

SECTION- III

RESULTS

The Survey's estimates are based on the data of 36,201 sample households enumerated through July 2009 to June 2010. Findings are presented in the form of proportions and percentages to provide for all-purpose employability. The population of Pakistan as per Planning & Development Division's projection is estimated at 166.52 millions on 1st January 2010. The same has been used in arriving at absolute numbers in the report.

2. In comparison with that of the preceding LFS 2008-09, a brief account of the survey's main annual estimates follows.

Marital Status

3. Marital status consists mainly in the categories of *never married* and *married*. *Widowed* and *divorced* constitute wee part of the configuration. Since the composition of marital status is beholden to socio-cultural norms, it does not seem to be changing with the passage of time. Detailed information is given at Statistical Appendix Tables-4.

Table-1
MARITAL STATUS - DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE
(%)

| Marital Status | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Never Married | 45.4 | 45.3 | 45.3 |
| Married | 50.5 | 50.6 | 50.6 |
| Widowed | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Divorced | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Sex Ratio

4. Comparative figures for the overall sex ratio are close to each other. Rural figures are proximate to overall pattern while urban ones make a higher trend line. Punjab is more in line with the national trend followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) while, Sindh and Balochistan depart significantly in the same order. Migration, as one of the main factor in determining the size and composition of population, may be viewed for possible explanation in this regard.

Table-2
SEX RATIO - PAKISTAN AND ITS PROVINCES

| Province/Area | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Pakistan | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| Rural | 105 | 106 | 105 |
| Urban | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| Punjab | 103 | 104 | 104 |
| Sindh | 115 | 115 | 114 |
| KP | 101 | 101 | 100 |
| Balochistan | 113 | 114 | 113 |

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Table-2.

Literacy

5. Literacy rate (57.7%) fares marginally higher than that of LFS 2008-09 (57.4%), more in the case of females and, in rural areas. However, rural-urban and male-female disparity seems to be closing a bit. Provinces make two distinct groupings; Punjab (59.6%) & Sindh (58.2%) and, Balochistan (51.5%) & KP (50.9%) with rising inter provincial gap in the case of former and declining one for the latter group. Relevant information is given in Table-3.

Table-3
LITERACY RATES (10 YEARS AND ABOVE) - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

| Province/Area | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Pakistan | 57.4 | 69.3 | 44.7 | 57.7 | 69.5 | 45.2 |
| Rural | 48.6 | 63.2 | 33.4 | 49.2 | 63.6 | 34.2 |
| Urban | 73.3 | 80.3 | 65.6 | 73.2 | 80.2 | 65.5 |
| Punjab | 58.7 | 68.5 | 48.8 | 59.6 | 69.1 | 49.8 |
| Rural | 51.3 | 63.1 | 39.5 | 52.5 | 64.0 | 40.7 |
| Urban | 73.3 | 78.9 | 67.4 | 73.5 | 78.9 | 67.8 |
| Sindh | 59.4 | 71.2 | 45.6 | 58.2 | 70.2 | 44.3 |
| Rural | 41.8 | 59.0 | 20.7 | 41.0 | 58.2 | 20.3 |
| Urban | 75.7 | 82.9 | 67.5 | 74.9 | 82.2 | 66.8 |
| KP | 50.0 | 69.6 | 31.1 | 50.9 | 70.1 | 32.3 |
| Rural | 47.1 | 67.9 | 27.4 | 48.4 | 68.3 | 29.1 |
| Urban | 63.4 | 77.4 | 49.0 | 62.7 | 77.8 | 47.4 |
| Balochistan | 51.5 | 68.5 | 30.2 | 51.5 | 69.2 | 29.3 |
| Rural | 46.5 | 64.4 | 23.8 | 45.7 | 64.2 | 22.5 |
| Urban | 66.4 | 81.0 | 48.8 | 69.6 | 85.0 | 50.6 |

(%)

Level of Education

6. The comparative shares of literate bespeak marginal improvement in the profile of educational attainment. Nevertheless, all categories remain at the same level except a sort of increase in *below matric* (37.1%, 37.5%). Generally, males are more educated compared to females. The comparative picture is given in table-4. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix Table-3.

Table-4
LEVEL OF EDUCATION - DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 10 + YEARS OF AGE BY SEX
(%)

| Level of Education | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| A. Literate | 57.4 | 69.3 | 44.7 | 57.7 | 69.5 | 45.2 |
| No formal education | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Below matric | 37.1 | 44.4 | 29.2 | 37.5 | 44.9 | 29.5 |
| Matric but less than Intermediate | 10.7 | 13.4 | 7.8 | 10.7 | 13.1 | 8.0 |
| Intermediate but less than Degree | 4.7 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 3.8 |
| Degree and above | 4.4 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 3.4 |
| B. Illiterate | 42.6 | 30.7 | 55.3 | 42.3 | 30.5 | 54.8 |
| Total (A+B) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Migration

7. Proportion of migrants and degree of populous-ness seem to be correlated positively. In this regard, provinces make a descending sequence of Punjab (67.2%), Sindh (23.0%), KP (9.2%) and Balochistan (0.6%). Migration rises in Punjab and recedes in Sindh and KP while remains at par in Balochistan. Gender disaggregated proportions form similar configuration. Further, the proportion of male migrants is higher than of female migrants in Sindh and KP, lower in Punjab while equivalent in Balochistan.

8. ***Inter provincial migration*** appears to be positively associated with the level of urbanization and level of economic development. Thus, the proportions of inter provincial migrants is the highest in Sindh (39.8%) followed by Punjab (39.6%), KP (19.8%) and Balochistan (0.8%). Inter-provincial migration in Punjab is on rise, recedes in Sindh and, KP while, remains equivalent in the case of Balochistan. Gender disaggregated proportions form similar pattern. The proportion of female migrants is higher than of male migrants except in KP.

9. The proportion of ***intra provincial migrants*** bespeaks positive nexus with the degree of populous-ness. Provinces form expected sequence in the order of Punjab (75.0 %), Sindh (18.2%), KP (6.3%) and Balochistan (0.5%). Similar pattern obtains by gender. Intera-provincial migration increases in Punjab, recedes in Sindh and KP while levels same in Balochistan. Proportion of male migrants is higher than of female migrants in all provinces

except in Punjab. Relevant information is given in table-5 and 5.1. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix Tables-11.

Table-5
INTER AND INTRA PROVINCIAL MIGRATION 2008-09

(%)

| Provinces | Total | | | Inter-Provincial | | | Intra-Provincial | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Pakistan | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Punjab | 63.7 | 56.4 | 69.0 | 34.6 | 31.1 | 39.3 | 71.7 | 66.7 | 74.8 |
| Sindh | 25.1 | 28.3 | 22.7 | 41.5 | 37.9 | 46.0 | 20.6 | 24.4 | 18.2 |
| KP | 10.7 | 14.7 | 7.8 | 23.2 | 30.4 | 13.8 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 6.6 |
| Balochistan | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 |

Table-5.1
INTER AND INTRA PROVINCIAL MIGRATION 2009-10

(%)

| Provinces | Total | | | Inter-Provincial | | | Intra-Provincial | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Pakistan | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Punjab | 67.2 | 60.5 | 72.0 | 39.6 | 35.9 | 44.2 | 75.0 | 70.5 | 77.8 |
| Sindh | 23.0 | 26.1 | 20.7 | 39.8 | 37.8 | 42.3 | 18.2 | 21.3 | 16.3 |
| KP | 9.2 | 12.8 | 6.7 | 19.8 | 25.7 | 12.5 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 5.5 |
| Balochistan | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 |

10. Stream of migration flow within and between urban and rural areas. Since urbanization is the inevitable concomitant with the process of economic development, rural to urban migration steals most of the limelight due to enormity of consequential demand on the socio-economic resources.

11. **Rural to urban migration** accounts for more than quarter (28.9%) of the total flow of migrants within and between areas. Males are more savvy (33.3%) compared to females (25.7%). Proportions by province form a descending sequence of Balochistan (34.7%), Punjab (31.2%), Sindh (27.0%) and KP (16.4%). Composition by sex in Punjab and Sindh is relatively masculine, KP's feminine while Balochistan's is even.

12. As for change during the comparative periods, the rural to urban migration is on rise in toto and by province, except in Balochistan. The change is more pronounced in the case of males in all provinces. The relevant data is present in the Table 5.2. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix-11.

Table 5.2
DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION

(%)

| Migration stream | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
|------------------|---------|------|--------|---------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Pakistan | 27.0 | 29.8 | 25.0 | 28.9 | 33.3 | 25.7 |
| Punjab | 29.6 | 35.7 | 25.9 | 31.2 | 39.4 | 26.2 |
| Sindh | 25.1 | 26.8 | 23.6 | 27.0 | 28.7 | 25.4 |
| KP | 15.8 | 12.6 | 20.2 | 16.4 | 13.7 | 20.1 |
| Balochistan | 41.7 | 46.7 | 37.4 | 34.7 | 30.9 | 31.3 |

Reasons of Migration

13. According to the size of the relevant proportions, the *marriage* (31.6%) and movement *with parents* (23.3%) constitute the foremost reasons for migration. The former is proffered more by females while the latter's calculus owes more to males than females. Migration *with spouse* (11.7%) and *homecoming* (9.0%) make the next important couplet. Again, the former is related more by females while the latter is determined more by males than females. Next is the triplet of reasons relating to *found the job* (5.5%), *searching for job* (5.6%) and assorted/*other* explanation (5.8%). All these reasons are related more by males than females.

14. *Job transfer* (2.1%) and pursuit of *business* (1.7%) are the fourth most important set of reasons, put forth more by males than females. *Education* (0.9%) and accompanying *with son/daughter* (1.1%) is the last couplet of reason. The former is proffered more by males while the latter is related more by females.

15. As for change during the period marked by the consecutive surveys, the comparative figures seem to be proximate to each other, characterized with marginal changes. Relevant information is given in table-6. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix Table-12.

Table -6
MIGRANTS POPULATION BY MAIN REASONS OF MIGRATION

(%)

| Main Reasons of Migration | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Job transfer | 2.5 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 0.3 |
| Found a job | 5.6 | 11.9 | 0.4 | 5.5 | 11.9 | 0.3 |
| Searching for job | 4.8 | 10.2 | 0.5 | 5.6 | 12.2 | 0.3 |
| Searching for a better agriculture land | 1.5 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 0.2 |
| Education | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.5 |
| Business | 1.7 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 0.3 |
| Health | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | - |
| Marriage | 30.0 | 2.3 | 52.6 | 31.6 | 2.0 | 55.6 |
| With parents | 23.3 | 31.3 | 16.8 | 23.3 | 32.4 | 15.9 |
| With spouse | 12.0 | 1.0 | 21.1 | 11.7 | 0.8 | 20.5 |
| With son/daughter | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.4 |
| Return to his home | 10.1 | 20.7 | 1.4 | 9.0 | 19.0 | 1.0 |
| Other | 6.0 | 8.3 | 4.1 | 5.8 | 8.4 | 3.7 |

Note: (-) Stands for insignificant

Migrants Employed by Employment Status

16. Four in five (80%) of migrants are either *employees* (45.5%) or *own account workers* (34.2%). About one in six (17.6%) are *unpaid family workers* and one in forty (2.6%) are *employers*. More males than females are engaged as *employees* (51.0% vs 27.3%), *employers* (3.3%, 0.3%) and *own account workers* (39.1% vs 18.2%) while more females than males work as *unpaid family workers* (54.2% vs 6.6%). As for change during the comparative period, *employees* become more masculine but levels same, *own account workers* casts off a bit gender equivalently, *unpaid family workers* increase due to rising share of females and *employer* remain at the same level for both genders. Relevant information is given in Table-7. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix Table-13.

Table-7
MIGRANTS EMPLOYED BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

(%)

| Major Industry Divisions | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Employers | 2.5 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 0.3 |
| Own account workers | 35.2 | 39.7 | 18.7 | 34.2 | 39.1 | 18.2 |
| Unpaid family workers | 16.7 | 8.4 | 47.3 | 17.6 | 6.6 | 54.2 |
| Employees | 45.6 | 48.8 | 33.8 | 45.5 | 51.0 | 27.3 |

Labour Force Participation Rates: Crude

17. Crude participation rate (33.0%) suggests fractional improvement as compared to that of LFS 2008-09 (32.8%). However, improvement is more of rural than urban and female than male provenance. Participation rates increase in Punjab (34.5%, 35.1%), while lose some steam in the descending order of KP (27.7%, 26.7%), Balochistan (27.8%, 26.9%) and Sindh (33%, 32.9%). Area and gender wise, change in the foremost is more rural and feminine, middle one's is more urban and masculine while lattermost's is rural and masculine. Similar configuration is observed in the case of augmented participation rates (table-8, figure-1). Detail is presented in Statistical Appendix Tables-14 and 15.

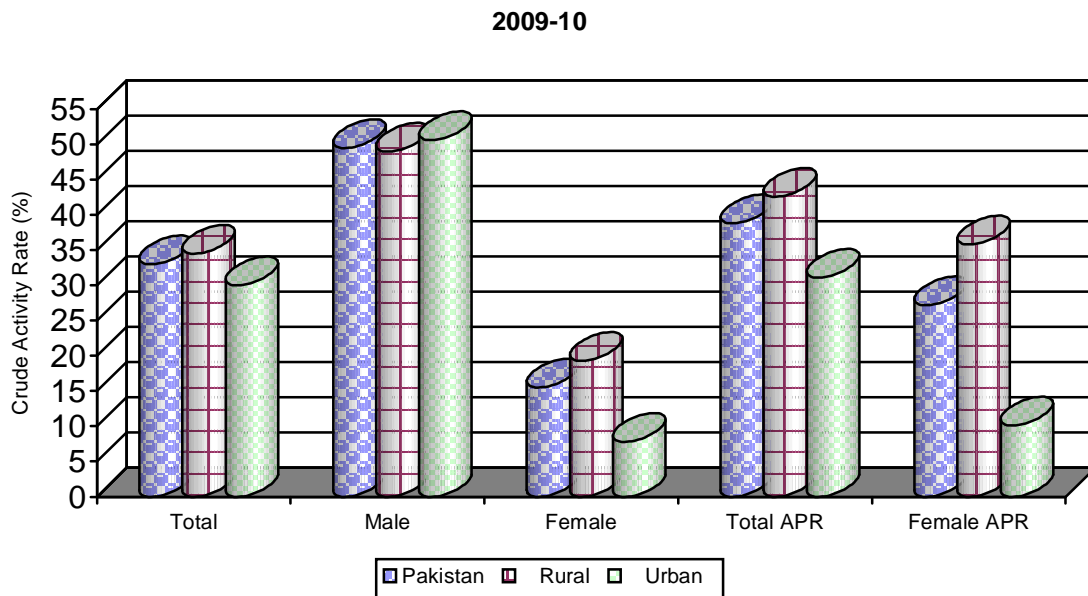
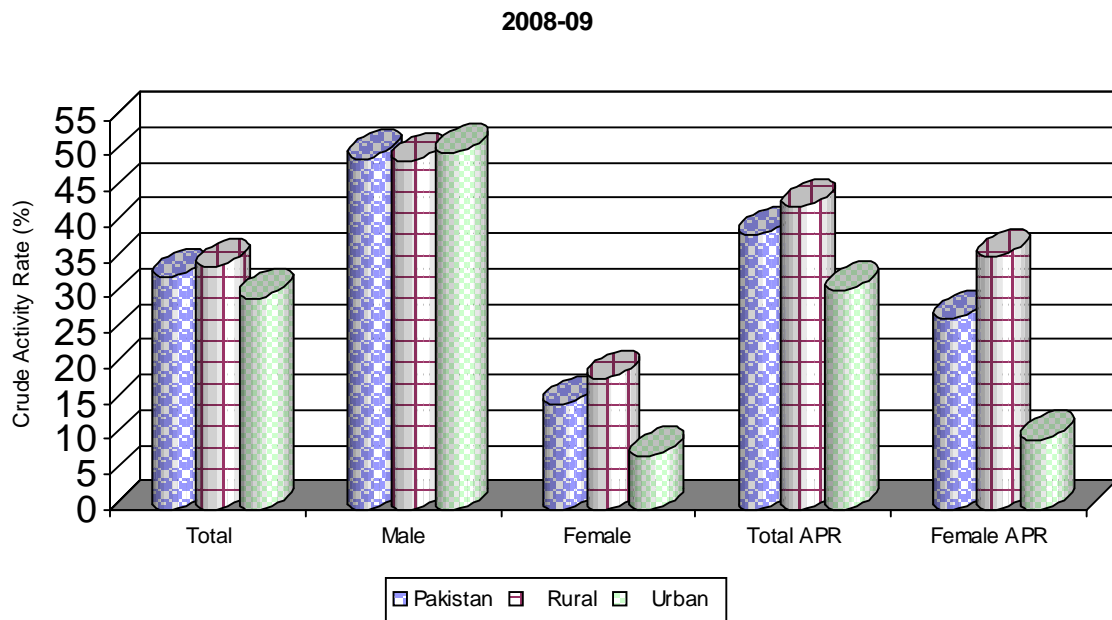
Table-8
CRUDE ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(%)

