



# **LABOUR FORCE SURVEY**

## **2014-15**

**Thirty-third issue**

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Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

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# FOREWORD

Labour Force statistics are pivotal to manpower planning, human resource development and, economic growth. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics has been conducting Labour Force Surveys (LFS) since 1963. The Survey data is extensively used by the government, researchers and other users at large.

This report presents annual estimates of the LFS 2014-15. Detailed information on labour force characteristics has been collected from representative sample of 42,108 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 attributes of literacy, migration, occupational safety, etc. The estimates are profiled according to latest classifications viz Pakistan Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC 2010 based on ISIC rev-4) and Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupation (PSCO- 2015 in line with ISCO-2008).

I seize this opportunity to acknowledge that all concerned sections of PBS viz Labour Statistics Section, Sample Design Section, Field Services Section and Data Processing Centre have performed their role with dedication and efficacy in the pursuit of actualizing the survey output by the stipulated time frame and according to the norms of adequacy, reliability and serviceability.

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. Suggestions for further improvement of the LFS are welcome.

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# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 2014-15

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## MAIN INDICATORS

Indicators	2013-14	2014-15	Indicators	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Crude Activity (Participation) Rates (%)</b>			<b>Employment Status (%)</b>		
<b>Pakistan</b>			Employers	1.1	1.4
Total	32.3	32.3	Own account workers	35.4	36.1
Male	48.0	48.1	Contributing Family Workers	24.4	23.8
Female	15.8	15.8	Employees	39.1	38.7
<b>Rural</b>			<b>Employment by Sector (%)</b>		
Total	33.8	34.0	Agriculture	43.5	42.3
Male	47.2	47.4	Industry	22.5	22.6
Female	20.1	20.2	Services	34.0	35.1
<b>Urban</b>			<b>Underemployment (Time Related) Rates (%)</b>		
Total	29.4	29.0	<b>Pakistan</b>		
Male	49.7	49.4	Total	1.2	1.1
Female	7.7	7.5	Male	1.0	0.9
<b>Refined Activity (Participation) Rates (%)</b>			Female	1.9	1.8
<b>Pakistan</b>			<b>Rural</b>		
Total	45.5	45.2	Total	1.4	1.3
Male	68.1	67.8	Male	1.2	1.1
Female	22.2	22.0	Female	1.7	1.7
<b>Rural</b>			<b>Urban</b>		
Total	49.2	49.0	Total	0.8	0.7
Male	69.3	69.0	Male	0.5	0.5
Female	28.9	28.8	Female	2.7	2.5
<b>Urban</b>			<b>Unemployment Rates (%)</b>		
Total	39.0	38.7	<b>Pakistan</b>		
Male	66.0	65.7	Total	6.0	5.9
Female	10.2	10.0	Male	5.1	5.0
<b>Activity Status (%)</b>			Female	8.7	9.0
<b>Formal</b>			<b>Rural</b>		
Total	26.4	27.4	Total	5.0	5.0
Rural	23.3	23.9	Male	4.4	4.3
Urban	29.4	30.8	Female	6.6	6.7
<b>Informal</b>			<b>Urban</b>		
Total	73.6	72.6	Total	8.0	8.0
Rural	76.7	76.1	Male	6.4	6.2
Urban	70.6	69.2	Female	19.4	20.4

**Note:** See Section II for Concepts and Definitions.



## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

**Main findings of LFS 2014-15 in comparison with the LFS 2013-14, parenthesized in the chronological (previous vs current) order, are outlined as under:**

