

SECTION- III

RESULTS

The results of this survey are based on the data of 18912 sample households enumerated during four quarters of the year from July 2003 to June 2004. 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 growth rate of 1.90% per annum, the population of Pakistan as on 1st January 2004 has been estimated as 148.72 million.

Marital Status

2. The data on marital status has been collected on the categories of never married, married, widowed and divorced. The proportion of never married has increased while that of married has declined. This, read in conjunction with small but stable proportion of divorced, adumbrates that it is economic rather than social factors which are casting pressure on the institution of marriage. The proportion of persons in each of the stated categories reported in the current survey compared with those reported in 2001-02 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* | 2001-02 | 2003-04 |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Never Married | 43.9 | 43.6 | 44.4 |
| Married | 51.6 | 52.1 | 51.0 |
| Widowed | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| Divorced | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

* Computed from Report of 1998 Population Census.

Sex Ratio

3. Table-2 below gives sex ratio derived from the survey in comparison with that of the preceding Labour Force Survey and, Population Census 1998. Sex ratio, defined as the average number of males per 100 females, reflects decreasing trend (108, 107, 105) in the comparative data sets, which, interlalia, may be due to the better females reporting. The corresponding provincial figures, generally, also fall in line with the national figures. However, the low sex ratio of 99 males per 100 females in NWFP may also be on account of male intensive migration from the province.

Table-2
SEX RATIO: PAKISTAN AND ITS PROVINCES

| Province/Area | Census 1998 | 2001-02 | 2003-04 |
|---------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| Pakistan | 108 | 107 | 105 |
| Rural | 106 | 106 | 104 |
| Urban | 112 | 110 | 108 |
| Punjab | 115 | 105 | 103 |
| Sindh | 104 | 113 | 112 |
| NWFP | 107 | 104 | 99 |
| Balochistan | 112 | 113 | 109 |

Source:- i) Derived from Report of 1998 Population Census.
ii) Derived from Statistical Appendix Table-1 of LFS 2001-02 and 2003-04.

Literacy

4. Overall literacy rate of 52% has increased by about two percentage points compared to that of LFS, 2001-02. This improvement is of one and a half percentage points for males and more than two percentage points for females. The data shows that rural households are generally deficient in human capital. For instance, 70% urban literacy rate is 28 percentage points higher than that of rural. As expected, male population is more literate compared to female and male literacy level (64%) is about 25 percentage points higher than that of female's (39%). Comparatively high incidence of illiteracy among females may be due to their limited access to the available educational facilities. Obviously, the developed provinces of Punjab and Sindh are more literate as compared to the less developed provinces of NWFP and Balochistan. A comparative picture of literacy rates of both sexes, male & female by province and rural/urban areas for the two surveys, 2001-02 & 2003-04 and 1998 Census is given in table-3.

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

(%)

| Province/Area | Census 1998 | | | 2001-02 | | | 2003-04 | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Pakistan | 43.9 | 54.8 | 32.0 | 50.0 | 62.2 | 36.9 | 51.6 | 63.7 | 39.2 |
| Rural | 33.6 | 46.4 | 20.1 | 40.5 | 55.0 | 25.4 | 41.6 | 56.3 | 26.6 |
| Urban | 63.1 | 70.0 | 55.2 | 67.8 | 75.5 | 59.3 | 69.7 | 76.5 | 62.5 |
| Balochistan | 24.8 | 34.0 | 14.1 | 33.5 | 47.4 | 16.3 | 36.0 | 52.1 | 17.6 |
| Rural | 17.5 | 25.8 | 7.9 | 26.8 | 40.8 | 9.4 | 27.7 | 43.9 | 9.2 |
| Urban | 46.9 | 58.1 | 32.1 | 59.4 | 73.9 | 42.3 | 60.7 | 75.9 | 42.9 |
| NWFP | 35.4 | 51.4 | 18.8 | 39.3 | 58.4 | 19.9 | 43.0 | 61.8 | 25.2 |
| Rural | 31.3 | 47.7 | 14.7 | 35.9 | 55.9 | 15.9 | 39.8 | 59.2 | 21.7 |
| Urban | 54.3 | 67.5 | 39.1 | 56.6 | 70.4 | 41.3 | 58.3 | 74.0 | 42.6 |
| Punjab | 46.6 | 57.2 | 35.1 | 51.8 | 62.3 | 40.8 | 53.3 | 63.6 | 42.9 |
| Rural | 38.0 | 50.4 | 24.9 | 44.3 | 56.6 | 31.7 | 45.1 | 57.7 | 32.6 |
| Urban | 64.5 | 70.9 | 57.2 | 67.4 | 73.7 | 60.5 | 69.8 | 75.1 | 64.2 |
| Sindh | 45.3 | 54.5 | 34.8 | 54.9 | 67.0 | 41.0 | 55.3 | 66.9 | 42.2 |
| Rural | 25.7 | 37.9 | 12.2 | 36.0 | 52.9 | 16.3 | 35.6 | 53.3 | 15.7 |
| Urban | 63.7 | 69.8 | 56.7 | 71.0 | 79.1 | 61.8 | 72.4 | 78.8 | 65.3 |

Source:- i) Population Census, 1998 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 2001-02 and 2003-04.

Level of Education

5. The profile of educational attainment has improved comparatively. As per Labour Force Survey 2003-04, 34% of the literate persons have received education less than matric, 10% matric but less than intermediate level, 4% intermediate but less than degree and only 4% degree and above level. Access to post-matric education appears to be restricted for, probably, (a) it puts, relatively, more squeeze on the purse; (b) the post-secondary institutions are concentrated in towns and cities; (c) expectation of employment is not strong enough to justify long years of education. Males are more educated compared to females. Further, an improvement in the higher education has been noted for both males and females. The comparative picture of percentage distribution of population ten years of age and above by level of education for the Labour Force Surveys 2001-02 and 2003-04 is given in table-4. Detailed position has been shown in Statistical Appendix Tables 3 to 3.4.

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

(%)

| Level of Education | 2001-02 | | | 2003-04 | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| No formal education | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Below matric | 33.5 | 41.1 | 25.4 | 33.7 | 41.1 | 26.0 |
| Matric but less than Intermediate | 9.3 | 11.9 | 6.5 | 9.7 | 12.3 | 7.0 |
| Intermediate but less than Degree | 3.6 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 3.1 |
| Degree and above | 3.1 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 2.6 |
| Literate | 50.0 | 62.2 | 36.9 | 51.6 | 63.7 | 39.2 |
| Illiterate | 50.0 | 37.8 | 63.1 | 48.4 | 36.3 | 60.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Labour Force Participation Rates

6. The most common indicators of participation in economic activities are the Crude Activity Rate, the Refined Activity Rate and the Age Specific Activity Rate. In order to reckon with the influence of cultural, socio-economic and geographical factors, it is often recommended to calculate these rates by sex. 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 based on current and 2001-02 Labour Force Survey is given in table-5. The crude activity rate ascends marginally from 29.6% in 2001-02 to 30.4% in 2003-04. Rural rates have scaled up higher relative to urban rates, which adumbrates osmosis of more activities into informal sector. The same observations hold with respect to area and gender as well. Punjab's crude participation rates for both sexes are the highest among the provinces. 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, especially of females, few new questions to net in a set of economic activities likely to be carried out within house premises were introduced in Labour Force Surveys, from 1990-91 onwards. Table-5 shows that female participation rates (i.e. 26% in 2001-02 Vs 28% in 2003-04) are substantially higher than shown by the old methodology (10% and 11%). This ratchets up the overall participation rates significantly (37% in 2001-02 Vs 39% in 2003-04) without altering the relative profile overtime. However, due to steeper decline in the urban women's participation, the new urban rate loses a wee bit to level down during the comparative periods. The same generally holds for provinces as well. For further detail Statistical Appendix Tables 12 to 12.4 may be referred.

