

## SECTION- III

### RESULTS

The Survey's estimates are based on the data of 36,272 sample households enumerated through July 2007 to June 2008. Findings are presented in the form of proportions and percentages to provide for all-purpose employability. The population of Pakistan as per Planning & Development Division's projection is estimated at 160.97 millions on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2008. The same has been used in arriving at absolute numbers in the report.

2. In comparison with that of the preceding LFS 2006-07, a brief account of the survey's main annual estimates follows.

#### *Marital Status*

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

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

Marital Status	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Never Married	44.6	44.9	45.4
Married	51.2	50.9	50.5
Widowed	3.9	3.9	3.8
Divorced	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### *Sex Ratio*

4. Comparative figures for the overall sex ratio are close to each other. Rural figures are close to overall pattern while urban ones make a higher trend line. Punjab is more in line with the national trend as compared to other provinces. Migration, as one of the main factor in determining the size and composition of population, may be viewed for possible explanation in this regard.

**Table-2**  
**SEX RATIO - PAKISTAN AND ITS PROVINCES**

Province/Area	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Pakistan	105	106	106
Rural	103	105	105
Urban	108	107	108
Punjab	103	103	103
Sindh	113	112	115
NWFP	98	101	101
Balochistan	116	114	113

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Table-1 of LFS 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08.

## *Literacy*

5. Literacy rates form a rising time series. Overall *literacy rate* (56%) is higher than that of LFS 2006-07 (55%). The improvement is more for females than males and rural than urban. This notwithstanding, rural-urban and male-female disparity seems to be invariant. Provinces make two distinct groupings with narrowing inter provincial gaps. Sindh (58%) and Punjab (58%) are equally more literate as compared to NWFP (50%) and Balochistan (49%). Relevant information is given in table-3.

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

(%)

Province/Area	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>43.6</b>
Rural	43.9	58.2	29.3	46.2	60.8	31.2	47.5	61.9	32.5
Urban	69.8	77.1	61.8	71.1	78.2	63.5	72.3	79.6	64.5
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>47.9</b>
Rural	47.7	59.6	35.7	48.3	59.8	36.9	50.2	62.1	38.3
Urban	70.2	75.9	64.3	71.7	77.2	65.9	72.8	78.2	67.3
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>43.2</b>
Rural	37.9	54.2	19.0	41.5	59.9	20.2	39.3	56.7	18.3
Urban	71.6	79.5	62.8	72.5	80.0	64.3	74.8	82.7	65.7
<b>NWFP</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>31.7</b>
Rural	41.3	61.4	22.6	46.6	67.1	27.2	47.8	67.7	29.1
Urban	61.1	75.7	46.3	61.3	75.1	46.4	59.4	73.6	44.7
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>28.1</b>
Rural	31.3	47.2	11.6	37.3	55.1	15.7	43.6	61.2	21.8
Urban	58.4	73.6	39.1	64.9	79.9	46.8	64.8	79.6	47.0

## *Level of Education*

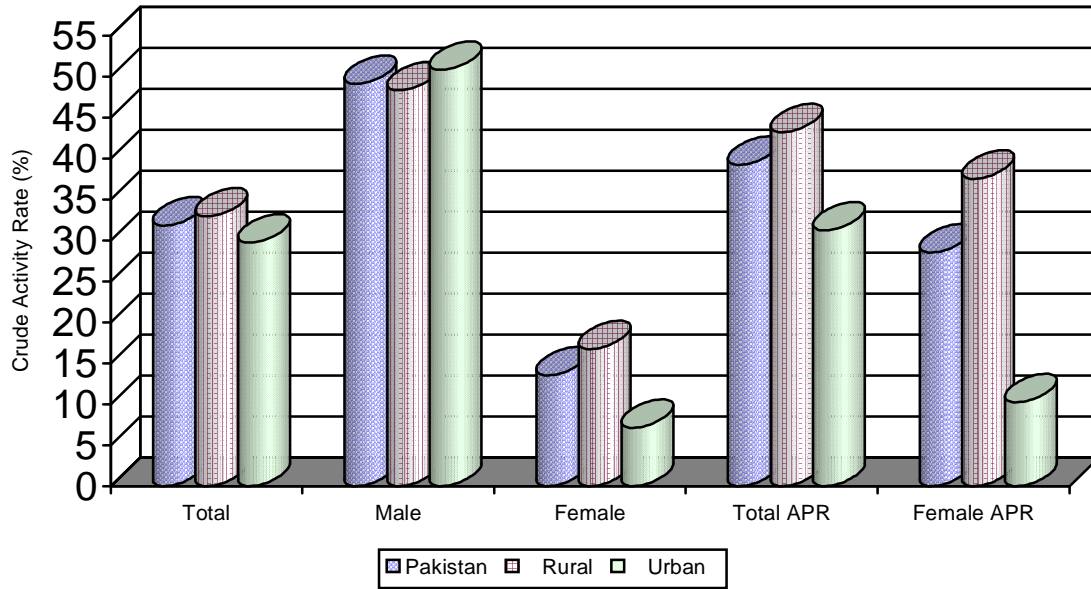


<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>26.3</b>
Rural	32.9	48.3	16.7	43.2	37.5	33.8	49.1	17.9	42.3	35.1
Urban	29.7	50.8	7.1	31.2	10.2	28.9	49.9	6.2	30.0	8.6
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>25.4</b>
Rural	36.3	49.9	22.4	42.9	35.4	35.5	50.0	20.8	41.6	32.8
Urban	31.3	52.1	9.5	32.6	11.9	30.2	51.4	8.0	30.9	9.3
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>24.5</b>
Rural	31.5	49.9	10.3	47.8	45.0	36.6	52.9	17.4	48.1	42.3
Urban	28.5	50.6	4.3	29.8	7.1	27.9	49.1	4.0	29.1	6.7
<b>NWFP</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>31.9</b>
Rural	24.3	41.6	7.0	39.8	37.5	27.1	42.0	12.2	39.0	35.7
Urban	26.5	46.3	5.4	30.2	13.0	26.1	46.1	5.0	29.6	12.1
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>28.4</b>
Rural	30.1	48.0	9.8	41.9	34.8	29.0	48.2	7.4	41.6	33.9
Urban	23.7	41.5	3.3	26.2	8.6	24.1	42.1	3.8	27.4	10.9

