Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES)

2024-25

Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives

PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Government of Pakistan

Household Integrated Economic Survey

Capturing Real Lives Through Real Data

2024-25

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FORWARD

The Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES) 2024–25 marks a significant milestone in Pakistan's statistical system as the first fully digital and ninth round of the Provincial-level HIES, and the sixteenth round of the HIES/PSLM survey series initiated in 2004. Conducted between September 2024 and June 2025, the survey leveraged a tablet-based Android application, reflecting PBS's continued commitment to modernization, efficiency, and data quality enhancement.

The successful completion of this national exercise covering over 32,000 households across Pakistan, including AJK and Gilgit-Baltistan, selected through scientifically designed urban and rural Primary Sampling Units demonstrates the institutional capacity of the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics to implement large-scale, technology-driven surveys. The digital approach not only improved data accuracy and timeliness but also strengthened monitoring mechanisms and field supervision.

The findings of HIES 2024–25 are disseminated through two complementary publications :

- The Social Report, presenting key indicators on Education, ICT, Heath, Population Welfare, Housing, WASH, and Food In Security Experience Scale (FIES); and
- The Economic Report, providing detailed analysis of income, consumption patterns, and consumption-based poverty estimates.

These outputs serve as critical evidence for policymakers, planners, researchers, and development partners at national and provincial levels.

Looking ahead, PBS will continue to strengthen survey design, digital data collection systems, and dissemination platforms. The development of a user-friendly online dashboard, alongside public access to reports on the PBS website, reflects our commitment to transparency, accessibility, and wider use of official statistics. Continuous stakeholder feedback will guide future improvements in data quality, coverage, and analytical depth.

I take this opportunity to commend Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (Support Services/RM), Ms. Rabia Awan, Deputy Director General (PSLM/PCS), and the entire PSLM team for their leadership, professionalism, and dedication. The collective efforts of the PSLM Management Team, Support Services, Field Staff, and Sample Design Section have been instrumental in the timely completion of this survey and publication.

(Prof. Ahsan Iqbal)
Federal Minister

Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives
Islamabad Dec, 2025

PREFACE

The **Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES) 2024–25** is the **first fully digital** and **ninth round of the Provincial-level HIES**, and the **sixteenth round of the HIES/PSLM survey series** initiated in 2004, conducted in alternate years at provincial and district levels. The survey was implemented from **September 2024 to June 2025** using a **tablet-based Android application**, covering **32,814 households** across Pakistan, including **AJK and GB**.

The findings of HIES 2024–25 are presented in two publications: the **Social Report** and the **Economic Report**. The Social Report provides indicators on **Education, ICT, Health, Population Welfare, Housing, WASH**, and **FIES**, while the Economic Report analyzes **income and consumption patterns** and provides data for **consumption-based poverty estimation**.

In line with the **SDGs framework**, the **Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS)** is responsible for monitoring and reporting **17 SDGs, 169 targets, and 234 indicators**. To address evolving socio-economic needs, the HIES 2024–25 questionnaires were updated on the recommendations of the **Technical Committee**, revising key social and consumption modules. Of the **66 SDG indicators** reported by PBS, **33 are monitored through PSLM/HIES surveys**, supporting evidence-based policymaking and assessment of regional and urban–rural disparities.

I congratulate **Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal**, Member (Support Services/RM), **Ms. Rabia Awan**, Deputy Director General (PSLM/PCS), and the **PSLM Team** for the successful completion of this national exercise. The report is available on the **PBS website**, and comments and suggestions are welcome.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This publication represents the ninth report of the Household Integrated Economic Survey PSLM/HIES, conducted under the PSLM project since its inception in 2004. The survey provides data at both national and provincial levels, with a detailed urban–rural disaggregation. The 2024–25 round is based on information collected from 30,123 households, selected through 2,343 urban and rural Primary Sampling Units PSUs. Field enumeration for the PSLM/HIES 2024–25 was carried out from September 2024 to August 2025, ensuring comprehensive coverage across the country.

I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to **Ms. Rabia Awan, Deputy Director General PSLM,** whose leadership and guidance were pivotal to the successful execution of this survey round. The preparation of this report reflects the dedicated efforts of the **PSLM Management Team, Support Services Team, Field Teams, and the Sample Design Section** of the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics PBS. Their commitment and professionalism have contributed meaningfully to the timely completion of the survey and the development of this report, adding to the institutional pride of PBS.

In recognition of the needs of policymakers, planners, researchers, and other data users, every effort has been made to strengthen the quality and usability of this report. The publication is available on the PBS website, and key findings can be accessed through a specially developed, user-friendly dashboard. It is hoped that the report will serve as a valuable and timely resource for stakeholder. Feedback and suggestions for further improvement are warmly welcomed.

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List of officers Involved in PSLM/HIES, 2024-25

The HIES 2024-25 Social & Economic reports are produced by the efforts of the following officers/officials of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics listed under the specific tasks:

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Chapter 1

1.1 Introduction

Household Integrated Economic Survey HIES 2024–25 marks a significant advancement in Pakistan's transition toward evidence-based policymaking. Conducted under the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement PSLM framework, this round directly supports Vision 2025, Pakistan's national aspiration for inclusive growth, human development, and modern governance. It also aligns with the Government's URAAN Pakistan agenda, which emphasizes digital transformation, youth-driven innovation, and integrated data systems for national development.

HIES-2024–25 provides updated national and provincial estimates of household income, consumption expenditure, food security, well-being, and living standards, structured by consumption quintiles. Its findings along with social indicator inform about 31 Sustainable Development Goals SDG indicators, particularly those related to poverty reduction, gender equality, health, education, clean water and sanitation, economic participation, and inequality reduction.

Chapter 2 highlights key findings; Chapter 3 outlines concepts and definitions; and Appendix A provides the methodology for constructing consumption quintiles. Twenty-five major statistical tables serve as the analytical backbone of the report.

1.2 Evolution and Modernization of the HIES

Since 1963, the HIES has been a foundational instrument for measuring household living conditions. Over the decades, the survey has evolved to respond to new statistical needs, global reporting standards, and national development priorities.

Key Milestones include the modernization efforts in the 1990s with a questionnaire aligned to the System of National Accounts SNA, integration with PIHS in 1998–99 and 2001–02, and the transition to PSLM in 2004, institutionalizing regular national and provincial surveys. The HIICS 2015–16 round introduced a detailed income and consumption structure and updated the price index base year.

The 2024–25 survey marks a digital transformation, introducing fully digital data collection, enhanced real-time validation, gender-balanced field teams, and improved transparency aligned with URAAN Pakistan's digital service delivery vision.

The current round enumerates 30,123 households and provides detailed insights into income, savings, liabilities, assets, consumption patterns, and multidimensional socio-economic indicator.

1.3 Digital Data Collection System

For the HIES (2024-25), digital data-collection strategy through tablets has been adopted that replaced traditional paper-based processes through the development of Tablet Based Android Enumeration App. Due to this digital transformation, centralized databases have been developed at PBS, HQ through real-time transmission of data from the field. Further GIS-enabled field monitoring, automatic date and time stamping and end-to-end encrypted data sharing system ensured faster, more accurate, and cost-effective operations. It minimizes human interaction, saved the resources by avoiding the bulk printing of questionnaire, manual editing, and physical retrieval of questionnaires, while enabling improved timeliness, enhanced field-work management and quick generation of reports through Interactive Dashboards. Overall, this technological intervention strengthened data quality and timeliness. Sophisticated Enumeration Application for data collection

linked with GIS was developed in -house by Data Processing (DP) Centre of PBS. To make the Application error fee and user friendly, during pre-testing as well as during the training session, feedback on HIES, 2024-25 Enumeration Application was also shared on regular basis via Trello with DP Centre team of PBS, for ensuring smooth field operation of the Survey. In this connection, WhatsApp groups were also created for communication between Field Teams, PSLM section team at HQ, DP team to address on ground issues while using the HIES 2024-25 App.

1.4 Questionnaire Structure: A Holistic Framework for SDG Monitoring

The 2024–25 questionnaire reflects Pakistan's broader development priorities, covering income, consumption, and multidimensional living conditions aligned with SDGs and Vision 2025 human development pillar

Modern enhancements include an updated food consumption module that captures new dietary behaviors aligned with COICOP 2018 standards, and expanded coverage of sectors critical to SDG monitoring such as education, health, ICT access, digital inclusion, maternal health, housing, sanitation, and food insecurity.

The instrument contributes to major SDGs including poverty, food security, health coverage, education access, gender equality, water and sanitation, employment, inequality, housing, and data systems.

1.5 Sample Design:

The survey covers all urban and rural areas across the four provinces of Pakistan as well as Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT), Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK), and Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), based on the updated sampling frame of the **2023 Population and Housing Census**. Only military-restricted and inaccessible areas were excluded from the sampling universe.

A **stratified two-stage sampling design** was adopted to ensure adequate representation at national, provincial, and urban–rural levels. In the first stage, **Primary Sampling Units (PSUs)** urban enumeration blocks and rural villages—were selected using **Probability Proportional to Size (PPS)** sampling. In the second stage, households were selected through systematic sampling based on **predefined selection criteria**, applied to updated household listings prepared during the **Census-2023** operation.

The overall sample comprises **2,500 PSUs and 35,792 households**, providing statistically reliable and representative estimates for Pakistan as a whole, as well as for each province/region and urban–rural domains. The sample design ensures sufficient precision for key socio-economic indicators while maintaining comparability with previous survey rounds.

1.6 Scope of Analysis

The 2024–25 HIES provides national and provincial estimates, urban–rural comparisons, trend analysis with past HIES rounds, and consumption quintile-based assessments. It contributes to poverty analysis, SDG reporting, and monitoring of Vision 2025 targets. The survey also supports URAAN Pakistan's ambition to promote youth-focused, data-driven governance by strengthening the national evidence base.

1.7 Data Quality and Reliability

A rigorous quality assurance system ensures the reliability of the 2024–25 results. Field-level controls include on-site supervision, built in checks, real-time digital checks, and verification revisits. At the headquarters level, data cleaning is centrally managed with automated validation and consistency checks to detect error Confidence intervals and standard errors are generated to ensure that results meet both national and international statistical standards. This integrated quality system strengthens the credibility of the findings and ensures their relevance for policy and planning.

Chapter 2

Concepts and Definitions

2.1 Overview

This chapter presents the key concepts and definitions applied in the ***HIES/PSLM 2024–25*** report. The terminology used in this survey is essential for ensuring consistency, accuracy, and comparability across indicator The definitions are grouped into four thematic areas:

- Household and Household Members,
- Employment Status, Income, and Financial Transactions,
- Consumption Expenditure,
- Education.

2.2 Household and Household Members

2.2.1 Household

A household may consist of either a single individual or multiple individuals living together.

A **single-person household** refers to an individual who independently manages their own food and basic necessities and does not have a usual place of residence elsewhere.

A **multi-person household** consists of two or more individuals who jointly arrange for food and other essential needs and share a common budget, fully or partially. These individuals may be related or unrelated, but the defining criterion is that they live and eat together on a regular basis and consider the dwelling their usual residence.

2.2.2 Head of Household

In a single-person household, the individual is automatically regarded as the head. In multi-person households, the head is identified as the individual recognized as such by other member Typically, the husband is reported as the head in households comprising spouses and children, while in households consisting of parents and siblings, either a parent or the eldest sibling may be designated. For groups of unrelated persons, the respondent or the eldest member is commonly considered the head. In institutional or managed dwelling units, the resident in charge is treated as the head.

2.2.3 Household Members

Household members include all persons who usually live and eat together and consider the dwelling as their primary residence. Individuals temporarily absent due to travel, education, hospitalization, or business are also counted as household member Visitors, temporary boarders, transients, domestic servants, and guests whose usual residence is elsewhere are **excluded** from household membership.

2.2.4 Absent Household Members

Absent members such as migrant workers residing abroad are **not counted** as part of the household membership. Their remittances, however, are included in household income, and consumption expenditures exclude such individuals.

2.2.5 Family Members

The family consists of the husband, wife or wives, unmarried children, and direct dependents such as parents or unmarried siblings. Other individuals residing in the household—such as relatives, servants, or lodgers with no other place of residence—may be classified as household members but are **not** treated as family member.

2.3 Employment Status, Income, Financial and Other Transactions

2.3.1 Employed Persons

An individual is considered **employed** if they worked for at least one hour during the month preceding the interview or operated a job or business enterprise at any point during the past year. Unlike the Labour Force Survey LFS, which uses a weekly reference period, the HIES focuses on household consumption and income patterns over a monthly reference period.

2.3.2 Employment Categories

Employment status is classified as follows:

- **Employer:** Owns and operates an enterprise and hires paid worker
- **Paid Employee:** Works for an employer in return for wages or salary, either in cash or in kind.
- **Self-employed / Own-account Worker:** Runs an enterprise without hiring paid workers; may be assisted by family worker
- **Contributing Family Worker:** Works in a household-operated enterprise without receiving direct payment but contributes to household income.

2.3.3 Earners

Earners include all persons aged 10 years and above who provide material economic contributions to the household. Earners are categorized into:

- **Economically active persons:** All employed individuals.
- **Not economically active persons:** Pensioners, landlords, and persons receiving income from property or other non-labour sources.

2.3.4 Industry Divisions

Industry classifications follow the **Pakistan Standard Industrial Classification PSIC 2010**, covering agriculture, fishing, mining, manufacturing, electricity, construction, trade, transport, finance, real estate, community services, and other sector.

2.3.5 Occupational Groups

Occupations are classified based on the **Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupations PSCO 2015**, including managers, professionals, technicians, clerical staff, service workers, skilled agricultural workers, craft workers, machinery operators, elementary occupations, and armed forces personnel.

2.3.6 Household Income

Household income comprises monetary income and income in kind from all recurring sources, including wages, salaries, agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises, property income rent, interest, dividends, pensions, social transfers, remittances, Zakat, scholarships, alimony, and inheritance.

2.3.7 Income in Kind and Imputed Income

Income in kind refers to goods or services received without direct payment, such as food, accommodation, or other benefits provided by employers or relatives.

Imputed income represents the estimated market value of goods and services received without cash payment, including home-produced goods, owner-occupied housing rent, gifts, and free assistance.

2.3.8 Disposable Income

Disposable income refers to income from all sources after adjusting for current transfer. It equals the sum of final consumption and savings.

2.3.9 Operating Surplus

Operating surplus is derived from household-operated agricultural or non-agricultural enterprises with fewer than ten employees. It includes activities of own-account workers and unpaid family worker.

2.4 Consumption Expenditure

2.4.1 Household Expenditure

Household expenditure comprises all payments made for goods and services intended for consumption, as well as the market value of goods and services consumed in kind or self-produced.

2.4.2 Paid and Unpaid Expenditure

Paid expenditure includes cash payments, credit purchases, and barter transactions. Unpaid expenditure represents the imputed value of goods and services received as income in kind, produced at home, or acquired through assistance, gifts, dowry, or inheritance.

Unpaid expenditure is grouped into:

- wages and salaries in kind,
- home-produced and consumed goods,
- goods and services received through assistance or transfer.

2.4.3 Taxes

Taxes are reported separately. Indirect taxes such as sales tax on goods and services are included in expenditure, while commercial or business-related expenses are excluded.

2.4.4 Durable and Non-Durable Goods

Durable goods have a life expectancy of at least one year e.g., furniture, appliances, electronics. Non-durable goods, such as food, clothing, fuel, and medicines, have a life expectancy of less than one year.

2.4.5 Accommodation Expenses

Accommodation expenses include rent paid, the imputed rental value of owner-occupied or rent-free housing, housing repairs, minor improvements, insurance, and water and conservancy charges.

2.4.6 Per Capita Consumption

Per capita consumption is calculated by dividing total household consumption expenditure by the number of household member.

CHAPTER 3

Main Findings

3.1 Overview of Key Findings

This chapter outlines the key findings of the **HIES 2024–25**, presented alongside comparative insights from the 2018-19 survey round. The analysis encompasses several critical dimensions, including:

- Average household size
- Distribution of the employed population across different employment categories
- Primary sources contributing to household income
- Household receipts, consumption behavior and expenditure patterns
- Levels of household savings
- Consumption patterns of major food commodities

A summarized interpretation of these results is provided in the following sections, while detailed statistical tables and disaggregated breakdowns are included in the annexed chapters of the report. The assessment is organized across five standardized per capita consumption quintiles, each representing 20 percent of the national population.