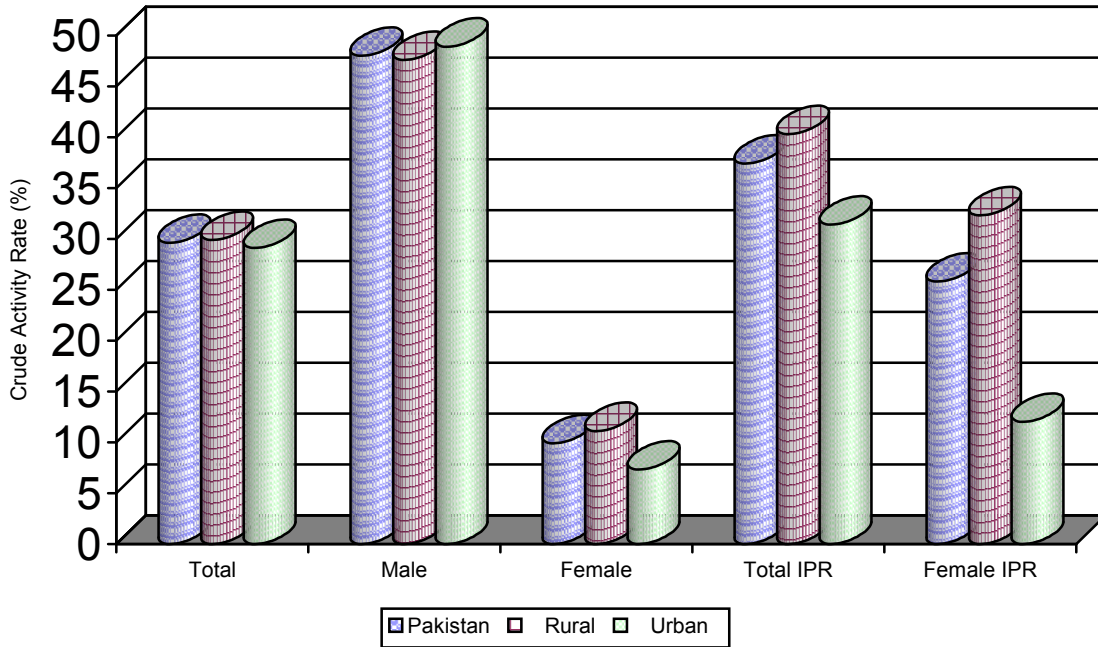
Table-5
CRUDE ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES: PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

| Province/ Area | 2001-02 | | | | | 2003-04 | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | * Improved Participation Rate | | Total | Male | Female | * Improved Participation Rate | |
| | | | | Total | Female | | | | Total | Female |
| Pakistan | 29.6 | 48.0 | 9.9 | 37.4 | 25.8 | 30.4 | 48.7 | 11.2 | 38.5 | 27.5 |
| Rural | 29.9 | 47.6 | 11.1 | 40.3 | 32.3 | 31.0 | 48.2 | 13.2 | 42.2 | 35.8 |
| Urban | 29.1 | 48.9 | 7.3 | 31.4 | 12.0 | 29.2 | 49.8 | 7.0 | 31.1 | 10.8 |
| Balochistan | 25.3 | 44.5 | 3.6 | 36.0 | 25.8 | 25.7 | 45.0 | 4.8 | 36.2 | 26.5 |
| Rural | 25.7 | 45.3 | 3.5 | 38.1 | 29.3 | 26.4 | 46.1 | 5.0 | 39.3 | 31.8 |
| Urban | 23.8 | 41.3 | 4.1 | 27.1 | 11.0 | 23.4 | 41.3 | 3.9 | 26.0 | 9.3 |
| NWFP | 23.5 | 41.7 | 4.7 | 36.9 | 31.6 | 24.6 | 42.3 | 6.9 | 38.1 | 33.8 |
| Rural | 23.1 | 41.1 | 4.6 | 38.3 | 35.1 | 24.5 | 41.8 | 7.3 | 39.8 | 37.7 |
| Urban | 25.8 | 45.0 | 5.0 | 29.0 | 11.6 | 25.1 | 44.8 | 5.1 | 29.1 | 13.1 |
| Punjab | 32.5 | 50.1 | 14.0 | 38.3 | 25.9 | 33.4 | 50.6 | 15.6 | 39.1 | 27.1 |
| Rural | 33.0 | 49.6 | 15.8 | 40.6 | 31.1 | 34.5 | 50.3 | 18.4 | 42.2 | 33.9 |
| Urban | 31.3 | 51.0 | 9.9 | 33.2 | 13.9 | 30.9 | 51.3 | 9.4 | 32.3 | 12.1 |
| Sindh | 27.3 | 47.8 | 4.1 | 35.6 | 21.8 | 27.9 | 48.8 | 4.6 | 37.6 | 24.9 |
| Rural | 27.6 | 48.4 | 4.1 | 41.9 | 34.4 | 27.8 | 48.3 | 4.7 | 45.0 | 41.0 |
| Urban | 26.9 | 47.3 | 4.0 | 29.4 | 9.2 | 28.1 | 49.3 | 4.4 | 30.2 | 8.7 |

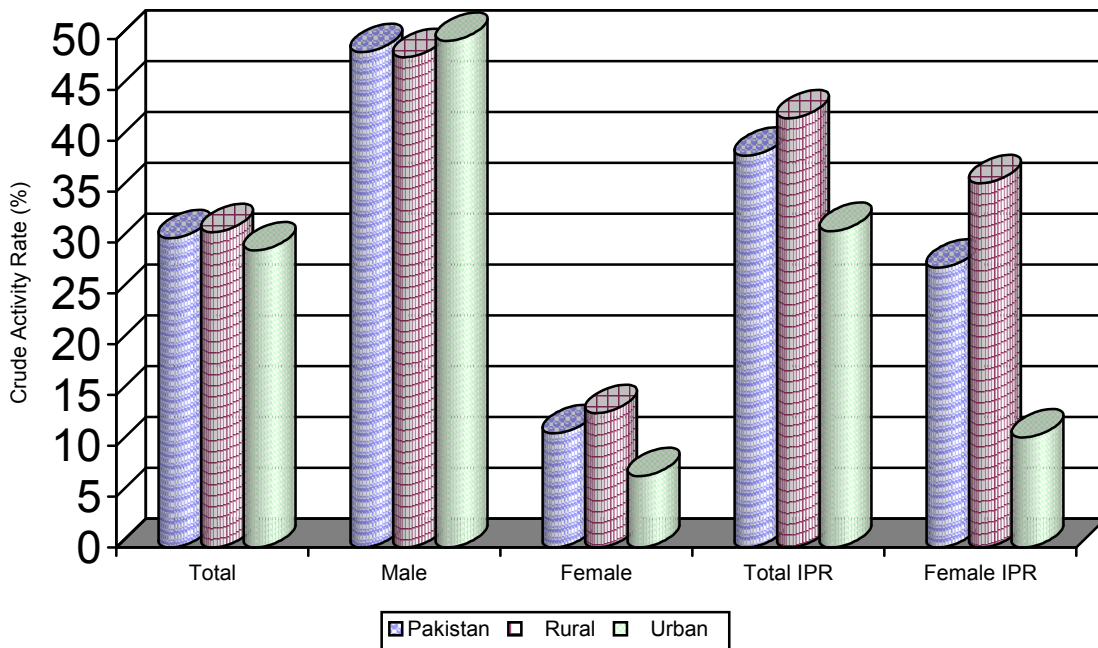
Note:- * According to old methodology, persons 10 years of age and above reporting housekeeping and other related activities are considered out of labour force. However, as per improved methodology, they are identified as employed if they have spent time on the specified fourteen agricultural and non-agricultural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

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

2001-02



2003-04



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

9. Ala crude activity rate(s), refined activity rate has increased from 43% in 2001-02 to 44% in 2003-04. Provinces also line up in the same order and, males participation rate (71%) is over four-times higher than that of females (16%). Similarly, female refined participation rates obtained through improved methodology are substantially higher than shown by the old methodology. The new refined rates behave in line with their crude twins along the area, province and gender. Rising rural (and stagnating urban rates) bespeak expanding frontiers of informal sector. A comparative picture of refined activity rates for Pakistan and its provinces by rural and urban areas for the current and 2001-02 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
(%)

| Province/ Area | 2001-02 | | | | | 2003-04 | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | * Improved Participation Rate | | Total | Male | Female | * Improved Participation Rate | |
| | | | | Total | Female | | | | Total | Female |
| Pakistan | 43.3 | 70.3 | 14.4 | 54.7 | 37.7 | 43.7 | 70.6 | 15.9 | 55.3 | 39.3 |
| Rural | 45.2 | 72.2 | 16.8 | 60.9 | 48.7 | 46.3 | 72.6 | 19.5 | 62.9 | 52.7 |
| Urban | 39.9 | 66.9 | 10.0 | 43.0 | 16.4 | 39.2 | 67.1 | 9.4 | 41.7 | 14.5 |
| Balochistan | 40.2 | 68.0 | 6.0 | 57.2 | 43.0 | 40.0 | 68.1 | 7.6 | 56.4 | 42.6 |
| Rural | 41.5 | 70.1 | 6.0 | 61.6 | 50.0 | 42.0 | 71.5 | 8.2 | 62.6 | 52.1 |
| Urban | 35.2 | 59.8 | 6.2 | 40.0 | 16.6 | 34.0 | 58.1 | 5.9 | 37.8 | 14.0 |
| NWFP | 36.4 | 65.2 | 7.2 | 57.1 | 48.3 | 37.2 | 65.7 | 10.2 | 57.7 | 50.0 |
| Rural | 36.5 | 65.8 | 7.2 | 60.4 | 54.3 | 37.5 | 66.0 | 10.8 | 61.1 | 56.2 |
| Urban | 36.1 | 62.4 | 7.0 | 40.6 | 16.4 | 35.7 | 64.3 | 7.1 | 41.4 | 18.5 |
| Punjab | 46.3 | 71.6 | 19.9 | 54.7 | 36.8 | 47.0 | 71.8 | 21.8 | 55.0 | 37.8 |
| Rural | 48.2 | 72.9 | 22.9 | 59.3 | 45.1 | 49.9 | 73.6 | 26.4 | 61.1 | 48.5 |
| Urban | 42.4 | 69.1 | 13.4 | 45.0 | 18.8 | 41.0 | 68.5 | 12.3 | 42.8 | 16.0 |
| Sindh | 40.5 | 70.4 | 6.1 | 52.9 | 32.7 | 40.5 | 70.8 | 6.6 | 54.5 | 36.1 |
| Rural | 44.3 | 76.6 | 6.8 | 67.4 | 56.4 | 43.6 | 75.8 | 7.4 | 70.5 | 64.3 |
| Urban | 37.2 | 65.1 | 5.5 | 40.7 | 12.8 | 37.8 | 66.4 | 5.9 | 40.6 | 11.7 |

Note:- * According to 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.

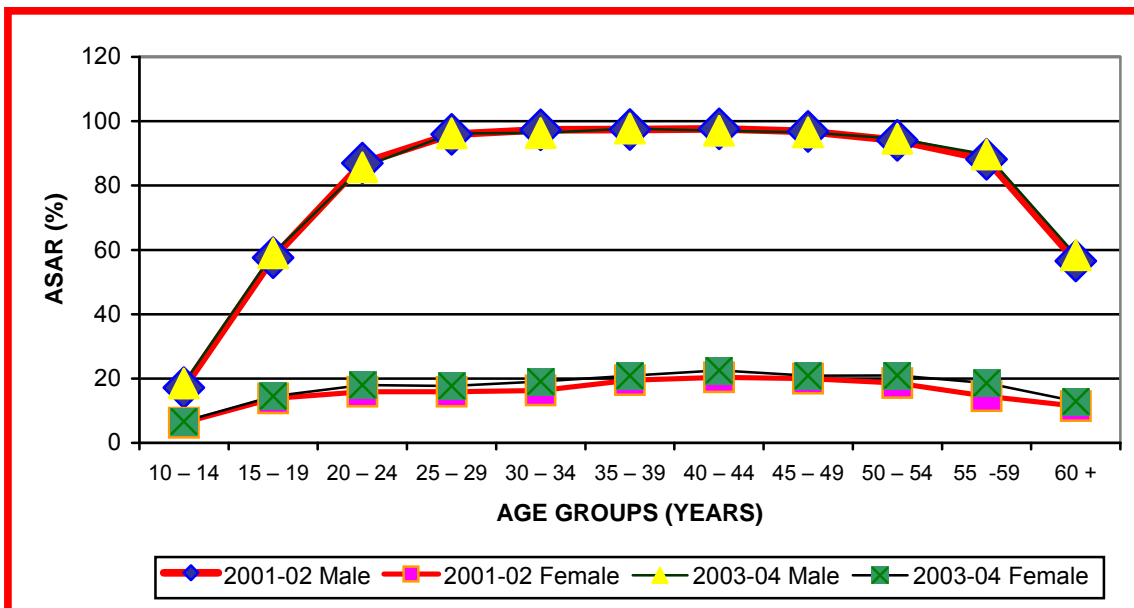
10. Table-7 (and figure 2) presents a comparative picture of age specific participation rates for Pakistan by sex based on 2001-02 and 2003-04 Labour Force Surveys. The rates appear to follow a platty kurtic dome-shaped trajectory through the age intervals with relatively flatter tail for later part of life. This observation holds irrespective of gender. Invariably, this pattern befits the government's delimitation of productive life years. Further, female participation in all age groups have leveled higher in 2003-04 which may be due the increase in informal particularly, 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 | 2001-02 | | | 2003-04 | | |
|------------|---------|------|--------|---------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 10 – 14 | 12.0 | 17.2 | 6.3 | 12.8 | 18.5 | 6.7 |
| 15 – 19 | 37.2 | 57.6 | 13.8 | 37.4 | 59.0 | 14.5 |
| 20 – 24 | 51.2 | 87.0 | 15.9 | 51.5 | 85.7 | 18.0 |
| 25 – 29 | 54.3 | 95.9 | 15.9 | 55.6 | 96.2 | 17.7 |
| 30 – 34 | 53.9 | 97.3 | 16.3 | 55.3 | 96.3 | 19.1 |
| 35 – 39 | 59.5 | 97.4 | 19.5 | 59.0 | 97.7 | 20.9 |
| 40 – 44 | 59.8 | 97.6 | 20.4 | 60.1 | 97.0 | 22.6 |
| 45 – 49 | 60.2 | 96.8 | 20.0 | 59.8 | 96.5 | 20.9 |
| 50 – 54 | 59.5 | 94.1 | 18.6 | 58.1 | 94.5 | 21.0 |
| 55 -59 | 53.9 | 88.2 | 14.5 | 55.9 | 89.7 | 18.6 |
| 60 + | 37.4 | 56.6 | 11.4 | 38.7 | 58.4 | 12.9 |

FIGURE-2 AGE SPECIFIC 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 numbers of employed and unemployed persons have been obtained by multiplying the labour force with percentages of employed and unemployed persons. It is observed that 45.23 million of the total population are currently active, termed as “Labour Force”. The labour force has increased from 42.39 million in 2001-02 to 45.23 million in 2003-04. The volume of labour force has increased in all provinces irrespective of area and gender. However, the volume of male labour force has shrunk

slightly in rural NWFP, probably, due to declining farming opportunities and, rural pathan's historical penchant for breaking new grounds especially in trade and commerce. Absolute figures of labour force for Pakistan and its provinces by rural and urban areas for the current and 2003-04 surveys are given in table-8.

Table-8
CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE: PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

| Province/Area | Labour Force | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| | 2001-02 | | | 2003-04 | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Pakistan | 42.39 | 35.57 | 6.82 | 45.23 | 37.13 | 8.10 |
| Rural | 28.84 | 23.63 | 5.21 | 30.71 | 24.30 | 6.41 |
| Urban | 13.55 | 11.94 | 1.61 | 14.52 | 12.83 | 1.69 |
| Balochistan | 1.71 | 1.60 | 0.11 | 1.91 | 1.74 | 0.17 |
| Rural | 1.41 | 1.32 | 0.09 | 1.50 | 1.36 | 0.14 |
| Urban | 0.30 | 0.28 | 0.02 | 0.41 | 0.38 | 0.03 |
| NWFP | 4.86 | 4.38 | 0.48 | 5.07 | 4.35 | 0.72 |
| Rural | 4.06 | 3.66 | 0.40 | 4.24 | 3.61 | 0.63 |
| Urban | 0.80 | 0.72 | 0.08 | 0.83 | 0.74 | 0.09 |
| Punjab | 26.54 | 20.96 | 5.58 | 27.85 | 21.44 | 6.41 |
| Rural | 18.70 | 14.31 | 4.39 | 19.76 | 14.54 | 5.22 |
| Urban | 7.84 | 6.65 | 1.19 | 8.09 | 6.90 | 1.19 |
| Sindh | 9.28 | 8.63 | 0.65 | 10.40 | 9.60 | 0.80 |
| Rural | 4.67 | 4.34 | 0.33 | 5.21 | 4.79 | 0.42 |
| Urban | 4.61 | 4.29 | 0.32 | 5.19 | 4.81 | 0.38 |

Note: - Absolute estimates of labour force 2001-02 has been calculated by using the revised population estimates of 1st January, 2001 and will not tally with the absolute figures published in the report on LFS, 2001-02

Source:- Computed from Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 of LFS,2001-02 and 2003- 04.

Employed: Absolute Figures

12. The number of employed persons has increased from 38.88 million in 2001-02 to 41.75 million in 2003-04. This increase has been noted across the board irrespective of gender, area and province. However, the volume of male employment in rural NWFP remained at the same level in the comparative years. It bespeaks that farming has progressively been losing its capacity to keep the incremental labour force productively in situ. The details are given in table-9.

Table-9
EMPLOYED: PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

| Province/Area | Employed | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| | 2001-02 | | | 2003-04 | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Pakistan | 38.88 | 33.19 | 5.69 | 41.75 | 34.69 | 7.06 |
| Rural | 26.66 | 22.19 | 4.47 | 28.64 | 22.93 | 5.71 |
| Urban | 12.22 | 11.00 | 1.22 | 13.11 | 11.76 | 1.35 |
| Balochistan | 1.58 | 1.51 | 0.07 | 1.75 | 1.63 | 0.12 |
| Rural | 1.32 | 1.26 | 0.06 | 1.39 | 1.29 | 0.10 |
| Urban | 0.26 | 0.25 | 0.01 | 0.36 | 0.34 | 0.02 |
| NWFP | 4.22 | 3.90 | 0.32 | 4.41 | 3.91 | 0.50 |
| Rural | 3.54 | 3.26 | 0.28 | 3.71 | 3.26 | 0.45 |
| Urban | 0.68 | 0.64 | 0.04 | 0.70 | 0.65 | 0.05 |
| Punjab | 24.28 | 19.50 | 4.78 | 25.80 | 20.01 | 5.79 |
| Rural | 17.29 | 13.43 | 3.86 | 18.55 | 13.74 | 4.81 |
| Urban | 6.99 | 6.07 | 0.92 | 7.25 | 6.27 | 0.98 |
| Sindh | 8.80 | 8.28 | 0.52 | 9.79 | 9.14 | 0.65 |
| Rural | 4.51 | 4.24 | 0.27 | 4.99 | 4.64 | 0.35 |
| Urban | 4.29 | 4.04 | 0.25 | 4.80 | 4.50 | 0.30 |

Note:- Absolute estimates of employed 2001-02 has been calculated by using the revised population estimates of 1st January, 2001 and will not tally with the absolute figures published in the report on of LFS, 2001-02

Source: Computed from Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 of LFS, 2001-02 and 2003-04.

Unemployed: Absolute Figures

13. The volume of unemployed has reduced from 3.51 million in 2001-02 to 3.48 million in 2003-04. Rural area has followed the national pattern while urban has surged in the number of unemployed persons, on account of rise in male unemployment. It points out obliquely that traction of secondary and tertiary activities has a bit slackened in the referred period. Punjab, with relative fall in both gender and area specific unemployment, stands out vis a vis three smaller provinces where unemployment leveled higher across gender and area during the comparative periods.

Table-10
UNEMPLOYED: PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

| Province/Area | Unemployed | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2001-02 | | | 2003-04 | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Pakistan | 3.51 | 2.38 | 1.13 | 3.48 | 2.44 | 1.04 |
| Rural | 2.18 | 1.44 | 0.74 | 2.07 | 1.37 | 0.70 |
| Urban | 1.33 | 0.94 | 0.39 | 1.41 | 1.07 | 0.34 |
| Balochistan | 0.13 | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.05 |
| Rural | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.04 |
| Urban | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.01 |
| NWFP | 0.64 | 0.48 | 0.16 | 0.66 | 0.44 | 0.22 |
| Rural | 0.52 | 0.40 | 0.12 | 0.53 | 0.35 | 0.18 |
| Urban | 0.12 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 0.04 |
| Punjab | 2.26 | 1.46 | 0.80 | 2.05 | 1.43 | 0.62 |
| Rural | 1.41 | 0.88 | 0.53 | 1.21 | 0.80 | 0.41 |
| Urban | 0.85 | 0.58 | 0.27 | 0.84 | 0.63 | 0.21 |
| Sindh | 0.48 | 0.35 | 0.13 | 0.61 | 0.46 | 0.15 |
| Rural | 0.16 | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.22 | 0.15 | 0.07 |
| Urban | 0.32 | 0.25 | 0.07 | 0.39 | 0.31 | 0.08 |

Note:- Absolute estimates of unemployed 2001-02 has been calculated by using the revised population estimates of 1st January, 2001 and will not tally with the absolute figures published in the report on LFS, 2001-02

Source: Computed from Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 of LFS, 2001-02 and 2003-04.

Employed: Major Industry Divisions

14. Agricultural and allied industry, with 43% of the total employed in 2003-04, levels one percentage point higher as compared to 2001-02. As for gender composition, male employment declines while female's climbs more than 2% up. Contrarily, the non-agricultural sector portrays a sort of enervation. For instance, employment in construction sector is down from 6.1% in 2001-02 to 5.8% in 2003-04 and community, social & personal services loses a half percentage point from 15.5% in 2001-02 to 15% in 2003-04. Thus, employability of secondary and tertiary activities has generally decreased. This in the context of increase in primary (agricultural) sector's employment, especially, of females-owes, probably, to creeping atomization (informalization) and/or, fall in the infusion of technology (investment). Other sectors almost remained unchanged. A comparative picture of the proportions of persons employed in major industry divisions during current and 2001-02 surveys is given in table-11. Industrial distribution of employed persons is shown in figure-3. Data on industrial distribution are detailed in Statistical Appendix Tables 13 to 13.4.

FIGURE -3 DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

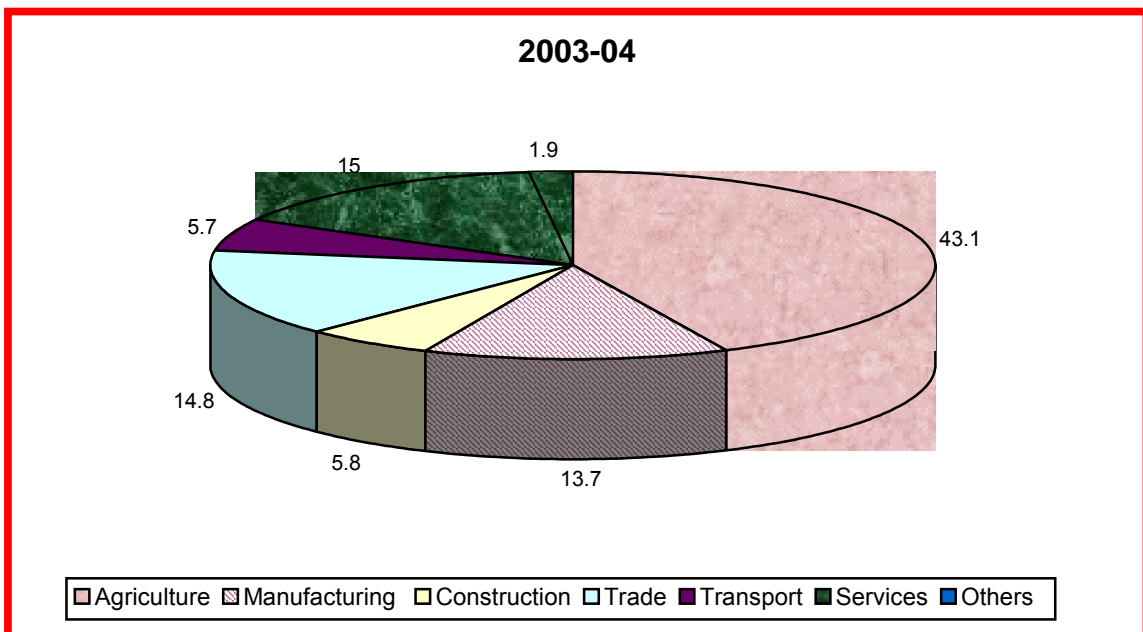
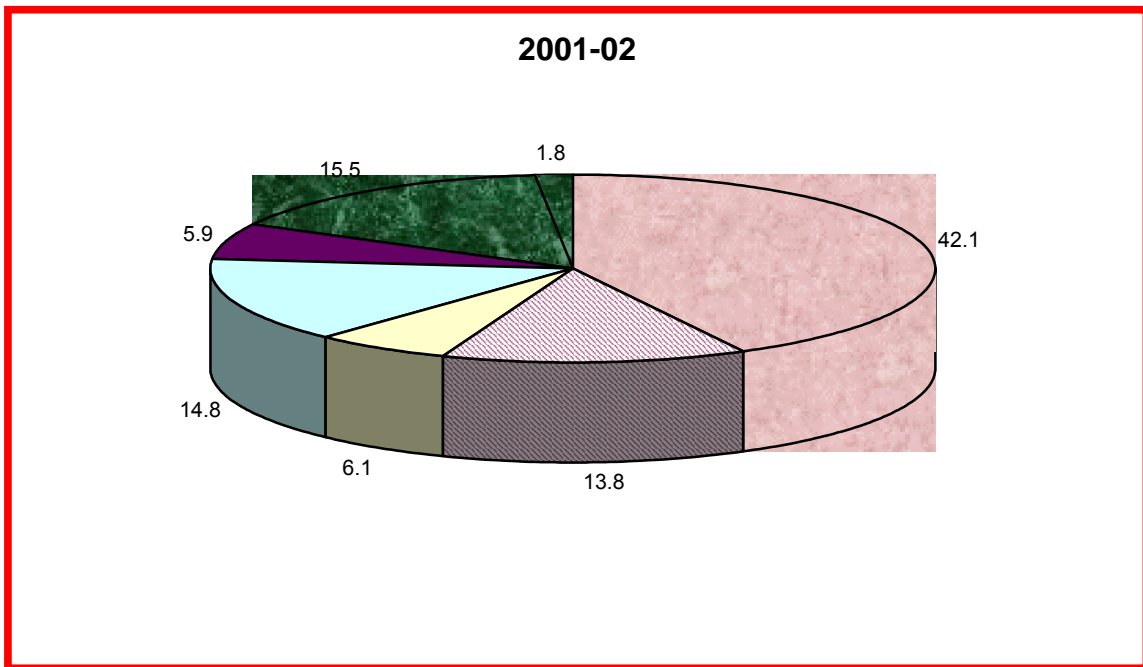
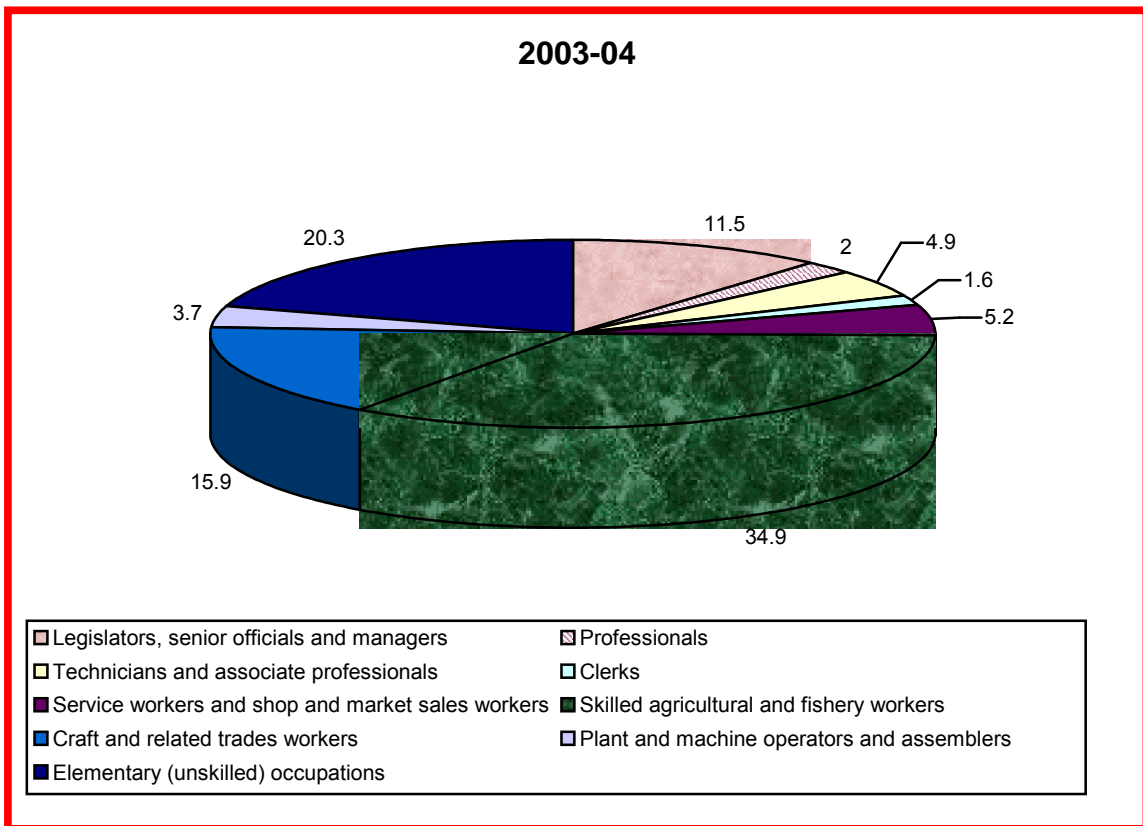
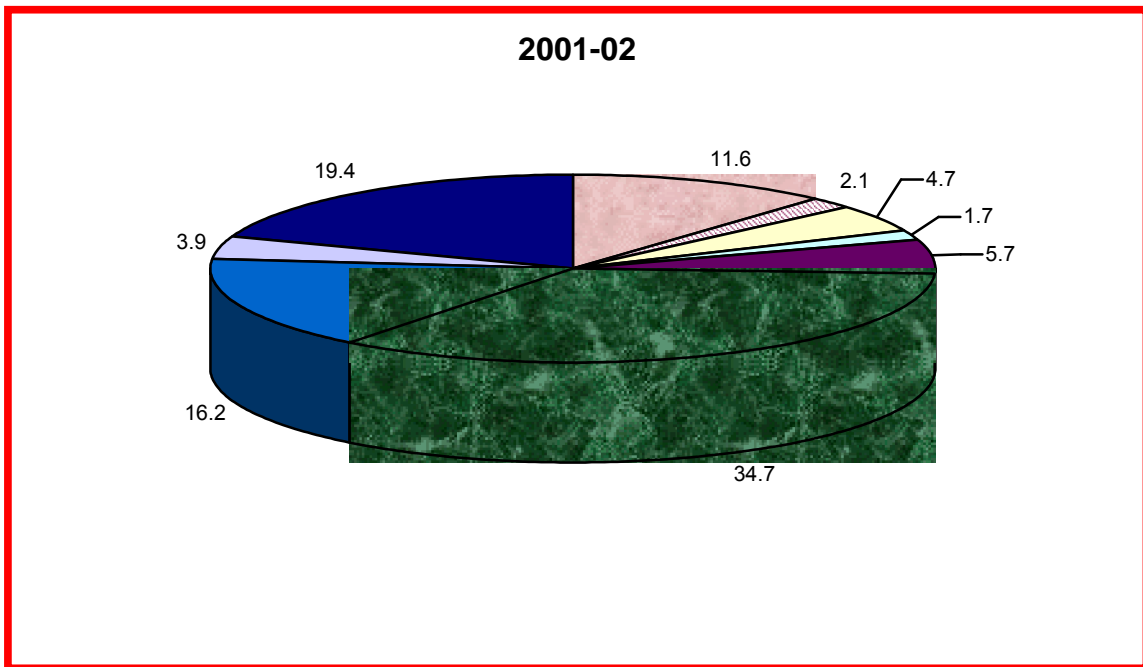


FIGURE-4 DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS



Employed: Employment Status

16. Employed persons are denominated mainly as employees, self-employed, unpaid family helpers and employers. During the comparative periods, the two foremost categories have receded whereas the last one nigh fared at the same level. Thus, the profile of activities likely to siphon labour force from unorganized into organized sector has weakened comparatively. A conspicuously women-led surge in the third one (unpaid family worker) gives credence to the aforementioned observation. Majority (38%) constitutes employees followed by self-employed (37%), unpaid family helpers (24%) and employers (1%). As expected, more female workers are engaged as unpaid family helpers (53%) compared to male workers (18%). Contrarily, more male workers are engaged in the category of self-employed, employees and employers. Comparative data for the current and 2001-02 surveys is given in table-13. Data on employment status in greater detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables-15 to 15.4

Table-13
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX

| Employment Status | 2001-02 | | | 2003-04 | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Employers | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.1 |
| Self-employed | 38.5 | 42.4 | 15.7 | 37.1 | 41.4 | 15.9 |
| Unpaid family helpers | 20.8 | 16.4 | 46.9 | 24.1 | 18.3 | 52.8 |
| Employees | 39.9 | 40.3 | 37.1 | 37.9 | 39.2 | 31.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Employed: Number of Hours Worked During the Week

17. Of the currently employed persons, 0.7% constitutes the group of people had a job attachment but did not work last week due to certain reasons. On the other end of the spectrum lies a large proportion (31%) of employed persons worked 56 hours or more a week. However, 14% of the employed persons falls left to the water shed “35 hours a week”, liable to be bracketed as under employed. The corresponding figures for urban (8%) and rural (17%) areas points out prevalence of under employment in the latter. However, the predominant proportion (more than 80%) of overworked persons which lie to the right of “35 hours a week” obliquely brings forth the prevalence of lower than subsistence wages in the (fractured) job market. Percentage distribution of employed persons by number of hours worked during reference week for the current survey is given in table-14. Details are provided at Statistical Appendix Tables-15 to 15.4.