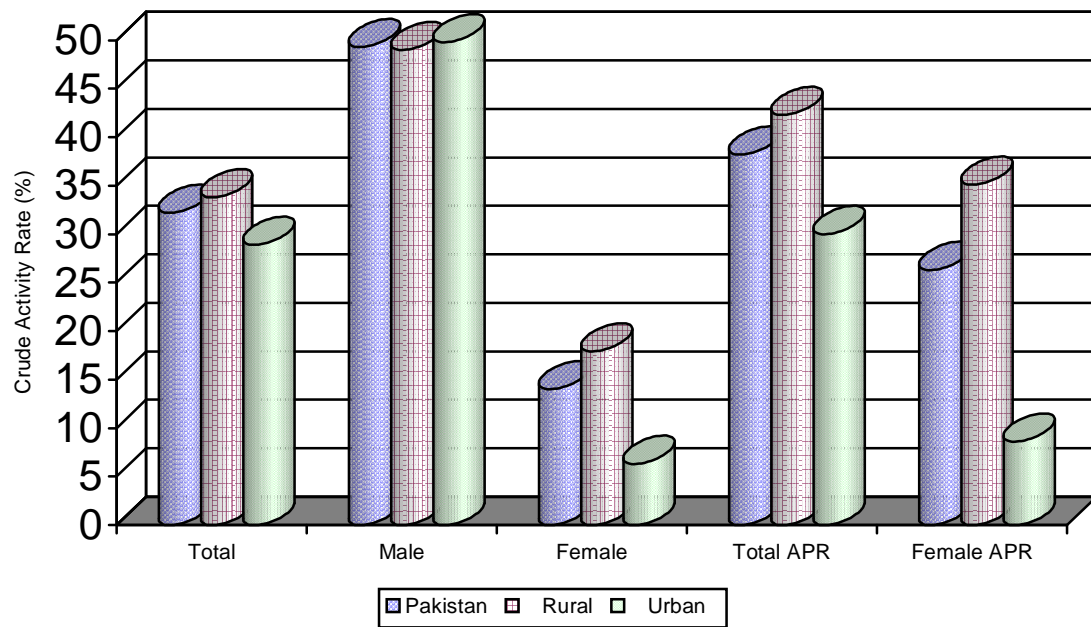
Note:- \* Males augmented activity rates being insignificantly higher than the standard crude rates are therefore not shown in this table.

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

**2006-07**



**2007-08**



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

***Labour Force Participation Rates: Refined***

8. Generally, refined activity rates follow the pattern of crude participation rates, though, with wider male-female disparity. Refined activity rate (45%) is equivalent to that of the LFS 2006-07 (45%). Gender specific rates indicate a sort of small offsetting changes. The male's participation rates lose a fraction while female's gain by same margin. Similarly, rural rates accrue a percentage point while that of urban lose equivalently, more due to changes in female's than male's participation rates. Province wise, two groupings are observed. Punjab (49%, 47%) and Balochitan (44%, 42%) indicate a decreasing while NWFP (36%, 40%) and Sindh (43%, 46%) an increasing scenario, more on account of changes in female's than male's participation rates. The pertinent data is given in table-6. Detail is at Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 and 12 to 12.4.

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

Province/Area	2006-07					2007-08				
	Total	Male	Female	*Augmented		Total	Male	Female	*Augmented	
				Total	Female				Total	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>36.7</b>
Rural	48.1	71.5	24.1	63.2	54.2	48.8	71.2	25.6	61.0	50.2
Urban	39.8	67.7	9.6	41.8	13.7	38.6	66.6	8.4	40.1	11.5
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>34.6</b>
Rural	52.1	72.5	31.7	61.4	50.0	50.0	71.2	28.9	58.4	45.6
Urban	41.6	69.0	12.6	43.2	15.9	39.9	68.4	10.5	40.7	12.2
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>35.0</b>
Rural	47.7	75.4	15.6	72.3	68.3	54.3	77.4	26.2	71.3	63.6
Urban	38.0	67.3	5.7	39.9	9.6	37.3	64.9	5.4	39.0	9.1
<b>NWFP</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>46.1</b>
Rural	36.2	63.7	10.1	59.3	54.5	40.5	64.6	17.8	58.3	52.0
Urban	36.9	64.3	7.5	42.1	18.1	36.5	65.1	7.0	41.3	16.7
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>44.6</b>
Rural	46.3	71.5	15.7	64.6	55.8	44.0	69.9	11.8	63.0	54.0
Urban	35.1	60.2	5.0	38.8	13.0	35.0	59.5	5.7	39.9	16.4

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

### ***Labour Force Participation Rates: Age Specific***

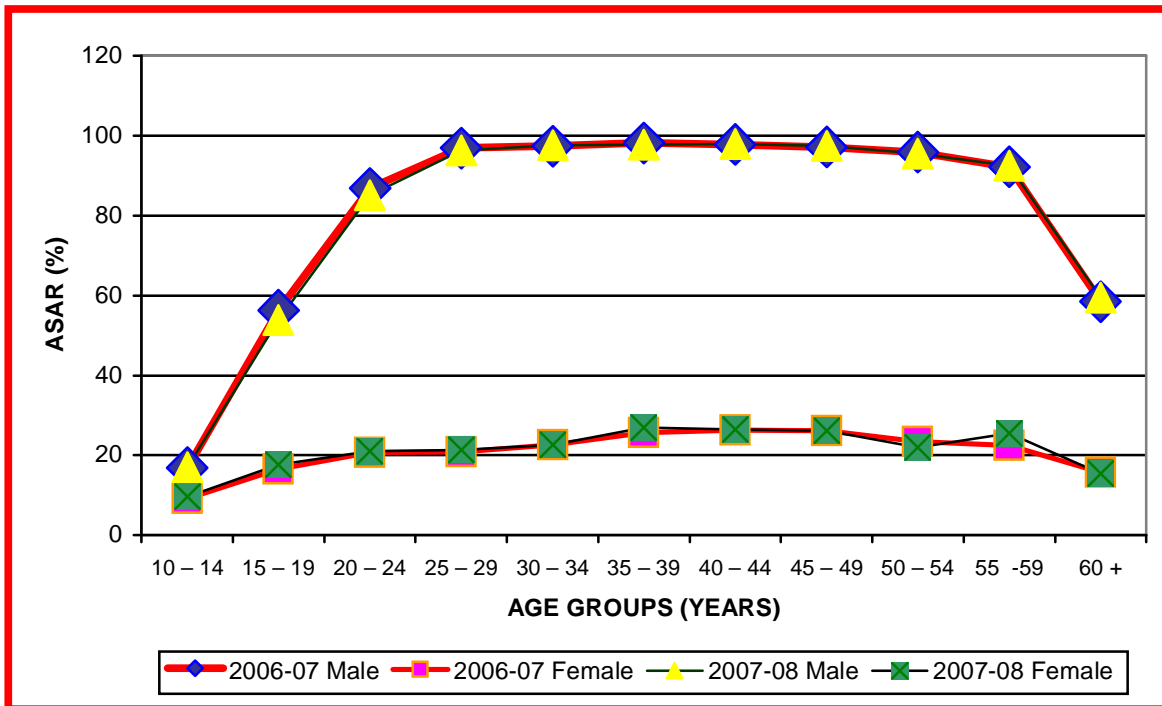
9. Table-7 (figure 2) presents comparative picture of age specific participation rates (ASPR). As expected, the age intervals between *twenties* and *fifties* (20-59) mark the most productive period of life. The comparative size of gender disparity, though, considerable in all age intervals, seems to be shrinking. Comparative participation rates make a mixed picture of marginal increases and falls. Nevertheless, *early thirties* (20-24) to *early forties* (40-44) make a rising segment across the age groups. Most of the groups indicate rise in female's participation rates while that of males make a mixed picture. Detailed information is at Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4.

