



# MONITORING/OBSERVATION REPORT ON 7<sup>TH</sup> POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS (FIRST EVER DIGITAL CENSUS OF PAKISTAN)



**Pakistan Bureau of Statistics**  
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[www.pbs.gov.pk](http://www.pbs.gov.pk)

# Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS)

## Planning Team for Execution of Monitoring & Observation Report

S. No.	Name	Designation
1	Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal	Member (Support Services, RM)
2	Mr. Ayazzuddin	Member (Census & Surveys)
3	Ms. Rabia Awan	Deputy Director General (CP&C/CPMU)
4	Mr. Muhammad Sarfaraz	Chief Statistical Officer (DD&SS)
5	Ms. Kaneez Amna	Statistical Officer (DD&SS)
6	Ms. Sadaf Imtiaz	Statistical Assistant (DD&SS)
7	Mr. Asghar Ali Narejo	Statistical Assistant (DD&SS)



## Data Disseminator

All the demographers worked assiduously towards realization of the goal of the mission. PBS is grateful for the services of the demographer's team from all provinces of Pakistan for their valuable feedback and remarkable contribution in this cause of national importance.

Government of Pakistan  
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics  
Ministry of Planning Development & Special initiatives  
June, 2023

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The field enumeration of First Ever Digital Census-2023 has started from 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2023 with real time monitoring and adoption of modern technologies according to international best practices as per recommendations of Census Advisory Committee (CAC). PBS has regularly conducted the field monitoring on the basis of findings of Quality Assurance Committee/ Trend Analysis Committee.

However, the role of national observers/ monitors is also vital to assure the data quality and credibility of census process. Monitoring Form was prepared so that the true picture of evaluation of field enumeration may be depicted. To ensure that a census recognizes the multi-ethnic, religious and social diversity, monitoring was undertaken while adhering to international standards and best practices.

It is hoped that through the unbiased census monitoring/observation, Government of Pakistan will receive objective and credible information on the entire census process through independent census monitoring/observation. The independent observers may play an effective role for Lesson Learnt to align the census activities with national procedures and international standards in future. The monitoring/observation was conducted in four major provinces of Pakistan; namely Balochistan, Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Sindh. The observation was conducted by twelve independent monitors/observers.

SOPs of the Monitoring/ Observations were:

aa) At least three households from each block will be monitored/ observed.

b) Monitoring Proforma will be filled for each block.

Monitors/observers reported that 85.7% of the enumerators were wearing census ID cards. During the house numbering and listing, the majority of enumerators i.e. 87.3% were observed wearing census vest. In some cases 58.7% of the enumerators were having field enumeration manuals with them. It was observed that in most cases, security personnel accompanied the enumerators i.e. 63.5%. Furthermore, Monitors/observers reported that almost 92.1% of the enumerators explained the census to the respondents. Lastly, 88.9% of the enumerators probed about people who usually reside in the household.

It was observed that 68.3% of the Monitors/ Observers strongly agreed that the enumerators asked about the ages of the members of the households. It was reported that 77.8% of the Monitors/Observers strongly agreed that the enumerators and respondents were speaking the same language. It was also observed that 66.7% of the Monitors/Observers strongly agreed that the enumerators explained the questions to the enumerators by keeping the same meaning. Monitors/Observers reported that behavior of majority of the enumerators i.e. 81% were observed polite and well behaved on a scale (strongly agreed). Moreover, the Monitors/Observers noted that the revisit made by enumerators to temporarily locked houses showed the highest percentage i.e. 82.5% for enumeration.





Dr. Aysha Sheraz  
Senior Fellow  
(Research & Survey)

National Institute of Population  
Studies (NIPS)

Dr. Ayesha Shiraz Demographer Member She is a renowned Demographer/ Senior Fellow in National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS). She worked as Project Director in UNFPA Research Surveys, Project Coordinator in Execution of KOIKA Collaboration with NIPS. Project Coordinator in Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS). She did her Master's in Pakistan studies from Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad in 1988. She was awarded British Council TCT scholarship. She has successfully completed her Masters in Medical Demography from London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of London.



Dr. Muhammad Iqbal  
PhD in Mathematical Statistics,  
Japan

A well-known prominent professor all over Pakistan who served in the field of Statistics for the last 24 years. He has completed his Ph.D from Saga University Japan in 2011.

He served for 5 years as director bearue of Statistics UoP, member governing council SBP, GS Peshawar university teacher association (PUTA), Finance secretary PUTA, and currently serving as an Executive member PUTA.



Muhammad Ahmed  
Assistant Professor, NED University of Engineering and Technology,  
Main Campus, Karachi-Pakistan

Passionate about bridging the gap between education and technology, with a proven track

record of over fifteen years in the field experience and teaching Geographical Information System (GIS), I am enthusiastic to empowering university students with the skills and knowledge they need to thrive in the twenty-first century. PhD in Urban and Regional Planning, focusing on seismological elements of hazard prevention in Civil and Infrastructure Engineering designs.

Published numerous manuscripts in reputed research journals encompassing interdisciplinary fields, with emphasis on geospatial analysis.



Ms. Rafia Shafi,  
Assistant Professor, Incharge  
(M.Phil Statistics),  
Department of Statistics,  
University of Karachi.

