

FOREWORD

The labour force statistics are pivotal for manpower planning, human resource development and, economic growth. Federal 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 2007-08.

Detailed information on labour force characteristics has been collected from representative sample of 36,272 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 associated attributes of literacy, migration, occupational safety, etc in accordance with Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupation (PSCO) 1994 revised in the light of International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO) 1988.

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. The report is based on the methodology reviewed with the technical assistance of ILO Mission of Oct 2006. The suggestions are however, welcome for its further improvement.

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Secretary

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Ministry of Economic Affairs & Statistics
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INDICATORS

Indicators	2006-07	2007-08	Indicators	2006-07	2007-08
Crude Activity (Participation) Rates (%)			Labour Force (In millions)		
Pakistan			Total	50.33	51.78
Total	31.8	32.2	Male	39.92	40.82
Male	49.1	49.3	Female	10.41	10.96
Female	13.5	14.0	Employed		
Augmented			Total	47.65	49.09
Total	39.2	38.2	Male	38.11	39.06
Female	28.5	26.3	Female	9.54	10.03
Rural			Unemployed		
Total	32.9	33.8	Total	2.68	2.69
Male	48.3	49.1	Male	1.81	1.76
Female	16.7	17.9	Female	0.87	0.93
Augmented			Employment by Sector (%)		
Total	43.2	42.3	Total	100.0	100.0
Female	37.5	35.1	Agriculture	43.6	44.6
Urban			Industry	21.0	20.1
Total	29.7	28.9	Services	35.4	35.3
Male	50.8	49.9	Unemployment Rates (%)		
Female	7.1	6.2	Pakistan		
Augmented			Total	5.3	5.2
Total	31.2	30.0	Male	4.5	4.3
Female	10.2	8.6	Female	8.4	8.5
Refined Activity (Participation) Rates (%)			Rural		
Pakistan			Total	4.7	4.7
Total	45.2	45.2	Male	4.0	3.9
Male	70.1	69.5	Female	7.1	6.9
Female	19.1	19.6	Urban		
Augmented			Total	6.7	6.3
Total	55.7	53.6	Male	5.6	5.0
Female	40.2	36.7	Female	14.6	17.7
Rural			Literacy Rates (%)		
Total	48.1	48.8	Pakistan		
Male	71.5	71.2	Total	55.0	56.2
Female	24.1	25.6	Male	67.0	68.2
Augmented			Female	42.4	43.6
Total	63.2	61.0	Rural		
Female	54.2	50.2	Total	46.2	47.5
Urban			Male	60.8	61.9
Total	39.8	38.6	Female	31.2	32.5
Male	67.7	66.6	Urban		
Female	9.6	8.4	Total	71.1	72.3
Augmented			Male	78.2	79.6
Total	41.8	40.1	Female	63.5	64.5
Female	13.7	11.5			

Note:- Definitions can be found in Section II: Concepts and Definitions.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The Labour Force Survey provides data on (a) age, sex, marital status, literacy, level of education and migration of the population, (b) dimensions of country's labour force, viz (i) employed labour force classified by, industry, formal & informal sectors, occupation, employment status, hours worked and level of education, (ii) occupational safety and health information of the employed persons, and (iii) unemployed labour by level of education and previous experience. **In comparison with the LFS 2006-07 some of the main findings of LFS 2007-08 are outlined as under:**

1. Literacy and Employment

1(a) **Literacy rate** shows improvement (55%, 56%), more for females (42%,44%) than males (67%,68%) and rural (46%,48%) than urban (71%,72%). This notwithstanding, rural-urban and male-female disparity does not seem to be changing significantly.

1(b) **Participation rate** suggests fractional improvement (31.8%, 32.2%) for both genders. Area wise, rural rate gain a percentage point (33%,34%) while urban one lose by same margin (30%,29%) gender evenly.

1(c) **Employment by Major Industries** indicates increase in the share of *agricultural and allied activities* (44%, 45%) in a gender equivalent way. As for non-agricultural employment, the comparative figures are close to each other. However, *manufacturing* and *community, social and personal services* indicate fall in the level of activity.

1(d) **Employment Status** shows decrease in the comparative profiles of *employees* (37%, 36%) and *own account workers* (35%, 34%) while *unpaid family workers* increase (27%, 29%) mainly for females.

1(e) **Unemployment Rate** (5%) remains unchanged. Similar pattern is noted for both genders and in rural areas. Nevertheless, some fractions of male origin seem to be off from urban unemployment rate.

1(f) **Formal Sector**, as a whole, recedes (28%, 27%) during the comparative periods due to decline in the rural areas (27%, 25%) while urban areas remains at the same level. The opposite configuration holds for the informal sector.

2. Informal Sector

2(a) **Size of Informal Sector** accounts for more than seven-tenth (73%) of the employment in main jobs outside agriculture, more in rural (75%) than in urban areas (71%). Contrarily, formal sector activities are more concentrated in urban areas (30%) as compared to rural areas (25%). Informal employment shows increase (72%, 73%) in the comparative periods, more for females than males and in rural than urban areas.

2(b) **Employment by Major Industry Divisions** assigns the largest part (35%) to *wholesale and retail trade* followed by *manufacturing* (21%), *community, social and personal services* (17%), *construction* (14%) and *transport* (11%). The *other* categories, including *mining & quarrying; electricity, gas & water* and *finance, insurance, real estate & business services*, account for less than two percent. Comparative Labour Force Surveys indicate a mixed trend though increases are more in number than decreases.

2 (c) **The Employment Status** categorizes majority (44%) as *employees* followed by *own account workers* (42%). About one in ten workers (12%) is reported as *unpaid family workers* and one in fifty (2%) as *employers*. *Unpaid family workers* gain while *employees* lose one percentage point each, *employers* also add some fractions whereas *own account workers* remain at same level.

3. Occupational Safety & Health

3(a) **Percentage of Employed** reporting some sort of occupational injury/disease in the past twelve months that resulted in working time loss or doctor's consultation are about one in fifty (2%). Male workers are more vulnerable (2.4%) relative to female workers (0.8%). Same is the case for rural workers (2.2%) compared to urban workers (1.6%). Generally, profile of vulnerability in the comparative periods remains at the same level.

3(b) **Major Industry Divisions** puts almost half (47%) of sufferers in *agriculture*. *Construction* accounts for one-seventh (15%) approximately, followed by *manufacturing* (13%) and, equivalent activities of *community, social and personal services* (8%), *wholesale & retail trade* (8%) and *transport, storage and communication* (8%). As for comparative risk profile, *agriculture* shows deteriorates, *manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade* and *community, social and personal services* improve while *construction* and *transport, storage and communication* remain at the same level.

3 (c) **Major occupational grouping** finds majority of suffered (41%) in *skilled agriculture and fishery activities*. Comparative figures of the two surveys indicate deterioration over time. *Elementary occupations* (22%) are getting riskier while opposite is the case with *craft & related trade activities* (22%). *Legislators, senior officials and managers* and *plant and machine operators and assemblers* indicate improvement.

3(d) **Employment Status** puts majority of the suffered in the category of *employees*. Comparative figures show improvement (40%, 42%) down the time. The other important categories are *own account workers* (39%) and *unpaid family workers* (21%). The first one improves while the second one deteriorates.

SECTION-I

METHODOLOGY

Introduction

Federal Bureau of Statistics has been carrying out Labour Force Survey (LFS) since 1963. Along the way, the questionnaire and methodology of the survey have been undergoing pertinent improvements 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. The surveys conducted so far are given at Annexure-I.

