

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

2013-14

Thirty Second issue

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FOREWORD

The Labour Force statistics are pivotal for manpower planning, human resource development and, economic growth. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics has been conducting Labour Force Surveys (LFS) since 1963. The Survey data is extensively used by the government, researchers and other stakeholders at large.

This report presents annual estimates of the LFS 2013-14. Detailed information on labour force characteristics has been collected from representative sample of 40,747 households to produce gender disaggregated national and provincial level estimates with urban/rural breakdown. The Survey also provides for quarterly representative results at national, rural/urban level. For this purpose, total sample size is evenly distributed into four sub samples, each to be enumerated in a given quarter.

The Survey, along with the quantification of core variables, also estimates important attributes of literacy, migration, occupational safety, etc. The estimates are profiled according to latest classifications viz Pakistan Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC 2010 based on ISIC rev-4) and Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupation (PSCO- 2015 based on ISCO-2008).

The estimates of LFS 2013-14 are based on the sample drawn from the recent update of the sampling frame. In certain areas it was felt that the variations of estimates in relation to the time series needed to be reviewed. Consequently field verification in quite a few areas across the country was carried out to re-confirm the profile of estimates presented in this publication.

Effort has been made to make this report a comprehensive, informative and useful document for decision-makers, researchers, planners, economists and other beneficiaries at large. Suggestions for further improvement of the LFS are welcome.

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LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 2013-14

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MAIN INDICATORS

Indicators	2012-13	2013-14	Indicators	2012-13	2013-14
Crude Activity (Participation) Rates (%)			Employment Status (%)		
Pakistan			Employers	1.3	1.1
Total	32.9	32.3	Own account workers	33.6	35.4
Male	49.3	48.0	Contributing Family Workers	26.3	24.4
Female	15.6	15.8	Employees	38.8	39.1
Rural			Employment by Sector (%)		
Total	34.2	33.8	Agriculture	43.7	43.5
Male	48.5	47.2	Industry	22.4	22.5
Female	19.3	20.1	Services	33.9	34.0
Urban			Underemployment (Time Related) Rates (%)		
Total	30.2	29.4	Pakistan		
Male	50.7	49.7	Total	1.6	1.2
Female	8.2	7.7	Male	1.2	1.0
Refined Activity (Participation) Rates (%)			Female	3.1	1.9
Pakistan			Rural		
Total	45.7	45.5	Total	1.9	1.4
Male	68.9	68.1	Male	1.5	1.2
Female	21.5	22.2	Female	3.0	1.7
Rural			Urban		
Total	49.0	49.2	Total	0.9	0.8
Male	70.3	69.3	Male	0.6	0.5
Female	27.3	28.9	Female	3.5	2.7
Urban			Unemployment Rates (%)		
Total	39.7	39.0	Pakistan		
Male	66.4	66.0	Total	6.2	6.0
Female	10.8	10.2	Male	5.4	5.1
Activity Status (%)			Female	9.0	8.7
Formal			Rural		
Total	26.4	26.4	Total	5.1	5.0
Rural	22.6	23.3	Male	4.4	4.4
Urban	30.1	29.4	Female	6.9	6.6
Informal			Urban		
Total	73.6	73.6	Total	8.8	8.0
Rural	77.4	76.7	Male	7.3	6.4
Urban	69.9	70.6	Female	19.2	19.4

Note : See Section II for Concepts and Definitions.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Main findings of LFS 2013-14 in comparison with the LFS 2012-13, parenthesized in the chronological (previous vs current) order, are outlined as under:

1. **Participation Rate** (32.3%) is a bit lower than that of LFS 2012-13 (32.9%). Rate for males (49.3%, 48.0%) follow suit while that of females (15.6%, 15.8%) rises a bit. Similarly, participation rates in rural (34.2%, 33.8%) and urban areas (30.2%, 29.4%) trend down. *Augmented participation rates* also seem to be curving down.

2. **Employment by Major Industries** indicates marginal changes in the employment shares. Increase is observed in the case of *manufacturing* (14.1%, 14.2%) and *wholesale & retail trade* (14.4%, 14.6%), decrease in *agriculture/forestry/hunting & fishing* (43.7%, 43.5%) and *community/social & personal services* (13.3%, 13.1%) and *construction* (7.4%, 7.3%) while *transport/storage & communication* (5.5%, 5.5%), level same during the period.

3. **Employment Status** comprises *employees* (39.1%) *own account workers* (35.4%), *contributing family workers* (24.4%) and *employers* (1.1%). As far change during the comparative periods, *employees* (38.8%, 39.1%) and *own account workers* (33.6%, 35.4%) scale up while *contributing family workers* (26.3%, 24.4%) and *employers* (1.3%, 1.1%) trend down.

4. **Unemployment Rate** (6.0%) fares lower than that of the previous survey (6.2%). Similar configuration obtains in the case of males (5.4%, 5.1%), females (9.0%, 8.7%) and in urban areas (8.8%, 8.0%). Rural areas fare nigh equivalently.

5. **Formal Sector** fare equivalently (26.4%, 26.4%). The share of males (26.2%, 26.3%) appears to be rising while share of females (28.3%, 27.0%) fare obversely. Similarly, rural formal waxes (22.6%, 23.3%) while urban formal wanes (30.1%, 29.4%).

6. **Informal Sector** accounts for more than seven-tenth (73.6%) of non-agricultural employment, more in rural (76.7%) than in urban areas (70.6%). Informal sector levels same during the period. Shares of males (73.8%, 73.7%) decline while increase is observed in the case of females (71.7%, 73.0%).

7. **Underemployment rate** recedes from 1.6% in 2012-13 to 1.2% in 2013-14 more in the case of females (3.1%, 1.9%) than males (1.2%, 1.0%) and, in rural (1.9%, 1.4%) than urban areas (0.9%, 0.8%).

8. **Literacy Rate** notches up (59.8%, 60.0%), both in the case of females (48.1%, 48.4%) and males (71.1%, 71.3%). Area-wise suggest enervation in rural areas (51.4%, 51.2) while a curving up in urban areas (75.0%, 75.1%). However, male-female disparity seems to be rising.

SECTION-I

METHODOLOGY

Introduction

Pakistan Bureau of Statistics has been carrying out Labour Force Survey (LFS) since 1963. The questionnaire and methodology of the survey have been undergoing pertinent improvements through the forum of “Panel on Labour Statistics” comprising all important stakeholders to keep current with best practices. The questionnaire was revised in 1990 to include probing questions on marginal economic activities, likely to be carried out mostly by women and tend to go unrecorded with conventional questions. The questionnaire was further improved in 1995 to reckon with the size and composition of migration and informal sector. The scope of the survey was extended in 2001-02 to take the stock of occupational safety and health of employed persons. The questionnaire was further articulated for undertaking 1st quarterly LFS 2005-06. This practice has since been continuing. Last meeting of the Panel was held to review the questionnaire and methodology of the LFS 2013-14. The surveys conducted so far are given at Annexure-I.

2. This report presents annual results of LFS 2013-14. The survey’s sample size comprises 41,484 households divided up into four distinct, nationally representative samples, each enumerated in a given quarter.

Objectives

3. The major aim of the survey is to collect a set of comprehensive statistics on the various dimensions of country’s civilian labour force as a means to pave the way for skill development, planning, employment generation, assessing the role and importance of the informal sector and, sizing up the volume, characteristics and contours of employment. The broad objectives of the survey are as follows:

- To collect data on the socio-demographic characteristics of the total population i.e. age, sex, marital status, level of education, current enrolment and migration etc;
- To acquire current information on the dimensions of national labour force; i.e. number of persons employed, unemployed, and underemployed or out of labour market;
- To gather descriptive facts on the engagement in major occupational trades and the nature of work undertaken by the institutions/organizations;
- To profile statistics on employment status of the individuals, i.e. whether they are employers, own account workers, contributing family workers or paid employees (regular/casual);
- To classify non-agricultural enterprises employing household member(s) as formal and informal;
- To quantify the hours worked at main/subsidiary occupations;
- To provide data on wages and mode of payment for paid employees;
- To make an assessment of occupational health and safety of employed persons by causes, type of treatment, conditions that caused the accident/injury and time of recovery; and

- To collect data on the characteristics of unemployed persons i.e. age, sex, level of education, previous experience if any, occupation, industry, employment status related to previous job, waiting time invested in the quest for work, their availability for work and expectations for future employment.

Reference Period

4. Reference period is week i.e. seven days before the date of enumeration.

Field Operation

5. PBS is the national statistical organization responsible for collection, processing, compilation and dissemination of statistics. It has 34 Regional/Field Offices located all over Pakistan. These offices are equipped and manned with regular and trained field staff for the collection of data from the field.

6. In order to evolve dynamics of field enumeration in line with the survey's objectives, training is imparted to the concerned staff on interviewing techniques and other procedure to be used in the enumeration. For quality control, supervisors from Regional/Field Offices and headquarter, make frequent field visits to keep the collection process on track.

Data Processing and Editing

7. Soon after data collection, the supervisors edit, check and clean the filled-in questionnaires manually for consistency and completeness and refer back to field where necessary.

8. Editing and coding is carried out by Regional/Field offices, while checking is done at headquarter by the subject matter section. Computer edit checks are applied to get even with errors identified at the stage of data entry. The relevant numerical techniques are used to eliminate erroneous data resulting from mistakes made during coding. The survey records are further edited and rectified through a series of computer processing stages.

Sampling Plan

9. ***Universe:*** The universe for Labour Force Survey consists of all urban and rural areas of the four provinces of Pakistan defined as such by 1998 Population Census excluding FATA and military restricted areas. The population of excluded areas constitutes about 2% of the total population.

10. ***Sample Design:*** A stratified two-stage sample design is adopted for the survey.

11. ***Sampling Frame:*** Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) has developed its own sampling frame for urban areas. Each city/town is divided into enumeration blocks. Each enumeration block is comprised of 200 to 250 households on the average with well-defined boundaries and maps. The list of enumeration blocks as updated from field on the prescribed proforma by Quick Count technique in 2013 for urban and the list of villages/mouzas/dehs or its part (block), updated during House Listing in 2011 for conduct of Population Census are taken as sampling frames. Enumeration blocks & villages are considered as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) for urban and rural domains respectively.

Stratification Plan

12. ***Urban Domain:*** Large cities Karachi, Lahore, Gujranwala, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Multan, Sialkot, Sargodha, Bahawalpur, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Peshawar, Quetta and Islamabad are considered as large cities. Each of these cities constitutes a separate stratum, further sub-stratified according to low, middle and high income groups based on the information collected in respect of each enumeration block at the time of demarcation/ updating of urban area sampling frame.

13. ***Remaining Urban Areas:*** In all the four provinces after excluding the population of large cities from the population of an administrative division, the remaining urban population is grouped together to form a stratum.

14. ***Rural Domain:*** Each administrative district in the Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) is considered an independent stratum whereas in Balochistan, each administrative division constitutes a stratum.

15. ***Selection of primary sampling units (PSUs):*** Enumeration blocks in urban domain and mouzas/dehs/villages in rural are taken as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). In the urban domain, sample PSUs from each ultimate stratum/sub-stratum are selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) method of sampling scheme. In urban domain, the number of households in an enumeration block by Quick Count technique in 2013 and village or its part (block), updated during House listing in 2011 for conduct of Population Census are taken as sampling frames for rural domain is considered as measure of size.

16. ***Selection of secondary sampling units (SSUs):*** The listed households of sample PSUs are taken as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs). A specified number of households i.e. 12 from each urban sample PSU, 16 from rural sample PSU are selected with equal probability using systematic sampling technique with a random start.

17. ***Sample Size and Its Allocation:*** A sample of 41,484 households is considered appropriate to provide reliable estimates of key labour force characteristics at National/Provincial level. The entire sample of households (SSUs) is drawn from 2887 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) out of which 1710 are rural and 1177 are urban. The overall sample has been distributed evenly over four quarters independently. As urban population is more heterogeneous therefore, a higher proportion of sample size is allocated to urban domain. To produce reliable estimates, a higher proportion of sample is assigned to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan in consideration to their smallness. After fixing the sample size at provincial level, further distribution of sample PSUs to different strata in rural and urban domains in each province is made proportionately. The distribution of sample PSUs and SSUs in the urban and rural domain of the four provinces is as under: -

SAMPLE SIZE AND ITS ALLOCATION

(Nos.)

Province/Area	Sample Enumeration Blocks/ Villages (PSUs)			Sample Households (SSUs)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	196	198	394	3136	2376	5512
Punjab	855	607	1462	13680	7284	20964
Sindh	454	228	682	7264	2736	10000
Balochistan	205	144	349	3280	1728	5008
Pakistan	1710	1177	2887	27360	14124	41484

Reliability of Estimate

18. Notwithstanding complete observance of the requisite codes to ensure reliability of data, co-efficient of variations, computed in the backdrop of 5% margin of error exercised for determining sample size, are also given below to affirm the reliability of estimates.

COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION (CVs) OF IMPORTANT VARIABLES

Characteristics/ Variables	Coefficient of Variation (Cvs) in Percentage						
	Pakistan	Urban	Rural	Provinces			
				Khyber Pk	Punjab	Sindh	Balochistan
Total Persons	1.13	1.84	1.42	4.70	1.10	2.54	4.65
Employed Persons	1.10	1.91	1.35	4.48	1.25	2.55	4.41
Employed Persons in Formal Sector	2.05	2.56	3.39	6.76	2.79	3.88	5.91
Employed Persons in Informal Sector	1.48	2.17	2.01	4.84	1.58	4.10	5.25
Literacy Rates	0.59	0.71	0.88	2.03	0.68	1.27	2.40
Household Size	0.34	0.56	0.42	1.29	0.38	0.73	1.11
Sex Ratio	0.42	0.68	0.52	1.52	0.50	0.80	1.38

Method of Data Collection

19. Data are collected by direct interview method. Generally, the head of household is chosen to provide information about all members of the household. In case of his non-availability at the time of interview, some other informed member of the household down the line is interviewed. The total sample for the year is evenly distributed for enumeration on quarterly basis to offset the effect of seasonal variations. The information collected however relates to the week preceding the date of enumeration.

Coverage

20. The survey covers all urban and rural areas of the four provinces of Pakistan defined as such by 1998 Population Census, excluding Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and military restricted areas. The population of excluded areas constitutes about 2% of the total population.

21. All sample enumeration blocks in urban areas and mouzas/dehs/villages in rural areas were enumerated except 737 households due to non contact and refusal cases in urban and rural areas. However, the number of sample households (40,747) enumerated as compared to total sample size (41,484) is high as response rate is (98.2%).

SECTION-II

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

A brief explanation of the key concepts and definitions follows.

1. **Sex Ratio** is the average number of males per 100 females.
2. **Literacy rate** expresses all those persons ten years of age and above who could read and write in any language with understanding, as percentage of the population ten years and above.
3. **Level of education** is categorized as follows:
 - i) **Below Matric** comprises less than ten (10) years of schooling.
 - ii) **Matric but less than intermediate** encompasses ten (10) to eleven (11) years of education.
 - iii) **Intermediate but less than Degree** entails twelve (12) to thirteen (13) years of education.
 - iv) **Degree & above** comprises fourteen (14) or more years of education.
4. **Household** constitutes all those persons who usually live together and share their meals. A household may consist of one person or more who may or may not be related to each other.
5. **Migration** means the population's movement from one administrative district to another administrative district at any time of their lives and excludes the ones moved within the current district.
6. **Economically Active Population** comprises all persons of either sex who provide labour services for the production of goods and services as defined by the United Nation System of National Accounts, during the reference period. The production of goods and services includes:
 - i) all production and processing of primary products whether for the market, barter or, own consumption,
 - ii) the production of all other goods and services for the market,
 - iii) the households which produce such goods and services for the market and own consumption, and
 - iv) own account construction.

7. **Currently Active Population** or labour force comprises all persons ten years of age and above who can be categorized as employed or unemployed during the reference period i.e. one week preceding the date of interview.
8. **Crude activity rate** is the currently active population expressed as a percentage of the total population in Pakistan.
9. **Refined activity rate** is the currently active population expressed as a percentage of the population 10 years and above. This rate enables international comparison by factoring in the effect of age composition.
10. **Augmented activity rate** is based on probing questions from the persons not included in the conventional measure of labour force, to net-in marginal economic activities viz subsistence agriculture, own construction of one's dwelling etc. Conventionally, persons 10+ aged reporting housekeeping and other related activities are considered out of labour force. However, from the perspective of time use, they are identified as employed if they have spent time on a specific set of marginal economic activities mentioned afore.
11. **Employment** comprises all persons ten years of age and above who worked at least one hour during the reference period and were either "paid employed" or "self employed". Persons employed on permanent/regular footings have not worked for any reason during the reference period are also treated as employed, regardless of the duration of the absence or whether workers continued to receive a salary during the absence. The survey obtains information on the duration of absence as well as on other formal job attachment characteristics of workers in paid and self employment. In line with augmented participation rates, a loose upper bound of employment can be drawn up by including the persons engaged in marginal economic activities.
12. **Occupation** means the type of work done during the reference period by the persons employed (or the kind of work done previously if unemployed), irrespective of the industry or the status in employment of the person. It provides description of a person's job. Occupation is classified according to Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupations (PSCO)-2015 based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations, ISCO-2008.
13. **Industry** means the activity of the firm, office, establishment or department in which a person is employed or the kind of business, which he/she operates. The activity is defined in terms of the kind of goods produced or services supplied by the unit in which the person works. Industry is classified according to Pakistan Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) used for national accounts developed in 2010 (Rev-4) on the basis of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev-4 released by United Nations in 2008.
14. **Self-employment job** is a job where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits, or the potential profits, derived from the goods and services produced.
15. **Status in Employment** refers to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment of the person with other persons or organization. Status of an economically active individual

with respect to his employment i.e. whether he/she is an employer, own account worker, employee or unpaid family worker is defined as follows:-

16. **Employee** is a person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates or pay in kind. Employees are divided into

- *Regular paid employees with fixed wage*
- *Casual paid employee*
- *Paid worker by piece rate or work performed*
- *Paid non-family apprentice*

17. **Employer** is a person working during the reference period, on own-account or with one or a few partners at a “self-employment job” with one or more employees engaged on a continuous basis.

18. **Own account worker** is a person working during the reference period, on own-account or with one or more partners at a “self-employment job”, without any employee engaged on a continuous basis; but, possibly, with one or more contributing family workers or employees engaged on an occasional basis. It includes owner cultivator, share cropper and contract cultivator.

19. **Contributing family worker** is a person who works without pay in cash or in kind on an enterprise operated by a member of his/her household or other related persons.

20. **Other** includes member of a producer’s cooperative, etc.

21. **Informal Sector** in Pakistan is formulated in terms of household enterprise and size of employment. For statistical purpose, the provenance of employment in informal sector is given as follows:

- All household enterprises owned and operated by own-account workers, irrespective of the size of the enterprise (informal own-account enterprises),
- Enterprises owned and operated by employers with less than 10 persons engaged. It includes the owner (s) of the enterprise, the contributing family workers, the employees, whether employed on an occasional or a continuous basis, or as an apprentice, and
- Excluded are all enterprises engaged in agricultural activities or wholly engaged in non-market production.

22. **Household Enterprise** or equivalently, an unincorporated enterprise, is a production unit that does not have a separate legal entity independent of the household(s) or household members that own it. It is neither a corporation nor has a complete set of accounts that would permit a clear distinction between the production activities of the enterprise from the other activities of the owner(s) i.e. it is not a quasi-corporation.

23. **Underemployment (Time-related)** comprises all employed persons who during the reference period satisfied the following two criteria simultaneously:

- i) Worked less than 35 hours per week,
- ii) Sought or were available for alternative or additional work.

24. **Underemployment (Time-related) Rate** is the time related underemployed population expressed as a percentage of the currently active population.

25. **Unemployment** in Pakistan comprises all persons ten years of age and above who during the reference period were:

- i) **“Without work”** i.e. were not in paid-employment or self-employment; and
- ii) **“Currently available for work”** i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment: or
- iii) **Not currently available** for the following reasons: illness, will take a job within a month, is temporarily laid off, is an apprentice and is not willing to work: or
- iv) **Seeking work** during last week.

26. **Unemployment rate** is the unemployed population expressed as a percentage of the currently active population.

27. **Multiple job holders** relates to persons who during the reference period carried out more than one economic activity. The survey obtains information about the occupation, industry, status in employment and informal sector characteristics of secondary jobs.

28. **Hours actually worked** relates to the number of hours worked in the main and secondary jobs during the reference period, including any overtime and excluding any absence from work.

29. **Population not currently active** or “persons not in the labour force” comprises all persons who were not employed or unemployed during the reference period and hence not currently active. They are classified into the following categories:-

- a) Attending educational institutions,
- b) Engaged in household duties,
- c) Retired or old age,
- d) Too young to work,
- e) Unable to work/handicapped,

- f) Agricultural landlord and/or property owner; nature of ownership includes land, commercial/residential buildings, cinemas, hotels, petrol pumps, power looms, etc. (given on rent or lease). They are owners but they do not work for their properties,
- g) Others (persons who derive their income solely from royalties, dividends, etc; engaged in immoral pursuits such as prostitutes, beggars, thieves and smugglers etc; voluntary social workers doing work outside the family enterprise, living entirely on charity, etc.)

30. **Occupational Injury/Disease** refers to any personal injury or disease resulting from an occupational accident/ disease which occurs to employed person (s) i.e. an individual occurrence or event arising out of or in the course of work. Some occupational injuries are serious enough to need treatment, either at hospital, or by a doctor, nurse or some other kind of medical professional, and may mean that the injured person is unable to work, or to work normally, for some time, i.e. they have to take time off work. Other injuries may be less serious/incapacitating, so that the injured person may be able to return to work quickly. All such occupational injuries are taken into consideration. An injury should only be considered as an occupational injury if it was received at the person's work place or in the course of the person's work. Injuries received on the way to or from work are also considered to be occupational accidents. For the purpose of statistics of occupational injuries, the following terms and definitions are used:

- a) **Occupational accident** is an unexpected and unplanned occurrence, including acts of non-consensual violence arising out of or in connection with work which results in personal injury, disease or death;
- b) **Commuting accident** is an accident occurring on the habitual route between the place of work and: i) the worker's principal or secondary residence; ii) the place where the worker usually takes his/her meal; iii) the place where he/she usually receive his/her remuneration; or iv) the place where he/she receives training, which results in death or personal injury involving loss of time; travel, transport or road traffic accidents in which workers are injured and which arises out of or in the course of work, i.e. while engaged in an economic activity, or at work, or carrying on the business of the employer.
- c) **Occupational injury** is any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident;
- d) **Case of occupational injury** is the case of one person incurring an occupational injury as a result of one occupational accident;
- e) **Occupational disease** is a disease contracted as a result of an exposure to risk factors arising from work activity;
- f) **Incapacity for work** means inability of the injured person to perform normal duties of work;

- g) **Fatal occupational injury** is one which leads to death within one year of the day of the occupational accident causing the injury;
- h) **Loss of working time** means the count of time started from the day of accident to the day prior to the day of return to work measured as calendar days, week days or working days in accordance with the severity of the injury. In the case of recurrent absences due to a single case of occupational injury, each period of absence should be measured and the resulting number of days lost for each period summed to arrive at the total loss of working time for the case of injury. Temporary absence from work of less than one day for medical treatment should not be included in time lost.

31. **Range of data** includes, generally, the information about the number of persons employed who suffered an injury or disease in the 12 months prior to the reference period that caused the worker to take time off and/or consult a doctor. In addition, for each injury or disease suffered, it also obtains information about

- (i) the act that caused the accident or disease,
- (ii) whether time off was taken or treatment was received as a result
- (iii) the conditions that caused the accident or injury
- (iv) the time of recovery

32. **Income from paid employment** relates to the amount of money earned by persons in paid employment in their main job. The income may be earned in cash or in kind, and is reported net of security contributions and, deductions for pensions and income tax. It includes the value in rupees of income in kind as well as regular or adhoc bonuses. The information on earnings is recorded per week or month and the information on bonuses is recorded per year, to convert it later on monthly basis. The survey does not obtain information on the income of self employed persons.

33. **Entitlement to annual leave and sick leave** relates to the number of days in the year that workers in paid employment are entitled to obtain and sick leave.

34. The questionnaire adopted for the Survey is given at Annexure-II.

SECTION- III

SALIENT FEATURES

The Survey's estimates are based on the data of 40,747 sample households enumerated through July 2013 to June 2014. 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 186.19 millions on 1st January 2014. The same has been used in arriving at absolute numbers in the report.

2. In comparison with that of the preceding LFS 2012-13, a brief account of the survey's main annual estimates, *parenthesized in the same order*, is given in the following paragraphs.

Marital Status

3. Marital status (Table-1) consists mainly in the categories of *never married* and *married*. *Widowed* and *divorced* constitute wee part of the configuration. *Never married* pare down (44.4%, 43.4%), *married* notch up (51.5%, 52.6%), while *widows* and *divorced* remain at the same level. See table-1 and Statistical Tables-4 (Annex-III).

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

Marital Status	2012-13	2013-14
Never Married	44.4	43.4
Married	51.5	52.6
Widowed	3.8	3.8
Divorced	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0

Sex Ratio

4. Comparative figures for the overall sex ratio (106, 104) pare down, more in rural (105,103) than in urban areas (108, 107). Similar scenario is obtained in KP (101, 99), Punjab (102,101) Sindh (114,111) except in Balochistan (115, 121). Relevant information is presented in the following Table-2.

Table-2
SEX RATIO - PAKISTAN AND ITS PROVINCES

Province/Area	2010-11	2012-13	2013-14
Pakistan	105	106	104
Rural	104	105	103
Urban	107	108	107
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	100	101	99
Punjab	102	102	101
Sindh	113	114	111
Balochistan	113	115	121

Source:- Derived from Statistical Table-2. (Annex-III)

Literacy

5. Literacy rate notches up (59.8%, 60.0%), more in the case of females (48.1%, 48.4%) than males (71.1%, 71.3%). Area-wise rates suggest enervation in rural areas (51.4%, 51.2%) while a sort of curving up in urban areas (75.0%, 75.1%), male-female disparity seems to be rising. Literacy rate falls in KP (54.2%, 53.2%), nigh flatten in Sindh (61.5% 61.4%), while rises in Punjab (61.3%, 61.8%) and Balochistan 49.8%, 51.8%). See table-3.

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

(%)

Province/Area	2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	59.8	71.1	48.1	60.0	71.3	48.4
Rural	51.4	65.1	37.4	51.2	65.1	37.2
Urban	75.0	81.6	67.9	75.1	81.6	68.1
KP	54.2	72.1	36.8	53.2	72.1	35.1
Rural	51.5	70.3	33.6	50.1	70.1	31.2
Urban	66.7	79.8	52.4	66.3	80.0	52.3
Punjab	61.3	70.0	52.6	61.8	70.4	53.3
Rural	54.2	64.7	43.8	54.3	64.9	44.1
Urban	75.0	79.8	70.1	75.3	80.0	70.5
Sindh	61.5	73.3	47.8	61.4	73.1	48.2
Rural	45.2	62.2	25.2	44.1	61.0	24.7
Urban	77.3	84.3	69.4	77.6	84.5	69.9
Balochistan	49.8	69.3	26.0	51.8	70.3	28.7
Rural	43.6	64.0	18.8	46.7	66.2	22.5
Urban	67.4	84.4	46.6	65.6	81.3	45.6

Level of Education

6. The comparative shares of literate bespeak improvement in the profile of educational attainment (59.8%, 60.0%). The share of *No formal education* declines (0.7%, 0.4%). All categories seem to be on rise except a sort of enervation in the case of *matric but less than intermediate* (11.4%, 11.1%). Generally, males are more educated compared to females. See table-4 and Statistical Table-3 (Annex-III).

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

Level of Education	2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
A. Literate	59.8	71.1	48.1	60.0	71.3	48.4
No formal education	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Below matric	37.9	44.7	30.8	38.1	45.2	30.6
Matric but less than Intermediate	11.4	13.8	8.8	11.1	13.4	8.9
Intermediate but less than Degree	5.1	6.2	4.1	5.4	6.3	4.5
Degree and above	4.7	5.6	3.8	5.0	6.0	4.0
B. Illiterate	40.2	28.9	51.9	40.0	28.7	51.6
Total (A+B)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Migration

7. Proportion of migrants and size of population seem to be correlated positively. In this regard, provinces make a descending sequence of Punjab (69.4%), Sindh (21.2%), KP (8.7%) and Balochistan (0.7%). Migration increases in all provinces except in KP. Sex disaggregated proportions form similar configuration. Further, in collation with proportions of females, the proportions of male migrants are higher in all provinces except in Punjab.

8. *Inter provincial migration* indicates positive association with the level of urbanization and economic development. The proportions of inter provincial migrants is sequenced in the decreasing order of Punjab (51.1%), Sindh (32.2%), KP (15.3%) and Balochistan (1.4%). Inter-provincial migration is on rise in Punjab and Balochistan while recedes in Sindh and KP in the same order. In comparison with the proportions of males, the proportions of female migrants are higher in Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan while lower in KP.

9. The proportion of *intra provincial migrants* bespeaks positive nexus with the size of population. Provinces form expected sequence in the order of Punjab (74.4%), Sindh (18.2%), KP (6.8%) and Balochistan (0.6%). Similar pattern obtains by sex. Intra-provincial migration increases in all provinces except in Punjab. Similarly, proportion of male migrants is higher than of female migrants in all provinces save in Punjab. See table-5 & 5.1 and Statistical Tables-11 (Annex-III).

Table-5
INTER AND INTRA PROVINCIAL MIGRATION 2012-13

(%)

Provinces	Total			Inter-Provincial			Intra-Provincial		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KP	10.0	14.3	7.2	19.1	24.6	12.9	7.3	9.6	5.9
Punjab	68.7	61.8	73.2	42.0	39.1	45.4	76.7	72.0	79.4
Sindh	20.7	23.2	19.1	37.7	35.1	40.6	15.6	17.8	14.4
Balochistan	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.3

Table-5.1
INTER AND INTRA PROVINCIAL MIGRATION 2013-14

(%)

Provinces	Total			Inter-Provincial			Intra-Provincial		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KP	8.7	12.1	6.4	15.3	20.4	9.2	6.8	8.7	5.8
Punjab	69.4	63.7	73.2	51.1	48.0	54.9	74.4	70.3	76.9
Sindh	21.2	23.2	19.9	32.2	30.3	34.3	18.2	20.3	16.9
Balochistan	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.4

10. Streams of migration flow within and between urban and rural areas. Since urbanization is the inevitable concomitant with the process of economic development, rural to urban migration steals most of the limelight due to enormity of consequential demand on the socio-economic resources.

11. *Rural to urban migration* accounts for about quarter (24.4%) of the total flow of migrants within and between areas. Males are more savvy to go urban (26.9%) compared to females (22.6%). Proportions by province form a descending sequence of Balochistan (40.8%), Punjab (25.4%), Sindh (21.6%) and KP (21.3%). Proportions by sex are higher for males in all provinces except KP.

12. As for change during the comparative periods, the rural to urban migration is on wane in toto and in Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan while waxes in KP. The change is more pronounced for males except in KP. See table 5.2 and Statistical Table-11 (Annex-III).

Table 5.2
DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION

(%)

Migration stream	2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	26.2	30.3	23.5	24.4	26.9	22.6
KP	18.9	17.0	21.5	21.3	17.4	26.4
Punjab	26.9	33.6	23.1	25.4	29.7	22.9
Sindh	27.0	29.2	25.2	21.6	23.7	20.0
Balochistan	42.3	47.9	36.3	40.8	42.2	39.1

Reasons of Migration

13. According to the size of the relevant proportions, the *marriage* (32.5%) and movement *with parents* (21.8%) constitute the foremost reasons for migration. The former is proffered more by females while the latter's calculus owes more to males than females. Migration *with spouse* (12.4%) and *homecoming* (7.7%) make the next important couplet. Again, the former is related more by females while the latter is determined more by males than females. *Searching for job* (5.6%) and *found a job* (4.9%) is the next couplet of reason narrated more by males than females.

14. *Assorted/other explanation* (7.2%) and *Job transfer* (3.0%) are the fourth most important set of reasons, put forth more by males than females. *Accompanying with son/daughter* (1.3%), *business* (1.7%), *education* (0.9%) and *Search for better agriculture land* (1.1%) is the quartet of reasons. All except the foremost is reported more by males than females.

15. As for change during the period marked by the consecutive surveys, the comparative figures of most of the salient reasons seem to be on rise while rests of the categories are characterized with marginal changes. See table-6 and Statistical Table-13 (Annex-III).

Table -6
MIGRANTS POPULATION BY MAIN REASONS OF MIGRATION

(%)

Main Reasons of Migration	2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job transfer	2.0	4.2	0.3	3.0	6.0	0.7
Found a job	5.3	12.2	0.3	4.9	10.5	0.5
Searching for job	6.3	14.5	0.3	5.6	12.7	0.2
Searching for a better agriculture land	1.3	2.7	0.2	1.1	2.3	0.1
Education	1.0	1.6	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.5
Business	1.4	3.0	0.2	1.7	3.7	-
Health	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	-
Marriage	35.2	2.6	59.4	32.5	1.7	56.0
With parents	21.2	31.7	13.5	21.8	31.7	14.2
With spouse	11.8	0.8	19.8	12.4	1.0	21.1
With son/daughter	1.1	0.6	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.7
Return to his home	9.1	19.9	1.1	7.7	16.3	1.0
Other	4.2	6.1	2.8	7.2	11.5	3.8

Note: (-) Stands for insignificant

Migrants Employed by Employment Status

16. More than eight out of ten (82.8%) of migrants are either *employees* (48.6) or *own account workers* (34.2%). Near one in seven (15.4%) are *contributing family workers* and one in fifty (1.9%) are *employers*. More males than females are engaged as *employees* (52.3%, 37.8%) and *own account workers* (38.8%, 20.8%) while more females than males work as *contributing family workers* (41.3%, 6.4%). *Employers* seem to be masculine in composition. As for change during the comparative period, *employees*, *own account workers* and *employers* are trending up while *contributing family workers* are scaling down. See table-7 and Statistical Table-14 (Annex-III).