I am attached with the department from more than 25 years. The areas of interest include, Sampling Distributions, Sampling Techniques, Demography, Reliability and Quality Control and applications of statistical techniques for data analysis. I have also worked as Additional Director (Awareness) NAB, Rawalpindi. A member of Population Association of Pakistan.



Dr. Sanam Wagma Khattak  
Lecturer of Economics,  
University Of Peshawar  
PhD in Public Finance & Fiscal  
Policy

Dr. Sanam Wagma Khattak Demographer Member She is a Demographer and currently working as a Lecturer, Department of Economics, and University of Peshawar. She received Mitsubishi Scholarship in 2002 for scoring first position in B.Sc (Honours) University of Karachi and got second position in Master in Economics from Karachi University. She has been visiting faculty Member at University College Karachi, IQRA University (Karachi Campus), NUML University Peshawar Campus. Presently working as Lecturer in Department of Economics, University of Peshawar.



Durre Nayab  
Joint Director/Pro Vice Chancellor  
Pakistan Institute of Development  
Economics (PIDE), Area of Specialization: Ph.D. (ANU), Canberra, Australia

Dr. Durr-e-Nayab is a renowned Demographer / Researcher and vast experience of handling Census / Surveys data. She is currently working as Joint Director / Director Research in PIDE, Islamabad. She has vast knowledge & experience in policy oriented research on demographic issues, especially those related to age structure and its implications, urbanization & class structure. She has commended consultative work National Transfer Accounts for Pakistan (UNFPA) Study on tobacco taxation and consumption in Pakistan, funded by the Bloomberg and, the University of Illinois, Chicago, USA, Universal birth registration in Pakistan, funded by the UNICEF (2017)



**Dr. Rafiq Chandio**  
Professor

Department of Economics  
University of Sindh, Jamshoro,  
Pakistan

Dr. Rafiq A. Chandio has earned PhD degree in Economics from Kingston University, London. With his PhD qualification he has more than 22 years professional experience of working with national & international organizations in Pakistan.

At present he is working as a Professor of Economics (BPS-21). He is also working as a consultant with different organizations on various levels. and worked in monitoring in census 2017.

Prior to this assignment He has served as Director Administration in US-Pakistan Centre for Advanced Studies in Water, (US-AID Project). As a member of Program Management Unit (PMU) of US-Pakistan Centre of Advanced Studied in water



**Dr. Nosheen Raza**  
Assistant Professor

Department of Sociology,  
University of Karachi, Pakistan.

She is also member of Central Students' Advisory Council, University of Karachi. She is Curriculum Fellowship Awardee-2018 of International Centre on Nonviolent Conflict, Washington, USA. She has worked with UNFPA on a project 'Population and Development' in Pakistan as a Consultant in 2017. Her areas of interest in Sociology are Demography, Education, Human Rights and Social Change. She is member of international organizations working on bringing a positive change locally and globally.



**Dr. Jamal Abdul Nasir**

Chairperson since 30 June, 2021 to date, Department of Statistics, GCU Lahore.

Associate Professor in Statistics since 20 April, 2018 to date. PhD (UK), PGD, MPhil, MSc Demography (UK) Director career Guidance and placement office.



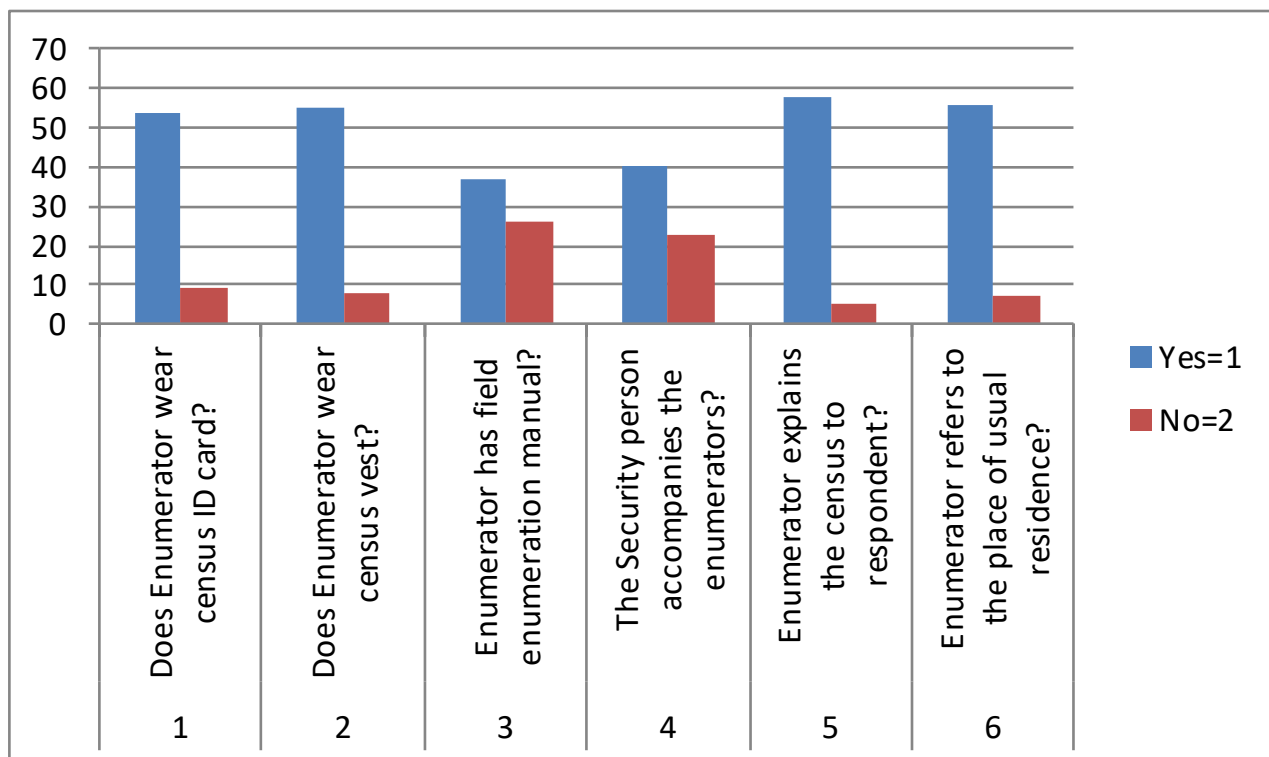
**Syed Haider Shah**

Dean and Director of Quality  
University of Balochistan,  
Department of Statistics  
Doctor of Philosophy

**Table 1.1: Percentage of Enumerators Wearing Census ID cards, Census Vests, Have Filed Enumeration Manual, Accompanies the Security Person, Explain the Census to Respondent, Place of Residence.**

Q. No.	Monitoring/ Observation Check list	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (%)
1	Does Enumerator wear census ID card?	85.7	14.3	100
2	Does Enumerator wear census vest?	87.3	12.7	100
3	Enumerator has field enumeration manual?	58.7	41.3	100
4	The Security person accompanies the enumerators?	63.5	36.5	100
5	Enumerator explains the census to respondent?	92.1	7.9	100
6	Enumerator refers to the place of usual residence?	88.9	11.1	100

**Figure 1.1:**





### Key Findings:

It is mandatory for census enumerators to wear a government-issued photo ID card and census vest while on duty. This requirement ensures that they can be easily identified as official census personnel when interacting with the public. Therefore, all enumerators are required to wear their official ID card and vest while on duty. Monitors/observers reported that 85.7% enumerators were wearing census ID cards while 14.3% were not. During the house numbering and listing, the majority of enumerators i.e. 87.3% were observed wearing census vests while 12.7% enumerators did not wear it.

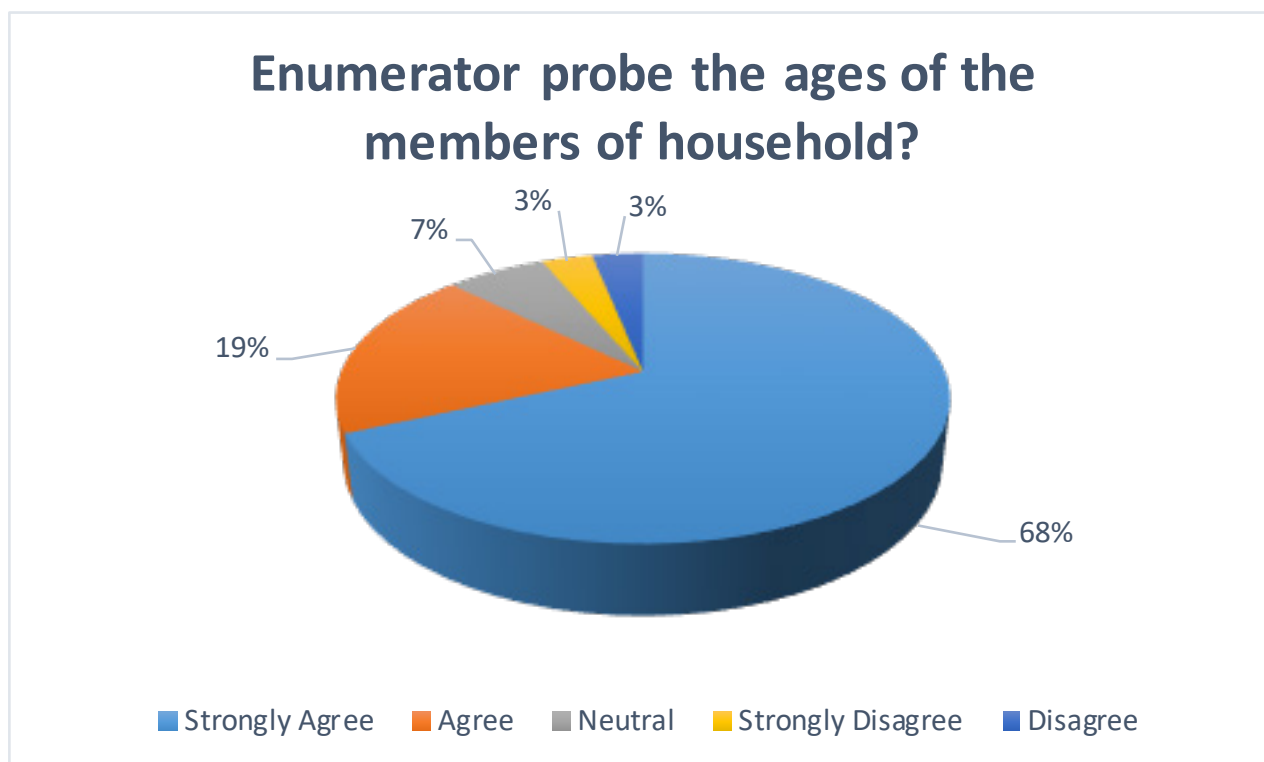
Enumerators are responsible for collecting data and answers to census questions directly from individuals or households. Enumerators are required to carry census materials with them during their enumeration, including census questionnaires and enumerator's manual. It is essential for enumerators to have the necessary materials with them to ensure that they are accurately collecting data and following the proper procedures. Therefore, it can be concluded that an enumerator must have census materials with them while conducting their enumeration.

In some cases, 58.7% of the enumerators were having field enumeration manuals with them during enumeration, whereas 41.3% did not have the said manuals. Security officials have accompanied enumerators during the enumeration process to ensure the safety and security of the enumerators and to assist with gaining access to certain locations. It was also observed that in most cases, the security personnel accompanied the enumerators i.e. 63.5% while in 36.5% cases; the enumerators were not escorted by the security personnel. Furthermore, Monitors/observers reported that almost 92.1% enumerators explained the census to the respondents whereas 7.9% did not. Lastly, 88.9% enumerators asked about people who usually reside in the household whereas 11.1% skipped the question.

**Table 1.2: Percentage of Enumerators Probing the Ages of Members of Household**

Q. No.	Monitoring/ Observation Check list	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Total
7	Enumerator probe the ages of the members of household?	68.3	19.0	6.3	3.2	3.2	100

**Figure 1.2:**



### Key Findings:

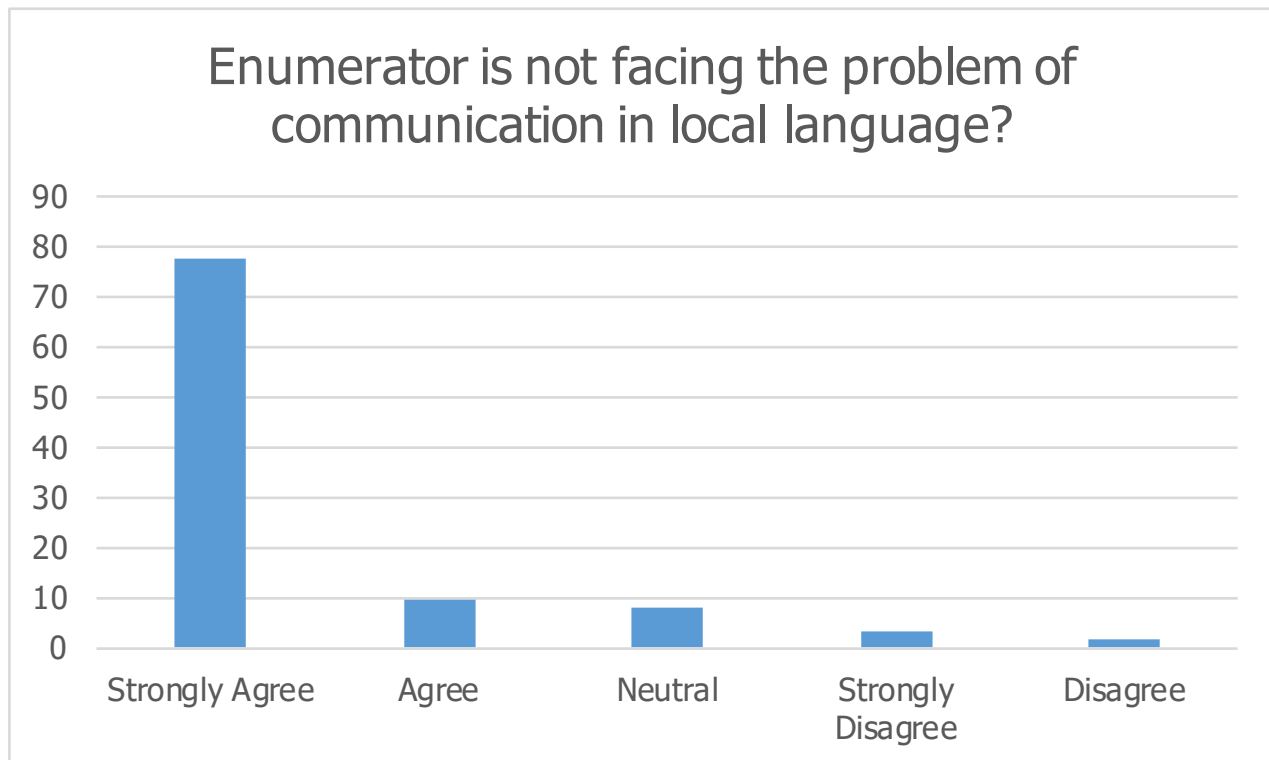
Enumerators typically record the age, sex, and other demographic information of each member of the household during the enumeration process. The enumerator may need to probe or ask further questions to ensure that the information about age is accurate and complete. Therefore, the ages of the members of the households must be probed by the enumerator.

Figure 1.2 shows the percentage of enumerators probing ages of the members of the households. It was observed that 68.3% of the Monitors/Observers strongly agreed that the enumerators asked the ages of members of households, followed by 19% who agreed, 6.3% persisted neutral and 3.2% opted for both strongly disagreed & disagreed.

**Table 1.3: Percentage of Enumerators Probing the Ages of Members of Household**

Q. No.	Monitoring/ Observation Check list	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Total
7	Enumerator probe the ages of the members of household?	68.3	19	6.3	3.2	3.2	100

**Figure 1.3**



### Key Findings:

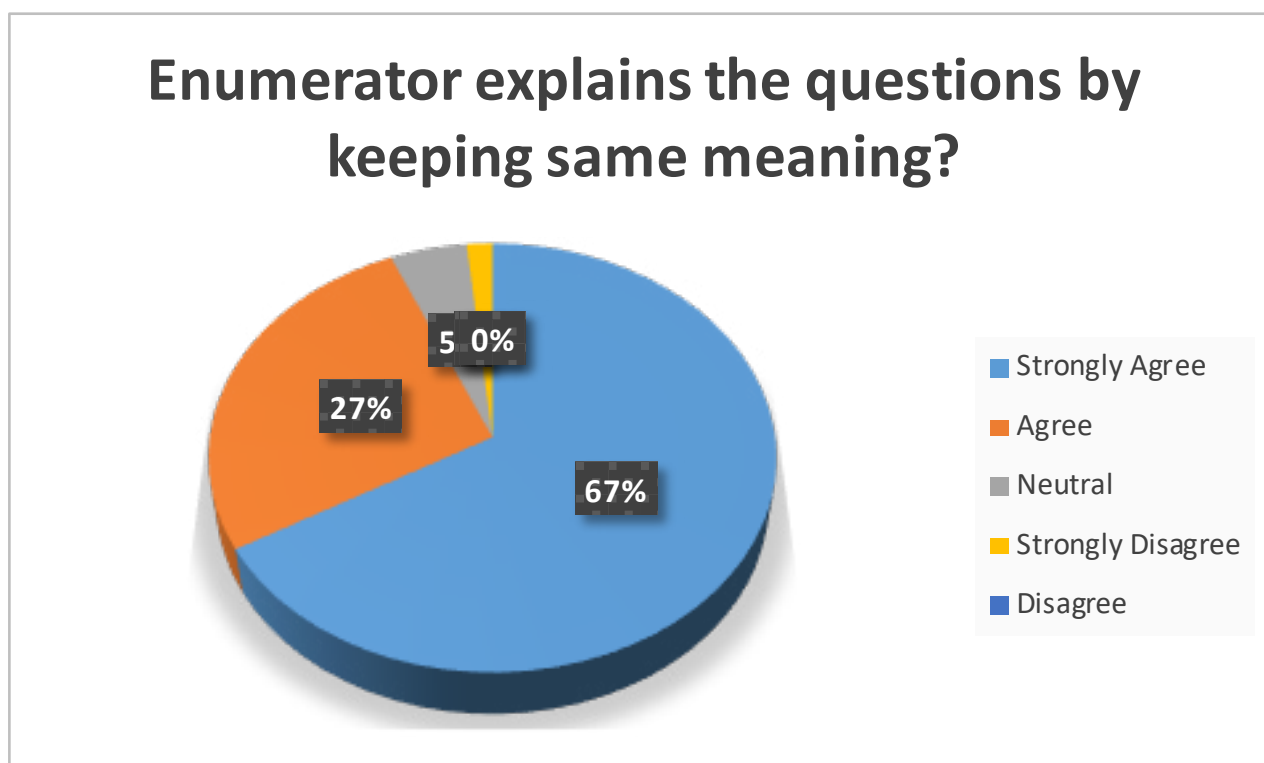
The issue of language and communication during census is a recognized concern. The enumerators often face language barriers when collecting information from respondents who speak a different language. This can be a major problem as it can lead to inaccurate data collection, which can have serious consequences for policy decisions and resource allocation. Overall, dealing with language barriers is an important consideration for ensuring accurate and comprehensive data collection during enumerations.

In question No. 08, as shown in table 1.3, Monitor/Observer perceived about the enumerators that whether he/she was facing the problem of communication in local language. It was reported that 77.8% of the Monitors/Observers strongly agreed that the enumerators and the respondents were speaking the same language, while 9.5% agreed that the enumerators did not face any problem in communication. In some cases, enumerators had to translate the questions in local language for the sake of convenience. Therefore, 7.9% of the Monitors/observers were neutral, 3.2% strongly disagreed and 1.6% disagreed regarding the said situation.

**Table 1.4: Percentage of Enumerators Explaining the Questions by Keeping the Same Meaning**

Q. No.	Monitoring/Observation Check list	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Total
9	Enumerator explains the questions by keeping same meaning?	66.7	27	4.8	1.6	0	100

Figure 1.4



#### Key Findings:

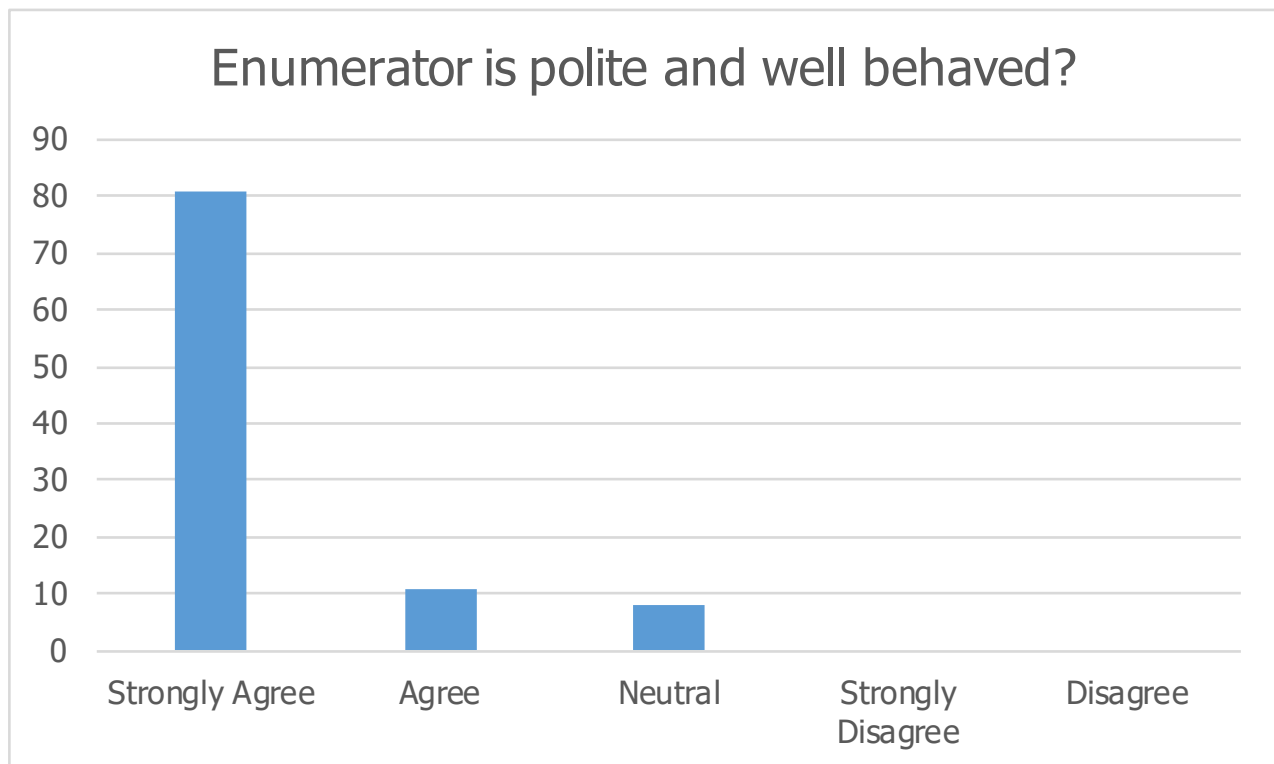
Enumerators typically explain the questions to the respondents when collecting data. It is important for the respondents to understand the questions being asked so that they can provide accurate and relevant answers. Enumerator training usually includes instructions on how to explain the questions to the respondents by keeping the same meaning, and the field manual should also explain the questions so that enumerators can provide clear and consistent explanations to all respondents.

In question No 09 as shown in table 1.4, monitor/observer perceived to what extent the enumerator explained the questions to respondents by keeping the same meaning. It was observed that 66.7% of the monitors/ observers strongly agreed that enumerators explained the questions to respondents by keeping the same meaning followed by 27% agreed, 4.8% neutral, 1.6% strongly disagree and none disagree.

Table 1.5: Percentage of Enumerators Having Polite and Well Behavior

Q. No.	Monitoring/Observation Check list	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Total
10	Enumerator is polite and well behaved?	81.0	11.1	7.9	0	0	100

**Figure 1.5**



### Key Findings:

As an enumerator, it's important to always behave in a polite and respectful manner towards respondents. The respondents are taking time out of their busy schedules to participate in the survey, so it's important to show appreciation and respect for their time and input. Being polite and respectful helps to establish trust and rapport with the respondents, which can encourage them to provide more detailed and honest responses.

In question No. 10 as shown in table 1.5 Monitor/Observer perceived about the enumerator whether he/she was polite and well behaved. Monitors/Observers reported that majority of the enumerators i.e. 81% throughout the country were observed polite and well behaved on a scale (strongly agreed), followed by 11.1% agreed, 7.9% neutral and none strongly disagree & disagree.

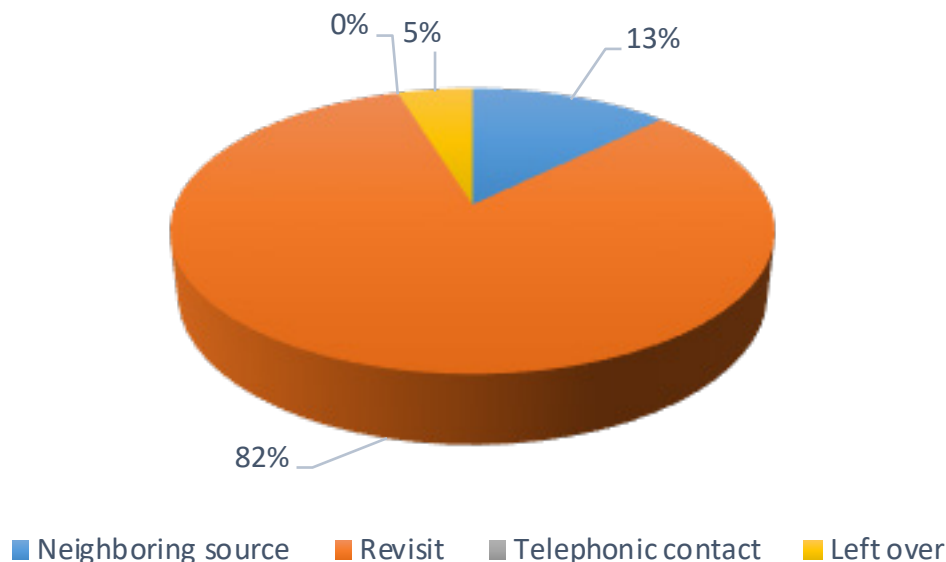
**Table 1.6: Percentage of Enumerators Reaction When Found Household Temporary Locked**

Q.No	Monitoring/ Observation Check list	Neighboring source	Revisit	Telephonic contact	Left over	Total
13	If household is temporary locked, what does the enumerator do?	12.7	82.5	0.0	4.8	100



**Figure 1.6**

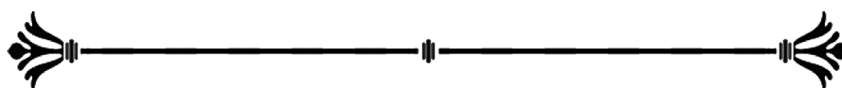
### If household is temporary locked, what does the enumerator do?



#### Key Findings:

The main role of a census enumerator is to visit households and collect data by asking questions to the members of the household. If a household is temporarily locked, it is possible that the enumerator will not be able to collect data from that household during their visit. It is also possible that they will make note of the locked household and try to return at a later time when the household is accessible or took the information of that locked household from neighboring source.

In question No. 13 as shown in table 1.6, monitor/observer noted about the enumerators, if a certain household is temporary locked, what did the enumerator do? It was observed that revisit made by the enumerators to such households showed the highest percentage i.e. 82.5%, whereas the percentage of asking from neighboring source is 12.7% followed by 4.8% percentage in which they left the house without enumeration and none opted for telephonic contact.



### Lesson learnt/Recommendations:

1. Monitoring of field enumeration is important in real-time for effective management and cost reduction. It is also recommended that there should be a system and tools in place for the management and monitoring of field enumeration.
2. The timing of enumeration could depend on various factors such as the type of census, the population being enumerated, the location, and the availability of resources. It is important that enumerators select a suitable time to conduct the census to ensure accuracy, completeness and minimize errors.
3. The timing of the monitoring visit, at the end of the field enumeration phase is not ideal. It was challenging to find a working enumerator to observe at-least three interviews, as the majority had already completed their field work in the respective blocks. It is suggested to that monitoring visits should be conducted during the earlier stages of enumeration process.
4. It is true that disability population count is an important issue that requires attention and consideration, as it can help policymakers and organizations better understand the needs and experiences of people with disabilities. It is important to collect accurate and comprehensive data on disability in order to create policies and programs that are inclusive and address the needs and concerns of people with disabilities. This can help improve health outcomes, reduce disparities, and promote greater equity and access. It is important to ask the question about disability in a way that accurately represents the position of the entire population.
5. Enumerators must be trained to probe further about age and verify the reported age with identity documents. This means to investigate and gather more information about someone's age, and to confirm their reported age by examining official documents that prove their identity. By verifying the reported age with these official documents, the accuracy of the age can be confirmed and any discrepancies can be addressed.
6. The suggestion is to avoid conducting the Census during the month of Ramadan in the future because Ramadan is a time of religious significance and devotion. During this time, it is common for Muslims to fast from dawn to sunset, and some may find it difficult to participate in activities that are challenging because it involves extensive walking and climbing stairs. Moreover, the Census requires respondents to provide a lot of detailed personal information, which can be time-consuming and challenging enough for people to complete without additional challenges such as fasting or other religious observances. Therefore, to ensure that all members of society can participate in the Census without any barriers, it might be wise to avoid conducting the national Census during the month of Ramadan or any other significant religious observation in the future. This will help ensure that everyone's voices are heard, and accurate representation is achieved in the data collected, which is crucial for policy-making and resource allocation decisions.

