Introduction

The MDGs, PRSP and the PSLM

The Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey is one of the main mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the MDGs and PRSP. It provides a set of representative, population-based estimates of social indicators and their progress under MDGs and PRSP. These include intermediate as well as 'output' measures, which assess what is being provided by the social sectors – enrolment rates in education, for example. They 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 is the distributional impact of different government programs carried out in Social Sector. 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 2006-07 PSLM Survey is provided.

SAMPLE DESIGN OF PSLM SURVEY 2006-07

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 73953 households comprising 5198 sample villages / enumeration blocks, which is expected to produce reliable results at each district.
Sample Design: A two-stage stratified sample design has been adopted in this survey.

Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs): Villages and enumeration blocks in urban and rural areas respectively have been taken as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Sample PSUs have been selected from strata/sub-strata with PPS method of sampling technique.
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.

PSLM 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 this round include education, health, immunisation, diarrhoea, its treatment, and pre and post-natal care, housing conditions and access to basic services and amenities.

Objectives and scope of analysis

This is the analytical report of the 3rd round PSLM Survey. It provides an overview of the findings in all sectors and compares them with the previous rounds of PSLM.

Data Quality and Reliability Measures

Data quality in PSLM Survey has been ensured through 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 FBS headquarter Islamabad and the data entry programme used had a number of in built consistency checks.

APPENDIX A: SAMPLE DESIGN FOR PAKISTAN SOCIAL AND LIVING STANDARDS MEASUREMENT SURVEY DISTRICT LEVEL, 2006-07

Objectives:

The data generated though 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, Azad Jammu and Kashmir and FATA. Military restricted and protected areas of NWFP 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 50590 villages/mouzas

The number 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
NWFP	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 lacs and above have been treated as independent stratum. Each of these cities has further been sub-stratified into low, middle and high groups areas. The remaining cities/towns within each district have been grouped together to constitute an independent stratum. The entire AJ & K and Northern Areas have been treated as separate stratum respectively.

Rural Areas:

The entire rural domain of a district for Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan provinces has been considered as independent stratum. All rural areas within AJ & K and Northern Areas have been adopted as independent stratum respectively.

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 76520 households enumerated from 5348 sample PSUs (2262 from urban and 3086 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, AJ&K and Northern Areas is attached.

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 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.

**District-Wise Distribution of Sample Areas _Villages and Enumeration Blocks) and Household –
PSLM 2006-07**

		Sample Areas			Sample Households		
S.No	Districts	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
	PUNJAB	1086	1182	2268	12842	18840	31682
101.	Attock	15	27	42	175	426	601
102.	Rawalpindi	72	36	108	830	571	1401
103.	Jhelum	15	24	39	175	379	554
104.	Chakwal	15	27	42	179	429	608
105.	Sargodha	39	39	78	462	613	1075
106.	Bhakkar	15	24	39	179	383	562
107.	Khushab	15	21	36	180	335	515
108.	Mianwali	15	21	36	179	336	515
109.	Faisalabad	102	69	171	1221	1103	2324
110.	Jhang	27	54	81	321	863	1184
111.	T.T.Singh	21	33	54	251	526	777
112.	Gujranwala	57	36	93	677	573	1250
113.	Gujrat	22	33	55	257	522	779
114.	Sialkot	36	21	57	428	336	764
115.	Hafiza Abad	15	27	42	178	432	610
116.	Mandi Bahauddin	15	27	42	179	432	611
117.	Narowal	15	30	45	180	480	660
118.	Lahore	208	27	235	2409	424	2833
119.	Kasur	27	42	69	319	665	984
120.	Okara	24	45	69	288	719	1007
121.	Sheikhupura	33	51	84	391	808	1199
122.	Vehari	19	42	61	227	672	899
123.	Sahiwal	15	36	51	180	576	756
124.	Multan	56	42	98	669	672	1341
125.	Khanewal	15	39	54	180	624	804
126.	Pakpattan	15	27	42	179	432	611
127.	Lodhran	15	21	36	180	335	515
128.	D.G.Khan	19	33	52	228	528	756
129.	Rajanpur	15	27	42	180	432	612
130.	Leiah	15	24	39	180	384	564
131.	Muzaffargarh	15	39	54	180	624	804
132.	Bahawalpur	39	42	81	461	671	1132
133.	Bahawalnagar	21	42	63	252	672	924
134.	R. Y. Khan	24	54	78	288	863	1151

	Districts	Sample Areas			Sample Households		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
	SINDH	<u>642</u>	<u>678</u>	<u>1320</u>	<u>7694</u>	<u>10838</u>	<u>18532</u>
201.	**Khairpur**	15	45	60	179	720	899
202.	**Sukkur**	39	18	57	467	288	755
203.	**Nawab Shah**	15	30	45	180	480	660
204.	**Neshero Feroz**	15	36	51	180	576	756
205.	**Ghotki**	15	36	51	180	576	756
206.	**Jacobabad**	20	45	65	240	720	960
207.	**Shikarpur**	15	30	45	180	480	660
208.	**Larkana**	20	60	80	240	960	1200
209.	**Dadu**	15	57	72	180	911	1091
210.	**Hyderabad**	57	60	117	681	956	1637
211.	**Badin**	15	42	57	177	670	847
212.	**Thatta**	15	48	63	180	768	948
213.	**Sanghar**	15	51	66	179	815	994
214.	**Mirpur Khas**	21	54	75	252	862	1114
215.	**Tharparkar**	12	39	51	144	624	768
216.	**DISTRICT OF KARACHI**	338	27	365	4055	432	4487
	N.W.F.P. TOTAL	<u>258</u>	<u>591</u>	<u>849</u>	<u>3082</u>	<u>9443</u>	<u>12525</u>
301.	**SWAT**	12	27	39	144	432	576
302.	**UPPER DIR**	5	26	31	59	416	475
303.	**LOWER DIR**	6	27	33	72	432	504
304.	**CHITRAL**	5	26	31	60	414	474
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	714	384	1098
309.	**CHARSADA**	14	22	36	168	352	520
310.	**NOWSHERA**	16	26	42	191	415	606
311.	**KOHAT**	14	24	38	168	384	552
312.	**KARK**	6	24	30	72	382	454
313.	**HANGU**	8	21	29	96	335	431
314.	**D.I.KHAN**	12	25	37	144	399	543
315.	**TANK**	6	20	26	71	319	390
316.	**MANSEHRA**	10	27	37	118	431	549
317.	**ABBOTABAD**	16	21	37	190	336	526
318.	**BATAGRAM**	0	27	27	0	431	431
319.	**KOHISTAN**	0	25	25	0	400	400
320.	**HARIPUR**	14	22	36	168	351	519
321.	**BANNU**	8	22	30	95	351	446
322.	**LAKKI MARWAT**	8	21	29	96	335	431
323.	**MARDAN**	18	27	45	216	432	648

	Districts	Sample Areas			Sample Households		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
324.	**SWABI**	14	24	38	168	384	552
	BALOCHISTAN TOTAL	195	521	716	2329	8325	10654
401.	**QUETTA**	45	21	66	533	334	867
402.	**PASHIN**	5	20	25	60	320	380
403.	**QILLA ABDULLAH**	8	20	28	95	320	415
404.	**CHAGHI**	7	20	27	84	320	404
405.	**SIBBI**	12	17	29	142	270	412
406.	**ZIARAT**	2	20	22	24	320	344
407.	**KOHLU**	2	20	22	24	320	344
408.	**DERA BUGTI**	4	19	23	48	304	352
409.	**KALAT**	6	20	26	72	319	391
410.	**MASTUNG**	8	20	28	96	320	416
411.	**KHUZDAR**	11	20	31	132	320	452
412.	**AWARAN**	0	20	20	0	320	320
413.	**KHARAN**	5	20	25	60	320	380
414.	**LASBILLA**	12	20	32	144	320	464
415.	**KETCH/TURBAT**	8	22	30	96	352	448
416.	**GWADAR**	12	14	26	144	224	368
417.	**PANJGUR**	5	21	26	60	336	396
418.	**ZHOB**	8	21	29	96	336	432
419.	**LORALAI**	6	21	27	72	336	408
420.	**BARKHAN**	2	20	22	24	320	344
421.	**MUSA KHEL**	0	22	22	0	352	352
422.	**QILLAH SIAFULLAH**	4	22	26	48	352	400
423.	**NASIRABAD**	6	21	27	72	336	408
424.	**JAFARABAD**	8	20	28	96	320	416
425.	**JHAL MAGSI**	2	20	22	23	318	341
426.	**BOLAN/KACHHI**	7	20	27	84	316	400
1.	**ISLAMABAD**	30	15	45	326	234	560
	PAKISTAN	**2211**	**2987**	**5198**	**26273**	**47680**	**73953**