

FOREWORD

The labour force statistics is of prime importance to gauge the growth in labour force especially employment by occupation and industry which ultimately reflect the economic growth of the country. The Federal Bureau of Statistics has been conducting Labour Force Surveys (LFS) since 1963-64. Since then, it has become a regular activity of FBS. This is the 23rd Survey of its kind.

This report presents the results of LFS for the year 2001-2002. It provides detailed information relating to labour force characteristics collected for 18,890 sample households which are representative to produce estimates at national and provincial levels with urban/rural breakdown. It is important to mention that the scope of the survey has been extended and occupational safety & health information have been collected through LFS for the first time and added to this report.

Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupation (PSCO), 1994 revised in the light of International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO), 1988 has been used.

Efforts have been made to produce this report as a comprehensive, informative and useful document for decision-makers, researchers, planners, economists and other groups of beneficiaries. Suggestions will be welcome for its further improvement.

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INDICATORS

| Indicators | 1999-2000 | 2001-2002 | Indicators | 1999-2000 | 2001-2002 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Crude Activity (Participation) Rates (%) | | | Labour Force (In Millions) | | |
| Pakistan | | | Total | 39.4 | 43.2 |
| Both Sexes | 29.0 | 29.6 | Employed | 36.3 | 39.6 |
| Male | 47.6 | 48.0 | Unemployed | 3.1 | 3.6 |
| Female | 9.3 | 9.9 | Employment by Sector | | |
| Rural | | | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Both Sexes | 29.8 | 29.9 | Agriculture | 48.4 | 42.1 |
| Male | 48.2 | 47.6 | Non-Agriculture | 51.6 | 57.9 |
| Female | 10.7 | 11.1 | Formal | 17.7 | 20.5 |
| Urban | | | Informal | 33.9 | 37.4 |
| Both Sexes | 27.1 | 29.1 | Unemployment Rates (%) | | |
| Male | 46.5 | 48.9 | Both Sexes | 7.8 | 8.3 |
| Female | 6.3 | 7.3 | Male | 6.1 | 6.7 |
| Refined Activity (Participation) Rates (%) | | | Female | 17.3 | 16.5 |
| Pakistan | | | Literacy Rates (%) | | |
| Both Sexes | 42.8 | 43.3 | Pakistan | | |
| Male | 70.4 | 70.3 | Both Sexes | 46.5 | 50.0 |
| Female | 13.7 | 14.4 | Male | 59.0 | 62.2 |
| Rural | | | Female | 33.3 | 36.9 |
| Both Sexes | 45.1 | 45.2 | Rural | | |
| Male | 73.1 | 72.2 | Both Sexes | 36.1 | 40.5 |
| Female | 16.1 | 16.8 | Male | 51.1 | 55.0 |
| Urban | | | Female | 20.6 | 25.4 |
| Both Sexes | 38.1 | 39.9 | Urban | | |
| Male | 65.0 | 66.9 | Both Sexes | 67.4 | 67.8 |
| Female | 8.8 | 10.0 | Male | 74.5 | 75.5 |
| | | | Female | 59.6 | 59.3 |

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) for the year, 2001-2002 provides data on (i) age, sex, marital status, literacy, level of education and migration of the population, (ii) dimensions of country's labour force, (iii) employed labour force classified by industry, formal & informal sectors, occupation, employment status, hours worked and level of education, (iv) occupational safety and health information of the employed persons and (v) unemployed labour by level of education and previous experience. Some of the main findings are outlined as under:

- i) Literacy rate has improved from 46.5% in 1999-2000 to 50% in 2001-2002. Improvement in females literacy is relatively more compared to males population and more in rural areas. Educational level shows that males are more educated compared to females.
- ii) In Pakistan participation rate in economic activities has increased from 29% in 1999-2000 to 29.6% in 2001-2002. The increase has been noted for males and females separately and relatively more in urban areas. Among the provinces, Punjab has the highest participation rate.
- iii) An analysis of the structure of employment by industry shows that the share of agriculture sector has decreased from 48.4% in 1999-2000 to 42.1% in 2001-2002. This decline is noted for both males and females. The non-agriculture sector such as manufacturing, trade services and transport has created relatively more employment opportunities during 2001-2002. The decline in agriculture may be attributed to the drought during this period, which has reduced the employability of this sector. During this period the GDP growth has significantly declined from 6.1% in 1999-2000 to -2.7% in 2000-2001 and -0.1% in 2001-2002 in agriculture sector. Whereas indicates increase in manufacturing, trade and services sectors which reflects increase in employment opportunities in these sectors.
- iv) Parallel to the decrease in agriculture sector, farming activities have also shown a down ward trend from 40% in 1999-2000 to 34.7% in 2001-2002. Reasons specified for decline in agriculture sector are also applicable here.
- v) The employment status indicates that self-employed and unpaid family helper has decreased from 42.2% & 21.4% in 1999-2000 to 38.5% & 20.8% respectively in 2001-2002 and may be due to squeezing of farming activities. However, employees have experienced an increase during the period from 35.6% in 1999-2000 to 39.9 in 2001-2002.

- vi) Working hours of the employed persons shows that a large proportion of employed persons (29.6%) did work for a substantial number of hours i.e. 56 hours or more each week. Urban workers are relatively more over burden compared to rural workers.
- vii) Within the non-agriculture sector, major portion i.e. two-third (64.6%) of the employed persons was engaged in informal sector. Informal sector in rural areas has accommodated relatively more employed persons (68.3%) compared to urban areas (61.1%). This shows that the formal sector, required education, training and skill are unable to create enough jobs consistent with the labour supply. About one-third of the informal sector workers (34%) are engaged in trade sector and have performed craft and related trade activities. The employment status shows that they are mostly employees (44.5%) and self-employed (43.6%).
- viii) Occupational safety & health information collected for the first time through Labour Force Survey shows that 3.6% of the total employed persons suffered from occupational injuries/diseases. Majority of the suffered workers are engaged in agriculture sector (42.9%) and performing skilled agriculture activities (37.6%). Employed workers suffered occupational injuries/diseases are mostly concentrated in the two categories of the employment status i.e. self-employed (45.9%) and employees (41%).
- ix) Looking into the treatment received by the employed persons suffered from occupational injuries/diseases, it is observed that majority of them (48.8%) have consulted a doctor or other medical professionals. About 17% could not get any kind of treatment. Majority of the workers were suffered from general injuries (52.3%), multiple locations (12.4%), lower limb (12.6%) and upper limb (11.7). The head injuries reported by 7.9% of the suffered workers should be noted with concern, as it can cause death, partial or complete disablement and loss of intellectual abilities.
- x) The unemployment rate has shown an increase from 7.8% in 1999-2000 to 8.3% in 2001-2002. This increase has been observed for males only. Females are highly unemployed (16.5%) compared to males (6.7%). In case, the employed persons who worked less than 15 hours during the reference week are treated as unemployed, the unemployment rate jumps to 9.7%.

SECTION-I

METHODOLOGY

Introduction

Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a regular feature of the Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) since 1963. This is 23rd issue and the surveys conducted so far are given at Annexure-I. In order to improve the labour force statistics, the questionnaire of LFS was revised in 1990. Major improvement was to prob the respondents about female activities to catch the hidden employment. An other improvement in the questionnaire was made in 1995 when questions on migration and informal sectors were introduced. In 2001-2002, the scope of the survey has been extended and information on occupational safety and health has been collected through LFS.

2. This report presents the results of LFS, which was carried out by FBS during 2001-2002. It covered a national representative sample of 18,928 households, with data collection spread over a complete four quarters of the year so as to capture any seasonal variations in activity.

Objectives and Coverage

3. The major aim of the survey was to collect a set of comprehensive statistics on the various dimensions of country's civilian labour force. The results from the survey provide information required for skill development and planning, for employment generation, for assessing the role and importance of the informal sector, and for identifying the volume and characteristics of the unemployed and underemployed. The specific 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 collect current information on the dimensions of Pakistan's labour force; that is, how many persons are employed, unemployed, underemployed or for some reasons not in the labour market for gainful employment;
- To collect descriptive facts on the nature of work they are engaged in i.e. the occupations the people performed and the nature of work undertaken by the institution/organization, where they work;
- To collect data 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-agriculture enterprises employing a household member as formal and informal;
- To provide information on the hours worked at main/subsidiary occupations;
- To provide data on wages and mode of payment for paid employees;
- To collect occupational health and safety information of employed persons by causes, type of injuries/diseases occurred, parts of body injured, type of treatment received and period of absence from work; 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, how long they have been looking for work, their availability for work and expectations for future employment.

4. The survey covered all urban and rural areas of the four provinces of Pakistan defined as such by 1998 Population Census, excluding Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), military restricted areas, and protected areas of NWFP. The population of excluded areas constitutes about 3% of the total population.

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-trained field staff for collection of data through censuses/surveys.

6. For maintaining the conformity of survey concepts, definitions and procedure to be used in the enumeration, training was imparted to the concerned staff on interviewing techniques and survey procedure to be used in the enumeration. For quality control, supervisors from Regional/Field Offices and supervisors from headquarter made frequent visits to the field for spot-checking during data collection process.

Data Processing and Editing

7. Soon after data collection, the supervisors manually clean, edit and check the filled in questionnaires for consistency and completeness and referred back to field where necessary.

8. Further editing had been done at headquarter by the subject matter section. Also during data entry, further editing of computer identified errors by applying computer edit checks, data ranges in numerical values were used to eliminate erroneous data as result

of mistakes made during coding. The survey records were edited and corrected through a series of computer processing stages.

Sample Design

9. ***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 Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Northern Areas, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and military restricted areas and protected areas of NWFP. The Population of excluded areas constitutes about 3% of the total population.

10. ***Sampling Frame:*** Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) has developed its own sampling frame for urban areas. Each city/town has been divided into a number of enumeration blocks. Each enumeration block is based on 200 to 250 households on the average with well-defined boundaries and maps. The list of enumeration blocks as updated during 1995 and the list of villages/mouzas/dehs of 1998 Population Census have been taken as sampling frame. Enumeration blocks and villages have been considered as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) from urban and rural domains respectively.

11. ***Stratification Plan Urban Domain:*** Large size cities i.e. Karachi, Lahore, Gujranwala, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Multan, Sialkot, Sargodha, Bahawalpur, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Peshawar, Quetta and Islamabad have been considered as self-representing cities (SRC). Each of these cities constitutes a separate stratum which has been 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.

12. ***Remaining Urban Areas:*** After excluding the population of self-representing cities from the population of respective defuncted administrative division, the remaining urban population in each administrative division of a province has been grouped together to form another stratum called other urban. Thus each defuncted administrative division in remaining urban areas in all the four provinces constitutes a stratum.

13. ***Rural Domain:*** In rural domain, each administrative district in the Punjab, Sindh and NWFP has been considered an independent and explicit stratum whereas in Balochistan province each defuncted administrative division constitutes a stratum.

14. ***Sample Design:*** A stratified two-stage sample design has been adopted for the survey.

- i) ***Selection of primary sampling units (PSUs):*** Enumeration Blocks in urban domain and mouzas/dehs/villages in rural domain have been taken as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). In the urban domain, sample PSUs from each ultimate stratum/sub-stratum have been selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) method of sampling scheme. In urban domain, the number of households in an enumeration block as per Quick Count Record Survey, 1995 and population of village/deh/mouza according to Population Census, 1998 have been considered as measure of size.

- ii) **Selection of secondary sampling units (SSUs):** Households within sample PSUs have been taken as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs). A specified number of households i.e. 12 from each urban sample PSU, 16 from rural sample PSU have been selected with equal probability using systematic sampling (with random start) technique.

15. **Sample Size and Its Allocation:** Considering the variability of characteristics for which estimates are to be prepared, population distribution and field resources available, a sample size of 18928 sample households have been considered appropriate to provide reliable estimates of key labour force characteristics at the desired level. The entire sample of households (SSUs) has been drawn from 1348 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) out of which 660 are urban and 688 are rural. As urban population is more heterogeneous therefore, a higher proportion of sample size has been allocated to urban domain. Similarly, NWFP and Balochistan being the smaller provinces and to get reliable estimates, a higher proportion of sample has been assigned to these provinces. After fixing the sample size at provincial level, further distribution of sample PSUs to different strata/sub-strata in rural and urban domains in each province has been made proportionately. The distribution of sample PSUs and SSUs in the urban and rural domain of the four provinces is as under: -

SAMPLE SIZE & ITS ALLOCATION

| Province/Area | Enumeration Blocks/Villages (PSUs) | | | Sample Households (SSUs) | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Punjab | 308 | 320 | 628 | 3696 | 5120 | 8816 |
| Sindh | 192 | 140 | 332 | 2304 | 2240 | 4544 |
| NWFP | 96 | 132 | 228 | 1152 | 2112 | 3264 |
| Balochistan | 64 | 96 | 160 | 768 | 1536 | 2304 |
| Pakistan | 660 | 688 | 1348 | 7920 | 11008 | 18928 |

16. **Method of Data Collection:** Data have been collected by direct interview method. The total sample for the year was evenly distributed for enumeration on quarterly basis to off set the effect of seasonal variations. The information collected however related to the week proceeding the date of enumeration.

17. **Sample Covered:** All enumeration Blocks in urban areas and mouzas/dehs/villages in rural areas were enumerated. The number of sample households (18,890) enumerated is less than the estimated sample size (18,928) due to non-contact and refusal cases in urban and rural areas.

SECTION-II

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

In order to be able to interpret the results from Labour Force Survey, it is essential to be familiar with the concepts used. Here definition and explanation each of the key concepts are given.

1. **Reference Period:** It is a specified period which may be one day, one week, one month or one year preceding the date of interview. In this survey, a week (i.e. seven days before the date of enumeration) has been used as the reference period.

2. **Literate Persons:** All those persons ten years of age and above who could read and write in any language with understanding.

3. **Household:** A household is defined to be constituted of all those persons who usually live together and share their meals. A household may consist of one person or more than one person who may or may not be related to each other.

4. **Migration:** The migrant population means those who have moved from one administrative district to another administrative district. It excludes population moved within a district.

5. **Economically Active Population:** 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. According to this definition, the production of goods and services includes:

- i) all production and processing of primary products whether for the market, for barter or for 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 for own consumption, and
- iv) own account construction

6. **Currently Active Population:** Labour force or currently active population comprises all persons ten years of age and above who fulfill the requirements for inclusion among employed or unemployed as defined below during the reference period i.e. one week preceding the date of interview.

7. **Employment:** The “employed” 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, who have not worked for any reason during the reference period are however, treated as employed.

8. **Occupation:** Occupation means 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.

9. **Industry:** 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.

10. **Status in Employment:** Information was also collected on each persons's status in employment. 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:

- i) **Employer:** - 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.
- ii) **Own account worker:** - An own account worker is a person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees. However, he/she may get the assistance of unpaid family workers.
- iii) **Employee:** - A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates or pay in kind.
- iv) **Unpaid family worker:** - 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 is termed as unpaid family worker.

11. **Informal Sector:** According to the Resolution adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), the informal sector comprises units, such as households enterprises, engaged in the production of goods and services with the primary objective of generating employment and income to the persons concerned, not necessarily with the deliberate intention of evading the payment of taxes or other legislative or administrative provision. These units typically operate at a low level of organization, on a small scale, and with labour relations mostly based on casual employment. The assets used do not belong to the production units as such but to their owners. Expenditure for production is often indistinguishable from household expenditure. The units as such cannot engage in transactions or enter contracts with other units, nor incur liabilities. This concept of the informal sector is formulated into an operational definition based on three criteria, the first of which is essential (household enterprise), and the two others (size and registration), can be used optionally, alone or in combination. Given the ambiguity of the registration criterion in the circumstances of Pakistan, and the difficulty of obtaining

reliable response on this item from household members, the definition of the informal sector in Pakistan is formulated in terms of the first two criterion, namely, household enterprise and size of employment. In the language of the international standards, the informal sector in Pakistan is defined for statistical purpose as follows:

- All household enterprises owned and operated by own-account workers, irrespective of the size of the enterprise (informal own-account enterprises),
- Household enterprises owned and operated by employers with less than 10 persons engaged, and
- Excluded are all household enterprises engaged in agricultural activities or wholly engaged in non-market production.

12. Underemployment: The “underemployed” comprises all employed persons who during the reference period satisfied simultaneously the following three criteria:

- i) Working less than normal duration (i.e. less than 35 hours per week),
- ii) Doing so on involuntary basis, and
- iii) Seeking or being available for additional work.

13. Unemployment: The “unemployed” comprises all persons ten years of age and above who during the reference period were:

- ii) **“Without work”** i.e. were not in paid-employment or self-employment;
- iii) **“Currently available for work”** i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment; and
- iii) **“Seeking work”** i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment

14. Population not Currently Active: The “population” not currently active” or also called, “persons not in the labour force” comprises all persons who were not employed or unemployed during the reference period and hence not currently active on account of the following reasons:-

- a) Attending educational institutions,
- b) Engaged in household duties,

- c) Retired or old age,
- d) Too young to work,
- e) 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,
- f) Persons who derive their income solely from royalties, dividends, etc;
- g) Engaged in immoral pursuits such as prostitutes, beggars, thieves and smugglers etc;
- h) Voluntary social workers doing work outside the family enterprise,
- i) Living entirely on charity, and
- j) Other reasons such as infirmity or disability, which may be specified.

15. According to old methodology, persons ten years of age and above engaged in housekeeping and other related activities are considered out of labour force. However, as per improved methodology, they are identified as employed if they have spent time on the specified fourteen agricultural and non-agricultural activities (List of activities attached with questionnaire).

16. ***Occupational Injuries/Diseases (All employed persons):*** An occupational injury/disease is any personal injury or disease resulting from an occupational accident/disease 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 to be 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:*** 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:*** 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 arise 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, are considered to be occupational accidents;

- c) ***Occupational injury:*** Any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident;
- d) ***Case of occupational injury:*** The case of one person incurring an occupational injury as a result of one occupational accident;
- e) ***Occupational disease:*** A disease contracted as a result of an exposure to risk factors arising from work activity;
- f) ***Incapacity for work:*** Inability of the injured person to perform normal duties of work;
- g) ***Fatal occupational injury:*** An occupational injury leading to death within one year of the day of the occupational accident causing the injury;
- h) ***Loss of working time:*** Lost days counted from and including the day following the day of accident to the day prior to the day of return to work measured at calendar days, week days or working days in order to assess 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.

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

SECTION- III

RESULTS

The results of this survey are based on the data of 18890 sample households enumerated during four quarters of the year from July, 2001 to June, 2002. In order to facilitate computation work and comparison, the results of Labour Force Survey are presented in the form of proportions and percentages. It is left to the users to apply these proportions and percentages to population estimates for the specific period if they are interested to have the results in absolute terms. By using the 1998 Population Census and the average intercensal growth rate of 2.06% per annum, the population of Pakistan as on 1st January, 2002 has been estimated as 145.80 million.

Marital Status

2. The data on marital status has been collected according to classification of never married, married, widowed and divorced. The category of never married has increased from 43% in 1999-2000 to 43.6% in 2001-2002 while the proportion of married has declined. The proportion of persons in each of the stated categories reported in the current survey compared with those reported in 1999-2000 survey and 1998 Census is given in table-1. Detailed information is given at Statistical Appendix Tables 4 to 4.4.

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

| Marital Status | 1998* | 1999-2000 | 2001-2002 |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| Never Married | 43.9 | 43.0 | 43.6 |
| Married | 51.6 | 52.7 | 52.1 |
| Widowed | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| Divorced | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

* Computed from the 1998 Census.

