

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

This dataset relates to Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES) which is conducted in 2015-16 under special survey namely Household Integrated Income and Consumption Survey (HIICS) which was especially designed by merging Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES) and Family Budget Survey (FBS). The main aim of Family Budget survey is to derive weights for Rebasing of Price Statistics. Last time Rebasing was carried out in the year 2007-08. FBS collects information on consumption of items of predetermined basket of goods and services for deriving weights for Price Statistics. Previously this survey was only conducted in urban areas but this time it was decided to include the rural areas in the scope to derive separate weights for urban & rural areas. Like FBS, the HIES survey also collects information on Consumption of items according to Classification of Individual Consumption of Purpose (COICOP) along with Income and other social indicators by covering both urban and rural areas of all four provinces. Therefore it was decided to integrate both surveys this year and for better coverage and quality of data it was decided to collect information through team approach. It is pertinent to mention here that this is a special survey only planned for 2015-16 to meet requirements of Rebasing and HIES survey. However information on Health, Population welfare will not be collected through this survey. In future the PSLM/HIES activities are likely to be continued as per previous practice. The component of food taken away from home and readymade food taken at home is especially included in the questionnaire for the coverage of food items consumed by the household.

The data collected through this survey is also used for developing a series of socio-economic indicators e.g., literacy rates; primary enrolment rates; proportion of households with access to water and sanitation; household consumption expenditure and income from various sources.

1.2 Developments in HIES

The HIES has been conducted, with some breaks, since 1963. However in 1990 the 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

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and the questionnaire were revised to reflect the integration of HIES with the Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS). After this the 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 the HIES remain intact. PSLM, (District Level) Survey and PSLM/HIES (National/ Provincial level) Survey were conducted on alternating years. Before this Survey, six rounds of HIES were conducted during 2004-05, 2005-06, 2007-08, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2013-14.

This HIES data covers 24,238 households. It provides important information on household income, savings, liabilities, and consumption expenditure and consumption patterns at national and provincial level with urban/rural breakdown.

1.3 Questionnaire Design

The main structure of the HIICS/HIES questionnaire used for the survey 2015-16 is as under:-

STRUCTURE OF HIICS QUESTIONNAIRES FOR THE YEAR 2015-16

SECTION A: SURVEY INFORMATION(MALE AND FEMALE BOTH)
SECTION 1: PART-A: HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION(MALE AND FEMALE BOTH)
PART-B: EMPLOYMENT & INCOME(MALE AND FEMALE BOTH)
SECTION 2: EDUCATION (MALE AND FEMALE BOTH)
SECTION 3 HOUSING (FEMALE ONLY)
CONSUMPTION MODULE
SECTION 4: HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (MALE AND FEMALE BOTH)
SECTION 5: TRANSFERS RECEIVED AND PAID OUT (DURING LAST ONE YEAR) (MALE ONLY)
SECTION 6: PART- A: BUILDINGS AND LAND OWNED BY MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD (MALE ONLY)
PART- B: FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, LOANS AND CREDIT (MALE ONLY)
SECTION 7: PART A: AGRICULTURAL SHEET (MALE ONLY)
PART B: LIVESTOCK,POULTRY,FISH,FORESTRY,HONEY BEE (MALE ONLY)
SECTION 8 :NON-AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT (MALE ONLY)
SECTION 9: BALANCE SHEET FOR INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (MALE ONLY)
SECTION ICT: INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHONOLGY (MALE AND FEMALE BOTH)

NOTE: In national\ provincial survey two types of questionnaires were administered, one for male and the other was filled from female respondents.

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1.4 Sample Design of HIICS Survey 2015-16

Objectives:

The data generated through HIICS/HIES Survey will be used to produce weights of CPI and to generate HIES report in overall context of poverty reduction strategy.

Universe:

The universe for HIICS/HIES 2015-16 consists of all urban and rural areas of the four provinces of Pakistan excluding FATA and military restricted areas. The population of excluded areas constitutes about 2% of the total population.

Sampling Frame:

Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) has developed its own area sampling frame for both Urban and Rural domains. Each city/town is divided into enumeration blocks. Each enumeration block is comprised of 200 to 250 households on the average with well-defined boundaries and maps. The list of enumeration blocks as updated from field on the prescribed formula by Quick Count technique for urban domain in 2013 and the updated list of villages/mouzas/dehs or its part (block), based on House Listing 2011 for conduct of Population Census are taken as sampling frame. Enumeration blocks are considered as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) for urban and rural domains respectively.

The numbers of enumeration blocks in urban and rural areas of the country are as under:

NO. OF ENUMERATION BLOCKS AS PER SAMPLING FRAME (2015)

NUMBER OF BLOCKS		
PROVINCE	URBAN	RURAL
Punjab	23005	60426
Sindh	20791	17069
KP	2886	16335
Balochistan	1519	8159
Total	48201	101989

Note: The above enumeration blocks are as per 2015 sampling frame used for the survey.

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Sample Design:

A stratified two-stage sample design is adopted for the survey.

Stratification Plan:

The stratification plan for HIICS/HIES survey for urban and rural areas is as follows.

