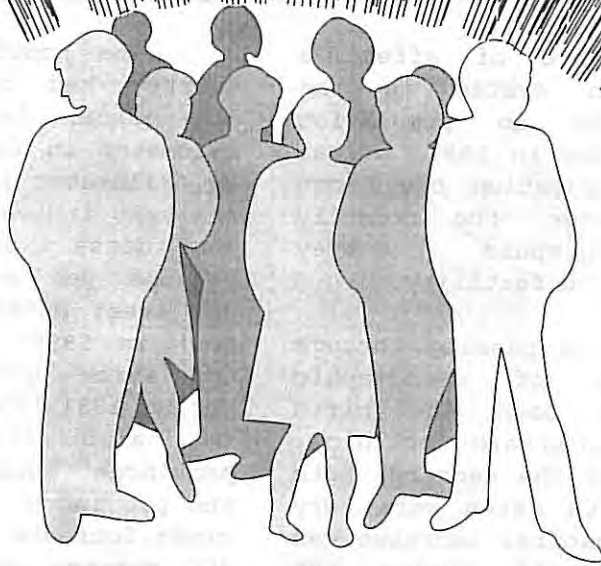


11

POPULATION



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A: POPULATION

Population Size and Growth

Pakistan with an estimated population of 135.28 million in 1997 stands seventh amongst the ten most populous countries of the world. It ranked 10th in the year 1991, below to Japan, Bangladesh and Nigeria. Among the Asian countries it is at fourth position. Pakistan has second highest annual growth rate of 2.8 percent among these ten countries. With this annual growth rate, the population of the country would be doubled in the next 25 years. This situation is very alarming. On the average about 3.8 million people are being added annually to the country's population.

In the absence of affective civil registration system in the country and delay in population census which was due in 1991, actual growth rate of population could not be assessed. However, the recently conducted Demographic Survey indicate's decline in fertility.

The country is passing through the third stage of demographic transition, where both the birth rates and death rates are declining. At the beginning of the century, both the birth and death rates were very high and rate of natural increase was very low i.e. 0.86% during the intercensal period 1911-1921. Since 1941, the crude death rate started declining and reached to 31.2 per thousand population as compared to 48.6 per thousand population in 1921. It has further declined sharply to 11.8 per thousand population by 1981

due to improved health facilities and better nutrition, whereas, the crude birth rate (CBR) registered slow decline during this period. It declined from 49 per thousand population to 43.3 per thousand population and resulted in high population growth rate in the country. The population of the area now constitutes Pakistan, was 16.576 million in 1901 and has increased to 133.5 million in 1996. Most populous countries are given in table 11.1 where as cities of Pakistan, having population more than hundred thousand are given in table 11.4.

Population Density

The population density in the country had increased three times i.e. from, 54 persons per square kilometer in 1961 to 163 persons per Sq. Kilometer in 1995. Province wise analysis indicates that Punjab is the most densely populated province (355 persons per Sq.Km) and Balochistan has least density(19 persons per Sq. Km.) in 1995. As a result of rapid population growth in the country during 1981-1995, the density per Sq. Km. also increased in all the provinces. However, it varied among the provinces. Punjab registered 2.86 times increase (from 122.4 persons to 355 persons per Sq. Km), Sindh 3.5 times (from 59 persons to 210 persons per Sq. Km) and NWFP about 3 times (from 77 persons to 228 persons per Sq. Km.). Details may be seen in table 11.2.

Urban-Rural Population Distribution

The urban population which was 17.8 percent of the total population in 1951 has increased to 32.2 percent in 1995, thus registering a high annual growth rate of 4.52 percent. As compared to this, the rural population has increased by 2.6 percent per year during the same period. The urban population which was 5.985 million in 1951 was estimated as 41.842 million in 1995 i.e. about 7 times increase in 44 years, whereas, rural population has increased slightly over 3 times which indicates high pressure on urban areas. In 1931, there were only seven cities which had over hundred thousand population. In 1981, there were 29 such cities. The number of cities with more than hundred thousand population must be more now, which at this stage can not be assessed in the absence of population census. Rural urban distribution is given in table 11.3 where as their literacy rates are given in table 11.10.