Sex Ratio

3. The sex ratio is defined as the average number of males per 100 females. Data presented in table-2 shows that the sex ratio has skewed in favour of the males from, 104 males per 100 females for NWFP to 113 males per 100 females for Sindh and Balochistan. The sex ratio increased from 105 in 1999-2000 to 107 in 2001-2002, which may be due to the females under-reporting. The sex ratio for surveys alongwith that yielded by 1998 Population Census is given in table-2.

Table-2
SEX RATIO: PAKISTAN AND ITS PROVINCES

| Area/Province | Census 1998 | 1999-2000 | 2001-2002 |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Pakistan | 108 | 105 | 107 |
| Rural | 106 | 104 | 106 |
| Urban | 112 | 108 | 110 |
| Punjab | 115 | 105 | 105 |
| Sindh | 104 | 104 | 113 |
| NWFP | 107 | 104 | 104 |
| Balochistan | 112 | 110 | 113 |

Source:- i) Derived from Report of 1998 Population Census.
ii) Derived from Statistical Appendix Table-1 of LFS 1999-2000 and 2001-2002.

Literacy

4. Overall literacy rate of 50% has improved by about four percentage points compared to LFS, 1999-2000. This improvement is three percentage points for males and four percentage points for females. The data shows that rural households are generally deficient in human capital. For instance, 67.8% urban literacy rate is 27 percentage points higher than that of rural. As expected male population is more literate compared to female and male literacy level (62.2%) is 25 percentage points higher compared to their female counterpart (36.9%). Comparatively high incidence of illiteracy among females may be due their limited access to the available educational facilities. A comparative picture of literacy rates of both sexes, male & female by province and rural/urban areas for the two surveys, 1999-2000 & 2001-2002 and 1998 Census is given in table-3.

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

| Province/ Area | Census 1998 | | | 1999-2000 | | | 2001-2002 | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Pakistan | 45.0 | 56.5 | 32.6 | 46.5 | 59.0 | 33.3 | 50.0 | 62.2 | 36.9 |
| Rural | 34.4 | 47.4 | 20.8 | 36.1 | 51.1 | 20.6 | 40.5 | 55.0 | 25.4 |
| Urban | 64.7 | 72.6 | 55.6 | 67.4 | 74.5 | 59.6 | 67.8 | 75.5 | 59.3 |
| Balochistan | 26.6 | 36.5 | 15.0 | 29.7 | 43.5 | 13.8 | 33.5 | 47.4 | 16.3 |
| Rural | 18.9 | 27.8 | 8.8 | 23.6 | 37.1 | 8.3 | 26.8 | 40.8 | 9.4 |
| Urban | 50.3 | 62.4 | 35.3 | 58.5 | 74.2 | 40.4 | 59.4 | 73.9 | 42.3 |
| NWFP | 37.3 | 52.8 | 21.1 | 37.4 | 56.6 | 18.3 | 39.3 | 58.4 | 19.9 |
| Rural | 32.5 | 48.2 | 16.7 | 33.5 | 53.5 | 13.8 | 35.9 | 55.9 | 15.9 |
| Urban | 58.7 | 72.4 | 42.7 | 56.4 | 70.9 | 40.9 | 56.6 | 70.4 | 41.3 |
| Punjab | 47.4 | 58.7 | 35.3 | 47.2 | 58.4 | 35.7 | 51.8 | 62.3 | 40.8 |
| Rural | 38.5 | 51.3 | 25.1 | 38.5 | 51.9 | 24.9 | 44.3 | 56.6 | 31.7 |
| Urban | 65.8 | 73.4 | 57.2 | 66.3 | 72.3 | 59.9 | 67.4 | 73.7 | 60.5 |
| Sindh | 46.7 | 56.6 | 35.4 | 53.0 | 65.0 | 39.2 | 54.9 | 67.0 | 41.0 |
| Rural | 27.0 | 39.5 | 13.1 | 32.8 | 50.2 | 12.5 | 36.0 | 52.9 | 16.3 |
| Urban | 65.2 | 72.1 | 57.1 | 72.1 | 79.2 | 64.0 | 71.0 | 79.1 | 61.8 |

Source:- i) Derived from 1998 Population Census, wherein literate is a person who can read a newspaper and write a simple letter in any language.
ii) Derived from Statistical Appendix Tables 3 to 3.4 of LFS 1999-2000 and 2001-2002.

Level of Education

5. The data on educational attainment shows that 33.5% of the literate persons have received education less than matric, 9.3% matric but less than intermediate level, 3.6% intermediate but less than degree and only 3.1% degree and above level. Males are more educated compared to females. The comparative picture of percentage distribution of population ten years of age and above by level of education for the Labour Force Surveys 1999-2000 and 2001-2002 is given in table-4. Detailed position has been shown in Statistical Appendix Tables 3 to 3.4.

Table-4
DISTIRBUTION OF POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE BY LEVEL OF
EDUCATION AND SEX

(%)

| Level of Education | 1999-2000 | | | 2001-2002 | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| No formal education | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Below matric | 31.3 | 39.2 | 23.0 | 33.5 | 41.1 | 25.4 |
| Matric but less than Intermediate | 8.7 | 11.2 | 6.0 | 9.3 | 11.9 | 6.5 |
| Intermediate but less than Degree | 3.3 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 2.6 |
| Degree and above | 2.7 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 1.9 |
| Literate | 46.5 | 59.0 | 33.3 | 50.0 | 62.2 | 36.9 |
| Illiterate | 53.5 | 41.0 | 66.7 | 50.0 | 37.8 | 63.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Labour Force Participation Rates

6. The most common indicators on participation in economic activities are the Crude Activity Rate, the Refined Activity Rate and the Age Specific Activity Rate. It is often recommended to calculate these rates by sex, as their participation in economic activities differ over life cycle, by socio-economic conditions and geographical location. They are defined as: -

- i) ***Crude Activity (Participation) Rate (CAR)*** is the percentage of persons in labour force to the total population.
- ii) ***Refined Activity (Participation) Rate (RAR)*** is the percentage of persons in labour force to the population 10 years of age and above.
- iii) ***Specific Activity (Participation) Rates*** are the percentage of persons in the labour force with a specific characteristics (age, level of education, marital status, etc.) to the total population with the specific characteristics. For example, if we want to have the age specific activity rate for females in the age group of 20-24 years old, we must divide the number of active females 20-24 years old by the total number of women in that age group.

7. A comparative picture of crude participation rate for the current survey and 1999-2000 is given in table-5. The crude activity rate shows an increase from 29% in 1999-2000 to 29.6% in 2001-2002. The data reveals that crude participation rates for both sexes are the highest in Punjab province according to current and previous surveys. Crude participation rates for Pakistan by sex, rural/urban areas and provinces are presented in figure-1. Detailed position of crude participation rates is presented in Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4.

8. For obtaining a better measure of the labour participation, few new questions were introduced in Labour Force Surveys, from 1990-91 onward. Table-5 shows that female participation rates (i.e. 26.5% in 1999-2000 & 25.8% in 2001-2002) are substantially higher than shown by the old methodology i.e. 9.3% and 9.9% respectively. For further detail Statistical Appendix Tables 12 to 12.4 may be referred.

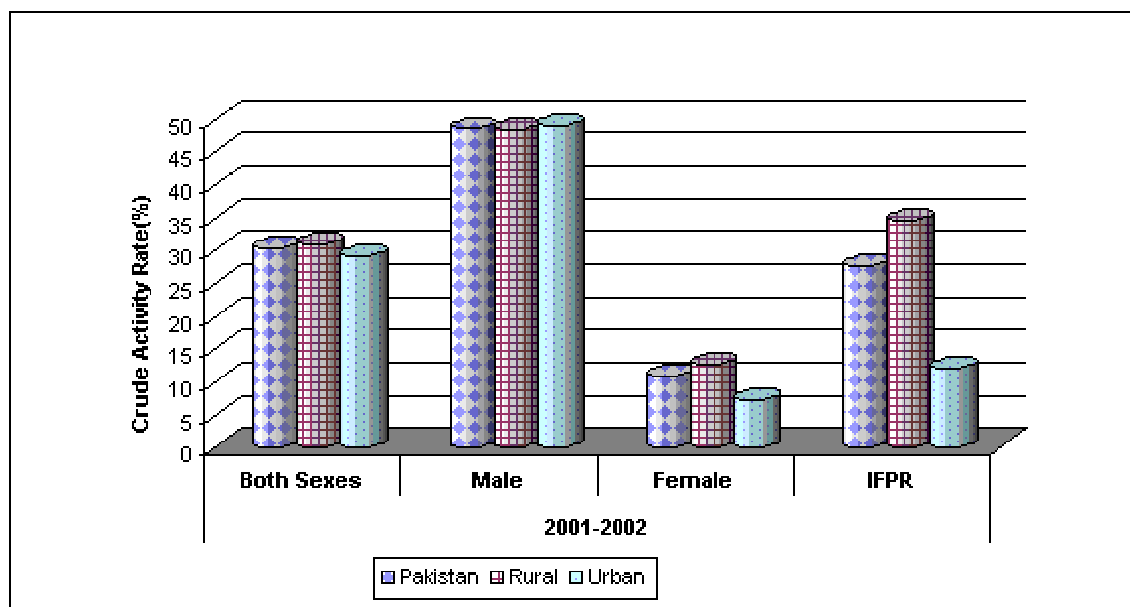
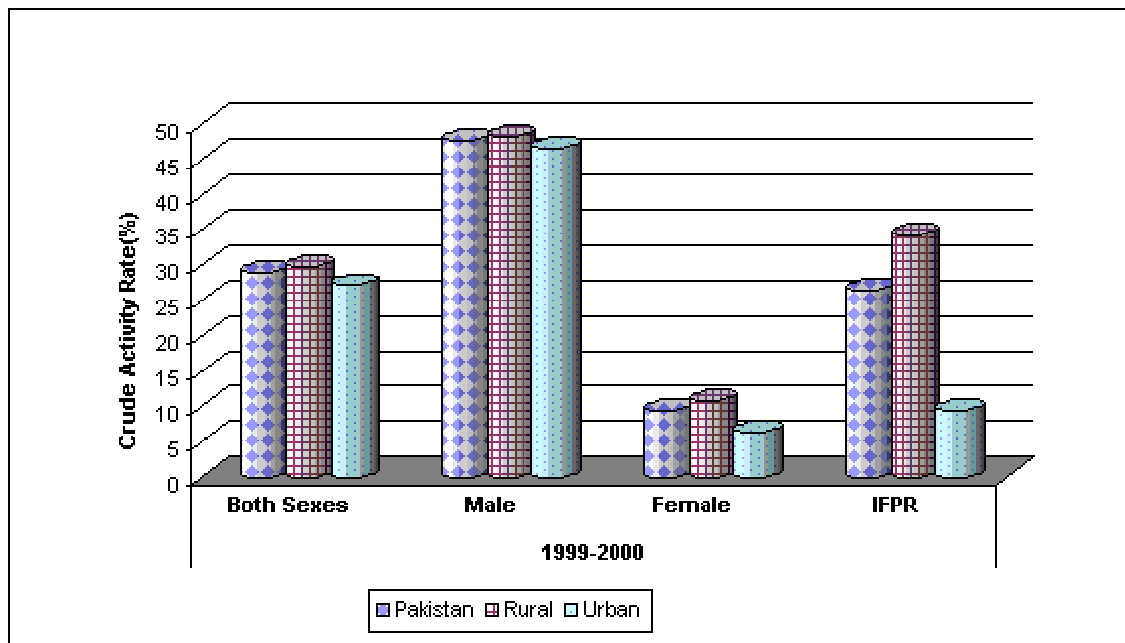
Table-5
CRUDE ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES: PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

| Area/province | 1999-2000 | | | | 2001-2002 | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | * Improved Female participation Rate | Both Sexes | Male | Female | * Improved Female participation Rate |
| Pakistan | 29.0 | 47.6 | 9.3 | 26.5 | 29.6 | 48.0 | 9.9 | 25.8 |
| Rural | 29.8 | 48.2 | 10.7 | 34.3 | 29.9 | 47.6 | 11.1 | 32.3 |
| Urban | 27.1 | 46.5 | 6.3 | 9.5 | 29.1 | 48.9 | 7.3 | 12.0 |
| Balochistan | 24.2 | 44.3 | 3.0 | 28.2 | 25.3 | 44.5 | 3.6 | 25.8 |
| Rural | 24.7 | 45.6 | 3.0 | 31.4 | 25.7 | 45.3 | 3.5 | 29.3 |
| Urban | 21.7 | 38.1 | 3.2 | 11.6 | 23.8 | 41.3 | 4.1 | 11.0 |
| NWFP | 24.8 | 41.1 | 7.9 | 36.3 | 23.5 | 41.7 | 4.7 | 31.6 |
| Rural | 24.8 | 40.8 | 8.4 | 40.9 | 23.1 | 41.1 | 4.6 | 35.1 |
| Urban | 24.7 | 42.5 | 5.2 | 11.7 | 25.8 | 45.0 | 5.0 | 11.6 |
| Punjab | 31.6 | 50.6 | 11.8 | 26.5 | 32.5 | 50.1 | 14.0 | 25.9 |
| Rural | 32.4 | 51.1 | 13.2 | 32.7 | 33.0 | 49.6 | 15.8 | 31.1 |
| Urban | 29.6 | 49.4 | 8.6 | 11.8 | 31.3 | 51.0 | 9.9 | 13.9 |
| Sindh | 25.4 | 44.4 | 4.4 | 20.3 | 27.3 | 47.8 | 4.1 | 21.8 |
| Rural | 26.9 | 45.6 | 6.0 | 34.4 | 27.6 | 48.4 | 4.1 | 34.4 |
| Urban | 23.8 | 43.0 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 26.9 | 47.3 | 4.0 | 9.2 |

Note:- * According to the old methodology persons 10 years of age and above reporting housekeeping and other related activities are considered out of labour force. However, as per improved methodology, they are identified as employed if they have spent time on the specified fourteen agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

FIGURE-1

**CRUDE ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES BY SEX
FOR PAKISTAN, RURAL AND URBAN**



IFPR = IMPROVED FEMALE PARTICIPATION RATE

9. The refined activity rate has increased from 42.8% in 1999-2000 to 43.3% in 2001-2002. Males participation rate (70.3%) is five-times higher than that of females (14.4%). Similar to crude participation rates, the female refined participation rates obtained through improved methodology are substantially higher than shown by the old methodology. A comparative picture of refined activity rates for Pakistan and its provinces by rural and urban areas for the current and 1999-2000 surveys are given in table-6. Details are given in Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 and 12 to 12.4.

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

(%)

| Area/province | 1999-2000 | | | | 2001-2002 | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | * Improved Female participation Rate | Both Sexes | Male | Female | * Improved Female participation Rate |
| Pakistan | 42.8 | 70.4 | 13.7 | 39.2 | 43.3 | 70.3 | 14.4 | 37.7 |
| Rural | 45.1 | 73.1 | 16.1 | 51.7 | 45.2 | 72.2 | 16.8 | 48.7 |
| Urban | 38.1 | 65.0 | 8.8 | 13.4 | 39.9 | 66.9 | 10.0 | 16.4 |
| Balochistan | 39.2 | 69.0 | 5.1 | 47.6 | 40.2 | 68.0 | 6.0 | 43.0 |
| Rural | 40.3 | 71.1 | 5.1 | 53.7 | 41.5 | 70.1 | 6.0 | 50.0 |
| Urban | 34.0 | 59.1 | 5.0 | 18.4 | 35.2 | 59.8 | 6.2 | 16.6 |
| NWFP | 38.7 | 65.4 | 12.1 | 55.6 | 36.4 | 65.2 | 7.2 | 48.3 |
| Rural | 39.3 | 66.0 | 13.1 | 63.3 | 36.5 | 65.8 | 7.2 | 54.3 |
| Urban | 36.0 | 62.8 | 7.4 | 16.8 | 36.1 | 62.4 | 7.0 | 16.4 |
| Punjab | 45.2 | 72.7 | 16.8 | 37.7 | 46.3 | 71.6 | 19.9 | 36.8 |
| Rural | 47.1 | 74.8 | 19.0 | 47.2 | 48.2 | 72.9 | 22.9 | 45.1 |
| Urban | 40.9 | 68.2 | 11.8 | 16.3 | 42.4 | 69.1 | 13.4 | 18.8 |
| Sindh | 39.1 | 67.0 | 6.9 | 31.9 | 40.5 | 70.4 | 6.1 | 32.7 |
| Rural | 44.5 | 73.9 | 10.2 | 58.4 | 44.3 | 76.6 | 6.8 | 56.4 |
| Urban | 33.9 | 60.4 | 3.9 | 7.2 | 37.2 | 65.1 | 5.5 | 12.8 |

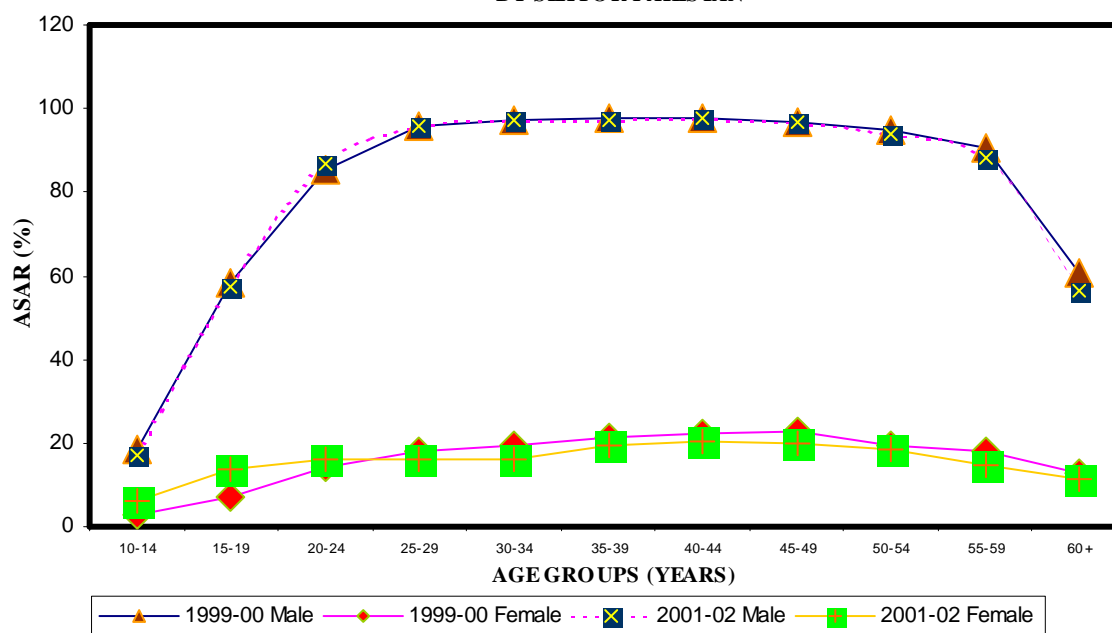
Note:- * According to the old methodology women 10 years of age and above reporting housekeeping and other related activities are considered out of labour force. However, as per improved methodology, they are identified as employed if they have spent time on the specified fourteen agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

10. To get a better idea of how labour force participation rates vary by age, table-7 and figure 2 presents a comparative picture of age specific participation rates for Pakistan by sex for 1999-2000 and 2001-2002 Labour Force Surveys. It shows that the age specific activity rates for the current year have followed the same pattern as that of 1999-2000. The age pattern of female participation in economic activities reveals that in the prime working age groups the rates have slightly declined in the year, 2001-2002 which may be due the lesser farming activities. Detailed information on age specific participation rates is given at Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4.

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

| Age Groups | 1999-2000 | | | 2001-2002 | | |
|------------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 10 – 14 | 10.9 | 18.3 | 2.8 | 12.0 | 17.2 | 6.3 |
| 15 – 19 | 33.9 | 58.3 | 7.2 | 37.2 | 57.6 | 13.8 |
| 20 – 24 | 49.6 | 85.2 | 14.1 | 51.2 | 87.0 | 15.9 |
| 25 – 29 | 53.8 | 95.8 | 18.2 | 54.3 | 95.9 | 15.9 |
| 30 – 34 | 55.7 | 97.1 | 19.5 | 53.9 | 97.3 | 16.3 |
| 35 – 39 | 59.2 | 97.6 | 21.2 | 59.5 | 97.4 | 19.5 |
| 40 – 44 | 60.8 | 97.5 | 22.3 | 59.8 | 97.6 | 20.4 |
| 45 – 49 | 62.3 | 96.7 | 22.7 | 60.2 | 96.8 | 20.0 |
| 50 – 54 | 59.2 | 94.9 | 19.5 | 59.5 | 94.1 | 18.6 |
| 55 -59 | 56.5 | 90.6 | 17.8 | 53.9 | 88.2 | 14.5 |
| 60 + | 40.9 | 60.7 | 13.0 | 37.4 | 56.6 | 11.4 |

FIGURE-2 **AGESPECIFIC ACTIVITY RATE(ASAR)**
BY SEX FOR PAKISTAN



Labour Force: Absolute Figures

11. The absolute figures of labour force have been calculated by multiplying crude participation rate of the respective survey year with the estimated population as on 1st January of that year. The figures of employed and unemployed persons have been obtained by multiplying the labour force with percentages of employed and unemployed

persons. It is observed that of the total population 43.17 million are currently active and termed as “Labour Force”. The labour force has increased from 39.40 million in 1999-2000 to 43.17 million in 2001-2002. Absolute figures of labour force have been given in table-8.

Table-8
CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE OF PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES BY RURAL AND URBAN

(Million)

| Province | Civilian Labour Force | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1999-2000 | | | 2001-2002 | | |
| | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban |
| Pakistan | 39.40 | 27.72 | 11.68 | 43.17 | 29.37 | 13.80 |
| Balochistan | 1.40 | 1.19 | 0.21 | 1.74 | 1.43 | 0.31 |
| NWFP | 4.53 | 3.81 | 0.72 | 4.95 | 4.13 | 0.82 |
| Punjab | 25.79 | 18.47 | 7.32 | 27.03 | 19.05 | 7.98 |
| Sindh | 7.68 | 4.25 | 3.43 | 9.45 | 4.76 | 4.69 |

Source:- Computed from Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 of LFS, 1999-2000 and 2001- 2002.

Employed and Unemployed: Absolute Figures

12. The number of employed persons has increased from 36.32 million in 1999-2000 to 39.60 million in 2001-2002 and unemployed persons have increased from 3.08 million in 1999-2000 to 3.57 million in 2001-2002. Similar increasing trend is observed in the four provinces of Pakistan. The details are given in table-9.

Table-9
CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED: PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

| Province | 1999-2000 | | | 2001-2002 | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Labour Force | Employed | Unemployed | Labour Force | Employed | Unemployed |
| Pakistan | 39.40 | 36.32 | 3.08 | 43.17 | 39.60 | 3.57 |
| Balochistan | 1.40 | 1.30 | 0.10 | 1.74 | 1.61 | 0.13 |
| NWFP | 4.53 | 3.99 | 0.54 | 4.95 | 4.30 | 0.65 |
| Punjab | 25.79 | 23.59 | 2.20 | 27.03 | 24.73 | 2.30 |
| Sindh | 7.68 | 7.44 | 0.24 | 9.45 | 8.96 | 0.49 |

Source: Computed from Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 of LFS, 1999-2000 and 2001-2002.

Employed: Major Industry Divisions

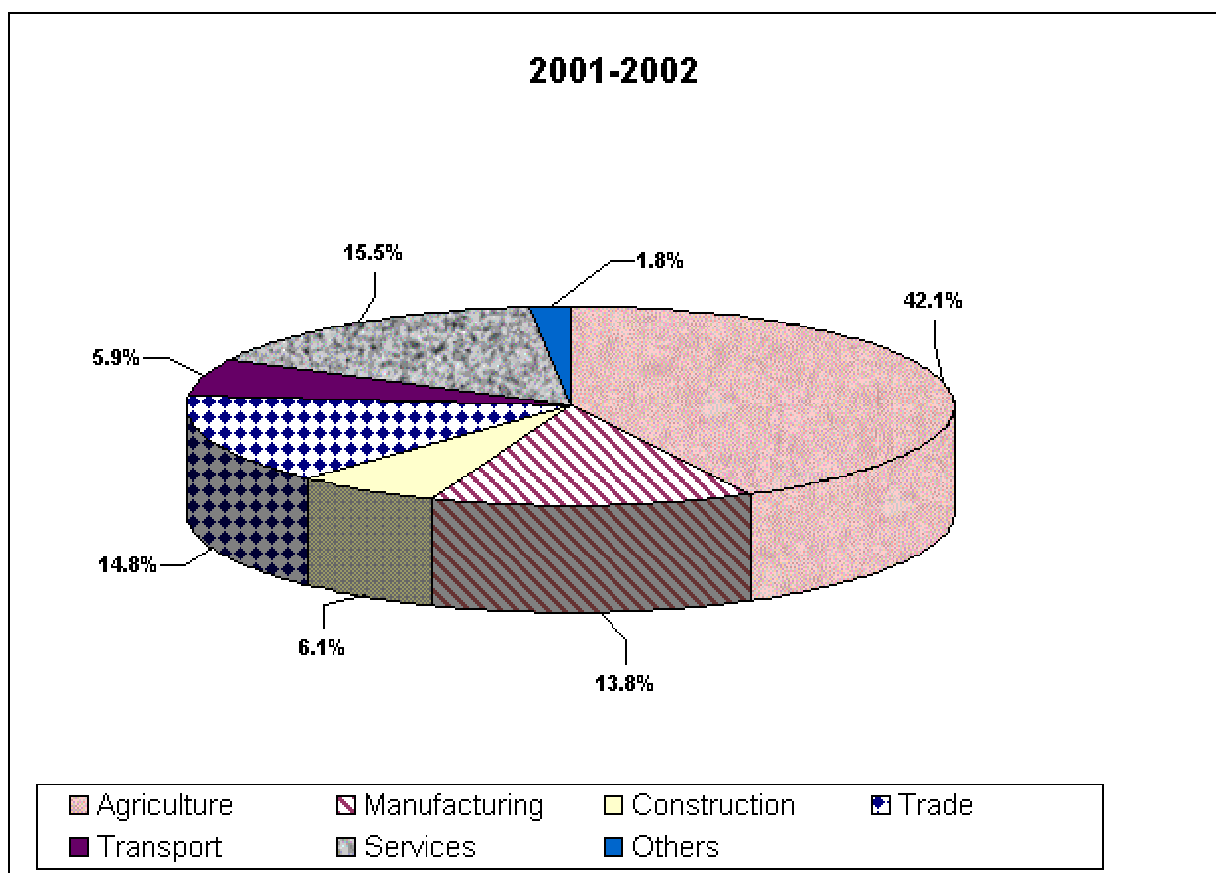
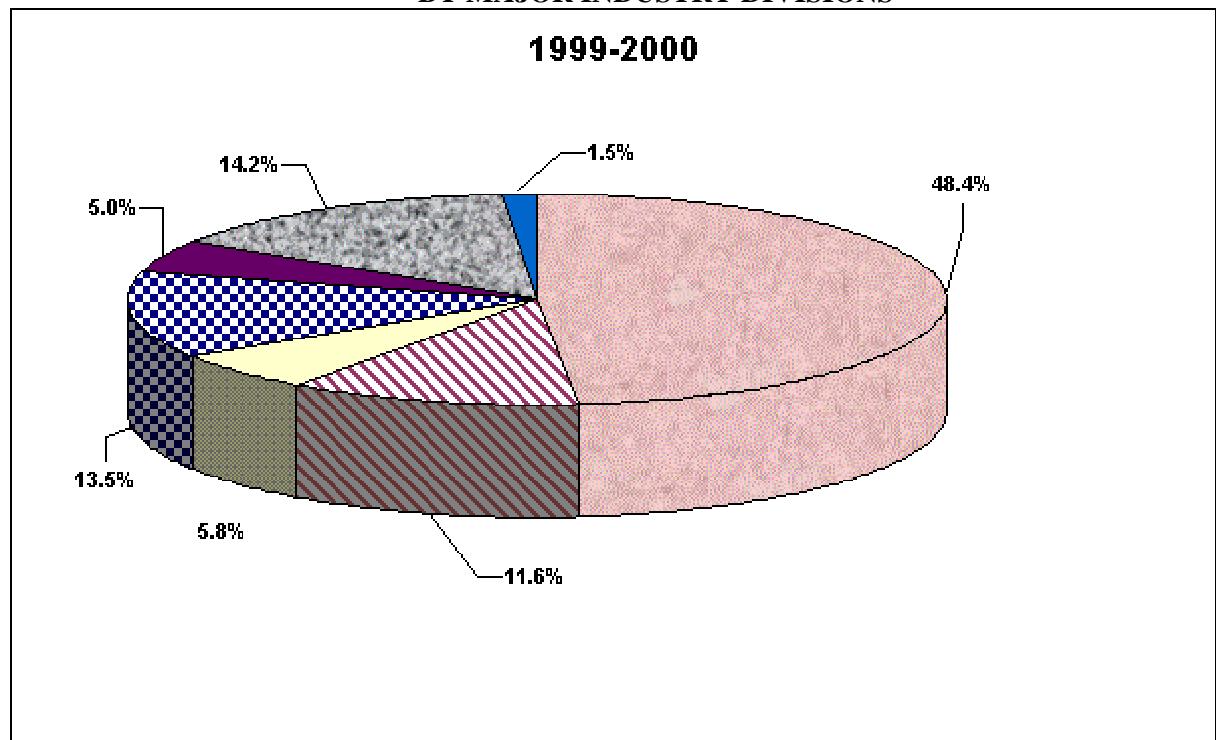
13. Every job has been classified in terms of its industry, which refers to the production of main goods or services at the work place. Of the total employed persons 42.1% were engaged in agricultural and allied industry, which is 6.3 percentage points less as compared to 1999-2000. The decline of employment in agriculture sector has been noted for both males and females. However, the non-agriculture sector has experienced a gain in employment. For instance, employment in manufacturing sector has increased by more than two percentage points from 11.6% in 1999-2000 to 13.8% in 2001-2002, wholesale & retail trade and community, social & personal services each has increased by 1.3% and transport, storage & communication by about one percentage point. Females employment in manufacturing sector has almost doubled from 8.4% in 1999-2000 to 15.2% in 2001-2002. The decline in agriculture sector may be attributed to the drought during this period, which has reduced the employment opportunities in this sector. The crippling drought badly affect Pakistan's agriculture. The growth rate of GDP in agriculture sector declined from 6.1% in 1999-2000 to -2.7% in 2000-2001 and -0.1% in 2001-2002. The accelerated growth of GDP in manufacturing (i.e. 1.5% in 1999-2000 to 8.2% in 2000-2001 and 5% in 2001-2002), trade (i.e. 1.9% in 1999-2000 to 5.4% in 2000-2001 and 2.3% in 2001-2002) and services (i.e. 4.8% in 1999-2000 to 4.1% in 2001-2002) has raised the employment opportunities in these sectors. A comparative picture of the proportions of persons employed in various major industry divisions during current and 1999-2000 surveys is given in table-10. Industrial distribution of employed persons is shown in figure-3. Data on industrial distribution, in greater detail, may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables 13 to 13.4.

Table-10
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

| Major Industry Divisions | 1999-2000 | | | 2001-2002 | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing | 48.4 | 44.4 | 72.9 | 42.1 | 38.2 | 64.6 |
| Manufacturing and mining | 11.6 | 12.1 | 8.4 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 15.2 |
| Construction | 5.8 | 6.6 | 0.5 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 0.3 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 13.5 | 15.3 | 2.6 | 14.8 | 17.1 | 1.9 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 5.0 | 5.8 | 0.2 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 0.4 |
| Community, social and personal services | 14.2 | 14.1 | 15.1 | 15.5 | 15.2 | 17.4 |
| Others (includes electricity, gas and water, financing, insurance, real estate and business services and activities not adequately defined) | 1.5 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

FIGURE-3

**DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS**



Employed: Major Occupational Groups

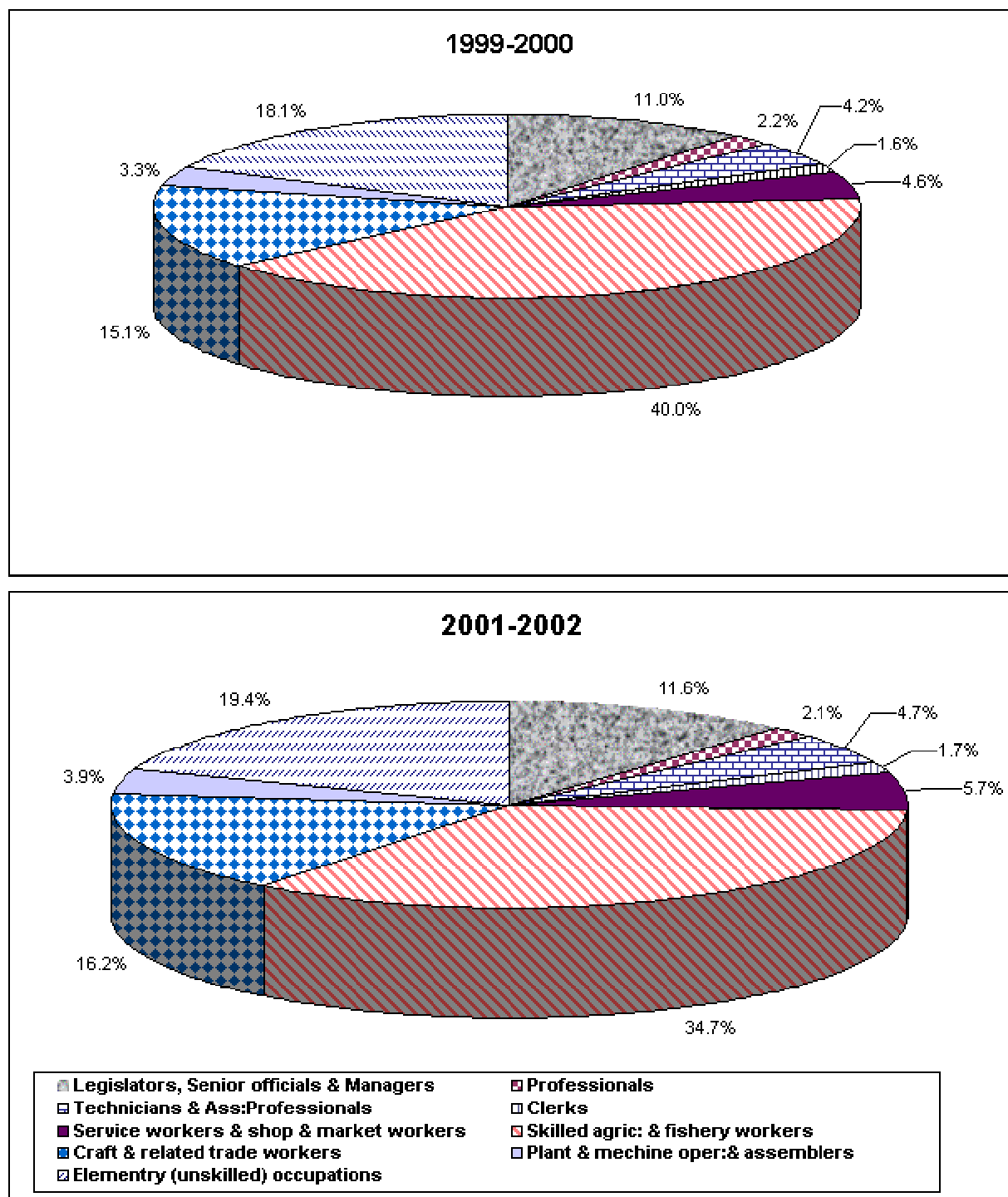
14. Major proportion (i.e. 34.7%) of the employed persons is engaged as "skilled agricultural and fishery workers", followed by "elementary (unskilled) occupations" accommodating about one-fifth of the employed persons (19.4%). Employment in skilled agriculture activities has decreased from 40% in 1999-2000 to 34.7% in 2001-2002, while that in the elementary occupations has increased from 18.1% in 1999-2000 to 19.4% in 2001-2002. This trend has been noted for both male and female workers separately. Employment in the non-farming activities has increased in general and service workers and craft & related trade workers in particular. Female employment opportunities in craft and related trade activities have increased by five percentage points from 9.6% in 1999-2000 to 14.9% in 2001-2002. The significant reduction in the farming activities may be associated with the same reasons given for the decline in agriculture sector. Percentage distribution of employed persons by major occupational groups for the years 1999-2000 and 2001-2002 is given in table-11. Occupational pattern of employed persons is indicated in figure-4. More information on the content of each of these occupational groups is given in Statistical Appendix Tables 14 to 14.4.

Table-11
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

| Major Occupational Groups | 1999-2000 | | | 2001-2002 | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Legislators, senior officials and managers | 11.0 | 12.4 | 2.3 | 11.6 | 13.2 | 1.9 |
| Professionals | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 4.2 | 3.8 | 6.4 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 9.5 |
| Clerks | 1.6 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 0.3 |
| Service workers and shop and market sales workers | 4.6 | 5.3 | 0.4 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 1.3 |
| Skilled agricultural and fishery workers | 40.0 | 37.4 | 56.4 | 34.7 | 33.0 | 44.3 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 15.1 | 15.9 | 9.6 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 14.9 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 3.3 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 0.2 |
| Elementary (unskilled) occupations | 18.1 | 17.5 | 22.1 | 19.4 | 18.5 | 25.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

FIGURE-4

**DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS**



Employed: Employment Status

15. The currently employed persons are grouped into four major categories of employment status i.e. employers, self-employed, unpaid family helpers and employees. However, the important distinction is between those in paid employment and those who are in self-employment. Table-12 indicates that of the total currently employed, 39.9% are employees followed by self-employed (38.5%), unpaid family helpers (20.8%) and employers (0.8%). As expected more female workers are engaged as unpaid family helpers (46.9%) compared to male workers (16.4%). Contrarily more male workers are engaged in the category of self-employed, employees and employers. The observed decline in the self-employment and unpaid family helpers respectively from 42.2% & 21.4% in 1999-2000 to 38.5% & 20.8% in 2001-2002 may be due to the reduction in farming activities as stated earlier. However, the employees category has experienced a gain of about 4% points in employment. Comparative data for the current and 1999-2000 surveys is given in table-12. Data on employment status in greater detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables-15 to 15.4

Table-12
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX

| Employment Status | 1999-2000 | | | 2001-2002 | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Employers | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| Self-employed | 42.2 | 46.4 | 16.7 | 38.5 | 42.4 | 15.7 |
| Unpaid family helpers | 21.4 | 16.7 | 50.1 | 20.8 | 16.4 | 46.9 |
| Employees | 35.6 | 36.0 | 33.1 | 39.9 | 40.3 | 37.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Employed: Number of Hours Worked During the Week

16. Of the currently employed persons, 0.7% actually did no work during last week. This is the group of people who had a job attachment but did not work last week due to certain reasons. It is also observed that a large proportion of employed persons (29.6%) did work for a substantial number of hours i.e. 56 hours or more each week. However, 13.4% of the employed persons are engaged for less than 35 hours a week. In urban areas about 8.9% of the employed persons worked 34 hours or less in the survey week whereas in rural areas such persons were 15.4% of the rural employed population. Percentage distribution of employed persons by number of hours worked during reference week for the current survey is given in table-13. Details are provided at Statistical Appendix Tables-15 to 15.4.