2. This report presents annual results of LFS 2007-08. The pertinent information has been collected from a sample of 36,272 households, divvied 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 Pakistan's 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 institution/organization;
- To profile statistics on employment status of the individuals, i.e. whether they are employers, own account workers, unpaid 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 quantify 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. FBS 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 collection of data through censuses/surveys.

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 spot-checking the collection process.

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 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. ***Sampling Frame:*** Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) 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 through Economic Census 2003-04 and the list of villages/mouzas/dehs of 1998 Population Census are taken as sampling frames are considered as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) from urban and rural domains respectively.

Stratification Plan

10. ***Urban Domain:*** 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.

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

12. **Rural Domain:** Each defunct administrative district in the Punjab, Sindh and NWFP is considered an independent stratum whereas in Balochistan, each defunct administrative division constitutes a stratum.

13. **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.

14. **Sample Size and Its Allocation:** A sample of 36272 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 2568 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) out of which 1204 are urban and 1364 are rural. 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 NWFP 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: -

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

16. **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 as updated through Economic Census 2003 and village population of 1998 Census for rural domain is considered as measure of size.

17. **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.

SAMPLE SIZE AND ITS ALLOCATION

(Nos.)

Province/ Area	Enumeration Blocks/Villages (PSUs)			Sample Households (SSUs)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Punjab	524	612	1136	6288	9792	16080
Sindh	344	312	656	4128	4992	9120
NWFP	176	256	432	2112	4096	6208
Balochistan	160	184	344	1920	2944	4864
Pakistan	1204	1364	2568	14448	21824	36272

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	Rural	Urban	Provinces			
				Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan
Total Persons	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.4	2.9
Employed Persons	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.7	2.4	4.0
Employed Persons in Formal Sector	1.7	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.9	4.3	4.7
Employed Persons in Informal Sector	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.5	3.0	4.5
Literacy Rates	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.5
Household Size	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1

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 enumeration Blocks in urban areas and mouzas/dehs/villages in rural areas are enumerated. The number of sample households 36,069(99.4% of the total sample) enumerated is less than the estimated sample size 36,272 due to non-contact and refusal cases in urban and rural areas.

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 a specific 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 fulfill the requirements for including among 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** refers to 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 the Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupations based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations, ISCO-88.
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 a national classification of industries used for national accounts and developed in 1970 on the basis of the International Standard Industrial Classification, ISIC, rev. 2.
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. **Unpaid 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*** is 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 or 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, after deductions for social security contributions and deductions for pensions and income tax. It includes the value in rupees of income in kind as well as quarterly, annual or adhoc bonuses. The information on earnings is recorded per week or month and the information on bonuses is recorded per year, and later converted to a 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 annual leave and sick leave.

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

SECTION- III

RESULTS

The Survey's estimates are based on the data of 36,272 sample households enumerated through July 2007 to June 2008. 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 160.97 millions on 1st January 2008. The same has been used in arriving at absolute numbers in the report.

2. In comparison with that of the preceding LFS 2006-07, a brief account of the survey's main annual estimates follows.

Marital Status

3. Marital status is categorized as *never married, married, widowed and divorced*. The composition of marital status does not seem to be changing with the passage of time. Nevertheless, small offsetting changes are indicated in the proportion of *married* and *never married*. Detailed information is given at Statistical Appendix Tables 4 to 4.4.

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

Marital Status	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Never Married	44.6	44.9	45.4
Married	51.2	50.9	50.5
Widowed	3.9	3.9	3.8
Divorced	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sex Ratio

4. Comparative figures for the overall sex ratio are close to each other. Rural figures are close to overall pattern while urban ones make a higher trend line. Punjab is more in line with the national trend as compared to other provinces. Migration, as one of the main factor in determining the size and composition of population, may be viewed for possible explanation in this regard.

Table-2
SEX RATIO - PAKISTAN AND ITS PROVINCES

Province/Area	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Pakistan	105	106	106
Rural	103	105	105
Urban	108	107	108
Punjab	103	103	103
Sindh	113	112	115
NWFP	98	101	101
Balochistan	116	114	113

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Table-1 of LFS 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08.

Literacy

5. Literacy rates form a rising time series. Overall *literacy rate* (56%) is higher than that of LFS 2006-07 (55%). The improvement is more for females than males and rural than urban. This notwithstanding, rural-urban and male-female disparity seems to be invariant. Provinces make two distinct groupings with narrowing inter provincial gaps. Sindh (58%) and Punjab (58%) are equally more literate as compared to NWFP (50%) and Balochistan (49%). Relevant information is given in table-3.

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

(%)

Province/Area	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	53.1	65.0	40.6	55.0	67.0	42.4	56.2	68.2	43.6
Rural	43.9	58.2	29.3	46.2	60.8	31.2	47.5	61.9	32.5
Urban	69.8	77.1	61.8	71.1	78.2	63.5	72.3	79.6	64.5
Punjab	55.2	65.2	45.2	56.1	65.7	46.4	57.7	67.5	47.9
Rural	47.7	59.6	35.7	48.3	59.8	36.9	50.2	62.1	38.3
Urban	70.2	75.9	64.3	71.7	77.2	65.9	72.8	78.2	67.3
Sindh	55.6	67.3	42.2	57.6	70.2	43.4	57.7	70.0	43.2
Rural	37.9	54.2	19.0	41.5	59.9	20.2	39.3	56.7	18.3
Urban	71.6	79.5	62.8	72.5	80.0	64.3	74.8	82.7	65.7
NWFP	44.6	63.9	26.4	49.0	68.5	30.2	49.9	68.7	31.7
Rural	41.3	61.4	22.6	46.6	67.1	27.2	47.8	67.7	29.1
Urban	61.1	75.7	46.3	61.3	75.1	46.4	59.4	73.6	44.7
Balochistan	37.9	53.8	18.3	44.0	61.1	23.3	48.8	65.7	28.1
Rural	31.3	47.2	11.6	37.3	55.1	15.7	43.6	61.2	21.8
Urban	58.4	73.6	39.1	64.9	79.9	46.8	64.8	79.6	47.0

Level of Education

6. The comparative surveys indicate marginal improvement in the profile of educational attainment. However, *matric but less than intermediate* (10%,11%) and *below matric* (36%,37%) categories improve particularly, which signifies increasing access to basic education. Generally, both genders show improvement, though, males are more educated compared to females. The comparative picture is given in table-4. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix Tables 3 to 3.4.

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

Level of Education	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
A. Literate	55.0	67.0	42.4	56.2	68.2	43.6
No formal education	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Below matric	36.2	43.8	28.3	36.5	43.7	28.9
Matric but less than Intermediate	10.3	12.9	7.6	10.7	13.4	7.9
Intermediate but less than Degree	4.5	5.4	3.5	4.6	5.6	3.6
Degree and above	3.7	4.6	2.8	4.0	5.1	2.8
B. Illiterate	45.0	33.0	57.6	43.8	31.8	56.4
Total (A+B)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Labour Force Participation Rates: Crude

7. Crude participation rate of the current survey (32.2%) suggests fractional improvement as compared to that of LFS 2006-07 (31.8%) for both genders. Area wise rates register mutually offsetting changes for both genders; rural rate gain a percentage point (33%,34%) while urban one lose by same margin (30%,29%). Participation rates decrease in Punjab (35%,34%) and Balochistan (29%,28%) while increase in Sindh (30%,32%) and NWFP (25%,27%). The change in the comparative participation rates of the province is more due to females than males. Nonetheless, the augmented participation rates decrease in the comparative periods, particularly in Punjab. It suggests that incentive to engage in marginal economic activities has declined during the comparative periods. Figure-1 depicts crude participation rates for Pakistan by sex and area. Detail is presented in Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 and 12 to 12.4.

Table-5
CRUDE ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES
(%)

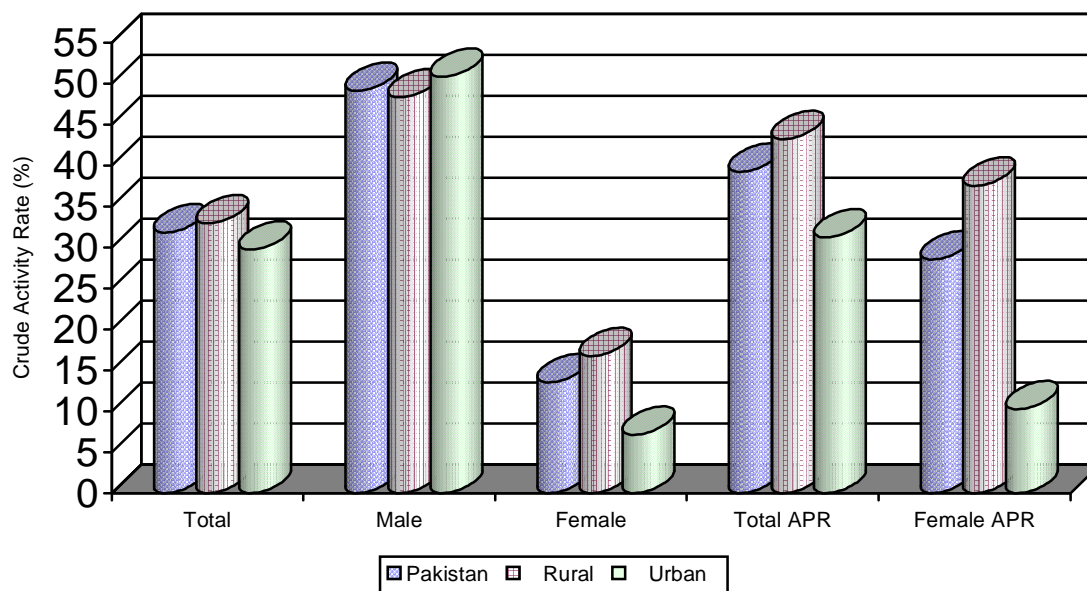
Province/ Area	2006-07				2007-08			
	Total	Male	Female	* Augmented	Total	Male	Female	* Augmented
				Total Female				Total Female

Pakistan	31.8	49.1	13.5	39.2	28.5	32.2	49.3	14.0	38.2	26.3
Rural	32.9	48.3	16.7	43.2	37.5	33.8	49.1	17.9	42.3	35.1
Urban	29.7	50.8	7.1	31.2	10.2	28.9	49.9	6.2	30.0	8.6
Punjab	34.7	50.6	18.4	39.6	28.0	33.8	50.5	16.7	38.1	25.4
Rural	36.3	49.9	22.4	42.9	35.4	35.5	50.0	20.8	41.6	32.8
Urban	31.3	52.1	9.5	32.6	11.9	30.2	51.4	8.0	30.9	9.3
Sindh	30.0	50.3	7.3	39.0	26.2	32.3	51.0	10.7	38.7	24.5
Rural	31.5	49.9	10.3	47.8	45.0	36.6	52.9	17.4	48.1	42.3
Urban	28.5	50.6	4.3	29.8	7.1	27.9	49.1	4.0	29.1	6.7
NWFP	24.7	42.4	6.7	38.3	33.8	27.0	42.7	11.1	37.5	31.9
Rural	24.3	41.6	7.0	39.8	37.5	27.1	42.0	12.2	39.0	35.7
Urban	26.5	46.3	5.4	30.2	13.0	26.1	46.1	5.0	29.6	12.1
Balochistan	28.6	46.4	8.3	38.2	28.6	27.8	46.7	6.5	38.2	28.4
Rural	30.1	48.0	9.8	41.9	34.8	29.0	48.2	7.4	41.6	33.9
Urban	23.7	41.5	3.3	26.2	8.6	24.1	42.1	3.8	27.4	10.9

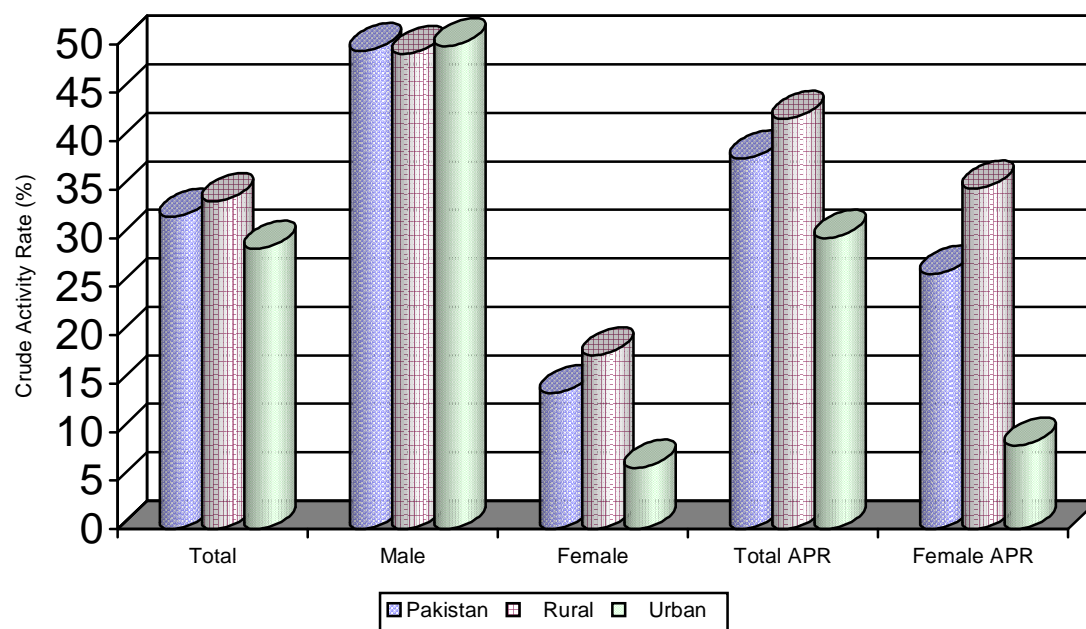
Note:- * Males augmented activity rates being insignificantly higher than the standard crude rates are therefore not shown in this table.

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

2006-07



2007-08



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

8. Generally, refined activity rates follow the pattern of crude participation rates, though, with wider male-female disparity. Refined activity rate (45%) is equivalent to that of the LFS 2006-07 (45%). Gender specific rates indicate a sort of small offsetting changes. The male's participation rates lose a fraction while female's gain by same margin. Similarly, rural rates accrue a percentage point while that of urban lose equivalently, more due to changes in female's than male's participation rates. Province wise, two groupings are observed. Punjab (49%, 47%) and Balochitan (44%, 42%) indicate a decreasing while NWFP (36%, 40%) and Sindh (43%, 46%) an increasing scenario, more on account of changes in female's than male's participation rates. The pertinent data is given in table-6. Detail is at Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 and 12 to 12.4.

Table-6
REFINED ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(%)

Province/Area	2006-07					2007-08				
	Total	Male	Female	*Augmented		Total	Male	Female	*Augmented	
				Total	Female				Total	Female
Pakistan	45.2	70.1	19.1	55.7	40.2	45.2	69.5	19.6	53.6	36.7
Rural	48.1	71.5	24.1	63.2	54.2	48.8	71.2	25.6	61.0	50.2
Urban	39.8	67.7	9.6	41.8	13.7	38.6	66.6	8.4	40.1	11.5
Punjab	48.6	71.3	25.4	55.3	38.8	46.6	70.2	22.8	52.5	34.6
Rural	52.1	72.5	31.7	61.4	50.0	50.0	71.2	28.9	58.4	45.6
Urban	41.6	69.0	12.6	43.2	15.9	39.9	68.4	10.5	40.7	12.2
Sindh	42.7	71.2	10.4	55.4	37.4	45.5	71.0	15.3	54.5	35.0
Rural	47.7	75.4	15.6	72.3	68.3	54.3	77.4	26.2	71.3	63.6
Urban	38.0	67.3	5.7	39.9	9.6	37.3	64.9	5.4	39.0	9.1
NWFP	36.3	63.8	9.7	56.5	48.8	39.8	64.7	16.0	55.3	46.1
Rural	36.2	63.7	10.1	59.3	54.5	40.5	64.6	17.8	58.3	52.0
Urban	36.9	64.3	7.5	42.1	18.1	36.5	65.1	7.0	41.3	16.7
Balochistan	43.6	68.8	13.1	58.3	45.3	41.8	67.4	10.3	57.3	44.6
Rural	46.3	71.5	15.7	64.6	55.8	44.0	69.9	11.8	63.0	54.0
Urban	35.1	60.2	5.0	38.8	13.0	35.0	59.5	5.7	39.9	16.4

Note:- * Males augmented activity rates being insignificantly higher than the standard refined rates are therefore not shown in this table.

Labour Force Participation Rates: Age Specific

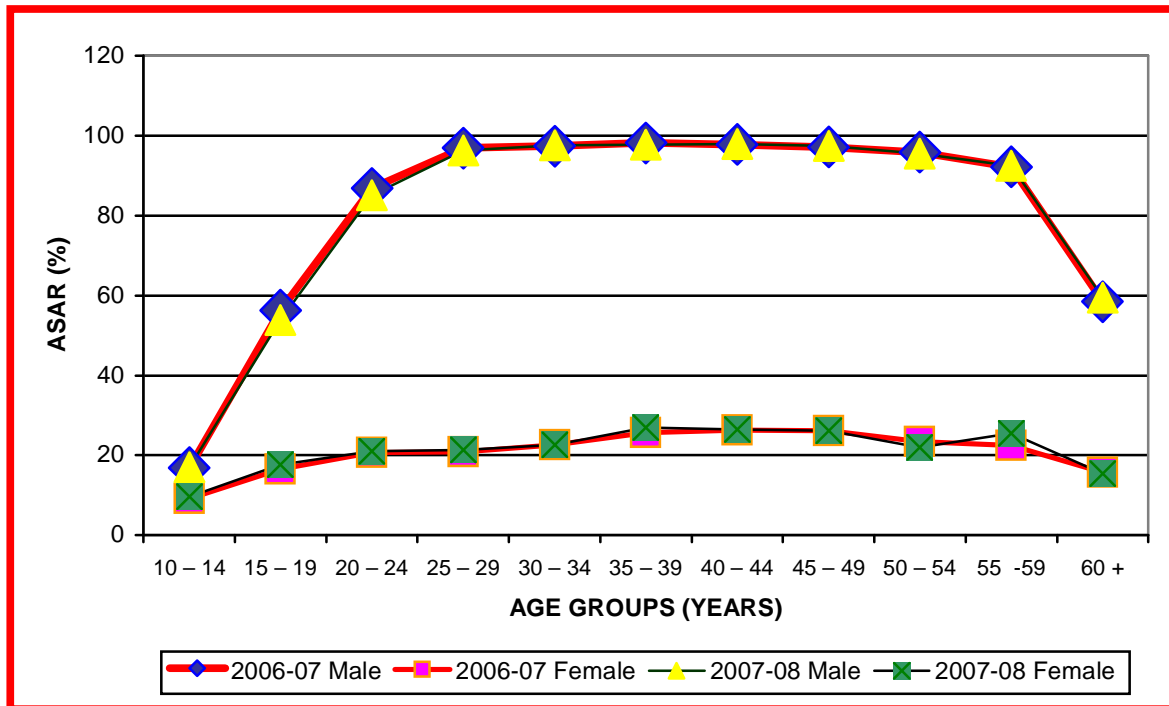
9. Table-7 (figure 2) presents comparative picture of age specific participation rates (ASPR). As expected, the age intervals between *twenties* and *fifties* (20-59) mark the most productive period of life. The comparative size of gender disparity, though, considerable in all age intervals, seems to be shrinking. Comparative participation rates make a mixed picture of marginal increases and falls. Nevertheless, *early thirties* (20-24) to *early forties* (40-44) make a rising segment across the age groups. Most of the groups indicate rise in female's participation rates while that of males make a mixed picture. Detailed information is at Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4.

Table-7
AGE SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - BY SEX FOR PAKISTAN

(%)

Age Groups	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	13.3	16.9	9.2	13.7	17.1	9.7
15 – 19	37.4	56.3	16.6	36.9	53.9	17.6
20 – 24	53.0	86.8	20.7	52.4	85.1	21.0
25 – 29	57.1	96.9	20.8	56.6	96.3	21.2
30 – 34	56.9	97.4	22.7	57.1	97.6	22.6
35 – 39	61.2	98.2	25.6	61.7	97.8	27.0
40 – 44	62.5	97.8	26.3	62.7	97.9	26.5
45 – 49	63.2	97.2	26.2	63.0	97.5	26.2
50 – 54	60.6	95.9	23.4	59.9	95.6	22.0
55 – 59	58.8	92.2	22.5	61.5	92.5	25.5
60 +	40.3	58.5	15.7	40.6	59.5	15.5

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



Labour Force: Absolute Figures

10. 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 50.33 million in 2006-07 to 51.78 million in 2007-08. The volume of labour force shrinks a bit in Punjab and Balochistan while expands in NWFP and Sindh in the same order. The change in the provincial profile is more of rural than urban origin. Relevant information is given in table-8.

Table-8
CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

Province/Area	Labour Force					
	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	50.33	39.92	10.41	51.78	40.82	10.96
Rural	34.75	26.15	8.60	36.18	26.85	9.33
Urban	15.58	13.77	1.81	15.60	13.97	1.63
Punjab	30.82	22.81	8.01	30.67	23.19	7.48
Rural	22.03	15.32	6.71	21.91	15.56	6.35
Urban	8.79	7.49	1.30	8.76	7.63	1.13
Sindh	11.70	10.36	1.34	12.65	10.69	1.96
Rural	6.28	5.33	0.95	7.27	5.68	1.59
Urban	5.42	5.03	0.39	5.38	5.01	0.37
NWFP	5.61	4.85	0.76	6.27	4.99	1.28
Rural	4.67	4.00	0.67	5.27	4.08	1.19
Urban	0.94	0.85	0.09	1.00	0.91	0.09
Balochistan	2.20	1.90	0.30	2.19	1.95	0.24
Rural	1.77	1.50	0.27	1.73	1.53	0.20
Urban	0.43	0.40	0.03	0.46	0.42	0.04

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 of LFS 2006-07 and 2007-08.

Employed: Absolute Figures

11. The number of employed increases from 47.65 million in 2006-07 to 49.09 million in 2007-08. Province wise, Punjab and Balochistan experience marginal shrinkage while Sindh and NWFP register increase in the same order. The change owes more to, females than males and, rural than urban areas. The detail is given in table-9.