Sex and Age composition

The sex composition of population is an important demographic variable which directly relates to births, deaths, marriages and employment. The sex ratio is the basic indicator of sex composition. There is a declining trend in sex ratio during 1951 to 1995, which indicates better female coverage in the censuses and decline in female mortality rates. The male population was 54.1 percent in 1901, which had declined to 52.5 percent according to 1981 census. It was estimated as 51.6 percent in 1995.

Distribution of population by age is an important feature needed for all socio-economic sectors such as education, health and employment. The age structure of the population

depends on fertility, mortality and migration. A comparison of the reported age distribution according to 1981 population census and Pakistan integrated household survey, 1995-96 indicates slight decline in the proportion of 0-4 years age group. It was 15.3 percent of the total population in 1981 which declined to 14.7 percent in 1995-96.

It reveals decline in fertility rate during recent years. The share of school age population i.e. 5-14 years, which was 29.2 percent in 1981 had increased to 30.2 percent in 1995-96, whereas, the proportion of population 0-14 years which was 44.5 percent in 1981, indicates slight increase, i.e. became 44.9 percent of the population in 1995-96. The dependency ratio i.e. the ratio of population under 15 years and 65 years and above with population of working age groups 15-64 years was 89.2 percent in 1961, which increased to 95.1 percent in 1981 and 82 percent in 1995, showing declining trend as compared to 1981. The child dependency ratio was 86.9 percent in 1981. Detail may be seen in table 11.5 while dependency ratio is shown in table 11.6.

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage

The mean age at marriage indicates an increasing trend in the country for both males and females. The Singulate mean age at marriage for males was 22.3 years in 1951, which had increased to 25.5 years in 1991, showing an increase of 3.2 years. Similarly for females, it was 16.9 years in 1951 which had increased to 20.7 years, thus registered an increase of 3.8 years, slightly higher as compared to males. Table 11.7 highlights details.

Fertility

Pakistan Demographic Survey (PDS), conducted by Federal Bureau of

Statistics, indicates decline in total fertility rate (TFR) in the country. The TFR which was around 6 per women in 1991 had declined to 5.6 in 1994, whereas, the crude birth rate which was 40.6 per thousand population in 1990 had declined to 37.6 per thousand population in 1994. Table 11.8 is referred for details.

Mortality

Crude death rate (CDR) provides an overall picture of the level of mortality in the country. CDR was very high in the beginning of the century. It was highest in 1921 i.e. 48.6 deaths per thousand population. It had declined to 11.8 per thousand population in 1981. It is mainly due to better health facilities, availability of life saving drugs and improved nutrition. Besides, epidemics were also eliminated and various diseases were brought under control with the development of effective public health programmes, introduction of vaccination programmes etc.. All these measures improved the health conditions in the country, thus resulting decline in mortality rate. See table 11.9 for details.

Infant Mortality Rate

Infant mortality rate is an important indicator to judge health situation in the country. During 1951-61, Pakistan was among the

countries which had very high infant mortality rate of about 131 per thousand live births. Due to improved public health facilities and introduction of vaccination programme in the country with effective mass media campaign against diarrhoea, the infant deaths have declined from 131 to 101.4 deaths per thousand live births in 1994. Table 11.9 is referred for details.

Life Expectancy

Expectation of life at birth is an important indicator of mortality. In the absence of vital statistics, the adequate data on age specific deaths are not available. Pakistan Demographic survey, conducted by Federal Bureau of Statistics compiled such information on sample basis. Expectation of life at birth declined during the period 1911-1921. Since 1931 the life expectancy at birth improved for both male and female. Since then it has been improving and an increase of 19.2 years was estimated during the period 1941-1994. The life expectancy at birth for males was 32.1 years in 1941 which was estimated at 59.3 years in 1994, whereas, for female it was 31.4 years in 1941 and had increased to 60.7 years in 1994. Expectation of life at birth for female has improved over time and it was 1.4 years higher than males in 1994. Table 11.9 is referred for details.

Table 11.1 TEN MOST POPULOUS COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, 1996

Country	Population (in million)	Rate of Natural increase	Doubling time in years
China	1236.7	1.0	70
India	969.7	1.9	37
USA	267.7	0.6	116
Indonesia	204.3	1.7	40
Brazil	160.3	1.4	48
Russia	147.3	0.5	-
Pakistan	135.3	2.8	25
Japan	126.1	0.2	289
Bangladesh	122.2	2.0	35
Nigeria	107.1	3.0	23

Source: World Population Data Sheet, 1997. Population Reference Bureau, Washington, D.C.

Table 11.2 AREA, POPULATION AND POPULATION DENSITY BY PROVINCE

Province/ Region	Area	1951 Pop. Million	Density Per Sq.Km	1961 Pop. Million	Density Per Sq.Km	1972 Pop. Million	Density Per Sq.Km	1981 Pop. Million	Density Per Sq.Km	1995 (P) Pop. Million	Density Per Sq.Km
Pakistan	796,095	33.779	42	42.88	54	65.309	82	84.254	106	129.809	163
Punjab a	206,250	20.651	100	25.58	124	37.845	183	47.633	231	73.160	355
Sindh	140,914	6.054	43	8.367	59	14.156	100	19.029	135	29.568	210
NWFP	74,521	5.900	58	5.731	77	8.389	113	11.061	148	16.977	228
Balochistan	347,190	1.174	3	1.353	4	2.429	7	4.332	12	6.738	19
FATA	27,220	**		1.847	68	2.491	92	2.199	81	3.366	124

Sources: Population Census Organization and Planning and Development Division.

a = Includes population of Federal Capital Territory, Islamabad.

** Population and Density are included in NWFP

Table 11.3 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION: PAKISTAN, RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

Year	Population (Million)			Percentage		
	All	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban
	Areas	Areas	Areas	Areas	Areas	Areas
1901	16.576	14.96	1.619	100.0	90.2	9.8
1911	19.382	17.69	1.689	100.0	91.3	8.7
1921	21.109	19.05	2.058	100.0	90.3	9.7
1931	23.542	20.77	2.769	100.0	88.2	11.8
1941	28.282	24.27	4.015	100.0	85.8	14.2
1951	33.740	27.76	5.985	100.0	82.2	17.8
1961	42.880	33.23	9.654	100.0	77.5	22.5
1972	65.309	48.72	16.59	100.0	74.6	25.4
1981	84.254	60.41	23.84	100.0	71.7	28.3
1990 (P)	112.27	78.21	34.07	100.0	69.7	30.3
1995 (P)	129.81	87.97	41.84	100.0	67.8	32.2

(P)=Projected

Sources: Population Census Organization and Planning and Development Division.

Table 11.4 POPULATION (000) OF CITIES OF PAKISTAN WITH MORE THAN 100,000 POPULATION

CITY	CENSUS YEAR						
	1931	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	*1991
Karachi	301	436	1,066	1,913	3,515	5,208	8445
Lahore	430	672	849	1,296	2,170	2,953	4250
Faisalabad	70	179	425	832	1,104	1104	1562
Rawalpindi	119	185	237	340	615	795	1076
Hyderabad	102	135	242	435	629	752	928
Multan	119	143	190	358	467	732	1051
Gujranwala	59	85	121	196	360	659	1076
Peshawar	122	173	151	218	273	566	1114
Sialkot	101	139	156	167	204	302	487
Sargodha	27	36	78	129	200	291	-
Quetta	60	65	84	107	158	286	589
Islamabad	-	-	-	-	77	204	-
Jhang	36	50	73	95	132	196	-
Sukkar	65	66	77	103	159	193	-
Bahawalpur	21	40	42	84	134	180	-
Kasur	47	53	63	75	101	155	-
Gujrat	27	31	47	60	100	155	-
Okara	11	8	35	68	101	153	-
Sahiwal	26	38	50	75	107	151	-
Mardan	12	42	49	78	115	148	-
Sheikhpura	10	22	30	42	81	141	-
Mirpur Khas	25	20	40	61	82	124	-
Larkana	-	28	33	48	72	124	-
Wah Cantt.	-	-	33	37	108	122	-
Rahim Yar Khan	-	6	15	44	74	119	-
Jhelum	26	-	57	53	70	106	-
Chiniot	23	34	39	47	70	106	-
D.G. Khan	7	32	36	47	72	102	-
Nswabshah	-	-	18	34	46	102	-

* Estimated

Source: Population Census Organization

Table 11.5 MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION OF PAKISTAN, PROPORTION OF MALES AND SEX RATIO

Year	Population (in thousands)			Proportion of Male	Sex Ratio
	Total	Males	Females		
1901	16576	8969	7606	54.1	117.9
1911	19382	10632	8750	54.9	121.5
1921	21109	11618	9491	55.0	122.4
1931	23542	1252	10590	5.3	11.8
1941	28282	15421	12861	54.5	119.9
1951	33740	18147	15593	53.8	116.4
1961	42880	22960	19920	53.5	115.5
1971	65309	34833	30476	53.3	114.3
1981	84254	44233	40021	52.5	110.5
1995 (P)	129809	67022	62787	51.6	106.7

- Sources: 1. Government of Pakistan: Pakistan Census Pakistan, Ministry of Interior, Karachi.
2. Government of Pakistan, Population Census of Pakistan, 1961 Vol.3 Ministry of Home and Kashmir Affairs, Home Affairs Division Karachi.
3. Government of Pakistan, Population Census of Pakistan, 1972, Population Census Organization, Statistics Division, Islamabad.
4. Government of Pakistan, 1981 Census Report of Pakistan, Population Census Organization, Statistics Division, Islamabad.
5. Pakistan Demographic Survey, FBS.
- P = Projected.

Table 11.6 DEPENDENCY RATIO AND INDEX OF AGING, PAKISTAN

Year	Population 0-14 Years	Population 15-64 Years	Population 65+Years	Total De- pendency ratio	Child de- pendency ratio	Old de- pendency ratio	Index of Aging
1961	16.738	20.842	1.862	89.2	80.3	8.9	11.1
1972	27.380	32.491	2.590	92.3	84.3	8.0	9.5
1981	37.517	43.175	3.562	95.1	86.9	8.2	9.5
1990(P)	45.620	62.723	3.931	79.0	72.7	6.3	8.6
1995(P)	53.625	71.305	4.879	82.0	75.2	6.8	9.1

(P) =Projected

Sources:i) Population Census Organization.

ii) Planning and Development Division

Table 11.7 SINGULATE MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE BY SEX, PAKISTAN

Year	Male	Female
1951 (a)	22.3	16.9
1961 (a)	23.3	16.7
1972 (a)	25.7	19.7
1981 (a)	25.2	20.2
1984 (b)	24.9	20.4
1985 (b)	24.9	20.4
1986 (b)	25.0	20.5
1987 (b)	24.9	20.5
1988 (b)	25.7	20.2
1989 (b)	25.2	20.5
1990 (b)	25.1	20.5
1991 (b)	25.5	20.7

(a) = Census Sources:i) Population Growth Survey, Federal Bureau of Statistics

(b) = Survey ii) Pakistan Demographic Survey, Federal Bureau of Statistics

Table 11.8 CRUDE BIRTH, CRUDE DEATH AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES

Year	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	rate of Natural increase (%)	Total fertility Rate (per Women)
1963 (a)	42.0	16.0	2.6	6.2
1962-65(a)	42.0	15.0	2.7	6.1
1976	24.8	11.5	3.1	6.9
1977	40.6	10.7	3.0	6.6
1978	40.9	10.1	3.1	6.6
1979	41.6	9.6	3.2	6.9
1984	43.3	11.8	3.1	6.9
1985	43.3	11.5	3.2	7.0
1986	43.3	10.1	3.3	6.9
1987	43.3	10.5	3.3	6.9
1988	40.5	10.8	3.0	6.5
1989	40.9	10.1	3.1	6.4
1990	40.6	10.6	3.0	6.2
1991	39.5	9.8	3.0	6.0
1992	39.3	10.1	2.9	5.8
1994	37.6	9.9	2.8	5.6
1995	37.4	9.5	2.8	5.6

Table 11.9 INFANT MORTALITY RATES, CRUDE DEATH RATES AND LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, 1901-94

Census Year	Crude Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate		Life expectancy at Birth (years)	
		(per 1000 persons)		Male	Female
1901	44.4	-	-	23.0	24.0
1911	42.6	-	-	22.6	23.3
1921	48.6	-	-	19.4	20.9
1931	36.3	-	-	26.9	26.6
1941	31.2	-	-	32.1	31.4
1961	-	-	-	33.8	-
1972-73	-	131.0	-	38.7	-
1981	11.8	-	-	-	-
1991	-	107.7	-	59.3	60.7
1992	-	108.0	-	59.3	60.7
1993	10.1	100.8	-	59.3	60.7
1994	9.9	101.4	-	59.3	60.7

Source:

- Sources: 1) Kingsley Davis, the Population of India and Pakistan Princeton, New Jersey, Princeton University Press 1951 pages 36, 39, for the Years 1901-41, Planning Commission, Pakistan Demographic Survey.
- 2) Pakistan Demographic Survey, Federal Bureau of Statistics.
- Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate
 - Infant Mortality Rates Life Expectancy at birth

Table 11.10 LITERACY RATES (10 YEARS & OVER) IN PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES BY SEX AND URBAN-RURAL AREA

Year/Area	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
PAKISTAN									
1961	16.7	25.1	6.7	34.8	44.9	21.3	10.6	18	2.2
1972	21.7	30.2	11.6	41.5	49.9	30.9	14.3	22.6	4.7
1981	26.2	35	16	47.1	55.3	37.3	17.3	26.2	7.3
1995-96*	39	52	26	57	66	49	31	45	16
PUNJAB									
1961	16.1	29.1	6.2	34.6	45.5	20.4	10.9	18.3	2.5
1972	20.7	36.8	10.7	38.9	47.8	28	14.7	22.9	5.2
1981	27.4	52	16.8	46.7	55.2	36.7	20	29.9	9.4
1995-96*	40	52	28	58	65	50	33	46	20
SINDH									
1961	21	29	10.6	36.1	44.3	25	11.5	19	2.2
1972	30.2	39.1	19.2	47.4	54.54	38.4	17.6	27.5	5.8
1981	31.4	39.7	21.6	50.8	57.8	42.2	15.6	24.5	5.2
1995-96*	45	57	31	60	68	53	29	47	10
NWFP									
1961	13.8	23.2	3.4	30.9	43.4	13.3	9.7	17.6	1.4
1972	14.5	23.1	4.7	33.7	44.7	19.9	11	19	2.2
1981	16.7	25.8	6.5	35.8	47	21.9	13.2	21.7	3.8
1995-96*	28	43	14	45	58	31	25	40	11
BALUCHI-STAN									
1961	9.8	15.2	2.9	34.8	46.1	16.2	4	7	0.3
1872	10.1	14.8	4.2	32.2	42.4	19.2	5.6	9.2	1.3
1981	10.3	15.2	4.3	32.2	42.4	18.5	6.2	9.8	1.7
1995-96*	30	47	11	41	58	23	28	45	8

*PIHS.

Source: 1. Population Census Organization.
2. Federal Bureau of Statistics.