INTRODUCTION

Developments in HIES

HIES has been conducted, with some breaks, since 1963.There have been some developments in HIES during the 1990s, and it is important that readers should be aware of some of these. In 1990 HIES questionnaire was revised in order to address the requirements of a new system of national accounts. The four surveys of 1990-91, 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1996-97 were conducted using the revised questionnaire. In 1998-99, the HIES data collection methods and questionnaire were revised to reflect the integration of HIES with the Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS). After this HIES was conducted as an Integrated Survey with PIHS in 1998-99 and 2001-02.Subsequently the survey was renamed in 2004 as Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) Survey and the same module of HIES remain intact. In PSLM, (District Level) Survey and PSLM/ HIES (National/ Provincial level) Survey are conducted on alternate years. Before this Survey three rounds of HIES were conducted during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2007-08.

Last round of HIES was conducted in 2007-08 and after the revision of PC-1, which was extended up to 2015, the next round was planned to be conducted during the year 2009-10, but due to some administrative as well as technical reasons the survey activities could not be carried out. During the year 2010-11 the PSLM District Level Survey was scheduled but considering the requirement of the Government of Pakistan and urgency of HIES data it was decided in consultation with the Planning & Development Division to carry out the HIES survey along with the PSLM District Level Survey during the financial year 2010-11. Therefore, the current round of HIES has been conducted covering 16341 households by taking subsample of the 79000 households of District level survey. HIES provides important information on household income, savings, liabilities, consumption expenditure and consumption patterns at national and Provincial level with urban/rural breakdown. This survey also provides the requisite data on consumption to Planning & Development Division for estimation of poverty. The Income and consumption module is exactly the same which has been used previously for the HIES 2001-02, HIES 2005-06 and HIES 2007-08.

Data Collection Methods

The income and consumption data of the HIES Survey is being collected by adopting team approach comprising of both male and female enumerators. In each field team female enumerators interviewed the female household members while male enumerators collected the data from the male respondents.

Questionnaire Design

The household income and consumption part of PSLM questionnaire with some improvements has been used during the reference year. Both male and female enumerators worked together to collect information regarding Income and consumption of the household.

The structure of the PSLM/ HIES questionnaire used is shown in the following table 1

TABLE 1   STRUCTURE OF PSLM/HIES QUESTIONNAIRES FOR THE YEAR 2010-11

SECTION A: SURVEY INFORMATION

SECTION B: HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

SECTION C: EDUCATION

SECTION D: HEALTH

SECTION E: EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

SECTION F: OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

SECTION G: HOUSEHOLD DETAILS

SECTION H: IMMUNIZATION AND DIARRHEA FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS

SECTION I: EVER MARRIED WOMEN (AGED 15 TO 49)

SECTION J: USE AND SATISFACTION WITH FACILITIES AND SERVICES

CONSUMPTION MODULE

SECTION L: HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

SECTION M: SELECTED DURABLE CONSUMPTION ITEMS OWNED/SOLD BY THE
              HOUSEHOLD   (DURING LAST ONE YEAR)

SECTION N: TRANSFERS RECEIVED AND PAID OUT (DURING LAST ONE YEAR)

SECTION P: PART- A: BUILDINGS AND LAND OWNED BY MEMBERS OF THIS
                HOUSEHOLD
              PART- B: FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, LOANS AND CREDIT

AGRICULTURAL SHEET

NON-AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT

BALANCE SHEET FOR INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

SAMPLE DESIGN

Universe:

The universe of this Survey consists of all urban and rural areas of four provinces of Pakistan. However, Military restricted areas have been excluded from the scope of the survey.

Sampling Frame:

Separate sampling frames have been used in the survey for urban areas and rural areas as under.

Urban area:

FBS has developed its own urban area frame. All urban areas comprising of cities/towns have been divided into mutually exclusive small compact areas known as enumeration blocks (E.Bs) identifiable through maps. Each enumeration block consists of about 200-250 households on the average. Each Enumeration block has been divided into low, middle and high income groups. Urban areas sampling frame consists of 26,698 enumeration blocks which had been updated through Economic Census conducted in the year 2003..

Rural areas:

With regard to the rural areas, the lists of villages/mouzas/dehs according to population Census, 1998 have been used as sampling frame. In this frame, each village/mouza/deh is identifiable by its name, Had Bast number and Cadastral map etc. There are 50,588 mouzas/villages/dehs in the rural sub-universe of the survey

Sample size and its Allocation:

In view of the variability for the characteristics for which estimates are prepared, population distribution, available field resources and reliability constraints, a sample size of 16,341 households from 1180 sampled areas(enumeration blocks and villages) has been considered appropriate to provide reliable estimates of key characteristics at the National/Provincial level. The number of sample PSUs and SSUs covered in the survey are as follows:

TABLE ! : PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE OF PSLM SURVEY 2010-11

Province/Area	Sample PSUs			Sample SSUs		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Punjab	256	256	512	2935	4019	6954
Sindh	152	144	296	1802	2296	4098
KPK	88	120	208	1041	1913	2954
Balochistan	68	96	164	811	1524	2335
TOTAL	**564**	**616**	**1180**	**6589**	**9752**	**16341**

Stratification Plan:

Urban Area:

In urban areas each of the large sized cities having population of 5 lac and above has been treated as an independent stratum. Each of these cities has further been sub-stratified into low, middle and high-income groups. The remaining cities/towns within each administrative division of the respective province have been grouped together to constitute an independent stratum.

Rural Area:

In the rural areas, the population of each district in Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provinces has been grouped together to constitute a stratum. For Balochistan province each of administrative Division has been taken as a stratum.

Sample Design:

A two-stage stratified random sampling scheme was adopted for this survey. Enumeration blocks in urban areas and villages in rural areas were selected at first stage while households within the sample enumeration blocks/villages were selected at second stage.

Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs).

Enumeration blocks in the urban areas and mouzas/dehs/villages in rural areas have been taken as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). In urban areas, sample PSUs from each stratum have been selected by probability proportional to size (PPS) method using households in each enumeration block as measure of size (MOS). Similarly in rural areas, population of each village has been taken as measure of size (MOS) for selection of sample villages using probability proportional to size (PPS) method.

Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs):

Households within each sample Primary Sampling Units (PSU) have been considered as Secondary Sampling Units (SSU). A sample of 16 and 12 households from each sampled village of rural domain and enumeration block from urban domain respectively have been selected for this survey through systematic sampling scheme.