1. **Participation Rate** (32.3%) is equivalent to that of LFS 2013-14 (32.3%). Rate for males (48.0%, 48.1%) and female (15.8%, 15.8%) follow suit. Participation rate in rural (33.8%, 34.0%) waxes a bit while wanes in urban areas (29.4%, 29.0%).
2. **Employment by Major Industries** indicates marginal changes in the employment shares. Increase is observed in *manufacturing* (14.2%, 15.3%) while decrease in the case of *agriculture/forestry/hunting & fishing* (43.5%, 42.3%). Other industrial categories fare approximately at the same level during the comparative period.
3. **Employment Status** comprises *employees* (38.7%) followed by *own account workers* (36.1%), *contributing family workers* (23.8%) and *employers* (1.4%). As far change during the comparative periods, *own account workers* (35.4%, 36.1%) and *employers* (1.1%, 1.4%) trend up, while *employees* (39.1%, 38.7) and *contributing family workers* (24.4%, 23.8%) scale down.
4. **Unemployment Rate** (5.9%) fares in proximity of the previous survey (6.0%). Similar configuration obtains in the case of males (5.1%, 5.0%), females (8.7%, 9.0%) and in urban areas (8.0%, 8.0%), rural areas (5.0%, 5.0%).
5. **Activity Status** comprises *formal* and *informal* sectors. *Informal* sector accounts for more than seven-tenth (72.6%) of non-agricultural employment, more in rural (76.1%) than in urban areas (69.2%). On the other hand, *formal* sector activities are concentrated more in urban areas (30.8%) than in rural areas (23.9%). Formal sector increase (26.4%, 27.4%) while informal sector decrease (73.6%, 72.6%) during the period.
6. **Underemployment rate** recedes from 1.2% in 2013-14 to 1.1% in 2014-15 equivalently for females (1.9%, 1.8%) than males (1.0%, 0.9%) and, in rural (1.4%, 1.3%) and urban areas (0.8%, 0.7%).

## SECTION-I

### METHODOLOGY

#### *Introduction*

Pakistan Bureau of Statistics has been carrying out Labour Force Survey (LFS) since 1963. The questionnaire and methodology of the survey have been undergoing pertinent improvements through the forum of “Panel on Labour Statistics” comprising all important stakeholders 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 1<sup>st</sup> quarterly LFS 2005-06. This practice has since been continuing. Last meeting of the Panel was held to review the questionnaire and methodology of the LFS 2014-15. The surveys conducted so far are given at Annexure-I.

2. This report presents annual results of LFS 2014-15. The survey’s sample size comprises 42,292 households divided 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 national 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 institutions/organizations;
- To profile statistics on employment status of the individuals, i.e. whether they are employers, own account workers, contributing 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 make an assessment of 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. PBS 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 the collection of data from the field.

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 keep the collection process on track.

### ***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 carried out by Regional/Field offices, while checking 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. **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.

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

11. **Sampling Frame:** Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) has developed its own sampling frame for both urban and rural domain. 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 from field on the prescribed proforma by Quick Count technique for urban domain in 2013 and the updated list of villages/mouzas/dehs or its part (block), based on House Listing in 2011 for conduct of Population Census are taken as sampling frames. Enumeration blocks are considered as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) for urban and rural domains respectively.

## Stratification Plan

12. **Urban Domain:** Large cities 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.

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

14. **Rural Domain:** Each administrative district in the Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) is considered an independent stratum whereas in Balochistan, each administrative division constitutes a stratum.

15. **Selection of primary sampling units (PSUs):** Enumeration blocks in urban and rural domain 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 by Quick Count technique in 2013 and village or its part (block), updated during House listing in 2011 for conduct of Population Census are taken as sampling frames for rural domain is considered as measure of size.

16. **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.

17. **Sample Size and Its Allocation:** A sample of 42,292 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 2949 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) out of which 1726 are rural and 1223 are urban. 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 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 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: -

### SAMPLE SIZE AND ITS ALLOCATION

(Nos.)

Province/Area	Sample Enumeration Blocks/ Villages (PSUs)			Sample Households (SSUs)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	204	204	408	3264	2448	5712
Punjab	860	620	1480	13760	7440	21200
Sindh	456	255	711	7296	3060	10356
Balochistan	206	144	350	3296	1728	5024
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>1726</b>	<b>1223</b>	<b>2949</b>	<b>27616</b>	<b>14676</b>	<b>42292</b>

### ***Method of Data Collection***

18. 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***

19. 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.

20. All sample enumeration blocks in urban areas and mouzas/dehs/villages in rural areas were enumerated except 184 households due to non contact and refusal cases in urban and rural areas. However, the number of sample households (42,108) enumerated as compared to total sample size (42,292) is high as response rate is (99.56). Province wise detail of dropped sample areas (PSUs) are shown as under:

Province/Area	Sample Enumeration Blocks/ Villages (PSUs)			Sample Households (SSUs)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1	-	1	16	-	16
Punjab	6	2	8	96	24	120
Sindh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balochistan	3	-	3	48	-	48
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>184</b>

