Pakistan

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1990 or Nearest Year</th>
<th>2011 or Latest Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Income
- **Proportion of population living below the national poverty line**
  - by Residence:
- **Proportion of population living below $2-a-day at 2005 PPP**
  - by Residence:
- **Ratio of income or consumption share of the highest quintile to lowest quintile**
  - by Residence:
- **Average years of total schooling (youth and adults)**
  - by Residence:

### Nonincome
- **Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age**
  - by Sex:
    - Female: 30.4 (2008)
- **Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births**
  - by Sex:
- **Electricity consumption per capita kWh**
  - 269 (2010)
- **Paved roads percent of total roads**
  - 54.0 (2010)
- **Number of cellular phone subscriptions per 100 people**
  - 0.2 (2000) → 66.8 (2012)
- **Physicians, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 population**
- **Government expenditure on education as a percentage of total government expenditure**
  - 150.1 (2008)
- **Government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure**
  - 59.1 (2008)

**Framework of Inclusive Growth Indicators 2013**

Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2013: Special Supplement

Pakistan

1990 or Nearest Year: 2011 or Latest Year

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Income
- Proportion of population living below the national poverty line *percent
- Proportion of population living below $2-a-day at 2005 PPP *percent
- Ratio of income or consumption share of the highest quintile to lowest quintile

Nonincome
- Average years of total schooling (youth and adults)
  - by Residence:
- Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age *percent
  - by Residence:
    - Rural: 30.4 (2008)
- Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births
  - by Sex:
- Electricity consumption per capita kWh
  - 269 (2010)
- Paved roads percent of total roads
  - 54.0 (2010)
- Number of cellular phone subscriptions per 100 people
  - 0.2 (2000) → 66.8 (2012)
- Physicians, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 population
- Government expenditure on education as a percentage of total government expenditure
  - 150.1 (2008)
- Government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure
  - 59.1 (2008)

**PILLAR TWO: Social Inclusion to Ensure Equal Access to Economic Opportunity**

Access and Inputs to Education and Health
- School life expectancy (primary to tertiary) years
  - by Sex:
    - Male: 5.8 (2003)
    - Female: 6.6 (2003)
- Pupil–teacher ratio (primary)
  - 41 (2008)
- Diphtheria, tetanus toxoid, and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds *percent
  - by Sex:
    - Female: 55 (2007)
- Urban-to-rural ratio
  - 1.3 (2007)
- By Wealth Quintile
  - Lowest-to-highest ratio
  - 2.0 (2007)

**PILLAR ONE: Growth and Expansion of Economic Opportunity**

Economic Growth and Employment
- Annualized growth rate of GDP per capita at PPP (constant 2005 PPP)
- Annualized growth rate of average per capita income or consumption (2005 PPP)
- Employment-to-population ratio
  - Female: 16.5 (1991) → 17.6 (2012)
- GDP per person engaged (constant 1990 PPP)
  - 175.3 (1995) → 175.3 (2008)
- Number of own-account and contributing family workers per 100 wage and salaried workers

**Key Infrastructure Endowments**
- Electricity consumption per capita kWh
  - 269 (2010)
- Paved roads percent of total roads
  - 54.0 (2010)
- Number of cellular phone subscriptions per 100 people
  - 0.2 (2000) → 66.8 (2012)
- Physicians, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 population
- Physicians
- Nurses and Midwives
- Government expenditure on education as a percentage of total government expenditure
  - 150.1 (2008)
- Government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure
  - 59.1 (2008)

**continued**
## Framework of Inclusive Growth Indicators 2013

**Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2013: Special Supplement**

### Pakistan

**PILLAR TWO: Social Inclusion to Ensure Equal Access to Economic Opportunity (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access to Basic Infrastructure Utilities and Services</th>
<th>1990 or Nearest Year</th>
<th>2011 or Latest Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population with access to electricity percent</td>
<td>57.6 (2008)</td>
<td>67.4 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by Residence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>78.0 (2008)</td>
<td>90.4 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>46.0 (2008)</td>
<td>54.3 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban-to-rural ratio</td>
<td>1.7 (2008)</td>
<td>1.7 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of population using solid fuels for cooking percent</td>
<td>68.8 (1998)</td>
<td>66.6 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by Residence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>85.7 (1998)</td>
<td>89.6 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban-to-rural ratio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>69.4 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10.6 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source percent by Residence</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility percent by Residence</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>34</td>
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</table>

### Gender Equality and Opportunity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender parity in education</th>
<th>1991</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.91</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antenatal care coverage of at least one visit percent of live births by Residence</th>
<th>1991</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>60.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>78.1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antenatal care coverage of at least four visits percent of live births by Residence</th>
<th>1991</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>24.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>48.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Good Governance and Institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voice and accountability</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government effectiveness</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
<td>-0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control of corruption</td>
<td>-1.2</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### PILLAR THREE: Social Safety Nets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social protection and labor market</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social security expenditure on health as a percentage of government expenditure on health</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
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</table>

### Access to Basic Infrastructure Utilities and Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Years of Total Schooling, 2013</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female (Age 15-24)</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (Age 15-24)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (Age 25 and over)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (Age 25 and over)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antenatal Care Coverage, Latest Years</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proportion of Population using an Improved Drinking Water Source and Sanitation Facility</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation Facility</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Framework of Inclusive Growth Indicators 2013

This table provides key indicators for Pakistan, including access to basic infrastructure utilities and services, gender equality and opportunity, and good governance and institutions. The data are presented for the years 1990 or nearest year and 2011 or latest year, where available. The indicators cover various aspects such as population with access to electricity, antenatal care, and gender parity in education. The sources for these data include various international organizations and databases, ensuring comprehensive and reliable information. The table also includes a comparison of social protection and labor market indicators, such as social security expenditure as a percentage of government expenditure on health. This information is crucial for understanding the status of inclusive growth and social inclusion in Pakistan, providing a basis for policy planning and intervention. The detailed data and insights can aid policymakers, researchers, and stakeholders in making informed decisions and improving the lives of the Pakistani population.