## SECTION-III

## Salient Features

The fourth quarterly estimates are based on the data of 8872 sample households enumerated through April-June 2013. 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 183.57 million on $16^{\text {th }}$ May, 2013. A brief account of the survey's fourth quarter's estimates in comparison with that of the same period of LFS 2010-11 follows, parenthesized in the order of previous (2010-11) versus current (2012-13).

## Labour Force Participation Rates

2. Labour force participation rates seem to be enervating ( $32.2 \%, 32.1 \%$ ). However, Participation Rates of males in urban areas and females in rural areas do indicate a sort of trending up. The pertinent information is contained in the table-1 below.

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

| Area | $4^{\text {th }}$ Quarter |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LFS 2010-11 |  |  | LFS 2012-13 |  |  |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 32.2 | 48.7 | 15.0 | 32.1 | 48.6 | 14.8 |
| Rural | 33.4 | 48.0 | 18.3 | 33.3 | 47.8 | 18.4 |
| Urban | 29.8 | 49.9 | 8.4 | 29.6 | 50.3 | 7.3 |

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


Rural Areas:


Urban Areas:


## Activity Status

3. Formal sector waxes $(26.2 \%, 26.6 \%)$ while informal wanes ( $73.8 \%, 73.4 \%$ ) 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 2010-11 |  |  | LFS 2012-13 |  |  |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Formal | 26.2 | 25.7 | 30.4 | 26.6 | 26.5 | 27.7 |
| Informal | 73.8 | 74.3 | 69.6 | 73.4 | 73.5 | 72.3 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Formal | 24.6 | 24.6 | 24.5 | 24.1 | 24.4 | 21.5 |
| Informal | 75.4 | 75.4 | 75.5 | 75.9 | 75.6 | 78.5 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Formal | 27.8 | 27.7 | 36.3 | 29.2 | 28.6 | 34.7 |
| Informal | 72.2 | 72.3 | 73.7 | 70.8 | 71.4 | 65.3 |

## Employed: Employment Status

4. Employed persons are distributed in the order of employees (38.8\%), own account workers ( $34.3 \%$ ), contributing family workers $(26 \%)$ and employers $(0.9 \%)$. More females are engaged as contributing family workers ( $61.9 \%$ ) while, more males are employees, own account workers and employers comparatively. As for change during the comparative period, employees ( $36 \%, 38.8 \%$ ) gain steam own account workers ( $35 \%, 34.3 \%$ ) and contributing family workers $(27.5 \%, 26 \%)$ scale down.

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

| Employment Status |  | 4 $^{\text {th }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Employers | 1.5 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 1.2 | - |
| Own account workers | 35.0 | 40.7 | 15.2 | 34.3 | 39.3 | 16.6 |
| Contributing family workers | 27.5 | 16.9 | 64.4 | 26.0 | 15.8 | 61.9 |
| Employees | 36.0 | 40.5 | 20.2 | 38.8 | 43.7 | 21.5 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |

(-) Stands for insignificant.
Figure 2 : EMPLOYMENT STATUS : (Both Sexes)


EMPLOYMENT STATUS: (Male)


EMPLOYMENT STATUS: (Female)


## Employed: Major Industry Divisions

5. Agriculture \& allied activities is on wane ( $45.4 \%, 42.8 \%$ ) while manufacturing ( $13.1 \%$, $14.2 \%$ ), construction $(6.4 \%, 7.5 \%)$ and other community/social \& personal services ( $11.7 \%$, $14.4 \%$ ) seem to be waxing. Transport/storage \& communication (4.9\%, 4.9\%) levels same during the comparative period. 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 2010-11 |  |  | LFS 2012-13 |  |  |
|  | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Agriculture/ forestry/hunting \& fishing | 45.4 | 36.9 | 75.5 | 42.8 | 34.5 | 72.3 |
| Manufacturing | 13.1 | 14.1 | 9.8 | 14.2 | 14.3 | 13.5 |
| Construction | 6.4 | 8.2 | 0.1 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 0.4 |
| Wholesale \& retail trade | 16.4 | 20.6 | 1.5 | 14.6 | 18.2 | 1.8 |
| Transport/storage \& communication | 4.9 | 6.3 | 0.1 | 4.9 | 6.3 | - |
| Other community/social \& personal <br> service activities | 11.7 | 11.3 | 12.8 | 14.4 | 15.2 | 11.9 |
| *Others | 2.1 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 0.1 |
| 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)
(-) Stands for insignificant.

Figure 3 : EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR: PAKISTAN (Both Sexes)


## EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR : PAKISTAN (Male)



## EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR : PAKISTAN (Female)



## Mean Hours Worked:

6. Mean hour worked seem to be gaining steam $(47.2 \%, 47.7 \%)$ 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 down marginally. The relevant information is tabled as below.

Table-5
MEAN HOURS WORKED - BY AREA AND SEX

| Area |  |  |  | 4 $^{\text {th }}$ Quarter |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | LFS 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Male | Female |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 47.7 | 51.2 | 35.0 |  |  |
| Rural | 44.9 | 49.1 | 33.1 | 45.7 | 49.9 | 34.3 |  |  |
| Urban | 52.4 | 53.9 | 40.3 | 52.2 | 53.8 | 39.2 |  |  |

Figure 4 : MEAN HOURS WORKED - PAKISTAN :

## All Areas :



## Rural Areas:



Urban Areas :


## Unemployment Rates: Overall

11. Unemployment rate $(5.7 \%, 6.0 \%)$ waxes a sort during the comparative periods. Rates of males follow suit while that of females level same. Area wise rates betray similar configuration. The relevant figures are presented in table-6.

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

| Area |  | $\mathbf{4}^{\text {th }}$ Quarter |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | LFS 2010-11 |  |  | Male |  |  |
|  |  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Pakistan | 5.7 | 5.0 | 8.3 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 8.3 |
| Rural | 4.9 | 4.4 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 6.3 |
| Urban | 7.7 | 6.0 | 18.0 | 7.8 | 6.3 | 18.7 |

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


Rural Area :


## Urban Areas:



