

8.34 Distribution of monthly consumption expenditure per household by income groups

Monthly household income groups (Rupees)	Average monthly consumption per household (Rs)	Total	Percentage of total monthly consumption expenditure on									
			Food and beverages	Non-alcoholic drinks	Alcoholic drinks	Household consumption	Transportation	Communication	Recreation and culture	Education	Health	Miscellaneous
All Group	2974.00	100.00	84.85	7.72	3.21	4.48	0.22	0.38	13.71	7.83	1.08	8.88
Urban 1000	1721.00	100.00	84.08	8.08	2.00	3.40	0.13	0.28	8.82	8.72	0.84	3.88
1001-1500	1873.00	100.00	88.48	7.89	1.78	2.88	0.02	0.05	11.32	10.14	1.34	5.41
1501-2000	1977.00	100.00	88.89	7.78	2.22	4.54	0.24	0.10	12.88	9.72	0.93	5.10
2001-2500	2412.00	100.00	87.81	7.98	2.38	4.70	0.21	0.13	12.87	7.93	1.00	6.91
2501-3000	2730.00	100.00	86.58	8.48	2.84	4.88	0.14	0.22	10.34	8.40	1.08	7.20
3001-3500	3012.00	100.00	82.78	7.93	2.88	4.24	0.14	0.24	12.78	7.82	0.91	6.87
3501-4000	3282.00	100.00	81.72	8.88	2.72	4.08	0.18	0.28	12.82	7.82	1.08	6.81
4001-4500	3582.00	100.00	81.78	8.88	2.72	4.08	0.18	0.28	12.82	7.82	1.08	6.81
4501-5000	4248.00	100.00	82.88	7.74	4.24	4.97	0.68	0.44	12.88	6.27	1.80	8.48
5001-5500	4888.00	100.00	82.74	8.81	4.83	4.14	0.52	0.48	8.74	6.24	0.87	4.90
5501-6000	7188.00	100.00	82.02	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
6001-6500	8272.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
6501-7000	9272.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
7001-7500	10272.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
7501-8000	11272.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
8001-8500	12272.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
8501-9000	13272.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
9001-9500	14272.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
9501-10000	15272.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
Urban Areas	2827.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
All Group	1882.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
Urban 1000	1682.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
1001-1500	1882.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
1501-2000	2182.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
2001-2500	2482.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
2501-3000	2782.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
3001-3500	3082.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
3501-4000	3382.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
4001-4500	3682.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
4501-5000	3982.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
5001-5500	4282.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
5501-6000	4582.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
6001-6500	4882.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
6501-7000	5182.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
7001-7500	5482.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
7501-8000	5782.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
8001-8500	6082.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
8501-9000	6382.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
9001-9500	6682.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41
9501-10000	6982.00	100.00	82.72	7.82	2.82	3.83	0.24	0.24	17.80	6.83	1.18	8.41

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Source: Household Integrated Economic Survey 1993-94

1. CLIMATE

1.01 Temperature and rainfall data are collected from the Pakistan Meteorological Department. Tables 1.1 and 1.2 provide annual data on temperature and rainfall for selected stations respectively. Mean of maximum and mean of minimum data have been given for temperatures which are the arithmetic means of daily maximum and minimum temperatures recorded during the year.

1.02 The climate of the southern and western parts of Pakistan is very dry. A very large area receives an annual rainfall of less than 150 mm. In the north-eastern parts of the country, however, rainfall ranges from 400 mm to 1,000 mm in the year. Temperature varies greatly over this area between summer and winter. A lowest minimum temperature of -21.7 centigrade was recorded at Kalat in February, 1930 while a highest maximum temperature of 52.8 centigrade was recorded at Jacobabad in June, 1919.

1.03 Tables 1.3 and 1.4 provide data on normal temperature and rainfall at selected centres respectively. (Average of 30 years of mean daily maximum and minimum temperature and precipitation is known as normal).

2. POPULATION

2.01 Since independence, four Censuses have been conducted, the first in 1951, the second in 1961, the third in 1972 and the fourth in 1981. These Censuses were conducted by the Population Census Organization.

2.02 Civilian Labour Force: For 1951 Census, Civilian Labour Force comprised of all persons aged 12 years or above. All persons reported as aged "Under 12 years" were excluded from the scope of labour force. In other Censuses all persons in the age group of 10 to 11 year were also included in the scope of Labour Force.

2.03 Agricultural Labour force refers to all persons who reported their usual main occupation as cultivation or some other occupation associated with agriculture as stock raising, hunting and game propagation but not forestry or fishing. A "tiller" of the soil was defined as the person who himself works on the land or gets it cultivated under his direct personal supervision.

2.04 Non-Agricultural Labour Force includes all self-supporting persons who were engaged in public service(except armed forces), personal service, trade, commerce, transportation or any industry other than agriculture but including fisheries and forestry. It also includes persons seeking work in any non-agricultural profession.

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2.05 Self-supporting but not in Civilian Labour Force includes Defence Services and several classes of self-supporting persons who were regarded as economically inactive. There were persons of private means who have not indicated that they follow any of the professions included in Civilian Labour Force, for example, retired persons, pensioners, students and landowners (who did not claim to be working), housewives doing household work, inmates of hospitals, asylums and jails and other social parasites, who have not stated their occupation.

3. LABOUR FORCE

3.01 Labour Force Sample Surveys form a regular feature of Federal Bureau of Statistics and are conducted on quarterly basis in selected sample areas covering both rural and urban population of Pakistan. The first series of these surveys was conducted during July, 1963 to June, 1964 and then the survey was suspended from July, 1964 to December, 1964 and restarted from January, 1965. The survey could not be conducted during quarter October-December, 1965 and was restricted in urban areas only during first two quarters of 1966. From July, 1966 to June, 1972 the survey covered both rural and urban population of Pakistan. The survey was not conducted during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 because Housing, Economic & Demographic Survey which was conducted on behalf of Census Organization also aimed at collecting similar data. The next survey was conducted during 1974-75 and 1978-79. In 1982-83 the survey was conducted on a limited scale, concentrating on current employment and unemployment levels. The latest survey was conducted in 1994-95.

3.02 From the year 1971-72 revised Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupations (PSCO - 68) and Pakistan Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (PSIC-70) have been adopted which differ slightly from PSCO-65 and PSIC-68 at one digit level as described below:

- i) Major occupation Groups Professional, Technical and Related Workers of PSCO-68 includes Athletes, Sportsmen & Related Workers and Photographers & Related Camera Operators previously covered by Major Groups Services, Sports and Recreation Workers of PSCO-65.
- ii) Major Occupation Groups Clerical and Related Workers of PSCO-68 includes Workers in Communication previously covered by Major Group Workers in Transport, Storage and Communication Occupation of PSCO-65.
- iii) Major Occupation Groups Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers of PSCO-68 include Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers as well as Workers in Transport & Storage Occupations previously covered by Major Group Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers and Major Group Workers in Transport, Storage and Communication Occupation respectively of PSCO-65.

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- iv) Major Industry Division Community, Social and Personal Services of PSIC-70 includes Sanitary Services previously covered by Major Industry Division Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services of PSIC-68.

3.03 Since the Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and onward is based on the questionnaire revised in the light of ILO recommendations made in 1982 with additional probing questions to capture unemployment and female participation in the economic activities. A comparative picture of old and new definitions of labour force concepts is given below. The "Population not currently Active" or equivalently persons not in labour force comprise all persons who were not employed or unemployed during the reference period and not currently active, because of (i) attendance at educational institutions, (ii) engagement in household duties, (iii) retirement or old age, (iv) too young to work, (v) agricultural landlord or property owner e.g. land commercial/ residential buildings, cinemas, hotels, petrol pumps, power looms, etc. (given on rent or lease), (vi) engaged in immoral pursuits such as prostitutes, beggars, thieves, dividends etc., (vii) voluntary social workers doing work outside the family enterprise, (viii) living entirely on charity, and (ix) other reasons such as infirmity or disablement etc.

Comparative statement showing old and new definition of labour force concepts.