Table- 7
MIGRANTS EMPLOYED BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

(%)

Employment Status	2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	2.2	3.0	-	1.9	2.5	0.1
Own account workers	33.4	38.3	20.9	34.2	38.8	20.8
Contributing family workers	19.0	6.3	51.6	15.4	6.4	41.3
Employees	45.4	52.4	27.5	48.6	52.3	37.8

Labour Force Participation Rates: Crude

17. *Crude participation rate* (32.3%) is on lower side of the LFS 2012-13 (32.9%). Rate for males (49.3%, 48.9%) follow suit while that of females (15.6%, 15.8%) rises a bit. Similarly, participation rates in rural (34.2%, 33.8%) and urban areas (30.2%, 29.4%) trend down. Provinces follow the national pattern except Punjab, which trends up. *Augmented participation rates* seem to be curving down in toto and in provinces except KP. See table-8 (figure-1) and Statistical Tables-18 to 18.4 and 19 to 19.4 (Annex-III).

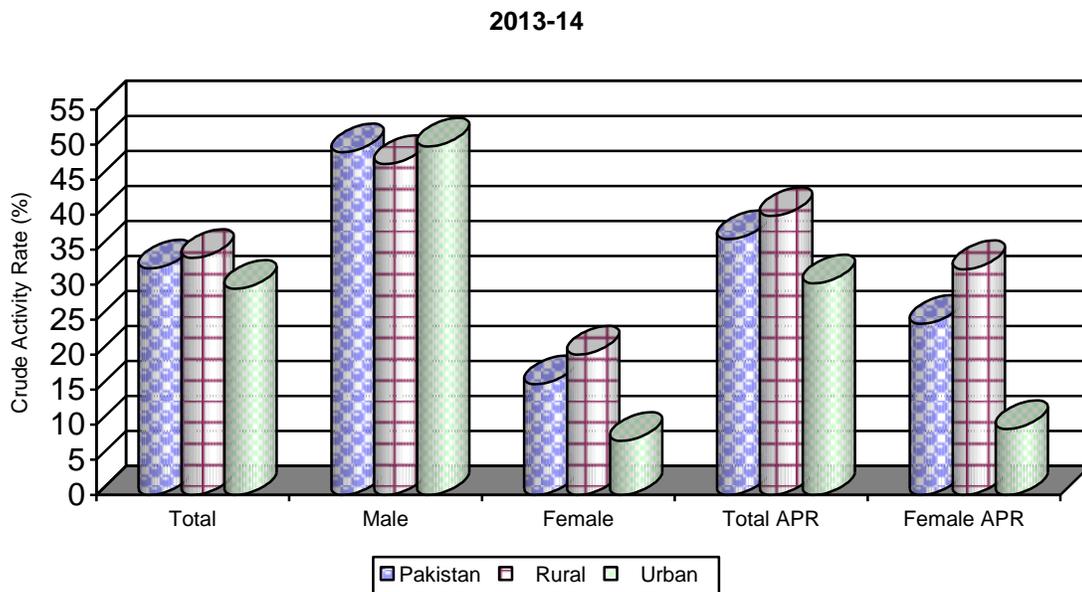
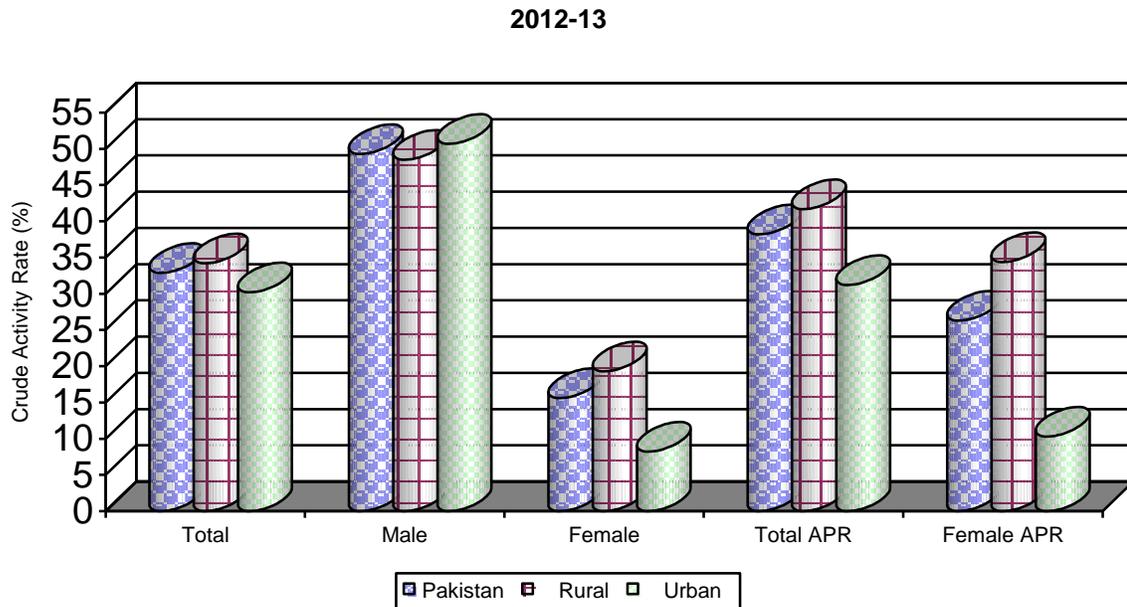
Table-8
CRUDE ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(%)

Province/ Area	2012-13					2013-14				
	Total	Male	Female	* Augmented		Total	Male	Female	* Augmented	
				Total	Female				Total	Female
Pakistan	32.9	49.3	15.6	38.2	26.3	32.3	48.0	15.8	36.5	24.4
Rural	34.2	48.5	19.3	41.7	34.4	33.8	47.2	20.0	39.8	32.2
Urban	30.2	50.7	8.2	31.2	10.3	29.4	49.7	7.7	30.2	9.4
KP	25.7	41.2	10.1	34.4	27.4	25.0	40.5	9.8	35.0	29.5
Rural	25.5	40.3	10.8	35.6	30.7	24.8	39.4	10.6	36.6	33.6
Urban	26.6	45.1	6.5	28.5	10.5	25.9	45.1	6.1	28.0	10.3
Punjab	35.3	50.7	19.5	38.6	26.1	35.7	50.3	20.9	37.3	24.3
Rural	37.3	50.4	24.1	41.9	33.2	38.7	50.1	26.3	40.5	30.9
Urban	31.1	51.3	10.1	31.8	11.4	30.8	50.6	10.1	31.2	10.9
Sindh	32.6	51.1	11.4	38.8	24.7	30.5	48.9	9.9	36.2	21.9
Rural	34.8	50.7	16.3	45.9	40.1	32.4	47.8	14.3	42.4	36.1
Urban	30.1	51.6	6.0	31.0	7.9	28.4	50.1	4.7	29.5	7.0
Balochistan	28.4	47.3	6.7	41.1	33.8	25.3	41.7	5.4	33.2	22.9
Rural	29.3	48.3	7.6	44.4	39.7	25.5	41.5	6.2	35.3	27.7
Urban	25.6	44.4	3.7	31.0	15.3	24.7	42.2	3.0	27.3	8.8

Note:- * Males augmented activity rates vary insignificantly from the standard crude rates are therefore not tabulated.

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



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

18. Generally, *refined activity rates* follow the pattern of crude participation rates. The refined activity rate (45.7%, 45.5%) declines marginally during the period. Sex disaggregated rates suggest decline in the case of males (68.9%, 68.1%) while rise for females (21.5%, 22.2%). Area wise, fall is indicates in urban (39.7%, 39.0%) while rise in rural areas (49.0%, 49.2%). Rates in Punjab (48.3%, 49.1%) notch up, while pare down in the case of Sindh (45.3%, 43.2%), KP (36.9%, 36.5%) and Balochistan (42.3%, 39.7%). See table-9 and Statistical Tables-18 to 18.4 and 19 to 19.4 (Annex-III).

Table-9
REFINED ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(%)

Province/Area	2012-13					2013-14				
	Total	Male	Female	*Augmented		Total	Male	Female	*Augmented	
				Total	Female				Total	Female
Pakistan	45.7	68.9	21.5	53.1	36.4	45.5	68.1	22.2	51.4	34.1
Rural	49.0	70.3	27.3	59.7	48.7	49.2	69.4	28.9	57.9	46.2
Urban	39.7	66.4	10.8	41.0	13.6	39.0	66.0	10.2	40.1	12.6
KP	36.9	60.2	14.2	49.4	38.6	36.5	60.1	14.0	51.0	42.2
Rural	37.1	60.0	15.3	51.8	43.7	36.6	59.4	15.3	53.9	48.6
Urban	35.9	61.0	8.7	38.5	14.1	36.0	62.9	8.4	38.9	14.2
Punjab	48.3	70.2	26.4	52.9	35.4	49.1	69.9	28.5	51.4	33.0
Rural	52.3	71.7	33.1	58.6	45.7	53.9	71.8	36.6	57.2	43.0
Urban	40.8	67.4	13.2	41.7	15.0	40.4	66.6	13.2	40.9	14.3
Sindh	45.3	70.7	16.0	54.0	34.6	43.2	68.9	14.2	51.3	31.3
Rural	51.6	74.9	24.4	68.1	59.9	49.1	72.0	22.7	64.3	55.2
Urban	39.2	66.6	7.9	40.3	10.4	37.7	66.0	6.3	39.2	9.3
Balochistan	42.3	68.5	10.3	61.4	52.3	39.7	64.5	8.7	52.2	36.7
Rural	44.6	71.2	12.0	67.6	62.8	40.8	65.5	10.1	56.5	45.2
Urban	36.0	61.0	5.3	43.5	22.0	36.9	62.1	4.6	40.7	13.4

Note:- * Males augmented activity rates vary insignificantly from the standard refined rates are therefore not tabulated.

