

SECTION- III

RESULTS

The Survey's estimates are based on the data of 32,778 sample households enumerated through July 2006 to June 2007. 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 158.17 millions on 1st January 2007.

2. A brief account of the survey's main annual estimates in comparison with that of the preceding LFS 2005-06 follows.

Marital Status

3. Marital status is categorized as *never married, married, widowed and divorced*. The composition of marital status does not seem to be changing with the passage of time. Nevertheless, small offsetting changes are indicated in the proportion of *married* and *never married*. Detailed information is given at Statistical Appendix Tables 4 to 4.4.

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

| Marital Status | 2003-04 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Never Married | 44.4 | 44.6 | 44.9 |
| Married | 51.0 | 51.2 | 50.9 |
| Widowed | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Divorced | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Sex Ratio

4. Comparative figures for the overall sex ratio of 106 and 105 are close to each other. Area wise, rural are close to overall pattern while urban making a higher trend line. Punjab is more in line with the national trend as compared to other provinces. Migration, being the main factor in determining the size and composition of population, may be viewed to provide explanation in this regard.

Table-2
SEX RATIO - PAKISTAN AND ITS PROVINCES

| Province/Area | 2003-04 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Pakistan | 105 | 105 | 106 |
| Rural | 104 | 103 | 105 |
| Urban | 108 | 108 | 107 |
| Punjab | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| Sindh | 112 | 113 | 112 |
| NWFP | 99 | 98 | 101 |
| Balochistan | 109 | 116 | 114 |

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Table-1 of LFS 2003-04, 2005-06 and 2006-07.

Literacy

5. Literacy rates form a rising time series. Overall *literacy rate* (55%) is almost two points higher than that of LFS, 2005-06 (53.1%). The improvement is more for males than females. Similarly, rural literacy improves relatively more than urban during the comparative period. This notwithstanding, rural-urban and male-female disparity seems to be closing over time. Sindh (58%) and Punjab (56%) are more literate as compared to NWFP (49%) and Balochistan (44%) though, inter-provincial gap appears to be narrowing. The pronounced increases in the literacy rates of Balochistan and NWFP can partly be explained in terms of coverage made in the midst of recent population movements resulted by political/socio economic causes. Relevant information is given in table-3.

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

| Province/Area | 2003-04 | | | 2005-06 | | | 2006-07 | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Pakistan | 51.6 | 63.7 | 39.2 | 53.1 | 65.0 | 40.6 | 55.0 | 67.0 | 42.4 |
| Rural | 41.6 | 56.3 | 26.6 | 43.9 | 58.2 | 29.3 | 46.2 | 60.8 | 31.2 |
| Urban | 69.7 | 76.5 | 62.5 | 69.8 | 77.1 | 61.8 | 71.1 | 78.2 | 63.5 |
| Balochistan | 36.0 | 52.1 | 17.6 | 37.9 | 53.8 | 18.3 | 44.0 | 61.1 | 23.3 |
| Rural | 27.7 | 43.9 | 9.2 | 31.3 | 47.2 | 11.6 | 37.3 | 55.1 | 15.7 |
| Urban | 60.7 | 75.9 | 42.9 | 58.4 | 73.6 | 39.1 | 64.9 | 79.9 | 46.8 |
| NWFP | 43.0 | 61.8 | 25.2 | 44.6 | 63.9 | 26.4 | 49.0 | 68.5 | 30.2 |
| Rural | 39.8 | 59.2 | 21.7 | 41.3 | 61.4 | 22.6 | 46.6 | 67.1 | 27.2 |
| Urban | 58.3 | 74.0 | 42.6 | 61.1 | 75.7 | 46.3 | 61.3 | 75.1 | 46.4 |
| Punjab | 53.3 | 63.6 | 42.9 | 55.2 | 65.2 | 45.2 | 56.1 | 65.7 | 46.4 |
| Rural | 45.1 | 57.7 | 32.6 | 47.7 | 59.6 | 35.7 | 48.3 | 59.8 | 36.9 |
| Urban | 69.8 | 75.1 | 64.2 | 70.2 | 75.9 | 64.3 | 71.7 | 77.2 | 65.9 |
| Sindh | 55.3 | 66.9 | 42.2 | 55.6 | 67.3 | 42.2 | 57.6 | 70.2 | 43.4 |
| Rural | 35.6 | 53.3 | 15.7 | 37.9 | 54.2 | 19.0 | 41.5 | 59.9 | 20.2 |
| Urban | 72.4 | 78.8 | 65.3 | 71.6 | 79.5 | 62.8 | 72.5 | 80.0 | 64.3 |

Source: - Derived from Statistical Appendix Tables 3 to 3.4 of LFS 2003-04, 2005-06 and 2006-07.

Level of Education

6. The profile of educational attainment improves particularly in the *below matric* category from 35% in 2005-06 to 36% in 2006-07 which indicates increasing access to basic education. *Post-degree* category is a little bit lower in the current survey (3.7%) compared to 2005-06 (3.8%). Both genders show improvement, though, males are more educated compared to females. The comparative picture is given in table-4. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix Tables 3 to 3.4.

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

| Level of Education | 2005-06 | | | 2006-07 | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| A. Literate | 53.1 | 65.0 | 40.6 | 55.0 | 67.0 | 42.4 |
| No formal education | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Below matric | 35.0 | 42.6 | 27.0 | 36.2 | 43.8 | 28.3 |
| Matric but less than Intermediate | 10.0 | 12.4 | 7.5 | 10.3 | 12.9 | 7.6 |
| Intermediate but less than Degree | 4.1 | 4.9 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 3.5 |
| Degree and above | 3.8 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 2.8 |
| B. Illiterate | 46.9 | 35.0 | 59.4 | 45.0 | 33.0 | 57.6 |
| Total (A+B) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Labour Force Participation Rates: Crude

7. Crude participation rates of the current survey (31.8%) is a bit lower compared to that of LFS 2005-06 (32%) due to decline in male participation rate (table-5). The decline in urban participation rates is more pronounced relative to rural ones. Provinces are sequenced in descending order as Punjab (35%), Sindh(30%), Balochistan (29%) and NWFP(25%). Figure-1 depicts crude participation rates for Pakistan by sex and area. Detail is presented in Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4.

8. **Augmentation of the labour participation** for marginal economic activities not captured through conventional questions indicates female participation rates (28.5%) substantially higher than shown by the conventional methodology (13.5%) This raises the overall participation rates significantly from 32% to 39%. Same is the case for provinces as well. Statistical Appendix Tables 12 to 12.4 is referred for detail.

