

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 The PSLM**

The Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey is one of the main mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the development projects and tracking of the MDGs. It provides a set of district level representative, population-based estimates of social indicators and their progress under the MDGs. These include intermediate as well as ‘output’ measures, which assess what is being provided by the social sectors, e.g. enrolment rates in education. They include a range of ‘outcome’ measures, which assess the welfare of the population, e.g. Immunisation Rate. Policymakers need to know, for example, whether the poor have benefited from the programme or whether increased government expenditure on the social sectors has been captured by the better off.

In the remainder of this introduction, a description of the PSLM Survey 2012-13 is provided. Data relating education, health, household assets / amenities, immunisation, pre and postnatal care and satisfaction of services is given in the following chapters. -

### **1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN OF PSLM SURVEY 2012-13 (DISTRICT LEVEL)**

#### **Objectives:**

The data generated though PSLM Survey is used by the government in formulating the poverty reduction strategy as well as development plans at district level. The indicators are developed at district level in the following sectors.

1. Education
2. Health
3. Water Supply & Sanitation.
4. Household Assets/Amenities.
5. Satisfaction to Service Delivery.

**Universe:** The universe of this survey consists of all urban and rural areas of the four provinces and Islamabad excluding military restricted areas.

#### **Sampling Frame:**

##### **Urban area:**

PBS has developed its own urban area frame. All urban areas comprising cities/towns have been divided into small compact areas known as enumeration blocks (E.Bs) identifiable through map. Each enumeration block comprises about 200-250 households and categorized into low, middle and high-income group, keeping in view the socio

economic status of the majority of households. Urban area sampling frame consists of 26698 enumeration blocks has been updated in 2003.

**Rural area:**

With regard to the rural areas, the lists of villages/mouzas/deh according to Population Census, 1998 have been used as sampling frame. In this frame, each village/mouzas/deh is identifiable by its Name, Had Bast Number, Cadastral map etc. This frame is comprised 50588 villages/mouzas

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

**NO. OF ENUMERATION BLOCKS AND VILLAGES AS PER SAMPLING FRAME**

Province	Number of E. Blocks	Number of Villages
Punjab	14,549	25,875
Sindh	9,025	5,871
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1,913	7,337
Balochistan	613	6,557
A.J.K	210	1,654
Northern Area	64	566
FATA		2,596
Islamabad	324	132
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,698</b>	<b>50,588</b>

**Stratification Plan:**

**A. Urban Domain:** Islamabad, Lahore, Gujranwala, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Multan, Bahawalpur, Sargodha, Sialkot, Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Peshawar and Quetta have been considered as large sized cities. Each of these cities constitutes a separate stratum and has further been sub-stratified according to low, middle and high-income groups. After excluding population of large sized city (s), the remaining urban population in each district in all the provinces has been grouped together to form a stratum.

**B. Rural Domain:** Each district in the four provinces of Pakistan has been treated an independent stratum.

**Sample Size and its Allocation:** Keeping in view the objectives of the survey, the sample size for the four provinces has been fixed at 5438 sample villages / enumeration blocks (PSU's) comprising 77,764 households (SSU's), which is expected to produce

reliable results at the district level. However it is pertinent to mention here that 26 PSU's comprising 396 households of Panjgur district and 01 PSU consisting 16 households in Karachi were dropped from the scope of the survey due to law and order situations. The province wise sample size and its allocation is given as under;

<b>PROFILE OF THE PSU'S AND SSU'S FOR PSLM SURVEY 2012-13</b>						
<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>Fixed for the survey 2012-13</b>			<b>Covered during the survey 2012-13</b>		
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>PSU's:</b>						
Punjab	1133	1211	2344	1133	1211	2344
Sindh	696	712	1408	696	711	1407
KPK	272	594	866	272	594	866
Balochistan	210	610	820	205	589	794
<b>Overall</b>	<b>2311</b>	<b>3127</b>	<b>5438</b>	<b>2306</b>	<b>3105</b>	<b>5411</b>
<b>SSU's/Households</b>						
Punjab	13596	19376	32972	12937	18979	31916
Sindh	8352	11392	19744	8122	11358	19480
KPK	3264	9504	12768	3133	9340	12473
Balochistan	2520	9760	12280	2406	9241	11647
<b>Overall</b>	<b>27732</b>	<b>50032</b>	<b>77764</b>	<b>26598</b>	<b>48918</b>	<b>75516</b>

**Sample Design:** A two-stage stratified sample design has been adopted in this survey.

**Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs):** Villages in rural areas and enumeration blocks in urban areas have been taken as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Sample PSUs have been selected from strata/sub-strata with PPS method of sampling technique. Village wise population of 1998 census and enumeration block wise number of households collected in 2002-03 updation of urban sampling frame have been treated as measure of size for selection of sample PSUs in rural and urban strata, respectively.

**Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs):** Households within sample PSUs have been taken as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs). A specified number of households i.e. 16 and 12 from each sample PSU of rural & urban area have been selected, respectively, using systematic sampling technique with a random start.

**Estimation Procedures:**

Detail of estimation procedures for estimates and their variances is attached as Annexure – I

### **1.3 Objectives and scope of analysis**

This is the eighth analytical report containing district level indicators of the PSLM Survey. It provides an overview of the findings in all sectors at district levels. Given that the PSLM is a large, complex household survey that collects information on a number of different topics, the tabulations presented here comprise the detailed tables at National/ Provincial/ District levels.

### **1.4 Household and Survey Questionnaire**

At both individual and household level, the PSLM Survey collects information on a wide range of topics using an integrated questionnaire. The questionnaire comprises a number of different sections, each of which looks at a particular aspect of household behaviour or welfare. Data collected under Round VIII includes Education, Health, Water Supply & Sanitation and Household Economic Situation & Satisfaction by facilities and services use.

### **1.5 Data Quality and Reliability Measures**

Data quality in PSLM Survey has been ensured through built in system of checking of fieldwork by the supervisors in the field as well as teams from the headquarters. Regional/ Field offices ensured the data quality through preliminary editing at their office level. The entire data entry was carried out at the PBS headquarter Islamabad and the data entry programme used had a number of in built consistency checks. This is the 8<sup>th</sup> round of district level survey and it has been observed that overall indicators do follow the usual pattern at national/provincial levels. However, in certain districts particularly of Balochistan province there are variations in indicators between 2004-05, 2006-07, and 2008-09 2010-11 and 2012-13 which may be due to prevailing situation in the province, which probably lead to under/over reporting of events.