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

(%)

Age Groups	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	13.3	16.9	9.2	13.7	17.1	9.7
15 – 19	37.4	56.3	16.6	36.9	53.9	17.6
20 – 24	53.0	86.8	20.7	52.4	85.1	21.0
25 – 29	57.1	96.9	20.8	56.6	96.3	21.2
30 – 34	56.9	97.4	22.7	57.1	97.6	22.6
35 – 39	61.2	98.2	25.6	61.7	97.8	27.0
40 – 44	62.5	97.8	26.3	62.7	97.9	26.5
45 – 49	63.2	97.2	26.2	63.0	97.5	26.2
50 – 54	60.6	95.9	23.4	59.9	95.6	22.0
55 -59	58.8	92.2	22.5	61.5	92.5	25.5
60 +	40.3	58.5	15.7	40.6	59.5	15.5

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



### ***Labour Force: Absolute Figures***

10. The absolute figure of labour force is the multiple of crude participation rate with mid-reference year estimate of the population. The numbers of employed and unemployed persons are the labour force multiplied with their percentages. The labour force increases from 50.33 million in 2006-07 to 51.78 million in 2007-08. The volume of labour force shrinks a bit in Punjab and Balochistan while expands in NWFP and Sindh in the same order. The change in the provincial profile is more of rural than urban origin. Relevant information is given in table-8.

**Table-8**  
**CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES**

(Million)

Province/Area	Labour Force					
	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>50.33</b>	<b>39.92</b>	<b>10.41</b>	<b>51.78</b>	<b>40.82</b>	<b>10.96</b>
Rural	34.75	26.15	8.60	36.18	26.85	9.33
Urban	15.58	13.77	1.81	15.60	13.97	1.63
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>30.82</b>	<b>22.81</b>	<b>8.01</b>	<b>30.67</b>	<b>23.19</b>	<b>7.48</b>
Rural	22.03	15.32	6.71	21.91	15.56	6.35
Urban	8.79	7.49	1.30	8.76	7.63	1.13
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>11.70</b>	<b>10.36</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>12.65</b>	<b>10.69</b>	<b>1.96</b>
Rural	6.28	5.33	0.95	7.27	5.68	1.59
Urban	5.42	5.03	0.39	5.38	5.01	0.37
<b>NWFP</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>6.27</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>1.28</b>
Rural	4.67	4.00	0.67	5.27	4.08	1.19
Urban	0.94	0.85	0.09	1.00	0.91	0.09
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>0.24</b>
Rural	1.77	1.50	0.27	1.73	1.53	0.20
Urban	0.43	0.40	0.03	0.46	0.42	0.04

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 of LFS 2006-07 and 2007-08.

### ***Employed: Absolute Figures***

11. The number of employed increases from 47.65 million in 2006-07 to 49.09 million in 2007-08. Province wise, Punjab and Balochistan experience marginal shrinkage while Sindh and NWFP register increase in the same order. The change owes more to, females than males and, rural than urban areas. The detail is given in table-9.

**Table-9**  
**EMPLOYED - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES**

(Million)



Province/Area	Employed					
	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>47.65</b>	<b>38.11</b>	<b>9.54</b>	<b>49.09</b>	<b>39.06</b>	<b>10.03</b>
Rural	33.11	25.12	7.99	34.48	25.79	8.69
Urban	14.54	12.99	1.55	14.61	13.27	1.34
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>29.13</b>	<b>21.66</b>	<b>7.47</b>	<b>28.97</b>	<b>22.07</b>	<b>6.90</b>
Rural	21.00	14.66	6.34	20.83	14.87	5.96
Urban	8.13	7.00	1.13	8.14	7.20	0.94
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>11.30</b>	<b>10.08</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>12.26</b>	<b>10.43</b>	<b>1.83</b>
Rural	6.13	5.25	0.88	7.12	5.60	1.52
Urban	5.17	4.83	0.34	5.14	4.83	0.31
<b>NWFP</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>1.08</b>
Rural	4.25	3.73	0.52	4.83	3.81	1.02
Urban	0.83	0.77	0.06	0.90	0.84	0.06
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>0.22</b>
Rural	1.73	1.48	0.25	1.70	1.51	0.19
Urban	0.41	0.39	0.02	0.43	0.40	0.03

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Tables 8 to 8.4 of LFS 2006-07 and 2007-08.