Table-5
CRUDE ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES
(%)

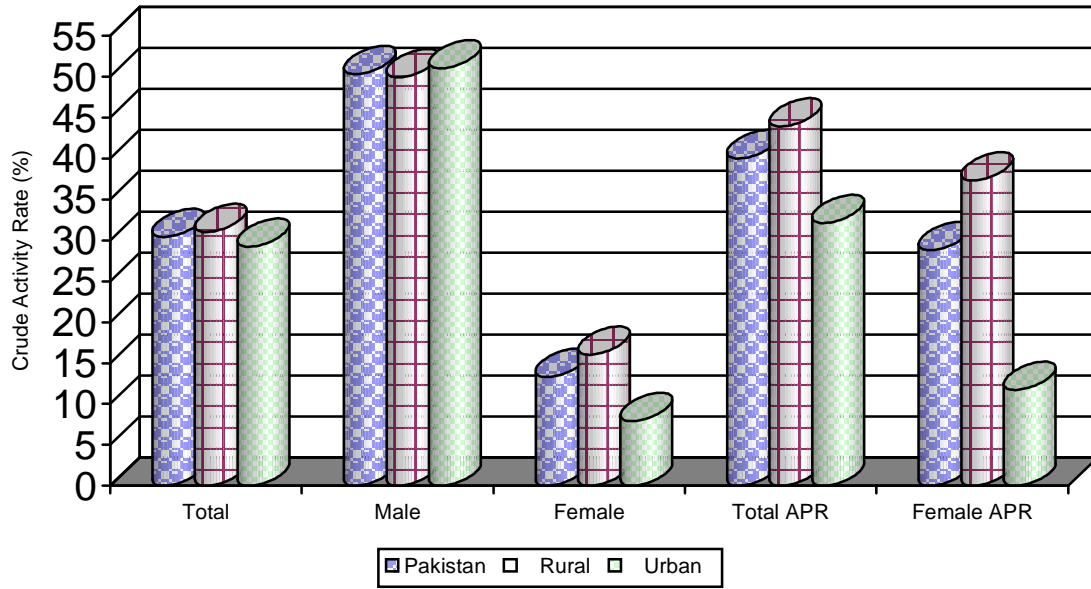
| Province/ Area | 2005-06 | | | | 2006-07 | | | |
|-------------------|---------|------|--------|------------|---------|------|--------|-------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | *Augmented | Total | Male | Female | * Augmented |

| | | | | Total | Female | | | | Total | Female |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Pakistan | 32.2 | 50.3 | 13.3 | 40.0 | 28.8 | 31.8 | 49.1 | 13.5 | 39.2 | 28.5 |
| Rural | 33.2 | 49.9 | 16.0 | 43.9 | 37.3 | 32.9 | 48.3 | 16.7 | 43.2 | 37.5 |
| Urban | 30.2 | 51.0 | 7.9 | 32.1 | 11.7 | 29.7 | 50.8 | 7.1 | 31.2 | 10.2 |
| Balochistan | 29.5 | 48.2 | 8.0 | 40.3 | 30.9 | 28.6 | 46.4 | 8.3 | 38.2 | 28.6 |
| Rural | 30.9 | 49.5 | 9.4 | 43.9 | 37.0 | 30.1 | 48.0 | 9.8 | 41.9 | 34.8 |
| Urban | 25.1 | 43.9 | 3.1 | 28.8 | 10.9 | 23.7 | 41.5 | 3.3 | 26.2 | 8.6 |
| NWFP | 26.4 | 44.4 | 8.8 | 41.3 | 37.7 | 24.7 | 42.4 | 6.7 | 38.3 | 33.8 |
| Rural | 26.3 | 44.1 | 9.2 | 43.1 | 41.6 | 24.3 | 41.6 | 7.0 | 39.8 | 37.5 |
| Urban | 26.7 | 46.4 | 6.4 | 31.2 | 15.4 | 26.5 | 46.3 | 5.4 | 30.2 | 13.0 |
| Punjab | 34.9 | 51.6 | 17.9 | 40.0 | 28.0 | 34.7 | 50.6 | 18.4 | 39.6 | 28.0 |
| Rural | 36.4 | 51.3 | 21.2 | 43.2 | 34.5 | 36.3 | 49.9 | 22.4 | 42.9 | 35.4 |
| Urban | 31.9 | 52.1 | 10.5 | 33.4 | 13.7 | 31.3 | 52.1 | 9.5 | 32.6 | 11.9 |
| Sindh | 30.0 | 51.1 | 6.4 | 38.9 | 24.9 | 30.0 | 50.3 | 7.3 | 39.0 | 26.2 |
| Rural | 31.2 | 51.2 | 8.1 | 47.1 | 41.7 | 31.5 | 49.9 | 10.3 | 47.8 | 45.0 |
| Urban | 28.9 | 50.9 | 4.6 | 30.6 | 8.1 | 28.5 | 50.6 | 4.3 | 29.8 | 7.1 |

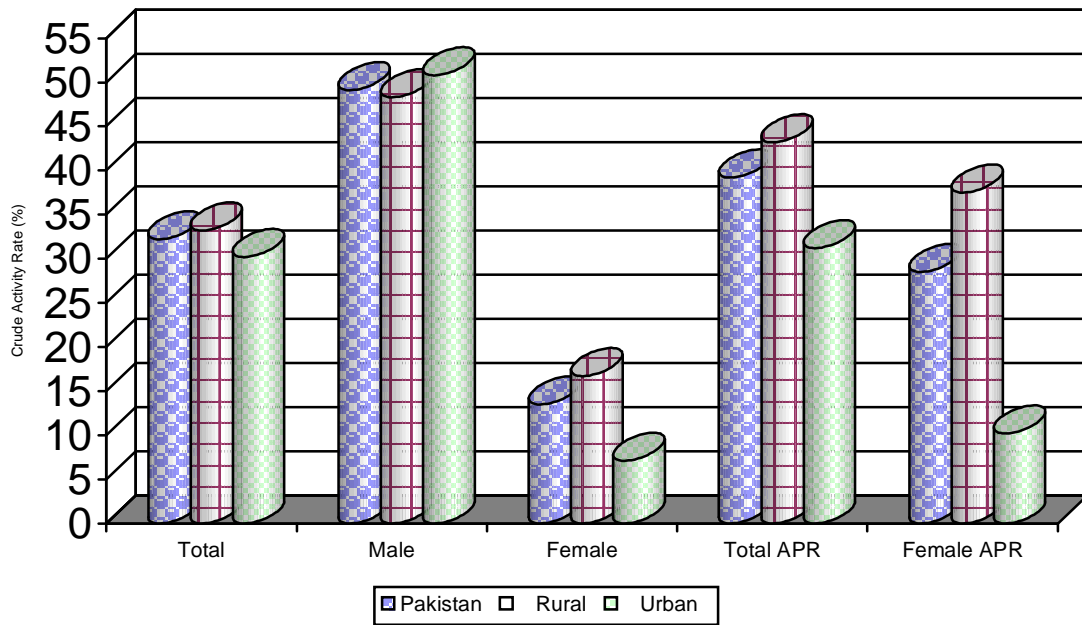
Note:- *Conventionally, persons 10+ aged reporting housekeeping and other related activities are considered out of labour force. However, from the perspective of time use, they are identified as employed if they have spent time on a specific set of marginal economic activities. Males augmented activity rates fare 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

2005-06



2006-07



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

9. As expected, refined activity rates follow the pattern of crude participation rates. However, male-female disparity in this case is wider comparatively. Similarly, **augmented rates** are substantially higher than conventional ones. Refined activity rates for Pakistan by province/area are given in table-6. Detail is at Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 and 12 to 12.4.