## SECTION-II

### *Reliability of Estimate*

Notwithstanding complete observance of the requisite codes to ensure reliability of data, co-efficient of variations and confidence intervals 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	Urban	Rural	Provinces			
				Khyber Pk	Punjab	Sindh	Balochistan
Total Persons	1.07	1.65	1.38	3.96	1.23	2.20	4.45
Employed Persons	1.10	1.71	1.39	3.95	1.41	2.11	4.73
Employed Persons in Formal Sector	1.85	2.30	3.05	5.50	2.64	3.30	5.75
Employed Persons in Informal Sector	1.49	2.09	2.11	4.13	1.82	3.65	5.48
Literacy Rates	0.58	0.66	0.87	1.63	0.75	1.13	2.12
Household Size	0.33	0.52	0.43	1.08	0.43	0.62	1.12
Sex Ratio	0.39	0.64	0.49	1.19	0.53	0.74	1.02
Un-employment Rate	2.32	3.16	3.28	7.24	2.81	5.26	12.72
Crude Participation Rate	0.50	0.60	0.68	1.52	0.63	0.82	1.78
Refined Participation Rate	0.49	0.59	0.66	1.51	0.64	0.80	1.65

#### CONFIDENCE INTERVAL OF IMPORTANT VARIABLES-PAKISTAN

Characteristics/Variables	Estimates	Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Pakistan			
Total Persons	189190000	185237070	193142931
Employed Persons	57420551	56182365	58658738
Employed Persons in Formal Sector	9079174	8748910	9409431
Employed Persons in Informal Sector	24058055	23355548	24760562
Literacy Rates (%)	60.67	59.98	61.35
Household Size (%)	6.23	6.19	6.27
Sex Ratio (%)	104.06	103.26	104.86
Un-employment Rate (%)	5.94	5.67	6.21
Crude Participation Rate (%)	32.27	31.95	32.58
Refined Participation Rate (%)	45.22	44.79	45.66

# CONFIDENCE INTERVAL OF IMPORTANT VARIABLES

Characteristics/Variables	Estimates	Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Pakistan			
Urban			
Total Persons	65826343	63700572	67952115
Employed Persons	17570617	16981952	18159283
Employed Persons in Formal Sector	5129768	4898700	5349580
Employed Persons in Informal Sector	11527994	11054734	12001253
Literacy Rates (%)	76.00	75.02	76.98
Household Size (%)	5.99	5.93	6.06
Sex Ratio (%)	105.54	104.21	106.87
Un-employment Rate (%)	7.98	7.48	8.47
Crude Participation Rate (%)	29.01	28.66	29.35
Refined Participation Rate (%)	38.66	38.21	39.10
Rural			
Total Persons	123363657	120030054	126697261
Employed Persons	39849934	38760421	40939446
Employed Persons in Formal Sector	3949406	3713413	4185399
Employed Persons in Informal Sector	12530061	12010790	13049333
Literacy Rates (%)	51.82	50.94	52.70
Household Size (%)	6.36	6.30	6.41
Sex Ratio (%)	103.28	102.29	104.28
Un-employment Rate (%)	5.01	4.69	5.33
Crude Participation Rate (%)	34.01	33.55	34.46
Refined Participation Rate (%)	49.01	48.38	49.64

### CONFIDENCE INTERVAL OF IMPORTANT VARIABLES- PROVINCES

Characteristics/Variables	Estimates	Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
KPK			
Total Persons	26367389	24321457	28413319
Employed Persons	6093155	5620858	6565454
Employed Persons in Formal Sector	890728	794688	986766
Employed Persons in Informal Sector	3091651	2841460	3341841
Literacy Rates (%)	53.94	52.21	55.66
Household Size (%)	7.03	6.89	7.18
Sex Ratio (%)	101.49	99.12	103.87
Un-employment Rate (%)	7.71	6.62	8.81
Crude Participation Rate (%)	25.04	24.30	25.78
Refined Participation Rate (%)	36.34	35.26	37.41
Punjab			
Total Persons	104410837	101892995	106928678
Employed Persons	34600663	33647316	35554012
Employed Persons in Formal Sector	4893102	4640069	5146134
Employed Persons in Informal Sector	14234143	13725846	14742440
Literacy Rates (%)	61.75	60.84	62.66
Household Size (%)	6.07	6.02	6.12
Sex Ratio (%)	100.76	99.72	101.80
Un-employment Rate (%)	6.29	5.95	6.64
Crude Participation Rate (%)	35.36	34.93	35.80
Refined Participation Rate (%)	48.46	47.85	49.06



