

SECTION- III

RESULTS

The results of this survey are based on the data of 18890 sample households enumerated during four quarters of the year from July, 2001 to June, 2002. In order to facilitate computation work and comparison, the results of Labour Force Survey are presented in the form of proportions and percentages. It is left to the users to apply these proportions and percentages to population estimates for the specific period if they are interested to have the results in absolute terms. By using the 1998 Population Census and the average intercensal growth rate of 2.06% per annum, the population of Pakistan as on 1st January, 2002 has been estimated as 145.80 million.

Marital Status

2. The data on marital status has been collected according to classification of never married, married, widowed and divorced. The category of never married has increased from 43% in 1999-2000 to 43.6% in 2001-2002 while the proportion of married has declined. The proportion of persons in each of the stated categories reported in the current survey compared with those reported in 1999-2000 survey and 1998 Census is given in table-1. Detailed information is given at Statistical Appendix Tables 4 to 4.4.

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

Marital Status	1998*	1999-2000	2001-2002
Never Married	43.9	43.0	43.6
Married	51.6	52.7	52.1
Widowed	4.3	4.0	4.1
Divorced	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Computed from the 1998 Census.

Sex Ratio

3. The sex ratio is defined as the average number of males per 100 females. Data presented in table-2 shows that the sex ratio has skewed in favour of the males from, 104 males per 100 females for NWFP to 113 males per 100 females for Sindh and Balochistan. The sex ratio increased from 105 in 1999-2000 to 107 in 2001-2002, which may be due to the females under-reporting. The sex ratio for surveys alongwith that yielded by 1998 Population Census is given in table-2.

Table-2
SEX RATIO: PAKISTAN AND ITS PROVINCES

Area/Province	Census 1998	1999-2000	2001-2002
Pakistan	108	105	107
Rural	106	104	106
Urban	112	108	110
Punjab	115	105	105
Sindh	104	104	113
NWFP	107	104	104
Balochistan	112	110	113

Source:- i) Derived from Report of 1998 Population Census.
ii) Derived from Statistical Appendix Table-1 of LFS 1999-2000 and 2001-2002.

Literacy

4. Overall literacy rate of 50% has improved by about four percentage points compared to LFS, 1999-2000. This improvement is three percentage points for males and four percentage points for females. The data shows that rural households are generally deficient in human capital. For instance, 67.8% urban literacy rate is 27 percentage points higher than that of rural. As expected male population is more literate compared to female and male literacy level (62.2%) is 25 percentage points higher compared to their female counterpart (36.9%). Comparatively high incidence of illiteracy among females may be due their limited access to the available educational facilities. A comparative picture of literacy rates of both sexes, male & female by province and rural/urban areas for the two surveys, 1999-2000 & 2001-2002 and 1998 Census is given in table-3.

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

Province/ Area	Census 1998			1999-2000			2001-2002		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pakistan	45.0	56.5	32.6	46.5	59.0	33.3	50.0	62.2	36.9
Rural	34.4	47.4	20.8	36.1	51.1	20.6	40.5	55.0	25.4
Urban	64.7	72.6	55.6	67.4	74.5	59.6	67.8	75.5	59.3
Balochistan	26.6	36.5	15.0	29.7	43.5	13.8	33.5	47.4	16.3
Rural	18.9	27.8	8.8	23.6	37.1	8.3	26.8	40.8	9.4
Urban	50.3	62.4	35.3	58.5	74.2	40.4	59.4	73.9	42.3
NWFP	37.3	52.8	21.1	37.4	56.6	18.3	39.3	58.4	19.9
Rural	32.5	48.2	16.7	33.5	53.5	13.8	35.9	55.9	15.9
Urban	58.7	72.4	42.7	56.4	70.9	40.9	56.6	70.4	41.3
Punjab	47.4	58.7	35.3	47.2	58.4	35.7	51.8	62.3	40.8
Rural	38.5	51.3	25.1	38.5	51.9	24.9	44.3	56.6	31.7
Urban	65.8	73.4	57.2	66.3	72.3	59.9	67.4	73.7	60.5
Sindh	46.7	56.6	35.4	53.0	65.0	39.2	54.9	67.0	41.0
Rural	27.0	39.5	13.1	32.8	50.2	12.5	36.0	52.9	16.3
Urban	65.2	72.1	57.1	72.1	79.2	64.0	71.0	79.1	61.8

Source:- i) Derived from 1998 Population Census, wherein literate is a person who can read a newspaper and write a simple letter in any language.
ii) Derived from Statistical Appendix Tables 3 to 3.4 of LFS 1999-2000 and 2001-2002.

Level of Education

5. The data on educational attainment shows that 33.5% of the literate persons have received education less than matric, 9.3% matric but less than intermediate level, 3.6% intermediate but less than degree and only 3.1% degree and above level. Males are more educated compared to females. The comparative picture of percentage distribution of population ten years of age and above by level of education for the Labour Force Surveys 1999-2000 and 2001-2002 is given in table-4. Detailed position has been shown in Statistical Appendix Tables 3 to 3.4.

Table-4
DISTIRBUTION OF POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND SEX

(%)

Level of Education	1999-2000			2001-2002		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
No formal education	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
Below matric	31.3	39.2	23.0	33.5	41.1	25.4
Matric but less than Intermediate	8.7	11.2	6.0	9.3	11.9	6.5
Intermediate but less than Degree	3.3	4.2	2.4	3.6	4.4	2.6
Degree and above	2.7	3.8	1.5	3.1	4.2	1.9
Literate	46.5	59.0	33.3	50.0	62.2	36.9
Illiterate	53.5	41.0	66.7	50.0	37.8	63.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Labour Force Participation Rates

6. The most common indicators on participation in economic activities are the Crude Activity Rate, the Refined Activity Rate and the Age Specific Activity Rate. It is often recommended to calculate these rates by sex, as their participation in economic activities differ over life cycle, by socio-economic conditions and geographical location. They are defined as: -

- i) **Crude Activity (Participation) Rate (CAR)** is the percentage of persons in labour force to the total population.
- ii) **Refined Activity (Participation) Rate (RAR)** is the percentage of persons in labour force to the population 10 years of age and above.
- iii) **Specific Activity (Participation) Rates** are the percentage of persons in the labour force with a specific characteristics (age, level of education, marital status, etc.) to the total population with the specific characteristics. For example, if we want to have the age specific activity rate for females in the age group of 20-24 years old, we must divide the number of active females 20-24 years old by the total number of women in that age group.

7. A comparative picture of crude participation rate for the current survey and 1999-2000 is given in table-5. The crude activity rate shows an increase from 29% in 1999-2000 to 29.6% in 2001-2002. The data reveals that crude participation rates for both sexes are the highest in Punjab province according to current and previous surveys. Crude participation rates for Pakistan by sex, rural/urban areas and provinces are presented in figure-1. Detailed position of crude participation rates is presented in Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4.