Table-9
EMPLOYED - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

Province/Area	Employed					
	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	47.65	38.11	9.54	49.09	39.06	10.03
Rural	33.11	25.12	7.99	34.48	25.79	8.69
Urban	14.54	12.99	1.55	14.61	13.27	1.34
Punjab	29.13	21.66	7.47	28.97	22.07	6.90
Rural	21.00	14.66	6.34	20.83	14.87	5.96
Urban	8.13	7.00	1.13	8.14	7.20	0.94
Sindh	11.30	10.08	1.22	12.26	10.43	1.83
Rural	6.13	5.25	0.88	7.12	5.60	1.52
Urban	5.17	4.83	0.34	5.14	4.83	0.31
NWFP	5.08	4.50	0.58	5.73	4.65	1.08
Rural	4.25	3.73	0.52	4.83	3.81	1.02
Urban	0.83	0.77	0.06	0.90	0.84	0.06
Balochistan	2.14	1.87	0.27	2.13	1.91	0.22
Rural	1.73	1.48	0.25	1.70	1.51	0.19
Urban	0.41	0.39	0.02	0.43	0.40	0.03

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Tables 8 to 8.4 of LFS 2006-07 and 2007-08.

Employed: Major Industry Divisions

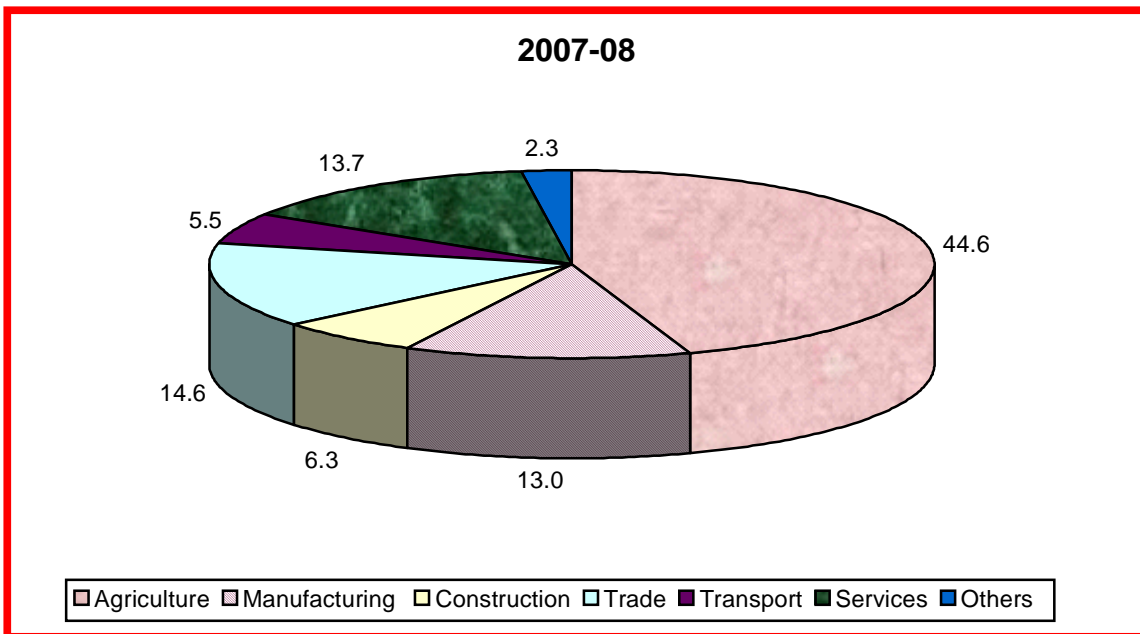
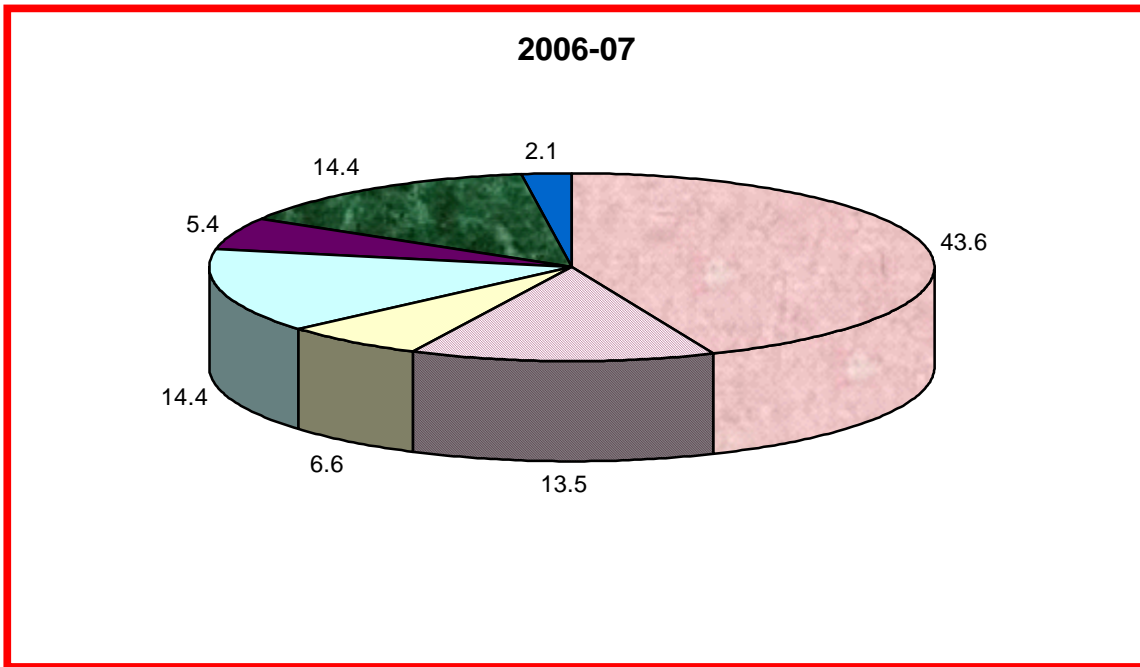
12. Employment share of *agricultural and allied activities* (44.6%) is one percentage point higher than that of 2006-07 (43.6%) in a gender equivalent way. As for non-agricultural employment, the comparative figures are close to each other. Nevertheless, *manufacturing and community, social and personal services* do indicate fall in the level of activity. Comparative information is given in table-10. Detail is at Statistical Appendix Tables 13 to 13.4.

Table-10
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

Major Industry Divisions	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	43.6	36.4	72.4	44.6	36.9	75.0
Manufacturing	13.5	13.9	12.0	13.0	13.3	11.8
Construction	6.6	8.1	0.6	6.3	7.8	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade	14.4	17.5	2.2	14.6	17.9	1.8
Transport, storage and communication	5.4	6.7	0.2	5.5	6.8	0.2
Community, social and personal services	14.4	14.9	12.4	13.7	14.4	10.6
*Others	2.1	2.5	0.2	2.3	2.9	0.2

* Others (includes mining & quarrying, electricity, gas & water, financing, insurance, real estate & business services and activities not adequately defined)

FIGURE -3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS



Employed: Major Occupational Groups

13. Majority (37%) of the total employed in 2007-08 are engaged in *skilled agriculture and fishery workers* followed by *elementary occupations* (17%), *craft & related trades workers* (15%), *legislator, senior officials & managers* (13%), *service works* (5%), *technician & associate professionals* (5%), *plant & machine operators & assemblers* (4%), *professional* (2%) and *clerks* (2%). Females work predominantly in *farming activities* (61%) and *elementary occupation* (17%) while males are distributed a sort of proportionately in all activities. Comparative labour force surveys present a mixed picture of marginal rises and falls. Increase is indicated in the *Skilled agricultural & fishery workers, legislators, senior officials & managers, technicians & associate professionals* and *clerk* in the same order. The rise in the first one is mainly due to females while that of the latter three groups is chiefly on account of males. *Professionals, craft & related workers* and *Plant machinery operators & assemblers* remain at the same level while *Service workers and shop & market sales workers* and *elementary occupations* decrease for both genders. Relevant information is given in table-11. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Tables 14 to 14.4.

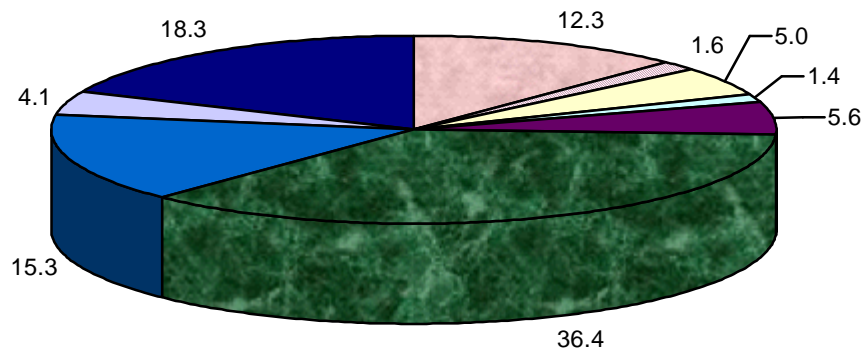
Table-11
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

(%)

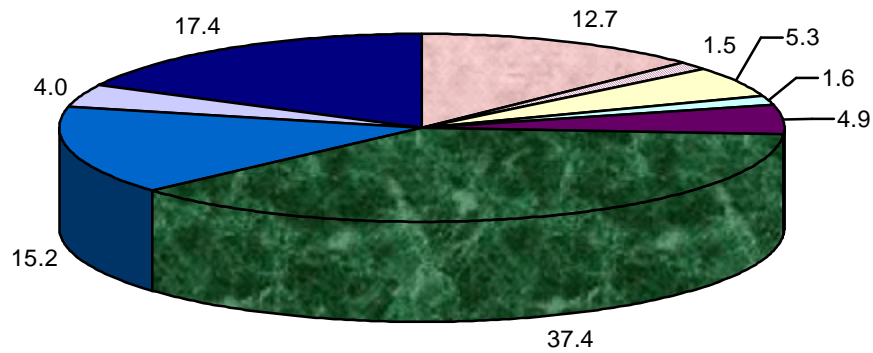
Major Occupational Groups	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators, senior officials and managers	12.3	14.9	2.1	12.7	15.5	1.8
Professionals	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.6	0.8
Technicians and associate professionals	5.0	4.4	7.2	5.3	5.0	6.6
Clerks	1.4	1.7	0.2	1.6	2.0	0.2
Service workers and shop & market sales workers	5.6	6.8	0.8	4.9	6.0	0.6
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	36.4	30.9	58.1	37.4	31.3	60.9
Craft and related trades workers	15.3	16.0	12.3	15.2	16.1	11.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.1	5.1	0.2	4.0	5.0	0.2
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	18.3	18.4	18.1	17.4	17.5	17.1

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

2006-07



2007-08



Legislators, senior officials and managers	Professionals
Technicians and associate professionals	Clerks
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers
Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	

Page Break

Employed: Employment Status

14. Majority (36%) constitutes *employees* followed by *own account workers* (34%), *unpaid family workers* (29%) and *employers* (1%). More female workers are engaged as *unpaid family workers* (65%) compared to male workers (20%). Contrarily, more males are *own account workers*, *employees* and *employers*. Comparative decrease is posted by *employees* (37%, 36%) and *own account workers* (35%, 34%) while *unpaid family workers* rise (27%,29%), mainly for females. The employers also increase by a fraction due to males. Comparative data are given in table-12. Detail is at Statistical Appendix Tables-15 to 15.4

Table-12
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX

(%)

Employment Status	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.9	1.2	-
Own account workers	34.5	39.8	13.4	34.2	39.6	12.8
Unpaid family workers	27.3	18.6	61.9	28.9	19.7	65.0
Employees	37.4	40.6	24.6	36.0	39.5	22.2

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

(-) Stands for insignificant.

Employed: Number of Hours Worked During the Week

15. Less than 1% of the currently employed persons constitute the group of people who had a job attachment but did not work last week due to certain reasons. On the other end, a considerable proportion (28%) worked 56 hours or more a week. 14% of the employed persons worked less, while 86% more, than “35 hours a week”-the duration representing full (time related) employment. As for provinces, the proportion of “not worked” ranges from insignificant in Sindh to quite significant in NWFP with Punjab and Balochistan lying in between, in the same order. Further, the proportions of Sindh and Balochistan are more skewed to upper ranges as compared to that of Punjab and NWFP. Generally, the profile of comparative surveys is almost similar. Relevant information is given in table-13. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Tables-15 to 15.4.

Table-13
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY HOURS WORKED, 2007-08

(%)

Area/ Province	Total employed	Not worked	Less than 15 hours	15-24 Hours	25-34 hours	35-41 hours	42-46 hours	47-55 hours	56 hours & above
Pakistan	100.0	0.59	1.68	4.86	7.18	19.18	26.37	12.08	28.05
Rural	100.0	0.61	2.06	6.11	8.76	22.30	23.88	11.66	24.62
Urban	100.0	0.56	0.76	1.90	3.47	11.84	32.25	13.07	36.15
Punjab	100.0	0.67	1.94	5.57	7.45	17.59	25.75	11.67	29.36
Rural	100.0	0.66	2.29	6.69	8.88	19.60	23.08	12.34	26.47
Urban	100.0	0.71	1.03	2.72	3.78	12.44	32.61	9.97	36.74
Sindh	100.0	0.07	0.46	2.31	5.21	22.13	27.21	14.78	27.82
Rural	100.0	0.04	0.57	3.61	7.14	30.33	24.11	11.87	22.36
Urban	100.0	0.13	0.32	0.53	2.54	10.77	31.51	18.83	35.38
NWFP	100.0	1.48	3.50	8.31	11.67	19.65	24.60	8.58	22.21
Rural	100.0	1.42	3.94	9.31	12.71	20.83	23.95	8.49	19.37
Urban	100.0	1.82	1.14	3.01	6.12	13.41	28.05	9.11	37.35
Balochistan	100.0	0.11	0.12	0.46	2.94	22.72	34.80	11.48	27.36
Rural	100.0	0.11	0.13	0.46	2.92	25.92	32.64	11.53	26.30
Urban	100.0	0.12	0.09	0.45	3.03	10.15	43.32	11.28	31.55

Note:- Total may not add to 100 due to rounding effect.

Employed: Informal Sector

16. Informal sector accounts for more than seven-tenth (73%) of the employment in main jobs outside agriculture, more in rural (75%) than in urban areas (71%). Contrarily, formal sector activities are more concentrated in urban areas (30%) as compared to rural areas (25%). Females are more numerous in urban formal and less in rural formal as compared to males. On the other hand, males are more numerous in urban informal while less in rural informal as compared to females. The profiles of comparative surveys are similar however, informal employment increases from 72% in 2006-07 to 73% in 2007-08. Rural informal increases more due to males than females while urban informal remain at the same level though females do increase therein. Relevant information is given in table-14. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix Table-17.

