

Introduction

The PSLM

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

In the remainder of this introduction, a description of the PSLM Survey 2010-11 is provided.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN OF PSLM SURVEY 2010-2011 (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 updated 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 76546 households comprising 5413 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

1.4 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 6th 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, 2008-09 and 2010-11 which may be due to prevailing situation in the province, which probably lead to under/over reporting of events.

**APPENDIX A: SAMPLE DESIGN FOR PAKISTAN SOCIAL AND LIVING STANDARDS
MEASUREMENT SURVEY DISTRICT LEVEL, 2010-11**

Objectives:

The data generated through PSLM Survey will be used to assist the government in formulating the poverty reduction strategy as well as development plans at district level. The indicators will be developed at district level in the following sectors.

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

Universe:

The universe of this survey consists of all urban and rural areas of all four provinces, from the scope of the survey.

SAMPLING FRAME

Urban area:

FBS has developed its own urban area frame. All urban areas comprising cities/ towns have been divided into small compact areas known as enumeration blocks (E.Bs) identifiable through map. Each enumeration block comprises about 200-250 households and categorized into low, middle and high-income group, keeping in view the socio economic status of the majority of households. Urban area sampling frame consists of 26698 enumeration blocks has been updated in 2003.

Rural area:

With regard to the rural areas, the lists of villages/mouzas/deh according to Population Census, 1998 have been used as sampling frame. In this frame, each village/mouzas/deh is identifiable by its Name, Had Bast Number, Cadastral map etc. This frame is comprised 50590 villages/mouzas

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

NO. OF ENUMERATION BLOCKS AND VILLAGES AS PER SAMPLING FRAME

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

STRATIFICATION PLAN

Urban Areas:

Within each district large sized cities having population five lack and above have been treated as independent stratum. Each of these cities has further been sub-stratified into low, middle and high group's areas. The remaining cities/towns within each district have been grouped together to constitute an independent stratum.

Rural Areas:

The entire rural domain of a district for Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pkhtunkhwa and Balochistan provinces has been considered as independent stratum.

Sample Size and its Allocation:

To determine optimum sample size for this survey, analytical studies based on the results of Pakistan Demographic Survey, Labour Force and Pakistan Integrated Households Sample Survey were undertaken. Keeping in view the variability exist within the population for the characteristics for which estimates are to be prepared, population distribution, level of estimates and field resources available a sample size of 77488 households enumerated from 5413 sample PSUs (2280 from urban and 3133 from rural areas) has been considered sufficient to produce reliable estimates at district level in respect of all provinces. An Annexure-I showing sample sizes by districts in four provinces of Pakistan, is attached.

Sample Design:

A two-stage Stratified Random Sampling scheme was adopted for this survey. Enumeration Blocks in urban areas and villages in rural areas were selected at first stage while households within the sample Enumeration Blocks / Villages were selected at second stage.

Selection of primary sampling Units (PSUs):

Enumeration blocks in the urban domain and mouzas/deh/villages in rural domain have been taken as primary sampling units (PSUs). In urban domain sample PSUs from each stratum have been selected by probability proportional to size (PPS) method of sampling scheme using households in each block as measure of size (MOS). Similarly in rural areas, population of each village has taken as MOS for selection of sample villages using probability proportional to size method of selection.

Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs):

Households within each sample Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) have been considered as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs). 16 and 12 households have been selected from each sample village and enumeration block respectively by systematic sampling scheme with a random start.

Annexure-I

District-Wise Distribution of Sample Areas and Household – PSLM 2010-11

S.No	Districts		Sample Areas			Sample Households		
			Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
	PUNJAB	TOTAL	1103	1196	2299	13236	19136	32372
101.	Attock		15	27	42	180	432	612
102.	Rawalpindi		72	36	108	864	576	1440
103.	Jhelum		15	24	39	180	384	564
104.	Chakwal		15	27	42	180	432	612
105.	Sargodha		39	39	78	468	624	1092
106.	Bhakhar		15	24	39	180	384	564
107.	Khushab		15	21	36	180	336	516
108.	Mianwali		15	21	36	180	336	516
109.	Faisalabad		102	69	171	1224	1104	2328
110.	Jhang		24	44	68	288	704	992
111.	T.T.Singh		21	33	54	252	528	780
112.	Chiniot		20	24	44	240	384	624
113.	Gujranwala		57	36	93	684	576	1260
114.	Gujrat		22	33	55	264	528	792
115.	Sialkot		36	21	57	432	336	768
116.	Hafiz Abad		15	27	42	180	432	612
117.	Mandi Bahauddin		15	27	42	180	432	612
118.	Narowal		15	30	45	180	480	660
119.	Lahore		208	27	235	2496	432	2928
120.	Kasur		27	42	69	324	672	996
121.	Sheikhupura		21	29	50	252	464	716
122.	Nankana Sahib		12	22	34	144	352	496
123.	Vehari		19	42	61	228	672	900
124.	Multan		56	42	98	672	672	1344
125.	Khanewal		15	39	54	180	624	804
126.	Lodhran		15	21	36	180	336	516
127.	D.G.Khan		19	33	52	228	528	756
128.	Rajanpur		15	27	42	180	432	612
129.	Layyah		15	24	39	180	384	564
130.	Muzaffar Garh		15	39	54	180	624	804
131.	Bahawalpur		39	42	81	468	672	1140
132.	Bahawalnager		21	42	63	252	672	924
133.	R. Y. Khan		24	54	78	288	864	1152
134.	Sahiwal		15	36	51	180	576	756
135.	Pakpatten		15	27	42	180	432	612
136.	Okara		24	45	69	288	720	1008

S.No	Districts	Sample Areas			Sample Households		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
	SINDH TOTAL	696	711	1407	8352	11376	19728
201.	Khairpur	15	45	60	180	720	900
202.	Sukkur	39	21	60	468	336	804
203.	Nawab Shah	15	30	45	180	480	660
204.	Nowshero Feroze	15	36	51	180	576	756
205.	Ghotki	15	36	51	180	576	756
206.	Jacobabad	11	24	35	132	384	516
207.	Kashmore	10	21	31	120	336	456
208.	Shikarpur	15	30	45	180	480	660
209.	Larkana	13	27	40	156	432	588
210.	Shahdadkot	7	33	40	84	528	612
211.	Dadu	9	37	46	108	592	700
212.	Jamshoro	16	20	36	192	320	512
213.	Hyderabad	48	18	66	576	288	864
214.	Matari	10	20	30	120	320	440
215.	Tando Allah Yar Tando Muhammad	13	17	30	156	272	428
216.	Khan	12	18	30	144	288	432
217.	Badin	15	45	60	180	720	900
218.	Thatta	15	48	63	180	768	948
219.	Sanghar	15	51	66	180	816	996
220.	Mirpur Khas	20	38	58	240	608	848
221.	Umer Kot	18	30	48	216	480	696
222.	Tharparkar	12	39	51	144	624	768
223.	DISTRICT OF KARACHI	338	27	365	4056	432	4488
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa TOTAL	258	591	849	3096	9456	12552
301.	Swat	12	27	39	144	432	576
302.	Upper Dir	5	26	31	60	416	476
303.	Lower Dir	6	27	33	72	432	504
304.	Chitral	5	26	31	60	416	476
305.	Shangla	0	27	27	0	432	432
306.	Malakand	6	26	32	72	416	488
307.	Bonair	0	30	30	0	480	480
308.	Peshawar	60	24	84	720	384	1104
309.	Charsada	14	22	36	168	352	520
310.	Nowshera	16	26	42	192	416	608
311.	Kohat	14	24	38	168	384	552
312.	Karak	6	24	30	72	384	456
313.	Hangu	8	21	29	96	336	432
314.	D.I.Khan	12	25	37	144	400	544
315.	Tank	6	20	26	72	320	392

S.No	Districts	Sample Areas			Sample Households		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
316.							
317.	Mansehra	10	27	37	120	432	552
318.	Abbottabad	16	21	37	192	336	528
319.	Batagram	0	27	27	0	432	432
320.	Kohistan	0	25	25	0	400	400
321.	Haripur	14	22	36	168	352	520
322.	Bannu	8	22	30	96	352	448
323.	Lakki Marwat	8	21	29	96	336	432
324.	Mardan	18	27	45	216	432	648
325.	Swabi	14	24	38	168	384	552
	BALUCHISTAN TOTAL	193	620	813	2316	9920	12236
401.	Quetta	45	21	66	540	336	876
402.	Pashin	5	20	25	60	320	380
403.	Qilla Abdullah	8	20	28	96	320	416
404.	Chaghi	3	22	25	36	352	388
405.	Nushki	4	24	28	48	384	432
406.	Sibbi	12	17	29	144	272	416
407.	Ziarat	2	20	22	24	320	344
408.	Kohlu	2	20	22	24	320	344
409.	Dera Bugti	4	19	23	48	304	352
410.	Harnai	0	18	18	0	288	288
411.	Kalat	6	20	26	72	320	392
412.	Mastung	8	20	28	96	320	416
413.	Khuzdar	11	20	31	132	320	452
414.	Awaran	0	20	20	0	320	320
415.	Kharan	5	26	31	60	416	476
416.	Washuk	0	30	30	0	480	480
417.	Lasbilla	12	20	32	144	320	464
418.	Ketch	8	22	30	96	352	448
419.	Gwadar	12	14	26	144	224	368
420.	Panjgur	3	18	21	36	288	324
421.	Zhob	8	21	29	96	336	432
422.	Loralai	6	21	27	72	336	408
423.	Barkhan	2	20	22	24	320	344
424.	Musa Khel	0	22	22	0	352	352
425.	Qilla Saifullah	4	22	26	48	352	400
426.	Sherani	0	22	22	0	352	352
427.	Nasirabad	6	21	27	72	336	408
428.	Jafarabad	8	20	28	96	320	416
429.	Jhal Magsi	2	20	22	24	320	344

S.No	Districts	Sample Areas			Sample Households		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
430.							
431.	Bolan	7	20	27	84	320	404
1.	ISLAMABAD	30	15	45	360	240	600
	PAKISTAN	2280	3133	5413	27360	50128	77488

Note: Non Contacted and Refusal households are included in the list of sample households.