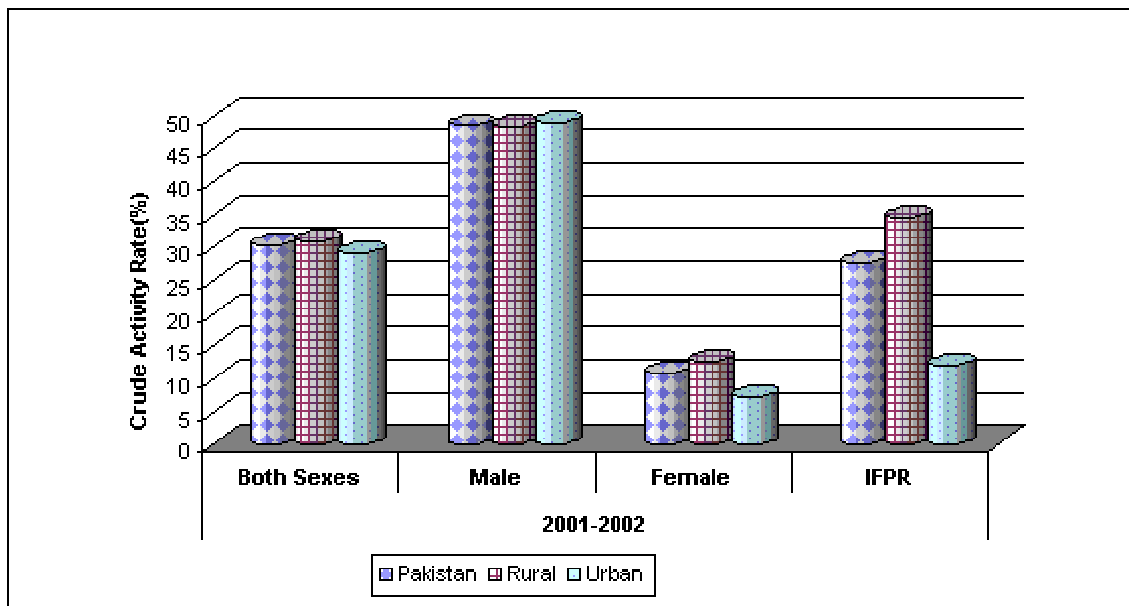
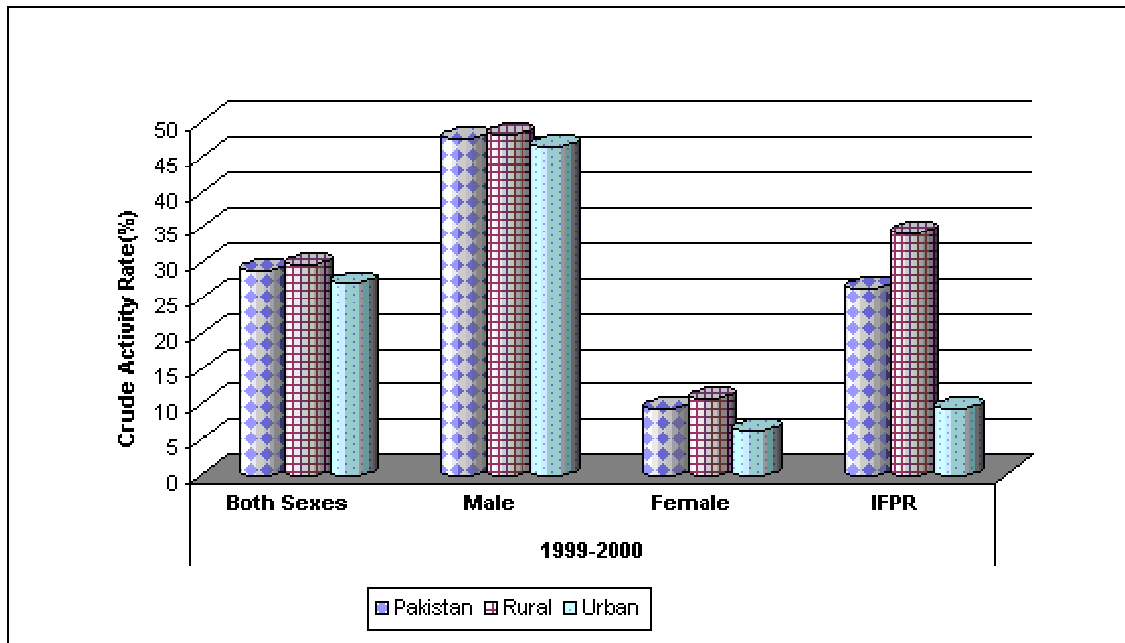
8. For obtaining a better measure of the labour participation, few new questions were introduced in Labour Force Surveys, from 1990-91 onward. Table-5 shows that female participation rates (i.e.26.5% in 1999-2000 & 25.8% in 2001-2002) are substantially higher than shown by the old methodology i.e. 9.3% and 9.9% respectively. For further detail Statistical Appendix Tables 12 to 12.4 may be referred.

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

Area/province	1999-2000				2001-2002			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	* Improved Female participation Rate	Both Sexes	Male	Female	* Improved Female participation Rate
Pakistan	29.0	47.6	9.3	26.5	29.6	48.0	9.9	25.8
Rural	29.8	48.2	10.7	34.3	29.9	47.6	11.1	32.3
Urban	27.1	46.5	6.3	9.5	29.1	48.9	7.3	12.0
Balochistan	24.2	44.3	3.0	28.2	25.3	44.5	3.6	25.8
Rural	24.7	45.6	3.0	31.4	25.7	45.3	3.5	29.3
Urban	21.7	38.1	3.2	11.6	23.8	41.3	4.1	11.0
NWFP	24.8	41.1	7.9	36.3	23.5	41.7	4.7	31.6
Rural	24.8	40.8	8.4	40.9	23.1	41.1	4.6	35.1
Urban	24.7	42.5	5.2	11.7	25.8	45.0	5.0	11.6
Punjab	31.6	50.6	11.8	26.5	32.5	50.1	14.0	25.9
Rural	32.4	51.1	13.2	32.7	33.0	49.6	15.8	31.1
Urban	29.6	49.4	8.6	11.8	31.3	51.0	9.9	13.9
Sindh	25.4	44.4	4.4	20.3	27.3	47.8	4.1	21.8
Rural	26.9	45.6	6.0	34.4	27.6	48.4	4.1	34.4
Urban	23.8	43.0	2.7	5.0	26.9	47.3	4.0	9.2

Note:- * According to the old methodology persons 10 years of age and above reporting housekeeping and other related activities are considered out of labour force. However, as per improved methodology, they are identified as employed if they have spent time on the specified fourteen agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

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



IFPR = IMPROVED FEMALE PARTICIPATION RATE

9. The refined activity rate has increased from 42.8% in 1999-2000 to 43.3% in 2001-2002. Males participation rate (70.3%) is five-times higher than that of females (14.4%). Similar to crude participation rates, the female refined participation rates obtained through improved methodology are substantially higher than shown by the old methodology. A comparative picture of refined activity rates for Pakistan and its provinces by rural and urban areas for the current and 1999-2000 surveys are given in table-6. Details are given in Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 and 12 to 12.4.

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

Area/province	1999-2000				2001-2002			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	* Improved Female participation Rate	Both Sexes	Male	Female	* Improved Female participation Rate
Pakistan	42.8	70.4	13.7	39.2	43.3	70.3	14.4	37.7
Rural	45.1	73.1	16.1	51.7	45.2	72.2	16.8	48.7
Urban	38.1	65.0	8.8	13.4	39.9	66.9	10.0	16.4
Balochistan	39.2	69.0	5.1	47.6	40.2	68.0	6.0	43.0
Rural	40.3	71.1	5.1	53.7	41.5	70.1	6.0	50.0
Urban	34.0	59.1	5.0	18.4	35.2	59.8	6.2	16.6
NWFP	38.7	65.4	12.1	55.6	36.4	65.2	7.2	48.3
Rural	39.3	66.0	13.1	63.3	36.5	65.8	7.2	54.3
Urban	36.0	62.8	7.4	16.8	36.1	62.4	7.0	16.4
Punjab	45.2	72.7	16.8	37.7	46.3	71.6	19.9	36.8
Rural	47.1	74.8	19.0	47.2	48.2	72.9	22.9	45.1
Urban	40.9	68.2	11.8	16.3	42.4	69.1	13.4	18.8
Sindh	39.1	67.0	6.9	31.9	40.5	70.4	6.1	32.7
Rural	44.5	73.9	10.2	58.4	44.3	76.6	6.8	56.4
Urban	33.9	60.4	3.9	7.2	37.2	65.1	5.5	12.8

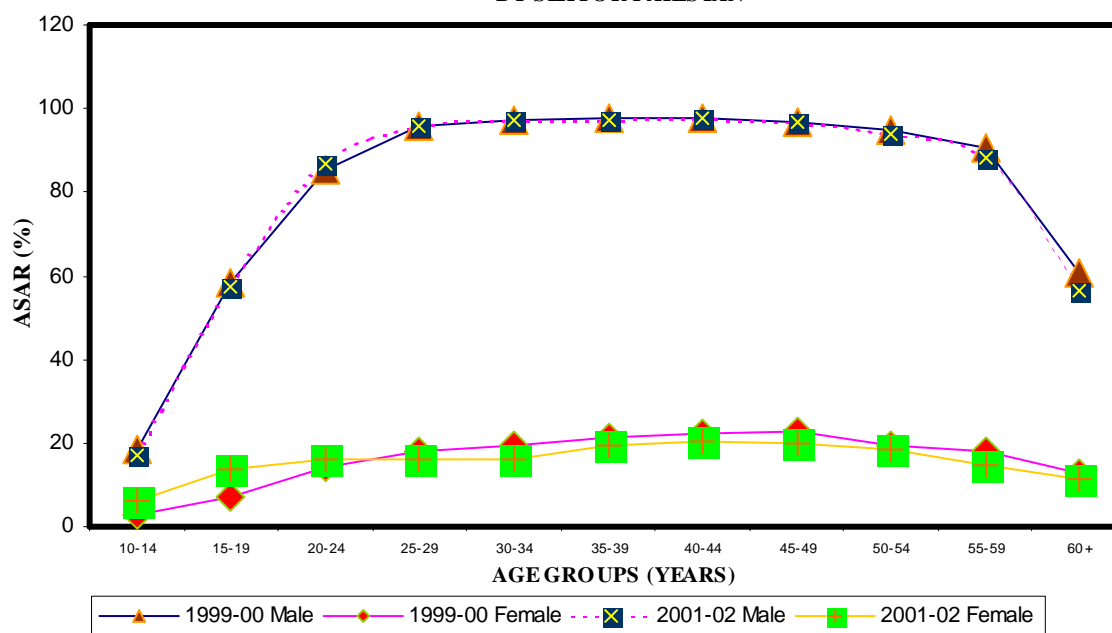
Note:- * According to the old methodology women 10 years of age and above reporting housekeeping and other related activities are considered out of labour force. However, as per improved methodology, they are identified as employed if they have spent time on the specified fourteen agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

10. To get a better idea of how labour force participation rates vary by age, table-7 and figure 2 presents a comparative picture of age specific participation rates for Pakistan by sex for 1999-2000 and 2001-2002 Labour Force Surveys. It shows that the age specific activity rates for the current year have followed the same pattern as that of 1999-2000. The age pattern of female participation in economic activities reveals that in the prime working age groups the rates have slightly declined in the year, 2001-2002 which may be due the lesser farming activities. Detailed information on age specific participation rates is given at Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4.

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

Age Groups	1999-2000			2001-2002		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
10 – 14	10.9	18.3	2.8	12.0	17.2	6.3
15 – 19	33.9	58.3	7.2	37.2	57.6	13.8
20 – 24	49.6	85.2	14.1	51.2	87.0	15.9
25 – 29	53.8	95.8	18.2	54.3	95.9	15.9
30 – 34	55.7	97.1	19.5	53.9	97.3	16.3
35 – 39	59.2	97.6	21.2	59.5	97.4	19.5
40 – 44	60.8	97.5	22.3	59.8	97.6	20.4
45 – 49	62.3	96.7	22.7	60.2	96.8	20.0
50 – 54	59.2	94.9	19.5	59.5	94.1	18.6
55 -59	56.5	90.6	17.8	53.9	88.2	14.5
60 +	40.9	60.7	13.0	37.4	56.6	11.4

FIGURE-2 **AGESPECIFIC ACTIVITY RATE (ASAR)**
BY SEX FOR PAKISTAN



Labour Force: Absolute Figures

11. The absolute figures of labour force have been calculated by multiplying crude participation rate of the respective survey year with the estimated population as on 1st January of that year. The figures of employed and unemployed persons have been obtained by multiplying the labour force with percentages of employed and unemployed

persons. It is observed that of the total population 43.17 million are currently active and termed as “Labour Force”. The labour force has increased from 39.40 million in 1999-2000 to 43.17 million in 2001-2002. Absolute figures of labour force have been given in table-8.

Table-8
CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE OF PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES BY RURAL AND URBAN

(Million)

Province	Civilian Labour Force					
	1999-2000			2001-2002		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Pakistan	39.40	27.72	11.68	43.17	29.37	13.80
Balochistan	1.40	1.19	0.21	1.74	1.43	0.31
NWFP	4.53	3.81	0.72	4.95	4.13	0.82
Punjab	25.79	18.47	7.32	27.03	19.05	7.98
Sindh	7.68	4.25	3.43	9.45	4.76	4.69

Source:- Computed from Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 of LFS,1999-2000 and 2001- 2002.

Employed and Unemployed: Absolute Figures

12. The number of employed persons has increased from 36.32 million in 1999-2000 to 39.60 million in 2001-2002 and unemployed persons have increased from 3.08 million in 1999-2000 to 3.57 million in 2001-2002. Similar increasing trend is observed in the four provinces of Pakistan. The details are given in table-9.

Table-9
CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED: PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

Province	1999-2000			2001-2002		
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed
Pakistan	39.40	36.32	3.08	43.17	39.60	3.57
Balochistan	1.40	1.30	0.10	1.74	1.61	0.13
NWFP	4.53	3.99	0.54	4.95	4.30	0.65
Punjab	25.79	23.59	2.20	27.03	24.73	2.30
Sindh	7.68	7.44	0.24	9.45	8.96	0.49

Source: Computed from Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 of LFS, 1999-2000 and 2001-2002.

Employed: Major Industry Divisions

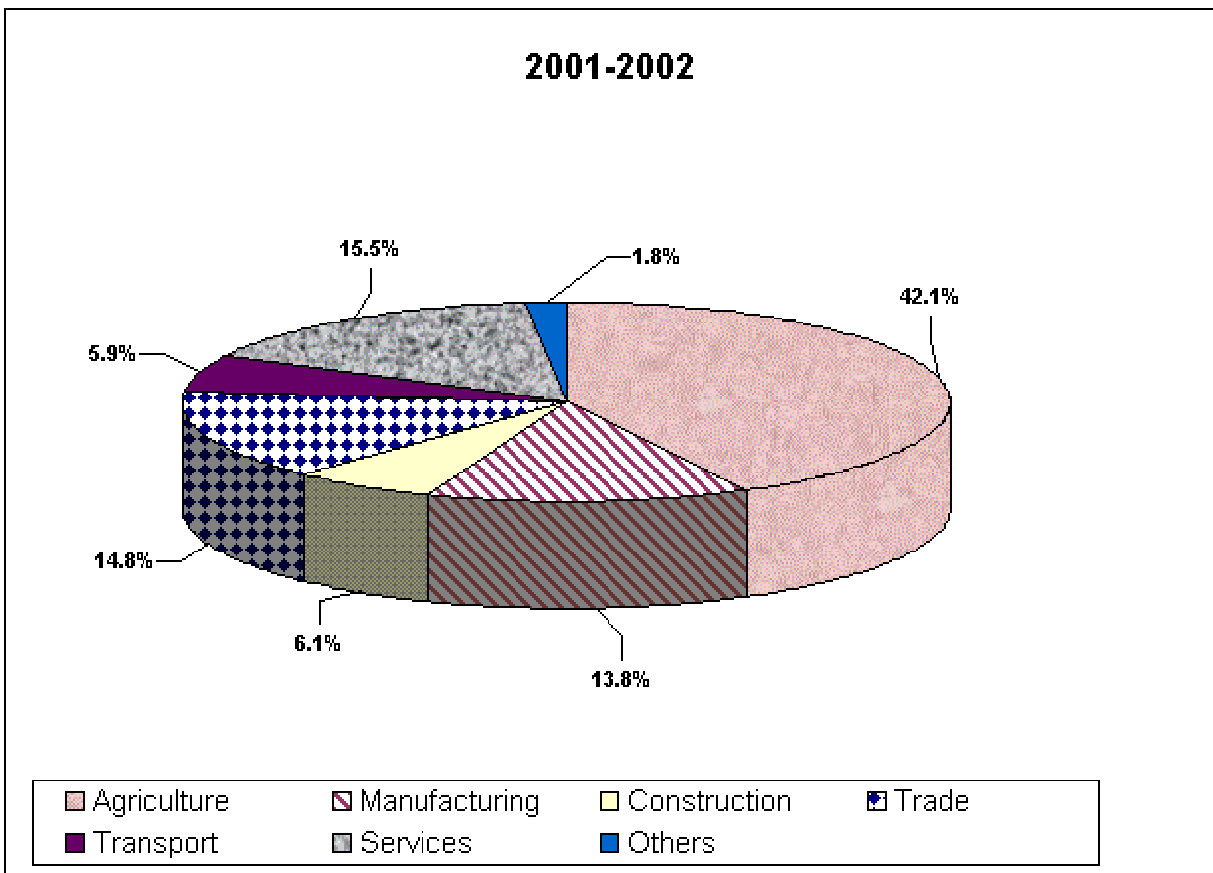
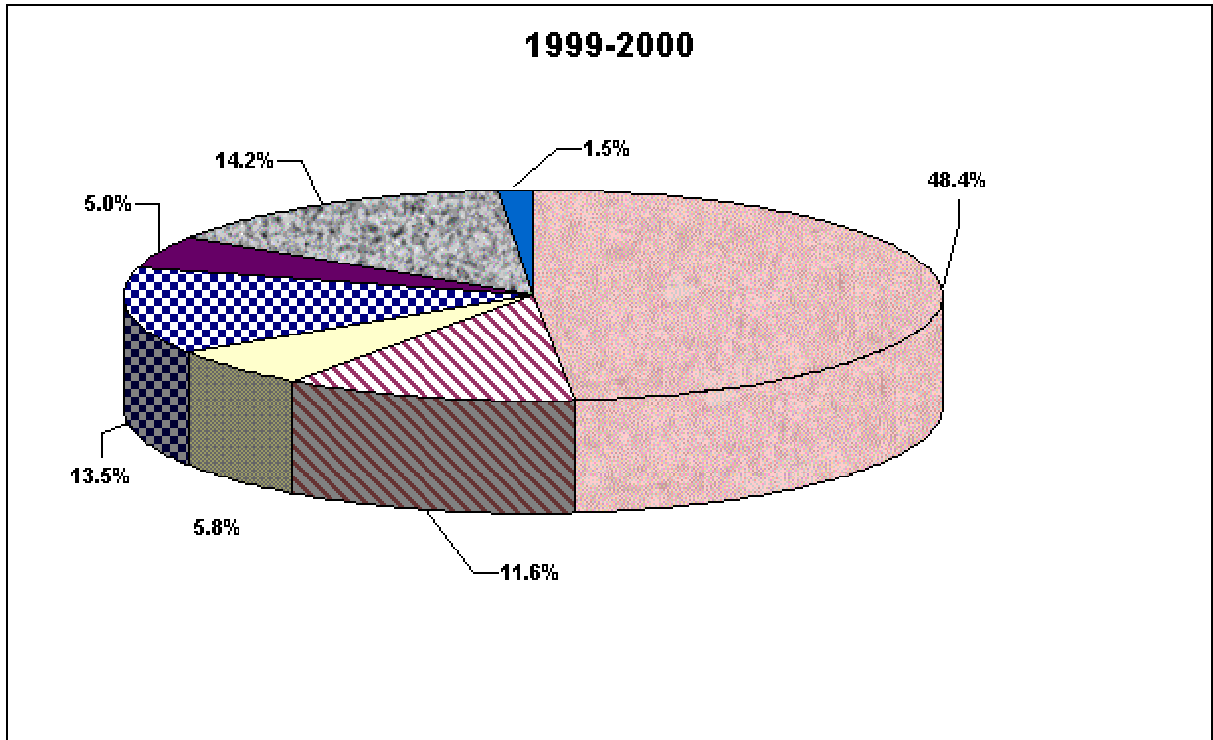
13. Every job has been classified in terms of its industry, which refers to the production of main goods or services at the work place. Of the total employed persons 42.1% were engaged in agricultural and allied industry, which is 6.3 percentage points less as compared to 1999-2000. The decline of employment in agriculture sector has been noted for both males and females. However, the non-agriculture sector has experienced a gain in employment. For instance, employment in manufacturing sector has increased by more than two percentage points from 11.6% in 1999-2000 to 13.8% in 2001-2002, wholesale & retail trade and community, social & personal services each has increased by 1.3% and transport, storage & communication by about one percentage point. Females employment in manufacturing sector has almost doubled from 8.4% in 1999-2000 to 15.2% in 2001-2002. The decline in agriculture sector may be attributed to the drought during this period, which has reduced the employment opportunities in this sector. The crippling drought badly affect Pakistan's agriculture. The growth rate of GDP in agriculture sector declined from 6.1% in 1999-2000 to -2.7% in 2000-2001 and -0.1% in 2001-2002. The accelerated growth of GDP in manufacturing (i.e. 1.5% in 1999-2000 to 8.2% in 2000-2001 and 5% in 2001-2002), trade (i.e. 1.9% in 1999-2000 to 5.4% in 2000-2001 and 2.3% in 2001-2002) and services (i.e. 4.8% in 1999-2000 to 4.1% in 2001-2002) has raised the employment opportunities in these sectors. A comparative picture of the proportions of persons employed in various major industry divisions during current and 1999-2000 surveys is given in table-10. Industrial distribution of employed persons is shown in figure-3. Data on industrial distribution, in greater detail, may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables 13 to 13.4.

Table-10
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

Major Industry Divisions	1999-2000			2001-2002		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	48.4	44.4	72.9	42.1	38.2	64.6
Manufacturing and mining	11.6	12.1	8.4	13.8	13.6	15.2
Construction	5.8	6.6	0.5	6.1	7.0	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade	13.5	15.3	2.6	14.8	17.1	1.9
Transport, storage and communication	5.0	5.8	0.2	5.9	6.9	0.4
Community, social and personal services	14.2	14.1	15.1	15.5	15.2	17.4
Others (includes electricity, gas and water, financing, insurance, real estate and business services and activities not adequately defined)	1.5	1.7	0.3	1.8	2.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FIGURE-3

**DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS**



Employed: Major Occupational Groups

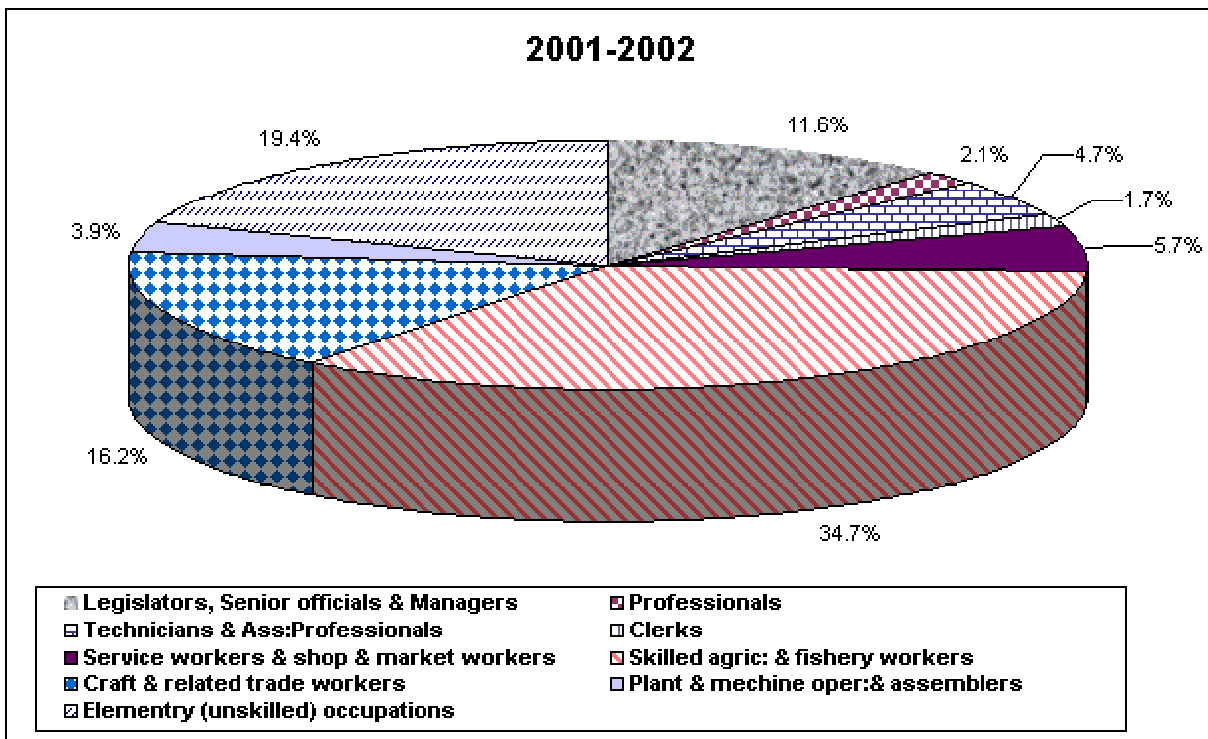
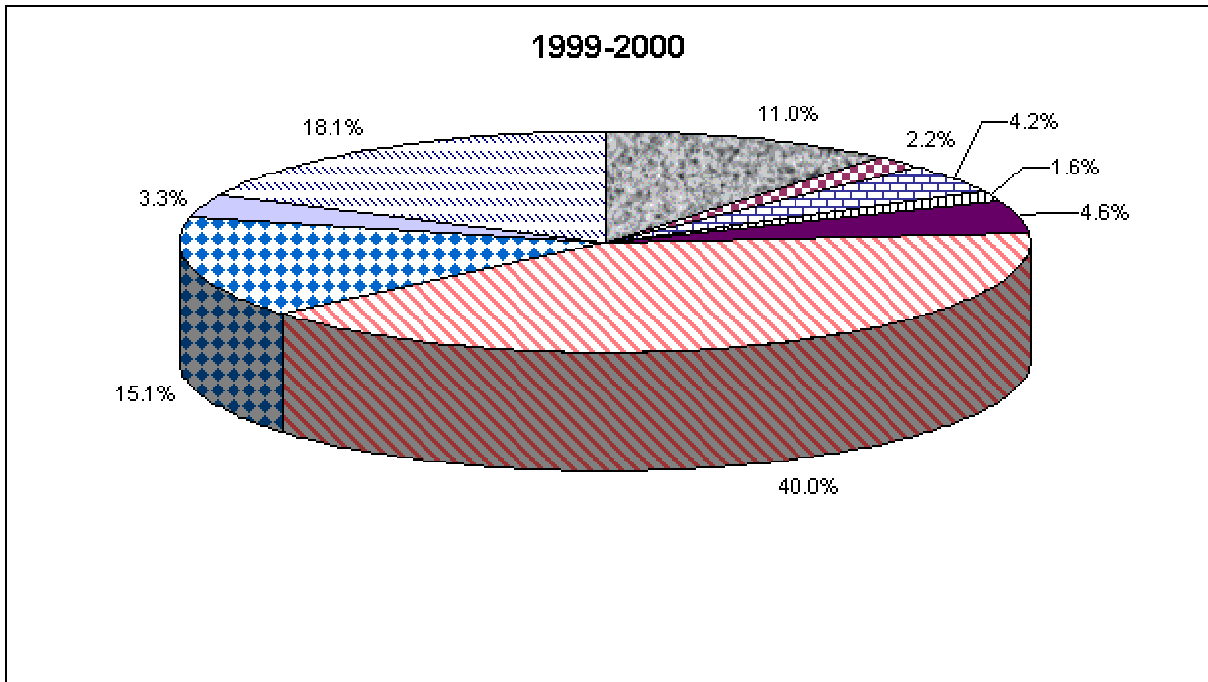
14. Major proportion (i.e. 34.7%) of the employed persons is engaged as "skilled agricultural and fishery workers", followed by "elementary (unskilled) occupations" accommodating about one-fifth of the employed persons (19.4%). Employment in skilled agriculture activities has decreased from 40% in 1999-2000 to 34.7% in 2001-2002, while that in the elementary occupations has increased from 18.1% in 1999-2000 to 19.4% in 2001-2002. This trend has been noted for both male and female workers separately. Employment in the non-farming activities has increased in general and service workers and craft & related trade workers in particular. Female employment opportunities in craft and related trade activities have increased by five percentage points from 9.6% in 1999-2000 to 14.9% in 2001-2002. The significant reduction in the farming activities may be associated with the same reasons given for the decline in agriculture sector. Percentage distribution of employed persons by major occupational groups for the years 1999-2000 and 2001-2002 is given in table-11. Occupational pattern of employed persons is indicated in figure-4. More information on the content of each of these occupational groups is given in Statistical Appendix Tables 14 to 14.4.

Table-11
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Major Occupational Groups	1999-2000			2001-2002		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators, senior officials and managers	11.0	12.4	2.3	11.6	13.2	1.9
Professionals	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.5
Technicians and associate professionals	4.2	3.8	6.4	4.7	3.9	9.5
Clerks	1.6	1.8	0.2	1.7	2.0	0.3
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	4.6	5.3	0.4	5.7	6.4	1.3
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	40.0	37.4	56.4	34.7	33.0	44.3
Craft and related trades workers	15.1	15.9	9.6	16.2	16.4	14.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.3	3.8	0.2	3.9	4.6	0.2
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	18.1	17.5	22.1	19.4	18.5	25.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FIGURE-4

**DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS**



Employed: Employment Status

15. The currently employed persons are grouped into four major categories of employment status i.e. employers, self-employed, unpaid family helpers and employees. However, the important distinction is between those in paid employment and those who are in self-employment. Table-12 indicates that of the total currently employed, 39.9% are employees followed by self-employed (38.5%), unpaid family helpers (20.8%) and employers (0.8%). As expected more female workers are engaged as unpaid family helpers (46.9%) compared to male workers (16.4%). Contrarily more male workers are engaged in the category of self-employed, employees and employers. The observed decline in the self-employment and unpaid family helpers respectively from 42.2% & 21.4% in 1999-2000 to 38.5% & 20.8% in 2001-2002 may be due to the reduction in farming activities as stated earlier. However, the employees category has experienced a gain of about 4% points in employment. Comparative data for the current and 1999-2000 surveys is given in table-12. Data on employment status in greater detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables-15 to 15.4

Table-12
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX

(%)

Employment Status	1999-2000			2001-2002		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Employers	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.3
Self-employed	42.2	46.4	16.7	38.5	42.4	15.7
Unpaid family helpers	21.4	16.7	50.1	20.8	16.4	46.9
Employees	35.6	36.0	33.1	39.9	40.3	37.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Employed: Number of Hours Worked During the Week

16. Of the currently employed persons, 0.7% actually did no work during last week. This is the group of people who had a job attachment but did not work last week due to certain reasons. It is also observed that a large proportion of employed persons (29.6%) did work for a substantial number of hours i.e. 56 hours or more each week. However, 13.4% of the employed persons are engaged for less than 35 hours a week. In urban areas about 8.9% of the employed persons worked 34 hours or less in the survey week whereas in rural areas such persons were 15.4% of the rural employed population. Percentage distribution of employed persons by number of hours worked during reference week for the current survey is given in table-13. Details are provided at Statistical Appendix Tables-15 to 15.4.

Talele-13
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: HOURS WORKED, 2001-2002

(%)

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	0.7	1.6	3.9	7.9	15.2	27.9	13.3	29.6
Rural	100.0	0.7	1.8	4.8	8.8	16.6	25.7	13.4	28.1
Urban	100.0	0.6	1.0	2.0	5.9	12.0	32.9	12.9	32.7
Balochistan	100.0	1.0	1.1	3.6	7.7	14.5	37.4	12.8	21.9
Rural	100.0	1.1	1.2	4.1	8.5	14.6	37.0	13.7	19.8
Urban	100.0	0.2	0.1	1.3	3.7	14.1	39.3	8.9	32.4
NWFP	100.0	1.7	1.6	6.1	6.8	15.5	32.6	12.3	23.6
Rural	100.0	1.9	1.7	6.6	6.9	15.7	31.3	12.3	23.8
Urban	100.0	0.5	0.9	3.4	6.2	14.4	39.4	12.6	22.7
Punjab	100.0	0.7	2.0	4.3	8.8	15.8	25.7	12.9	29.8
Rural	100.0	0.6	2.2	5.0	9.7	16.9	23.5	13.4	28.7
Urban	100.0	0.8	1.4	2.6	6.6	13.1	31.3	11.8	32.4
Sindh	100.0	0.2	0.5	1.9	6.0	13.4	30.1	14.8	33.1
Rural	100.0	0.1	0.6	3.0	7.2	16.9	26.2	14.5	31.4
Urban	100.0	0.3	0.5	0.7	4.8	9.7	34.1	15.0	34.9

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

Employed: Informal Sector

17. It is often stated that informal sector activities account for a significant proportion of total employment and income generation. Because of the difficulty of defining informal sector activities in agriculture, informal sector has been defined only in respect of the non-agriculture sectors. Informal sector accounts for about two-third (64.6%) of the employment in main jobs outside agriculture sector. In rural area, percentage of employed involved in informal sector (68.3%) is higher compared to urban areas (61.1%). As expected formal sector activities are more concentrated in urban areas (38.9%) compared to rural areas (31.7%). Male workers are relatively more concentrated in informal sector compared to female in both rural and urban areas of the country. Distribution of the non-agriculture employment into formal and informal sector is given in table-14. Data on major industrial sectors in greater detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Table-17.

Table-14
DISTRIBUTION OF NON-AGRICULTURE WORKERS INTO FORMAL AND INFORMAL SECTOR, 2001-2002

(%)

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Femal e
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	35.4	35.3	37.0	31.7	31.5	34.3	38.9	38.9	39.3
Informal	64.6	64.7	63.0	68.3	68.5	65.7	61.1	61.1	60.7

Source: - Computed from Statistical Appendix Table-17.

Informal Sector: Major Industry Divisions

18. Classification of the informal sector employment by major industry divisions shows that majority of them (34%) are engaged in wholesale and retail trade. Manufacturing sector accommodating about one-fifth of the informal sector workers (20.9%) is ranked second followed by community, social and personal services (18.9%), construction (13.9%) and transport (11.7%). The other category including mining & quarrying; electricity, gas & water; and finance, insurance, real estate & business services are less important by contributing less than one percent. Significant sex differentials have been noted in the industrial pattern of informal sector employment. Males have almost followed the overall pattern of both sexes while in case of females majority of the them (57.5%) is reported to be engaged in manufacturing sector. About one third of the female informal sector workers (32.4%) are engaged in community, social & personal services and is about double of the corresponding males (17.6%) engaged in this sector. Distribution of informal sector workers by major industry divisions is given in table-15. Data in greater detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables 18 to 18.4.

Table-15
DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS: MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS, 2001-2002

Major Industry Divisions	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	20.9	17.3	57.5
Construction	13.9	15.1	1.3
Wholesale and retail trade	34.0	36.5	7.6
Transport, storage and communication	11.7	12.7	1.0
Community, social and personal services	18.9	17.6	32.4
Others (includes mining & quarrying; electricity, gas & water and finance, insurance, real estate & business services	0.7	0.8	0.2

Informal Sector: Major Occupational Groups

19. Majority of the workers (32.3%) has been reported as craft and related trade workers. About a quarter of the workers (24.6%) have reported legislators, senior officials & managers. About one-fifth of the total informal sector workers (22.4%) are engaged in elementary (unskilled) occupations. Services workers, shop and market sales workers are ranked fourth and accounts by one-tenth (9.5%) of the total informal sector workers followed by plant & machine operators & assemblers (6.4%), technicians & associate professionals (2.8%) and professionals (1.8%). Wide sex differential exists in occupational distribution of informal sector workers. Males have followed the overall pattern of both sexes while in the case of females, three-fifth (59.9%) of them are engaged in craft & related trade activities and is double compared to the corresponding male workers engaged in these activities (29.6%). Informal sector workers classified by major occupational groups are given in table-16. Data in detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables 19 to 19.4.

TABLE-16
DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS: MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 2001-2002

Major Occupational Groups	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators, senior officials & managers	24.6	26.3	6.8
Professionals	1.8	1.7	2.5
Technicians and associate professionals	2.8	2.3	8.5
Clerks	0.2	0.2	-
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	9.5	9.9	5.2
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	0.1	0.1	-
Craft and related trade workers	32.3	29.6	59.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.4	7.0	0.6
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	22.4	22.9	16.5

Informal Sector: Employment Status

20. The employment status structure of the informal sector workers shows that majority (44.5%) of them are in the employees category followed by self-employed (43.6%). About one in every ten informal sector workers (10.9%) is reported as unpaid family helpers and one percent are identified as employers. Employment status structures separately for male and female of informal sector workers shows that majority of the male workers are self-employed (44.8%) while females (49.7%) fall in the employees category. Distribution of informal sector workers by employment status is given in table-17. For further detail data Statistical Appendix Table-20 may be referred.

Table-17
DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS: EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2001-2002

Employment Status	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employer	1.0	1.1	0.2
Self-employed	43.6	44.8	31.0
Unpaid family helpers	10.9	10.1	19.1
Employees	44.5	44.0	49.7

Employed: Occupational Safety and Health

21. Questions on occupational safety and health introduced for the 1st time in Labour Force Survey, 2001-2002 were asked from the employed persons ten years of age and above. About one out of every twenty-seven employed persons (3.6%) is reported suffering from some sort of occupational injuries/diseases. Male workers (3.9%) are more prone to occupational injuries/diseases compared to female workers (1.5%). Similarly, as

expected rural workers (3.9%) are more prone to injuries/diseases compared to urban workers (2.9%). Details on status of occupational injuries/diseases are given in table-18.

Table-18
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE BY
STATUS OF INJURIES/DISEASES, 2001-2002

(%)

Status of Injuries/Diseases	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suffered	3.6	3.9	1.5	3.9	4.4	1.4	2.9	3.0	1.9
Not suffered	96.4	96.1	98.5	96.1	95.6	98.6	97.1	97.0	98.1

Occupational Safety and Health: Major Industry Divisions

22. Majority of the employed persons ten years of age and above suffered occupational injuries/diseases is concentrated in agriculture sector (42.9%). The second important group is manufacturing (14.5%), followed by construction (12.5%), community, social and personal services (11.2%), transport, storage and communication (9.4%) and wholesale & retail trade (8.6%). Males have followed the overall pattern of both sexes. For female workers, suffered occupational injuries/diseases, again agriculture industry dominates and reports 71.2%. Manufacturing sector has recorded 14.7% of the female suffered workers followed by community, social and personal services (9.1%) and wholesale & retail trade (3.1%). Occupational injuries/diseases by major industry divisions are given in table-19. Data in more detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables 27 to 27.4

Table-19
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS SUFFERED OCCUPATIONAL
INJURIES/DISEASES: MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS, 2001-2002

(%)

Major Industry Divisions	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	42.9	41.0	71.2
Mining & quarrying	0.1	0.1	-
Manufacturing	14.5	14.5	14.7
Electricity, gas and water	0.7	0.8	-
Construction	12.5	13.3	1.0
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants and hotels	8.6	9.0	3.1
Transport, storage and communication	9.4	9.9	0.9
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.1	0.1	-
Community, social and personal services	11.2	11.3	9.1

Occupational Safety and Health: Major Occupational Groups

23. Looking into the occupational structure of the employed persons ten years of age and above who suffered occupational injuries/diseases, it is observed that majority of them (37.6%) are concentrated in skilled agriculture and fishery activities. Craft and related trade activities are the next major occupational group (20.9%) followed by elementary (unskilled) occupations (19.8%), plant and machine operators & assemblers (7.4%) and legislators, senior officials & managers (6.7%). Male workers have experienced the same situation as that of both sexes while more than half of the female workers (55.9%) who suffered occupational injuries/diseases are concentrated in skilled farming activities followed by elementary (unskilled) occupations (17.2%), craft and related trade workers (15.9%) and technicians & associate professionals (5%). Distribution of employed persons suffering occupational injuries/diseases by major occupational groups is given in table-20. For more detail on province, area and sex Statistical Appendix Tables 28 to 28.4 is referred.

Table-20
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS SUFFERED OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES: MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 2001-2002

Major Occupational Groups	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators, senior officials & managers	6.7	7.0	3.1
Professionals	0.3	0.2	0.8
Technicians and associate professionals	2.3	2.1	5.0
Clerks	1.2	1.2	-
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	3.8	4.0	1.2
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	37.6	36.4	55.9
Craft and related trade workers	20.9	21.3	15.9
Plant and machine operators and assembles	7.4	7.8	0.9
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	19.8	20.0	17.2

Occupational Safety and Health: Employment Status

24. The employment status structure of the employed persons suffered occupational injuries/diseases shows that maximum number of the employed persons (45.9%) falls in the category of self-employed. The second important category is employees (41%) followed by unpaid family helpers (12.3%). The category of employers received injuries is very small and contribute less than one percent. Male workers have experienced the same situation as that of both sexes while female workers suffered occupational injuries/diseases are concentrated in the category of unpaid family helpers (41.4%) followed by the self-employed (31.2%) and employees category (27%). Distribution of employed persons suffered occupational injuries/ diseases by employment status is given in table-21. For further detail Statistical Appendix Table 29 is referred.

Table-21
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS SUFFERED OCCUPATIONAL
INJURIES/DISEASES: EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2001-2002

Employment Status	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	0.8	0.8	0.4
Self-employed	45.9	46.9	31.2
Unpaid family helpers	12.3	10.4	41.4
Employees	41.0	41.9	27.0

Occupational Safety and Health: Type of Treatment Received

25. It is observed that majority of the suffered workers (48.8%) are reported to have consulted a doctor or other medical professionals. Of the total, 19.3% have taken time off work and 14.7% have been hospitalized. The remaining 17.2% have however, did not received any treatment. Sex differential exists in the nature of treatment received. Among male injured workers, majority of them (48.6%) have consulted the doctor or other medical professionals. Those who have taken time off work ranked second (19.6%) followed by those who have been hospitalized (15%); and 16.8% have not received any kind of treatment. Amongst female injured workers, 51.5% have consulted the doctor or other medical professionals, 15.4% have taken time off work and 9.9% have been hospitalized. About a quarter of the injured female workers (23.2%) could not get any kind of treatment. Distribution of employed persons ten years of age and above suffered occupational injuries/diseases by type of treatment received is given in table-22. For provincial and rural-urban details Statistical Appendix Table 30 may be referred.

Table-22
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE
SUFFERED OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES BY TYPE OF TREATMENT
RECEIVED, 2001-2002

Type of Treatment Received	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hospitalized	14.7	15.0	9.9
Consulted a Doctor or other Medical Professionals	48.8	48.6	51.5
Took time off work	19.3	19.6	15.4
None	17.2	16.8	23.2

Occupational Safety and Health: Parts of Body Injured

26. Majority of the workers (52.3%) are suffered from injuries of general nature, followed by the injury of lower limb (12.6%), multiple locations (12.4%), upper

limb (11.7%) and head injuries (7.9%), which should be noted with concern, as it can cause death, partial or complete disablement and loss of intellectual abilities. Males have followed the overall pattern of both sexes. In the case of female workers, the upper limb injury reported by 22.4% is more than double as compared to male workers (11%). Similarly, female workers are relatively more prone to head injury (9.7%), compared to male workers (7.7%). Distribution of employed persons suffered occupational injuries/diseases by parts of body injured is given in table-23. For provincial and rural/urban detail Statistical Appendix Table 31 is referred.

Table-23
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE
SUFFERED OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES BY PARTS OF BODY INJURED,
2001-2002

Parts of Body Injured	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head	7.9	7.7	9.7
Neck	1.4	1.4	0.4
Trunk	1.9	1.9	1.5
Upper Limb	11.7	11.0	22.4
Lower Limb	12.6	13.1	6.3
Multiple Locations	12.4	12.7	7.3
General Injuries	52.3	52.2	52.4

(%)

Unemployed Labour Force: Unemployment Rates

27. Unemployment rate is defined as the percentage of unemployed labour force to the total labour force. The data shows that overall unemployment rate increased from 7.8% in 1999-2000 to 8.3% in 2001-2002. Age specific unemployment rates differ from one age group to another. Almost an increasing trend is observed in the prime working age groups. Higher rates of unemployment are observed in the ages between 10 to 24 and 60 years and above in 2001-2002. The same pattern is observed for males and females separately. Although the overall unemployment rate given in table-24 may seem low, certain age groups face higher level of unemployment. The pattern of high unemployment in the early age groups indicates that new entrants to the labour market connect the bulk of the unemployment with currently available for and/or seeking work. The unemployment rates at older ages may partly be associated with the re-entrance of aged people into economically active life because of the absence of social securities for them. The unemployment rates as revealed in current and 1999-2000 surveys may be seen in table-24. Detail is given at Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4.

Table-24
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: SEX AND AGE

(%)

Age Groups	1999-2000			2001-2002		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Ten years & above	7.8	6.1	17.3	8.3	6.7	16.5
10 – 14	20.5	15.7	55.9	16.5	16.1	17.7
15 – 19	15.2	12.4	40.7	16.2	15.3	20.5
20 – 24	11.6	9.9	21.8	10.9	9.1	20.5
25 – 29	6.2	5.2	10.5	6.3	5.1	12.9
30 – 34	3.0	1.9	7.4	4.2	3.2	9.6
35 – 39	2.3	1.6	5.2	2.6	1.5	8.2
40 – 44	2.3	1.5	6.0	3.2	2.2	8.2
45 – 49	3.1	2.3	7.2	3.3	2.5	7.9
50 – 54	4.5	2.6	14.5	6.0	4.0	18.2
55 – 59	6.7	3.6	24.6	8.0	4.6	31.8
60 years and above	13.9	8.9	46.6	13.6	8.9	45.5

28. The overall unemployment rates in Pakistan are low. In the absence of unemployment insurance schemes, very few people can afford to be unemployed for any period of time, and the bulk of population must engage at all times in some sort of economic activity, what ever little or inadequate that may be. Although at the same time they may be seeking other or additional work, they will not be considered as unemployed. The unemployment rate in 2001-2002 raised to 9.7% if persons who worked less than 15 hours during the reference week are treated as unemployed. As expected unemployment rate in urban is higher compared to rural areas. The comparative picture of unemployment rates including underemployed who worked less than 15 hours during reference week by sex and rural/urban for the Labour Force Surveys, 1999-2000 and 2001-2002 is given in table-25. An increasing trend has been noted from 8.9% in 1999-2000 to 9.7% in 2001-2002.

Table-25
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES INCLUDING UNDEREMPLOYED WHO WORKED LESS THAN 15 HOURS DURING REFERENCE WEEK, 2001-2002

(%)

Areas	1999-2000			2001-2002		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pakistan	8.9	6.7	20.6	9.7	7.5	21.1
Rural	8.3	6.3	17.6	9.3	7.1	19.0
Urban	10.4	7.7	31.9	10.7	8.4	28.2

LIST OF PUBLISHED REPORTS OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEYS

S. No	Reports	Enumeration Period	Data of Publications
1.	1963-64	July, 1963 to June, 1964	10 th August, 1996
2.	1966-67	July, 1966 to June, 1967	December, 1971
3.	1967-68	July, 1967 to June, 1968	February, 1971
4.	1968-69	July, 1968 to June, 1969	15 th March, 1973
5.	1969-70	July, 1969 to June, 1970	28 th April, 1973
6.	1970-71	July, 1970 to June, 1971	11 th May, 1973
7.	1971-72	July, 1971 to June, 1972	9 th June, 1973
8.	1974-75	July, 1974 to June, 1975	June, 1976
9.	1978-79	July, 1978 to June, 1979	May, 1982
10.	1982-83	July, 1982 to June, 1983	May, 1984
11.	1984-85	July, 1984 to June, 1985	September, 1986
12.	1985-86	July, 1985 to June, 1986	March, 1987
13.	1986-87	July, 1986 to June, 1987	December, 1987
14.	1987-88	July, 1987 to June, 1988	February, 1989
15.	1990-91	July, 1990 to June, 1991	March, 1993
16.	1991-92	July, 1991 to June, 1992	February, 1994
17.	1992-93	July, 1992 to June, 1993	August, 1995
18.	1993-94	July, 1993 to June, 1994	December, 1995
19.	1994-95	July, 1994 to June, 1995	May, 1997
20.	1996-97	July, 1996 to June, 1997	October, 1998
21.	1997-98	July, 1997 to June, 1998	June, 2000
22.	1999-2000	July, 1999 to June, 2000	July, 2001