Employing consumption quintiles enables a more accurate and nuanced understanding of welfare levels and distributional dynamics, as it categorizes households according to their relative standard of living. This framework also helps capture variations in socioeconomic conditions across groups and supports more targeted policy analysis. Additionally, examining trends through quintiles allows for clearer identification of patterns and shifts in household well-being over time.

3.2 Household Size

National Average household size recorded in HIES 2024–25 is **5.98 members**, reflecting a slight decline from the **6.24 members** reported in the 2018–19 round Table 3.2. A similar downward trend is observed across both urban and rural areas. In urban locations, the average household size decreased from **5.97** in 2018–19 to **5.69** in **2024–25**, while in rural areas it declined from **6.40** to **6.18** over the same period.

TABLE3.2 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE, 2018–19 AND 2024–25

Area	2018–19	2024–25
Total	6.24	5.98
Urban	5.97	5.69
Rural	6.40	6.18

See table-1 in the main body of this report for further disaggregation

Average Household size across consumption quintiles for **2024-25** is presented in Table 3.2.B. A clear declining trend is observed from the 1st to the 5th quintile, indicating that households with higher consumption levels tend to have fewer members compared to those in lower-income brackets. This pattern reflects socioeconomic differences in family composition, where households in the poorest quintiles generally maintain larger family sizes.

Rural household size is larger than urban household size, suggesting that extended family living arrangements remain more common in rural areas. The results also highlight that overall household sizes decrease steadily as living standards improve.

TABLE3.2 B AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY QUINTILES AND REGION, 2024-25

Area	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Total
Total	7.56	6.84	6.14	5.55	4.65	**5.98**
Urban	7.55	6.94	6.18	5.64	4.68	**5.69**
Rural	7.56	6.79	6.12	5.48	4.61	**6.18**

See table-1 in the main body of this report for further disaggregation.

Further analysis of household size across consumption quintiles reveals notable differences between rural and urban areas **Table 3.2.B.** The results show that rural households maintain larger family sizes than urban households, reflecting traditional extended family living patterns that remain more prevalent in rural settings. In contrast, urban households tend to be smaller, which is indicative of increased nuclear family structures and higher living costs that limit household size.

TABLE 3.2.C AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE, BY PROVINCES AND REGION

AREA	2018-19	2024-25
Total	**6.24**	**5.98**
Urban	5.97	5.69
Rural	6.40	6.18
Punjab	5.78	5.77
Sindh	6.23	5.70
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	7.52	6.83
Balochistan	8.12	7.08

See table- 1 in the main body of this report for further disaggregation.

3.3 Employed Persons and Other Income Earners

This section presents information on household income earners and employment status based on the Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES). However, In the HIES, an individual is considered employed if he or she worked for at least one hour during the month preceding the interview or operated a job or business enterprise at any time during the past year. In contrast, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) defines employment using a weekly reference period. Due to these definitional and reference-period differences, HIES-based employment and earner estimates are not directly comparable with those of the LFS.

TABLE 3.3 AVERAGE NUMBERS OF EARNERS PER HOUSEHOLD BY PROVINCE AND REGION

AREA	2018-19	2024-25
Total	1.86	1.72
Urban	1.75	1.62
Rural	1.92	1.78
Punjab	1.63	1.34
Sindh	1.80	1.74
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2.08	1.88
Balochistan	2.14	1.79

See table -6 in the main body of this report for further disaggregation.

Table 3.3 indicates that the national average number of earners per household has decreased from **1.86 in 2018–19** to **1.72 in 2024–25**, reflecting a modest decline in household labor contribution over time. A similar pattern is observed across both urban and rural areas. Urban households report an average of **1.62 earners**, down from **1.75**, while rural households show a decline from **1.92 to 1.78 earners** per household.

Provincial-level trends further highlight notable differences in income-earning capacity:

- **Punjab:** Declined from 1.63 to **1.34** earners per household
- **Sindh:** Slight decrease from 1.80 to **1.74** earners
- **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:** Declined from 2.08 to **1.88** earners
- **Balochistan:** Decreased from 2.14 to **1.79** earners

These patterns demonstrate varying regional shifts in labor force participation and household income-generating potential.

3.4. Earners by Employment Status

Table 3.4 presents the distribution of household earners by employment status for **2018–19** and **2024–25** across **urban, rural, and total populations**, showing noticeable changes in the employment structure over time.

At the **national level**, the share of **employees** increased from **54.80%** in **2018–19** to **60.10%** in **2024–25**, indicating a rise in wage-based employment. This increase is particularly driven by **urban**

areas, where the employee share rose from **66.63%** to **69.13%**. In **rural areas**, employee participation also increased from **48.19%** to **54.34%**, although it remains lower than in urban regions.

In contrast, the proportion of **self-employed persons** declined at the national level from **24.70%** to **21.75%**, with a decrease observed in both **urban areas** from **20.32%** to **17.65%** and **rural areas** from **27.15%** to **24.37%**. A similar downward trend is evident among **contributing family workers**, whose share fell from **17.39%** in **2018–19** to **13.53%** in **2024–25**, reflecting a reduction in unpaid family-based work, particularly in rural areas.

The share of **employers** increased slightly from **0.88%** to **1.04%** at the national level; however, it remains a very small segment of total employment. Meanwhile, the proportion of **not economically active** earners rose from **2.23%** to **3.58%** at the national level, with relatively higher shares observed in urban areas.

Overall, the table indicates a **shift toward paid employment**, particularly in urban areas, alongside a **decline in self-employment and contributing family workers**, suggesting gradual changes in labour market dynamics over the period.

TABLE 3.4 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF EARNERS BY EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	2018-19			2024-25		
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
Employer	1.60	0.49	0.88	1.62	0.66	1.04
Self-employed	20.32	27.15	24.70	17.65	24.37	21.75
Contributing Family Worker	7.96	22.65	17.39	6.71	17.90	13.53
Employee	66.63	48.19	54.80	69.13	54.34	60.10
Not Economically Active	3.49	1.53	2.23	4.89	2.74	3.58

3.5 Composition of Household Income: -

Average monthly income has increased significantly across urban, rural, and overall households between 2018–19 and 2024–25. Urban households recorded higher income levels than rural households in all years, rising from **(RS.) 53,010 to (RS.) 96,767** Figure-1. Rural income increased from **(RS.) 34,520 to (RS.) 72,157**, showing strong growth, while the overall average rose from **(RS.) 41,545 to (RS.) 82,179**, reflecting an overall improvement in household earning capacity.

Figure 1: Average Monthly Income (RS.) expenditure

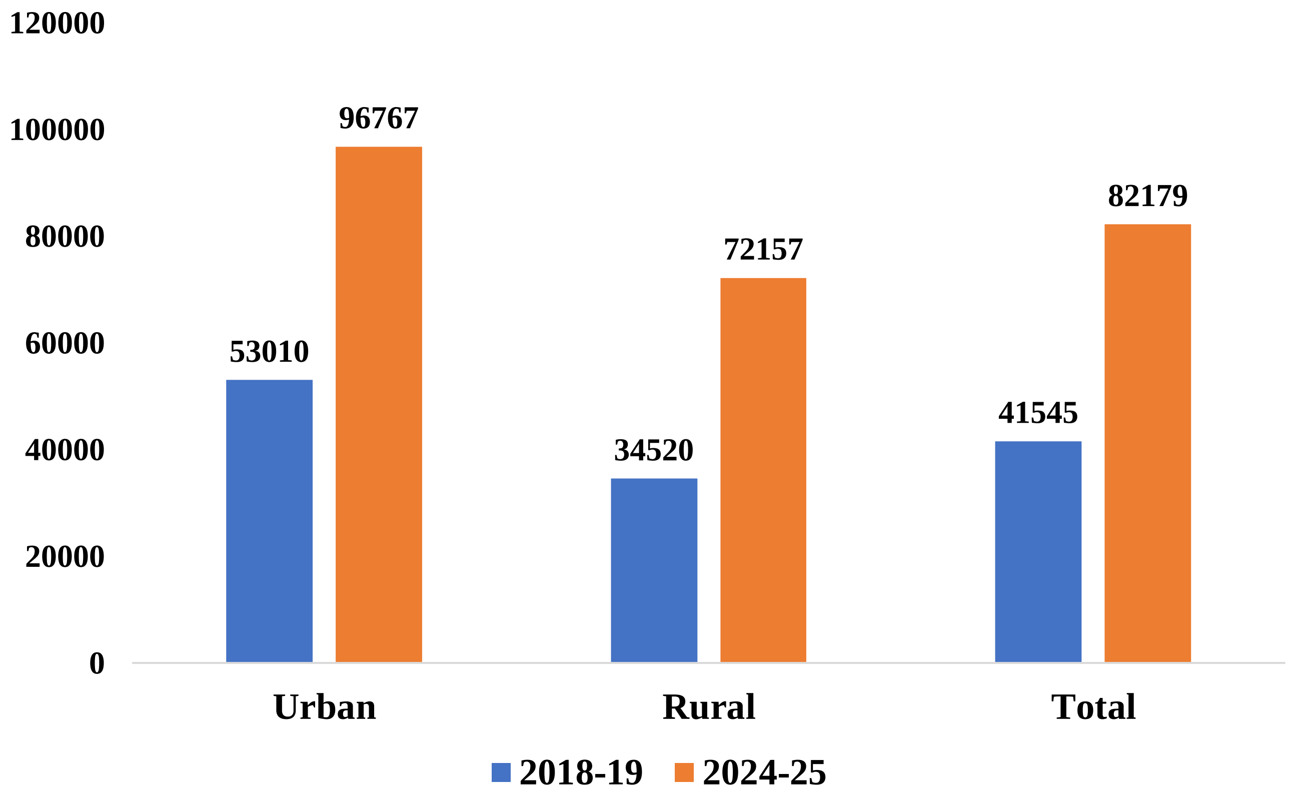


Table 3.5.A shows that average monthly household income has increased across all quintiles and regions in **2024–25**. Nationally, household income almost doubled since **2018–19**, rising by **97.81%**.

Despite this growth, income disparities remain wide. In **2024–25**, the poorest quintile earns an average of **(RS.) 41,851**, while the richest reaches **(RS.) 139,317**, nearly three times higher. Inequality is more pronounced in urban areas, where the richest households earn well above **(RS.) 146,920**, and the poorest remain below **(RS.) 42,412**.

TABLE: 3.5.A AVERAGE MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (RS.) BY QUINTILES AND AREAS

QUINTILES	2018-19			2024-25			CHANGE %
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	
1st	24365	22819	23192	42412	41714	41851	**80.45**
2nd	30210	29743	29049	55862	54618	55138	**89.81**
3rd	34789	31705	31373	64864	65897	65741	**109.55**
4th	41084	38094	37643	81022	79197	80387	**113.55**
5th	75194	56244	63544	146920	129494	139317	**119.25**
TOTAL	**53010**	**34520**	**41545**	**96767**	**72157**	**82179**	**97.81**

See table -11 in the main body of this report for further disaggregation.

Income growth has also favored the higher quintiles: the 5th quintile saw a **119.25%** increase since 2018–19, compared with **80.45%** in the 1st quintile. Overall, incomes are rising, but the gap between low- and high-income households continues to widen, especially in urban regions.

3.6 Distribution of Household Income by Source

The share of household income from foreign remittances has increased, rising from **4.96% in 2018–19 to 7.77% in 2024–25**. The contribution of gifts and assistance has also grown, from **2.12% in 2018–19 to 4.57% in 2024–25**, indicating greater reliance on informal support networks.

A closer look at urban and rural areas reveals clear differences in major income sources. In urban areas, wages and salaries remain the largest source of income at **50.27%**, followed by non-agricultural activities at **20.36%**, which continue to serve as the second major contributor. In rural areas, crop production contributes **11.73%**, while livestock accounts for **11.94%**, making them the second and third most important income sources for rural households, respectively.

TABLE 3.5B PERCENTAGE OF MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME SHARE BY SOURCE AND REGION

INCOME SOURCES	2018-19			2024-25		
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
Wage and salaries	49.03	34.75	41.68	50.27	34.38	42.00
Crop Production	1.95	14.05	8.18	1.64	11.73	6.89
Livestock	1.77	12.17	7.13	1.78	11.94	7.07
Other non-agri. Activities	20.22	11.85	15.91	20.36	12.47	16.25
Property Owner Occupied Houses Excluded	2.91	2.26	2.58	2.27	1.59	1.91
Owner Occupied Houses	13.93	7.31	10.52	6.60	4.65	5.59
Social Insurance Benefits Including Pension	3.40	2.63	3.01	4.52	3.13	3.80
Gift and Assistance*	1.44	2.76	2.12	3.90	5.20	4.57
Foreign Remittances	4.07	5.80	4.96	5.89	9.50	7.77
Domestic Remittances	1.20	5.90	3.62	2.41	5.02	3.77
Other Sources	0.07	0.52	0.31	0.37	0.39	0.38

* Gift and Assistance also include cash transfers received through BISP.
See table -11 in the main body of this report for further disaggregation.

3.7 Composition of Household Consumption Expenditure

Household consumption expenditure across major commodity groups as per classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose COICOP for 2024-25. The data reveals a clear concentration of spending in essential categories, reflecting current economic pressures, changing consumption behavior, and evolving household priorities.

Compared to the 2018-19 survey, **overall household consumption in 2024-25 has increased**, reflecting rising living costs, changing consumption priorities, and improved access to goods and services.

Figure 2 shows that urban households consistently spend more on average monthly consumption than rural households in both periods. Between **2018–19 and 2024–25**, consumption expenditure increased sharply across all areas. Urban expenditure rose from **Rs. 47,362 to Rs. 95,533**, while rural expenditure increased from **Rs. 30,908 to Rs. 67,894**. The persistent gap highlights continued **urban–rural disparities** in consumption levels amid rising living costs.

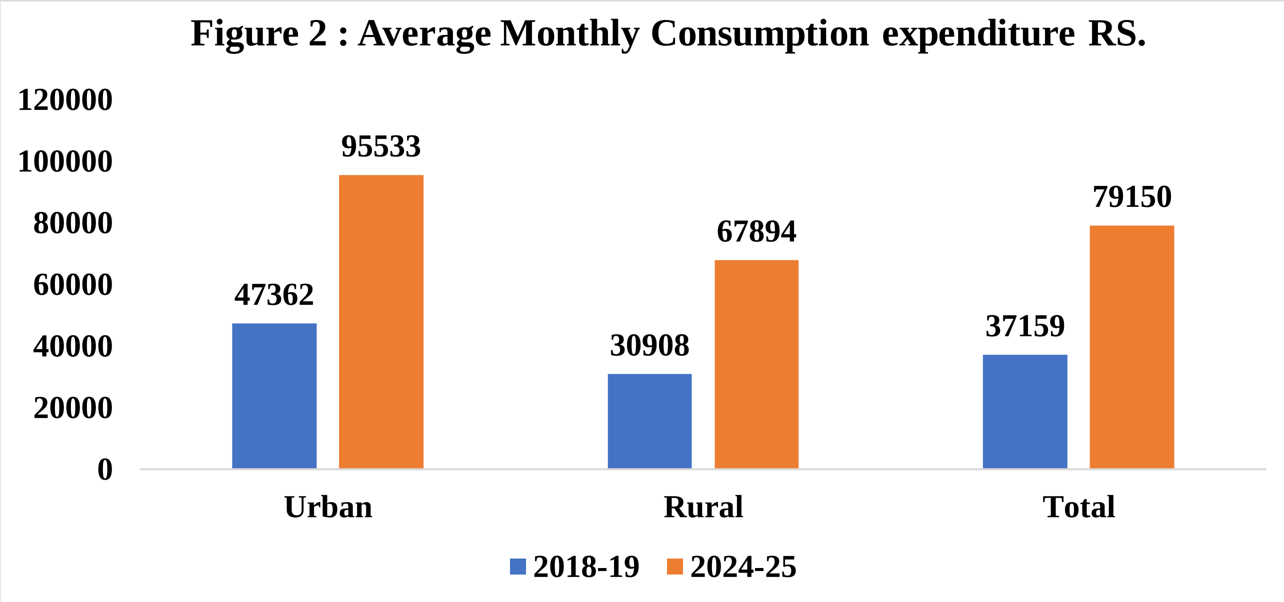


TABLE: 3.6.A AVERAGE MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (RS.) BY QUINTILES & REGION

QUINTILES	AVERAGE MONTHLY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE PER HOUSEHOLD						
	2018-19			2024-25			% CHANGE
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	
1st	23515	21430	21726	40798	39804	39998	**84.10**
2nd	29130	26587	27138	54459	52772	53283	**96.34**
3rd	32931	29389	30475	63729	62370	62880	**106.33**
4th	38689	34491	36338	78887	76007	77302	**112.73**
5th	64681	47236	58206	146340	117405	134684	**131.39**
TOTAL	**47362**	**30908**	**37159**	**95533**	**67894**	**79150**	**113.00**

Overall, average household consumption expenditure increased by **113%** as compared to 2018–19, with substantial variation across quintiles. Households in the 1st quintile showed an increase of **84%**, while the highest 5th quintile showed an increase of **131%**, demonstrating a widening increase in consumption by quintiles as compared to income increases.

Table 3.6.B shows a significant rise in per capita consumption, increasing from **(RS.) 5,959** in **2018–19** to (RS.) **13,240** in **2024–25**. Urban Rural differences remain small for the poorest group but widen sharply for the richest: in 2024–25, urban individuals in the top quintile spend **(RS.) 31,301** compared to **(RS.) 25,446** in rural areas. Overall, all quintiles show higher spending, with the fastest growth among higher-income groups.

The disparity between the lowest and highest quintiles is more pronounced in urban areas, pointing to relatively higher consumption inequality in cities. The average consumption of the 5th quintile is **3.6 times higher** than the 1st quintile in urban areas, while in rural areas the difference remains substantial though comparatively lower.

This upward trend suggests that households across all income groups are spending more, though the pace of increase is notably faster among higher-income quintiles.

TABLE 3.6.B PER CAPITA MONTHLY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (RS.) BY QUINTILES AND REGION

QUINTILES	2018-19			2024-25			% CHANGE
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	
1st	2765	2665	2680	5404	5264	5291	97.43
2nd	3764	3725	3734	7844	7768	7792	108.67
3rd	4781	4733	4749	10314	10187	10235	115.52
4th	6325	6251	6286	13976	13873	13920	121.45
5th	13365	10480	12342	31301	25446	28962	134.66
TOTAL	**7928**	**4832**	**5959**	**16795**	**10991**	**13240**	**122.19**

See table -15 & 16 in the main body of this report for further disaggregation.

3.8 Household Expenditure by COICOP Classification

According to **HIES 2024-25**, household expenditure is **highest on Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages 36.72%**, indicating that a major share of household income is spent on basic food items. The **second largest share** of expenditure is on **Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels**, reflecting the rising cost of housing and utilities. Relatively higher spending is also observed on **Restaurants and Hotels 6.63%** and **Miscellaneous Goods and Services 5.25%**. In contrast, **lower expenditure** is recorded on **Education 2.48%**, **Health 3.34%**, and **Furnishing and Household Maintenance 3.25%**. The **least spending** is seen on **Recreation and Culture 1.12%**, **Beverages and Drinks 1.19%**, and **Communication 1.80%**.

Figure-3 Percentage Distribution of Household Expenditure by COICOP classification

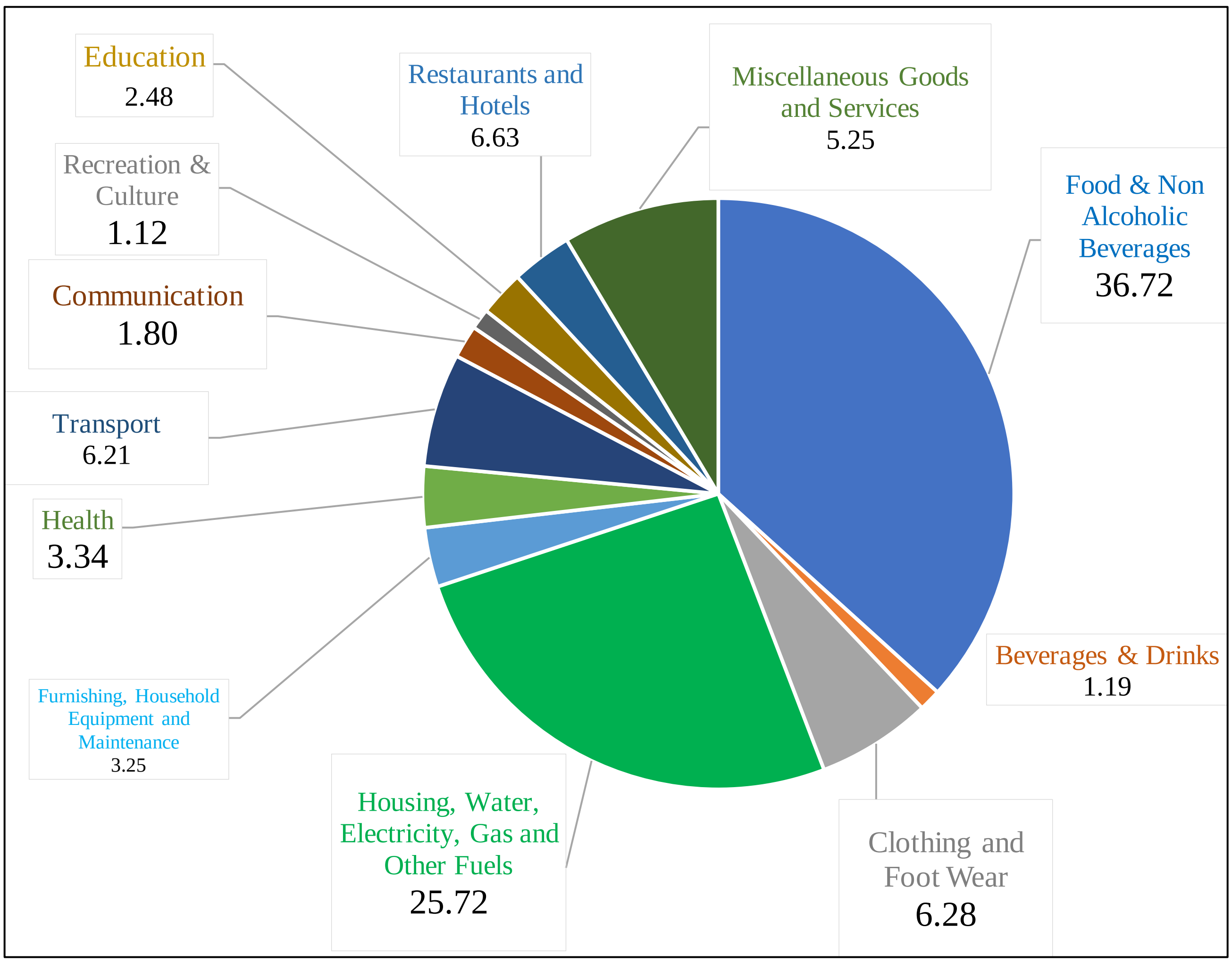
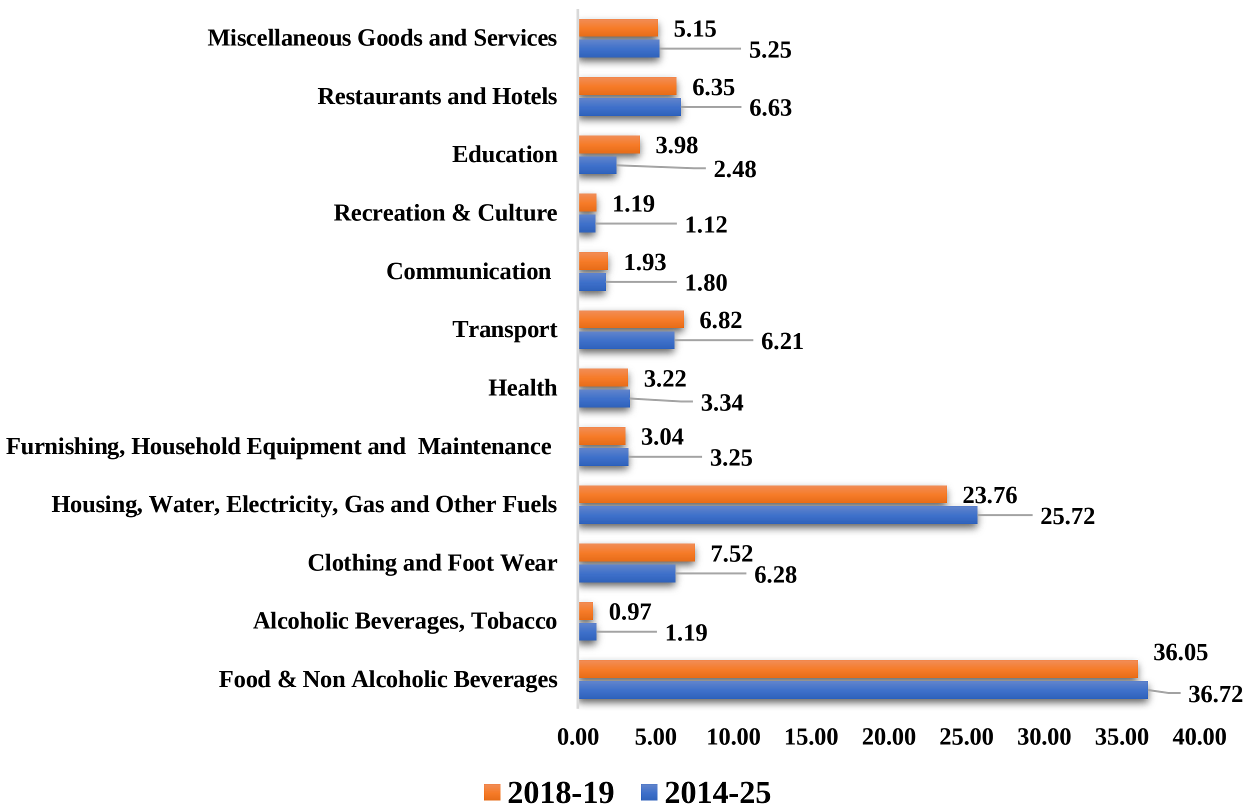


Figure-4 Distribution of Consumption By Major COICOP Classification



In the comparison, the largest increase in expenditure is observed in Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels, rising from **23.76%** in **2018–19** to **25.72%** in **2024–25**, followed by Clothing and Footwear and Transport, which also record noticeable increases. **Education** expenditure, however, shows a decline, decreasing from **3.98%** to **2.48%** over the same period, indicating reduced relative spending on education. **Health** expenditure remains broadly stable with a marginal increase, rising slightly from **3.22%** to **3.34%**. In contrast, Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages, although still the largest spending category, shows a slight decline from **36.72%** to **36.05%.** The lowest expenditure continues to be on Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco, which further decreased, followed by Recreation and Culture, which remains at a very low level.

3.9 Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure on Major Food Items

Table **3.7.A** according to **HIES 2024-25**, in **urban areas**, the **highest food expenditure** is on **milk 20.85%**, followed by **wheat and wheat flour 9.57%** as the **second largest** item. The **third highest** expenditure is on **hotels and restaurants 9.44%**, while **vegetables 8.37%** rank as the **fourth**

major food expense. Expenditure on **chicken 4.63%** also shows an increase but remains lower than the top four items.

In **rural areas**, **milk 22.45%** accounts for the **largest share** of food expenditure, indicating its importance in the rural diet. This is followed by **wheat and wheat flour 13.41%** as the **second highest** item. The **third major** expenditure is on **vegetables 9.67%**, while **vegetable ghee 7.25%** ranks as the **fourth highest**. **Sugar mill/desi at 4.39%** also shows a noticeable increase but remains below the top four.

Overall, the ranking shows that **milk and wheat** dominate food expenditure in both urban and rural areas, while urban households spend relatively more on **hotels and restaurants**, and rural households allocate a higher share to **basic staples and cooking inputs**.

TABLE 3.7.A PERCENTAGE OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON MAJOR FOOD ITEMS (RS.)

FOOD ITEMS	2018-19			2024-25		
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
Wheat & Wheat Flour	8.98	12.84	11.20	9.57	13.41	11.74
Rice & Rice Flour	3.76	3.99	3.89	3.68	3.69	3.69
Pulses Split & Whole	1.79	2.10	1.97	1.98	2.13	2.07
Bread and Other Cereals	2.33	2.02	2.15	2.07	1.53	1.77
Vegetable Ghee	3.02	5.75	4.59	4.01	7.25	5.84
Teablack & green	2.53	3.01	2.81	2.41	2.84	2.65
Milk Fresh & Boiled	21.24	23.96	22.81	20.85	22.45	21.75
Mutton	3.12	1.53	2.20	2.11	1.56	1.80
Beef	3.52	2.87	3.15	2.70	2.56	2.62
Chicken	3.68	3.52	3.58	4.63	3.95	4.24
Fish	0.89	0.54	0.69	0.98	0.66	0.83
Fruitsfresh & dried	5.51	4.26	4.79	5.42	4.46	4.88
Vegetables	7.88	9.24	8.66	8.37	9.67	9.10
Salt	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.24	0.24	0.24
Spices	1.99	1.64	1.79	2.48	1.97	2.19
Sugar Mill/Desi	2.61	3.82	3.31	2.92	4.39	3.75
Gur & Shakkar	0.12	0.33	0.24	0.24	0.47	0.37
Mineral Water Soft Drinks Fruits and Vegetable Juice	2.20	1.36	1.71	1.68	1.08	1.34
Hotel and Restaurants	8.95	4.08	6.15	9.44	5.47	7.20
Total	**85.63**	**87.65**	**86.79**	**85.78**	**89.78**	**88.07**

See table -17 in the main body of this report for further disaggregation.

Table 3.7.B highlights clear differences in **food expenditure patterns across consumption quintiles**, reflecting variations in purchasing power, dietary preferences, and access to diversified food items. In the **lowest consumption quintile 1st**, households allocate the largest shares of their food budget to **wheat and wheat flour 20.06%**, **milk 20.33%**, **vegetables 11.72%**, and **vegetable ghee 9.51%**, indicating a strong dependence on basic staple foods. In the **second quintile**, **milk 21.23%** remains the dominant item, followed by **wheat 16.43%** and **vegetables 10.94%**, with slightly higher spending on items such as **fruits 3.21%** and **chicken 4.07%** compared to the poorest group.

The **third quintile** shows a gradual shift towards dietary diversification: **milk 22.58%** continues to increase, while the share of **wheat** declines to **13.57%** and expenditure on **meat items**, particularly **beef 2.44%** and **chicken 4.19%**, becomes more prominent. This trend strengthens in the **fourth quintile**, where **milk reaches its peak at 23.02%**, and higher shares are observed for **fruits 4.82%** and **hotels and restaurants 6.61%**, indicating growing consumption of higher-value and prepared foods.

In the **highest consumption quintile 5th**, expenditure patterns change markedly: although **milk** remains substantial **21.18%**, spending on **fruits 6.78%**, **beef 3.20%**, **fish 1.14%**, and especially **hotels and restaurants 10.62%** is the highest among all quintiles. **Overall**, the table shows that **lower consumption households concentrate spending on essential staples**, while **higher consumption groups allocate increasing shares to meat, fruits, beverages, and dining out**, reflecting greater dietary diversity and consumption capacity.

Overall, the declining share of **wheat and vegetable ghee** across higher quintiles reflects a reduced reliance on basic staples as consumption levels rise. At the same time, the increasing share of **animal protein, fruits, and food consumed outside the home** highlights improving food choices and a transition toward more diversified diets among higher consumption groups.