### ***Employed: Major Industry Divisions***

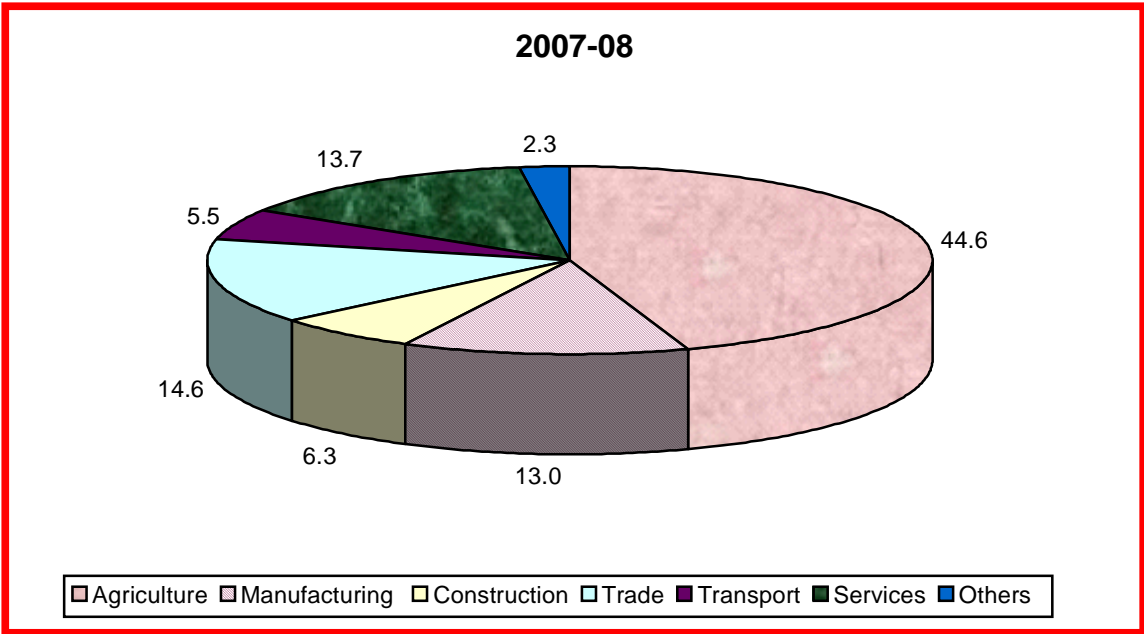
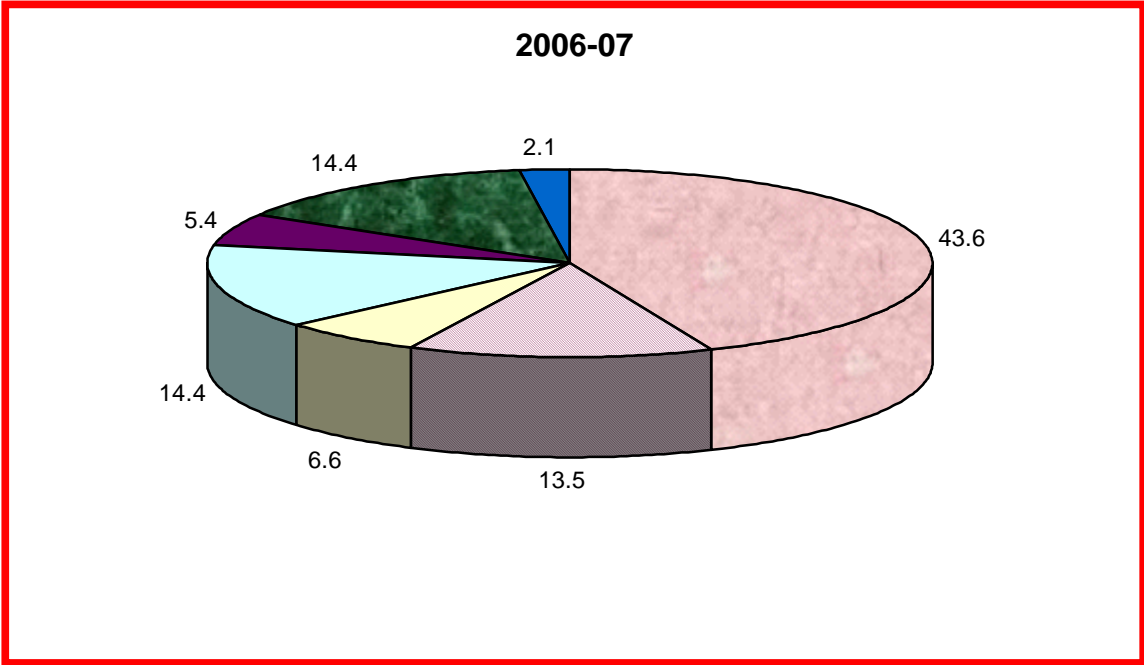
12. Employment share of *agricultural and allied activities* (44.6%) is one percentage point higher than that of 2006-07 (43.6%) in a gender equivalent way. As for non-agricultural employment, the comparative figures are close to each other. Nevertheless, *manufacturing and community, social and personal services* do indicate fall in the level of activity. Comparative information is given in table-10. Detail is at Statistical Appendix Tables 13 to 13.4.

**Table-10**  
**EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS**

Major Industry Divisions	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	43.6	36.4	72.4	44.6	36.9	75.0
Manufacturing	13.5	13.9	12.0	13.0	13.3	11.8
Construction	6.6	8.1	0.6	6.3	7.8	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade	14.4	17.5	2.2	14.6	17.9	1.8
Transport, storage and communication	5.4	6.7	0.2	5.5	6.8	0.2
Community, social and personal services	14.4	14.9	12.4	13.7	14.4	10.6
*Others	2.1	2.5	0.2	2.3	2.9	0.2