Table-6
REFINED ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(%)

| Province/Area | 2005-06 | | | | | 2006-07 | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | *Augmented | | Total | Male | Female | *Augmented | |
| | | | | Total | Female | | | | Total | Female |
| Pakistan | 46.0 | 72.0 | 18.9 | 57.1 | 41.1 | 45.2 | 70.1 | 19.1 | 55.7 | 40.2 |
| Rural | 48.9 | 73.8 | 23.4 | 64.7 | 54.6 | 48.1 | 71.5 | 24.1 | 63.2 | 54.2 |
| Urban | 40.7 | 68.7 | 10.6 | 43.2 | 15.8 | 39.8 | 67.7 | 9.6 | 41.8 | 13.7 |
| Balochistan | 45.2 | 71.5 | 12.6 | 61.7 | 49.1 | 43.6 | 68.8 | 13.1 | 58.3 | 45.3 |
| Rural | 47.9 | 74.4 | 15.2 | 68.0 | 59.5 | 46.3 | 71.5 | 15.7 | 64.6 | 55.8 |
| Urban | 37.0 | 62.6 | 4.8 | 42.5 | 16.6 | 35.1 | 60.2 | 5.0 | 38.8 | 13.0 |
| NWFP | 39.7 | 68.0 | 13.0 | 62.2 | 55.8 | 36.3 | 63.8 | 9.7 | 56.5 | 48.8 |
| Rural | 40.2 | 68.5 | 13.8 | 65.8 | 62.4 | 36.2 | 63.7 | 10.1 | 59.3 | 54.5 |
| Urban | 37.5 | 65.9 | 8.9 | 43.9 | 21.4 | 36.9 | 64.3 | 7.5 | 42.1 | 18.1 |
| Punjab | 48.9 | 72.6 | 24.9 | 56.1 | 39.0 | 48.6 | 71.3 | 25.4 | 55.3 | 38.8 |
| Rural | 52.2 | 74.2 | 30.3 | 61.9 | 49.2 | 52.1 | 72.5 | 31.7 | 61.4 | 50.0 |
| Urban | 42.5 | 69.5 | 14.0 | 44.6 | 18.2 | 41.6 | 69.0 | 12.6 | 43.2 | 15.9 |
| Sindh | 42.9 | 72.7 | 9.1 | 55.6 | 35.7 | 42.7 | 71.2 | 10.4 | 55.4 | 37.4 |
| Rural | 47.2 | 77.2 | 12.4 | 71.5 | 63.7 | 47.7 | 75.4 | 15.6 | 72.3 | 68.3 |
| Urban | 39.0 | 68.5 | 6.2 | 41.3 | 10.9 | 38.0 | 67.3 | 5.7 | 39.9 | 9.6 |

Note:- *Conventionally, persons 10+ aged reporting housekeeping and other related activities are considered out of labour force. However, from the perspective of time use, they are identified as employed if they have spent time on a specific set of marginal economic activities. Males augmented activity rates are insignificantly higher than the standard refined rates are therefore not shown in this table.

Labour Force Participation Rates: Age Specific

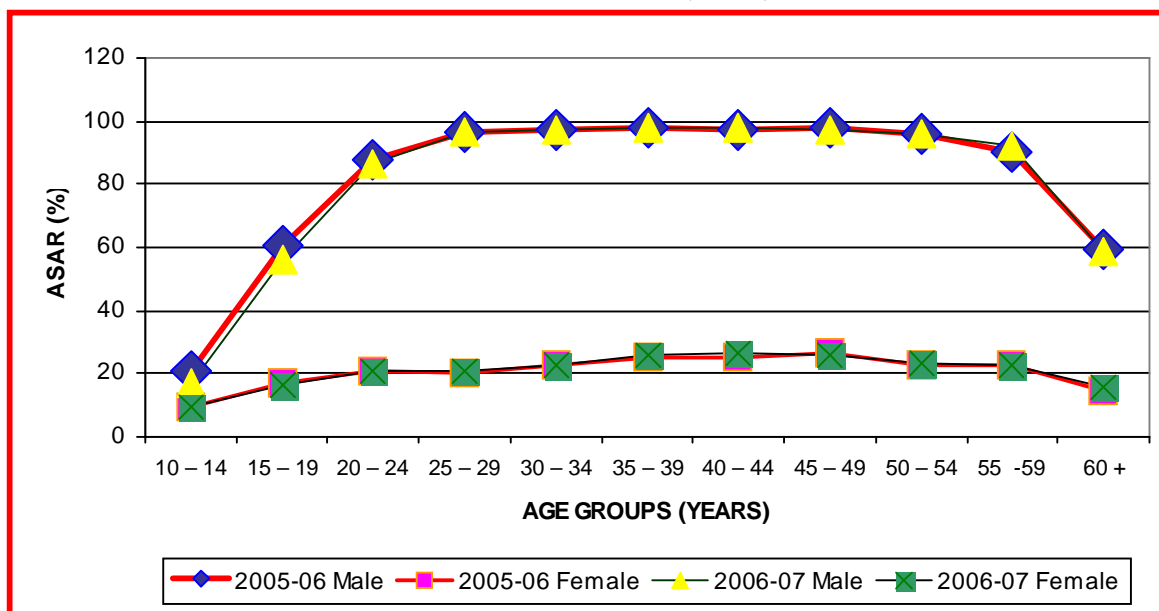
10. Table-7 (and figure 2) presents comparative picture of age specific participation rates (ASPR). As expected, the age intervals between twenties and fifties mark the most productive period of life. The size of gender disparity is considerable in all age intervals. Detailed information is at Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4.

Table-7
AGE SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - BY SEX FOR PAKISTAN

(%)

| Age Groups | 2005-06 | | | 2006-07 | | |
|------------|---------|------|--------|---------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 10 – 14 | 15.2 | 20.7 | 9.2 | 13.3 | 16.9 | 9.2 |
| 15 – 19 | 39.9 | 60.9 | 16.9 | 37.4 | 56.3 | 16.6 |
| 20 – 24 | 53.6 | 87.6 | 20.7 | 53.0 | 86.8 | 20.7 |
| 25 – 29 | 56.6 | 96.7 | 20.5 | 57.1 | 96.9 | 20.8 |
| 30 – 34 | 57.7 | 97.5 | 23.0 | 56.9 | 97.4 | 22.7 |
| 35 – 39 | 59.9 | 97.6 | 25.1 | 61.2 | 98.2 | 25.6 |
| 40 – 44 | 62.2 | 97.5 | 25.0 | 62.5 | 97.8 | 26.3 |
| 45 – 49 | 63.7 | 97.6 | 26.5 | 63.2 | 97.2 | 26.2 |
| 50 – 54 | 60.2 | 95.8 | 22.5 | 60.6 | 95.9 | 23.4 |
| 55 -59 | 59.0 | 90.6 | 22.8 | 58.8 | 92.2 | 22.5 |
| 60 + | 40.5 | 59.4 | 14.7 | 40.3 | 58.5 | 15.7 |

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



Labour Force: Absolute Figures

11. 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 50.05 million in 2005-06 to 50.33 million in 2006-07. The volume of labour force expands in Punjab and Sindh and shrinks in NWFP and Balochistan in the same order. The change is more for rural than urban. Relevant information is given in table-8.

Table-8
CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

| Province/Area | Labour Force | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2005-06 | | | 2006-07 | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Pakistan | 50.05 | 39.97 | 10.08 | 50.33 | 39.92 | 10.41 |
| Rural | 34.32 | 26.22 | 8.10 | 34.75 | 26.15 | 8.60 |
| Urban | 15.73 | 13.75 | 1.98 | 15.58 | 13.77 | 1.81 |
| Balochistan | 2.26 | 1.98 | 0.28 | 2.20 | 1.90 | 0.30 |
| Rural | 1.80 | 1.55 | 0.25 | 1.77 | 1.50 | 0.27 |
| Urban | 0.46 | 0.43 | 0.03 | 0.43 | 0.40 | 0.03 |
| NWFP | 5.92 | 4.92 | 1.00 | 5.61 | 4.85 | 0.76 |
| Rural | 5.00 | 4.11 | 0.89 | 4.67 | 4.00 | 0.67 |
| Urban | 0.92 | 0.81 | 0.11 | 0.94 | 0.85 | 0.09 |
| Punjab | 30.29 | 22.64 | 7.65 | 30.82 | 22.81 | 8.01 |
| Rural | 21.46 | 15.23 | 6.23 | 22.03 | 15.32 | 6.71 |
| Urban | 8.83 | 7.41 | 1.42 | 8.79 | 7.49 | 1.30 |
| Sindh | 11.58 | 10.43 | 1.15 | 11.70 | 10.36 | 1.34 |
| Rural | 6.06 | 5.33 | 0.73 | 6.28 | 5.33 | 0.95 |
| Urban | 5.52 | 5.10 | 0.42 | 5.42 | 5.03 | 0.39 |

Source:- Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 of LFS 2005-06 and 2006-07.