Labour Force Participation Rates: Age Specific

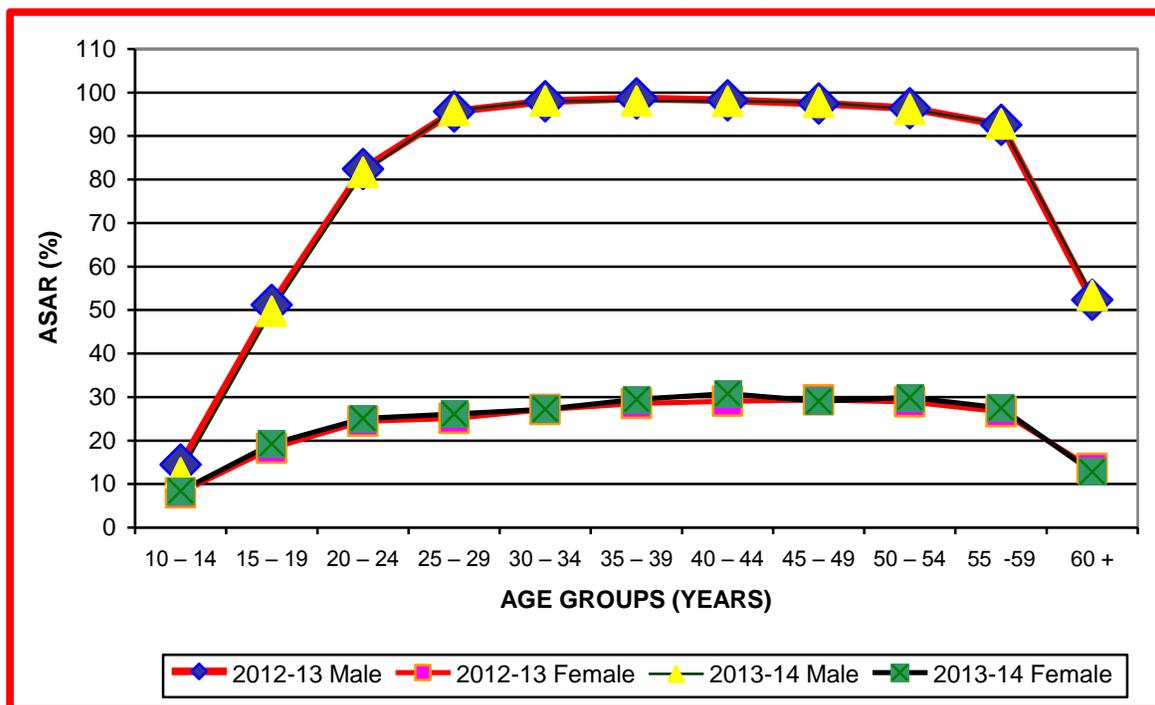
19. Table-10 (figure-2) presents comparative picture of *age specific participation rates* (ASPR). As expected, the age intervals between *twenties* and *fifties* (20-59) mark the most productive period of life. The comparative size of gender disparity, though, considerable in all age intervals, has generally been shrinking. As for change during the comparative periods, ASPRs of *early twenties & below* and *latter thirties* decline a bit, while the other ones curve up marginally. Generally, rates in the case of females trend up while pare down for males. See Statistical Table-18 (Annex-III).

Table-10
AGE SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - BY SEX FOR PAKISTAN

(%)

Age Groups	2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	11.4	14.5	8.0	10.6	12.6	8.4
15 – 19	35.8	51.2	18.2	35.3	49.7	19.2
20 – 24	53.1	82.4	24.4	52.3	81.7	25.1
25 – 29	57.8	95.7	25.1	58.1	95.9	26.1
30 – 34	60.2	98.0	27.1	60.4	98.1	27.2
35 – 39	62.5	98.7	28.5	62.4	98.1	29.5
40 – 44	63.5	98.2	29.0	63.8	98.0	30.8
45 – 49	64.0	97.5	29.3	64.9	97.8	29.0
50 – 54	64.7	96.4	28.9	64.9	96.2	29.9
55 – 59	62.5	92.6	26.6	62.5	92.8	27.5
60 +	35.7	52.4	13.6	35.8	53.4	12.8

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



Labour Force: Absolute Figures

20. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics has recently updated the sampling frame. This obviously entailed better coverage of the geographical expanse and demographic spread of the country. Consequently, the area wise composition of sample in relation to the frame undergoes expected changes. This casts impact on the relative change in the absolute figures. Field verification has also borne it out. However, the impact will get smoothed out in the onward series.

21. 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 59.74 million in 2012-13 to 60.10 million in 2013-14. The volume of labour force increases in the case of Punjab (1.09 million) and Balochistan (0.27 million) while decreases in Sindh (0.74 million) and KP (0.27 million). The change in the provincial profile is more pronounced in the case of rural than urban areas except in Balochistan. Further, the change is more of males origin in all provinces except in Punjab. See Table-11.

Table-11
CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

Province/Area	Labour Force					
	2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	59.74	45.98	13.76	60.10	45.65	14.45
Rural	41.23	29.89	11.34	41.14	29.10	12.04
Urban	18.51	16.09	2.42	18.96	16.55	2.41
KP	6.72	5.41	1.31	6.45	5.19	1.26
Rural	5.55	4.37	1.18	5.24	4.12	1.12
Urban	1.17	1.04	0.13	1.21	1.07	0.14
Punjab	35.71	25.95	9.76	36.80	26.05	10.75
Rural	25.41	17.29	8.12	26.06	17.04	9.02
Urban	10.30	8.66	1.64	10.74	9.01	1.73
Sindh	14.73	12.32	2.41	13.99	11.84	2.15
Rural	8.26	6.46	1.80	7.69	6.03	1.66
Urban	6.47	5.86	0.61	6.30	5.80	0.5
Balochistan	2.58	2.30	0.28	2.85	2.57	0.28
Rural	2.01	1.77	0.24	2.13	1.90	0.23
Urban	0.57	0.53	0.04	0.72	0.67	0.05

Source:- Derived from Statistical Tables 5 to 5.4 (Annex-III).

Employed: Absolute Figures

22. The number of employed increases (0.51 million) from 56.01 million in 2012-13 to 56.52 million in 2013-14. The change stems more from urban (0.57 million) than rural areas (-0.06 million). Increase is registered in the case of Punjab (1.02 million) and Balochistan (0.26 million), while decrease is observed in KP (0.23 million), and Sindh (0.56 million). See table-12.

Table-12
EMPLOYED - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

Province/Area	Employed					
	2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	56.01	43.49	12.52	56.52	43.33	13.19
Rural	39.14	28.57	10.57	39.08	27.83	11.25
Urban	16.87	14.92	1.95	17.44	15.50	1.94
KP	6.14	5.04	1.10	5.91	4.85	1.06
Rural	5.11	4.09	1.02	4.84	3.87	0.97
Urban	1.03	0.95	0.08	1.07	0.98	0.09
Punjab	33.43	24.48	8.95	34.46	24.59	9.87
Rural	24.03	16.42	7.61	24.66	16.20	8.46
Urban	9.40	8.06	1.34	9.80	8.39	1.41
Sindh	13.96	11.75	2.21	13.40	11.41	1.99
Rural	8.05	6.34	1.71	7.51	5.92	1.59
Urban	5.91	5.41	0.50	5.89	5.49	0.40
Balochistan	2.48	2.22	0.26	2.74	2.48	0.26
Rural	1.95	1.72	0.23	2.06	1.84	0.22
Urban	0.53	0.50	0.03	0.68	0.64	0.04

Source:- Derived from Statistical Tables 6 to 6.4 (Annex-III).

Employed: Major Industry Division

23. The comparative surveys indicate marginal changes in the employment shares. Increase is observed in the case of *manufacturing* (14.1%, 14.2%) and *wholesale & retail trade* (14.4%, 14.6%), decrease in *agriculture/forestry/hunting & fishing* (43.7%, 43.5%), *community/social & personal services* (13.3%, 13.1%) and *construction* (7.4%, 7.3%) while *transport/storage & communication* (5.5%, 5.5%), level same during the period. See table-13 (Figure-3) and Statistical Table-20 (Annex-III).

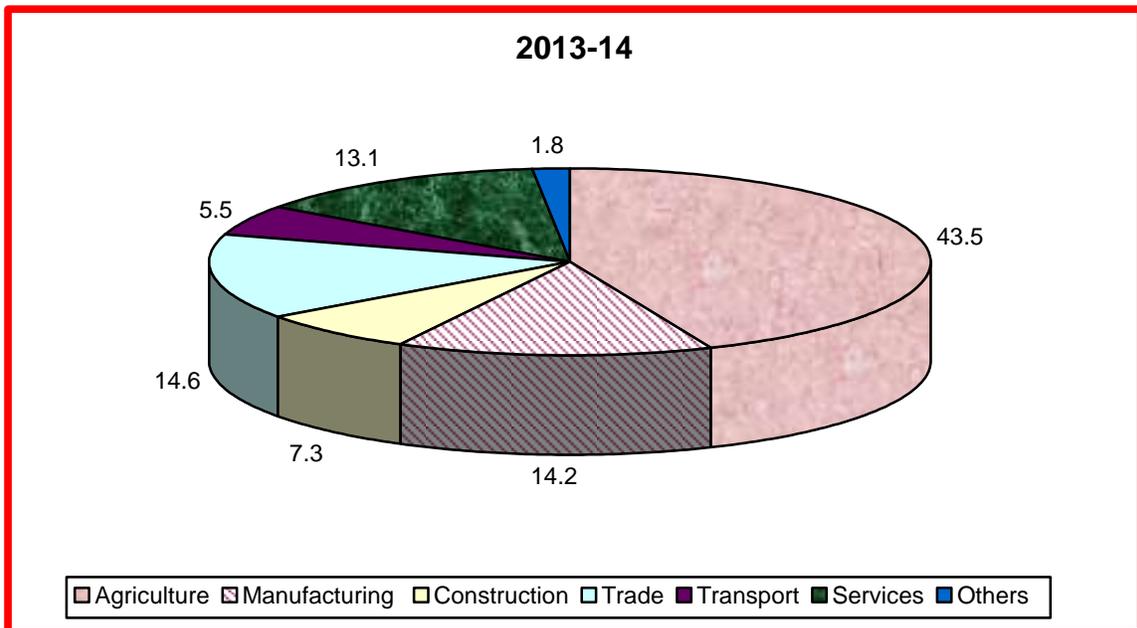
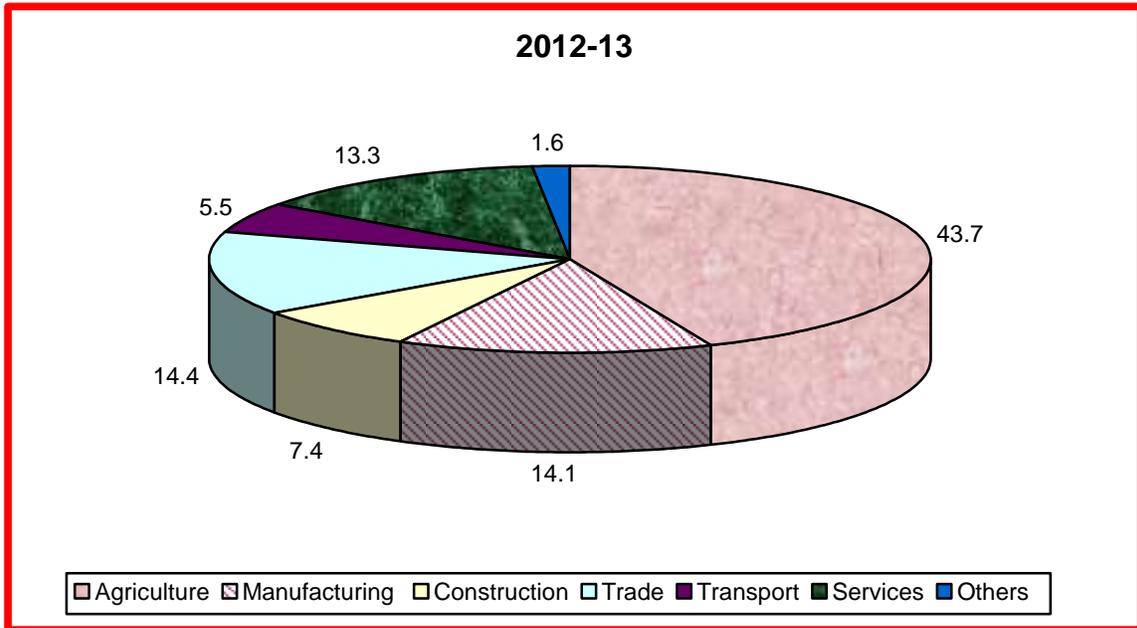
Table-13
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

(%)

Major Industry Divisions	2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture/ forestry/hunting & fishing	43.7	34.5	75.7	43.5	34.2	74.0
Manufacturing	14.1	15.0	10.7	14.2	14.7	12.3
Construction	7.4	9.5	0.2	7.3	9.5	0.3
Wholesale & retail trade	14.4	18.1	1.5	14.6	18.5	1.6
Transport/storage & communication	5.5	7.0	0.2	5.5	7.1	0.2
Community/social & personal services	13.3	13.9	11.5	13.1	13.7	11.5
*Others	1.6	2.0	0.2	1.8	2.3	0.1

* Others (includes mining & quarrying, electricity, gas & water, financing, insurance, real estate & business services and extraterritorial organizations and bodies)

FIGURE -3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS



Employed: Major Occupational Groups

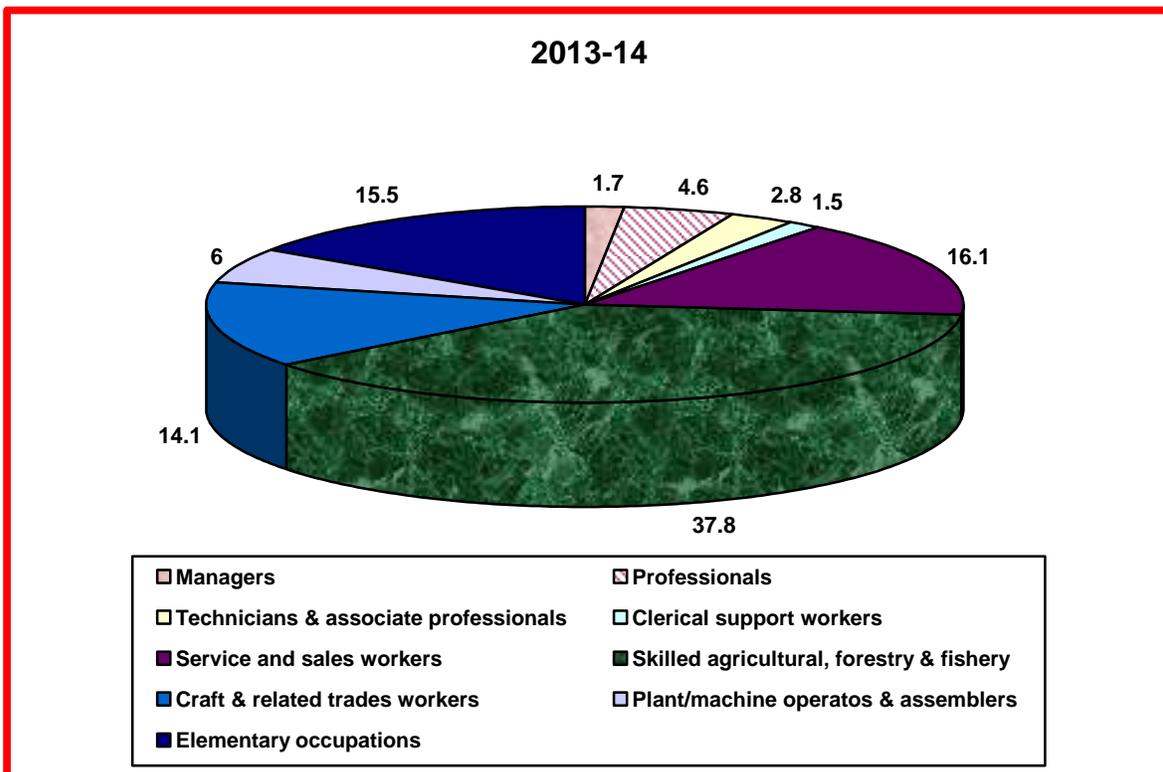
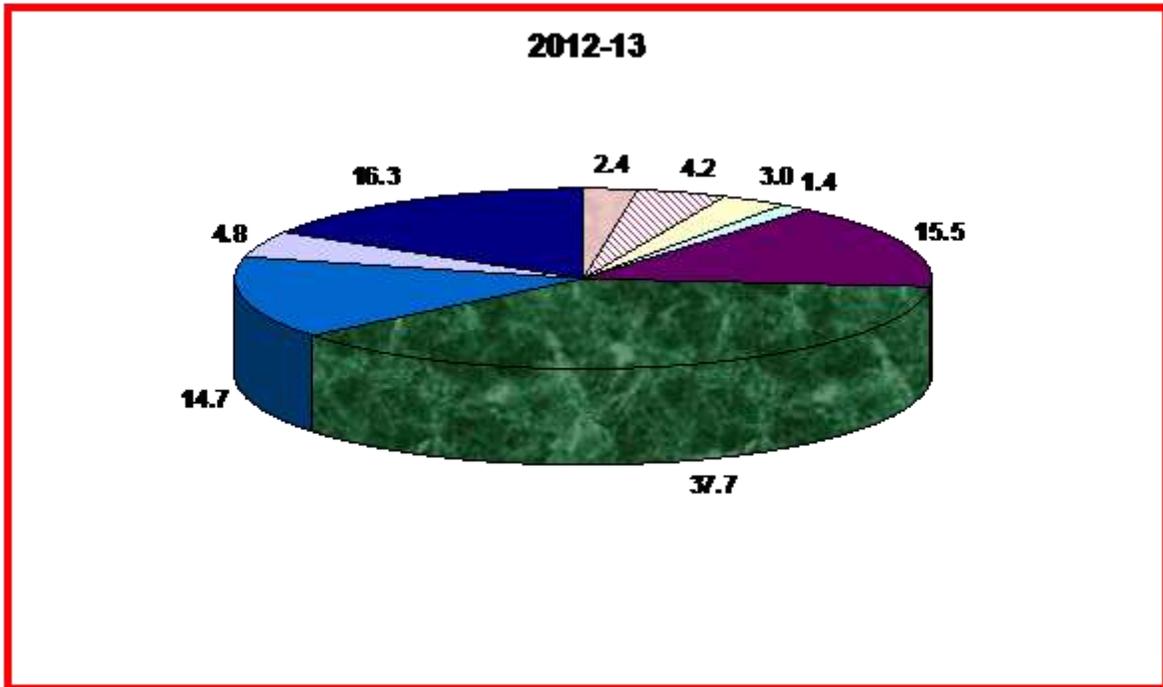
24. *Skilled agriculture, forestry & fishery workers* constitute the largest group (37.8%) of the total employed in 2013-14 followed by *service and sales workers* (16.1%), *elementary occupations* (15.5%), *craft & related trades workers* (14.1%), *plant/machine operators & assemblers* (6.0%), *professionals* (4.6%), *technicians & associate professionals* (2.8%), *managers* (1.7%) and *clerks* (1.5%). About nine-tenth of the females workers toil in *farming activities* (62.4%), *elementary occupations* (15.7%) and *craft & related trade workers* (11.7%) while, males seem to be distributed a sort of proportionately in all activities. All categories seem to be curving up except *mangers, clerical support workers, craft & related trades workers* and *elementary occupations*. See table-14 (Figure-4) and Statistical Table-21 (Annex-III).

Table-14
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

(%)

Major Occupational Groups	2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	2.4	3.0	0.3	1.7	2.1	0.3
Professionals	4.2	3.6	6.3	4.6	4.1	5.9
Technicians & associate professionals	3.0	3.4	1.7	2.8	3.3	1.2
Clerical support workers	1.4	1.7	0.2	1.5	1.9	0.2
Service and sales workers	15.5	19.5	1.9	16.1	20.3	2.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	37.7	30.1	63.9	37.8	30.4	62.4
Craft & related trades workers	14.7	16.0	10.2	14.1	14.8	11.7
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	4.8	6.1	0.2	6.0	7.7	0.3
Elementary occupations	16.3	16.6	15.3	15.5	15.4	15.7

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



Employed: Employment Status

25. *Employees* constitute the largest group (39.1%) followed by *own account workers* (35.4%), *contributing family workers* (24.4%) and *employers* (1.1%). More than one-half females workers toil as *contributing family workers* (55.0%) while near seven-eighth of males are *own account workers* (40.5%) and *employees* (43.0%). As far change during the comparative periods, *employees* (38.8%, 39.1%) and *own account workers* (33.6%, 35.4%) scale up while *contributing family workers* (26.3%, 24.4%) and *employers* (1.3%, 1.1%) trend down. See table-15 and Statistical Table-22 (Annex-III).

Table-15
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX

(%)

Employment Status	2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	1.3	1.6	0.1	1.1	1.4	-
Own account workers	33.6	38.9	15.0	35.4	40.5	18.6
Contributing family workers	26.3	16.5	60.5	24.4	15.1	55.0
Employees	38.8	43.0	24.4	39.1	43.0	26.4

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

Employed: Mean Hours Worked

26. Mean hour worked gain steam during the comparative period (46.4%, 47.8%), more in the case of females (33.3%, 35.8%) than males (50.1%, 51.5%). Similar scenario obtains in rural (44.5%, 45.8%) and urban areas (50.8%, 52.2%). Mean hour worked in the provinces viz Sindh (46.9%, 48.9%), Punjab (46.6%, 47.9%), KP (43.1%, 43.8%) and Balochistan (48.5%, 49.9%) follow the national pattern. Change in the case of Punjab and KP is more of urban origin while rural's in Sindh & Balochistan. See table-16.

Table-16
MEAN HOURS WORKED - BY AREA AND SEX

(%)

Area	LFS 2012-13			LFS 2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	46.4	50.1	33.3	47.8	51.5	35.8
Rural	44.5	48.7	32.9	45.8	50.2	35.1
Urban	50.8	52.7	35.3	52.2	53.8	39.8
KP	43.1	46.3	28.6	43.8	47.2	28.6
Rural	41.8	45.3	27.8	42.9	46.6	28.1
Urban	49.4	50.4	38.4	48.1	49.3	34.2
Punjab	46.6	51.3	33.7	47.9	52.7	36.0
Rural	45.0	50.4	33.3	46.0	51.5	35.5
Urban	50.7	53.2	35.6	52.6	55.0	38.9
Sindh	46.9	49.4	33.5	48.9	50.9	37.6
Rural	43.9	46.7	33.3	46.1	48.8	36.0
Urban	51.0	52.6	34.3	52.5	53.2	44.0
Balochistan	48.5	49.4	40.2	49.9	50.7	41.5
Rural	47.9	49.0	39.9	49.6	50.6	41.5
Urban	50.6	51.1	42.8	50.6	51.0	41.7

Employed: Informal Sector

27. *Informal* sector accounts for more than seven-tenth (73.6%) of non-agricultural employment, more in rural (76.7%) than in urban areas (70.6%). On the other hand, *formal* sector activities are concentrated more in urban areas (29.4%) than in rural areas (23.3%). Share of females in comparison with respective share of males is more pronounced in *urban formal* (32.9%) and *rural informal* (78.8%) while, share of males are more pronounced in *rural formal* (23.6%) and *urban informal* (71.1%). Relative shares of formal and informal sectors level same during the period. Shares of males turn up in the formal and decline in the latter while opposite obtains in the case of females. See table-17 and Statistical Table-24 (Annex-III).

Table-17
FORMAL AND INFORMAL SECTORS - DISTRIBUTION OF NON-AGRICULTURE WORKERS
 (%)

Sector	2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	26.4	26.2	28.3	26.4	26.3	27.0
Informal	73.6	73.8	71.7	73.6	73.7	73.0
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	22.6	22.6	21.8	23.3	23.6	21.2
Informal	77.4	77.4	78.2	76.7	76.4	78.8
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	30.1	29.6	34.9	29.4	28.9	32.9
Informal	69.9	70.4	65.1	70.6	71.1	67.1

Source: - Derived from Statistical Table-24(Annex-III).

Major Industry Divisions: Informal Sector

28. According to size of respective shares, the industry groupings form a descending sequence of *wholesale and retail trade* (34.3%) *manufacturing* (21.5%), *construction* (16.8%), *community, social & personal services* (15.4%) and *transport* (10.9%). The *other* category (comprising of *mining & quarrying; electricity, gas & water and finance, insurance, real estate & business services*) accounts for about one percent. *Manufacturing* accounts for near three-fifth (58.7%) of females as compared to about one-fifth (17.1%) of males, *wholesale & retail trade* employed about two-fifth (37.4%) of males compared to about one-tenth (8.1%) of females while *community/social & personal services* embrace more than three-tenth (31.4%) of females compared to about one-sixth (13.6%) of males. Save *manufacturing* and *constructions*, all seem to be trending up during the comparative period. See table-18 and Statistical Table-25 (Annex-III).

Table-18
INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

(%)

Major Industry Divisions	2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	22.1	18.5	56.1	21.5	17.1	58.7
Construction	17.3	18.9	1.2	16.8	18.6	1.4
Wholesale & retail trade	33.8	36.4	8.7	34.3	37.4	8.1
Transport, storage & communication	10.6	11.6	0.7	10.9	12.1	0.4
Community, social & personal services	15.4	13.8	33.1	15.4	13.6	31.4
* Others	0.8	0.8	0.2	1.1	1.2	-

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

Major Occupational Groups: Informal Sector

29. More than one in three (34.4%) are reported as *service and sales workers*, while over one-half as *craft & related trades workers* (28.5%) and *elementary (unskilled) occupations* (18.4%). The remaining groups make a descending sequence of *plant/machine operators & assemblers* (9.9%), *professionals* (3.5%), *technicians & associate professionals* (2.9%) and *managers* (1.9%). About three-fifth (57.5%) of females compared to one-fourth (25.1%) of males are engaged in *craft & related trade* activities. Comparative share of females (10.0%) is also pronounced vis a vis of males (2.7%) in the case of *professionals*. Share of males are higher in the rest of the occupational groups. As far change during the comparative periods, *plant/machine operators & assemblers*, *service and sales workers* and *technicians & associate professionals* trend up, *elementary occupations*, *craft & related trades workers*, *professionals* and *managers* curve down while *clerical support workers* and *skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers* level same. See table-19 and Statistical Table-26 (Annex-III).

Table-19
INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
 (%)

Major Occupational Groups	2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	3.3	3.6	0.5	1.9	2.1	0.3
Professionals	3.6	2.6	13.4	3.5	2.7	10.0
Technicians & associate professionals	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.2	1.2
Clerical support workers	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1
Service and sales workers	33.3	35.6	10.6	34.4	37.1	11.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-
Craft & related trades workers	29.5	26.8	55.4	28.5	25.1	57.5
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	7.9	8.7	0.6	9.9	11.0	1.2
Elementary occupations	19.1	19.4	16.6	18.4	18.3	18.6

Employment Status: Informal Sector

30. The employment status chiefly consists in the categories of *employees* (46.4%) and *own account workers* (41.9%). The former constitutes the largest share of females (49.1%) and latter, of males (42.4%). About one in ten (9.6%) is reported as *contributing family worker* and near one in fifty (2.1%) comprises *employers*. The male *contributing family workers* (9.2%) are about two-third of females (12.9%) while *employers* are predominantly male intensive. As far change during the comparative periods, all seem to be declining except *own account workers* (40.5%, 41.9%). See Table-20 and Statistical Table-27(Annex-III).

Table-20
INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS – DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
 (%)

Employment Status	2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	2.5	2.7	0.3	2.1	2.3	0.1
Own account workers	40.5	41.3	33.4	41.9	42.4	37.9
Contributing family workers	10.2	9.4	17.7	9.6	9.2	12.9
Employees	46.8	46.6	48.6	46.4	46.1	49.1

Unemployment Rates: Overall

31. The social security net in Pakistan is far from exhaustive. The distribution of assets is highly skewed and something to fall back on in rainy season is simply not available to most of the populace. Thus, a miniscule minority can afford to remain off the work. Further, employment scene is preponderated by agriculture and informal activities with low threshold of entry, exit and, paraphernalia of requisites. As such, most of the people tend to get engaged into some sort of economic activities irrespective of any considerations regarding the size of reward and working age, in order to make both the ends meet. Thus, unemployment rate in Pakistan tends to be estimated lower than perceived.

32. Unemployment rate (6.0%) fares lower than that of the previous survey (6.2%). Similar configuration obtains in the case of males (5.4%, 5.1%), females (9.0%, 8.7%) and in urban areas (8.8%, 8.0%). Rural areas fare nigh equivalently. See table-21.

Table-21
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY AREA AND SEX

Area/Sex	2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	6.2	5.4	9.0	6.0	5.1	8.7
Rural	5.1	4.4	6.9	5.0	4.4	6.6
Urban	8.8	7.3	19.2	8.0	6.4	19.4

Unemployment Rates: Age Specific

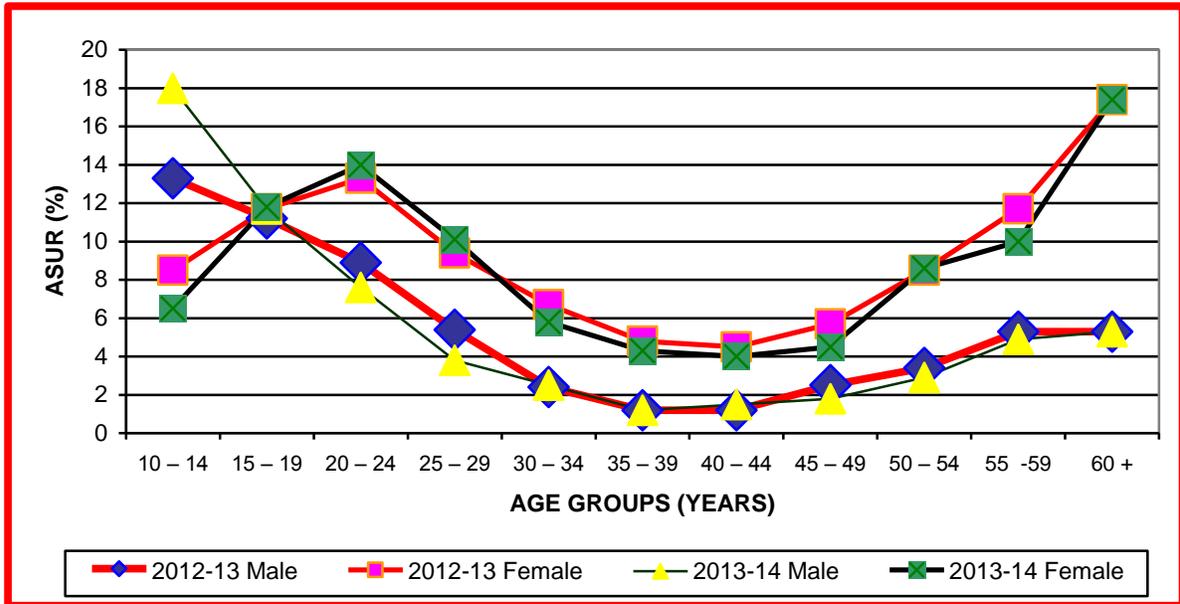
33. The comparative age specific unemployment rates of *teens* (10-19) and early forties (40-44) are on rise while, that of *twenties to thirties* (20-39) and *latter forties & above* (45+) decline during the period. Sex specific rates make a mixed pattern of change down the age groupings though rates of males are more in sync with the overall rates as compared to those of females. See table-22 (figure 5) and Statistical Table-18 (Annex-III).

Table-22
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY SEX AND AGE

(%)

Age Groups	2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	11.7	13.3	8.5	13.8	18.0	6.5
15 – 19	11.3	11.2	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8
20 – 24	9.9	8.9	13.3	9.2	7.6	14.0
25 – 29	6.4	5.4	9.4	5.4	3.8	10.1
30 – 34	3.4	2.4	6.7	3.3	2.5	5.8
35 – 39	2.1	1.2	4.8	2.0	1.2	4.3
40 – 44	1.9	1.2	4.5	2.2	1.5	4.0
45 – 49	3.3	2.5	5.7	2.4	1.8	4.5
50 – 54	4.5	3.4	8.5	4.1	2.9	8.6
55 – 59	6.6	5.3	11.7	5.9	4.9	10.0
60 years and above	7.3	5.3	17.4	7.2	5.3	17.4

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



Unemployed: Absolute Figures

34. As mentioned earlier in the para-20, sampling frame has recently been updated and with this the composition and spread of sample in relation to the sampling frame has undergone substantive changes that has produced a sort of disconnect in the arithmetic of absolute numbers to depart from the series. However, this seeming disconnect will probably not recur in the ongoing series.

35. The volume of unemployed persons recedes by 0.15 million from 3.73 million in 2012-13 to 3.58 million in 2013-14. Area and sex wise, the change is more of urban and male provenance. Volume of unemployed increases in Punjab & Balochistan while recedes in Sindh and KP. Change is more pronounced in the case of males in all provinces except in Punjab. Further, change is more visible in rural KP and Balochistan, while in urban areas in the case of Punjab and Sindh.

Table-23
UNEMPLOYED - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

Province/Area	Unemployed					
	2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	3.73	2.49	1.24	3.58	2.32	1.26
Rural	2.09	1.32	0.77	2.06	1.27	0.79
Urban	1.64	1.17	0.47	1.52	1.05	0.47
KP	0.58	0.37	0.21	0.54	0.34	0.20
Rural	0.44	0.28	0.16	0.40	0.25	0.15
Urban	0.14	0.09	0.05	0.14	0.09	0.05
Punjab	2.28	1.47	0.81	2.35	1.47	0.88
Rural	1.38	0.87	0.51	1.41	0.84	0.56
Urban	0.90	0.60	0.30	0.94	0.62	0.32
Sindh	0.77	0.57	0.20	0.58	0.42	0.16
Rural	0.21	0.12	0.09	0.18	0.11	0.07
Urban	0.56	0.45	0.11	0.40	0.31	0.09
Balochistan	0.10	0.08	0.02	0.11	0.09	0.02
Rural	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.01
Urban	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.01

Source:- Derived from Statistical Tables 6 to 6.4 (Annex-III).