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

**FIGURE -3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS**



*Employed: Major Occupational Groups*

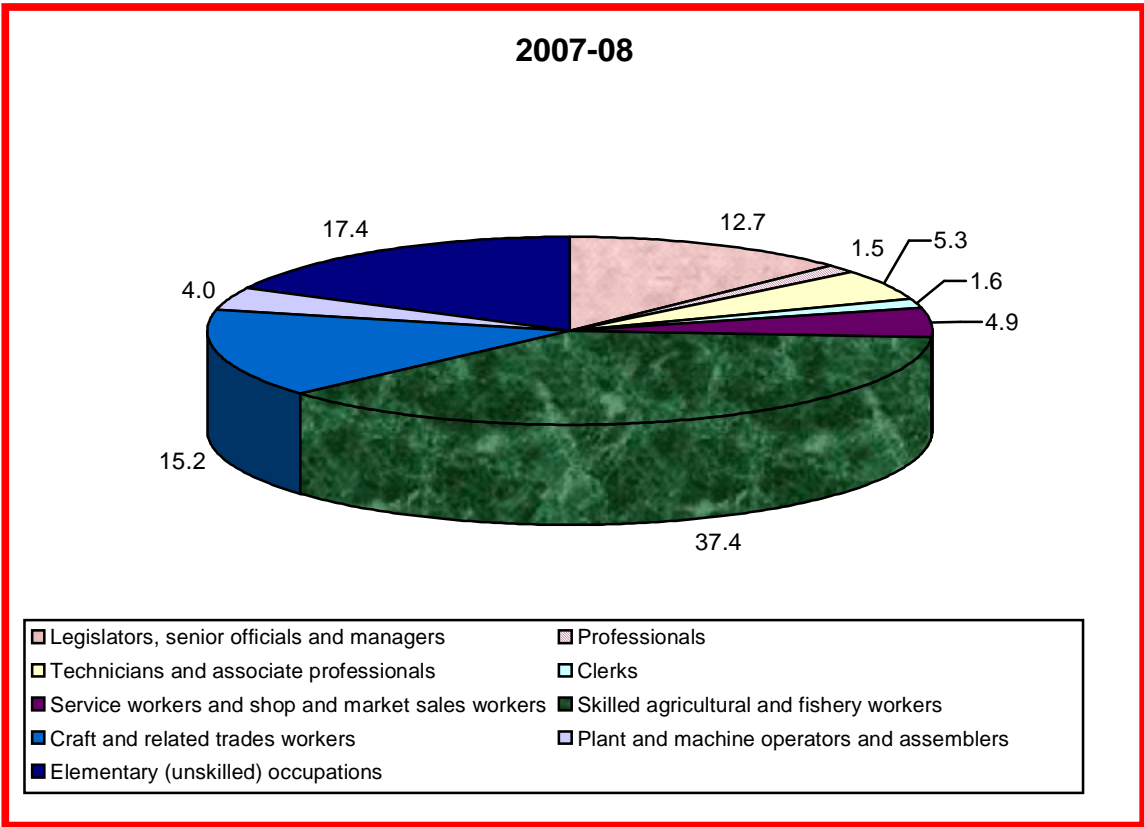
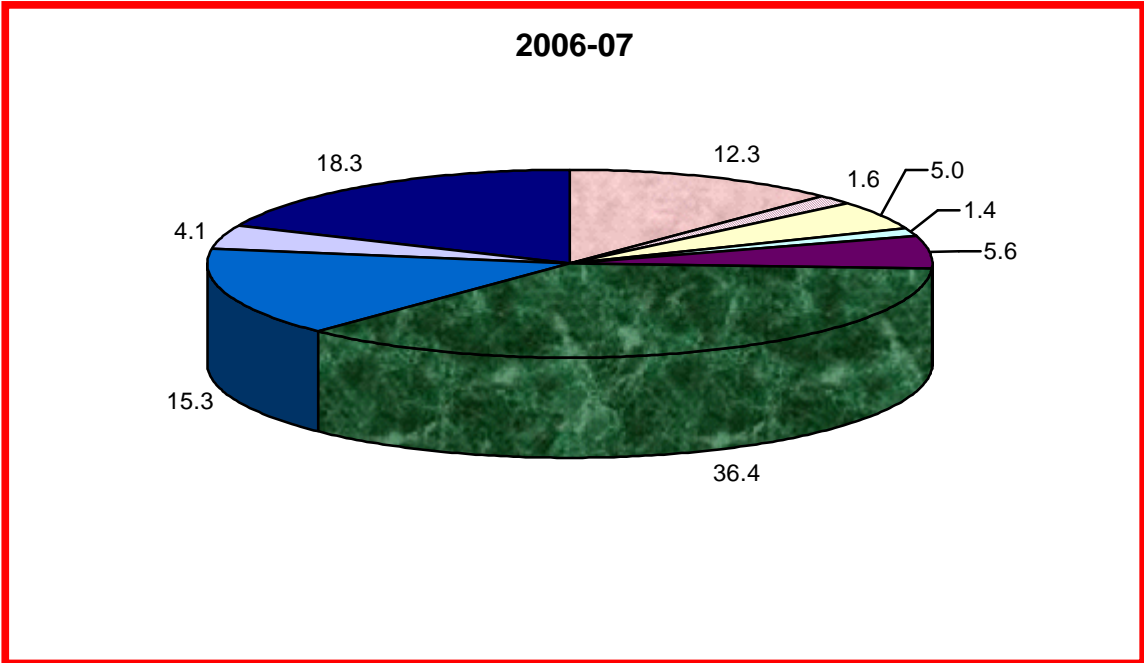
13. Majority (37%) of the total employed in 2007-08 are engaged in *skilled agriculture and fishery workers* followed by *elementary occupations* (17%), *craft & related trades workers* (15%), *legislator, senior officials & managers* (13%), *service works* (5%), *technician & associate professionals* (5%), *plant & machine operators & assemblers* (4%), *professional* (2%) and *clerks* (2%). Females work predominantly in *farming activities* (61%) and *elementary occupation* (17%) while males are distributed a sort of proportionately in all activities. Comparative labour force surveys present a mixed picture of marginal rises and falls. Increase is indicated in the *Skilled agricultural & fishery workers, legislators, senior officials & managers, technicians & associate professionals* and *clerk* in the same order. The rise in the first one is mainly due to females while that of the latter three groups is chiefly on account of males. *Professionals, craft & related workers* and *Plant machinery operators & assemblers* remain at the same level while *Service workers and shop & market sales workers* and *elementary occupations* decrease for both genders. Relevant information is given in table-11. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Tables 14 to 14.4.