Employed: Absolute Figures

12. The number of employed increases from 46.94 million in 2005-06 to 47.65 million in 2006-07. The change is more pronounced for males as compared to females and rural vis-à-vis urban areas. Province wise, Punjab and Sindh show increase while NWFP and Balochistan indicate decrease in the number of employed persons. The detail is given in table-9.

Table-9
EMPLOYED - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

| Province/Area | Employed | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| | 2005-06 | | | 2006-07 | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Pakistan | 46.94 | 37.81 | 9.13 | 47.65 | 38.11 | 9.54 |
| Rural | 32.48 | 25.01 | 7.47 | 33.11 | 25.12 | 7.99 |
| Urban | 14.46 | 12.80 | 1.66 | 14.54 | 12.99 | 1.55 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Balochistan | 2.19 | 1.93 | 0.26 | 2.14 | 1.87 | 0.27 |
| Rural | 1.76 | 1.52 | 0.24 | 1.73 | 1.48 | 0.25 |
| Urban | 0.43 | 0.41 | 0.02 | 0.41 | 0.39 | 0.02 |
| NWFP | 5.22 | 4.52 | 0.70 | 5.08 | 4.50 | 0.58 |
| Rural | 4.42 | 3.79 | 0.63 | 4.25 | 3.73 | 0.52 |
| Urban | 0.80 | 0.73 | 0.07 | 0.83 | 0.77 | 0.06 |
| Punjab | 28.46 | 21.34 | 7.12 | 29.13 | 21.66 | 7.47 |
| Rural | 20.42 | 14.51 | 5.91 | 21.00 | 14.66 | 6.34 |
| Urban | 8.04 | 6.83 | 1.21 | 8.13 | 7.00 | 1.13 |
| Sindh | 11.07 | 10.02 | 1.05 | 11.30 | 10.08 | 1.22 |
| Rural | 5.88 | 5.19 | 0.69 | 6.13 | 5.25 | 0.88 |
| Urban | 5.19 | 4.83 | 0.36 | 5.17 | 4.83 | 0.34 |

Source:- Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 of LFS 2005-06 and 2006-07.

Employed: Major Industry Divisions

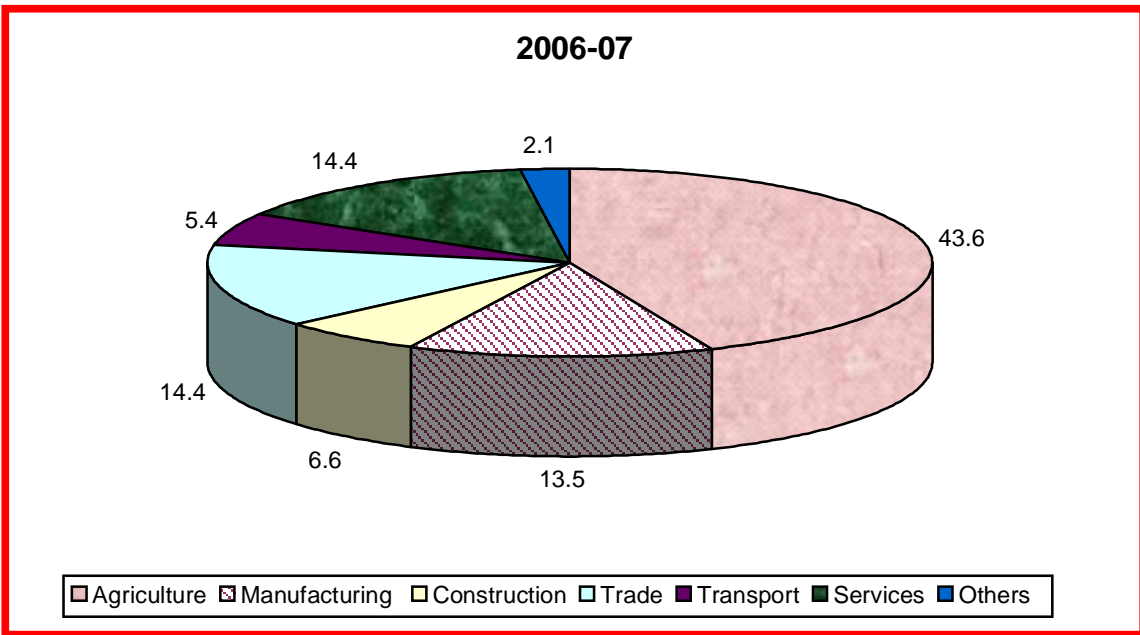
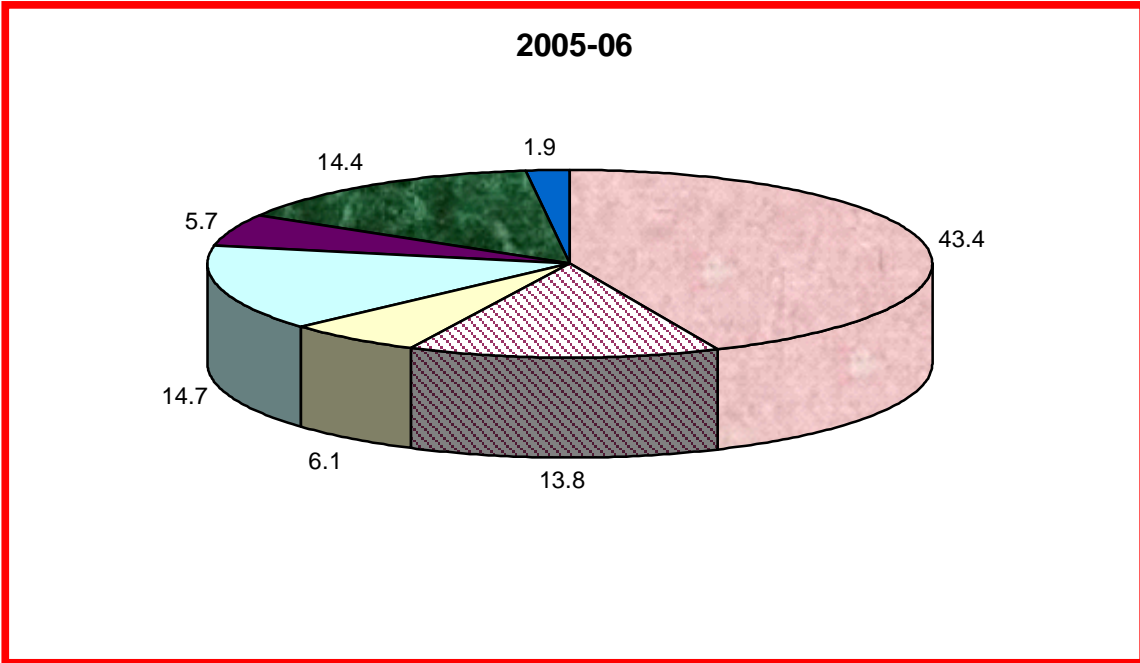
13. Employment share of *agricultural and allied activities* (43.6%) is slightly higher than that of 2005-06 (43.4%). Male employment decreases by one percentage point from 37.2% in 2005-06 to 36.4% in 2006-07 while that of female increases by about 3% from 69% in 2005-06 to 72% in the current survey. As for non-agricultural employment, the comparative figures are close to each other. Relative information is given in table-10. Detail is at Statistical Appendix Tables 13 to 13.4.

Table-10
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

| Major Industry Divisions | 2005-06 | | | 2006-07 | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing | 43.4 | 37.2 | 68.8 | 43.6 | 36.4 | 72.4 |
| Manufacturing | 13.8 | 13.7 | 14.6 | 13.5 | 13.9 | 12.0 |
| Construction | 6.1 | 7.5 | 0.4 | 6.6 | 8.1 | 0.6 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 14.7 | 17.7 | 2.1 | 14.4 | 17.5 | 2.2 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 5.7 | 7.1 | 0.3 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 0.2 |
| Community, social and personal services | 14.4 | 14.5 | 13.6 | 14.4 | 14.9 | 12.4 |
| *Others | 1.9 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 0.2 |

* Others (includes mining & quarrying, electricity, gas & water, financing, insurance, real estate & business services and activities not adequately defined)

FIGURE -3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS



Employed: Major Occupational Groups

14. Majority (36%) of the total employed in 2006-07 are engaged in *skilled agriculture and fishery workers* followed by *elementary occupations* (18%), *craft & related trades workers* (15%), *legislator, senior officials & managers* (12%), *service works* (6%), *technician*

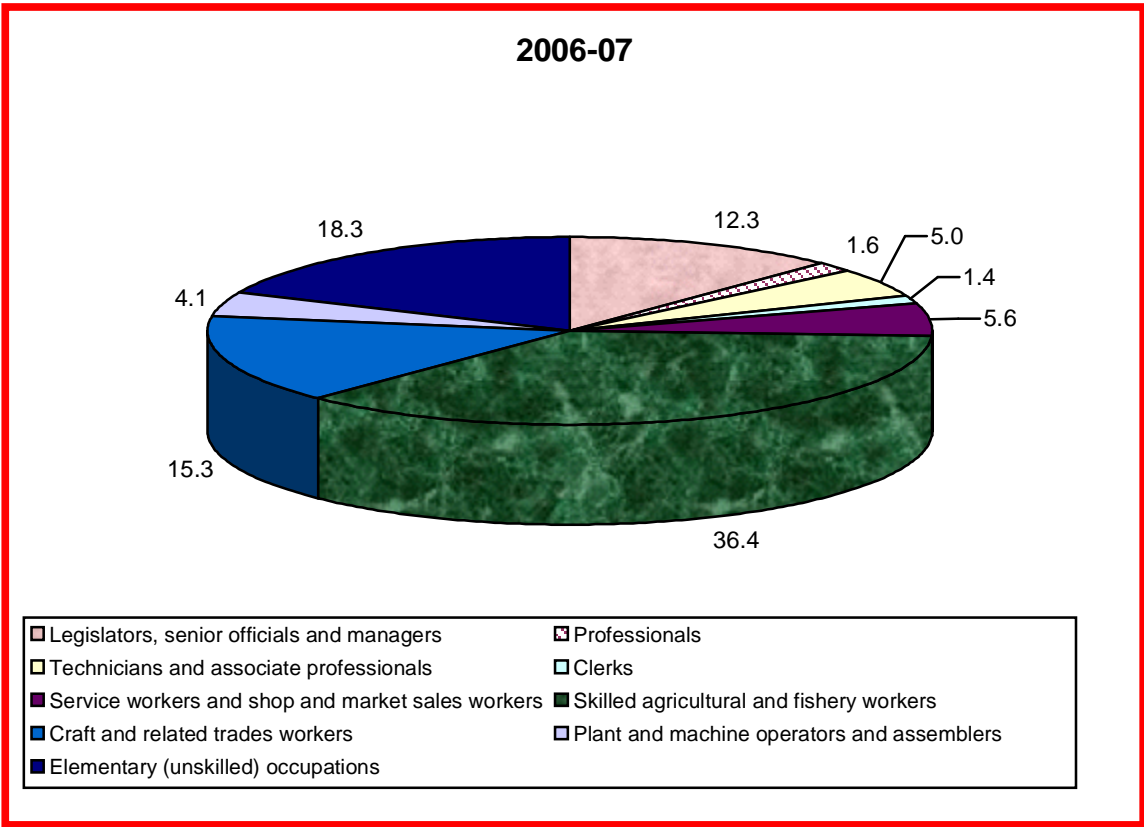
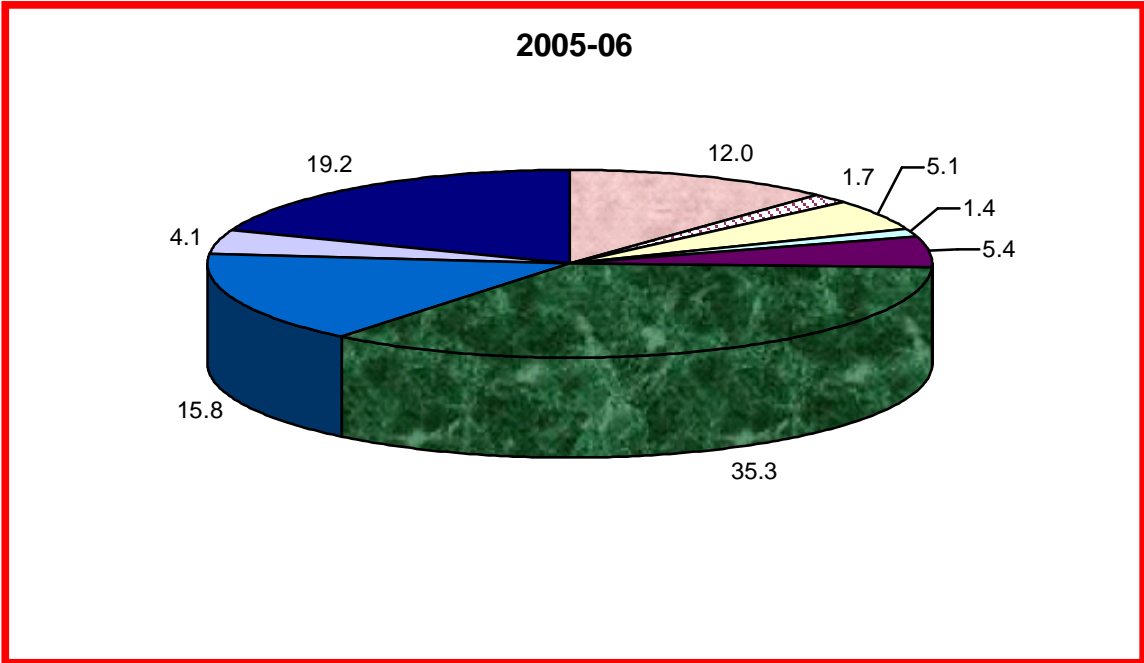
& associate professionals (5%), plant & machine operators & assemblers (4%), professional (2%) and clerks (1%). More than 75% of the females work in *farming activities* (58%) and *elementary occupation* (18%) while males are distributed proportionately in all activities. Comparative labour force surveys present a mixed picture of marginal rises and falls. *Skilled agricultural & fishery workers, legislators, senior officials & managers* and *service workers and shop & market sale workers* increase in the same order. The rise in the first one is due to females mainly while that of the latter two groups is chiefly on account of males. *Technicians & associate professionals* and *clerks* remains at the same level, *craft and related trade workers* decrease more for females while *elementary occupations* decrease for both genders. Relevant information is given in table-11. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Tables 14 to 14.4.