### CONFIDENCE INTERVAL OF IMPORTANT VARIABLES- PROVINCES

Characteristics/ Variables	Estimates	Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Sindh			
Total Persons	46808231	44786905	48829557
Employed Persons	13645619	13079817	14211421
Employed Persons in Formal Sector	2784891	2604523	2965258
Employed Persons in Informal Sector	5499702	5105830	5893574
Literacy Rates (%)	62.98	61.58	64.38
Household Size (%)	6.05	5.98	6.12
Sex Ratio (%)	110.49	108.88	112.10
Un-employment Rate (%)	4.66	4.18	5.14
Crude Participation Rate (%)	30.58	30.09	31.07
Refined Participation Rate (%)	42.96	42.29	43.63
Balochistan			
Total Persons	11603545	10591670	12615420
Employed Persons	3081114	2795271	3366955
Employed Persons in Formal Sector	510451	452928	567973
Employed Persons in Informal Sector	1232559	1100013	1365106
Literacy Rates (%)	55.54	54.37	57.85
Household Size (%)	6.84	6.69	7.00
Sex Ratio (%)	115.64	113.34	117.95
Un-employment Rate (%)	3.92	2.94	4.89
Crude Participation Rate (%)	27.64	26.67	28.60
Refined Participation Rate (%)	43.89	42.47	45.31

## SECTION-III

### 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 the 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 can be categorized as 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** 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. Occupation is classified according to Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupations (PSCO)-2015 based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations, ISCO-2008.
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 Pakistan Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) used for national accounts developed in 2010 (Rev-4) on the basis of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev-4 released by United Nations in 2008.
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. **Contributing 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*** refers to 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/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 of security contributions and, deductions for pensions and income tax. It includes the value in rupees of income in kind as well as regular or adhoc bonuses. The information on earnings is recorded per week or month and the information on bonuses is recorded per year, to convert it later on 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 obtain and sick leave.

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

## SECTION- IV

### SALIENT FEATURES

The Survey's estimates are based on the data of 42,108 sample households enumerated through July 2014 to June 2015. 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 189.19 million on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015. The same has been used in arriving at absolute numbers in the report.

2. In comparison with that of the preceding LFS 2013-14, a brief account of the survey's main annual estimates, *parenthesized in the same order*, is given in the following paragraphs.

#### ***Marital Status***

3. Marital status (Table-1) consists mainly in the categories of *never married* and *married*. *Widowed* and *divorced* constitute wee part of the configuration. All categories level same while *widowed* pare down a bit (3.8%, 3.6%). See table-1 and Statistical Tables-4 (Annex-III).

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

Marital Status	2013-14	2014-15
Never Married	43.4	43.5
Married	52.6	52.6
Widowed	3.8	3.6
Divorced	0.3	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### ***Sex Ratio***

4. Comparative figures for the overall sex ratio (104, 104) level same, more in rural (103,103) than in urban areas (107, 106). Similar scenario is obtained in Punjab (101,101) Sindh (111,111). Sex ratio rises in KP (99, 101) while pares down in Balochistan (121, 115). Relevant information is presented in the following Table-2.



**Table-2**  
**SEX RATIO - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES**

Province/Area	2013-14	2014-15
Pakistan	104	104
Rural	103	103
Urban	107	106
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	99	101
Punjab	101	101
Sindh	111	111
Balochistan	121	115

Source:- Derived from Statistical Table-2. (Annex-III)

### ***Literacy***

5. Literacy rate notches up (60.0%, 60.7%), both in the case of females (48.4%, 49.6%) and males (71.3%, 71.6%). Area-wise rates suggest increase both in rural (51.2%, 51.9%) and urban areas (75.1%, 76.0%), male-female disparity seems to be narrowing. Literacy rate rises in KP (53.2%, 54.1%), Sindh (61.4% 63.0%), Balochistan (51.8%, 54.3%), while levels nigh same in Punjab (61.8%, 61.9%). See table-3.

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

(%)

Province/Area	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>49.6</b>
Rural	51.2	65.1	37.2	51.9	65.3	38.4
Urban	75.1	81.6	68.1	76.0	82.4	69.3
<b>KP</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>36.8</b>
Rural	50.1	70.1	31.2	51.3	70.2	33.1
Urban	66.3	80.0	52.3	66.3	80.0	52.4
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>53.6</b>
Rural	54.3	64.9	44.1	54.6	65.0	44.6
Urban	75.3	80.0	70.5	75.6	80.1	71.0
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>50.7</b>
Rural	44.1	61.0	24.7	45.0	61.2	26.2
Urban	77.6	84.5	69.9	79.6	86.0	72.7
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>33.0</b>
Rural	46.7	66.2	22.5	49.5	67.7	27.7
Urban	65.6	81.3	45.6	67.0	83.4	47.1

## Level of Education

6. The comparative shares of literate bespeak improvement in the profile of educational attainment (60.0%, 60.7%). The share of *No formal education* remains same (0.4%, 0.4%). All categories seem to be on rise except a sort of enervation in the case of *below matric* (38.1%, 37.5%). Generally, males are more educated compared to females. See table-4 and Statistical Table-3 (Annex-III).

