## SECTION-III

## Salient Features

The fourth quarterly estimates are based on the data of 9065 sample households enumerated through April-June 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 175.75 million on $16^{\text {th }}$ May, 2011. A brief account of the survey's fourth quarter's estimates in comparison with that of the same period of LFS 2009-10 follows.

## Labour Force Participation Rates

2. Labour force participation rates seem to be enervating. Participation Rates by area and, for males, follow suit while trend up in the case of females. The pertinent information is contained in the table- 5 below.

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

| Area | $4^{\text {th }}$ Quarter |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LFS 2009-10 |  |  | LFS 2010-11 |  |  |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 32.4 | 49.2 | 14.5 | 32.2 | 48.7 | 15.0 |
| Rural | 33.6 | 48.7 | 17.9 | 33.4 | 48.0 | 18.3 |
| Urban | 29.9 | 50.2 | 7.7 | 29.8 | 49.9 | 8.4 |

Figure 1 :CRUDE ACTIVITY RATES BY SEX FOR PAKISTAN, RURAL \& URBAN
All Areas:



Urban Areas: CRUDE ACTIVITY RATES BY SEX


## Activity Status

3. Informal sector waxes while formal wanes marginally. However, female share indicate a sort of opposite changes, decrease in the former while increase in the latter. Urban areas indicate similar scenario while opposite obtains in rural areas.

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

| Area | $4^{\text {th }}$ 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 | 26.8 | 26.9 | 25.7 | 26.2 | 25.7 | 30.4 |
| Informal | 73.2 | 73.1 | 74.3 | 73.8 | 74.3 | 69.6 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Formal | 22.7 | 22.9 | 21.0 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 24.5 |
| Informal | 77.3 | 77.1 | 79.0 | 75.4 | 75.4 | 75.5 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Formal | 30.9 | 30.9 | 31.4 | 27.8 | 27.7 | 36.3 |
| Informal | 69.1 | 69.1 | 68.6 | 72.2 | 72.3 | 73.7 |

## Employed: Employment Status

4. Employed persons are distributed in the order of employees (36\%), own account workers (35\%), contributing family workers (27.5\%) and employers (1.5\%). More females are engaged as contributing family workers ( $64.4 \%$ ) while, more males are own account workers, employees and employers comparatively. As for change during the comparative period, employees lose steam own account workers level same while contributing family workers scale down.

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

| Employment Status | 4 $^{\text {th }}$ Quarter |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LFS 2009-10 |  |  | LFS 2010-11 |  |  |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Employers | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 0.2 |
| Own account workers | 35.0 | 40.3 | 14.8 | 35.0 | 40.7 | 15.2 |
| Contributing family workers | 27.2 | 17.6 | 63.8 | 27.5 | 16.9 | 64.4 |
| Employees | 36.9 | 40.9 | 21.3 | 36.0 | 40.5 | 20.2 |
| 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)



| - Employers |
| :--- |
| - Own account workers |
| - Contributing family workers |
| - Employees |

## Employed: Major Industry Divisions

5. All activities seem to be one wane except agriculture \& allied activities. Generally, disaggregated indicators follow the movement of over all figures. Table-4 below provides the comparative figures.

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

| Major Industry Divisions | 4 $^{\text {th }}$ Quarter |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LFS 2009-10 |  |  | LFS 2010-11 |  |  |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Agriculture/ forestry/hunting \& fishing | 42.4 | 35.0 | 70.9 | 45.4 | 36.9 | 75.5 |
| Manufacturing | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 13.1 | 14.1 | 9.8 |
| Construction | 7.4 | 9.3 | 0.1 | 6.4 | 8.2 | 0.1 |
| Wholesale \& retail trade | 17.1 | 20.9 | 2.4 | 16.4 | 20.6 | 1.5 |
| Transport/storage \& communication | 5.5 | 6.9 | 0.4 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 0.1 |
| Other community/social \& personal <br> service activities | 12.1 | 11.8 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 12.8 |
| OOthers | 2.5 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 0.2 |
| 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)

Figure 3 : EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR : PAKISTAN


EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR : PAKISTAN (Male)


## EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR : PAKISTAN (Female)




## Mean Hours Worked:

6. Mean hour worked seem to be losing steam during the period. The comparative males, females shares make similar configuration. The profile of rural areas are in sync with toto while figures in urban areas level up. The relevant information is tabled as below.

Table-5
MEAN HOURS WORKED - BY AREA AND SEX

| Area | 4 $^{\text {th }}$ Quarter |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LFS 2009-10 |  |  | LFS 2010-11 |  |  |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Pakistan | 48.2 | 51.5 | 35.4 | 47.2 | 50.8 | 34.3 |
| Rural | 46.5 | 50.5 | 34.6 | 44.9 | 49.1 | 33.1 |
| Urban | 51.9 | 53.4 | 39.2 | 52.4 | 53.9 | 40.3 |

Figure 4 : MEAN HOURS WORKED - PAKISTAN :


Rural Area: MEAN HOURS WORKED


Urban Areas: MEAN HOURS WORKED


Unemployment Rates: Overall
11. Unemployment rate (5.7\%) waxes a sort during the comparative periods. Rates of males follow suit while that of females seem decreasing. Increase is indicated in urban, while a sort of equivalence is observed in rural areas. The relevant figures are presented in table-6.

Table-6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY AREA AND SEX

$|$| Area | $4^{\text {th }}$ Quarter |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LFS 2009-10 |  |  | LFS 2010-11 |  |  |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Pakistan | 5.6 | 4.4 | 9.9 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 8.3 |
| Rural | 5.0 | 4.0 | 7.8 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 6.2 |
| Urban | 7.1 | 5.3 | 19.5 | 7.7 | 6.0 | 18.0 |

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


Rural Area :


Urban Areas :


