## SECTION-III

## Salient Features

The third quarterly estimates are based on the data of 9073 sample households enumerated through Jan-Mar 2011. Findings are presented in the form of proportions and percentages to provide for all-purpose employability. For absolute numbers, one may refer to the population of Pakistan as per Planning \& Development Division projection, estimated at 174.84 million on $16^{\text {th }}$ February, 2011. A brief account of the survey's third quarter's estimates in comparison with that of the same period of LFS 2009-10 follows.

## Labour Force Participation Rates

2. Labour force participation rate wanes from $32.6 \%$ in $2009-10$ to $32.0 \%$ in 2010-11. Similar configuration obtains by area and gender. The pertinent information is contained in the table-1 below.

TABLE-1
CRUDE ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES-PAKISTAN AND ITS RURAL-URBAN

| Area | $3^{\text {rd }}$ Quarter |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LFS 2009-10 |  |  | LFS 2010-11 |  |  |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 32.6 | 49.2 | 15.1 | 32.0 | 48.6 | 14.8 |
| Rural | 34.0 | 48.6 | 18.8 | 33.7 | 48.2 | 18.5 |
| Urban | 30.0 | 50.4 | 8.0 | 28.8 | 49.3 | 7.3 |

Figure 1 :CRUDE ACTIVITY RTES BY SEX FOR PAKISTAN, RURAL \& URBAN

## All Areas :



3. Batter part of non agricultural employment is informal. Informal sector waxes while formal wanes. However, females share indicate a sort of opposite changes; decrease in the former while increase in the later.

TABLE-2
FORMAL/INFORMAL SECTOR BY AREA AND SEX
(\%)

| Area | $3^{\text {rd }}$ Quarter |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LFS 2009-10 |  |  | LFS 2010-11 |  |  |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Formal | 25.8 | 25.8 | 25.7 | 24.4 | 24.1 | 27.0 |
| Informal | 74.2 | 74.2 | 74.3 | 75.6 | 75.9 | 73.0 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Formal | 22.6 | 23.0 | 18.7 | 20.7 | 21.0 | 18.2 |
| Informal | 77.4 | 77.0 | 81.3 | 79.3 | 79.0 | 81.8 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Formal | 28.8 | 28.4 | 32.8 | 28.2 | 27.3 | 36.9 |
| Informal | 71.2 | 71.6 | 67.2 | 71.8 | 72.7 | 63.1 |

## Employed: Employment Status

4. Employed persons comprise employees (35.6\%), own account workers (35.6\%), contributing family workers (27.4\%) and employers (1.4\%). More females are engaged as contributing family workers ( $65.1 \%$ ) while, more males are own account workers, employees and employers comparatively. As for change during the comparative period, all except own account workers seem trending down, more in the case of females than males.

TABLE-3
EMPLOYMENT STATUS-DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED BY SEX
(\%)

| Employment Status | $\mathbf{3}^{\text {rd }}$ Quarter |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LFS 2009-10 |  |  | LFS 2010-11 |  |  |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Employers | 1.5 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 0.2 |
| Own account workers | 34.3 | 40.2 | 12.9 | 35.6 | 40.6 | 17.4 |
| Contributing family workers | 28.3 | 17.3 | 68.3 | 27.4 | 16.9 | 65.1 |
| Employees | 35.9 | 40.6 | 18.6 | 35.6 | 40.7 | 17.3 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |

Figure 2 : EMPLOYMENT STATUS : (Both Sexes)


EMPLOYMENT STATUS : (Male)


EMPLOYMENT STATUS : (Female)


## Employed: Major Industry Divisions

5. Agriculture \& allied activities and construction and manufacturing seem trending up. The remaining groupings are one wane in the order of community/social \& personal service, wholesale \& retail trade and transport/storage \& communication. Generally, sex disaggregated indicators follow the movement of over all figures. Table-4 below depicts the relevant data.

TABLE-4
MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS-DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED
(\%)

| Major Industry Divisions | 3 $^{\text {rd }}$ Quarter |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LFS 2009-10 |  |  | LFS 2010-11 |  |  |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Agriculture/ forestry/hunting \& fishing | 43.3 | 35.1 | 73.4 | 44.2 | 35.7 | 74.8 |
| Manufacturing | 13.5 | 14.0 | 11.5 | 13.6 | 14.1 | 11.9 |
| Construction | 6.9 | 8.6 | 0.5 | 7.6 | 9.7 | 0.2 |
| Wholesale \& retail trade | 17.0 | 21.0 | 2.4 | 16.7 | 20.9 | 1.6 |
| Transport/storage \& communication | 5.4 | 6.8 | 0.2 | 5.1 | 6.5 | - |
| Other community/social \& personal <br> service activities | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 11.0 |
| *Others | 2.4 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |

* Others (includes mining \& quarrying, electricity, gas \& water, financing, real estate activities and extraterritorial organization and bodies)
(-) insignificant

Figure 3 : EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR : (Both Sexes)


EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR : PAKISTAN (Male)


## EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR : PAKISTAN (Female)



## Mean Hours Worked:

6. Mean hours worked during reference week decrease from 47.2 in 2009-10 to 46.9 in 2010-11. Change by area make opposite configuration-increase in rural while decrease in urban areas. Similarly, mean hours worked by males are on wane while wax in the case of females.

Table-5
MEAN HOURS WORKED - BY AREA AND SEX

| Area |  | $3^{\text {rd }}$ Quarter |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | LFS 2009-10 |  |  | LFS 2010-11 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |  |
| Pakistan | 47.2 | 50.8 | 34.3 | 46.9 | 50.5 | 35.2 |  |
| Rural | 44.9 | 49.1 | 33.1 | 45.1 | 49.2 | 34.7 |  |
| Urban | 52.4 | 53.9 | 40.3 | 51.1 | 52.9 | 38.0 |  |

Figure 4 : MEAN HOURS WORKED

## All Areas :



## Rural Areas :



Urban Areas :

7. Unemployment rate (6.1\%) increases during the comparative periods. As by sex and area, the change is accrued by males and, in urban areas. Unemployment rate of females is on wane in rural, while waxes in urban areas. The relevant figures are presented in table-6.

Table-6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY AREA AND SEX
(\%)

| Area |  |  | 3 $^{\text {rd }}$ Quarter |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | LFS 2009-10 |  |  | LFS 2010-11 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Female | Total | Male | Female |  |
| Pakistan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rural | 5.7 | 4.6 | 9.4 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 9.4 |  |
| Urban | 4.7 | 3.9 | 7.0 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 6.9 |  |

Figure 5 : UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY SEX FOR PAKISTAN, RURAL \& URBAN
All Areas:


Rural Area :


Urban Areas:


