

## 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. Immunization Rate. Policy makers 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 2014-15 is provided..

#### 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 & Sanitation.
4. Household Assets/Amenities.
5. Satisfaction to Service Delivery.

### 1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN OF PSLM SURVEY 2014-15 (DISTRICT LEVEL)

**Universe:** The universe for Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) consists of all urban and rural areas of the four provinces of Pakistan defined as such by 1998 Population Census excluding FATA and military restricted areas. The population of excluded areas constitutes about 2% of the total population.

**Sample Design:** A stratified two-stage sample design is adopted for the survey.

**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

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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 are updated from field on the prescribed proforma 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 frames. Enumeration blocks are considered as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) for urban and rural domains respectively.

**Stratification Plan**

**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 all four provinces namely Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and 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. 12 from each urban sample PSU and 16 from rural sample PSU 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 5428 sample blocks (PSU's) comprising 81992

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households (SSU's), which is expected to produce reliable results at the district level. It is worth mentioning here that Panjgur district of Balochistan was dropped from the scope of the survey at the allocation stage due to prevailing situation in Panjgur district. While 7 PSUs from Sindh, 13 PSUs from KP and 82 PSUs from Balochistan province ( including Kech district) were dropped from the scope of the survey during execution of the survey due to law and order situation. The province wise sample size and its allocation is given as under;

### PROFILE OF THE PSU'S AND SSU'S FOR PSLM SURVEY 2014-15

PROVINCE	Fixed for the survey 2014-15			Covered during the survey 2014-15		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>PSUs:</b>						
Punjab	594	1860	2454	594	1860	2454
Sindh	376	907	1283	375	901	1276
KP	104	777	881	104	764	868
Balochistan	113	651	764	110	572	682
Islamabad	27	19	46	27	19	46
<b>Overall</b>	<b>1214</b>	<b>4214</b>	<b>5428</b>	<b>1210</b>	<b>4116</b>	<b>5326</b>
<b>SSUs/Households</b>						
Punjab	7128	29760	36888	6814	29188	36002
Sindh	4512	14512	19024	4399	14336	18735
KP	1248	12432	13680	1184	11898	13082
Balochistan	1356	10416	11772	1276	8971	10247
Islamabad	324	304	628	292	277	569
<b>Overall</b>	<b>14568</b>	<b>67424</b>	<b>81992</b>	<b>13965</b>	<b>64670</b>	<b>78635</b>

**Note:** Non-contact and refusal households are excluded from covered PSUs and SSUs.

Province wise detail of dropped sample areas (PSUs) and sample households (SSUs) is shown as under:-

Province/Area	Sample Enumeration Blocks (PSUs)			Sample Households (SSUs)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	-	13	13	-	208	208
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sindh	1	6	7	12	96	108
Balochistan	3	79	82	36	1264	1300
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1568</b>	<b>1616</b>

**Note:** In Balochistan, two districts namely Kech and Panjgur have been dropped from the scope of the survey.

**1.3 Objectives and scope of analysis**

PSLM 2014-15 is the sixth round containing district level indicators. 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 are made 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 behavior or welfare. Data collected in PSLM 2014-15 includes Education, Health, Water & 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 6<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 , 2012-13 and 2014-15 which may be due to prevailing situation in the province, which probably lead to under/over reporting of events.

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