Table-14
FORMAL AND INFORMAL SECTORS - DISTRIBUTION OF NON-AGRICULTURE WORKERS
(%)

Sector	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	28.1	28.0	29.3	27.2	27.2	27.4
Informal	71.9	72.0	70.7	72.8	72.8	72.6
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	26.9	27.3	23.4	24.9	25.1	23.2
Informal	73.1	72.7	76.6	75.1	74.9	76.8
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	29.3	28.6	35.7	29.5	29.2	32.5
Informal	70.7	71.4	64.3	70.5	70.8	67.5

Source: - Derived from Statistical Appendix Table-17.

Major Industry Divisions: Informal Sector

17. The largest part (35%) goes to *wholesale and retail trade* followed by *manufacturing* (21%), *community, social and personal services* (17%), *construction* (14%) and *transport* (11%). The *other* category comprising of *mining & quarrying; electricity, gas & water* and *finance, insurance, real estate & business services*, accounts for less than two percent. *Manufacturing*, with three fifth (58%) of females as compared to about one-fifth (17%) of males is the most feminine while the *wholesale and retail trade* with near two-fifth (38%) of males compared to one-tenth (10%) of females, is the most masculine group. The former posts improvement mostly of female origin while latter remains unchanged due to offsetting changes in the males and females. *Community, social and personal services* decreases, more due to females than males. *Construction, transport, storage & communication* and *other* category are, more or less, on the same level. Comparative Labour Force Surveys indicate a mixed trend though indication of structural shift is not discernable. Relevant information is given in table-15. Detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables 18 to 18.4.

Table-15
INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

(%)

Major Industry Divisions	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	20.4	16.8	53.7	20.9	17.1	58.2
Construction	14.6	15.9	2.2	14.2	15.5	1.1

Wholesale and retail trade	34.6	37.1	10.9	35.4	38.0	9.5
Transport, storage and communication	10.8	11.9	0.7	11.0	12.1	0.7
Community, social and personal services	17.9	16.4	32.2	16.6	15.3	30.1
* Others	1.7	1.9	0.3	1.9	2.0	0.4

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

Major Occupational Groups: Informal Sector

18. Majority (31%) are reported as *Craft and related trade workers*, about a quarter (28%) are *Legislators, senior officials & managers* and near one-fifth (19%) are engaged in *elementary (unskilled) occupations*. *Services workers, shop and market sales workers* come fourth (9%) followed by *plant & machine operators & assemblers* (8%), *technicians & associate professionals* (5%) and *professionals* (2%). Males are more evenly distributed among activities as compared to females. Three –fifth (60%) of females compared to less-than one-third (28%) of males are engaged in *craft & related trade activities*. *Technicians and associate professionals* are also female-intensive while males dominate in rest of occupations, though, *Plant and machine operators & assemblers* and *Legislators, senior officials and managers* are exceptionally male-intensive in the same order. Increases & decreases are evenly balanced during the comparative periods. Main information is given in table-16. Detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables 19 to 19.4.

Table-16
INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(%)

Major Occupational Groups	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators, senior officials & managers	26.8	28.7	9.1	27.7	29.7	8.3
Professionals	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.2
Technicians and associate professionals	4.2	3.3	12.2	4.7	3.8	13.6
Clerks	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Service workers and shop & market sales workers	9.9	10.6	3.0	8.7	9.4	2.5
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Craft and related trade workers	29.8	27.0	56.7	30.8	27.8	60.2

Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.9	7.6	0.5	7.5	8.2	0.3
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	20.1	20.5	16.3	18.5	19.0	13.6

Employment Status: Informal Sector

19. The employment status categorizes majority (44%) as *employees* followed by *own account workers* (42%). The former, with majority of females (52%) and latter, containing better part of males (43%), are opposite in gender composition. About one in ten workers (12%) is reported as *unpaid family workers* and one in fifty (2%) as *employers*. *Unpaid family workers* comprise two-time more females (21%) than males (11%) while *employers* are predominantly male intensive. As far change in the comparative periods, *unpaid family workers* gain while *employees* lose a percentage point each, *employers* also add some fractions whereas *own account workers* remain at same level. Relevant information is given in table-17. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Table-20.

Table-17
INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS – DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

(%)

Employment Status	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	1.5	1.6	0.5	2.0	2.2	0.2
Own account workers	41.8	43.3	27.3	41.6	43.1	26.5
Unpaid family workers	11.3	10.4	19.5	12.0	11.1	20.9
Employees	45.4	44.7	52.7	44.4	43.6	52.4

Unemployment Rates: Overall

20. Unemployment rate (5%) remains unchanged. Similar pattern is noted for both genders and for rural areas. Nevertheless, some fractions of male origin seem to be off from urban unemployment rate. The relevant figures are presented in table-18.

Table-18
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY AREA AND SEX

(%)

Area/Sex	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	5.3	4.5	8.4	5.2	4.3	8.5
Rural	4.7	4.0	7.1	4.7	3.9	6.9

Urban	6.7	5.6	14.6	6.3	5.0	17.7
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Unemployment Rates: Age Specific

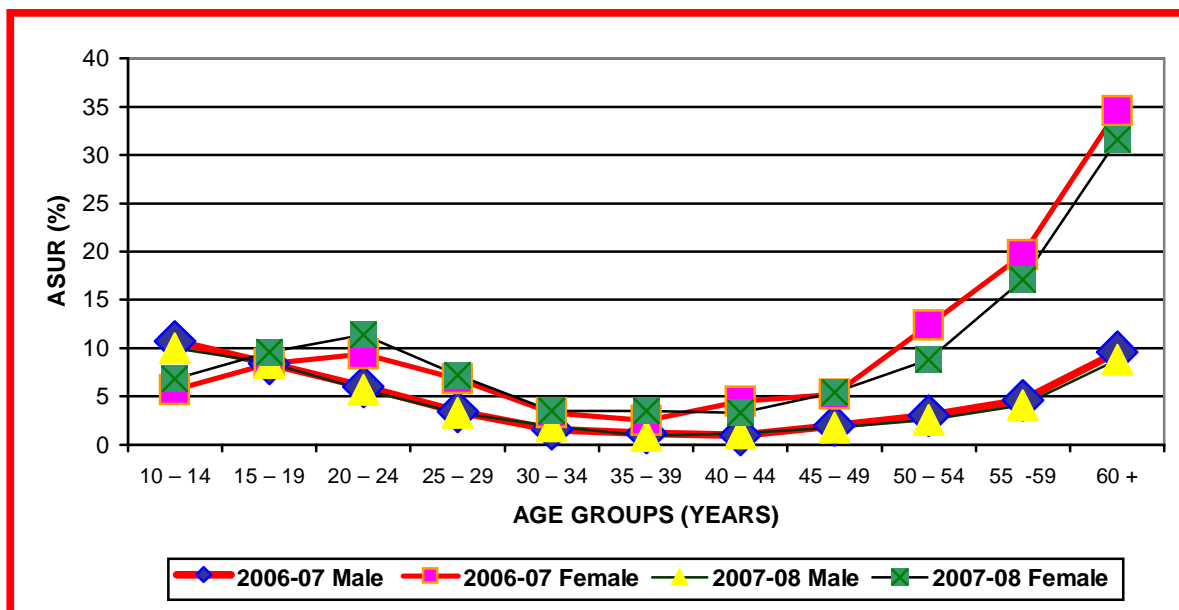
21. The comparative age specific unemployment rates for the *below fifties* remain unchanged however, *late teens* (15-19) do indicate a sort of rise in unemployment. Calculus of age group's rates seems to be determined more by changes in female than male unemployment rates. *Post forties* age intervals show declining unemployment rates, again mostly for females than males. Relevant data may be seen in table-19 and figure 5. Detail is given at Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4.