**Table-11**  
**EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS**

(%)

Major Occupational Groups	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Legislators, senior officials and managers	12.3	14.9	2.1	12.7	15.5	1.8
Professionals	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.6	0.8
Technicians and associate professionals	5.0	4.4	7.2	5.3	5.0	6.6
Clerks	1.4	1.7	0.2	1.6	2.0	0.2
Service workers and shop & market sales workers	5.6	6.8	0.8	4.9	6.0	0.6
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	36.4	30.9	58.1	37.4	31.3	60.9
Craft and related trades workers	15.3	16.0	12.3	15.2	16.1	11.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.1	5.1	0.2	4.0	5.0	0.2
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	18.3	18.4	18.1	17.4	17.5	17.1

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



Page Break

***Employed: Employment Status***

14. Majority (36%) constitutes *employees* followed by *own account workers* (34%), *unpaid family workers* (29%) and *employers* (1%). More female workers are engaged as *unpaid family workers* (65%) compared to male workers (20%). Contrarily, more males are *own account workers*, *employees* and *employers*. Comparative decrease is posted by *employees* (37%, 36%) and *own account workers* (35%, 34%) while *unpaid family workers* rise (27%, 29%), mainly for females. The employers also increase by a fraction due to males. Comparative data are given in table-12. Detail is at Statistical Appendix Tables-15 to 15.4

**Table-12**  
**EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX**

(%)

Employment Status	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employers	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.9	1.2	-
Own account workers	34.5	39.8	13.4	34.2	39.6	12.8
Unpaid family workers	27.3	18.6	61.9	28.9	19.7	65.0
Employees	37.4	40.6	24.6	36.0	39.5	22.2

**Note:-** “Other” due to negligible size is included in own account workers.  
(-) Stands for insignificant.

### ***Employed: Number of Hours Worked During the Week***

15. Less than 1% of the currently employed persons constitute the group of people who had a job attachment but did not work last week due to certain reasons. On the other end, a considerable proportion (28%) worked 56 hours or more a week. 14% of the employed persons worked less, while 86% more, than “35 hours a week”-the duration representing full (time related) employment. As for provinces, the proportion of “not worked” ranges from insignificant in Sindh to quite significant in NWFP with Punjab and Balochistan lying in between, in the same order. Further, the proportions of Sindh and Balochistan are more skewed to upper ranges as compared to that of Punjab and NWFP. Generally, the profile of comparative surveys is almost similar. Relevant information is given in table-13. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Tables-15 to 15.4.

**Table-13**  
**EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY HOURS WORKED, 2007-08**

(%)

Area/ Province	Total employed	Not worked	Less than 15 hours	15-24 Hours	25-34 hours	35-41 hours	42-46 hours	47-55 hours	56 hours & above
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>7.18</b>	<b>19.18</b>	<b>26.37</b>	<b>12.08</b>	<b>28.05</b>
Rural	100.0	0.61	2.06	6.11	8.76	22.30	23.88	11.66	24.62
Urban	100.0	0.56	0.76	1.90	3.47	11.84	32.25	13.07	36.15
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>7.45</b>	<b>17.59</b>	<b>25.75</b>	<b>11.67</b>	<b>29.36</b>
Rural	100.0	0.66	2.29	6.69	8.88	19.60	23.08	12.34	26.47
Urban	100.0	0.71	1.03	2.72	3.78	12.44	32.61	9.97	36.74
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>22.13</b>	<b>27.21</b>	<b>14.78</b>	<b>27.82</b>
Rural	100.0	0.04	0.57	3.61	7.14	30.33	24.11	11.87	22.36
Urban	100.0	0.13	0.32	0.53	2.54	10.77	31.51	18.83	35.38
<b>NWFP</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>8.31</b>	<b>11.67</b>	<b>19.65</b>	<b>24.60</b>	<b>8.58</b>	<b>22.21</b>
Rural	100.0	1.42	3.94	9.31	12.71	20.83	23.95	8.49	19.37
Urban	100.0	1.82	1.14	3.01	6.12	13.41	28.05	9.11	37.35
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>22.72</b>	<b>34.80</b>	<b>11.48</b>	<b>27.36</b>
Rural	100.0	0.11	0.13	0.46	2.92	25.92	32.64	11.53	26.30
Urban	100.0	0.12	0.09	0.45	3.03	10.15	43.32	11.28	31.55

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

### ***Employed: Informal Sector***

16. Informal sector accounts for more than seven-tenth (73%) of the employment in main jobs outside agriculture, more in rural (75%) than in urban areas (71%). Contrarily, formal sector activities are more concentrated in urban areas (30%) as compared to rural areas (25%). Females are more numerous in urban formal and less in rural formal as compared to males. On the other hand, males are more numerous in urban informal while less in rural informal as compared to females. The profiles of comparative surveys are similar however, informal employment increases from 72% in 2006-07 to 73% in 2007-08. Rural informal increases more due to males than females while urban informal remain at the same level though females do increase therein. Relevant information is given in table-14. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix Table-17.

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

Sector	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Formal	28.1	28.0	29.3	27.2	27.2	27.4
Informal	71.9	72.0	70.7	72.8	72.8	72.6
<b>Rural</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Formal	26.9	27.3	23.4	24.9	25.1	23.2
Informal	73.1	72.7	76.6	75.1	74.9	76.8
<b>Urban</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Formal	29.3	28.6	35.7	29.5	29.2	32.5
Informal	70.7	71.4	64.3	70.5	70.8	67.5

Source: - Derived from Statistical Appendix Table-17.

### ***Major Industry Divisions: Informal Sector***

17. The largest part (35%) goes to *wholesale and retail trade* followed by *manufacturing* (21%), *community, social and personal services* (17%), *construction* (14%) and *transport* (11%). The *other* category comprising of *mining & quarrying; electricity, gas & water* and *finance, insurance, real estate & business services*, accounts for less than two percent. *Manufacturing*, with three fifth (58%) of females as compared to about one-fifth (17%) of males is the most feminine while the *wholesale and retail trade* with near two-fifth (38%) of males compared to one-tenth (10%) of females, is the most masculine group. The former posts improvement mostly of female origin while latter remains unchanged due to offsetting changes in the males and females. *Community, social and personal services* decreases, more due to females than males. *Construction, transport, storage & communication* and *other* category are, more or less, on the same level. Comparative Labour Force Surveys indicate a mixed trend though indication of structural shift is not discernable. Relevant information is given in table-15. Detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables 18 to 18.4.

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

(%)

Major Industry Divisions	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Manufacturing	20.4	16.8	53.7	20.9	17.1	58.2
Construction	14.6	15.9	2.2	14.2	15.5	1.1

Wholesale and retail trade	34.6	37.1	10.9	35.4	38.0	9.5
Transport, storage and communication	10.8	11.9	0.7	11.0	12.1	0.7
Community, social and personal services	17.9	16.4	32.2	16.6	15.3	30.1
* Others	1.7	1.9	0.3	1.9	2.0	0.4

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

### ***Major Occupational Groups: Informal Sector***

18. Majority (31%) are reported as *Craft and related trade workers*, about a quarter (28%) are *Legislators, senior officials & managers* and near one-fifth (19%) are engaged in *elementary (unskilled) occupations*. *Services workers, shop and market sales workers* come fourth (9%) followed by *plant & machine operators & assemblers* (8%), *technicians & associate professionals* (5%) and *professionals* (2%). Males are more evenly distributed among activities as compared to females. Three –fifth (60%) of females compared to less-than one-third (28%) of males are engaged in *craft & related trade activities*. *Technicians and associate professionals* are also female-intensive while males dominate in rest of occupations, though, *Plant and machine operators & assemblers* and *Legislators, senior officials and managers* are exceptionally male-intensive in the same order. Increases & decreases are evenly balanced during the comparative periods. Main information is given in table-16. Detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables 19 to 19.4.