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

Level of Education	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>A. Literate</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>49.6</b>
No formal education	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
Below matric	38.1	45.2	30.6	37.5	44.5	30.4
Matric but less than Intermediate	11.1	13.4	8.9	11.6	13.8	9.4
Intermediate but less than Degree	5.4	6.3	4.5	5.7	6.6	4.7
Degree and above	5.0	6.0	4.0	5.5	6.4	4.6
<b>B. Illiterate</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>50.4</b>
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Migration

7. Proportion of migrants and size of population seem to be correlated positively. In this regard, provinces make a descending sequence of Punjab (68.2%), Sindh (20.6%), KP (10.5%) and Balochistan (0.7%). Migration increases in KP (8.7%, 10.5%), decreases in Punjab (69.4%, 68.2%) and Sindh (21.2%, 20.6%), while levels same in Balochistan (0.7%, 0.7%). Sex disaggregated proportions show slight variations vis a vis overall configuration. Further, in collation with proportions of females, the proportions of male migrants are higher in all provinces except in Punjab.

8. **Inter provincial migration** indicates positive association with the level of urbanization and economic development. The proportions of inter provincial migrants is sequenced in the decreasing order of Punjab (45.4%), Sindh (34.8%), KP (18.7%) and Balochistan (1.1%). Inter-provincial migration is on rise in Sindh and KP while recedes in Punjab and Balochistan. In comparison with the proportions of males, the proportions of female migrants are higher in all provinces except in KP.

9. The proportion of **intra provincial migrants** bespeaks positive nexus with the size of population. Provinces form expected sequence in the order of Punjab (74.6%), Sindh (16.7%), KP (8.2%) and Balochistan (0.6%). Similar pattern obtains by sex. Intra-provincial migration increases in KP (6.8%, 8.2%) and Punjab (74.4%, 74.6%), recedes in Sindh (18.2%, 16.7%) while levels same in Balochistan (0.6%, 0.6%). Similarly, proportion of male migrants is higher than of female migrants in all provinces save in Punjab. See table-5 & 5.1 and Statistical Tables-11 (Annex-III).

**Table-5**  
**INTER AND INTRA PROVINCIAL MIGRATION 2013-14**

(%)

Provinces	Total			Inter-Provincial			Intra-Provincial		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
KP	8.7	12.1	6.4	15.3	20.4	9.2	6.8	8.7	5.8
Punjab	69.4	63.7	73.2	51.1	48.0	54.9	74.4	70.3	76.9
Sindh	21.2	23.2	19.9	32.2	30.3	34.3	18.2	20.3	16.9
Balochistan	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.4

**Table-5.1**  
**INTER AND INTRA PROVINCIAL MIGRATION 2014-15**

(%)

Provinces	Total			Inter-Provincial			Intra-Provincial		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
KP	10.5	14.6	7.6	18.7	25.1	10.8	8.2	8.7	5.8
Punjab	68.2	61.8	72.5	45.4	42.1	49.3	74.6	70.3	76.9
Sindh	20.6	22.7	19.2	34.8	31.8	38.6	16.7	20.2	16.9
Balochistan	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.4

10. Streams of migration flow within and between urban and rural areas. Since urbanization is the inevitable concomitant with the process of economic development, rural to urban migration steals most of the limelight due to enormity of consequential demand on the socio-economic resources.

11. ***Rural to urban migration*** accounts for less than a quarter (22.5%) of the total flow of migrants within and between areas. Males are more savvy to go urban (24.7%) compared to females (21.1%). Proportions by province form a descending sequence of Balochistan (43.8%), Punjab (25.1%), KP (21.1%) and Sindh (13.9%). Proportions by sex are higher for males in Punjab and Balochistan while lower in KP and Sindh.

12. As for change during the comparative periods, the rural to urban migration is on wane in total and in all provinces except in Balochistan. The change is more pronounced for males. See table 5.2 and Statistical Table-11 (Annex-III).