TABLE 3.7.B PERCENTAGE OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON MAJOR FOOD ITEMS (RS.) BY QUINTILES

FOOD ITEMS	QUINTILES					
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	TOTAL
Wheat & Wheat Flour	20.06	16.43	13.57	10.90	7.04	11.74
Rice & Rice Flour	3.49	3.97	4.01	3.91	3.34	3.69
Pulses Split & Whole	2.49	2.49	2.29	2.09	1.64	2.07
Bread and Other Cereals	1.14	1.35	1.50	1.79	2.24	1.77
Vegetable Ghee	9.51	8.78	7.40	5.67	2.93	5.84
Tea black & green	3.57	3.17	2.92	2.62	2.06	2.65
Milk Fresh & Boiled	20.33	21.23	22.58	23.02	21.18	21.75
Mutton	0.31	0.62	0.97	1.47	3.32	1.80
Beef	1.19	1.92	2.44	2.94	3.20	2.62
Chicken	3.81	4.07	4.19	4.47	4.33	4.24
Fish	0.67	0.60	0.62	0.72	1.14	0.83
Fruitsfresh & dried	2.41	3.21	3.92	4.82	6.78	4.88
Vegetables	11.72	10.94	10.16	9.02	7.13	9.10
Salt	0.32	0.28	0.25	0.24	0.20	0.24
Spices	1.63	1.92	2.14	2.32	2.42	2.19
Sugar Mill/Desi	5.55	4.99	4.36	3.66	2.48	3.75
Gur & shakkar	0.30	0.43	0.39	0.39	0.35	0.37
Mineral water Soft Drinks Fruits and Vegetable Juice	0.55	0.82	0.99	1.28	1.99	1.34
Hotel and Restaurants	3.89	4.34	5.31	6.61	10.62	7.20
Total	**92.94**	**91.57**	**90.03**	**87.94**	**84.39**	**88.07**

See table -17 in the main body of this report for further disaggregation.

Table 3.7.C shows clear differences in **per capita monthly food consumption of quantities between urban and rural areas**. In **2024–25**, consumption of **wheat and wheat flour** is noticeably **lower in urban areas 5.76 kg** compared to **rural areas 7.12 kg**, indicating greater reliance on wheat in rural diets. In contrast, **urban households consume higher quantities of several other food items**, including **milk 6.12 liters vs. 6.17 liters, though slightly converging**, **chicken meat 0.41 kg vs. 0.29 kg**, **eggs 3.44 vs. 2.44 numbers**, **tea 79.52 gm vs. 82.70 gm, with urban remaining substantial**, and **fruits and vegetables**, such as **tomatoes 0.57 kg vs. 0.60 kg** and relatively similar levels of potatoes and onions. Overall, the table indicates that **rural households continue to consume more staple foods like wheat and sugar**, while **urban households show higher consumption of protein-rich and diverse food items**, reflecting differences in dietary patterns and food availability.

TABLE 3.7.C MONTHLY PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION (QUANTITIES) OF EXPENDITURE ON MAJOR FOOD ITEMS

FOOD ITEMS	UNIT	2018-19			2024-25		
		URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
Wheat and Wheat Flour	Kg	6.12	7.50	7.00	5.76	7.12	6.59
Rice and Rice Flour	Kg	1.1	1.03	1.06	0.89	0.84	0.86
Pulses	Kg	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.27	0.25	0.26
Milk fresh & boiled	Ltr	6.74	6.92	6.85	6.12	6.17	6.15
Cooking Oil	Ltr	0.53	0.2	0.32	0.47	0.17	0.28
Mutton	Kg	0.1	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.05
Beef	Kg	0.22	0.16	0.19	0.12	0.10	0.11
Chicken Meat	Kg	0.42	0.32	0.36	0.41	0.29	0.34
Eggs	No	4.01	2.49	3.04	3.44	2.44	2.83
Potato	Kg	1.18	1.28	1.27	1.17	1.17	1.17
Tomato	Kg	0.52	0.51	0.51	0.57	0.60	0.59
Onion	Kg	1.00	0.92	0.95	0.85	0.85	0.85
Sugar desi & milled	Kg	1.18	1.35	1.28	1.07	1.31	1.22
Tea black and green	Gm	88.77	85.9	86.95	79.52	82.70	81.47

See table -23 in the main body of this report for further disaggregation.

3.10 Composition of Household Expenditure on Fuel and Lighting

Table 3.7.D shows that in **2024–25**, **electricity** remains the **largest source of household fuel expenditure**, ranking **first** at the national level **55.91%**, followed by **gas piped/cylinder** as the **second largest** item **18.85%**.

In **urban areas**, electricity ranks first despite a decline, while gas ranks second with a sharp increase to **24.76%**. In **rural areas**, electricity also holds the first position **44.23%**, followed by **firewood** as the second major source **28.95%**, with gas ranking third **13.27%**.

Overall, electricity dominates household fuel use, while gas usage has increased notably, especially in urban areas.

TABLE 3.7 D PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON FUEL AND LIGHTING

FUEL ITEMS	2018-19			2024-25		
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
Firewood	4.86	28.94	18.90	4.80	28.95	17.23
Kerosene Oil	0.01	0.28	0.17	0.04	0.13	0.09
Charcoal	0.06	0.49	0.31	0.02	0.05	0.04
Coalhardsoftpeat	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.04
Dung cakes	0.47	5.21	3.23	0.45	4.63	2.60
Gaspiped/cylinder	18.11	11.69	14.37	24.76	13.27	18.85
Electricity	74.47	41.60	55.30	68.30	44.23	55.91
Generator etc.	1.38	0.56	0.90	0.95	0.15	0.54
Cotton Sticks	0.30	5.67	3.43	0.21	2.23	1.25
Others	0.32	5.51	3.35	0.46	6.29	3.46

See table -19 in the main body of this report for further disaggregation.

Figure-5 Household Expenditure on Fuel and Lighting

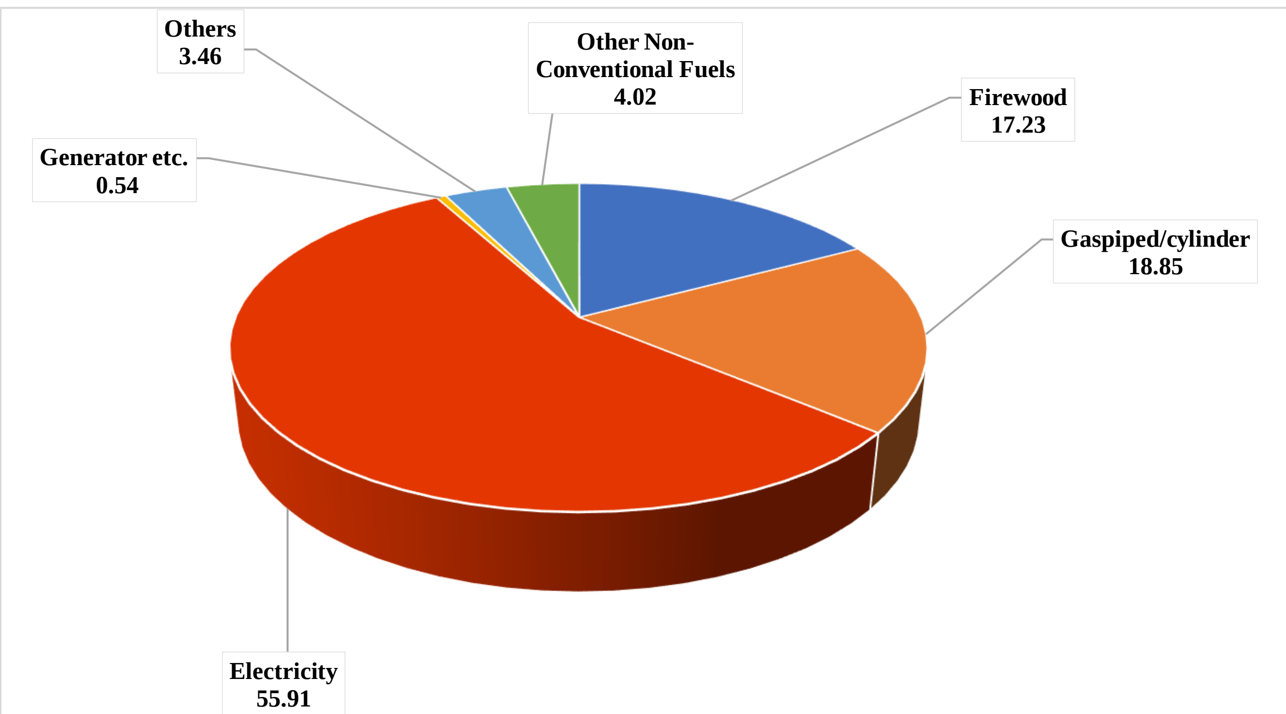


Table 3.7.E shows clear differences in **household expenditure on fuel and lighting across expenditure quintiles**. In the **lowest expenditure quintile 1st**, **electricity** ranks first **38.42%**, followed closely by **firewood** as the second major source **34.19%**, while a substantial share is also spent on **other**

agricultural wastes, cotton sticks, and dung cakes, indicating greater reliance on traditional fuels. As household **expenditure levels increase**, the share spent on **electricity** rises steadily, reaching **66.48%** in the **highest expenditure quintile 5th**, where it clearly ranks first. **Gas piped/cylinder** emerges as the **second most important** fuel among higher-expenditure households, increasing from **7.77%** in the lowest quintile to **22.29%** in the highest quintile. In contrast, expenditure on **traditional fuels** such as firewood, dung cakes, cotton sticks, and other agricultural waste declines sharply across higher quintiles. Overall, the table highlights a clear shift from traditional fuels toward **modern energy sources electricity and gas as household expenditure levels rise**.

