

## SECTION- III

### SALIENT FEATURES

The Survey's estimates are based on the data of 35,067 sample households enumerated through July 2012 to June 2013. 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 181.72 millions on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013. The same has been used in arriving at absolute numbers in the report.

2. In comparison with that of the preceding LFS 2010-11, 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 (45.3%, 44.4%), *married* notch up (50.6%, 51.5%), 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**  
(%)

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2012-13</b>
Never Married	45.3	45.3	44.4
Married	50.6	50.6	51.5
Widowed	3.8	3.8	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 proximate to each other. Punjab is more in line with the national trend followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) while, Balochistan and Sindh depart significantly in the same order. Relevant information is presented in the following table Table-2.

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

Province/Area	2009-10	2010-11	2012-13
Pakistan	106	105	106
Rural	105	104	105
Urban	108	107	108
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	100	100	101
Punjab	104	102	102
Sindh	114	113	114
Balochistan	113	113	115

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

### *Literacy*

5. Literacy rate notches up (58.5%, 59.8%), more in the case of females (46.3%, 48.1%) than males (70.2%, 71.1%). Area-wise configuration is similar. However, male-female disparity seems to be closing. Provinces make two distinct groupings; Punjab & Sindh (61.3%, 61.5%) and, KP & Balochistan (54.2%, 49.8%) with decreasing inter provincial gap in the case of former and increasing one for the latter group. See table-3.

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

(%)

Province/Area	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>48.1</b>
Rural	50.2	64.5	35.6	51.4	65.1	37.4
Urban	73.7	80.5	66.4	75.0	81.6	67.9
<b>KP</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>36.8</b>
Rural	50.4	70.2	31.6	51.5	70.3	33.6
Urban	66.2	79.8	52.1	66.7	79.8	52.4
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>52.6</b>
Rural	53.3	64.3	42.3	54.2	64.7	43.8
Urban	72.8	77.9	67.5	75.0	79.8	70.1
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>47.8</b>
Rural	42.3	60.3	21.1	45.2	62.2	25.2
Urban	77.1	84.1	69.3	77.3	84.3	69.4
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>26.0</b>
Rural	44.6	64.3	20.0	43.6	64.0	18.8
Urban	65.7	83.5	44.4	67.4	84.4	46.6

## ***Level of Education***

6. The comparative shares of literate bespeak improvement in the profile of educational attainment (58.5%, 59.8%). All categories seem to be on rise except a sort of enervation in the case of *below matric* (38.0%, 37.9%). 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	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>A. Literate</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>48.1</b>
No formal education	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6
Below matric	38.0	45.4	30.2	37.9	44.7	30.8
Matric but less than Intermediate	10.8	13.2	8.4	11.4	13.8	8.8
Intermediate but less than Degree	4.8	5.7	3.9	5.1	6.2	4.1
Degree and above	4.5	5.5	3.4	4.7	5.6	3.8
<b>B. Illiterate</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>51.9</b>
<b>Total (A+B)</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>

## ***Migration***

7. Proportion of migrants and size of population seem to be correlated positively. In this regard, provinces make a descending sequence of Punjab (68.7%), Sindh (20.7%), KP (10.0%) and Balochistan (0.6%). Migration increases in all provinces except in Sindh. Gender 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*** suggests for positive association with the level of urbanization and economic development. The proportions of inter provincial migrants is sequenced in the decreasing order of Punjab (42.0%), Sindh (37.7%), KP (19.1%) and Balochistan (1.2%). 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 lower in KP & Balochistan.

9. The proportion of ***intra provincial migrants*** bespeaks positive nexus with the size of population. Provinces form expected sequence in the order of Punjab (76.7 %), Sindh (15.6%), KP (7.3%) and Balochistan (0.4%). Similar pattern obtains by gender. Intra-provincial migration increases in all provinces except in Sindh. Proportion of male migrants is higher than of female migrants in all provinces except Punjab. See table-5 & 5.1 and Statistical Tables-11 (Annex-III).

**Table-5**  
**INTER AND INTRA PROVINCIAL MIGRATION 2010-11**

(%)

Provinces	Total			Inter-Provincial			Intra-Provincial		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</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>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
KP	9.0	12.6	6.5	19.5	24.3	13.4	6.1	7.8	5.2
Punjab	65.8	58.0	71.2	35.0	32.2	38.6	74.2	68.6	77.4
Sindh	24.8	29.0	22.0	44.9	43.0	47.2	19.4	23.2	17.2
Balochistan	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2

**Table-5.1**  
**INTER AND INTRA PROVINCIAL MIGRATION 2012-13**

(%)

Provinces	Total			Inter-Provincial			Intra-Provincial		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</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>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
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

10. Stream 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 more than quarter (26.2%) of the total flow of migrants within and between areas. Males are more savvy to go urban (30.3%) compared to females (23.5%). Proportions by province form a descending sequence of Balochistan (42.3%), Sindh (27.0%), Punjab (26.9%) and KP (18.9%). 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 and Sindh while waxes in KP and Balochistan. The change is more pronounced for males. See table 5.2 and Statistical Table-11 (Annex-III).

**Table 5.2**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION**

(%)

Migration stream	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	28.6	33.1	25.4	26.2	30.3	23.5
KP	16.4	13.6	20.3	18.9	17.0	21.5
Punjab	30.5	38.5	25.9	26.9	33.6	23.1
Sindh	27.8	30.8	25.0	27.0	29.2	25.2
Balochistan	38.3	36.5	39.9	42.3	47.9	36.3

### ***Reasons of Migration***

13. According to the size of the relevant proportions, the *marriage* (35.2%) and movement *with parents* (21.2%) 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* (11.8%) and *homecoming* (9.1%) make the next important couplet. Again, the former is related more by females while the latter is determined more by males than females. Next is the triplet of reasons relating to *searching for job* (6.3%), *found the job* (5.3%) and assorted/*other* explanations (4.2%). All these reasons are related more by males than females.

14. *Job transfer* (2.0%) and pursuit of *business* (1.4%) are the fourth most important set of reasons, put forth more by males than females. *Accompanying with son/daughter* (1.1%) and *education* (1.0%) is the last couplet of reason. The former is proffered more by females while the latter is related more by males.

15. As for change during the period marked by the consecutive surveys, the comparative figures of salient reasons seem to be on decline except in the case of *marriage*. Other categories are characterized with marginal changes. See table-6 and Statistical Table-12 (Annex-III).

**Table -6**  
**MIGRANTS POPULATION BY MAIN REASONS OF MIGRATION**

(%)

Main Reasons of Migration	2010-11			2012-13		
	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>
Job transfer	1.6	3.3	0.2	2.0	4.2	0.3
Found a job	4.8	10.7	0.2	5.3	12.2	0.3
Searching for job	5.5	12.4	0.2	6.3	14.5	0.3
Searching for a better agriculture land	1.2	2.5	0.1	1.3	2.7	0.2
Education	1.0	1.7	0.4	1.0	1.6	0.5
Business	1.2	2.5	0.2	1.4	3.0	0.2
Health	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Marriage	32.9	2.4	56.4	35.2	2.6	59.4
With parents	24.2	35.1	16.0	21.2	31.7	13.5
With spouse	12.1	1.0	20.6	11.8	0.8	19.8
With son/daughter	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.6	1.5
Return to his home	9.4	20.4	1.1	9.1	19.9	1.1
Other	4.9	7.1	3.2	4.2	6.1	2.8

**Note:** (-) Stands for insignificant

### ***Migrants Employed by Employment Status***

16. About six in seven (78.8%) of migrants are either *employees* (45.4) or *own account workers* (33.4%). Near one in five (19.0%) are *contributing family workers* and one in fifty (2.2%) are *employers*. More males than females are engaged as *employees* (52.4%, 27.5%) and *own account workers* (38.3%, 20.9%) while more females than males work as *contributing family workers* (51.6%, 6.3%). *Employers* seem to be masculine in composition. As for change during the comparative period, *employees & contributing family workers* are trending up while *employers & own account workers* are scaling down. See table-7 and Statistical Table-13 (Annex-III).

**Table- 7**  
**MIGRANTS EMPLOYED BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

(%)

Major Industry Divisions	2010-11			2012-13		
	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	2.6	3.4	0.1	2.2	3.0	-
Own account workers	35.3	40.6	19.6	33.4	38.3	20.9
Contributing family workers	17.8	6.5	51.2	19.0	6.3	51.6
Employees	44.3	49.5	29.1	45.4	52.4	27.5

## ***Labour Force Participation Rates: Crude***

17. *Crude participation rate* (32.9%) is nigh equivalent to that of LFS 2010-11 (32.8%). Area and gender wise rates are also congruent. Participation rates in Punjab and Sindh follow the national pattern, pare down in KP (26.4%, 25.7%) while notch up in Balochistan (25.2%, 28.4%). *Augmented participation rates* seem to be curving down in toto and in Sindh (40.0%, 38.8%) and KP (37%, 34.4%) while trending up in Punjab (38.2%, 38.6%) and Balochistan (37.6%, 41.1%). See table-8 (figure-1) and Statistical Tables-14 to 14.4 and 15 to 15.4 (Annex-III).

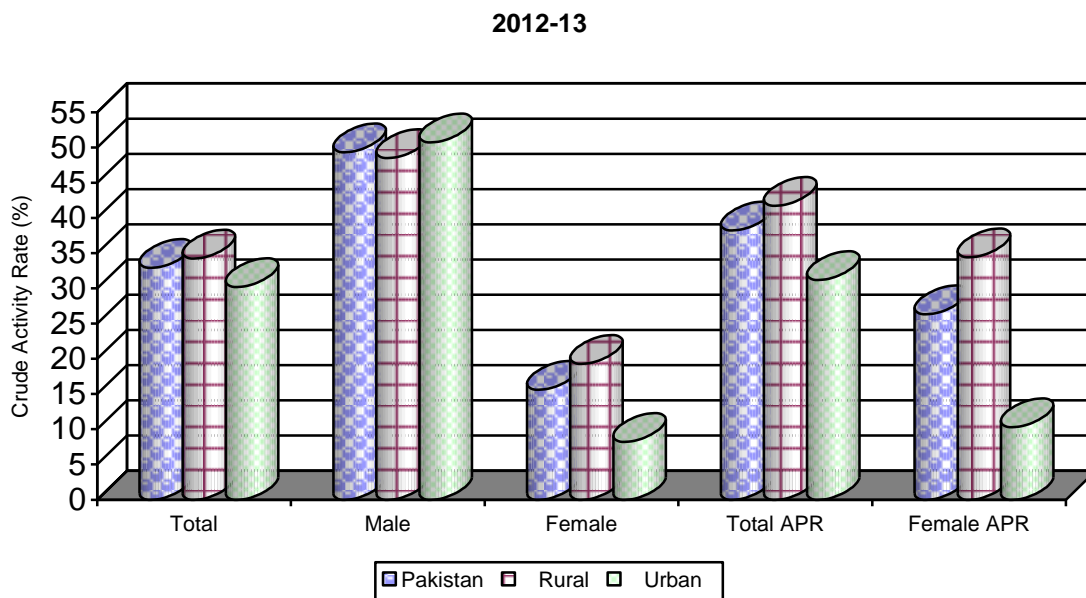
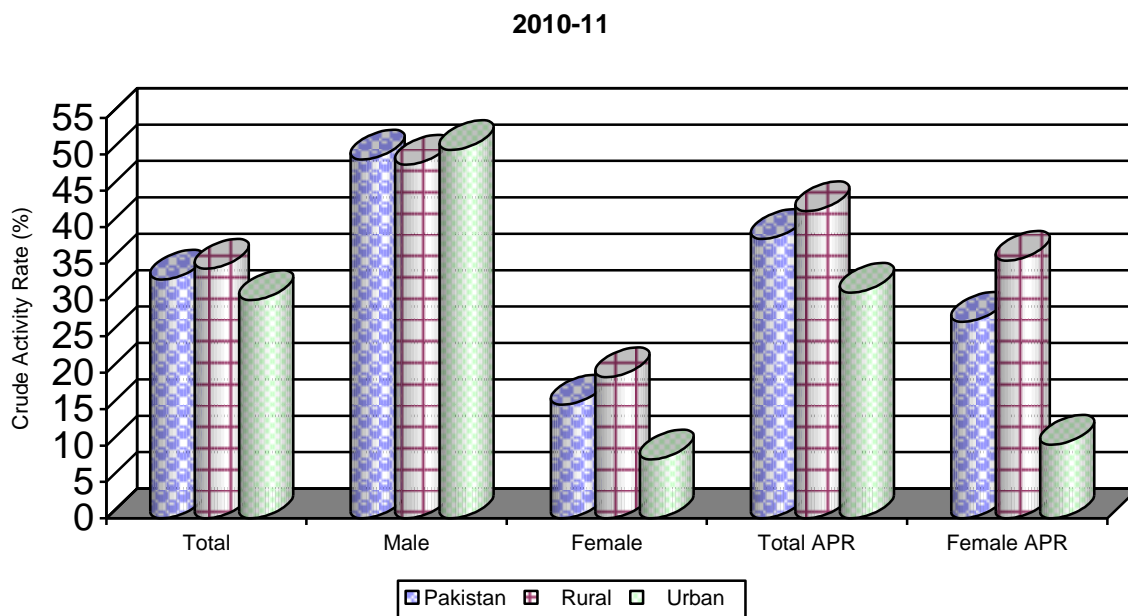
**Table-8**  
**CRUDE ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES**

(%)

Province/ Area	2010-11					2012-13				
	Total	Male	Female	* Augmented		Total	Male	Female	* Augmented	
				Total	Female				Total	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>26.3</b>
Rural	34.3	48.6	19.4	42.2	35.4	34.2	48.5	19.3	41.7	34.4
Urban	30.0	50.6	8.1	31.0	10.1	30.2	50.7	8.2	31.2	10.3
<b>KP</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>27.4</b>
Rural	26.5	42.0	11.1	38.6	35.1	25.5	40.3	10.8	35.6	30.7
Urban	26.2	44.9	6.5	29.0	12.2	26.6	45.1	6.5	28.5	10.5
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>26.1</b>
Rural	37.1	50.1	24.0	41.2	32.2	37.3	50.4	24.1	41.9	33.2
Urban	31.2	51.5	10.1	31.8	11.2	31.1	51.3	10.1	31.8	11.4
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>24.7</b>
Rural	35.5	51.7	16.9	48.7	45.0	34.8	50.7	16.3	45.9	40.1
Urban	29.6	51.3	5.5	30.5	7.4	30.1	51.6	6.0	31.0	7.9
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>33.8</b>
Rural	25.9	43.3	6.3	40.6	37.4	29.3	48.3	7.6	44.4	39.7
Urban	23.1	40.7	3.3	27.6	12.9	25.6	44.4	3.7	31.0	15.3