OLDNEW

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|---------------------|--|--|
| 1. Labour Force | It includes all non-institutional civilian population 10 years of age and above who are found employed or unemployed during the reference week preceding the date of interview. | The "Labour Force" or "Currently Active Population" consist of all persons 10 years of age and above who are either "employed" or "unemployed" during the reference period i.e. one week preceding the date of interview. |
| 2. Employed Persons | It includes all persons who, during the reference week were either working for pay or profit in cash or kind, including unpaid family helpers (who had worked for any period of time during the reference week) or had a job but did not work. | The "employed" comprises all persons of 10 years age and above who worked at least one hour during the reference week in the following categories:

i. Paid employment(1) "at work": persons who during the reference week, performed some work for wage or salary, in cash or in kind;
(2) "with a job but not at work": persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily not at work during reference week due to some reasons such as absence, leave, illness and strike etc. but had a formal attachment to their job; |

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ii. Self employment (1) "at work": persons who during the reference week, performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind;

(2) "With an enterprise but not at work": Persons with an enterprise, which may be a business enterprise, a farm or a service undertaking, who were temporarily not at work during reference week for some specific reasons such as absence, leave, illness and strike etc.

3. Un-employed Persons

Include all persons who, during the reference week, were either looking for work, or not looking for work because of illness, or not looking for work believing job not available or temporarily or indefinitely laid off, or waiting to report to new job or willing to work if job is provided, or apprentice with no guaranteed job or had some usual occupation but were doing nothing during the reference period.

The "unemployed" comprises all persons of 10 years age and above who during the reference week were either:

i. "available for work" i.e. were available for paid employment or self employment; or

ii. "seeking work" had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment.

It also includes persons who were not available for work during the reference week due to certain reasons such as illness, will take a job within a month, temporary laid off and apprentice and not willing to work.

4. HEALTH

4.01 Number of Medical Institutions (Table 4.1): Data regarding the number of Hospitals/Dispensaries/Maternity and Child Health Centers, sanctioned beds are collected by Health Division. Statistics pertaining to health facilities have been compiled province-wise.

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4.02 Data on Medical Personnel (Table 4.2) The data on Registered Medical Personnel is collected from Health Division where as data regarding dentists is supplied by the Pakistan Medical and Dental Council, Islamabad the numbers of doctors registered during the year are shown, however, do not show the actual number of doctors in the country.

4.03 Data on Immunization:(Table 4.3) The Provincial Immunization Programmes on the whole were started during 1979.

B.C.G.Vaccination = It provides protection against T.B.

POLIO Vaccination = It provides protection against poliomyelitis.

D.P.T.Vaccination = Given in three monthly doses to the children below the age of 5 years, it provides protection against Diphtheria, Pertuss (Whooping Cough) and Tetanus.

D.t. Vaccination = It is given to the children of 5 years age and over to provide protection against Diphtheria and Tetanus.

T.T. Vaccination = Tetanus Toxoid is given to pregnant ladies to prevent Neonatal Tetanus

4.04 Performance of Population Welfare Programme (Table 4.4): Data pertaining to family planning is supplied by Ministry of Population Welfare. Performance of Non-governmental organizations (NGOs'), Target group Institutions (TGIs) Social Marketing of Contraceptives (SMC) is included in Pakistan, therefore, totals, may not be added by provinces.

5. EDUCATION

5.01 Statistics pertaining to Education have been compiled from the data made available to this Bureau by Provincial Bureau of Statistics and Federal Academy for Educational Planning and Management, Islamabad.

5.02 Time Reference

Data presented in these tables pertain to the academic year mentioned therein. Primary Education Covers 1 to 5 classes, Middle Education includes classes from 6 to 8. Secondary Education covers High Schools and Secondary Vocational Institutions whereas Professional colleges cover Agricultural, Engineering, Medical, Commerce, Law, home Economics, Education and others (Tibb, Fine Arts and Homoeopathic).

5.03 Expenditure.

Summary of expenditure incurred on education by level and by Federal and Provincial Governments are included.

5.04 Enrolment by subject and level:

Data regarding enrolment by subject, level and sex for different courses have been supplied by Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.

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5.05 Result Statistics

Data regarding number of candidates appeared/passed by sex for Matriculation and Intermediate level has been supplied by the respective Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education.

6. SOCIAL AND CULTURE

6.01 Press Statistics (Tables 6.01 to 6.03): Data relates to number of Newspapers and periodicals by language and their average circulation.

6.02 Road Traffic Accidents (Table 6.04): Road accidents registered with police authorities are included in this table. Fatal accidents refer to those where the victim is dead on the spot or succumbs to injuries later on. Non-fatal accidents refer to those where no persons is killed but one or more person are seriously/slightly injured or property damaged.

6.03 Appeals and Petitions in the Supreme Court of Pakistan (Table 6.05): The data on Appeals include civil appeals, criminal appeals, criminal (shariat appeals) filed in the Supreme Court of Pakistan. Petitions include Civil Petitions, Criminal Petitions, Civil Review Petitions, Criminal Review Petitions, Criminal Shariat Petitions, Jail Shariat Petitions and Jail Petitions filed in the Supreme Court of Pakistan.

6.04 Appeals and Petitions in the High Courts of Pakistan (Table 6.06): The data on Appeals include later patent appeal, inter court appeal, regular first appeal, regular second appeal, first appeal against order, second appeal against order, settlement appeal, review appeal, executive appeal, matrimonial reference, matrimonial appeal, acquittal appeal filed in the High Courts of Pakistan. Petitions include civil revision, writ petition, settlement revision, writ petition settlement, transfer application, civil miscellaneous, petition tax reference, tax reference, civil reference, civil original, criminal revision criminal miscellaneous, criminal quashment, criminal original banking, criminal original, contempt of court and civil original suits filed in the High Courts of Pakistan.

6.05 Crimes (Table 6.07): Data relates to the number of cases by type of crime reported to the police and not the number of persons involved.

6.06 Data on films released (Tables 6.08): It includes all the commercial films released for public exhibition through Pakistan Film Producers Association.

6.07 Number of Dramas plays/produced/telecasted (Table 6.09): It includes all dramas, plays produced and telecasted by Pakistan Television Corporation and broadcasted by the Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation.

6.08 Museum Statistics (Table 6.10): It includes number of national and foreign visitors to museums.

6.09 Data on Disabled Population (Table 6.11): It shows disabled population with nature of disability like Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Crippled, Mentally retarded, Insane and other disability for Pakistan and Provinces.

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- 6.10 **Zakat/Ushr Statistics (Table 6.12)**: The collection of Zakat was introduced from 1st of Ramzan Hijra year 1400-1401 whereas that of Ushr from 1982-83 (Rabi and Kharif). Data on Zakat relates to Zakat deducted at Source (Assetwise) and assessment and collection of ushr in Pakistan. Amount released from the Central Zakat Fund to Provincial Zakat Funds and National Institutions, Disbursements from the Local Zakat Funds for i) Guzara (subsistence allowance). ii) Rehabilitation grants; Disbursements from the Provincial Zakat Funds i) to Deeni Madaris, ii) for Post Primary Scholarships/Stipends, iii) through Social Welfare Institutions and iv) for Medicare.
- 6.11 **Zoo Statistics (Table 6.21)**: Data regarding number of visitors, type of attractions, total expenditure and income are obtained from Zoological Gardens Karachi, Hyderabad, Bhawalpur and Lahore.
- 6.12 **Police Stations Statistics (Table 6.22)**: Data relates to the number of police stations in provinces by Divisions/Districts. The data is collected from the respective Inspector Generals of Police.
- 6.13 **Cinema Statistics (Table 6.23 to 6.24)**: Data relates to number of cinemas and seating capacity during the year by Divisions and Provinces. Data is collected from Divisional Directorates of Excise and Taxation of Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Baluchistan as well as the Cantonment Boards of all the four provinces.
- 6.14 **Family Expenditure Survey**: The National Family Expenditure Survey was the first large scale sample survey carried out since 1947. It was conducted by the Central Statistical Office during 1955 and 1956. The principal objects of the survey were (1) to provide more survey comprehensive and up-to-date information on the expenditure patterns of families of industrial workers so that more satisfactory cost of living indices could be constructed than are available at present and (2) by extending this information for other centres in Pakistan and for other groups of workers to permit broadening the coverage of the cost of living measure.
- 6.15 The survey of industrial workers was conducted in 11 major cities in Pakistan with some consideration for Regional representation. The centres surveyed were:
- Federal Capital Area
- Pakistan (other an F.C area)
- (1) Karachi
 - (2) Lahore
 - (3) Rawalpindi
 - (4) Faisalabad
 - (5) Multan
 - (6) Sialkot
 - (7) Peshawar
 - (8) Mardan
 - (9) Quetta
 - (10) Hyderabad
 - (11) Sukkur

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- 6.16 Government and commercial workers were surveyed in four major cities viz., Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar and Hyderabad.
- 6.17 The survey was divided in two "stages". In the first stage information was sought on the composition of family, family income, housing, working conditions of the employees etc. for the month immediately preceding the date of interview. In the second stage, complete information about family income and disbursement was collected. The data on "Food" items were recorded for one week only while for all other items they were recorded for one month immediately preceding the date of interview. The second stage was spread over a period of one year into four quarters. Each sample family was visited once in each quarter.
- 6.18 Registered factories employing more than twenty workers are included in the frame. The workers selected were those employed on the "Regular Pay-roll" in the registered factories. Contract labourer if not casual, was also included. Casual labourer was excluded. As this was a family survey, single men and married persons living away from their families were excluded. In the Government sector, non-supervisory clerical employees in the basic pay range of Rs. 60 to Rs. 400 were included. Commercial non-supervisory clerical and sales personnel in the gross range of Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 were surveyed and this was wrongly equal to the gross pay limits for Government employees.
- 6.19 **First Stage:** Family income includes all contribution by members of the family and estimated rent of rent-free or owner-occupied houses.
- 6.20 Employee's net pay/Wage includes his basic pay and allowances. Deductions such as compulsory profession expenses, fines, etc. have been made wherever applicable.
- 6.21 Table 6.25 contains a summary of income and family composition of the sample families. Only members have been included. Servants and lodges are not included here.
- Member: A related person and his dependents who pools his income with the family.
- Adult: Any person of 15 years or more of age.
- Earners: A person having any regular source of income.
- Table 6.26 shows working conditions of the Sample Employees.
- Number of days at work (during "last month") means those days for which employee was paid for. It includes paid holidays.
- Medical Relief. This includes availability of a doctor and medicines free of cost.
- Table 6.27 gives housing conditions of the sample families.
- Structure has been classified as permanent and temporary. Tents, huts, etc., are called temporary structures.
- "Permanent Structure" are sub-classified into "Masonry: (Pucca) and "Other Permanent".

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Rooms. Number of "Living" rooms has been recorded. Small storage places such as kitchens, bathrooms, latrines, verandas, etc., are not included.

Kitchen. Any separately enclosed and covered space used primarily for cooking food.

Latrine. Latrine was included when there was separately enclosed space for such purposes. In case of combined bathroom-latrine facilities, both were counted separately.

6.22 Sources of water supply and lighting have been included. In the case of more than one source, only the principal source was counted.

6.23 Second Stage: Average and percent expenditure by main head is given in Table 6.28 Weekly food expenditure was multiplied by 4-1/3 to convert it into monthly expenditure. All centres had been combined in one table to afford comparability.

6.24 **National Sample Survey:** As a continuation of the family expenditure survey, 1955-56 in urban areas, it was considered advisable to extend its scope to include rural areas of Pakistan. In this connection National Sample Survey Organization was set up in CSO in 1958 which conducted its first round of enquiry during the period January 1959 to June, 1959 with family expenditure survey as its major study. This study was repeated in the subsequent rounds, i.e., 2nd and 3rd round which were conducted during 1960 and 1961 respectively. The main purpose of repeating this enquiry was to measure changes in consumption pattern and conditions of living over a longer period in the light of changing circumstances.

6.25 For the purpose of these studies, rural area was defined as in the Population Census of 1951.

6.26 The Sample Design followed in these enquiries was a three stage stratified sampling. Tehsil/taluka formed the primary unit, village within tehsil/taluka as the secondary stage unit and the family in the selected village was taken as the tertiary unit. The number of villages covered in the first round was 200 while in the second and third round it was 250 and 300 respectively.

6.27 Monthly income and consumer expenditure (per household and per capita) as percentage to total consumer expenditure by main head of consumption, in different rounds is given in table No.6.28 and average consumption of major food items (per household and per capita) in table No.6.29, household income by source of income and area in table No.6.30, distribution of monthly household consumption expenditure on major food item by area and monthly per capita consumption of major food items is given in table No. 6.31 and 6.32 respectively.

6.28 **Quarterly Survey of Current Economic Conditions:** Household Income and Expenditure survey, 1963-64: The scope of first three rounds of enquiries comprising of Income and Expenditure study conducted by CSO during 1959-60 and 1961 was limited to only rural areas of Pakistan. With the increasing tempo of planned economic development and with fast

growing and dynamic population, it was realised that statistical data obtained from a series of regular sample surveys conducted quarterly both in rural as well as urban areas on national basis would be more useful to help planes, administrators and economists to evaluate the impact of development planning on the socio-economic conditions of the people of the country.

- 6.29 As a consequence, CSO started in the year 1963, a new series of multi-subject sample surveys entitled 'Quarterly Survey of Current Economic Conditions' with Household Income and Expenditure enquiry forming main part of study. The scope of these surveys was extended to cover rural and urban areas simultaneously to give overall estimates for the country. The field operations for the first quarter of this survey were started in July, 1963, the second in October, 1963, and third in January, 1964 and the fourth in April, 1964. The data presented in Tables 6.30 and 6.31 refers to the full period of enquiry, i.e., 1963-64. Proper weighting was given while combining the results of rural and urban areas. For further details reference may be made to Household Income and Expenditure Report, 1963-64.
- 6.30 All rural and urban areas of Pakistan defined as such in 1961 Population Census were included in the scope of this survey with the exception of rural areas of Quetta and Kalat Division.
- 6.31 In case of rural areas, all the 78 sample Union Councils were covered. In urban areas 111 out of total 116 sample Population Census Circles (as defined in population census, 1961) were covered. The remaining sample areas being cantonment areas had to be dropped for certain administrative reasons.
- 6.32 A two stage stratified random sample design was adopted in both in the rural and urban areas of the country.
- 6.33 **Household Income and Expenditure Survey:** The sample survey series was disrupted during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66. Annual survey could be completed during 1966-67 and continued upto 1971-72.
- 6.34 The objectives of the present survey are:-
- i. to obtain data on household income and expenditure to ascertain the seasonal variation in expenditure pattern and consumption level of people of different areas.
 - ii. to provide basic data on income and expenditure pattern of different areas and people of different income groups for compilation of national expenditure in national accounts.
 - iii. to provide data for compilation of estimates of various components of gross

national products such as food, clothing, housing, etc.

- iv. to provide data for studying savings, investment and liabilities patterns of the economy as related to different income groups, and
- v. to provide data for determining weights for constructing general consumer price indices and to study the changes in the standard of living of the people.

6.35 All urban and rural areas of Pakistan with the exception of rural tribal areas of Peshawar and D.I. Khan Division defined as such in the 1961 Population Census, were covered by this survey.

6.36 As stratified two-stage random sample design was adopted both for urban and rural sub-universes. The urban sub-universes Pakistan consisted of 12 administrative Division. Cities and towns in each Division were stratified into three groups on the basis of their 1961 population. The limits of population of cities and towns for stratification were "more than 1000'000", "25,000 to 100,0000" and "less than 25,000". There were thus 26 ultimate strata in Pakistan. The Electoral Units of the urban areas designated as such by the Election Commission of Pakistan as constituencies for the election of Basic Democrats during 1964 general elections were taken as the primary sampling units. Households within primary sampling units were taken as the secondary sampling units.

6.37 In case of rural sub-universes each administrative District of Pakistan was treated as a stratum. There were 37 strata in Pakistan. Taking into account the available resources, the sample size of electoral units was fixed at 896 and 628. The sample was divided into four equal parts and one part was covered each quarter. The sampling fraction for the selection of households was determined in such away that the overall sampling fraction per stratum would be approximately 1/400 in respect of urban sub-universes and 1/200 in respect of rural sub-universes.

6.38 Households located in institutions, e.g., hotels, hostels, hospitals, boarding house, etc., and those which entirely depend for their living on charity were excluded from the scope of this survey.

6.39 Field operations for listing households and holding interviews of respondents in respect of sample areas were planned on a monthly basis.

6.40 Reference period for obtaining information on food items, fuel and lighting, personal care supplies and services, household laundry, cleaning and paper supplies etc., is the last month of the date of enumeration. Expenditure on apparel, textile, footwear and personal effects and housing has been taken for the last one year preceding the date of enumeration. Reference period for durable goods, savings, assets, liabilities and receipts other than income is one year. So far as income is concerned, reference period for wages and salaries has been taken as monthly and the same for other incomes including imputed income has been taken as yearly.

6.41 The Surveys was suspended from July, 1972 due to revision of the sample design. This survey was again conducted in 1979 with enlarged sample size and covered both in Rural and Urban areas of Pakistan as defined by the 1972 Population Census which formed the universe. Federally Administrated Tribal Areas, Military Restricted Areas and Tribal Areas of Peshawar, D.I. Khan and Malakand Divisions were excluded from the scope of the survey. but

it could not be continued in the subsequent years. Keeping in view the importance of this survey a regular series of these surveys, both in rural and urban areas was restarted from 1984-85.

6.42 The objectives of the survey remained the same.

6.43 Two stage stratified sampling technique was adopted for both the urban and rural areas. In the case of Rural areas, each administrative district formed as stratum in Punjab, Sindh and NWFP and a Division consisting of rural areas was taken as a stratum in Balochistan province. The stratification in urban areas was as under:

- i. Self-Representing All cities having population of Cities 400 thousands and more
- ii. Stratum - A Cities having population between 100 to 400 thousands
- iii. Stratum - B Cities having population between 50 to 100 thousands
- iv. Stratum - C Cities having population between 25 to 50 thousands
- v. Stratum - D Cities having population below 25 thousands.

6.43 Enumeration blocks of cities/towns in urban areas and villages/dehs/mouzas in rural areas were taken as the Primary Sampling Units and households selected from these PSUs formed the secondary sampling units (SSUs). Variable sampling fractions were adopted for each stratum in urban areas whereas in rural areas the sampling fractions were fixed as 1/2400 for Punjab and Sindh, 1/1900 for NWFP and 1/1300 for Balochistan. The sample size consisted of 19847 households.

6.44 From 1984-85, the sample size was increased to 16580 households. However, the urban sampling frame developed by Federal Bureau of Statistics in which each city and town was divided into enumerations blocks of approximately 200 to 250 households with detailed boundary particulars and maps thereof was used. The village list published by Population Census Organization in 1981 Population Census was taken as the sample frame for rural areas. Cities having Population five lacs and above i.e. Karachi, Lahore, Gujranwala, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Multan, Hyderabad, Peshawar, Islamabad and Quetta (being Federal and Provincial capital) were treated as self-representing cities and as separate stratum. These were further sub-stratified according to low, middle and high income groups. After excluding the population of self-representing cities from the respective districts, the remaining urban population in each district of NWFP, Sindh and Punjab Provinces and Division of Balochistan Province has been grouped to form stratum. In rural areas, rural population in each district of Punjab, Sindh and NWFP were grouped together to form a stratum. For Balochistan province, Division was taken as a stratum.

6.45 Two stage stratified sampling technique was adopted. Enumeration blocks in urban domain and villages/dehs/mouzas in rural domain were taken as Primary Sampling Units. Household within these PSUs were taken as the secondary sampling units (SSUs).

6.46 In order to meet the requirements of new U.N. System of National Accounts (UNSNA), the questionnaire was revised in the light of U.N. recommendations. Consequently the survey remained suspended during the period 1988-89 and 1989-90. The annual survey was restarted from 1990-91 with revised questionnaire both in urban and rural areas of the country.

EQUIVALENTS AND SYMBOLS EXPLANATORY NOTES

6.47 No changes in the sampling frame and sample design was made except that only 6393 households were covered in 1990-91.

6.48 The survey was again suspended during 1991-92 and re-started from 1992-93 with the same objectives and questionnaire as that of 1990-91 survey. However sample size was increased to provide data at National and Provincial level with urban/rural break up.

6.49 Reports for the year 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 1990-91, 1992-93 and 1993-94 have been released. The surveys for the year 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 are under processing.

6.50 Table No. 6.33 and Table No. 6.34 gives information about the sources of household income and distribution of consumption expenditure per household by different income groups respectively.

	=		=	
Demographic Survey	=	HED	=	Bery
Housing, Economic and	=		=	Bery
Development Corporation	=		=	Cigarettes
Pakistan Industrial	=		=	A kind of bread
Wall's	=		=	Chapsli
Value parcel	=		=	Desi
	=		=	Doz
	=		=	E
	=		=	Exercise
	=		=	Extended play
	=		=	1.0.
	=		=	Freight on rail
	=		=	Gram
	=		=	ICI
	=		=	Imperial Chemical Industries
	=		=	Injection
	=		=	Kilogram
	=		=	Kilometer
	=		=	Handloom
	=		=	Kilari
	=		=	Koi
	=		=	Koinoor
	=		=	A variety of meat curry
	=		=	Long, large
	=		=	1.00.000
	=		=	Lakri
	=		=	Long play
	=		=	A kind of join cloth
	=		=	Lungi
	=		=	Mala &
	=		=	A variety of
	=		=	orange
	=		=	Medium
	=		=	Milligram
	=		=	mg
	=		=	Minimum
	=		=	Min
	=		=	Number
	=		=	No.
	=		=	Ordinary
	=		=	ord.
	=		=	Pfizer
	=		=	Pkt
	=		=	Packet
	=		=	Quilty
	=		=	Qty.
	=		=	Ration
	=		=	R
	=		=	A form of sweetmeat
	=		=	Rasgulla
	=		=	Regular
	=		=	Reg
	=		=	Revolutions per minute
	=		=	R.P.M.
	=		=	Russ
	=		=	A form of ratty
	=		=	Somosa

ii) Conversion coefficients and factors

	=		=
32,314724 cubic feet	=	1 cubic meter	=
3.2808 feet	=	1 meter	=
1.09361 yards	=	1 meter	=
0.388102 aquare	=	1 aquare	=
mile	=	Kilometer	=
2.4710 acres	=	1 hectare	=
247.1047 acres	=	1 aquare	=
0.8045084 long ton	=	Kilometer	=
1.1023109 short	=	1 tone	=
tons	=		=
2.2046226 pounds	=	1 kilogram	=
1.0716918 seers	=	1 kilogram	=
0.082323 tola	=	1 gram	=
144 numbers	=	1 gross	=
0.621371	=	1 passenger	=
passenger mile	=	1 kilometer	=
0.018884 hundred	=	1 kilogram	=
weight	=		=
0.0287822 maund	=	1 kilogram	=
0.8849448 short	=	1 metric ton	=
ton mile	=	kilometer	=
0.6115275 long	=		=
ton mile	=		=
0.2199755 imperial	=	1 liter	=
gallon	=		=
0.2841785 U.S.	=		=
gallon	=		=
1.25883 pint	=	1 liter	=

EQUIVALENTS AND SYMBOLS

Notes, Symbols and Abbreviations

Figures in the tables refer to the financial year (July to June) totals or averages unless otherwise stated.

Figures may not add up to the total owing to rounding by half adjustment.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • = Provisional, preliminary or estimated r = Revised — = Nil ... = Negligible ... = Not available n.s. = Not specified n.e.s. = Not elsewhere specified Aloocha = A kind of fruit Arvi = A type of root vegetable Av. = Average Babul = A kind of fire wood B.E. = Bills of exchange Biryani = A dish of rice prepared with meat Bsyl = Benzyl Cgs = Cigarettes Chapati = A kind of bread Desi = Indigenous Doz = Dozen E = Exercise E.P. = Extended play f.o.r. = Freight on rail gm. = Gram ICI = Imperial Chemical Industries Inj = Injection Kg = Kilogram Khaddi = Handloom Kikar = A kind of fire wood Koh = Kohinoor Korma = A variety of meat curry L = Long/Large Lakh = 1,00,000 L.P. = Long play Lungi = A kind of loin cloth Malta & Mosumbi = A variety of orange Med. = Medium mg. = Milligram Min = Minimum No. = Number ord. = Ordinary Pf = Pfizer Pkt = Packet Qty. = Quality R = Ration Rasgulla = A form of sweetmeat Reg = Regular R.P.M. = Revolutions per minute Rs. = Rupees Somosa = A form of patty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDR = Special drawing rights Sheesham = A variety of superior quality wood S. P. = Superior Tab = Tablets Tandori = Oven-baked Tkt = Ticket Totta rice = Broken rice Veg = Vegetable Vlt = Volts V.P. = Value parcel Wts. = Watt's PIDC = Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation HED = Housing, Economic and Demographic Survey
ii) <u>Conversion coefficients and factors</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 cubic meter = 35.314724 cubic feet 1 meter = 3.2808 feet 1 meter = 1.09361 yards 1 square kilometer = 0.386102 square mile 1 hectare = 2.4710 acres 1 square kilometer = 247.1047 acres 1 tone = 0.9842064 long ton 1 tone = 1,1023109 short tons 1 Kilogram = 2.2046229 pounds 1 Kilogram = 1.0716915 seers 1 gram = 0.0857353 tola 1 gross = 144 numbers 1 passenger kilometer = 0.6213711 passenger mile 1 kilogram = 0.019684 hundred weight 1 kilogram = 0.0267922 maund 1 metric ton = 0.6849446 short ton 1 kilometer = 0.6115575 long ton mile 1 liter = 0.2199755 imperial gallon 1 liter = 0.2641795 U.S. gallon 1 liter = 1.759803 pints 	