Urban Domain:

Large cities Karachi, Lahore, Gujranwala, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Multan, Sialkot, Sargodha, Bahawalpur, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Peshawar, Quetta and Islamabad are considered as large cities. Each of these cities constitutes a separate stratum, further sub-stratified according to low, middle and high income groups based on the information collected in respect of each enumeration block at the time of demarcation/ updating of urban area sampling frame.

Remaining Urban Areas:

In all the four provinces after excluding the population of large cities from the population of an administrative division, the remaining urban population is grouped together to form a stratum.

Rural Domain:

Each administrative district for three provinces namely Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Punjab, Sindh, and each administrative division for Balochistan is considered as an independent stratum.

Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs):

Enumeration blocks in both urban and rural domains are taken as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Sample PSUs from each ultimate stratum/sub-stratum are selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) method of sampling scheme. In both Urban and Rural domains, the number of households in an enumeration block is considered as measure of size.

Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs):

The listed households of sample PSUs are taken as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs). A specified number of households i.e. 16 from both urban and rural sample PSU

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are selected with equal probability using systematic sampling technique with a random start.

Sample Size and its Allocation:

Keeping in view the objectives of the survey, the sample size for the four provinces has been fixed at 1668 sample blocks (PSU's) comprising 26688 households (SSU's), which is expected to produce reliable results at provincial level with urban and rural break down. However during enumeration 24238 households were covered from all four provinces.

Details of Parameters for the Survey:

The sample size for the survey has been fixed by using average household consumption(in Rupees) as key indicator at 95% level of confidence, 5% margin of error (MOE) for three provinces namely, KP, Punjab and Balochistan while 4% MOE has been used for province Sindh.

The distribution plan of PSUs and SSUs by province and region is as under:

PROFILE OF THE HIICS/HIES SAMPLE 2015-16

PROVINCE	Fixed for Survey 2015-16			Covered During Survey 2015-16		
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
PSUs:						
Punjab	482	215	697	482	215	697
Sindh	268	144	412	267	143	410
KP	224	123	347	224	122	346
Balochistan	141	71	212	114	38	152
Total	1115	553	1668	1087	518	1605
SSUs/Households						
Punjab	7712	3440	11152	7181	3327	10508
Sindh	4288	2304	6592	3912	2264	6176
KP	3584	1968	5552	3322	1887	5209
Balochistan	2256	1136	3392	1740	605	2345
Total	17840	8848	26688	16155	8083	24238

Note: - Out of 1668 PSUs, of all four provinces 63 PSUs (28 urban and 35 rural PSUs) were dropped due to bad law and order situation. Out of these 63 dropped PSUs 60 (27 urban and 33 rural PSUs) belong to Balochistan. 1442 Non- Contacted / Refusal households which are also excluded from the covered households.

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PROVINCE WISE DETAIL OF DROPPED SAMPLE AREAS (PSUs) AND SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS (SSUS) ARE SHOWN AS UNDER:-

Province/Area	Sample Enumeration Blocks (PSUs)			Sample Households (SSUs)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sindh	1	1	2	16	16	32
KP	-	1	1	-	16	16
Balochistan	27	33	60	432	528	960
Total	28	35	63	448	560	1008

PROFILE OF THE HIES NATIONAL / PROVINCIAL LEVEL SURVEY 2010-11, 2011-12 AND 2013-14 USED FOR ANALYSIS

PROVINCE	2010-11 HIES			2011-12 HIES			2013-14 HIES		
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
PSUs:									
Punjab	256	256	512	260	252	512	282	287	569
Sindh	152	144	296	164	144	308	123	241	364
KP	88	120	208	108	127	235	115	144	259
Balochistan	68	96	164	53	50	103	36	79	115
Total	564	616	1180	585	573	1158	556	751	1307
HOUSEHOLDS:									
Punjab	2935	4019	6954	2949	3957	6906	3150	4447	7597
Sindh	1802	2296	4098	1898	2301	4199	1374	3837	5211
KP	1041	1913	2954	1267	2009	3276	1301	2221	3522
Balochistan	811	1524	2335	629	797	1426	409	1250	1659
Total	6589	9752	16341	6743	9064	15807	6234	11755	17989

1.5 Data Quality and Reliability Measures

Data quality in HIICS/HIES Survey is ensured through a built-in system of checking of enumeration work by the supervisors in the field. Teams at the headquarters, supervisors and field staff at Regional/ Field offices thoroughly review and edit the questionnaire to check the inconsistency or omissions. In case it requires further clarification or it is not properly filled, the household is again revisited to maintain high quality of data. The entire data entry and data cleaning was carried at the PBS headquarter Islamabad. The data entry programme prepared at the Data processing centre had a number of built in consistency checks, that alert the data entry operators of inconsistencies, allowing the operators to immediately correct data entry mistakes.

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1.6 Important Note for Micro Data

1. Codes assigned for Islamabad is 6, however for the analysis purpose it is recoded with code 2 which is given for Punjab province.
2. The report is based on the urban/rural breakup, therefore the code 3 assigned for other urban is recoded with code 2 for urban, therefore for analysis purpose both codes are considered as 2.