**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 rates of the comparative periods (45.7 %,) are congruent. Comparative rates in the urban (39.5% 39.7%) and rural areas (49.1%, 49.0%), and that of females (21.7%, 21.5%) and males (68.7%, 68.9%) fare in close proximity. Rates in Punjab and Sindh remain nigh at par during the period, Balochistan's notch up (39.8%, 42.3%) while pare down in the case of KP (38.1%, 36.9%). See table-9 and Statistical Tables-14 to 14.4 and 15 to 15.4 (Annex-III).

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

(%)

Province/Area	2010-11					2012-13				
	Total	Male	Female	*Augmented		Total	Male	Female	*Augmented	
				Total	Female				Total	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>36.4</b>
Rural	49.1	70.0	27.6	60.4	50.3	49.0	70.3	27.3	59.7	48.7
Urban	39.5	66.4	10.7	40.8	13.3	39.7	66.4	10.8	41.0	13.6
<b>KP</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>38.6</b>
Rural	38.6	62.7	15.9	56.4	50.1	37.1	60.0	15.3	51.8	43.7
Urban	36.0	62.5	8.8	39.9	16.6	35.9	61.0	8.7	38.5	14.1
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>35.4</b>
Rural	51.8	70.6	33.2	57.5	44.4	52.3	71.7	33.1	58.6	45.7
Urban	41.2	68.0	13.4	42.0	14.9	40.8	67.4	13.2	41.7	15.0
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>34.6</b>
Rural	52.3	75.2	25.2	71.7	67.2	51.6	74.9	24.4	68.1	59.9
Urban	38.1	65.5	7.2	39.3	9.6	39.2	66.6	7.9	40.3	10.4
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>52.3</b>
Rural	41.5	66.4	10.6	65.1	63.2	44.6	71.2	12.0	67.6	62.8
Urban	34.8	59.6	5.1	41.6	20.0	36.0	61.0	5.3	43.5	22.0

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

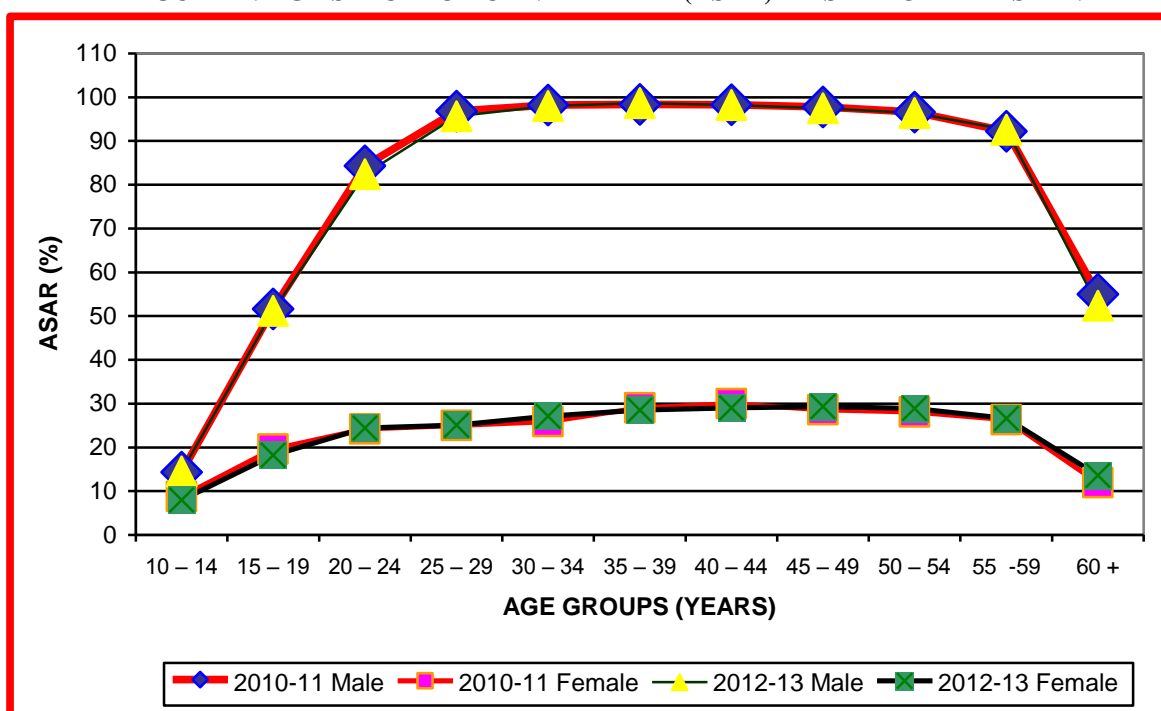
## ***Labour Force Participation Rates: Age Specific***

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 *latter twenties & below, forties & sixties and beyond* decline a bit, *early thirties and fifties* curve up while *latter thirties* level same. Generally, similar scenario obtains more in the case of males than females. See Statistical Table-14 (Annex-III).

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

Age Groups	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	11.8	14.3	8.8	11.4	14.5	8.0
15 – 19	36.4	51.6	19.6	35.8	51.2	18.2
20 – 24	53.8	84.3	24.2	53.1	82.4	24.4
25 – 29	58.9	96.8	25.0	57.8	95.7	25.1
30 – 34	59.5	98.2	25.9	60.2	98.0	27.1
35 – 39	62.5	98.4	29.0	62.5	98.7	28.5
40 – 44	64.2	98.3	30.0	63.5	98.2	29.0
45 – 49	64.8	97.8	28.6	64.0	97.5	29.3
50 – 54	63.5	96.6	28.1	64.7	96.4	28.9
55 – 59	61.5	92.2	26.3	62.5	92.6	26.6
60 +	37.3	55.0	11.9	35.7	52.4	13.6

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



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

20. 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 57.24 million in 2010-11 to 59.74 million in 2012-13. The volume of labour force increases in order of Punjab (1.35 million), Sindh (0.67 million), Balochistan (0.34 million) and KP (0.14 million). The change in the provincial profile is more of rural origin in Punjab, KP and

Balochistan while urban in the case of Sindh. Further, the change is more pronounced in the case of males in all provinces. See table-11.