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

Major Occupational Groups	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Legislators, senior officials & managers	26.8	28.7	9.1	27.7	29.7	8.3
Professionals	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.2
Technicians and associate professionals	4.2	3.3	12.2	4.7	3.8	13.6
Clerks	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Service workers and shop & market sales workers	9.9	10.6	3.0	8.7	9.4	2.5
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Craft and related trade workers	29.8	27.0	56.7	30.8	27.8	60.2



Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.9	7.6	0.5	7.5	8.2	0.3
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	20.1	20.5	16.3	18.5	19.0	13.6

### ***Employment Status: Informal Sector***

19. The employment status categorizes majority (44%) as *employees* followed by *own account workers* (42%). The former, with majority of females (52%) and latter, containing better part of males (43%), are opposite in gender composition. About one in ten workers (12%) is reported as *unpaid family workers* and one in fifty (2%) as *employers*. *Unpaid family workers* comprise two-time more females (21%) than males (11%) while *employers* are predominantly male intensive. As far change in the comparative periods, *unpaid family workers* gain while *employees* lose a percentage point each, *employers* also add some fractions whereas *own account workers* remain at same level. Relevant information is given in table-17. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Table-20.

**Table-17**  
**INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS – DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

(%)

Employment Status	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employers	1.5	1.6	0.5	2.0	2.2	0.2
Own account workers	41.8	43.3	27.3	41.6	43.1	26.5
Unpaid family workers	11.3	10.4	19.5	12.0	11.1	20.9
Employees	45.4	44.7	52.7	44.4	43.6	52.4

### ***Unemployment Rates: Overall***

20. Unemployment rate (5%) remains unchanged. Similar pattern is noted for both genders and for rural areas. Nevertheless, some fractions of male origin seem to be off from urban unemployment rate. The relevant figures are presented in table-18.

**Table-18**  
**UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY AREA AND SEX**

(%)

Area/Sex	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Rural	4.7	4.0	7.1	4.7	3.9	6.9

Urban	6.7	5.6	14.6	6.3	5.0	17.7
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### ***Unemployment Rates: Age Specific***

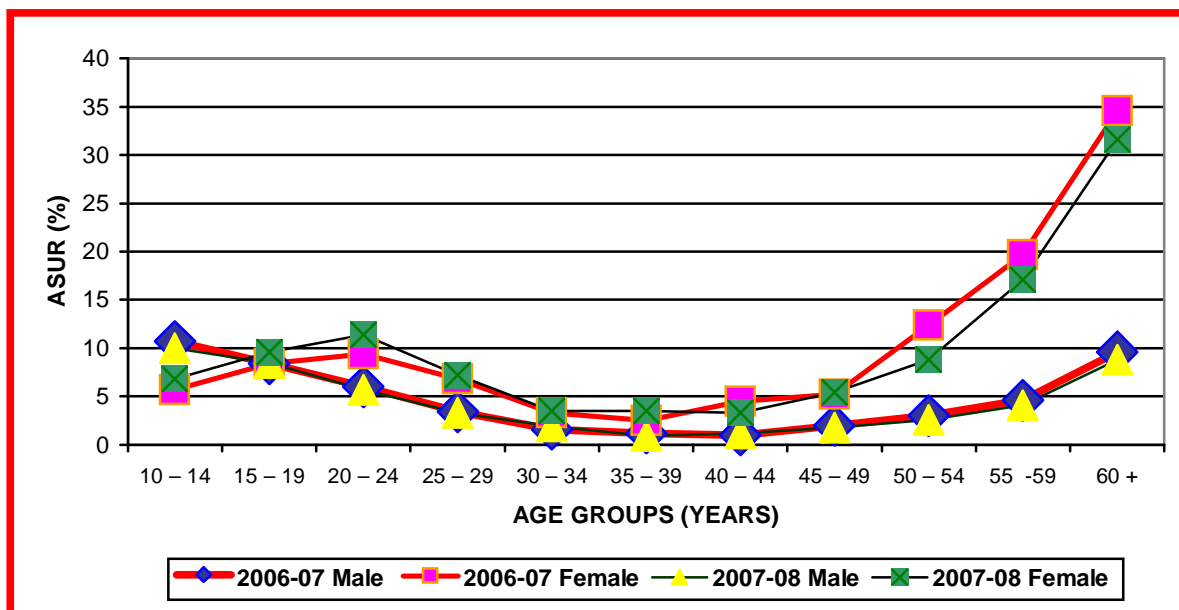
21. The comparative age specific unemployment rates for the *below fifties* remain unchanged however, *late teens* (15-19) do indicate a sort of rise in unemployment. Calculus of age group's rates seems to be determined more by changes in female than male unemployment rates. *Post forties* age intervals show declining unemployment rates, again mostly for females than males. Relevant data may be seen in table-19 and figure 5. Detail is given at Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4.

**Table-19**  
**UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY SEX AND AGE**

(%)

Age Groups	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	9.1	10.7	5.7	9.0	10.0	6.8
15 – 19	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.5	9.6
20 – 24	6.7	6.0	9.4	6.8	5.7	11.4
25 – 29	4.1	3.4	6.8	4.1	3.3	7.2
30 – 34	2.0	1.6	3.3	2.3	1.9	3.5
35 – 39	1.5	1.2	2.5	1.5	0.9	3.5
40 – 44	1.8	1.0	4.5	1.6	1.2	3.3
45 – 49	2.6	2.0	5.2	2.5	1.8	5.4
50 – 54	4.8	3.0	12.4	3.7	2.6	8.8
55 – 59	7.4	4.6	19.7	6.6	4.1	17.1
60 years and above	13.7	9.6	34.6	12.5	8.8	31.6

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



### *Unemployed: Absolute Figures*

22. The volume of unemployed shows marginal increase from 2.68 million in 2006-07 to 2.69 million in 2007-08. Areas and gender wise, the increase is of rural and female provenance. Provinces, with small fractional changes, fare at the same level in the comparative periods.