| Province/ Area | 2008-09 | | | | | 2009-10 | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | * Augmented | | Total | Male | Female | * Augmented | |
| | | | | Total | Female | | | | Total | Female |
| Pakistan | 32.8 | 49.6 | 14.9 | 38.8 | 27.0 | 33.0 | 49.5 | 15.5 | 38.8 | 27.2 |
| Rural | 34.3 | 49.2 | 18.5 | 42.7 | 35.6 | 34.5 | 49.0 | 19.3 | 42.6 | 35.8 |
| Urban | 29.9 | 50.4 | 7.6 | 31.0 | 9.9 | 30.0 | 50.6 | 7.8 | 31.1 | 10.1 |
| Punjab | 34.5 | 50.8 | 17.5 | 38.3 | 25.3 | 35.1 | 50.5 | 19.2 | 38.2 | 25.4 |
| Rural | 36.0 | 50.4 | 21.3 | 41.4 | 32.1 | 36.9 | 50.0 | 23.5 | 41.2 | 32.1 |
| Urban | 31.3 | 51.7 | 9.5 | 31.9 | 10.7 | 31.4 | 51.6 | 10.0 | 32.0 | 11.3 |
| Sindh | 33.0 | 51.3 | 11.9 | 39.6 | 26.0 | 32.9 | 51.8 | 11.3 | 40.6 | 27.7 |
| Rural | 37.0 | 52.2 | 18.8 | 48.8 | 44.5 | 36.1 | 52.2 | 17.3 | 49.7 | 46.6 |
| Urban | 28.9 | 50.4 | 5.0 | 30.0 | 7.5 | 29.3 | 51.3 | 4.8 | 30.6 | 7.5 |
| KP | 27.7 | 43.3 | 11.9 | 39.3 | 35.0 | 26.7 | 43.1 | 10.3 | 38.2 | 33.0 |
| Rural | 27.9 | 42.9 | 12.7 | 41.0 | 38.9 | 26.9 | 42.8 | 11.1 | 40.1 | 37.0 |
| Urban | 26.7 | 45.1 | 7.6 | 30.5 | 15.3 | 25.8 | 44.8 | 6.4 | 29.1 | 13.0 |
| Balochistan | 27.8 | 45.9 | 7.2 | 37.7 | 28.2 | 26.9 | 44.5 | 7.0 | 37.5 | 29.3 |
| Rural | 28.7 | 47.0 | 7.9 | 40.7 | 33.3 | 28.0 | 46.0 | 7.8 | 40.9 | 35.0 |
| Urban | 25.1 | 42.6 | 4.9 | 28.4 | 11.9 | 23.3 | 39.7 | 4.4 | 26.3 | 10.9 |

Note:- * Males augmented activity rates being insignificantly higher than the standard crude rates are therefore not shown in this table.

FIGURE-1: CRUDE ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES BY SEX FOR PAKISTAN, RURAL AND URBAN



APR:- Augmented Participation Rates are based on additional probing questions asked from persons especially females engaged in housekeeping and other related activities.

Labour Force Participation Rates: Refined

18. Generally, refined activity rates follow the pattern of crude participation rates, though, with wider rural-urban and male-female disparity. Refined activity rate (45.9%) indicates a fractional gain as compared to that of LFS 2008-09 (45.7%). Gender specific rates indicate a sort of offsetting changes; male's participation rates lose a fraction while female's gain by a bit wider margin. However, area wise rates accrue equivalent fractions. Increase is observed in the case of Punjab (47.2%, 48.1%) while decrease in other provinces in the descending order of KP (40.2%, 38.6%), Balochistan (41.8%, 41.2%) and Sindh (45.8%, 45.6%). The change in the two foremost and the lattermost is more pronounced for females and, in rural areas while 2nd last's is urban and masculine. The pertinent data is given in table-9. Detail is at Statistical Appendix Tables-14 and 15.

Table-9
REFINED ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(%)

| Province/Area | 2008-09 | | | | | 2009-10 | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | *Augmented | | Total | Male | Female | *Augmented | |
| | | | | Total | Female | | | | Total | Female |
| Pakistan | 45.7 | 69.3 | 20.7 | 53.9 | 37.5 | 45.9 | 68.8 | 21.5 | 53.9 | 37.9 |
| Rural | 49.2 | 71.0 | 26.4 | 61.2 | 50.7 | 49.4 | 70.2 | 27.6 | 61.0 | 51.2 |
| Urban | 39.3 | 66.3 | 10.1 | 40.8 | 13.1 | 39.5 | 66.4 | 10.3 | 41.0 | 13.3 |
| Punjab | 47.2 | 70.1 | 23.8 | 52.5 | 34.4 | 48.1 | 69.3 | 26.2 | 52.3 | 34.7 |
| Rural | 50.7 | 71.3 | 29.5 | 58.0 | 44.4 | 51.7 | 70.3 | 32.8 | 57.7 | 44.8 |
| Urban | 40.8 | 67.7 | 12.4 | 41.6 | 14.0 | 41.1 | 67.5 | 13.1 | 41.9 | 14.7 |
| Sindh | 45.8 | 70.7 | 16.7 | 55.0 | 36.4 | 45.6 | 71.3 | 15.8 | 56.4 | 38.9 |
| Rural | 54.6 | 76.2 | 28.1 | 72.0 | 66.6 | 53.3 | 76.3 | 25.8 | 73.4 | 69.7 |
| Urban | 37.8 | 65.5 | 6.6 | 39.3 | 9.8 | 38.2 | 66.4 | 6.3 | 39.9 | 9.9 |
| KP | 40.2 | 64.3 | 16.9 | 57.1 | 49.8 | 38.6 | 63.2 | 14.7 | 55.2 | 46.9 |
| Rural | 41.0 | 64.8 | 18.3 | 60.4 | 55.7 | 39.2 | 63.4 | 15.9 | 58.4 | 53.1 |
| Urban | 36.5 | 61.8 | 10.4 | 41.7 | 20.9 | 35.6 | 62.3 | 8.7 | 40.3 | 17.9 |
| Balochistan | 41.8 | 66.2 | 11.4 | 56.7 | 44.6 | 41.2 | 65.1 | 11.3 | 57.4 | 47.4 |
| Rural | 43.8 | 68.2 | 12.8 | 62.1 | 53.8 | 43.2 | 67.5 | 12.7 | 63.1 | 57.1 |
| Urban | 36.1 | 59.9 | 7.3 | 40.8 | 17.6 | 34.9 | 57.5 | 6.9 | 39.5 | 17.1 |

Note:- * Males augmented activity rates being insignificantly higher than the standard refined rates are therefore not shown in this table.

Labour Force Participation Rates: Age Specific

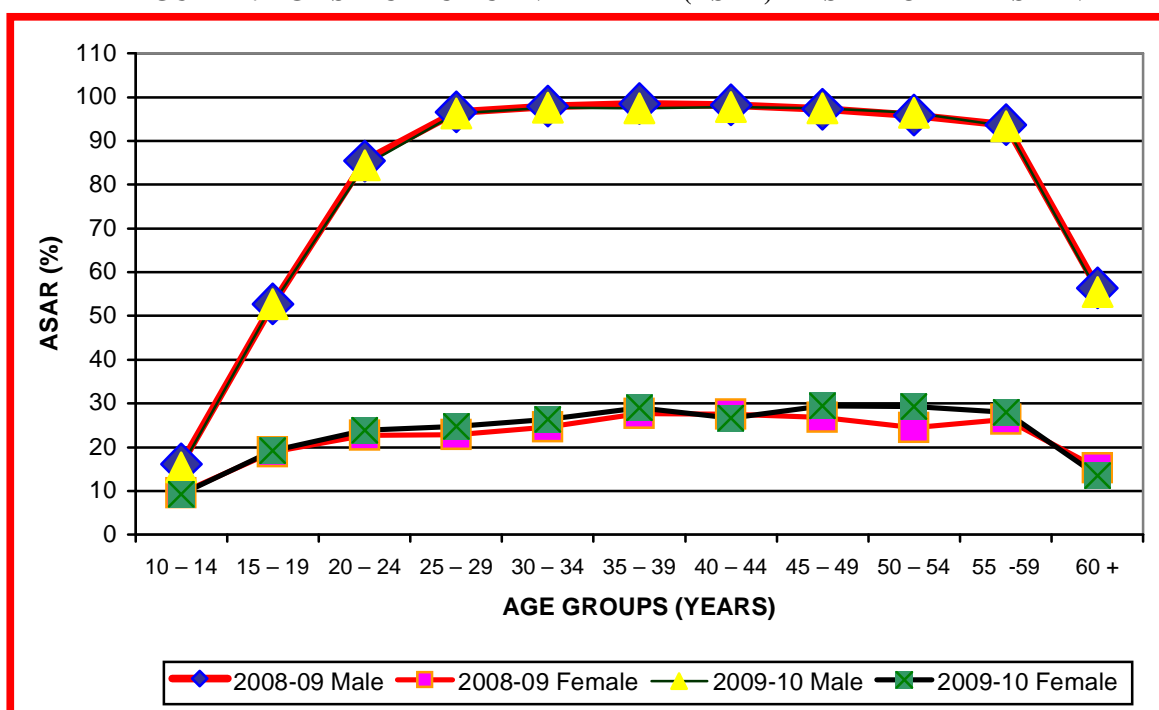
19. Table-10 (figure 2) presents comparative picture of age specific participation rates (ASPR). As expected, the age intervals between *twenties* and *fifties* (20-59) mark the most productive period of life. The comparative size of gender disparity, though, considerable in all age intervals, seems to be shrinking. Most of age groups post a sort of increase in the participation rates. Similarly, most of the age groups indicate rise in females participation rates while that of males make a mixed picture. Detailed information is at Statistical Appendix Table-14.