Talele-13
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: HOURS WORKED, 2001-2002

(%)

| Area/ province | Total employed | Not worked | Less than 15 hours | 15-24 hours | 25-34 hours | 35-41 hours | 42-48 hours | 49-55 hours | 56 hours & above |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Pakistan | 100.0 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 7.9 | 15.2 | 27.9 | 13.3 | 29.6 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 4.8 | 8.8 | 16.6 | 25.7 | 13.4 | 28.1 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 5.9 | 12.0 | 32.9 | 12.9 | 32.7 |
| Balochistan | 100.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 7.7 | 14.5 | 37.4 | 12.8 | 21.9 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 4.1 | 8.5 | 14.6 | 37.0 | 13.7 | 19.8 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 14.1 | 39.3 | 8.9 | 32.4 |
| NWFP | 100.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 15.5 | 32.6 | 12.3 | 23.6 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 15.7 | 31.3 | 12.3 | 23.8 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 6.2 | 14.4 | 39.4 | 12.6 | 22.7 |
| Punjab | 100.0 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 8.8 | 15.8 | 25.7 | 12.9 | 29.8 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 5.0 | 9.7 | 16.9 | 23.5 | 13.4 | 28.7 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 6.6 | 13.1 | 31.3 | 11.8 | 32.4 |
| Sindh | 100.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 6.0 | 13.4 | 30.1 | 14.8 | 33.1 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 7.2 | 16.9 | 26.2 | 14.5 | 31.4 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 4.8 | 9.7 | 34.1 | 15.0 | 34.9 |

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

Employed: Informal Sector

17. It is often stated that informal sector activities account for a significant proportion of total employment and income generation. Because of the difficulty of defining informal sector activities in agriculture, informal sector has been defined only in respect of the non-agriculture sectors. Informal sector accounts for about two-third (64.6%) of the employment in main jobs outside agriculture sector. In rural area, percentage of employed involved in informal sector (68.3%) is higher compared to urban areas (61.1%). As expected formal sector activities are more concentrated in urban areas (38.9%) compared to rural areas (31.7%). Male workers are relatively more concentrated in informal sector compared to female in both rural and urban areas of the country. Distribution of the non-agriculture employment into formal and informal sector is given in table-14. Data on major industrial sectors in greater detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Table-17.

Table-14
DISTRIBUTION OF NON-AGRICULTURE WORKERS INTO FORMAL AND INFORMAL SECTOR, 2001-2002

(%)

| Sector | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Femal e |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Formal | 35.4 | 35.3 | 37.0 | 31.7 | 31.5 | 34.3 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 39.3 |
| Informal | 64.6 | 64.7 | 63.0 | 68.3 | 68.5 | 65.7 | 61.1 | 61.1 | 60.7 |

Source: - Computed from Statistical Appendix Table-17.

Informal Sector: Major Industry Divisions

18. Classification of the informal sector employment by major industry divisions shows that majority of them (34%) are engaged in wholesale and retail trade. Manufacturing sector accommodating about one-fifth of the informal sector workers (20.9%) is ranked second followed by community, social and personal services (18.9%), construction (13.9%) and transport (11.7%). The other category including mining & quarrying; electricity, gas & water; and finance, insurance, real estate & business services are less important by contributing less than one percent. Significant sex differentials have been noted in the industrial pattern of informal sector employment. Males have almost followed the overall pattern of both sexes while in case of females majority of the them (57.5%) is reported to be engaged in manufacturing sector. About one third of the female informal sector workers (32.4%) are engaged in community, social & personal services and is about double of the corresponding males (17.6%) engaged in this sector. Distribution of informal sector workers by major industry divisions is given in table-15. Data in greater detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables 18 to 18.4.

Table-15
DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS: MAJOR INDUSTRY
DIVISIONS, 2001-2002

| (%) | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Major Industry Divisions | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Manufacturing | 20.9 | 17.3 | 57.5 |
| Construction | 13.9 | 15.1 | 1.3 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 34.0 | 36.5 | 7.6 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 11.7 | 12.7 | 1.0 |
| Community, social and personal services | 18.9 | 17.6 | 32.4 |
| Others (includes mining & quarrying; electricity, gas & water and finance, insurance, real estate & business services | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.2 |

Informal Sector: Major Occupational Groups

19. Majority of the workers (32.3%) has been reported as craft and related trade workers. About a quarter of the workers (24.6%) have reported legislators, senior officials & managers. About one-fifth of the total informal sector workers (22.4%) are engaged in elementary (unskilled) occupations. Services workers, shop and market sales workers are ranked fourth and accounts by one-tenth (9.5%) of the total informal sector workers followed by plant & machine operators & assemblers (6.4%), technicians & associate professionals (2.8%) and professionals (1.8%). Wide sex differential exists in occupational distribution of informal sector workers. Males have followed the overall pattern of both sexes while in the case of females, three-fifth (59.9%) of them are engaged in craft & related trade activities and is double compared to the corresponding male workers engaged in these activities (29.6%). Informal sector workers classified by major occupational groups are given in table-16. Data in detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables 19 to 19.4.

TABLE-16
DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS: MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 2001-2002

| | (%) | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Major Occupational Groups | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Legislators, senior officials & managers | 24.6 | 26.3 | 6.8 |
| Professionals | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.5 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 2.8 | 2.3 | 8.5 |
| Clerks | 0.2 | 0.2 | - |
| Service workers and shop and market sales workers | 9.5 | 9.9 | 5.2 |
| Skilled agricultural and fishery workers | 0.1 | 0.1 | - |
| Craft and related trade workers | 32.3 | 29.6 | 59.9 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 6.4 | 7.0 | 0.6 |
| Elementary (unskilled) occupations | 22.4 | 22.9 | 16.5 |

Informal Sector: Employment Status

20. The employment status structure of the informal sector workers shows that majority (44.5%) of them are in the employees category followed by self-employed (43.6%). About one in every ten informal sector workers (10.9%) is reported as unpaid family helpers and one percent are identified as employers. Employment status structures separately for male and female of informal sector workers shows that majority of the male workers are self-employed (44.8%) while females (49.7%) fall in the employees category. Distribution of informal sector workers by employment status is given in table-17. For further detail data Statistical Appendix Table-20 may be referred.

Table-17
DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS: EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2001-2002

| | (%) | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Employment Status | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Employer | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 |
| Self-employed | 43.6 | 44.8 | 31.0 |
| Unpaid family helpers | 10.9 | 10.1 | 19.1 |
| Employees | 44.5 | 44.0 | 49.7 |

Employed: Occupational Safety and Health

21. Questions on occupational safety and health introduced for the 1st time in Labour Force Survey, 2001-2002 were asked from the employed persons ten years of age and above. About one out of every twenty-seven employed persons (3.6%) is reported suffering from some sort of occupational injuries/diseases. Male workers (3.9%) are more prone to occupational injuries/diseases compared to female workers (1.5%). Similarly, as

expected rural workers (3.9%) are more prone to injuries/diseases compared to urban workers (2.9%). Details on status of occupational injuries/diseases are given in table-18.

Table-18
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE BY
STATUS OF INJURIES/DISEASES, 2001-2002

(%)

| Status of Injuries/Diseases | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Suffered | 3.6 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 1.9 |
| Not suffered | 96.4 | 96.1 | 98.5 | 96.1 | 95.6 | 98.6 | 97.1 | 97.0 | 98.1 |

Occupational Safety and Health: Major Industry Divisions

22. Majority of the employed persons ten years of age and above suffered occupational injuries/diseases is concentrated in agriculture sector (42.9%). The second important group is manufacturing (14.5%), followed by construction (12.5%), community, social and personal services (11.2%), transport, storage and communication (9.4%) and wholesale & retail trade (8.6%). Males have followed the overall pattern of both sexes. For female workers, suffered occupational injuries/diseases, again agriculture industry dominates and reports 71.2%. Manufacturing sector has recorded 14.7% of the female suffered workers followed by community, social and personal services (9.1%) and wholesale & retail trade (3.1%). Occupational injuries/diseases by major industry divisions are given in table-19. Data in more detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables 27 to 27.4

Table-19
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS SUFFERED OCCUPATIONAL
INJURIES/DISEASES: MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS, 2001-2002

(%)

| Major Industry Divisions | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing | 42.9 | 41.0 | 71.2 |
| Mining & quarrying | 0.1 | 0.1 | - |
| Manufacturing | 14.5 | 14.5 | 14.7 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 0.7 | 0.8 | - |
| Construction | 12.5 | 13.3 | 1.0 |
| Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants and hotels | 8.6 | 9.0 | 3.1 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 9.4 | 9.9 | 0.9 |
| Financing, insurance, real estate and business services | 0.1 | 0.1 | - |
| Community, social and personal services | 11.2 | 11.3 | 9.1 |

Occupational Safety and Health: Major Occupational Groups

23. Looking into the occupational structure of the employed persons ten years of age and above who suffered occupational injuries/diseases, it is observed that majority of them (37.6%) are concentrated in skilled agriculture and fishery activities. Craft and related trade activities are the next major occupational group (20.9%) followed by elementary (unskilled) occupations (19.8%), plant and machine operators & assemblers (7.4%) and legislators, senior officials & managers (6.7%). Male workers have experienced the same situation as that of both sexes while more than half of the female workers (55.9%) who suffered occupational injuries/diseases are concentrated in skilled farming activities followed by elementary (unskilled) occupations (17.2%), craft and related trade workers (15.9%) and technicians & associate professionals (5%). Distribution of employed persons suffering occupational injuries/diseases by major occupational groups is given in table-20. For more detail on province, area and sex Statistical Appendix Tables 28 to 28.4 is referred.