Table-11
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

(%)

| Major Occupational Groups | 2005-06 | | | 2006-07 | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Legislators, senior officials and managers | 12.0 | 14.4 | 2.1 | 12.3 | 14.9 | 2.1 |
| Professionals | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.0 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 5.1 | 4.4 | 7.8 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 7.2 |
| Clerks | 1.4 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 0.2 |
| Service workers and shop & market sales workers | 5.4 | 6.5 | 0.9 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 0.8 |
| Skilled agricultural and fishery workers | 35.3 | 30.8 | 54.1 | 36.4 | 30.9 | 58.1 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 15.8 | 16.0 | 14.6 | 15.3 | 16.0 | 12.3 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 4.1 | 5.1 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 0.2 |
| Elementary (unskilled) occupations | 19.2 | 19.3 | 18.8 | 18.3 | 18.4 | 18.1 |

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



Page Break

Employed: Employment Status

15. Majority (37%) constitutes *employees* followed by *own account workers* (35%), *unpaid family workers* (27%) and *employers* (1%). More female workers are engaged as *unpaid family workers* (62%) compared to male workers (19%). Contrarily, more male workers are engaged in the category of *own account workers*, *employees* and *employers*. *Employers* and *own account workers* show marginal decrease respectively from 0.9% & 34.9% in 2005-06 to 0.8% & 34.5% in 2006-07 while *unpaid family workers* rise from 26.9% in 2005-06 to 27.3% in 2006-07, mainly for females. The employees also increase by a fraction due to males. Comparative data are given in table-12. Detail is at Statistical Appendix Tables-15 to 15.4

Table-12
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX

| Employment Status | 2005-06 | | | 2006-07 | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Employers | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.1 |
| Own account workers | 34.9 | 39.8 | 15.0 | 34.5 | 39.8 | 13.4 |
| Unpaid family workers | 26.9 | 19.1 | 59.2 | 27.3 | 18.6 | 61.9 |
| Employees | 37.3 | 40.0 | 25.7 | 37.4 | 40.6 | 24.6 |

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

Employed: Number of Hours Worked During the Week

16. The profile of comparative surveys is almost similar. Less than 1% 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. On the other end, a large proportion (29%) worked 56 hours or more a week. 15% of the employed persons worked less while over 80% more than "35 hours a week"-the duration representing full (time related) employment. Relevant information is given in table-13. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Tables-15 to 15.4.

Table-13
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY HOURS WORKED, 2006-07

| Area/ Province | Total employed | Not worked | 2006-07 | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | | | 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 | 0.61 | 1.4 | 5.14 | 8.35 | 17.54 | 25.58 | 12.01 | 29.38 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 0.60 | 1.68 | 6.54 | 10.12 | 20.15 | 23.86 | 11.79 | 25.26 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.64 | 0.71 | 1.96 | 4.34 | 11.61 | 29.48 | 12.52 | 38.75 |
| Balochistan | 100.0 | 0.23 | 0.27 | 4.00 | 7.29 | 12.27 | 33.86 | 17.04 | 25.04 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 0.21 | 0.32 | 4.89 | 8.19 | 12.57 | 31.62 | 17.38 | 24.83 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.33 | 0.07 | 0.29 | 3.55 | 10.98 | 43.20 | 15.64 | 25.95 |
| NWFP | 100.0 | 1.16 | 3.17 | 6.42 | 9.22 | 20.71 | 24.71 | 10.49 | 24.12 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 1.17 | 3.61 | 7.03 | 9.73 | 21.57 | 24.36 | 10.26 | 22.28 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 1.07 | 0.99 | 3.25 | 6.60 | 16.22 | 26.56 | 11.68 | 33.63 |
| Punjab | 100.0 | 0.72 | 1.54 | 6.52 | 9.46 | 16.64 | 24.33 | 11.20 | 29.59 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 0.64 | 1.76 | 7.91 | 11.14 | 17.86 | 22.93 | 11.56 | 26.21 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.92 | 0.98 | 2.94 | 5.14 | 13.50 | 27.95 | 10.27 | 38.31 |
| Sindh | 100.0 | 0.17 | 0.37 | 1.25 | 5.32 | 19.45 | 27.60 | 13.83 | 32.01 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 0.18 | 0.47 | 2.01 | 7.45 | 29.13 | 24.53 | 12.05 | 24.18 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.15 | 0.28 | 0.34 | 2.78 | 7.96 | 31.24 | 15.95 | 41.30 |

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

Employed: Informal Sector

17. Informal sector accounts for 72% of the employment in main jobs outside agriculture. Area wise, percentage of employed in rural areas (73%) is higher as compared to urban areas (71%). Contrarily, formal sector activities are more concentrated in urban areas (29%) as compared to rural areas (27%). However, gender composition of employment is more even in rural than urban areas. The profiles of comparative surveys are similar however, some improvement is also visible. Informal employment decreases from 73% in 2005-06 to 72% in 2006-07 across the gender and area. Relevant information is given in table-14. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix Table-17.

Table-14
FORMAL AND INFORMAL SECTORS - DISTRIBUTION OF NON-AGRICULTURE WORKERS
(%)

| Sector | 2005-06 | | | 2006-07 | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Formal | 27.1 | 27.3 | 25.8 | 28.1 | 28.0 | 29.3 |
| Informal | 72.9 | 72.7 | 74.2 | 71.9 | 72.0 | 70.7 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Formal | 25.2 | 25.7 | 20.6 | 26.9 | 27.3 | 23.4 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Informal | 74.8 | 74.3 | 79.4 | 73.1 | 72.7 | 76.6 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Formal | 29.0 | 28.8 | 30.9 | 29.3 | 28.6 | 35.7 |
| Informal | 71.0 | 71.2 | 69.1 | 70.7 | 71.4 | 64.3 |

Source: - Computed from Statistical Appendix Table-17.

Major Industry Divisions: Informal Sector

18. The largest part (35%) goes to *wholesale and retail trade*. *Manufacturing* comes second (20%) followed by *community, social and personal services* (18%), *construction* (15%) and *transport* (11%). The other categories including *mining & quarrying; electricity, gas & water* and *finance, insurance, real estate & business services* account for less than two percent. Comparative Labour Force Surveys indicate a mixed trend though increases are more in number than decreases. *Construction* rises for both genders whereas *wholesale & retail trade* and, *services* rise mostly for females. *Manufacturing* and *transport* decrease marginally for both genders. Male employment (37%) is peaked in *wholesale and retail trade* while that of females in *manufacturing* (54%). The comparative data do not indicate any structural shift. Relevant information is given in table-15. Detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables 18 to 18.4.

Table-15
INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

(%)

| Major Industry Divisions | 2005-06 | | | 2006-07 | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Manufacturing | 21.3 | 17.0 | 57.1 | 20.4 | 16.8 | 53.7 |
| Construction | 13.8 | 15.3 | 1.7 | 14.6 | 15.9 | 2.2 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 34.5 | 37.6 | 8.9 | 34.6 | 37.1 | 10.9 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 11.1 | 12.3 | 0.9 | 10.8 | 11.9 | 0.7 |
| Community, social and personal services | 17.7 | 16.1 | 31.2 | 17.9 | 16.4 | 32.2 |
| * Others | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 0.3 |

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

Major Occupational Groups: Informal Sector

19. Majority (30%) are reported as *Craft and related trade workers*, closely a quarter (27%) are *Legislators, senior officials & managers* and about one-fifth (20%) are engaged in *elementary (unskilled) occupations*. *Services workers, shop and market sales workers* come fourth (10%) followed by *plant & machine operators & assemblers* (7%), *technicians & associate professionals* (4%) and *professionals* (2%). Males are more evenly distributed among activities as compared to females. Among the groups, the peak lies in the *craft & related trade activities* which engage three-fifth (57%) of female workers. *Technicians and associate professionals* are also female-intensive while *professionals* is evenly composed in terms of gender representation. Males dominate in all other occupations, though, *Plant and machine operators & assemblers* and *Legislators, senior officials and managers* are exceptionally male-intensive in the same order. Increase & decreases are evenly balanced during the comparative periods. Main information is given in table-16. Detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables 19 to 19.4.

