# PSLM 2011-12 (Provincial Level Survey)

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 The PRSP, the MDGs and the PSLM

The Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey is one of the main mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the PRSP and MDGs indicators. It provides a set of representative, population-based estimates of social indicators and their progress under the PRSP. For Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), UN has set 18 targets for 48 indicators for its member countries to achieve by 2015.Pakistan has committed to implement 16 targets, 37 indicators out of which 13 indicators are to be monitored through PSLM Surveys. These include intermediate as well as 'output' measures, which assess what is being provided by the social sectors – enrolment rates in education, for example.  These include a range of 'outcome' measures, which assess the welfare of the population – Immunisation Rate, for example.

An important objective of the PSLM Survey is to try to establish what the distributional impact of PRSP has been.  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 2011-12 PSLM survey is provided.  In the following chapters, data relating Education, health, immunisation, pre and postnatal care and Population welfare is given.

### 1.2 Sample Design of PSLM Survey 2011-12

**Objectives:**

The data generated though PSLM Survey will be used to assist the government in formulating the poverty reduction strategy in the overall context of MDGs. The indicators will be developed at National/Provincial level in the following sectors.

1.    Education
2.    Health
3.    Water Supply & Sanitation.
4.    Population Welfare
5.    Income & Expenditure

**Universe:**

The universe of this survey consists of all urban and rural areas of all four provinces. Military restricted and protected areas have been excluded 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/dehs according to Population Census, 1998 have been used as sampling frame. In this frame, each village/mouza/deh is identifiable by its Name, Had Bast Number, Cadastral map etc. This frame is comprised of 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 |
| KPK | 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:

Large sized cities having population five lacs and above have been treated as independent stratum. Each of these cities has further been sub-stratified into low, middle and high income groups. The remaining cities/towns within each defunct administrative division have been grouped together to constitute an independent stratum.

## Rural Areas:

The entire rural domain of a district for Punjab, Sindh and KPK provinces has been considered as independent stratum, whereas in Balochistan province defunct administrative division has been treated as 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 that exists within the population for the characteristics for which estimates are to be prepared, population distribution, level of estimates and field resources available a sample of size 17,056 households to be enumerated from 1217 PSUs (604 urban and 613 rural) has been considered sufficient to produce reliable estimates in respect of all provinces. Out of these 1217 PSUs, 59 PSUs (19 urban and 40 rural PSUs) were dropped and the remaining 1158 PSUs (585 urban and 573 rural) comprised of 15807 households were covered. The distribution plan of PSUs and SSUs by province and region is as under:-

## PROFILE OF THE PSLM SAMPLE2011-12

| PROVINCE | 2011-12 PSLM | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | URBAN | RURAL | TOTAL |
| **PSUs:** | | | |
| Punjab | 260 | 252 | 512 |
| Sindh | 108 | 128 | 236 |
| KPK | 164 | 145 | 309 |
| Balochistan | 72 | 88 | 160 |
| **Overall** | **604** | **613** | **1217** |
| | | | |
| **SSUs/Households** | | | |
| Punjab | 3120 | 4032 | 7152 |
| Sindh | 1296 | 2048 | 3344 |
| KPK | 1968 | 2320 | 4288 |
| Balochistan | 864 | 1408 | 2272 |
| **Overall** | **7248** | **9808** | **17056** |

## PROFILE OF THE PROVINCIAL LEVEL PSLM SURVEY 2005-06, 2007-08 AND 2011-12.

| PROVINCE | 2005-06 PSLM | | | 2007-08 PSLM | | | 2011-12 PSLM | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | URBAN | RURAL | OVERALL | URBAN | RURAL | OVERALL | URBAN | RURAL | OVERALL |
| **PSUs:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Punjab | 240 | 244 | 484 | 240 | 244 | 484 | 260 | 252 | 512 |
| Sindh | 140 | 132 | 272 | 140 | 131 | 271 | 164 | 144 | 308 |
| KPK | 88 | 119 | 207 | 88 | 118 | 206 | 108 | 127 | 235 |
| Balochistan | 63 | 83 | 146 | 64 | 88 | 152 | 53 | 50 | 103 |
| **Overall** | **531** | **578** | **1109** | **532** | **581** | **1113** | **585** | **573** | **1158** |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| **HOUSEHOLDS:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Punjab | 2790 | 3892 | 6682 | 2768 | 3868 | 6636 | 2949 | 3957 | 6906 |
| Sindh | 1666 | 2107 | 3773 | 1672 | 2093 | 3765 | 1898 | 2301 | 4199 |
| KPK | 1049 | 1901 | 2950 | 1049 | 1888 | 2937 | 1267 | 2009 | 3276 |
| Balochistan | 735 | 1313 | 2048 | 766 | 1408 | 2174 | 629 | 797 | 1426 |
| Overall | **6240** | **9213** | **15453** | **6255** | **9257** | **15512** | **6743** | **9064** | **15807** |

**Sample Design:**

A two-stage stratified sample design has been adopted for this survey.

**Selection of primary sampling Units (PSUs):**

Enumeration blocks in the urban domain and mouzas/dehs/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 been 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.

## 1.3 Household and Survey Questionnaire

At both individual and household level, the PSLM Survey collects information on a wide range of topics using an integrated questionnaire. The questionnaire comprises a number of different sections, each of which looks at a particular aspect of household behaviour or welfare. Data collected under Round VII includes education, diarrhoea, immunisation, reproductive health, pregnancy history, maternity history, family planning, pre and post-natal care and access to basic services.

## 1.4 Data Quality and Reliability Measures

Data quality in PSLM Survey has been ensured through a built in system of checking of field work 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 at the PBS headquarter Islamabad and the data entry programme used had a number of in built consistency checks.