									
Cropped land	22.76	M.H		E.S		M/o Finance	1999-00	Annual	Nil	Researchers, Scholars & Policy Makers
Cropped land per capita	NA									
Total land area	79.61	M.H		E.S		M/o Finance	1999-00	Annual	Nil	Researchers, Scholars & Policy Makers

* Please mark the applicable data source.

Note: E.S = Statistical Supplement, Economic Survey of Pakistan, 2000-01

M.H = Million Hectares.

AEPM = Academy of Educational Planning & Management.

ANNEXURE - II

AGENCY-WISE COLLECTION OF DATA IN SOCIAL SECTOR

Name of Indicators	Source of Data Collecting Agency	Improvement could be made
EDUCATION STATISTICS		
SCHOOL EDUCATION Number of Primary, Middle, High Schools, their Enrolment and Teaching Staff by Sex.	- Academy for Educational Planning & Management, Islamabad	Class-wise enrolment and teaching staff by sex at district level may be collected.
SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION Number of Secondary Vocational Institutions, their Enrolment and Teaching Staff by Sex.	- Provincial Directorate of Technical Education	- do -
COLLEGE EDUCATION Number of Arts & Science Colleges, their Enrolment and Teaching Staff By Sex.	- Provincial Directorate of College Education	- do -
PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES EDUCATION Number of Professional Colleges, their Enrolment and Teaching Staff by Sex.	- Professional Colleges Concerned	Nil
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION Number of Universities, their Enrolment and Teaching Staff by Sex.	- Registrar of Concerned University	Enrolment and teaching staff by sex and subject may be collected.
DISTANCE LEARNING INSTITUTIONS Enrolment by Subjects and Sex of Allama Iqbal Open University.	- Registrar Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad	Nil
RESULT STATISTICS Result Statistics at Matric & Intermediate Level by Sex for both Arts & Science Groups.	- Controller of Examinations, Board of Intermediate & Secondary Education.	Nil
HEALTH STATISTICS		
- Number of Health establishments and their bed strength.	- Health Division.	Number of Homeopath, Hakim, Avorvadic Clinics may also be collected.
- Number of registered medical and paramedical personnel.	- Health Division.	Number of registered Homeopathic Doctors, Hakims and Avorvadic Practitioner may be collected.
- Expanding Programme of Immunization (EPI).	- Health Division.	Data with Urban/Rural break-up may be collected.

- Population Welfare Programme Statistics.	- Population Welfare Division.	Number of pairs by methods used may be collected.
OTHER SOCIAL & CULTURAL SERIES		
- Number of Newspapers and Periodicals (Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Fortnightly etc.).	- Provincial Public Relation Departments.	By Language and province may be collected.
- Number of Newspapers and Periodicals by Language.	- Provincial Public Relation Departments.	Nil
- Average circulation of newspapers and periodicals by language/Type.	- Audit Bureau of Circulation.	Time lag should be reduced.
- Crimes Reported by Type.	- Bureau of Police Research and Development.	Nil
- Traffic Accidents.	- Provincial Police Department.	Nil
- Appeals and Petitions.	- Supreme Court of Pakistan - Provincial High Courts.	Number of the NAB cases registered and finalized may be collected.
- Police Stations/Posts by Division/District.	- Inspection General of Police.	Nil
- Cinema and Seating Capacity by Districts.	- Divisional Directorate of Excise and Taxation and Cantonment Boards.	Date on other facilities available in cinema may be collected.
- Films Released by Language.	- Pakistan Films Producer's Association.	Nil
- Dramas and Plays Produced/Telecasted, Broadcasted.	- Pakistan Television Corporation and Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation.	Data by TV Centres and channels may be collected.
- Visitors to Areas/Places of Attraction etc.	- Department of Archeology and Museum.	Data on revenue earn may be collected.
ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS		
Environment statistics	- Federal Department - Provincial Department - Local Department - NGO's - Research Laboratories - Municipal Corporations - Development Authorities - Etc.	A publication entitled "Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES)" contains various variables. The variables which are partially/Non available may be obtained by extra ordinary efforts.

AGENCY-WISE COLLECTION OF DATA IN SOCIAL SECTOR

Name of Indicators	Source of Data Collecting Agency
EDUCATION STATISTICS	
SCHOOL EDUCATION Number of Primary, Middle, High Schools, their Enrolment and Teaching Staff by Sex.	- Academy for Educational Planning & Management, Islamabad
SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION Number of Secondary Vocational Institutions, their Enrolment and Teaching Staff by Sex.	- Provincial Directorate of Technical Education
COLLEGE EDUCATION Number of Arts & Science Colleges, their Enrolment and Teaching Staff By Sex.	- Provincial Directorate of College Education
PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES EDUCATION Number of Professional Colleges, their Enrolment and Teaching Staff by Sex.	- Professional Colleges Concerned
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION Number of Universities, their Enrolment and Teaching Staff by Sex.	- Registrar of Concerned University
DISTANCE LEARNING INSTITUTIONS Enrolment by Subjects and Sex of Allama Iqbal Open University.	- Registrar Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad
RESULT STATISTICS Result Statistics at Matric & Intermediate Level by Sex for both Arts & Science Groups.	- Controller of Examinations, Board of Intermediate & Secondary Education.
HEALTH STATISTICS	
- Number of Health establishments and their bed strength.	- Health Division.
- Number of registered medical and paramedical personnel.	- Health Division.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expanding Programme of Immunization (EPI). - Population Welfare Programme Statistics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health Division. - Population Welfare Division.
OTHER SOCIAL & CULTURAL SERIES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Newspapers and Periodicals (Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Fortnightly etc.). - Number of Newspapers and Periodicals by Language. - Average circulation of newspapers and periodicals by language/Type. - Crimes Reported by Type. - Traffic Accidents. - Appeals and Petitions. - Police Stations/Posts by Division/District. - Cinema and Seating Capacity by Districts. - Films Released by Language. - Dramas and Plays Produced/Telecasted, Broadcasted. - Visitors to Areas/Places of Attraction etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provincial Public Relation Departments. - Provincial Public Relation Departments. - Audit Bureau of Circulation. - Bureau of Police Research and Development. - Provincial Police Department. - Supreme Court of Pakistan - Provincial High Courts. - Inspection General of Police. - Divisional Directorate of Excise and Taxation and Cantonment Boards. - Pakistan Films Producer's Association. - Pakistan Television Corporation and Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation. - Department of Archeology and Museum.