Table-10
AGE SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - BY SEX FOR PAKISTAN

(%)

| Age Groups | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
|------------|---------|------|--------|---------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 10 – 14 | 13.1 | 16.2 | 9.5 | 12.6 | 15.4 | 9.2 |
| 15 – 19 | 37.0 | 52.7 | 18.9 | 37.1 | 52.7 | 19.2 |
| 20 – 24 | 53.8 | 85.4 | 22.7 | 54.7 | 84.5 | 23.9 |
| 25 – 29 | 57.5 | 96.6 | 22.8 | 58.0 | 96.3 | 24.7 |
| 30 – 34 | 58.8 | 97.9 | 24.6 | 59.1 | 97.6 | 26.4 |
| 35 – 39 | 62.2 | 98.5 | 27.7 | 62.2 | 97.4 | 29.0 |
| 40 – 44 | 62.7 | 98.2 | 27.6 | 62.4 | 97.7 | 26.6 |
| 45 – 49 | 62.6 | 97.3 | 26.8 | 65.0 | 97.4 | 29.5 |
| 50 – 54 | 63.1 | 95.9 | 24.5 | 64.7 | 96.4 | 29.3 |
| 55 -59 | 62.8 | 93.7 | 26.4 | 62.6 | 93.3 | 28.0 |
| 60 + | 38.6 | 56.4 | 15.2 | 37.6 | 55.5 | 13.5 |

FIGURE-2: AGE SPECIFIC ACTIVITY RATE (ASAR) BY SEX FOR PAKISTAN



Labour Force: Absolute Figures

20. The absolute figure of labour force is the multiple of crude participation rate with mid-reference year estimate of the population. The numbers of employed and unemployed persons are the “labour force multiplied with their percentages”. The labour force increases from 53.72 million in 2008-09 to 54.92 million in 2009-10. The volume of labour force increases in Punjab (1.22 million), and Sindh (0.30 million) while decreases in KP (0.28 million) and Balochistan (0.04 million). The change in the provincial profile is more of rural origin in

Punjab, KP and, Sindh while equivalently urban and rural in Balochistan. Change is more pronounced in the case of females in the northern provinces while, for males in southern ones. Relevant information is given in Table-11.

Table-11
CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

| Province/Area | Labour Force | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Pakistan | 53.72 | 41.91 | 11.81 | 54.92 | 42.44 | 12.48 |
| Rural | 37.30 | 27.51 | 9.79 | 38.17 | 27.77 | 10.40 |
| Urban | 16.42 | 14.40 | 2.02 | 16.75 | 14.67 | 2.08 |
| Punjab | 31.82 | 23.89 | 7.93 | 33.04 | 24.18 | 8.86 |
| Rural | 22.58 | 16.01 | 6.57 | 23.48 | 16.09 | 7.39 |
| Urban | 9.24 | 7.88 | 1.36 | 9.56 | 8.09 | 1.47 |
| Sindh | 13.16 | 10.95 | 2.21 | 13.46 | 11.31 | 2.15 |
| Rural | 7.50 | 5.76 | 1.74 | 7.74 | 6.04 | 1.70 |
| Urban | 5.66 | 5.19 | 0.47 | 5.72 | 5.27 | 0.45 |
| KP | 6.53 | 5.13 | 1.40 | 6.25 | 5.05 | 1.20 |
| Rural | 5.48 | 4.23 | 1.25 | 5.23 | 4.14 | 1.09 |
| Urban | 1.05 | 0.90 | 0.15 | 1.02 | 0.91 | 0.11 |
| Balochistan | 2.21 | 1.94 | 0.27 | 2.17 | 1.90 | 0.27 |
| Rural | 1.74 | 1.51 | 0.23 | 1.72 | 1.50 | 0.22 |
| Urban | 0.47 | 0.43 | 0.04 | 0.45 | 0.40 | 0.05 |

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Table 6 .

Employed: Absolute Figures

21. The size of number of employed increases from 50.79 million in 2008-09 to 51.87 million in 2009-10. The size of change makes the expected sequence in the descending order of Punjab (1.20 million), Sindh (0.18 million), KP (0.26 million) and Balochistan (0.04 million). However, change in the former two is positive while latter two's negative. Further, change is more pronounced in rural than urban areas and, for males in Balochistan & Sindh, for females in KP and Punjab. The detail is given in Table-12.

Table-12
EMPLOYED - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

| Province/Area | Employed | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Pakistan | 50.79 | 40.04 | 10.75 | 51.87 | 40.58 | 11.29 |
| Rural | 35.54 | 26.45 | 9.09 | 36.33 | 26.68 | 9.65 |
| Urban | 15.25 | 13.59 | 1.66 | 15.54 | 13.90 | 1.64 |
| Punjab | 29.95 | 22.68 | 7.27 | 31.15 | 23.03 | 8.12 |
| Rural | 21.44 | 15.31 | 6.13 | 22.36 | 15.42 | 6.94 |
| Urban | 8.51 | 7.37 | 1.14 | 8.79 | 7.61 | 1.18 |
| Sindh | 12.72 | 10.67 | 2.05 | 12.90 | 10.97 | 1.93 |
| Rural | 7.36 | 5.70 | 1.66 | 7.51 | 5.92 | 1.59 |
| Urban | 5.36 | 4.97 | 0.39 | 5.39 | 5.05 | 0.34 |
| KP | 5.97 | 4.77 | 1.20 | 5.71 | 4.71 | 1.00 |
| Rural | 5.04 | 3.94 | 1.10 | 4.78 | 3.86 | 0.92 |
| Urban | 0.93 | 0.83 | 0.10 | 0.93 | 0.85 | 0.08 |
| Balochistan | 2.15 | 1.92 | 0.23 | 2.11 | 1.87 | 0.24 |
| Rural | 1.70 | 1.50 | 0.20 | 1.68 | 1.48 | 0.20 |
| Urban | 0.45 | 0.42 | 0.03 | 0.43 | 0.39 | 0.04 |

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Table 6.

Employed: Major Industry Division

22. Employment share of *manufacturing* (13.2%) puts on while *wholesale & retail trade* sheds (16.3%) some fractions as compared to the respective estimate of LFS 2008-09 (13.0%, 16.5%). The change seems to be male driven. All other industry divisions level same during the comparative periods. Gender disaggregated shares depict the similar configuration. Comparative information is given in table-13 (Figure-3). Detail is at Statistical Appendix Table-16.

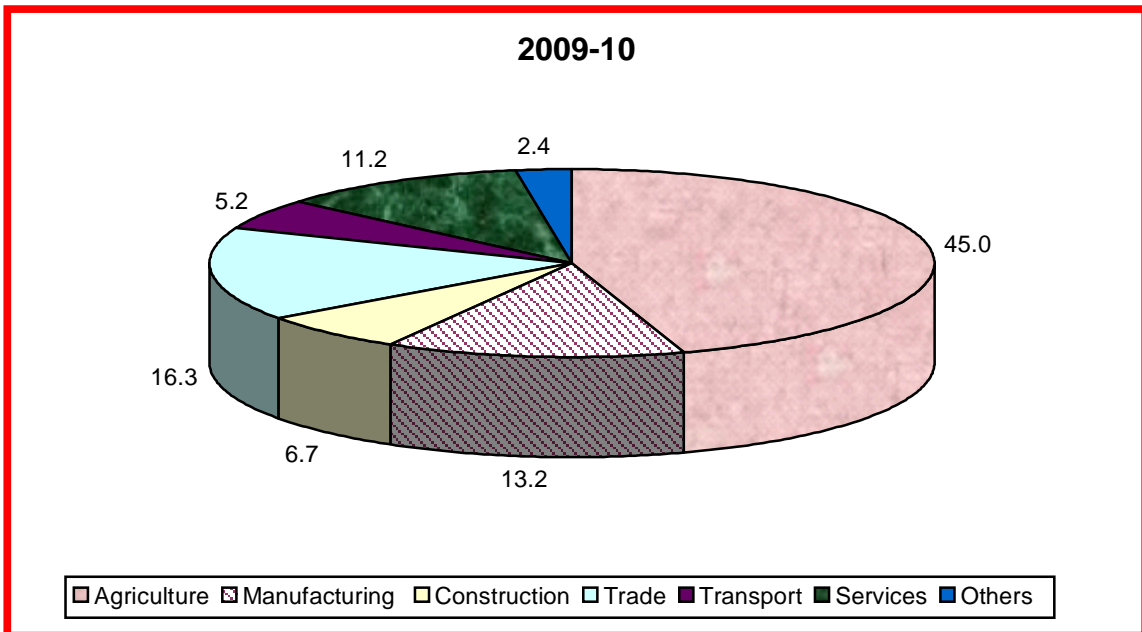
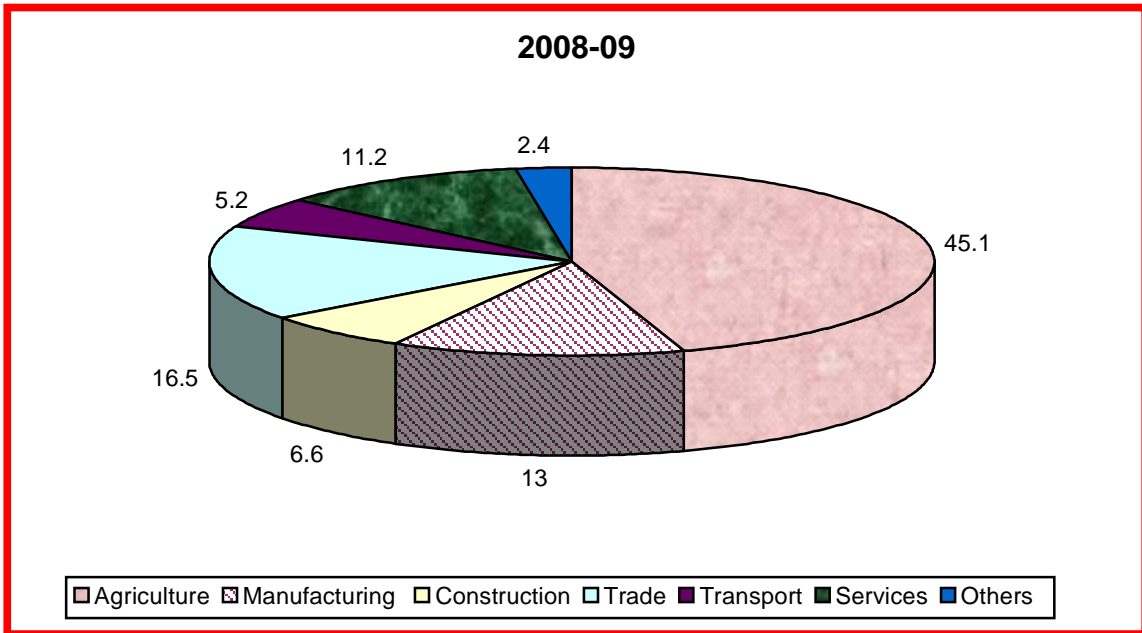
Table-13
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

(%)

| Major Industry Divisions | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture/ forestry/hunting & fishing | 45.1 | 37.3 | 74.0 | 45.0 | 36.6 | 74.9 |
| Manufacturing | 13.0 | 13.3 | 11.9 | 13.2 | 13.9 | 11.0 |
| Construction | 6.6 | 8.3 | 0.4 | 6.7 | 8.5 | 0.3 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | 16.5 | 20.5 | 1.6 | 16.3 | 20.2 | 2.1 |
| Transport/storage & communication | 5.2 | 6.6 | 0.2 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 0.3 |
| Community/social & personal services | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.2 |
| *Others | 2.4 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 0.2 |

* Others (includes mining & quarrying, electricity, gas & water, financing, insurance, real estate & business services and extraterritorial organizations and bodies)

FIGURE -3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS



Employed: Major Occupational Groups

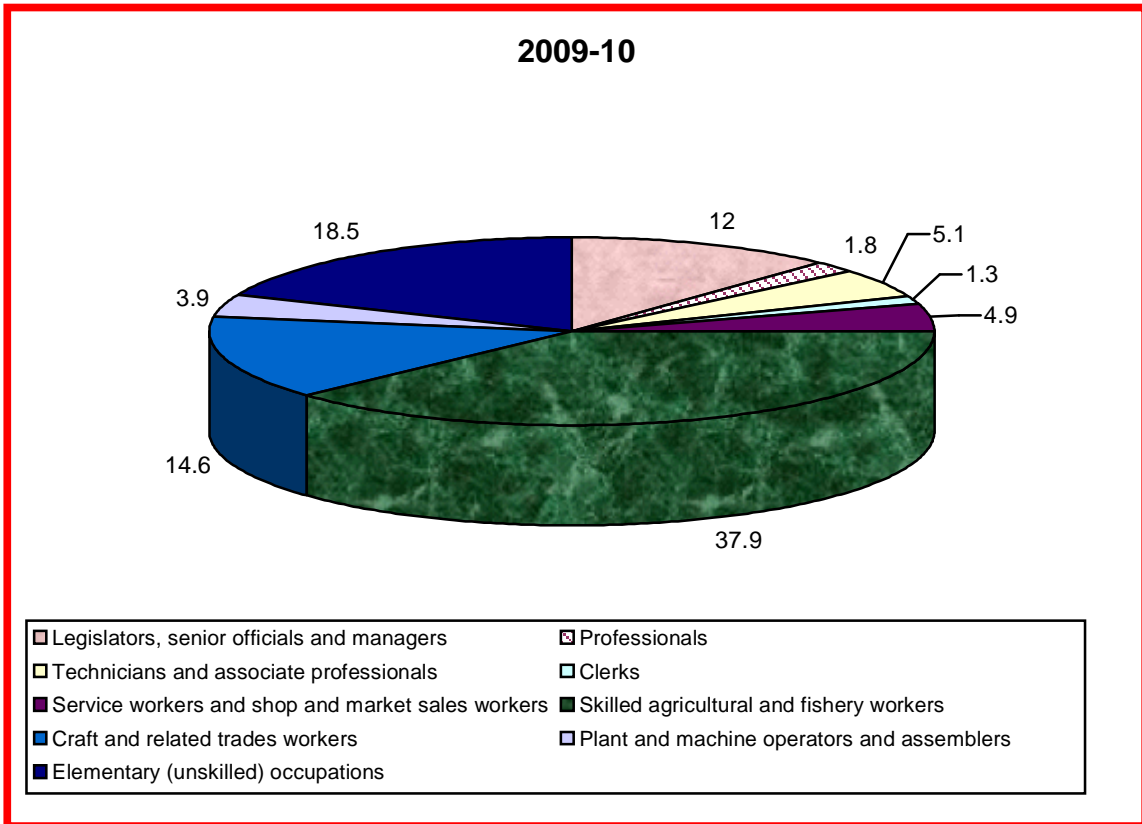
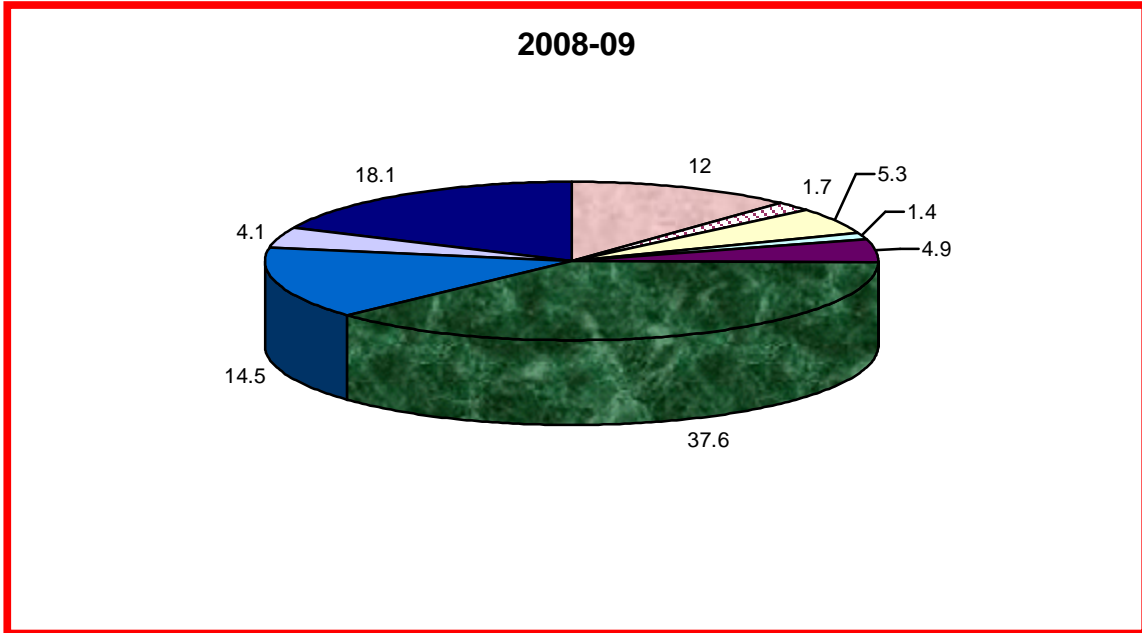
23. *Skilled agriculture & fishery workers* constitute the largest group (38%) of the total employed in 2009-10 followed by *elementary occupations* (18%), *craft & related trades workers* (15%), *legislator/senior officials & managers* (12%), *service works* (5%), *technician & associate professionals* (5%), *plant/machine operators & assemblers* (4%), *professional* (2%) and *clerks* (1%). As for distribution across the groupings, *farming activities* (63%), *elementary occupations* (16 %) and *craft & related trade workers* (11%) account for nine-tenth of females workers. However, males seem to be distributed a sort of proportionately in all activities. Comparative labour force surveys present a mixed picture of marginal changes over time. A sort of increase is indicated in the *elementary occupations* and *skilled agricultural & fishery workers*. Change in the former is more pronounced for males while latter's for females. *Legislators/senior officials & managers, technicians & associate professionals* and *plant/machine operators & assemblers* seem to be losing steam. Change in the foremost and the lattermost is more of masculine provenance, while middle one changes genders equivalently. All other groups level same approximately. Relevant information is given in table-14 (Figure -4). Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Table-17.

Table-14
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

| Major Occupational Groups | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Legislators/senior officials & managers | 12.4 | 15.2 | 1.7 | 12.0 | 14.8 | 1.8 |
| Professionals | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.4 |
| Technicians & associate professionals | 5.3 | 4.9 | 7.2 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 6.2 |
| Clerks | 1.4 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.1 |
| Service workers/ shop & market sales workers | 4.9 | 6.1 | 0.5 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 0.8 |
| Skilled agricultural & fishery workers | 37.6 | 31.4 | 60.8 | 37.9 | 31.0 | 62.7 |
| Craft & related trades workers | 14.5 | 15.2 | 11.6 | 14.6 | 15.6 | 10.9 |
| Plant/ machine operators & assemblers | 4.1 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 0.1 |
| Elementary (unskilled) occupations | 18.1 | 18.4 | 16.8 | 18.5 | 19.1 | 16.0 |

(%)

FIGURE-4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS



Employed: Employment Status

24. *Employees* constitute the largest group (35.4%) followed by *own account workers* (34.2%), *unpaid family workers* (29.1%) and *employers* (1.3%). Near seven out of ten females work as *unpaid family workers* (66.3%) compared to about two out of ten males (18.7%) while eight out of ten males are *own account workers, employees* and *employers*. A sort of increase in the comparative profiles of *own account workers* and *employers* is observed. *Employees* (35.8%, 35.4%) and *unpaid family workers* (29.7%, 29.1%) seem declining, more due to males in the former and, females in the latter case. Comparative data are given in table-15. Detail is at Statistical Appendix Table-18.

Table-15
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX

| Employment Status | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Employers | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.1 |
| Own account workers | 33.3 | 38.7 | 13.1 | 34.2 | 40.0 | 13.6 |
| Unpaid family workers | 29.7 | 20.2 | 65.0 | 29.1 | 18.7 | 66.3 |
| Employees | 35.8 | 39.6 | 21.8 | 35.4 | 39.7 | 20.0 |

Note:- “Other” due to negligible size is included in own account workers.

Employed: Number of Hours Worked During the Week

25. About one in two hundreds (0.5%) of the currently employed persons constitute the group of people who had a job attachment but did not work last week due to certain reasons. About three out of ten (29%) worked 56 hours or more a week. Near eight in ten (86%) worked more than “35 hours a week”– the duration representing full (time related) employment. As for provinces, the proportion of “not worked” ranges from minimum in Sindh and Balochistan (0.2%) to maximum in KP (0.9%) with Punjab (0.5%) lying in between. For those worked more the 56 hours a week, Punjab’s share is the maximum (31%) and KP’s minimum (19%) with Sindh (29%) and Balochistan (25%) bridging the extremes in the same order. Generally, the profile of comparative surveys is almost similar. Relevant information is given in table-16. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Tables-18.

Table-16
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY HOURS WORKED, 2009-10

| Area/ Province | Total employed | Not worked | Less than 15 hours | 15-24 Hours | 25-34 hours | 35-41 Hours | 42-48 Hours | 49-55 Hours | (%) |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | 56 hours & above |
| Pakistan | 100.0 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 4.8 | 7.0 | 19.8 | 25.5 | 11.8 | 28.8 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 6.2 | 8.3 | 23.0 | 23.4 | 11.2 | 25.0 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 12.2 | 30.2 | 13.4 | 37.8 |
| Punjab | 100.0 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 5.6 | 7.6 | 18.1 | 24.8 | 11.2 | 30.7 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 7.0 | 9.1 | 30.4 | 22.8 | 11.0 | 27.4 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 12.0 | 30.1 | 11.8 | 39.0 |
| Sindh | 100.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 23.4 | 25.4 | 13.8 | 29.2 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 6.6 | 32.0 | 22.8 | 11.8 | 22.7 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 11.5 | 29.1 | 16.4 | 38.2 |
| KP | 100.0 | 0.9 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 20.9 | 24.9 | 10.0 | 19.2 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 0.9 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 8.6 | 21.4 | 23.9 | 9.8 | 17.3 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 3.6 | 6.3 | 18.6 | 29.9 | 10.9 | 29.0 |
| Balochistan | 100.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 4.1 | 19.3 | 36.5 | 14.0 | 24.8 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 4.7 | 21.6 | 33.5 | 14.5 | 24.2 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 10.1 | 48.3 | 12.3 | 27.1 |

Note:- Total may not add to 100 due to rounding effect.

Employed: Informal Sector

26. Informal sector accounts for more than seven-tenth (73%) of the employment in main jobs outside agriculture, more in rural (76%) than in urban areas (71%). On the other hand, formal sector activities are more concentrated in urban areas (29%) as compared to in rural areas (24%). Females in comparison with respective share of males fare more numerous in urban formal and less in rural formal. On the contrary, males are more numerous in urban informal while less in rural informal as compared to respective shares of females. Formal and informal composition of the comparative surveys remains equivalent during the period. Relevant information is given in table-17. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix Table-20.

Table-17
FORMAL AND INFORMAL SECTORS - DISTRIBUTION OF NON-AGRICULTURE WORKERS
 (%)

| Sector | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Formal | 26.7 | 26.6 | 27.6 | 26.7 | 26.7 | 26.9 |
| Informal | 73.3 | 73.4 | 72.4 | 73.3 | 73.3 | 73.1 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Formal | 23.8 | 24.0 | 22.2 | 23.7 | 23.8 | 22.3 |
| Informal | 76.2 | 76.0 | 77.8 | 76.3 | 76.2 | 77.7 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Formal | 29.4 | 29.1 | 32.8 | 29.6 | 29.4 | 31.6 |
| Informal | 70.6 | 70.9 | 67.2 | 70.4 | 70.6 | 68.4 |

Source: - Derived from Statistical Appendix Table-20.

Major Industry Divisions: Informal Sector

27. According to size of respective shares, the industry grouping form a descending sequence of *wholesale and retail trade* (39.2%) *manufacturing* (21.4%), *construction* (15.8%), *community, social and personal services* (10.8%) and *transport* (10.8%). The *other* category (comprising of *mining & quarrying; electricity, gas & water and finance, insurance, real estate & business services*) accounts for two percent. *Manufacturing*, with more than half (54.6%) of females as compared to about one-fifth (17.8%) of males, is the most feminine while the *wholesale and retail trade*, with more than two-fifth (42.2%) of males compared to about one-eighth (11.5%) of females, is the most masculine group. The latter trends up while former remains unchanged. *Community/ social & personal services* and *construction* seem rising, more for males, while *transport, storage & communication* and *other* level same. Comparative Labour Force Surveys indicate a mixed trend though indication of structural shift is not discernable. Relevant information is given in table-18. Detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Table-21.

Table-18
INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

(%)

| Major Industry Divisions | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Manufacturing | 21.5 | 17.6 | 57.2 | 21.4 | 17.8 | 54.6 |
| Construction | 15.5 | 16.9 | 2.2 | 15.8 | 17.4 | 1.2 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 39.6 | 43.0 | 8.4 | 39.2 | 42.2 | 11.5 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 10.9 | 12.1 | 0.4 | 10.8 | 11.9 | 0.8 |
| Community, social and personal services | 10.5 | 8.2 | 31.5 | 10.8 | 8.5 | 31.7 |
| * Others | 2.0 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 0.2 |

*Others (includes mining & quarrying; electricity, gas & water and finance, insurance, real estate & business services)

Major Occupational Groups: Informal Sector

28. About three in ten (29.8%) are reported as *craft & related trade workers*, over a quarter (26.0%) are *legislator/senior officials & managers* and above one-fifth (22%) are engaged in *elementary (unskilled) occupations*. *Services workers/shop & market sales workers* come fourth (9%) followed by *plant/machine operators & assemblers* (6.4%), *technicians & associate professionals* (4%) and *professionals* (2.2%). More than one-half (55%) of females compared to over three-tenth (27%) of males are engaged in *craft & related trade activities*. *Technicians and associate professionals* are also female-intensive while males dominate in rest of occupations though, *skilled agriculture & fishery workers* do exhibit gender even composition. *Plant/machine operators & assemblers* and *legislators/senior officials and managers* are exceptionally male-intensive in the same order. There is mixed scenario of marginal changes during the comparative periods. Main information is given in table-19. Detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Table-22.

Table-19
INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(%)

| Major Occupational Groups | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Legislators/senior officials & managers | 27.0 | 29.2 | 7.2 | 26.0 | 28.0 | 8.2 |
| Professionals | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 3.4 |
| Technicians & associate professionals | 4.9 | 3.9 | 14.1 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 10.9 |
| Clerks | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Service workers/ shop & market sales workers | 8.8 | 9.5 | 2.1 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 3.6 |
| Skilled agricultural & fishery workers | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Craft & related trades workers | 29.6 | 26.5 | 57.6 | 29.8 | 27.0 | 54.9 |
| Plant/ machine operators & assemblers | 7.0 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 0.4 |
| Elementary (unskilled) occupations | 20.5 | 21.0 | 16.2 | 22.1 | 22.5 | 18.2 |

Employment Status: Informal Sector

29. The employment status chiefly consists in the categories of *employees* (44%) and *own account workers* (42%). The former constitutes majority of females (48%) and latter, better part of males (43%). About one in ten workers (11%) is reported as *unpaid family worker* and near one in thirty three (2.5%) are comprised of *employers*. The share of female *unpaid family workers* (20%) is twice the share of males (10%) while *employers* are predominantly male intensive. As far change during the comparative periods, *employees* and *unpaid family workers* indicate a sort of enervation, for both genders in the former case and, male driven in the latter's. *Own account workers* and *employers* betoken a sort of increase more pronounced in the case of females. Relevant information is given in Table-20. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Table-23.

Table-20
INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS – DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
(%)

| Employment Status | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Employers | 2.6 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 0.7 |
| Own account workers | 40.6 | 41.8 | 29.5 | 42.0 | 43.1 | 31.7 |
| Unpaid family workers | 11.9 | 11.3 | 17.6 | 11.2 | 10.3 | 20.0 |
| Employees | 44.9 | 44.1 | 52.5 | 44.3 | 43.9 | 47.6 |

Unemployment Rates: Overall

30. The social security net in Pakistan is far from exhaustive. The distribution of assets is highly skewed and something to fall back on in rainy season is simply not available to most of the populace. Thus, a miniscule minority can afford to remain off the work. Further, employment scene is preponderated by agriculture, and informal activities with low threshold of entry, exit and paraphernalia of requisites. As such, most of the people tend to get engaged into some sort of economic activities irrespective of any considerations regarding size of reward and working age, in order to make both the ends meet. Thus, unemployment rate in Pakistan tends to be estimated lower than perceived.

31. Unemployment rate (5.6%) is fractionally higher than that of the previous survey (5.5%). The change is visible in the case of females while that of males remains nigh equivalent. Area wise unemployment rates gather steam equivalently. The relevant figures are presented in Table-21.

Table-21
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY AREA AND SEX

| Area/Sex | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
|----------|---------|------|--------|---------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Pakistan | 5.5 | 4.5 | 9.0 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 9.5 |
| Rural | 4.7 | 3.9 | 7.2 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 7.2 |
| Urban | 7.1 | 5.6 | 17.6 | 7.2 | 5.3 | 20.8 |

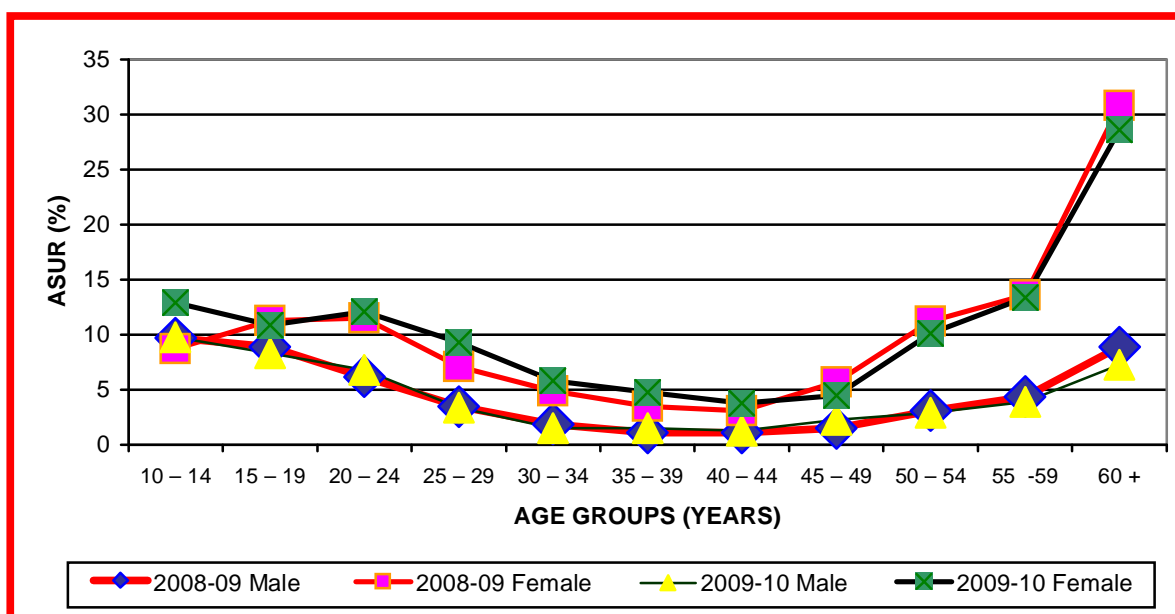
Unemployment Rates: Age Specific

32. The comparative age specific unemployment rates of *early teens* (10-14), *twenties* (20-29), *latter thirties to forties* (35-49) age intervals tend to rise up while that of *latter teens* (15-19) and *above fifties* (50-60+) seem on decline. Comparative change in the age specific rates appears more pronounced in the case of females than males unemployment rates. Relevant data may be seen in Table-22 and figure 5. Detail is given at Statistical Appendix Table-14.

Table-22
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY SEX AND AGE

| Age Groups | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
|--------------------|---------|------|--------|---------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 10 – 14 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 8.7 | 10.8 | 9.8 | 12.9 |
| 15 – 19 | 9.5 | 8.9 | 11.3 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 10.9 |
| 20 – 24 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 11.5 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 12.1 |
| 25 – 29 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 7.1 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 9.3 |
| 30 – 34 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 5.8 |
| 35 – 39 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 4.8 |
| 40 – 44 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 3.8 |
| 45 – 49 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 5.7 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 4.5 |
| 50 – 54 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 11.2 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 10.1 |
| 55 – 59 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 13.6 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 13.4 |
| 60 years and above | 12.7 | 8.9 | 30.8 | 10.6 | 7.3 | 28.6 |

FIGURE-5: AGE SPECIFIC UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (ASUR) BY SEX FOR PAKISTAN



Unemployed: Absolute Figures

33. The volume of unemployed persons increases from 2.93 million in 2008-09 to 3.05 million in 2009-10. Areas and gender wise, the increase is more of rural and female provenance. Volume of unemployed persons increases in urban Punjab and, Sindh, while decrease in urban KP and, levels same in Balochistan. As for gender specific unemployment,

the change in the comparative profile of Punjab and Sindh is more in the case of females while KP's of males. Balochistan's gender-specific numbers undergo offsetting changes to remain at the same level.

Table-23
UNEMPLOYED - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

| Province/Area | Unemployed | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Pakistan | 2.93 | 1.87 | 1.06 | 3.05 | 1.86 | 1.19 |
| Rural | 1.76 | 1.06 | 0.70 | 1.84 | 1.09 | 0.75 |
| Urban | 1.17 | 0.81 | 0.36 | 1.21 | 0.77 | 0.44 |
| Punjab | 1.87 | 1.21 | 0.66 | 1.89 | 1.15 | 0.74 |
| Rural | 1.14 | 0.70 | 0.44 | 1.12 | 0.67 | 0.45 |
| Urban | 0.73 | 0.51 | 0.22 | 0.77 | 0.48 | 0.29 |
| Sindh | 0.44 | 0.28 | 0.16 | 0.56 | 0.34 | 0.22 |
| Rural | 0.14 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.23 | 0.12 | 0.11 |
| Urban | 0.30 | 0.22 | 0.08 | 0.33 | 0.22 | 0.11 |
| KP | 0.56 | 0.36 | 0.20 | 0.54 | 0.34 | 0.20 |
| Rural | 0.44 | 0.29 | 0.15 | 0.45 | 0.28 | 0.17 |
| Urban | 0.12 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.03 |
| Balochistan | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| Rural | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Urban | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 |

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Table 6 .

Underemployment Rates: Time-related

34. Underemployment rates decrease from 1.44% in 2008-09 to 1.25% in 2009-10. Gender wise, the decrease is more pronounced in the case of females than males underemployment. Further rural underemployment rate posts higher decrease as compared to urban's. Similarly, change in the area wise underemployment rates is more visible in the case of females than males. Given the stagnating economic scenario, decreasing underemployment rates seems to signify increasing recourse to multiple jobs to help grapple with the rising cost of living. Relevant information is given in Table-24.

Table-24
UNDEREMPLOYMENT (TIME-RELATED) RATES OF PAKISTAN- BY AREA AND GENDER

(%)

| Areas | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
|----------|---------|------|--------|---------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Pakistan | 1.44 | 1.20 | 2.29 | 1.25 | 1.10 | 1.73 |
| Rural | 1.61 | 1.48 | 1.99 | 1.39 | 1.31 | 1.61 |
| Urban | 1.05 | 0.67 | 3.72 | 0.91 | 0.71 | 2.31 |

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Tables 6 and 24.

Employed: Occupational Safety and Health

35. Questions on occupational safety and health are asked from the employed persons. About one in thirty three (2.9%) employed persons report some sort of occupational injury/disease in the 12 months preceding the date of enumeration that resulted in the loss of working time or the consultation with a practitioner. The percentage suffered finds male workers more vulnerable (3.5%) relative to female workers (0.9%). Similarly, rural workers (3.4%) are more vulnerable than urban workers (1.8%). Vulnerability seems to be rising during the comparative period, for males and, more in rural than urban areas generally. Comparative data sets are given in Table-25.

Table-25
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES - EMPLOYED PERSONS 10 + YEARS OF AGE BY STATUS
(%)

| Status of Injuries/ Diseases | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Suffered | 2.7 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 0.9 |
| Not suffered | 97.3 | 96.9 | 98.9 | 97.1 | 96.5 | 99.1 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Suffered | 3.1 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 1.0 |
| Not suffered | 96.9 | 96.2 | 98.8 | 96.6 | 95.7 | 99.0 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Suffered | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.1 |
| Not suffered | 98.2 | 98.1 | 99.6 | 98.2 | 98.0 | 99.9 |

Major Industry Divisions: Occupational Safety and Health

36. Mainly, the sufferers belong to *agriculture* (50.2%), *construction* (14.3%), *manufacturing* (12.8%), *wholesale & retail trade* (10.6%) and *transport/storage & communication* (8.0%). Females are twice (94.3%) as exposed to risk as males (47.0%) in *agriculture*. Contrarily, males versus females are more vulnerable in *manufacturing* (13.6%, 2.0%) and *community/social & personal services* (3.7%, 1.8%). The activities of *construction*, *wholesale & retail trade* and *transport/storage & communication* are generally masculine in the composition of sufferers. The comparative risk profiles of *agriculture*, *manufacturing* and *construction* improve while those of *community/ social & personal services* and *whole sale & retail trade* deteriorate. Remaining activities level same during the comparative periods. Relevant information is given in table-26. Detail is at Statistical Appendix Table-29.

Table-26
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES -DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR
INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

(%)

| Major Industry Divisions | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing | 50.4 | 47.1 | 85.9 | 50.2 | 47.0 | 94.3 |
| Mining & quarrying | 0.3 | 0.4 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | - |
| Manufacturing | 14.0 | 14.3 | 10.2 | 12.8 | 13.6 | 2.0 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 0.7 | 0.8 | - | 0.4 | 0.4 | - |
| Construction | 14.5 | 15.8 | 0.5 | 14.3 | 15.2 | 1.3 |
| Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels | 8.5 | 9.2 | 0.9 | 10.6 | 11.3 | 0.6 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 8.1 | 8.9 | - | 8.0 | 8.6 | - |
| Financing, insurance, real estate and business services | 0.2 | 0.2 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | - |
| Community, social and personal services | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 1.8 |

Note:- (-) Stands for no information

Major Occupational Groups: Occupational Safety and Health

37. The largest group of the sufferers (43.5%) is found in *skilled agriculture & fishery activities*. Comparative figures of the two surveys indicate improvement, for males only, though more than two four-fifths (83.9%) of female sufferers belong to this group. The next major groupings are *elementary occupations* (22.3%) and *craft & related trades workers* (18.9%). Risk profile of the former is increasing more for males while the latter's decreasing, more for females. As for the masculine groups of *plant/machine operators & assemblers* and *legislators/senior officials & managers*, the former indicates improvement while the latter deterioration. Relevant information is given in table-27. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Table-30.

Table-27
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES -DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

(%)

| Major Occupational Groups | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Legislators/senior officials & managers | 4.1 | 4.5 | - | 5.5 | 5.9 | 0.6 |
| Professionals | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | - |
| Technicians & associate professionals | 1.0 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | - |
| Clerks | 0.3 | 0.4 | - | 0.2 | 0.2 | - |
| Service workers/ shop & market sales workers | 2.1 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 3.4 | - |
| Skilled agricultural & fishery workers | 44.9 | 41.9 | 76.1 | 43.5 | 40.6 | 83.9 |
| Craft & related trades workers | 22.1 | 23.3 | 9.1 | 18.9 | 20.1 | 2.0 |
| Plant/ machine operators & assemblers | 5.6 | 6.1 | - | 5.5 | 5.9 | - |
| Elementary (unskilled) occupations | 19.8 | 20.6 | 11.6 | 22.3 | 22.9 | 13.5 |

Note:- (-) Stands for insignificant or no information.

Employment Status: Occupational Safety and Health

38. About eight out of ten sufferers (79.2%) are either *own account workers* (41.6%) or *employees* (37.6%). In comparison with the respective estimates of the LFS 2008-09 (38.8%, 38.3%), the former group gets a bit riskier for both genders while the latter betokens improvement more for females. *Unpaid family workers* (20.2%) also indicate improvement gender evenly. *Employers* allude to a sort of deterioration in their risk profile. Relevant information is given in table-28. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix Table-31.

Table-28
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES - DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY
EMPLOYMENT STATUS

| Employment Status | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Employers | 0.2 | 0.2 | - | 0.6 | 0.6 | - |
| Own account workers | 38.8 | 42.0 | 4.6 | 41.6 | 43.8 | 10.2 |
| Unpaid family workers | 22.7 | 17.0 | 83.6 | 20.2 | 15.8 | 82.9 |
| Employees | 38.3 | 40.8 | 11.8 | 37.6 | 39.8 | 6.9 |

Note:- (-) Stands for no information.

Types of Treatment Received: Occupational Safety and Health

39. Majority (51.3%) of the sufferers is reported to have *consulted a doctor* or other medical professionals, one-in-ten (11%) get *hospitalized* and about one-fifth (22.4%) *take time off work*. Vulnerability levels same in the 1st and 2nd category during the comparative period, consisting in a sort of offsetting changes in the percentage of male and female sufferers. The last one (i.e took time off work) gets safer for male sufferers exclusively while profile of female sufferers seem to be deteriorating. The rising incidence of taking time off work bespeaks more affordability to pursue treatment. Males (52%) are more inclined to get doctor's advice compared to females (40%). Similarly, males seem in better position to get *hospitalized* (11%) compared to females (7%). The remaining one-seventh (14%) did not avail themselves of any of the aforementioned options increase over time alluding to a sort of increasing marginalization at the workplace. Relevant information is given in Table-29. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix Table-32.

Table-29
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES - DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 10 + YEARS
OF AGE BY TYPES OF TREATMENT RECEIVED

(%)

| Types of Treatment Received | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Hospitalized | 10.9 | 11.5 | 5.4 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 7.2 |
| Consulted a Doctor or other Medical Professional | 51.1 | 51.3 | 48.9 | 51.3 | 52.1 | 39.9 |
| Took time off work | 25.8 | 24.7 | 37.5 | 22.4 | 21.9 | 43.8 |
| None | 12.2 | 12.5 | 8.2 | 14.3 | 14.7 | 9.1 |

Wages

Major Industry Division: Wages

40. Generally, size of wage seems to higher in tertiary activities followed by secondary and primary assignments. The size of wage also appears to be influenced positively by the element of white-collar ness of an industry/division. The gender differential in wages seems to be influenced by the gender composition of group. Arguably, the nominal wage is trending up during the comparative period. Since females constitute much lower proportion of wage earners, a sort of anomalous position in their case is observed in certain categories, which may be attributed to sampling effect and consequential scariness of response. Relevant information is given in Table-30. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix Table-38.

Table-30
AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES OF EMPLOYEES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

(Rs)

| Major Industry Divisions | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 7635 | 7997 | 5189 | 8623 | 9017 | 5821 |
| Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing | 4194 | 5096 | 2972 | 4968 | 5730 | 3358 |
| Mining & quarrying | 7661 | 7666 | 7333 | 6976 | 6963 | 9600 |
| Manufacturing | 6769 | 7385 | 2912 | 7534 | 8080 | 3437 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 12383 | 12401 | 10050 | 14548 | 14398 | 25325 |
| Construction | 6510 | 6531 | 5020 | 7389 | 7397 | 6207 |
| Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels | 5705 | 5708 | 5479 | 6609 | 6660 | 4013 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 8069 | 8026 | 11139 | 9396 | 9328 | 13685 |
| Financing, insurance, real estate and business services | 16440 | 16363 | 18158 | 18174 | 17897 | 31240 |
| Community, social and personal services | 9718 | 10519 | 7104 | 10984 | 11771 | 7761 |

Major Occupation Group: Wages

41. Generally, wages seem to be associated positively with the element of “white-collar ness” in an occupation. The gender differentials in the wages bespeak nexus with the gender composition of an occupational group. The more a group is masculine, the less it is likely to find females in high paid assignments and thus higher is the average wage of males as compared to that of females. The feminine group of *skilled agriculture & fishery workers* bears this observation out in the contrary perspective. However, the feminine group of *elementary occupations* seems to be an exception though its anomalous position can be explained in term of the greater number of in and out door chores the males are likely to perform as compared to females, in our socio-cultural setting. As for changes during the comparative periods, nominal wages seem to be trending up arguably. Relevant information is given in Table-31. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix Table-39.

Table-31
AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES OF EMPLOYEES BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

| Major Occupational Groups | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
|--|----------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 7635 | 7998 | 5189 | 8623 | 9017 | 5821 |
| Legislators/senior officials & managers | 18612 | 18653 | 17849 | 21688 | 21707 | 21365 |
| Professionals | 15368 | 15322 | 15650 | 17761 | 17510 | 19463 |
| Technicians & associate professionals | 9878 | 10975 | 7525 | 12154 | 12385 | 8071 |
| Clerks | 10903 | 10935 | 9390 | 11125 | 12181 | 10905 |
| Service workers/ shop & market sales workers | 6888 | 6900 | 5777 | 7942 | 7989 | 5867 |
| Skilled agricultural & fishery workers | 6187 | 6402 | 6550 | 7220 | 7182 | 8263 |
| Craft & related trades workers | 6412 | 6985 | 2536 | 7586 | 8141 | 3167 |
| Plant/ machine operators & assemblers | 7149 | 7155 | 5784 | 8560 | 8577 | 6024 |
| Elementary (unskilled) occupations | 5305 | 5691 | 3095 | 5716 | 6118 | 3474 |

(Rs)