Table-19
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY SEX AND AGE

(%)

Age Groups	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	9.1	10.7	5.7	9.0	10.0	6.8
15 – 19	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.5	9.6
20 – 24	6.7	6.0	9.4	6.8	5.7	11.4
25 – 29	4.1	3.4	6.8	4.1	3.3	7.2
30 – 34	2.0	1.6	3.3	2.3	1.9	3.5
35 – 39	1.5	1.2	2.5	1.5	0.9	3.5
40 – 44	1.8	1.0	4.5	1.6	1.2	3.3
45 – 49	2.6	2.0	5.2	2.5	1.8	5.4
50 – 54	4.8	3.0	12.4	3.7	2.6	8.8
55 – 59	7.4	4.6	19.7	6.6	4.1	17.1
60 years and above	13.7	9.6	34.6	12.5	8.8	31.6

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



Unemployed: Absolute Figures

22. The volume of unemployed shows marginal increase from 2.68 million in 2006-07 to 2.69 million in 2007-08. Areas and gender wise, the increase is of rural and female provenance. Provinces, with small fractional changes, fare at the same level in the comparative periods.

Table-20
UNEMPLOYED - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

Province/Area	Unemployed					
	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	2.68	1.81	0.87	2.69	1.76	0.93
Rural	1.64	1.03	0.61	1.70	1.06	0.64
Urban	1.04	0.78	0.26	0.99	0.70	0.29
Punjab	1.69	1.15	0.54	1.70	1.12	0.58
Rural	1.03	0.66	0.37	1.08	0.69	0.39
Urban	0.66	0.49	0.17	0.62	0.43	0.19
Sindh	0.40	0.28	0.12	0.39	0.26	0.13
Rural	0.15	0.08	0.07	0.15	0.08	0.07
Urban	0.25	0.20	0.05	0.24	0.18	0.06
NWFP	0.53	0.35	0.18	0.54	0.34	0.20
Rural	0.42	0.27	0.15	0.44	0.27	0.17
Urban	0.11	0.08	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.03
Balochistan	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.02
Rural	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Urban	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Tables 8 to 8.4 of LFS 2006-07 and 2007-08.

Underemployment Rates: Time-related

23. Underemployment rates decreases marginally from 1.5% in 2006-07 to 1.1% in 2007-08. Gender and area wise, the decline is more for females and in rural comparative to males and in urban areas. Given the stagnating scenario of employment, the fall in the underemployment rates seems to signify increasing recourse to multiple jobs in the face of rising cost of living. Relevant information is given in table-21.

Table-21
UNDEREMPLOYMENT (TIME-RELATED) RATES OF PAKISTAN- BY AREA AND GENDER
(%)

Areas	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	1.49	1.34	2.04	1.10	1.03	1.38
Rural	1.77	1.73	1.88	1.25	1.27	1.18
Urban	0.86	0.60	2.81	0.76	0.56	2.54

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Tables 6 and 22 of LFS 2006-07 and 2007-08.

Employed: Occupational Safety and Health

24. Questions on occupational safety and health are asked from the employed persons. About one in fifty (2%) employed persons reports some sort of occupational injury/disease in the 12 months preceding the date of enumeration that resulted in the loss of working time or the consultation with a practitioner. The percentage suffered finds male workers more vulnerable (2.4%) relative to female workers (0.8%). Same is the case for rural workers (2.2%) compared to urban workers (1.6%). Generally, vulnerability remains at the same level in the comparative periods though a sort of fractional increase is indicated in the profile of females. Similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas, nevertheless, the latter's gender composition alludes to a sort of improvement down the time lane. Comparative data sets are given in table-22.

Table-22
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES - EMPLOYED PERSONS 10 + YEARS OF AGE BY STATUS
(%)

Status of Injuries/ Diseases	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suffered	2.0	2.4	0.4	2.0	2.4	0.8
Not suffered	98.0	97.6	99.6	98.0	97.6	99.2
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suffered	2.2	2.7	0.4	2.2	2.7	0.9

Not suffered	97.8	97.3	99.6	97.8	97.3	99.1
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suffered	1.6	1.8	0.3	1.6	1.7	0.2
Not suffered	98.4	98.2	99.7	98.4	98.3	99.8

Major Industry Divisions: Occupational Safety and Health

25. Almost half (47%) of sufferers belongs to *agriculture*. *Construction* accounts for one-seventh (15%) approximately, followed by *manufacturing* (13%) and, equivalent activities of *community, social and personal services* (8%), *wholesale & retail trade* (8%) and *transport, storage and communication* (8%). From the gender perspective, females are more than two times (93%) as exposed to risk as males in *agriculture* (43%). Contrarily, males are three times more vulnerable in *manufacturing* (13%, 4%) and *community, social and personal services* (9%, 3%) as compared to females. The activities of *construction, wholesale and retail trade* and *transport, storage & communication and financing, insurance, real estate and business services* are entirely masculine in the composition of sufferers. The comparative risk profile of *agriculture* deteriorates, *manufacturing, wholesale & retail trade, community, social and personal services* improves while that of *construction and transport, storage and communication* remains at the same level. Relevant information is given in table-23. Detail is at Statistical Appendix Tables 27 to 27.4

Table-23
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES -DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR
INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

Major Industry Divisions	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	40.9	40.0	63.7	46.8	43.0	92.8
Mining & quarrying	0.3	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	-
Manufacturing	15.2	14.9	21.7	12.7	13.4	4.4
Electricity, gas and water	0.9	0.9	-	0.5	0.6	-
Construction	14.5	14.9	5.7	14.9	16.2	-
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels	9.3	9.5	2.8	8.0	8.6	-
Transport, storage and communication	8.0	8.3	1.9	8.0	8.7	-

Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.3	0.4	-	0.4	0.4	-
Community, social and personal services	10.6	10.8	4.2	8.4	8.8	2.8
Activities not adequately defined	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-

Note:- (-) Stands for no information

Major Occupational Groups: Occupational Safety and Health

26. On the pattern of major industry divisions, majority of suffered (41%) is found in *skilled agriculture and fishery activities*. Comparative figures of the two surveys indicate deterioration over time more for females than males. Three-fourth of suffered females (75%) belongs to this group. The next major grouping, *elementary occupations* (22%) are getting riskier while opposite is the case with *craft & related trade activities* (22%). The change in the former group is equivalent for both genders while that of latter is mostly of female origin. *Legislators, senior officials and managers and plant and machine operators and assemblers* indicate improvement of male origin. Relevant information is given in table-24. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Tables 28 to 28.4.

Table-24
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES -DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Major Occupational Groups	2006-07			2007-08		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators, senior officials & managers	7.4	7.8	-	5.4	5.8	-
Professionals	0.5	0.5	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
Technicians and associate professionals	1.2	1.0	6.1	1.2	1.3	-
Clerks	0.7	0.7	-	0.7	0.7	-
Service workers and shop & market sales workers	3.7	3.8	-	3.3	3.6	-
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	37.2	36.4	57.4	40.6	37.7	75.4
Craft and related trade workers	23.9	24.1	18.8	21.5	22.8	5.3
Plant and machine operators and assembles	6.2	6.4	1.9	5.3	5.8	-
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	19.2	19.3	15.8	21.9	22.2	19.1

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

Hospitalized	13.7	13.8	9.8	10.5	10.9	5.7
Consulted a Doctor or other Medical Professional	61.2	61.5	56.5	53.6	54.2	46.6
Took time off work	18.9	18.5	27.9	24.1	22.9	37.9
None	6.2	6.2	5.8	11.8	12.0	9.8