Table-14
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: HOURS WORKED, 2003-04

| 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 | 1.3 | 4.2 | 8.5 | 15.0 | 25.9 | 13.6 | 30.8 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 5.2 | 10.2 | 16.9 | 23.7 | 13.8 | 28.0 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 4.7 | 10.9 | 30.7 | 13.3 | 36.9 |
| Balochistan | 100.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 6.9 | 16.9 | 42.3 | 13.2 | 18.0 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 7.9 | 17.5 | 40.5 | 12.9 | 18.4 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 14.4 | 49.3 | 14.5 | 16.4 |
| NWFP | 100.0 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 7.4 | 10.7 | 18.3 | 24.9 | 10.6 | 25.1 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 8.3 | 11.4 | 19.3 | 23.6 | 10.4 | 23.9 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 7.6 | 13.4 | 31.7 | 11.5 | 31.3 |
| Punjab | 100.0 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 9.2 | 15.2 | 23.7 | 13.7 | 31.1 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 5.6 | 10.8 | 16.3 | 22.2 | 13.7 | 28.9 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 5.2 | 12.4 | 27.4 | 13.7 | 36.9 |
| Sindh | 100.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 5.9 | 12.6 | 29.1 | 14.9 | 34.9 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 8.0 | 17.2 | 24.4 | 16.9 | 30.6 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 7.8 | 34.0 | 12.8 | 39.4 |

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

Employed: Informal Sector

18. Currently, true to the often-held contention, informal sector accounts for 70% of the employment in main jobs outside agriculture sector. In the same refrain, percentage of employed involved in informal sector (73%) in rural area, is higher compared to that of urban areas (67%). As expected, formal sector activities are more concentrated in urban areas (33%) as compared to rural areas (27%). Since informal activities are predominantly non-agrarian, male workers are relatively more concentrated in informal sector both in rural and urban areas of the country. Informal sector's employment has surged by five percentage points from 65% in 2001-02 to 70% in 2003-04, irrespective of gender and area. For explanation, the aggressive consumer finance schemes launched by various financial institutions is one of the important reasons. However, inhibiting influence of government's long held predilection to generate revenue by hook or crook can not be discounted altogether as a reason for surge in informal activities. A comparative picture of the proportions of persons employed in non-agriculture sector into formal and informal for the current and 2001-02 surveys is given in table-15. Data on major industrial sectors in greater detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Table-17.

Table-15
DISTRIBUTION OF NON-AGRICULTURE WORKERS INTO FORMAL AND INFORMAL SECTOR

(%)

| Sector | 2001-02 | | | 2003-04 | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Formal | 35.4 | 35.3 | 37.0 | 30.0 | 29.6 | 34.3 |
| Informal | 64.6 | 64.7 | 63.0 | 70.0 | 70.4 | 65.7 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Formal | 31.7 | 31.5 | 34.3 | 27.1 | 26.7 | 30.1 |
| Informal | 68.3 | 68.5 | 65.7 | 72.9 | 73.3 | 69.9 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Formal | 38.9 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 32.8 | 32.2 | 38.4 |
| Informal | 61.1 | 61.1 | 60.7 | 67.2 | 67.8 | 61.6 |

Source: - Computed from Statistical Appendix Table-17.

Informal Sector: Major Industry Divisions

19. According to classification of the informal sector employment by major industry divisions, the largest slice (35%) goes to wholesale and retail trade. Manufacturing sector ranks second with about one-fifth (21%) followed by community, social and personal services (19%), construction (13%) 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 relative decline in all categories except “wholesale and retail trade” and “others” grouping. Both groups reflects relative rise in the male employment. Males employment forms a bit skewed unimodal pattern peaked in wholesale and retail trade while females employment is bimodally apportioned with maximas lying in manufacturing (57%) and community and social services (34%). Percentage distribution of informal sector workers by major industry divisions for the years 2001-02 and 2003-04 is given in table-16. Data in greater detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables 18 to 18.4.

Table-16
DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS: MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

(%)

| Major Industry Divisions | 2001-02 | | | 2003-04 | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Manufacturing | 20.9 | 17.3 | 57.5 | 20.6 | 16.9 | 57.3 |
| Construction | 13.9 | 15.1 | 1.3 | 13.4 | 14.6 | 1.2 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 34.0 | 36.5 | 7.6 | 34.6 | 37.3 | 7.6 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 11.7 | 12.7 | 1.0 | 11.2 | 12.3 | 0.3 |
| Community, social and personal services | 18.9 | 17.6 | 32.4 | 18.7 | 17.2 | 33.5 |
| Others (includes mining & quarrying; electricity, gas & water and finance, insurance, real estate & business services) | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 0.1 |

Informal Sector: Major Occupational Groups

20. Majority (31%) are reported as craft and related trade workers. Nigh a quarter (25%) are legislators, senior officials & managers. About one-fifth (23%) are engaged in elementary (unskilled) occupations. Services workers, shop and market sales workers rank fourth (10%) followed by plant & machine operators & assemblers (6%), technicians & associate professionals (4%) and professionals (2%). As expected, occupational distribution of workers is marked by wide sex differentials. Figures on males sit in the vicinity of overall pattern at wide variance with that of females. Further, apportionment of numbers among activities is, relatively, more even for men than for women. Craft & related trade activities, home to three-fifth (58%) of female and more-than-one quarter male workers (28%), constitute peak irrespective of gender. Among the sizeable groupings “plant and machine operators & assemblers” and “legislators, senior officials and managers” reflect male dominance in the same order. “Professionals” and “technicians and associate professionals” are more tuned to women. “Elementary Occupations” tend to be gender neutral. Except the grouping of legislators, technicians, clerks and elementary occupations, all reflect relative decline during the comparative period. A comparative picture of the informal sector workers classified by major occupational groups for the current and 2001-02 surveys is given in tables-17. Data in detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables 19 to 19.4.

Table-17
DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS: MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

(%)

| Major Occupational Groups | 2001-02 | | | 2003-04 | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Legislators, senior officials & managers | 24.6 | 26.3 | 6.8 | 24.9 | 26.7 | 5.9 |
| Professionals | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 2.8 | 2.3 | 8.5 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 9.8 |
| Clerks | 0.2 | 0.2 | - | 0.4 | 0.5 | - |
| Service workers and shop & market sales workers | 9.5 | 9.9 | 5.2 | 9.5 | 10.1 | 3.1 |
| Skilled agricultural and fishery workers | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | - | - | - |
| Craft and related trade workers | 32.3 | 29.6 | 59.9 | 31.1 | 28.4 | 58.6 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 6.4 | 7.0 | 0.6 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 0.2 |
| Elementary (unskilled) occupations | 22.4 | 22.9 | 16.5 | 22.6 | 22.9 | 19.9 |

Informal Sector: Employment Status

21. The employment status categorizes majority (44%) as self-employed followed by employees (43%). The former, embracing majority (45%) of men and latter, containing better part (46%) of women, are mutually obverse in gender skewness. About one in ten workers (12%) are reported as unpaid family helpers and one & a half percent are identified as employers. The former is home to two-time more women vis-à-vis men while the latter is acutely men centric. As far change in the comparative periods, unpaid family workers, employees and self-employed reflect a modicum of ascent in the same order while employees category a bit recedes. It seems that organized activities tend to concede ground to unorganized ones during the referred periods. Percentage distribution of informal sector workers by employment status for the years 2001-02 and 2003-04 is given in table-18. For further detail data Statistical Appendix Table-20 may be referred.

Table-18
DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS: EMPLOYMENT STATUS

(%)

| Employment Status | 2001-02 | | | 2003-04 | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Employer | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.2 |
| Self-employed | 43.6 | 44.8 | 31.0 | 43.7 | 44.7 | 34.0 |
| Unpaid family helpers | 10.9 | 10.1 | 19.1 | 11.7 | 10.9 | 19.5 |
| Employees | 44.5 | 44.0 | 49.7 | 43.1 | 42.8 | 46.3 |

Employed: Occupational Safety and Health

22. Questions on occupational safety and health, introduced firstly in Labour Force Survey for 2001-02, are asked from the employed persons ten years of age and above. About one out of thirty-three (2.8%) employed persons has reported some sort of occupational injury/disease. Explicably, the percentage suffered finds male workers (3.2%) more vulnerable relative to female workers (1%). Same holds for rural workers (3.1%) vis-à-vis urban workers (2.2%). Nevertheless, urban women (0.5%) is much more shielded in comparison with her rural and urban compatriots of same and opposite sex. Susceptibility to occupational hazards has improved over time across the area and gender. However, the lot of urban women has improved most eminently. Comparative status of occupational injuries/diseases for the years 2001-02 and 2003-04 are given in table-19.

Table-19
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE BY STATUS OF INJURIES/DISEASES

(%)

| Status of Injuries/Diseases | 2001-02 | | | 2003-04 | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Suffered | 3.6 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 1.0 |
| Not suffered | 96.4 | 96.1 | 98.5 | 97.2 | 96.8 | 99.0 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Suffered | 3.9 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 1.1 |
| Not suffered | 96.1 | 95.6 | 98.6 | 96.9 | 96.4 | 98.9 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Suffered | 2.9 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 0.5 |
| Not suffered | 97.1 | 97.0 | 98.1 | 97.8 | 97.6 | 99.5 |

Occupational Safety and Health: Major Industry Divisions

23. Well nigh half (45%) victims of occupation hazards belong to agricultural sector. Manufacturing account for about one-seventh (15%), followed by construction

(11%), community, social and personal services (10%), wholesale & retail trade (9%) and transport, storage and communication (9%). From the gender perspective, women's exposure is at twice as much exposed to risk as men in agriculture (80 Vs 43%). Contrarily, men are thrice (10 Vs 3%) of women's in wholesale and retail trade. Both categories reflect deterioration over time evenly by gender. Incidence of risk in manufacturing has changed from gender neutral (15% both for men & women) in 2001-02 to gender partial (15 Vs 8%) in 2003-04 in favour of women. Community, social and personal services display improvement in the comparative periods evenly for men & women. Construction also fared well during the comparative periods marked by Labour Force Surveys of 2001-02 and 2003-04. Percentage distribution of employed persons suffered occupational injuries/diseases by major industry divisions for the years 2001-02 and 2003-04 are given in table-20. Data in more detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables 27 to 27.4

Table-20
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS SUFFERED OCCUPATIONAL
INJURIES/DISEASES: MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

(%)

| Major Industry Divisions | 2001-02 | | | 2003-04 | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing | 42.9 | 41.0 | 71.2 | 44.9 | 42.6 | 79.8 |
| Mining & quarrying | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | - | - | - |
| Manufacturing | 14.5 | 14.5 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 8.0 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 0.7 | 0.8 | - | 1.0 | 1.0 | - |
| Construction | 12.5 | 13.3 | 1.0 | 10.7 | 11.4 | - |
| Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels | 8.6 | 9.0 | 3.1 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 3.4 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 9.4 | 9.9 | 0.9 | 8.9 | 9.5 | - |
| Financing, insurance, real estate and business services | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | 0.5 | 0.6 | - |
| Community, social and personal services | 11.2 | 11.3 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 8.8 |

Occupational Safety and Health: Major Occupational Groups

24. Ala the pattern of major industry divisions, majority of sufferers (39%) are concentrated in skilled agriculture and fishery activities. Comparative survey figures (38 Vs 39%) don't bespeak improvement over time. Women's exposure to risk has increased from one and half (56 Vs 36%) of men's in 2001-02 to more the twice (76 Vs 36%) in 2003-04. Since three-fourth of women victims belong to this group, one need not be feminist to get alarmed. Craft & related trade activities and elementary occupations are the next major occupational groups (21%) followed by legislators, senior officials & managers (6%) and plant and machine operators & assemblers (6%). The former two reflect, more or less, flip-side of the state of occupational safety during the comparative periods. Men's

exposure to risk has increased steadily whereas that of women steeply declined. Profile of the second group is much sharper relatively. The latter two groups exhibit improvement during the comparative periods. Gender composition of the incidence of occupational health hazards remains same over time in the 1st one. No such observation seems to be in order for well nigh masculine group of “plant and machine operators and assemblers”. Other relatively minor occupations have experienced a slight decline in the proportions of suffered workers. Distribution of employed persons with reported occupational injuries/diseases by major occupational groups for the years 2001-02 and 2003-04 is given in table-21. For more detail on province, area and sex Statistical Appendix Tables 28 to 28.4 is referred.

Table-21
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS SUFFERED OCCUPATIONAL
INJURIES/DISEASES: MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

(%)

| Major Occupational Groups | 2001-02 | | | 2003-04 | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Legislators, senior officials & managers | 6.7 | 7.0 | 3.1 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 3.4 |
| Professionals | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | - |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 2.3 | 2.1 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.6 |
| Clerks | 1.2 | 1.2 | - | 1.0 | 1.1 | - |
| Service workers and shop & market sales workers | 3.8 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 3.0 | - |
| Skilled agricultural and fishery workers | 37.6 | 36.4 | 55.9 | 38.7 | 36.3 | 76.3 |
| Craft and related trade workers | 20.9 | 21.3 | 15.9 | 21.4 | 22.1 | 11.2 |
| Plant and machine operators and assembles | 7.4 | 7.8 | 0.9 | 5.7 | 6.1 | - |
| Elementary (unskilled) occupations | 19.8 | 20.0 | 17.2 | 21.4 | 22.3 | 7.5 |

Occupational Safety and Health: Employment Status

25. Quite explicably, the majority (49%) of sufferers falls in the category of self-employed, The comparative proportions (46% in 2001-02 Vs 49% of 2003-04) adduce risk as increasing function of time for self employed. Further, self-employed men’s exposure to risk has increased during the comparative periods whereas that of women has declined steeply. The second important category is employees (41%) followed by unpaid family helpers (10%). Both groups seem to be improving over time. The former reflects sharp improvement in the lot of women as comparative proportions (27% in 2001-02 Vs 7% in 2003-04) bear out. The latter-home to majority of women sufferers-paints acutely rising exposure to risk from four times (41% Vs 10% in 2001-02) to more than eleven time (68% Vs 6%) as higher as that of men. This bespeaks “much lesser half” status of the female unpaid family helpers. Employers with insignificant proportion appear to have

arrogated themselves preeminent claim over safety regime. Percentage incidence of occupational injuries/ diseases by employment status for the survey years 2001-02 and 2003-04 is given in table-22. For further detail Statistical Appendix Table 29 is referred.

Table-22
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS SUFFERED OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES: EMPLOYMENT STATUS

| Employment Status | 2001-02 | | | 2003-04 | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Employers | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | - |
| Self-employed | 45.9 | 46.9 | 31.2 | 48.7 | 50.2 | 25.2 |
| Unpaid family helpers | 12.3 | 10.4 | 41.4 | 10.1 | 6.3 | 67.9 |
| Employees | 41.0 | 41.9 | 27.0 | 40.5 | 42.7 | 6.9 |

(%)

Occupational Safety and Health: Types of Treatment Received

26. It is observed that majority (61%) of the sufferers are reported to have consulted a doctor or other medical professionals. Of the total, 19% have taken time off work and 12% have been hospitalized. Seen in the context of relative rise in former and, decline in latter two activities, it appears that affordability to pursue treatment is on decline, probably, due to (all or any) lack of financial support, paucity of facilities, strict regimentation at the work place. According to gender composition of the tabulated categories, women have got more savvy for doctor's advice relative to men (64 Vs 61%) Similarly, women appear to be better disposed to take time off work (21 Vs 19%). However, the event of hospitalization, though significantly men-centred, has declined gender-neutrally during the comparative periods. Auspiciously, non category-stemming, probably, from aversion/inhibition/lack of access to doctor's advice-has also declined steeply. The remaining 8% did not avail themselves any of the aforementioned option. Percentage incidence of occupational injuries/diseases by type of treatment received for the years 2001-02 and 2003-04 is given in table-23. For provincial and rural-urban details Statistical Appendix Table 30 may be referred.

Table-23
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE SUFFERED OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES BY TYPES OF TREATMENT RECEIVED

| Types of Treatment Received | 2001-02 | | | 2003-04 | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Hospitalized | 14.7 | 15.0 | 9.9 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 6.3 |
| Consulted a Doctor or other Medical Professional | 48.8 | 48.6 | 51.5 | 61.1 | 60.9 | 64.3 |
| Took time off work | 19.3 | 19.6 | 15.4 | 19.0 | 18.8 | 21.4 |
| None | 17.2 | 16.8 | 23.2 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 8.0 |

(%)

Occupational Safety and Health: Parts of Body Injured

27. Majority of the workers (45%) received injuries of general nature, followed by the injury of lower limb (20%), upper limb (16%), multiple locations (9%) and head injuries (7%), the latter most should be noted with concern, as it may cause death, partial or complete disablement and loss of intellectual abilities. The foremost category reflects increasing women's exposure to risk from equal (52% each) in 2001-02 to twice (82 Vs 43%) as higher as that of men. Better coverage/reporting might well be one of the reasons. Incidence of limb injuries has been on rise. More men with rising incidence over time have been succumbing to this type of affliction as opposite to women. "Multiple location" type has shrunk over time, steeply for women whereas, gender neutral incident of head injury has mercifully been sagging in frequency. Proportions for trunk injuries across the time and gender, levels, more or less, same in 2003-04 except for women, where no trunk injury has been reported. Percentage incidence suffered occupational injuries/diseases by parts of body injured for the years 2001-02 and 2003-04 is given in table-24. For provincial and rural/urban detail Statistical Appendix Table 31 is referred.

Table-24
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE
SUFFERED OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES BY PARTS OF BODY INJURED
 (%)

| Parts of Body Injured | 2001-02 | | | 2003-04 | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Head | 7.9 | 7.7 | 9.7 | 6.7 | 7.1 | - |
| Neck | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.5 |
| Trunk | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | - |
| Upper Limb | 11.7 | 11.0 | 22.4 | 15.9 | 16.2 | 12.6 |
| Lower Limb | 12.6 | 13.1 | 6.3 | 19.8 | 20.8 | 3.4 |
| Multiple Locations | 12.4 | 12.7 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 1.9 |
| General Injuries | 52.3 | 52.2 | 52.4 | 45.1 | 42.8 | 81.6 |

Unemployed Labour Force: Unemployment Rates

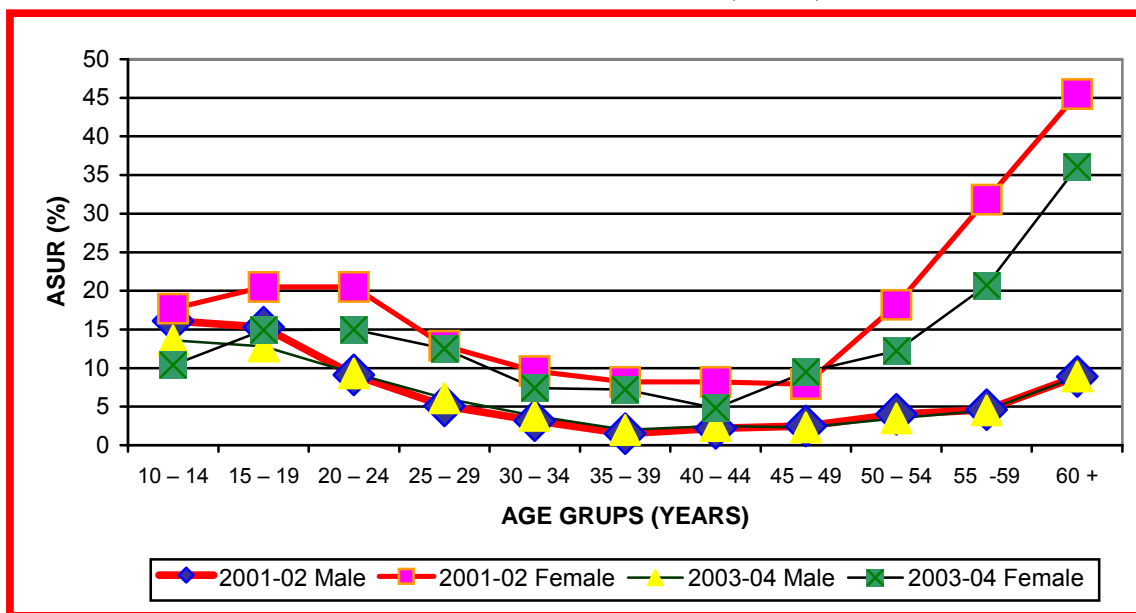
28. Unemployment rate is defined as the percentage of unemployed labour force to the total labour force. The data shows that overall unemployment rate has decreased from 8.3% in 2001-02 to 7.7% in 2003-04, due, mainly, to steeper decline in women's unemployment (17 Vs 13%) vis-à-vis that of men (6.7 Vs 6.6%). Age specific unemployment rates form a spectrum of two-different hues. The 1st one encompasses three up-start age groups (10-24) with respect to size of unemployment. This group exhibits women-led decline in unemployment overtime. Men's unemployment has also shrunk except for the latter most (20-24) interval. The 2nd part of the spectrum spans over seven age groups between 25 to 59 years. This grouping reflects mildly rising men-led profile of unemployment over time save for the fourth (40-44) and last two (50-59) age interval. Women's unemployment has consistently been on decline across the constituent age intervals. The unemployment rates of beyond retirement age may partly be accrued by the re-entrance of retired people into economically active life because of the absence of social

securities for them. The unemployment rates as revealed in current and 2001-02 surveys may be seen in table-25 and figure 5. Detail is given at Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4.

Table-25
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: SEX AND AGE

| Age Groups | 2001-02 | | | 2003-04 | | |
|--------------------|---------|------|--------|---------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Ten years & above | 8.3 | 6.7 | 16.5 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 12.8 |
| 10 – 14 | 16.5 | 16.1 | 17.7 | 12.8 | 13.6 | 10.4 |
| 15 – 19 | 16.2 | 15.3 | 20.5 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 14.9 |
| 20 – 24 | 10.9 | 9.1 | 20.5 | 10.3 | 9.3 | 15.0 |
| 25 – 29 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 12.9 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 12.5 |
| 30 – 34 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 9.6 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 7.4 |
| 35 – 39 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 8.2 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 7.2 |
| 40 – 44 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 8.2 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 4.8 |
| 45 – 49 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 7.9 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 9.5 |
| 50 – 54 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 18.2 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 12.2 |
| 55 – 59 | 8.0 | 4.6 | 31.8 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 20.7 |
| 60 years and above | 13.6 | 8.9 | 45.5 | 12.8 | 8.9 | 36.1 |

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



29. The over all unemployment rates in Pakistan seems low. In the absence of social security and unemployment insurance schemes, remaining out of work is hardly workable proposition even after retirement. In order to eke out something to make the both ends meet, even partly, the bulk of population must engage all the times in some sort of economic activity, irrespective of the size of earning. Thus, a vast proportion of people worked less than” 35 hours a week”, notwithstanding their quest for alternative or

additional work, may be considered as employed at fringe or underemployed. Unemployment rate in 2003-04 whittles down to 8.9% if persons worked less than 15 hours during the reference week are treated as unemployed. As such, unemployment has thus receded during the comparative periods, steeply for rural areas and fair sex. The comparative picture of unemployment rates including underemployed (worked less than 15 hours during reference week) by sex and area for the Labour Force Surveys, 2001-02 and 2003-04 is given in table-26.

Table-26
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES INCLUDING UNDEREMPLOYED WHO WORKED LESS
THAN 15 HOURS DURING REFERENCE WEEK

(%)

| Areas | 2001-02 | | | 2003-04 | | |
|----------|---------|------|--------|---------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Pakistan | 9.7 | 7.5 | 21.1 | 8.9 | 7.2 | 16.7 |
| Rural | 9.3 | 7.1 | 19.0 | 8.2 | 6.4 | 14.9 |
| Urban | 10.7 | 8.4 | 28.2 | 10.5 | 8.7 | 23.7 |