Underemployment Rates: Time-related

36. Underemployment rate recedes from 1.6% in 2012-13 to 1.2% in 2013-14 more in the case of females (3.1%, 1.9%) than males (1.2%, 1.0%) and, in rural (1.9%, 1.4%) than urban areas (0.9%, 0.8%). Underemployment rate seems to signify decreasing latitude to make recourse to multiple jobs in order to help grapple with the cost of living. See table-24.

Table-24
UNDEREMPLOYMENT (TIME-RELATED) RATES OF PAKISTAN- BY AREA AND GENDER

(%)

Areas	2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	1.6	1.2	3.1	1.2	1.0	1.9
Rural	1.9	1.5	2.9	1.4	1.2	1.7
Urban	0.9	0.6	3.5	0.8	0.5	2.7

Source:- Derived from Statistical Tables 6 and 28 (Annex-III).

Employed: Occupational Safety and Health

37. About one in twenty five (4.3%) employed persons report some sort of occupational injury/disease in the 12 months preceding the date of enumeration that resulted into the loss of working time or the consultation with a practitioner. The percentage suffered finds male workers more vulnerable (4.9%) relative to female workers (2.2%). Similarly, rural workers

(4.9%) are more vulnerable than urban workers (2.9%). Vulnerability seems to be rising during the comparative period across the area, males specifically. See table-25.

Table-25
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES - EMPLOYED PERSONS 10 + YEARS OF AGE BY STATUS
(%)

Status of Injuries/ Diseases	2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suffered	4.0	4.5	2.3	4.3	4.9	2.2
Not suffered	96.0	95.5	97.7	95.7	95.1	97.8
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suffered	4.7	5.4	2.7	4.9	5.9	2.4
Not suffered	95.3	94.6	97.3	95.1	94.1	97.6
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suffered	2.6	2.8	0.6	2.9	3.2	0.6
Not suffered	97.4	97.2	99.4	97.1	96.8	99.4

Major Industry Divisions: Occupational Safety and Health

38. Mainly, the sufferers belong to *agriculture* (51.2%), *construction* (14.1%), *manufacturing* (14.2%), *wholesale & retail trade* (8.6%) and *transport/storage & communication* (7.5%). Females are about twice (86.4%) as exposed to risk as males (46.5%) in *agriculture*. Contrarily, males are more vulnerable in the remaining groups. Comparative risk profile of *agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing* (49.1%, 51.0%), *manufacturing* (13.3%, 14.2%) and *transport, storage and communication* (7.3%, 7.5%) deteriorates while those of remaining grouping seem to be improving. See table-26 and Statistical Table-33 (Annex-III).

Table-26
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES -DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
(%)

Major Industry Divisions	2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	49.1	42.8	92.4	51.2	46.5	86.4
Mining & quarrying	0.2	0.2	-	0.3	0.3	-
Manufacturing	13.3	14.7	3.7	14.2	14.9	9.2
Electricity, gas and water	0.5	0.6	-	0.3	0.4	-
Construction	15.2	17.3	1.0	14.1	15.9	0.6
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels	9.2	10.5	0.1	8.6	9.5	1.1
Transport, storage and communication	7.3	8.2	0.6	7.5	8.4	0.2
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-
Community, social and personal services	5.1	5.6	2.2	3.7	4.0	2.5

Note:- (-) Stands for no information

Major Occupational Groups: Occupational Safety and Health

39. The major groupings of the sufferers comprise *skilled agriculture & fishery activities* (45.0%), *elementary occupations* (19.2%), *craft & related trades workers* (19.0%), *plant and machinery operator* (7.5%) and *service and sales workers* (6.8%). Risk profile of the service and sales workers and elementary occupations improves while rests of the aforementioned grouping indicate deterioration down the time lane. See table-27 and Statistical Table-34 (Annex-III).

Table-27
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES -DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Major Occupational Groups	2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	1.1	1.2	-	0.4	0.5	-
Professionals	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9
Technicians & associate professionals	0.9	1.0	-	1.1	1.2	0.5
Clerical support workers	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.3	-
Service and sales workers	7.2	8.2	0.3	6.8	7.5	1.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	43.5	38.0	81.4	45.0	41.1	73.9
Craft & related trades workers	18.7	21.0	3.8	19.0	20.4	9.2
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	6.6	7.4	0.9	7.5	8.5	-
Elementary occupations	20.9	22.1	12.9	19.2	19.8	14.4

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

Employment Status: Occupational Safety and Health

40. According to the relative size of the risk profile, *own account workers* (42.0%), *employees* (37.9%) and *contributing family workers* (19.6%) take exhaustive account of the sufferers in the same order. The foremost category seems to be getting more (38.8%, 42.0%) latter ones less, riskier during the comparative periods. The change is equivalent by sex except in the middle one. Employers, due to their minuscule size, do not form any pattern. See table-28 and Statistical Table-35 (Annex-III).

Table-28
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES - DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employment Status	2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	0.7	0.8	-	0.5	0.6	-
Own account workers	38.8	43.5	6.9	42.0	46.1	11.4
Contributing family workers	22.4	13.9	80.7	19.6	12.7	71.3
Employees	38.1	41.9	12.4	37.9	40.6	17.3

Note:- (-) Stands for no information.

Types of Treatment Received: Occupational Safety and Health

41. About half (52.3%) of the sufferers is reported to have *consulted a doctor* or other medical professionals, near one-in-twelve (7.8%) get *hospitalized* and about one-fourth (23.4%) *take time off work*. Vulnerability increases in the 1st and last category and decreases in the middle one. The change is males-disfavouring in the foremost, while affects both males and females in the second and third category. The remaining one-sixth (16.5%) did not avail themselves of any of the aforementioned options, wanes over time, alluding to a sort of decreasing marginalization at the workplace. See Table-29 and Statistical Table-36 (Annex-III).

Table-29
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES - DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 10 + YEARS OF AGE BY TYPES OF TREATMENT RECEIVED

(%)

Types of Treatment Received	2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hospitalized	10.9	12.0	3.4	7.8	8.5	2.6
Consulted a Doctor or other Medical Professional	46.4	48.0	35.9	52.3	54.6	34.5
Took time off work	22.4	20.6	34.8	23.4	21.3	39.0
None	20.3	19.4	25.9	16.5	15.6	23.9

Wages

Major Industry Division: Wages

42. Generally, size of wage seems to higher in tertiary activities followed by secondary and primary assignments. The size of wage also appears to be influenced positively by the element of white-collar ness of an industry/division. The gender differential in wages seems to be influenced by the gender composition of group. Arguably, the nominal wage is trending up during the comparative period. Since females constitute much lower proportion of wage earners, a sort of anomalous position in their case is observed in certain categories, which may be attributed to sampling effect and consequential scariness of response. See Table-30 and Statistical Table-42 (Annex-III).

Table-30
AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES OF EMPLOYEES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

(Rs)

Major Industry Divisions	2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	12118	12804	7869	13155	14079	8228
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	6221	7873	3863	6327	7995	4236
Mining & quarrying	15508	15740	5169	17971	17971	-
Manufacturing	11023	11734	4958	11720	12716	4953
Electricity, gas and water	22600	22711	16628	23060	23251	14486
Construction	9614	9610	10455	11008	11031	8563
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels	8656	8668	7245	9706	9729	9302
Transport, storage and communication	13792	13733	20152	14950	14972	20517
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	28658	28673	28624	35194	35280	31182
Community, social and personal services	16642	17902	12189	18932	20758	13508

Major Occupation Group: Wages

43. As stated earlier, wages seem to be associated positively with the element of “white-collar ness” in an occupation. Similarly, the gender differentials in the wages bespeak nexus with the gender composition of an occupational group. The more a group is masculine, the less it is likely to find females in high paid assignments and thus higher is the average wage of males as compared to that of females. This notwithstanding, data on females, being wage earners of convenience, does not befit the consideration of trend assessment. However, the feminine group of *elementary occupations* seems to be an exception though its anomalous position can be explained in term of the greater number of in and out door chores the males are likely to perform as compared to females, in our socio-cultural setting. As for changes during the comparative periods, nominal wages seem to be trending up arguably. See Table-31 and Statistical Table-43 (Annex-III).

Table-31
AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES OF EMPLOYEES BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(Rs)

Major Occupational Groups	2012-13			2013-14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	12118	12805	7869	13154	14079	8210
Managers	37923	38114	34619	52300	53637	36698
Professionals	21081	24326	15051	25068	28396	18036
Technicians & associate professionals	18893	19802	13429	20272	21168	13934
Clerical support workers	18853	19030	13720	19913	20085	14879
Service and sales workers	11032	11052	9516	11807	11892	8699
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	8915	9703	3337	10616	10727	4880
Craft & related trades workers	10402	11031	4564	10989	11939	4647
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	11694	11730	6862	12095	12139	9129
Elementary occupations	7928	8826	4310	8228	9365	4570

LIST OF PUBLISHED REPORTS OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEYS

S. No	Reports	Enumeration Period	Date of Publications
1.	1963-64	July 1963 to June, 1964	10 th August 1966
2.	1966-67	July 1966 to June, 1967	December 1971
3.	1967-68	July 1967 to June, 1968	February 1971
4.	1968-69	July 1968 to June, 1969	15 th March 1973
5.	1969-70	July 1969 to June, 1970	28 th April 1973
6.	1970-71	July 1970 to June, 1971	11 th May 1973
7.	1971-72	July 1971 to June, 1972	9 th June 1973
8.	1974-75	July 1974 to June, 1975	June 1976
9.	1978-79	July 1978 to June, 1979	May 1982
10.	1982-83	July 1982 to June, 1983	May 1984
11.	1984-85	July 1984 to June, 1985	September 1986
12.	1985-86	July 1985 to June, 1986	March 1987
13.	1986-87	July 1986 to June, 1987	December 1987
14.	1987-88	July 1987 to June, 1988	February 1989
15.	1990-91	July 1990 to June, 1991	March 1993
16.	1991-92	July 1991 to June, 1992	February 1994
17.	1992-93	July 1992 to June, 1993	August 1995
18.	1993-94	July 1993 to June, 1994	December 1995
19.	1994-95	July 1994 to June, 1995	April 1997
20.	1996-97	July 1996 to June, 1997	October 1998
21.	1997-98	July 1997 to June, 1998	June 2000
22.	1999-00	July 1999 to June, 2000	July 2001
23.	2001-02	July 2001 to June, 2002	October 2003
24.	2003-04	July 2003 to June 2004	October 2004
25.	2005-06	July 2005 to June 2006	October 2006
26.	2006-07	July 2006 to June 2007	July 2008
27.	2007-08	July 2007 to June 2008	March 2009
28.	2008-09	July 2008 to June 2009	April 2010
29.	2009-10	July 2009 to June 2010	January 2011
30.	2010-11	July 2010 to June 2010	July 2011
31.	2012-13	July 2012 to June 2013	November 2013
32.	2013-14	July 2013 to June 2014	May 2015

ANNEXURE-I

LIST OF PUBLISHED REPORTS OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

ANNEXURE-II

QUESTIONNAIRE

ANNEXURE-III

STATISTICAL TABLES