Table-20
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS SUFFERED OCCUPATIONAL
INJURIES/DISEASES: MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 2001-2002

(%)

| Major Occupational Groups | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Legislators, senior officials & managers | 6.7 | 7.0 | 3.1 |
| Professionals | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 2.3 | 2.1 | 5.0 |
| Clerks | 1.2 | 1.2 | - |
| Service workers and shop and market sales workers | 3.8 | 4.0 | 1.2 |
| Skilled agricultural and fishery workers | 37.6 | 36.4 | 55.9 |
| Craft and related trade workers | 20.9 | 21.3 | 15.9 |
| Plant and machine operators and assembles | 7.4 | 7.8 | 0.9 |
| Elementary (unskilled) occupations | 19.8 | 20.0 | 17.2 |

Occupational Safety and Health: Employment Status

24. The employment status structure of the employed persons suffered occupational injuries/diseases shows that maximum number of the employed persons (45.9%) falls in the category of self-employed. The second important category is employees (41%) followed by unpaid family helpers (12.3%). The category of employers received injuries is very small and contribute less than one percent. Male workers have experienced the same situation as that of both sexes while female workers suffered occupational injuries/diseases are concentrated in the category of unpaid family helpers (41.4%) followed by the self-employed (31.2%) and employees category (27%). Distribution of employed persons suffered occupational injuries/ diseases by employment status is given in table-21. For further detail Statistical Appendix Table 29 is referred.

Table-21
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS SUFFERED OCCUPATIONAL
INJURIES/DISEASES: EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2001-2002

(%)

| Employment Status | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Employers | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Self-employed | 45.9 | 46.9 | 31.2 |
| Unpaid family helpers | 12.3 | 10.4 | 41.4 |
| Employees | 41.0 | 41.9 | 27.0 |

Occupational Safety and Health: Type of Treatment Received

25. It is observed that majority of the suffered workers (48.8%) are reported to have consulted a doctor or other medical professionals. Of the total, 19.3% have taken time off work and 14.7% have been hospitalized. The remaining 17.2% have however, did not received any treatment. Sex differential exists in the nature of treatment received. Among male injured workers, majority of them (48.6%) have consulted the doctor or other medical professionals. Those who have taken time off work ranked second (19.6%) followed by those who have been hospitalized (15%); and 16.8% have not received any kind of treatment. Amongst female injured workers, 51.5% have consulted the doctor or other medical professionals, 15.4% have taken time off work and 9.9% have been hospitalized. About a quarter of the injured female workers (23.2%) could not get any kind of treatment. Distribution of employed persons ten years of age and above suffered occupational injuries/diseases by type of treatment received is given in table-22. For provincial and rural-urban details Statistical Appendix Table 30 may be referred.

Table-22
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE
SUFFERED OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES BY TYPE OF TREATMENT
RECEIVED, 2001-2002

(%)

| Type of Treatment Received | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Hospitalized | 14.7 | 15.0 | 9.9 |
| Consulted a Doctor or other Medical Professionals | 48.8 | 48.6 | 51.5 |
| Took time off work | 19.3 | 19.6 | 15.4 |
| None | 17.2 | 16.8 | 23.2 |

Occupational Safety and Health: Parts of Body Injured

26. Majority of the workers (52.3%) are suffered from injuries of general nature, followed by the injury of lower limb (12.6%), multiple locations (12.4%), upper

limb (11.7%) and head injuries (7.9%), which should be noted with concern, as it can cause death, partial or complete disablement and loss of intellectual abilities. Males have followed the overall pattern of both sexes. In the case of female workers, the upper limb injury reported by 22.4% is more than double as compared to male workers (11%). Similarly, female workers are relatively more prone to head injury (9.7%), compared to male workers (7.7%). Distribution of employed persons suffered occupational injuries/diseases by parts of body injured is given in table-23. For provincial and rural/urban detail Statistical Appendix Table 31 is referred.

Table-23
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE
SUFFERED OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES BY PARTS OF BODY INJURED,
2001-2002

| (%) | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Parts of Body Injured | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Head | 7.9 | 7.7 | 9.7 |
| Neck | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.4 |
| Trunk | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Upper Limb | 11.7 | 11.0 | 22.4 |
| Lower Limb | 12.6 | 13.1 | 6.3 |
| Multiple Locations | 12.4 | 12.7 | 7.3 |
| General Injuries | 52.3 | 52.2 | 52.4 |

Unemployed Labour Force: Unemployment Rates

27. Unemployment rate is defined as the percentage of unemployed labour force to the total labour force. The data shows that overall unemployment rate increased from 7.8% in 1999-2000 to 8.3% in 2001-2002. Age specific unemployment rates differ from one age group to another. Almost an increasing trend is observed in the prime working age groups. Higher rates of unemployment are observed in the ages between 10 to 24 and 60 years and above in 2001-2002. The same pattern is observed for males and females separately. Although the overall unemployment rate given in table-24 may seem low, certain age groups face higher level of unemployment. The pattern of high unemployment in the early age groups indicates that new entrants to the labour market connect the bulk of the unemployment with currently available for and/or seeking work. The unemployment rates at older ages may partly be associated with the re-entrance of aged people into economically active life because of the absence of social securities for them. The unemployment rates as revealed in current and 1999-2000 surveys may be seen in table-24. Detail is given at Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4.

Table-24
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: SEX AND AGE

(%)

| Age Groups | 1999-2000 | | | 2001-2002 | | |
|--------------------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Ten years & above | 7.8 | 6.1 | 17.3 | 8.3 | 6.7 | 16.5 |
| 10 – 14 | 20.5 | 15.7 | 55.9 | 16.5 | 16.1 | 17.7 |
| 15 – 19 | 15.2 | 12.4 | 40.7 | 16.2 | 15.3 | 20.5 |
| 20 – 24 | 11.6 | 9.9 | 21.8 | 10.9 | 9.1 | 20.5 |
| 25 – 29 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 10.5 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 12.9 |
| 30 – 34 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 7.4 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 9.6 |
| 35 – 39 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 8.2 |
| 40 – 44 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 6.0 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 8.2 |
| 45 – 49 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 7.2 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 7.9 |
| 50 – 54 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 14.5 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 18.2 |
| 55 – 59 | 6.7 | 3.6 | 24.6 | 8.0 | 4.6 | 31.8 |
| 60 years and above | 13.9 | 8.9 | 46.6 | 13.6 | 8.9 | 45.5 |

28. The overall unemployment rates in Pakistan are low. In the absence of unemployment insurance schemes, very few people can afford to be unemployed for any period of time, and the bulk of population must engage at all times in some sort of economic activity, what ever little or inadequate that may be. Although at the same time they may be seeking other or additional work, they will not be considered as unemployed. The unemployment rate in 2001-2002 raised to 9.7% if persons who worked less than 15 hours during the reference week are treated as unemployed. As expected unemployment rate in urban is higher compared to rural areas. The comparative picture of unemployment rates including underemployed who worked less than 15 hours during reference week by sex and rural/urban for the Labour Force Surveys, 1999-2000 and 2001-2002 is given in table-25. An increasing trend has been noted from 8.9% in 1999-2000 to 9.7% in 2001-2002.

Table-25
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES INCLUDING UNDEREMPLOYED WHO WORKED LESS THAN 15 HOURS DURING REFERENCE WEEK, 2001-2002

(%)

| Areas | 1999-2000 | | | 2001-2002 | | |
|----------|------------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|
| | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Pakistan | 8.9 | 6.7 | 20.6 | 9.7 | 7.5 | 21.1 |
| Rural | 8.3 | 6.3 | 17.6 | 9.3 | 7.1 | 19.0 |
| Urban | 10.4 | 7.7 | 31.9 | 10.7 | 8.4 | 28.2 |

LIST OF PUBLISHED REPORTS OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEYS

| S. No | Reports | Enumeration Period | Data of Publications |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | 1963-64 | July, 1963 to June, 1964 | 10 th August, 1996 |
| 2. | 1966-67 | July, 1966 to June, 1967 | December, 1971 |
| 3. | 1967-68 | July, 1967 to June, 1968 | February, 1971 |
| 4. | 1968-69 | July, 1968 to June, 1969 | 15 th March, 1973 |
| 5. | 1969-70 | July, 1969 to June, 1970 | 28 th April, 1973 |
| 6. | 1970-71 | July, 1970 to June, 1971 | 11 th May, 1973 |
| 7. | 1971-72 | July, 1971 to June, 1972 | 9 th June, 1973 |
| 8. | 1974-75 | July, 1974 to June, 1975 | June, 1976 |
| 9. | 1978-79 | July, 1978 to June, 1979 | May, 1982 |
| 10. | 1982-83 | July, 1982 to June, 1983 | May, 1984 |
| 11. | 1984-85 | July, 1984 to June, 1985 | September, 1986 |
| 12. | 1985-86 | July, 1985 to June, 1986 | March, 1987 |
| 13. | 1986-87 | July, 1986 to June, 1987 | December, 1987 |
| 14. | 1987-88 | July, 1987 to June, 1988 | February, 1989 |
| 15. | 1990-91 | July, 1990 to June, 1991 | March, 1993 |
| 16. | 1991-92 | July, 1991 to June, 1992 | February, 1994 |
| 17. | 1992-93 | July, 1992 to June, 1993 | August, 1995 |
| 18. | 1993-94 | July, 1993 to June, 1994 | December, 1995 |
| 19. | 1994-95 | July, 1994 to June, 1995 | May, 1997 |
| 20. | 1996-97 | July, 1996 to June, 1997 | October, 1998 |
| 21. | 1997-98 | July, 1997 to June, 1998 | June, 2000 |
| 22. | 1999-2000 | July, 1999 to June, 2000 | July, 2001 |