**Table-20**  
**UNEMPLOYED - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES**

(Million)

Province/Area	Unemployed					
	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>2.68</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>0.93</b>
Rural	1.64	1.03	0.61	1.70	1.06	0.64
Urban	1.04	0.78	0.26	0.99	0.70	0.29
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>0.58</b>
Rural	1.03	0.66	0.37	1.08	0.69	0.39
Urban	0.66	0.49	0.17	0.62	0.43	0.19
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.13</b>
Rural	0.15	0.08	0.07	0.15	0.08	0.07
Urban	0.25	0.20	0.05	0.24	0.18	0.06
<b>NWFP</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.20</b>
Rural	0.42	0.27	0.15	0.44	0.27	0.17
Urban	0.11	0.08	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.03
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.02</b>
Rural	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Urban	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Tables 8 to 8.4 of LFS 2006-07 and 2007-08.

### ***Underemployment Rates: Time-related***

23. Underemployment rates decreases marginally from 1.5% in 2006-07 to 1.1% in 2007-08. Gender and area wise, the decline is more for females and in rural comparative to males and in urban areas. Given the stagnating scenario of employment, the fall in the underemployment rates seems to signify increasing recourse to multiple jobs in the face of rising cost of living. Relevant information is given in table-21.

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

Areas	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	1.49	1.34	2.04	1.10	1.03	1.38
Rural	1.77	1.73	1.88	1.25	1.27	1.18
Urban	0.86	0.60	2.81	0.76	0.56	2.54

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Tables 6 and 22 of LFS 2006-07 and 2007-08.

### ***Employed: Occupational Safety and Health***

24. Questions on occupational safety and health are asked from the employed persons. About one in fifty (2%) employed persons reports some sort of occupational injury/disease in the 12 months preceding the date of enumeration that resulted in the loss of working time or the consultation with a practitioner. The percentage suffered finds male workers more vulnerable (2.4%) relative to female workers (0.8%). Same is the case for rural workers (2.2%) compared to urban workers (1.6%). Generally, vulnerability remains at the same level in the comparative periods though a sort of fractional increase is indicated in the profile of females. Similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas, nevertheless, the latter's gender composition alludes to a sort of improvement down the time lane. Comparative data sets are given in table-22.

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

Status of Injuries/ Diseases	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Suffered	2.0	2.4	0.4	2.0	2.4	0.8
Not suffered	98.0	97.6	99.6	98.0	97.6	99.2
<b>Rural</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Suffered	2.2	2.7	0.4	2.2	2.7	0.9

Not suffered	97.8	97.3	99.6	97.8	97.3	99.1
<b>Urban</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Suffered	1.6	1.8	0.3	1.6	1.7	0.2
Not suffered	98.4	98.2	99.7	98.4	98.3	99.8

### ***Major Industry Divisions: Occupational Safety and Health***

25. Almost half (47%) of sufferers belongs to *agriculture*. *Construction* accounts for one-seventh (15%) approximately, followed by *manufacturing* (13%) and, equivalent activities of *community, social and personal services* (8%), *wholesale & retail trade* (8%) and *transport, storage and communication* (8%). From the gender perspective, females are more than two times (93%) as exposed to risk as males in *agriculture* (43%). Contrarily, males are three times more vulnerable in *manufacturing* (13%, 4%) and *community, social and personal services* (9%, 3%) as compared to females. The activities of *construction, wholesale and retail trade* and *transport, storage & communication and financing, insurance, real estate and business services* are entirely masculine in the composition of sufferers. The comparative risk profile of *agriculture* deteriorates, *manufacturing, wholesale & retail trade, community, social and personal services* improves while that of *construction and transport, storage and communication* remains at the same level. Relevant information is given in table-23. Detail is at Statistical Appendix Tables 27 to 27.4

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

Major Industry Divisions	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	40.9	40.0	63.7	46.8	43.0	92.8
Mining & quarrying	0.3	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	-
Manufacturing	15.2	14.9	21.7	12.7	13.4	4.4
Electricity, gas and water	0.9	0.9	-	0.5	0.6	-
Construction	14.5	14.9	5.7	14.9	16.2	-
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels	9.3	9.5	2.8	8.0	8.6	-
Transport, storage and communication	8.0	8.3	1.9	8.0	8.7	-

Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.3	0.4	-	0.4	0.4	-
Community, social and personal services	10.6	10.8	4.2	8.4	8.8	2.8
Activities not adequately defined	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-

**Note:-** (-) Stands for no information

### ***Major Occupational Groups: Occupational Safety and Health***

26. On the pattern of major industry divisions, majority of suffered (41%) is found in *skilled agriculture and fishery activities*. Comparative figures of the two surveys indicate deterioration over time more for females than males. Three-fourth of suffered females (75%) belongs to this group. The next major grouping, *elementary occupations* (22%) are getting riskier while opposite is the case with *craft & related trade activities* (22%). The change in the former group is equivalent for both genders while that of latter is mostly of female origin. *Legislators, senior officials and managers and plant and machine operators and assemblers* indicate improvement of male origin. Relevant information is given in table-24. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Tables 28 to 28.4.

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

Major Occupational Groups	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Legislators, senior officials & managers	7.4	7.8	-	5.4	5.8	-
Professionals	0.5	0.5	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
Technicians and associate professionals	1.2	1.0	6.1	1.2	1.3	-
Clerks	0.7	0.7	-	0.7	0.7	-
Service workers and shop & market sales workers	3.7	3.8	-	3.3	3.6	-
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	37.2	36.4	57.4	40.6	37.7	75.4
Craft and related trade workers	23.9	24.1	18.8	21.5	22.8	5.3
Plant and machine operators and assembles	6.2	6.4	1.9	5.3	5.8	-
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	19.2	19.3	15.8	21.9	22.2	19.1

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



Hospitalized	13.7	13.8	9.8	10.5	10.9	5.7
Consulted a Doctor or other Medical Professional	61.2	61.5	56.5	53.6	54.2	46.6
Took time off work	18.9	18.5	27.9	24.1	22.9	37.9
None	6.2	6.2	5.8	11.8	12.0	9.8