**Table-11**  
**CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES**

(Million)

Province/Area	Labour Force					
	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>57.24</b>	<b>43.95</b>	<b>13.29</b>	<b>59.74</b>	<b>45.98</b>	<b>13.76</b>
Rural	39.70	28.69	11.01	41.23	29.89	11.34
Urban	17.54	15.26	2.28	18.51	16.09	2.42
<b>KP</b>	<b>6.58</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>6.72</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>1.31</b>
Rural	5.46	4.31	1.15	5.55	4.37	1.18
Urban	1.12	0.98	0.14	1.17	1.04	0.13
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>34.36</b>	<b>24.90</b>	<b>9.46</b>	<b>35.71</b>	<b>25.95</b>	<b>9.76</b>
Rural	24.49	16.60	7.89	25.41	17.29	8.12
Urban	9.87	8.30	1.57	10.30	8.66	1.64
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>14.06</b>	<b>11.76</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>14.73</b>	<b>12.32</b>	<b>2.41</b>
Rural	8.00	6.23	1.77	8.26	6.46	1.80
Urban	6.06	5.53	0.53	6.47	5.86	0.61
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>0.28</b>
Rural	1.75	1.55	0.20	2.01	1.77	0.24
Urban	0.49	0.45	0.04	0.57	0.53	0.04

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

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

21. The number of employed (2.17 million) increases from 53.84 million in 2010-11 to 56.01 million in 2012-13. Increase stems more from rural (1.29 million) than urban areas (0.88 million). The size of change is in the descending order of Punjab (1.17 million), Sindh (0.60 million), Balochistan (0.31 million) and KP (0.09 million). See table-12.

**Table-12**  
**EMPLOYED - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES**

(Million)

Province/Area	Employed					
	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>53.84</b>	<b>41.73</b>	<b>12.11</b>	<b>56.01</b>	<b>43.49</b>	<b>12.52</b>
Rural	37.85	27.55	10.30	39.14	28.57	10.57
Urban	15.99	14.18	1.81	16.87	14.92	1.95
<b>KP</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>1.10</b>
Rural	5.05	4.06	0.99	5.11	4.09	1.02
Urban	1.00	0.91	0.09	1.03	0.95	0.08
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>32.26</b>	<b>23.59</b>	<b>8.67</b>	<b>33.43</b>	<b>24.48</b>	<b>8.95</b>
Rural	23.24	15.84	7.40	24.03	16.42	7.61
Urban	9.02	7.75	1.27	9.40	8.06	1.34
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>13.36</b>	<b>11.22</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>13.96</b>	<b>11.75</b>	<b>2.21</b>
Rural	7.85	6.13	1.72	8.05	6.34	1.71
Urban	5.51	5.09	0.42	5.91	5.41	0.50
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>0.26</b>
Rural	1.71	1.52	0.19	1.95	1.72	0.23
Urban	0.46	0.43	0.03	0.53	0.50	0.03

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

### ***Employed: Major Industry Division***

22. Employment share of *community/social & personal services* (13.3%), *construction* (7.4%), *manufacturing* (14.1%) and *transport/storage communication* (5.5%) puts on some fractions in the same order as compared to the respective estimate of LFS 2010-11 (10.8%, 7.0%, 13.7%, 5.1%). The change is generally beholden to increase in the share of males. *Agriculture & allied activities* (43.7%) and *wholesale & retail trade* (14.4%) lose steam in comparison with the earlier shares (45.1%, 16.2%). See table-13 (Figure-3) and Statistical Table-16 (Annex-III).

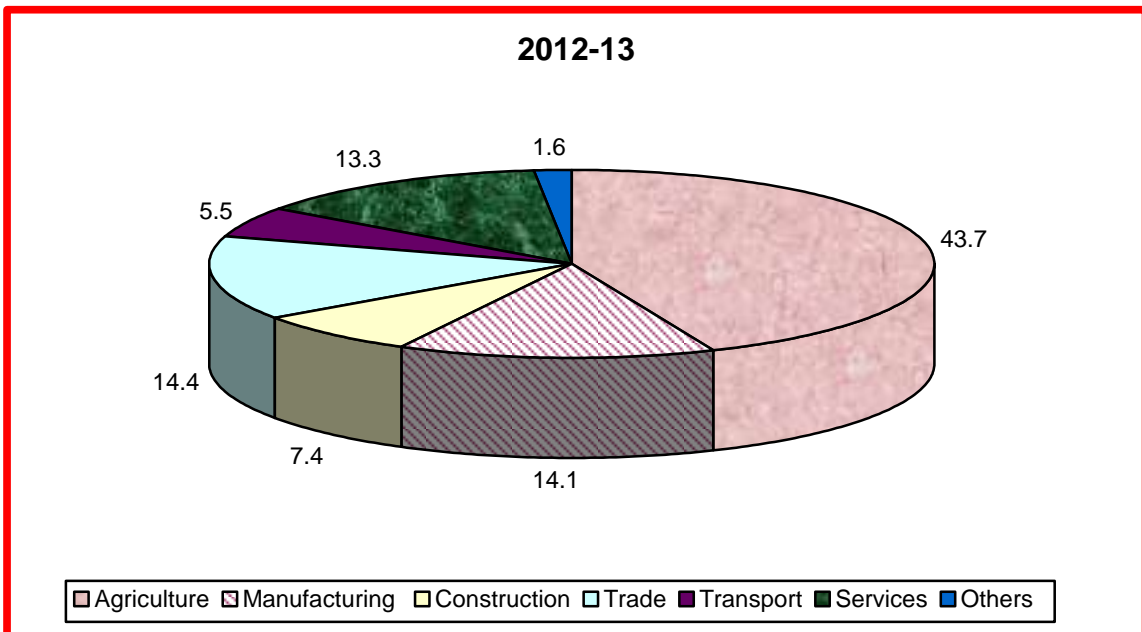
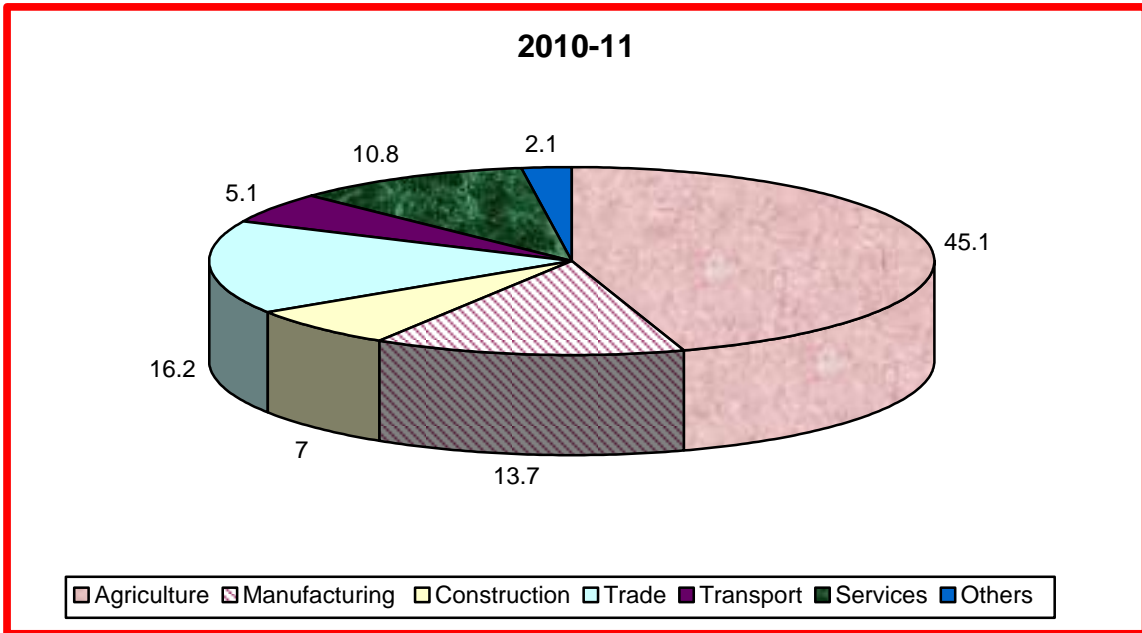
**Table-13**  
**EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS**

(%)

Major Industry Divisions	2010-11			2012-13		
	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 & fishing	45.1	36.2	75.4	43.7	34.5	75.7
Manufacturing	13.7	14.5	10.9	14.1	15.0	10.7
Construction	7.0	8.9	0.2	7.4	9.5	0.2
Wholesale & retail trade	16.2	20.4	1.6	14.4	18.1	1.5
Transport/storage & communication	5.1	6.6	0.1	5.5	7.0	0.2
Community/social & personal services	10.8	10.8	11.5	13.3	13.9	11.5
*Others	2.1	2.6	0.3	1.6	2.0	0.2

\* 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***

23. *Skilled agriculture & fishery workers* constitute the largest group (37.6%) of the total employed in 2012-13 followed by *elementary occupations* (16.3%), *craft & related trades workers* (14.7%), *legislator/senior officials & managers* (11.5%), *services workers* (6.5%), *technicians & associate professionals*(5.5%), *plant/machine operators & assemblers* (4.8%), *professional* (1.7%) and *clerks* (1.4%). Nine-tenth of the females workers toil in *farming activities* (63.8%), *elementary occupations* (15.2%) and *craft & related trade workers* (10.2%) while, males seem to be distributed a sort of proportionately in all activities. *Craft & related trades workers, elementary (unskilled) occupations* and *professionals* lose steam, *skilled agricultural & fishery workers* level same, while remaining seem to be curving up. See table-14 (Figure-4) and Statistical Table-17 (Annex-III).

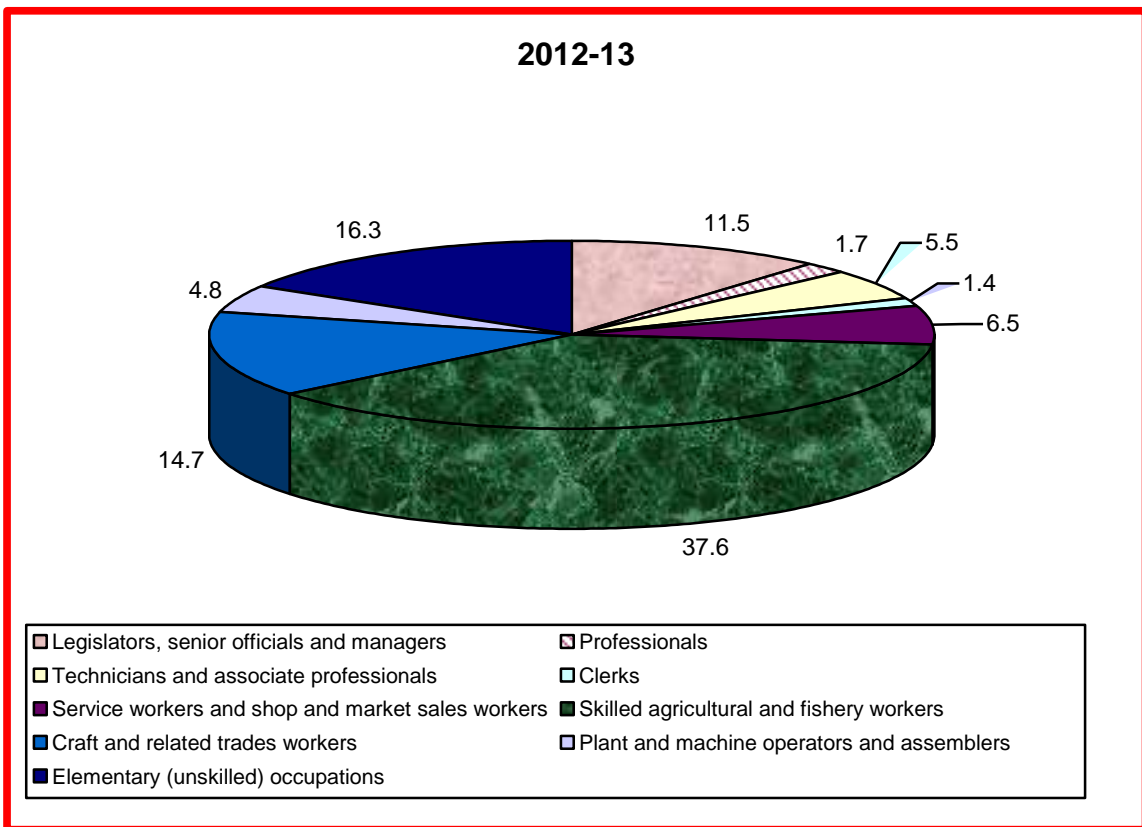
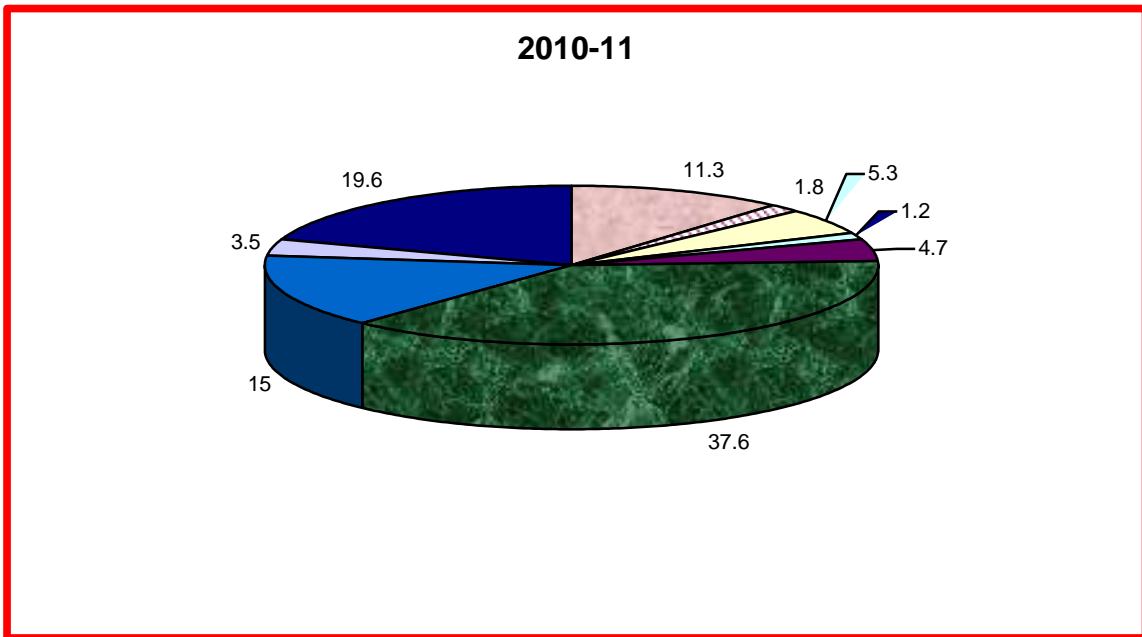
**Table-14**  
**EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS**

(%)

<b>Major Occupational Groups</b>	<b>2010-11</b>			<b>2012-13*</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<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	11.3	14.0	1.7	11.5	14.3	1.6
Professionals	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.5
Technicians & associate professionals	5.3	5.0	6.6	5.5	5.1	6.6
Clerks	1.2	1.6	0.1	1.4	1.7	0.2
Service workers/ shop & market sales workers	4.7	6.0	0.4	6.5	8.2	0.7
Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	37.6	30.4	62.3	37.6	30.1	63.8
Craft & related trades workers	15.0	16.3	10.5	14.7	16.0	10.2
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	3.5	4.5	0.1	4.8	6.1	0.2
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	19.6	20.3	16.9	16.3	16.6	15.2

\*Adjusted according to PSCO-1994.

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



### ***Employed: Employment Status***

24. *Employees* constitute the largest group (38.8%) followed by *own account workers* (33.6%), *contributing family workers* (26.3%) and *employers* (1.3%). More than two-third females workers toil as *contributing family workers* (60.5%) while more than one-third males are *own account workers*(38.9%), *employees*(43.0%) and *employers*(1.6%). As for change during the comparative periods, all categories seem to be on wane except *employees* (36.0%, 38.8%). See table-15 and Statistical Table-18 (Annex-III).

**Table-15**  
**EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX**

Employment Status	2010-11			2012-13		
	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	1.4	1.8	0.1	1.3	1.6	0.1
Own account workers	34.9	40.5	15.6	33.6	38.9	15.0
Contributing family workers	27.7	17.3	63.4	26.3	16.5	60.5
Employees	36.0	40.4	20.9	38.8	43.0	24.4

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

### ***Employed: Mean Hours Worked***

25. Mean hour worked lose steam during the comparative period (47.0, 46.4%), more in the case of females (34.6%, 33.3%) than males (50.6%, 50.1%). Similar scenario obtains in rural (45.3%, 44.5%) and urban areas (51.3%, 50.8%). Mean hour worked in Sindh (48.2%, 46.9%), Punjab (47.2%, 46.6%) and KP (43.2%, 43.1%) follow the national pattern while opposite is indicated in the case of Balochistan (47.2%, 48.5%). Change in the case of Punjab, Balochistan and Sindh is more of rural origin while urban’s in KP. See table-16.



**Table-16**  
**MEAN HOURS WORKED - BY AREA AND SEX**

(%)

Area	LFS 2010-11			LFS 2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>33.3</b>
Rural	45.3	49.4	34.1	44.5	48.7	32.9
Urban	51.3	53.0	37.5	50.8	52.7	35.3
<b>KP</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>28.6</b>
Rural	42.3	45.2	30.4	41.8	45.3	27.8
Urban	48.1	49.4	34.7	49.4	50.4	38.4
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>33.7</b>
Rural	45.9	51.2	34.4	45.0	50.4	33.3
Urban	50.8	53.1	36.9	50.7	53.2	35.6
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>33.5</b>
Rural	45.1	48.0	34.8	43.9	46.7	33.3
Urban	52.7	53.8	39.5	51.0	52.6	34.3
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>
Rural	46.5	47.6	37.3	47.9	49.0	39.9
Urban	50.0	50.4	42.8	50.6	51.1	42.8

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

26. Informal sector accounts for more than seven-tenth (73.6%) of non-agricultural employment, more in rural (77.4%) than in urban areas (69.9%). On the other hand, formal sector activities are concentrated more in urban areas (30.1%) than in rural areas (22.6%). Females in comparison with respective share of males fare more numerous in urban formal (34.9%) and less in rural formal (21.8%) while, males are more numerous in rural informal (74.4%) than in urban informal (70.4%). Informal sector declines while formal notches up. Males shares are more in tandem with the trend while shares of females recede in the formal and ascend in the informal. See table-17 and Statistical Table-20 (Annex-III).

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

Sector	2010-11			2012-13		
	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	26.2	25.9	28.9	26.4	26.2	28.3
Informal	73.8	74.1	71.1	73.6	73.8	71.7
<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	23.5	23.8	21.0	22.6	22.6	21.8
Informal	76.5	76.2	79.0	77.4	77.4	78.2
<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	28.8	27.6	36.9	30.1	29.6	34.9
Informal	71.2	72.4	63.1	69.9	70.4	65.1

Source: - Derived from Statistical Table-20(Annex-III).

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

27. According to size of respective shares, the industry groupings form a descending sequence of *wholesale and retail trade* (33.8%) *manufacturing* (22.1%), *construction* (17.3%), *community, social & personal services* (15.4%) and *transport* (10.6%). The *other* category (comprising of *mining & quarrying; electricity, gas & water and finance, insurance, real estate & business services*) accounts for less than one percent. *Manufacturing* accounts for more than half (56.1%) of females as compared to about one-fifth (18.5%) of males, *wholesale & retail trade* employs about two-fifth (36.4%) of males compared to about one-tenth (8.7%) of females while *community/social & personal services* embrace more than three-tenth (33.1%) of females compared to about one-seventh (13.8%) of males. Save *construction* and *community/social and personal services*, all suggest for trending down during the comparative period. See table-18 and Statistical Table-21 (Annex-III).

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

(%)

Major Industry Divisions	2010-11			2012-13		
	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	22.3	18.6	57.4	22.1	18.5	56.1
Construction	16.1	17.7	0.9	17.3	18.9	1.2
Wholesale & retail trade	38.9	42.1	9.2	33.8	36.4	8.7
Transport, storage & communication	10.7	11.8	0.4	10.6	11.6	0.7
Community, social & personal services	10.0	7.6	31.9	15.4	13.8	33.1
* Others	2.0	2.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.2

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

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

28. About three in ten (29.5%) are reported as *craft & related trade workers*, while near one-half comprises *legislator/senior officials & managers* (25.2%) and *elementary (unskilled) occupations* (19.1%). The remaining groups make a descending sequence of *services workers/shop & market sales workers* (11.4%), *plant/machine operators & assemblers* (7.9%), *technicians & associate professionals* (4.1%) and *professionals* (2.3%). About six-tenth (55.7%) of females compared to over one-fourth (26.8%) of males are engaged in *craft & related trade activities*. *Technicians and associate professionals* and *skilled agriculture & fishery workers* are also female-intensive while males dominate in rest of occupations. *Plant/machine operators & assemblers* and *legislators/senior officials and managers* are exceptionally male-intensive in the same order. All groupings except *craft & related trade workers* and *elementary (unskilled) occupations* trend up during the comparative period. See table-19 and Statistical Table-22 (Annex-III).