TABLE 3.7E PERCENTAGES OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON FUEL & LIGHTING BY QUINTILES

FUEL AND LIGHTING	QUINTILES					
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	TOTAL
Firewood	34.19	29.72	24.05	17.39	7.35	17.23
Kerosene Oil	0.14	0.17	0.05	0.11	0.05	0.09
Charcoal	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.04
Coalhard soft peat	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.04
Dung cakes	5.92	4.60	3.65	2.43	1.03	2.60
Gaspiped/cylinder	7.77	12.81	17.52	20.85	22.29	18.85
Electricity	38.42	43.97	48.20	55.00	66.48	55.91
Generator etc.	0.01	0.09	0.04	0.09	1.21	0.54
Cotton Sticks	4.18	2.24	1.57	1.21	0.27	1.25
Other Agri. Wastes Bagasse etc.	9.25	6.31	4.80	2.89	1.24	3.46

See table -19 in the main body of this report for further disaggregation.

Appendix A:

Consumption Quintiles

Consumption quintiles are used to classify the population according to their level of welfare. The poorest households fall into the **first quintile** while those with progressively higher consumption are placed in the **second third** and **fourth quintiles** and the richest households in the **fifth quintile**. Each quintile represents **20 percent of the total population**.

The main purpose of constructing quintiles is to analyze how social and economic indicators vary across different welfare levels. For example, policymakers may examine whether poorer households have adequate access to basic services such as immunization education and safe drinking water or how consumption patterns and income sources differ between lower- and higher-income groups. Estimates based on quintiles help identify distributional disparities and provide valuable insights for planning and policy formulation.

Quintiles are calculated collectively for the four provinces—**Punjab Sindh Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan**—to group households with similar welfare levels across provinces. However, provinces with relatively higher income levels tend to have a larger proportion of their population in the upper quintiles while those with lower income levels have more households concentrated in the lower quintiles. At the national level each quintile consistently represents **20 percent of the population**. In urban areas where income levels are generally higher the upper quintiles contain a larger share of the population whereas rural areas have a greater concentration in the lower quintiles see Tables 2 and 3.

Consumption expenditure serves as a **proxy for household welfare**. Although measured at the household level expenditure figures are adjusted for household size and composition to ensure a more accurate comparison of living standards. For example two households may each report a monthly consumption expenditure of (RS.) 3000; however if one household consists of a single person and the other of five members their welfare levels differ significantly highlighting the need for such adjustments.

Table 1 below presents the range of **per capita consumption expenditure** used to define the consumption quintiles for the national population in HIES/PSLM 2024-25.

TABLE 1:- RANGES OF PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (RS.) FOR CONSUMPTION QUINTILES

Quintiles	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Ranges of Per Capita Consumption Expenditure	Up to (RS.) 6711	(RS.) 6712 To (RS.) 8885	(RS.) 8886 To (RS.) 11718	(RS.) 11719 To (RS.) 16839	(RS.) 16840 and above

Tables 2 3 and 4 present key insights from HIES 2024–25. Tables 2 and 3 highlight the characteristics of surveyed households across provinces regions and consumption quintiles along with the population distribution by region and quintile. Table 4 further provides updated estimates of average household size across provinces regions and income groups.

TABLE 2:-DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PROVINCE REGION AND QUINTILES

REGION AND PROVINCE	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	OVER ALL
URBAN AREAS	933	1490	2025	2593	3919	10960
Punjab	317	607	874	1142	1763	4703
Sindh	251	411	523	741	1248	3174
KP	203	293	407	520	687	2110
Balochistan	162	179	221	190	221	973
RURAL AREAS	4565	4070	3845	3646	3037	19163
Punjab	1569	1619	1797	1876	1919	8780
Sindh	1954	1159	878	729	433	5153
KP	589	818	804	770	516	3497
Balochistan	453	474	366	271	169	1733
TOTAL	5498	5560	5870	6239	6956	30123
Punjab	1886	2226	2671	3018	3682	13483
Sindh	2205	1570	1401	1470	1681	8327
KP	792	1111	1211	1290	1203	5607
Balochistan	615	653	587	461	390	2706

TABLE 3:- PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY PROVINCE REGION AND QUINTILES

REGION AND PROVINCE	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	OVERALL
URBAN AREAS	7.55	6.94	6.18	5.64	4.68	5.69
Punjab	7.06	6.65	6.06	5.63	4.69	5.57
Sindh	7.56	7.08	6.07	5.44	4.45	5.53
KP	9.03	7.88	7.07	6.43	5.49	6.69
Balochistan	9.19	8.27	7.13	6.52	6.11	7.32
RURAL AREAS	**7.56**	**6.79**	**6.12**	**5.48**	**4.61**	**6.18**
Punjab	7.44	6.41	5.96	5.45	4.64	5.91
Sindh	6.88	6.02	5.39	5.04	4.05	5.91
KP	8.69	7.95	6.90	5.78	4.77	6.86
Balochistan	8.91	7.57	6.30	5.50	4.71	6.97
OVERALL	**7.56**	**6.84**	**6.14**	**5.55**	**4.65**	**5.98**
Punjab	7.36	6.49	6.00	5.54	4.67	5.77
Sindh	7.02	6.46	5.76	5.31	4.39	5.70
KP	8.72	7.95	6.92	5.89	4.97	6.83
Balochistan	8.97	7.72	6.57	5.84	5.38	7.08

TABLE 4:- AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY PROVINCE REGION AND QUINTILES

REGION AND PROVINCE	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	OVER ALL
URBAN AREAS	**10.08**	**15.85**	**19.49**	**23.59**	**30.99**	**100.00**
Punjab	8.34	15.13	20.00	24.50	32.03	100.00
Sindh	10.86	16.50	17.84	22.90	31.90	100.00
KP	12.71	16.49	20.14	23.76	26.90	100.00
Balochistan	21.35	18.95	23.64	17.41	18.64	100.00
RURAL AREAS	**26.27**	**22.63**	**20.32**	**17.73**	**13.05**	**100.00**
Punjab	22.65	19.89	20.62	19.59	17.26	100.00
Sindh	43.15	22.64	15.68	12.47	6.05	100.00
KP	20.48	26.56	23.45	18.86	10.65	100.00
Balochistan	30.68	29.89	19.11	13.16	7.15	100.00
TOTAL	**20.00**	**20.00**	**20.00**	**20.00**	**20.00**	**100.00**
Punjab	16.84	17.96	20.36	21.58	23.26	100.00
Sindh	25.77	19.34	16.84	18.08	19.96	100.00
KP	19.33	25.06	22.96	19.59	13.06	100.00
Balochistan	27.77	26.48	20.52	14.49	10.74	100.00

Acronym	Full Form
HIES	Household Integrated Economic Survey
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
PIHS	Pakistan Integrated Household Survey
HIICS	Household Integrated Income and Consumption Survey
FBS	Family Budget Survey
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
CPI	Consumer Price Index
UN	United Nations
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
SNA	System of National Accounts
E.Bs	Enumeration Blocks
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
SSUs	Secondary Sampling Units
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
MOS	Measure of Size
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
PSIC	Pakistan Standard Industrial Classification
PSCO	Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupations
GOP	Government of Pakistan
AJK	Azad Jammu & Kashmir
GB	Gilgit-Baltistan
LFS	Labour Force Survey
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HR	Human Resources
OOP	Out-of-Pocket Health Expenditure
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
NIDS	National Income and Development Statistics
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
NCA	National/Current Accounts

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