7. The recommendation to propagate the Self-Enumeration process better among the general public through electronic media in the future is an important one. It highlights the need to increase awareness among the public about the process and the benefits that come with it. One effective way to achieve this would be through the use of electronic media, which has become a powerful tool for mass communication. By leveraging platforms such as social media, websites, and mobile applications, organizations can reach a wider audience with their message. For example, a government agency could use social media to create campaigns aimed at educating the public about the Self-Enumeration process. This could include informative videos and info graphics that explain the process in simple terms. These campaigns could be shared widely on social media and could also be promoted through paid advertising to reach a larger audience.
8. To ensure the success of the upcoming digital census, Monitors/Observers have emphasized the importance of conducting an effective electronic media campaign and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities should be initiated to increase awareness and utility among the public about the upcoming digital census and its importance in the future. These initiatives are designed to increase public awareness and promote the utility of the digital census, both in terms of its immediate benefits and its crucial role in shaping the future of data collection processes.
9. Enumerators should be accompanied by a police officer or security personnel during their fieldwork. The purpose of this is to ensure the safety and security of the enumerators, as collecting data can sometimes be risky. By having a police or security personnel presence, any potential security issues that may arise during the data collection process can be addressed and handled more effectively. This may include situations where the enumerator is faced with physical harm, threats from members of the public during the survey. Overall, having police or security personnel accompanying enumerators can help to deter any potential security issues and ensure that data collection is conducted in a safe and secure manner.
10. The Census is a process of gathering demographic information about a population, usually conducted by a government. It involves counting the number of people and gathering data on their age, gender, race, ethnicity, and other important details. The information gathered from the census helps policymakers make decisions about resource allocation and planning for the future. To ensure that the census is conducted effectively, enumerators are hired to visit households and collect information directly from residents. These enumerators are typically identified by wearing vests with text logos or messages that indicate their role in the census process. For the census to be successful in Pakistan, it is important to come up with an appropriate text logo or message in Urdu for the enumerator's vest. This message should be clear and concise, conveying the importance of the census to the residents. It can also include the name of the government agency responsible for conducting the census, as well as relevant contact information. Overall, an effective text logo or message on the enumerator's vest in Urdu can help raise awareness and encourage participation in the census, resulting in more accurate and comprehensive data collection.

### Annexure-I

#### List of Monitors/Observers with names of Provinces of Monitoring

S #	Name of Observers / Designation	Province
1	Dr. Syed Haider Shah, Head of Department (Rtd), UOB, Quetta.	Balochistan
2	Dr. Mamoon Zahid, Associate Professor, Statistics	Balochistan
3	Dr. Muhammad Iqbal, Demographer/Statistician	KP
4	Dr. Sanam Wagma Khattak, Demographer	KP
5	Dr. Dur-e-Nayab, PIDE, Islamabad	KP
6	Dr. Jamal Abdul Nasir HOD Statistics Department, GCU, Lahore	Punjab
7	Mr. Muhammad Aslam, Senior Educationist,	Punjab
8	Dr. Ayesha Sheraz, Demographer/ Senior Fellow, NIPS	Punjab
9	Dr. Muhammad Ahmad, NEDUET, Karachi	Sindh
10	Dr. Rafia Shafi, Karachi University	Sindh
11	Dr. Muhammad Rafiq Daud, Demographer University of Jamshoro	Sindh
12	Dr. Rafiq Chandio, Sindh University	Sindh
13	Dr. Nosheen Raza, Demographer	Sindh

### Annexure-II

### Form-Monitoring/Observation of 7th Population & Housing Census (Digital Census)

Name of Monitor/Observer:		Name of Province/Region:		Census District Name/Code:	
Name of Enumerator:		Enumerators 's CNIC:		Date: _____	
		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		Enumerators 's Gender: Male/Female	
Census Block Code:		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
Sr. No.	Monitoring/ Observation Check list	Appropriate Option 1=Strongly Agree; 2=Agree; 3=Neutral; 4= Strongly Disagree; 5= Disagree			
1	Does Enumerator wear census ID card?	<input type="text"/> Yes <input type="text"/> No			
2	Does Enumerator wear census vest?	<input type="text"/> Yes <input type="text"/> No			
3	Enumerator has field enumeration manual?	<input type="text"/> Yes <input type="text"/> No			
4	The Security person accompanies the enumerators?	<input type="text"/> Yes <input type="text"/> No			
5	Enumerator explains the census to respondent?	<input type="text"/> Yes <input type="text"/> No			
6	Enumerator refers to the place of usual residence?	<input type="text"/> Yes <input type="text"/> No			
7	Enumerator probe the ages of the members of household?	<input type="text"/> 1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/> 4 <input type="text"/> 5			
8	Enumerator is not facing the problem of communication in local language?	<input type="text"/> 1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/> 4 <input type="text"/> 5			
9	Enumerator explains the questions by keeping same meaning?	<input type="text"/> 1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/> 4 <input type="text"/> 5			
10	Enumerator is polite and well behaved?	<input type="text"/> 1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/> 4 <input type="text"/> 5			
11	Average duration of interview?	Time (Minutes):			
12	Total number of interviews observed in this block	Numbers:			
13	If household is temporary locked, what does the enumerator do? (1=Neighboring source, 2= Revisit, 3= Telephonic contact, 4= Left over)	<input type="text"/> 1 <input type="text"/> 2 <input type="text"/> 3 <input type="text"/> 4			

Comments:

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Signature: \_\_\_\_\_



# Pakistan Bureau of Statistics



## About Us!

Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) is the prime official agency of Pakistan, responsible for collection, compilation and dissemination of reliable and timely statistical information to the policy makers, planners and researchers. It publishes a variety of reports, based on primary and secondary data, especially on economics and social aspects of the country. After independence of Pakistan, Central Statistical Office (CSO) was setup by the Government of Pakistan in 1950 as an attached department of Economic Affairs Division. Since then statistical system was reviewed from time to time by both local and foreign consultants. In 1972, on the recommendation of IBRD Mission, Central Statistical Office (CSO) was upgraded to a full-fledged Statistics Division. The Division was re-organized in 1981 and its technical wing (the then CSO) was converted into Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) as one of its attached departments. As a step forward Government of Pakistan has established Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, by merging Federal Bureau of Statistics, the Population Census Organization, The Agriculture Census Organization and the Technical wing of Statistics Division.



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