**Table-19**  
**INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS**

(%)

Major Occupational Groups	2010-11			2012-13*		
	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	24.3	26.0	7.6	25.2	27.0	7.9
Professionals	1.9	1.8	3.3	2.3	2.1	4.2
Technicians & associate professionals	4.5	3.8	11.8	4.1	3.3	11.7
Clerks	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1
Service workers/ shop & market sales workers	8.7	9.4	2.2	11.4	12.2	3.1
Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Craft & related trades workers	31.1	28.3	56.9	29.5	26.8	55.7
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	6.0	6.6	0.2	7.9	8.7	0.6
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	23.2	23.8	17.7	19.1	19.4	16.5

\*Adjusted according to PSCO-1994.

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

29. The employment status chiefly consists in the categories of *employees* (46.8%) and *own account workers* (40.5%). The former constitutes the largest share of females (48.6%) and latter, of males (41.3%). About one in ten workers (10.2%) is reported as *contributing family worker* and near one in forty (2.5%) are comprised of *employers*. The female *contributing family workers* (17.7%) are about twice of males (9.4%) while *employers* are predominantly male intensive. As far change during the comparative periods, all seem to be declining except *employees* (44.0%, 46.8%). See table-20 and Statistical Table-23 (Annex-III).

**Table-20**  
**INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS – DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

(%)

Employment Status	2010-11			2012-13		
	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	2.9	3.1	0.7	2.5	2.7	0.3
Own account workers	42.7	43.4	36.4	40.5	41.3	33.4
Contributing family workers	10.4	9.6	18.0	10.2	9.4	17.7
Employees	44.0	43.9	44.9	46.8	46.6	48.6

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

30. 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.

31. Unemployment rate (6.2%) fares higher than that of the previous survey (6.0%). Similar configuration obtains in the case of males (5.1%, 5.4%), females (8.9%, 9.0%) and in rural areas (4.7%, 5.1%). Urban areas fare equivalently. See table-21.

**Table-21**  
**UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY AREA AND SEX**

Area/Sex	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Rural	4.7	4.0	6.4	5.1	4.4	6.9
Urban	8.8	7.1	20.7	8.8	7.3	19.2

### ***Unemployment Rates: Age Specific***

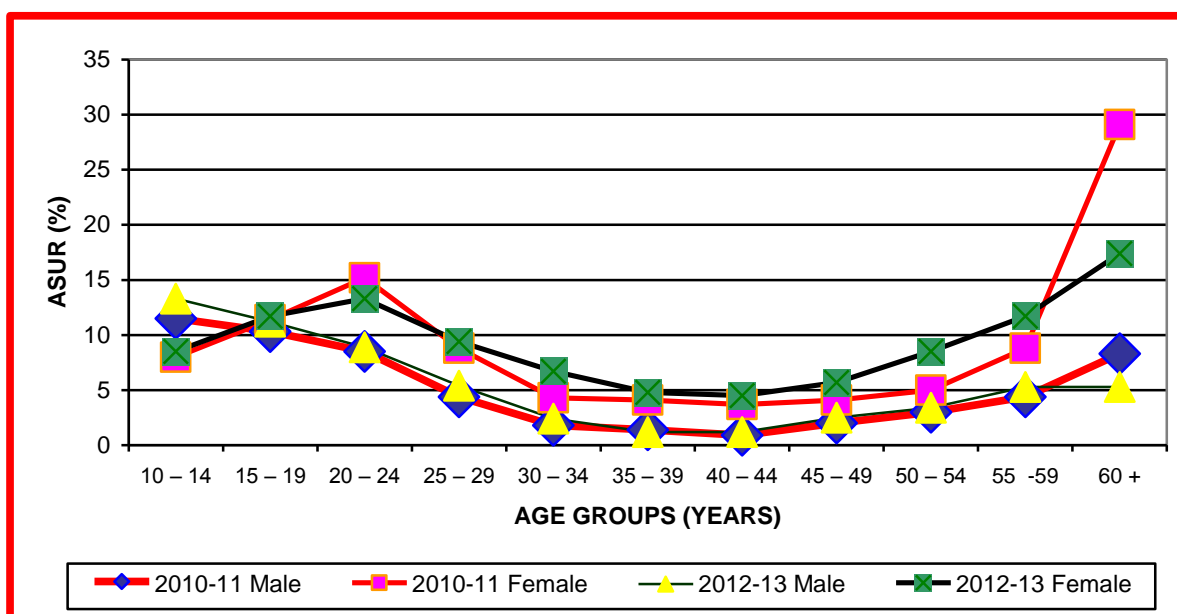
32. The comparative age specific unemployment rates of *teens* (10-19) *latter twenties to early thirties* (25-34) and *forties to fifties* (40-59) are on rise while, that of *early twenties* (20-24) and *sixties & above* (60+) decline. However, *latter thirties* (35-39) level same during the period. Gender specific rates make a mixed pattern of change down the age groupings. See table-22 (figure 5) and Statistical Table-14 (Annex-III).

**Table-22**  
**UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY SEX AND AGE**

(%)

Age Groups	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	10.3	11.5	8.0	11.7	13.3	8.5
15 – 19	10.6	10.3	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.7
20 – 24	10.0	8.5	15.2	9.9	8.9	13.3
25 – 29	5.4	4.4	8.8	6.4	5.4	9.4
30 – 34	2.4	1.8	4.3	3.4	2.4	6.7
35 – 39	2.1	1.4	4.1	2.1	1.2	4.8
40 – 44	1.6	0.9	3.7	1.9	1.2	4.5
45 – 49	2.5	2.0	4.1	3.3	2.5	5.7
50 – 54	3.4	3.0	5.0	4.5	3.4	8.5
55 – 59	5.3	4.4	8.8	6.6	5.3	11.7
60 years and above	11.9	8.3	29.1	7.3	5.3	17.4

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



***Unemployed: Absolute Figures***

33. The volume of unemployed persons increases from 3.40 million in 2010-11 to 3.73 million in 2012-13. Areas and sex wise, the change is more of rural and male provenance. Similar change occurs in the provinces, more in rural than urban areas and in the case of males.

**Table-23**  
**UNEMPLOYED - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES**

(Million)

Province/Area	Unemployed					
	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>3.73</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>1.24</b>
Rural	1.85	1.14	0.71	2.09	1.32	0.77
Urban	1.55	1.08	0.47	1.64	1.17	0.47
<b>KP</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.21</b>
Rural	0.41	0.25	0.16	0.44	0.28	0.16
Urban	0.12	0.07	0.05	0.14	0.09	0.05
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>0.81</b>
Rural	1.25	0.76	0.49	1.38	0.87	0.51
Urban	0.85	0.55	0.30	0.90	0.60	0.30
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.20</b>
Rural	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.21	0.12	0.09
Urban	0.55	0.44	0.11	0.56	0.45	0.11
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.02</b>
Rural	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.01
Urban	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.01

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

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

34. Underemployment rates rise from 1.19% in 2010-11 to 1.61% in 2012-13 more in the case of females (2.09%, 3.05%) than males (0.93%, 1.17%) and, in rural (1.34%, 1.90%) than urban areas (0.86%, 0.95%). Underemployment rate seems to signify decreasing latitude to make recourse to multiple jobs in order to help grapple with the rising cost of living. See table-24.

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

Areas	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	1.19	0.93	2.09	1.61	1.17	3.05
Rural	1.34	1.12	1.92	1.90	1.50	2.96
Urban	0.86	0.56	2.90	0.95	0.56	3.49

Source:- Derived from Statistical Tables 6 and 24 (Annex-III).

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

35. About one in twenty five (4.0%) 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 (4.5%) relative to female workers (2.3%). Similarly, rural workers (4.7%) are more vulnerable than urban workers (2.6%). Vulnerability seems to be rising during the comparative period, across the area and gender equivalently. See table-25.

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

Status of Injuries/ Diseases	2010-11			2012-13		
	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	3.5	4.1	1.5	4.0	4.5	2.3
Not suffered	96.5	95.9	98.5	96.0	95.5	97.7
<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	4.0	4.9	1.7	4.7	5.4	2.7
Not suffered	96.0	95.1	98.3	95.3	94.6	97.3
<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	2.3	2.5	0.6	2.6	2.8	0.6
Not suffered	97.7	97.5	99.4	97.4	97.2	99.4

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

36. Mainly, the sufferers belong to *agriculture* (49.1%), *construction* (15.2%), *manufacturing* (13.3%), *wholesale & retail trade* (9.2%) and *transport/storage & communication* (7.3%). Females are more than twice (92.4%) as exposed to risk as males (42.8%) in *agriculture*. Contrarily, males are more vulnerable in the remaining groups. Comparative risk profile of *manufacturing* (15.8%, 13.3%), *wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels* (10.3%, 9.2%) and *finance, insurance, real estate and business services* (0.3%, 0.1%) improves while those of remaining grouping seem to be deteriorating. See table-26 and Statistical Table-29 (Annex-III).

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

Major Industry Divisions	2010-11			2012-13		
	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	49.8	45.6	88.2	49.1	42.8	92.4
Mining & quarrying	0.2	0.3	-	0.2	0.2	-
Manufacturing	15.8	16.7	7.1	13.3	14.7	3.7
Electricity, gas and water	0.2	0.2	-	0.5	0.6	-
Construction	13.0	14.5	0.3	15.2	17.3	1.0
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels	10.3	11.2	2.4	9.2	10.5	0.1
Transport, storage and communication	7.1	7.8	0.2	7.3	8.2	0.6
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.3	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	-
Community, social and personal services	3.3	3.4	1.8	5.1	5.6	2.2

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



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

37. The major groupings of the sufferers comprise *skilled agriculture & fishery activities* (43.5%), *elementary occupations* (20.9%), *craft & related trades workers* (18.8%), *plant and machinery operator* (6.6%) and *legislators/senior officials & managers* (4.6%). Risk profile of the foremost improves, though for males. *Elementary occupations* betray similar pattern sex-equivalently. *Plant/machine operators & assemblers* and *legislators/senior officials & managers* indicate deterioration while *craft workers* allude toward improvement during the comparative period. See table-27 and Statistical Table-30 (Annex-III).

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

Major Occupational Groups	2010-11			2012-13*		
	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	4.1	4.4	1.1	4.6	4.9	1.0
Professionals	0.3	0.3	-	0.4	0.5	0.6
Technicians & associate professionals	1.2	1.3	0.3	1.3	1.5	-
Clerks	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	-
Service workers/ shop & market sales workers	1.9	2.2	-	3.7	4.4	-
Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	44.6	40.9	78.5	43.5	37.9	81.0
Craft & related trades workers	20.5	22.0	6.6	18.8	21.0	3.8
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	4.9	5.4	0.2	6.6	7.5	0.7
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	22.3	23.3	13.3	20.9	22.1	12.9

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

\*Adjusted according to PSCO-1994.

### ***Employment Status: Occupational Safety and Health***

38. According to the relative size of the risk profile, *own account workers* (38.8%), *employees* (38.1%) and *contributing family workers* (22.4%) take exhaustive account of the sufferers in the same order. The foremost category seem to be getting less (40.9%, 38.8%) while the latter two tend to be more, riskier during the comparative periods. The change is male-favouring in the foremost and equivalent by sex in the middle one and the lattermost case. Employers, due to their minuscule size, do not form any pattern. See table-28 and Statistical Table-31 (Annex-III).

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

(%)

Employment Status	2010-11			2012-13		
	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	1.0	1.1	-	0.7	0.8	-
Own account workers	40.9	44.9	4.0	38.8	43.5	6.9
Contributing family workers	22.0	14.8	87.7	22.4	13.9	80.7
Employees	35.1	39.2	8.3	38.1	41.9	12.4

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

### ***Types of Treatment Received: Occupational Safety and Health***

39. About half (46.4%) of the sufferers is reported to have *consulted a doctor* or other medical professionals, near one-in-ten (10.9%) get *hospitalized* and more than one-fifth (22.4%) *take time off work*. Vulnerability declines in the 1<sup>st</sup> and last category and rises in the middle one. The change is males-favouring in the foremost, females-favouring in the middle one and lattermost category. The remaining one-fifth (20.3%) did not avail themselves of any of the aforementioned options, increase over time, alluding to a sort of increasing marginalization at the workplace. See table-29 and Statistical Table-32 (Annex-III).

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

(%)

Types of Treatment Received	2010-11			2012-13		
	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>
Hospitalized	8.9	9.2	5.2	10.9	12.0	3.4
Consulted a Doctor or other Medical Professional	52.6	55.3	27.9	46.4	48.0	35.9
Took time off work	23.3	19.6	57.5	22.4	20.6	34.8
None	15.2	15.9	9.4	20.3	19.4	25.9

## ***Wages***

### ***Major Industry Division: Wages***

40. 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-38 (Annex-III).

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

(Rs)

Major Industry Divisions	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>9715</b>	<b>10211</b>	<b>6422</b>	<b>12118</b>	<b>12804</b>	<b>7869</b>
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	5649	6673	3577	6221	7873	3863
Mining & quarrying	12000	12000	-	15508	15740	5169
Manufacturing	8472	9085	3600	11023	11734	4958
Electricity, gas and water	17235	17242	16896	22600	22711	16628
Construction	8272	8270	8869	9614	9610	10455
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels	6862	6864	6684	8656	8668	7245
Transport, storage and communication	10378	10356	13838	13792	13733	20152
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	20695	20705	20269	28658	28673	28624
Community, social and personal services	13120	14450	8912	16642	17902	12189

### ***Major Occupation Group: Wages***

41. 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-39 (Annex-III).

**Table-31**  
**AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES OF EMPLOYEES BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS**

(Rs)

Major Occupational Groups	2010-11			2012-13*		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>9715</b>	<b>10211</b>	<b>6422</b>	<b>12118</b>	<b>12804</b>	<b>7869</b>
Legislators/senior officials & managers	25835	25757	27527	37923	38114	34619
Professionals	21117	21413	19584	21081	24326	15051
Technicians & associate professionals	13164	14914	9261	18892	19802	13429
Clerks	14006	14016	13649	18853	19030	13720
Service workers/ shop & market sales workers	8546	8557	7750	11032	11052	9516
Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	7804	7959	5703	8915	9703	3337
Craft & related trades workers	8222	8810	3248	10402	11031	4564
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	9049	9044	10208	11693	11730	6862
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	6658	7244	3644	7928	8826	4310

\*Adjusted according to PSCO-1994.