----- Page Break -----

Table-16
INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(%)

| Major Occupational Groups | 2005-06 | | | 2006-07 | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Legislators, senior officials & managers | 25.6 | 27.9 | 7.1 | 26.8 | 28.7 | 9.1 |
| Professionals | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 4.5 | 3.4 | 13.2 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 12.2 |
| Clerks | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Service workers and shop & market sales workers | 9.6 | 10.4 | 3.2 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 3.0 |
| Skilled agricultural and fishery workers | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Craft and related trade workers | 30.9 | 27.4 | 59.1 | 29.8 | 27.0 | 56.7 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 6.7 | 7.4 | 0.5 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 0.5 |
| Elementary (unskilled) occupations | 20.5 | 21.2 | 15.0 | 20.1 | 20.5 | 16.3 |

Employment Status: Informal Sector

20. The employment status categorizes majority (45%) as *employees* followed by *own account workers* (42%). The former, with majority of females (53%) and latter, containing better part of males (43%), are opposite in gender composition. About one in ten workers (11%) is reported as *unpaid family workers* and one & a half percent as *employers*. *Unpaid*

family workers comprise two-time more females (20%) than males (10%) while *employers* are considerably high in number of males (1.6%) than females (0.5%). As far change in the comparative periods, *unpaid family workers* decrease from 11.9% in 2005-06 to 11.3% in 2006-07, *employees* gain a point, *employers* (45%) and *own account workers* (42%) remain on same level. Seemingly, unorganized activities tend to give way to organized ones during the referred periods. Relevant information is given in table-17. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Table-20.

----- Page Break -----

Table-17
INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS – DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

(%)

| Employment Status | 2005-06 | | | 2006-07 | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Employers | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.5 |
| Own account workers | 41.8 | 43.4 | 28.9 | 41.8 | 43.3 | 27.3 |
| Unpaid family workers | 11.9 | 10.7 | 21.7 | 11.3 | 10.4 | 19.5 |
| Employees | 44.8 | 44.3 | 49.1 | 45.4 | 44.7 | 52.7 |

Unemployment Rates: Overall

21. Unemployment rate decreases from 6.2% in 2005-06 to 5.3% in 2006-07. This declining trend has been noted for both genders and areas. The relevant figures are presented in table-18.

Table-18
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY AREA AND SEX

(%)

| Area/Sex | 2005-06 | | | 2006-07 | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Pakistan | 6.2 | 5.4 | 9.3 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 8.4 |
| Rural | 5.4 | 4.6 | 7.7 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 7.1 |
| Urban | 8.0 | 6.9 | 15.8 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 14.6 |

Unemployment Rates: Age Specific

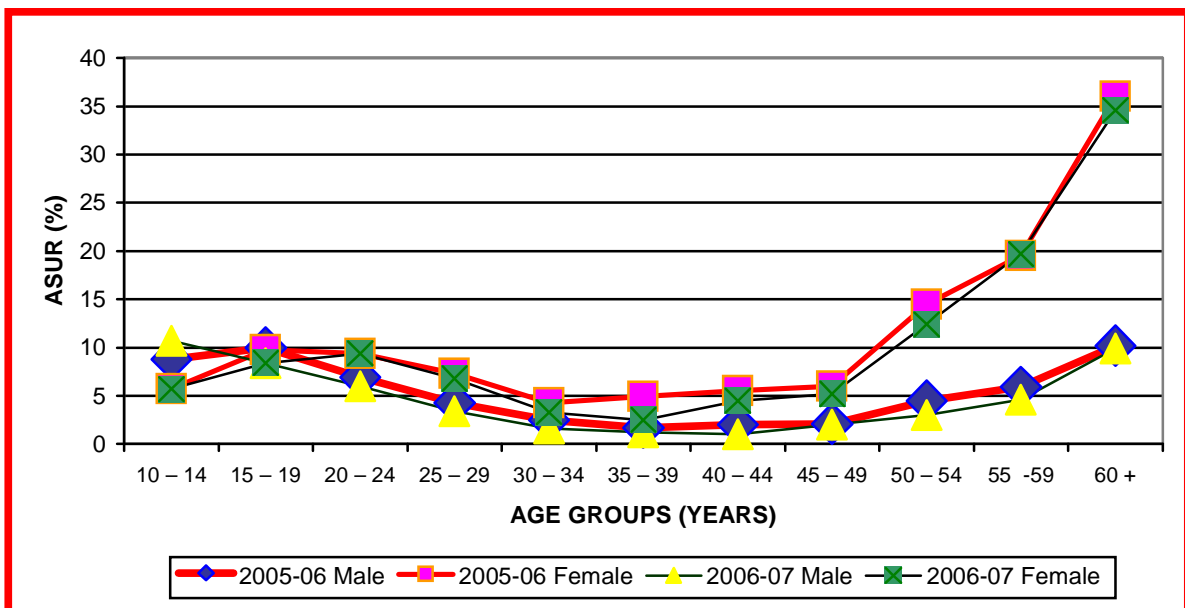
22. Age specific unemployment rates decrease for both genders. However, early teens show rising unemployment, mainly for males from 9% in 2005-06 to 11% in 2006-07. This could partly be explained by male driven decrease in *unpaid family workers*. Relevant data may be seen in table-19 and figure 5. Detail is given at Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4.

Table-19
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY SEX AND AGE

(%)

| Age Groups | 2005-06 | | | 2006-07 | | |
|--------------------|---------|------|--------|---------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 10 – 14 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 5.7 | 9.1 | 10.7 | 5.7 |
| 15 – 19 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 |
| 20 – 24 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 9.4 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 9.4 |
| 25 – 29 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 7.3 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 6.8 |
| 30 – 34 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 3.3 |
| 35 – 39 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 4.9 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 2.5 |
| 40 – 44 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 4.5 |
| 45 – 49 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 6.0 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 5.2 |
| 50 – 54 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 14.5 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 12.4 |
| 55 – 59 | 8.4 | 5.9 | 19.5 | 7.4 | 4.6 | 19.7 |
| 60 years and above | 14.2 | 10.2 | 36.0 | 13.7 | 9.6 | 34.6 |

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



Unemployed: Absolute Figures

23. The volume of unemployed decreases from 3.11 million in 2005-06 to 2.68 million in 2006-07 both areas and gender wise. Provinces follow the national pattern more for male than females.

Table-20
UNEMPLOYED - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

| Province/Area | Unemployed | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2005-06 | | | 2006-07 | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Pakistan | 3.11 | 2.16 | 0.95 | 2.68 | 1.81 | 0.87 |
| Rural | 1.84 | 1.21 | 0.63 | 1.64 | 1.03 | 0.61 |
| Urban | 1.27 | 0.95 | 0.32 | 1.04 | 0.78 | 0.26 |
| Balochistan | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| Rural | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Urban | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| NWFP | 0.70 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 0.53 | 0.35 | 0.18 |
| Rural | 0.58 | 0.32 | 0.26 | 0.42 | 0.27 | 0.15 |
| Urban | 0.12 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.03 |
| Punjab | 1.83 | 1.30 | 0.53 | 1.69 | 1.15 | 0.54 |
| Rural | 1.04 | 0.72 | 0.32 | 1.03 | 0.66 | 0.37 |
| Urban | 0.79 | 0.58 | 0.21 | 0.66 | 0.49 | 0.17 |
| Sindh | 0.51 | 0.41 | 0.10 | 0.40 | 0.28 | 0.12 |
| Rural | 0.18 | 0.14 | 0.04 | 0.15 | 0.08 | 0.07 |
| Urban | 0.33 | 0.27 | 0.06 | 0.25 | 0.20 | 0.05 |

Source:- Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 of LFS 2005-06 and 2006-07.

Underemployment Rates: Time-related

24. Underemployment rates decreases from 1.9% in 2005-06 to 1.5% in 2006-07. As for gender and area are concerned, the decline is more for females and rural comparative to males and urban. Relevant information is given in table-21.

Table-21
UNDEREMPLOYMENT (TIME-RELATED) RATES OF PAKISTAN- BY AREA AND GENDER

(%)

| Areas | 2005-06 | | | 2006-07 | | |
|----------|---------|------|--------|---------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Pakistan | 1.86 | 1.71 | 2.47 | 1.49 | 1.34 | 2.04 |
| Rural | 2.22 | 2.23 | 2.18 | 1.77 | 1.73 | 1.88 |
| Urban | 1.07 | 0.70 | 3.66 | 0.86 | 0.60 | 2.81 |

Employed: Occupational Safety and Health

25. Questions on occupational safety and health are asked from the employed persons. About one out of fifty (2%) employed persons reports 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 (2.4%) more vulnerable relative to female workers (0.4%). Same is the case for rural workers (2.2%) compared to urban workers (1.6%). Nevertheless, urban females (99.7%) appear to be more protected in comparison with rural and urban workers of same and opposite sex. Generally, vulnerability seems to be decreasing across the area and gender. Comparative data sets are given in table-22.

Table-22
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES - EMPLOYED PERSONS 10 + YEARS OF AGE BY STATUS
(%)

| Status of Injuries/Diseases | 2005-06 | | | 2006-07 | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Suffered | 2.9 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 0.4 |
| Not suffered | 97.1 | 96.6 | 99.2 | 98.0 | 97.6 | 99.6 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Suffered | 3.0 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 0.4 |
| Not suffered | 97.0 | 96.3 | 99.1 | 97.8 | 97.3 | 99.6 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Suffered | 2.7 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 0.3 |
| Not suffered | 97.3 | 97.0 | 99.4 | 98.4 | 98.2 | 99.7 |

Major Industry Divisions: Occupational Safety and Health

26. Almost half (41%) of those suffered from occupational hazards belongs to *agricultural* sector. *Manufacturing* accounts for about one-sixth (15%), followed by *construction* (14.5%), *community, social and personal services* (11%), *wholesale & retail trade* (9%) and *transport, storage and communication* (8%). From the gender perspective, females are more than one and half times (64%) as exposed to risk as males in *agriculture* (40%) and about a half (22%) than males (15%) in *manufacturing*. Contrarily, vulnerability of males (15%) is more than two times higher compared to that of females (6%) in *construction*, three times (9% Vs 3%) in *wholesale and retail trade* and four times (8% Vs 2%) in *transport, storage & communication*. The risk profile of *agriculture, construction and community, social & personal services* deteriorates whereas that of *manufacturing, whole sale and retail trade and transport* improves a bit. Relevant information is given in table-23. Detail is at Statistical Appendix Tables 27 to 27.4

Table-23
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES -DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR
INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

(%)

| Major Industry Divisions | 2005-06 | | | 2006-07 | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing | 39.9 | 38.5 | 64.6 | 40.9 | 40.0 | 63.7 |
| Mining & quarrying | 0.5 | 0.5 | - | 0.3 | 0.3 | - |
| Manufacturing | 17.1 | 16.8 | 23.1 | 15.2 | 14.9 | 21.7 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 0.6 | 0.6 | - | 0.9 | 0.9 | - |
| Construction | 13.2 | 13.9 | 0.7 | 14.5 | 14.9 | 5.7 |
| Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels | 9.5 | 10.0 | 1.5 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 2.8 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 9.5 | 10.0 | - | 8.0 | 8.3 | 1.9 |
| Financing, insurance, real estate and business services | 0.4 | 0.4 | - | 0.3 | 0.4 | - |
| Community, social and personal services | 9.3 | 9.3 | 10.1 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 4.2 |

Note:- (-) Stands for insignificant

Major Occupational Groups: Occupational Safety and Health

27. On the pattern of major industry divisions, majority of suffered (37%) is found in *skilled agriculture and fishery activities*. Comparative figures of the two surveys indicate deterioration over time from 34% in 2005-06 to 37% in 2006-07. Three-fifth of suffered females (57%) belongs to this group. Female's vulnerability decreases from 59% in 2005-06 to 57% in 2006-07 whereas that of males increases from 33% in 2005-06 to 36% in 2006-07. The next major grouping, *elementary occupations* (19%) are getting less risky while opposite is the case with *craft & related trade activities* (24%). The change in the former group is mostly for males while that of latter is of female's origin. Relevant information is given in table-24. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Tables 28 to 28.4.

Table-24
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES -DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

(%)

| Major Occupational Groups | 2005-06 | | | 2006-07 | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Legislators, senior officials & managers | 7.6 | 7.7 | 4.1 | 7.4 | 7.8 | - |
| Professionals | 0.9 | 1.0 | - | 0.5 | 0.5 | - |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 6.1 |
| Clerks | 0.3 | 0.3 | - | 0.7 | 0.7 | - |
| Service workers and shop & market sales workers | 3.4 | 3.6 | - | 3.7 | 3.8 | - |
| Skilled agricultural and fishery workers | 34.4 | 33.0 | 58.9 | 37.2 | 36.4 | 57.4 |
| Craft and related trade workers | 21.5 | 21.5 | 21.4 | 23.9 | 24.1 | 18.8 |
| Plant and machine operators and assembles | 6.1 | 6.4 | - | 6.2 | 6.4 | 1.9 |
| Elementary (unskilled) occupations | 24.1 | 24.7 | 13.6 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 15.8 |

Note:- (-) Stands for insignificant

Employment Status: Occupational Safety and Health

28. Majority (43%) of the suffered falls in the category of *own account workers* which is a bit higher in comparison with LFS 2005-06 (42%). It puts question mark on the availability of/access to safety regime at the work place. The second important category is *employees* (42%) followed by *unpaid family workers* (15%). The first one shows improvement for both genders while the second one deteriorates more for females than males. Relevant information is given in table-25. Detail is Statistical Appendix Table 29.

Table-25
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES - DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

(%)

| Employment Status | 2005-06 | | | 2006-07 | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Employers | 0.5 | 0.5 | - | 0.4 | 0.4 | - |
| Own account workers | 42.1 | 43.5 | 18.2 | 43.1 | 44.8 | 3.9 |
| Unpaid family workers | 11.9 | 9.9 | 48.3 | 14.6 | 12.2 | 70.1 |
| Employees | 45.4 | 46.1 | 33.5 | 41.9 | 42.6 | 26.0 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Head | 6.8 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.6 |
| Neck | 1.0 | 1.1 | - | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Trunk | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | - |
| Upper Limb | 23.4 | 23.0 | 30.3 | 26.2 | 25.6 | 40.8 |
| Lower Limb | 29.2 | 29.3 | 27.7 | 26.5 | 26.8 | 18.6 |
| Multiple Locations | 7.0 | 7.3 | 1.8 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 15.5 |
| General Injuries | 30.8 | 30.8 | 31.4 | 28.7 | 29.1 | 18.3 |

Note:- (-) Stands for insignificant