1. Introduction

1.1 The PSLM

The Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey is one of the main mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the PRSP in the overall context of MDGs. It provides a set of district level representative, population-based estimates of social indicators and their progress under the PRSP. 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 2008-09 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 2008-2009 (DISTRICT LEVEL)

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: FBS has developed its own urban area frame, which was up-dated in 2003. Each city / town has been divided into enumeration blocks consisting of 200-250 households identifiable through sketch map. Each enumeration block has been classified into three categories of income groups i.e. low, middle and high keeping in view the living standard of the majority of the people. List of villages published by Population Census Organization obtained as a consequence of Population Census 1998 has been taken as rural frame.

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 75188 households comprising 5298

sample villages / enumeration blocks, which is expected to produce reliable results at the district level.

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.

Detailed sampling plan is attached at Appendix- A

1.3 Objectives and scope of analysis

This is the third 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 in continuation of the National / Provincial level report which has already been released

1.4 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 FBS headquarter Islamabad and the data entry programme used had a number of in built consistency checks. This is the 5th 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 which may be due to prevailing situation in the province, which probably lead to under/over reporting of events.