**Table 5.2**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION**

(%)

Migration stream	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	24.4	26.9	22.6	22.5	24.7	21.1
KP	21.3	17.4	26.4	21.1	17.3	26.0
Punjab	25.4	29.7	22.9	25.1	30.2	22.2
Sindh	21.6	23.7	20.0	13.9	13.7	14.1
Balochistan	40.8	42.2	39.1	43.8	46.4	41.2

### ***Reasons of Migration***

13. According to the size of the relevant proportions, the *marriage* (34.2%) and movement *with parents* (20.5%) constitute the foremost reasons for migration. The former is proffered more by females while the latter's calculus owes more to males than females. Migration *with spouse* (12.1%) and *homecoming* (8.8%) make the next important couplet. Again, the former is related more by females while the latter is determined more by males than females. *Searching for job* (5.8%) and *found a job* (5.8%) is the next couplet of reason narrated more by males than females.

14. Assorted *other explanation* (3.0%) and *change of residence* (2.3%) are the fourth most important set of reasons, put forth more by males than females. *Security/law & order situation* (1.4%) is the triplet of reason, all reported by males except the last one. The last triplet of reason is *job transfer* (1.7%), *searching for better agriculture land* (1.0%) and *education* (0.9%), all related more by males than females.

15. As for change during the period marked by the consecutive surveys, the comparative figures of most of the salient reasons seem to be on wane while rests of the categories are characterized with marginal changes. See table-6 and Statistical Table-13 (Annex-III).

**Table -6**  
**MIGRANTS POPULATION BY MAIN REASONS OF MIGRATION**

(%)

Main Reasons of Migration	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Job transfer	3.0	6.0	0.7	1.7	3.3	0.5
Found a job	4.9	10.5	0.5	5.8	13.1	0.4
Searching for job	5.6	12.7	0.2	5.8	13.2	0.2
Searching for a better agriculture land	1.1	2.3	0.1	1.0	2.2	0.1
Education	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.4
Business	1.7	3.7	-	1.3	2.7	0.2
Health	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	0.2	-
Marriage	32.5	1.7	56.0	34.2	2.1	58.4
With parents	21.8	31.7	14.2	20.5	29.8	13.5
With spouse	12.4	1.0	21.1	12.1	1.0	20.4
With son/daughter	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.5
Change of Residence	2.7	5.3	0.9	2.3	4.6	0.1
Return to his home	7.7	16.3	1.0	8.8	19.2	0.9
Security/Law & order situation	0.8	1.4	0.3	1.4	2.0	0.9
Other	3.8	4.9	2.8	3.0	4.1	2.5

**Note:** (-) Stands for insignificant

### ***Migrants Employed by Employment Status***

16. More than eight out of ten (82.5%) of migrants are either *employees* (48.3) or *own account workers* (34.2%). Near one in seven (14.7%) are *contributing family workers* and one in thirty three (2.8%) are *employers*. More males than females are engaged as *employees* (52.6%, 35.1%) and *own account workers* (37.6%, 23.6%) while more females than males work as *contributing family workers* (41.2%, 6.1%). *Employers* seem to be masculine in composition. As for change during the comparative period, *employees* and *contributing family worker* scale down, *own account workers* level same while *employers* trend up. See table-7 and Statistical Table-14 (Annex-III).

**Table- 7**  
**MIGRANTS EMPLOYED BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

(%)

Employment Status	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employers	1.9	2.5	0.1	2.8	3.7	0.1
Own account workers	34.2	38.8	20.8	34.2	37.6	23.6
Contributing family workers	15.4	6.4	41.3	14.7	6.1	41.2
Employees	48.6	52.3	37.8	48.3	52.6	35.1

## ***Labour Force Participation Rates: Crude***

17. *Crude participation rate* (32.3%) is equivalent to that of LFS 2013-14 (32.3%). Rate for males (48.0%, 48.1%) and female (15.8%, 15.8%) follow suit. Participation rate in rural (33.8%, 34.0%) waxes a bit while wanes in urban areas (29.4%, 29.0%). KP (25.0%, 25.0%) and Sindh (30.5%, 30.6%) bear equivalence during the period, Punjab trends down (35.7%, 35.4%) while Balochistan scales up (25.3%, 27.6%). *Augmented participation rates* seem to be curving down in toto and in provinces except Balochistan. See table-8 (figure-1) and Statistical Tables-18 to 18.4 and 19 to 19.4 (Annex-III).

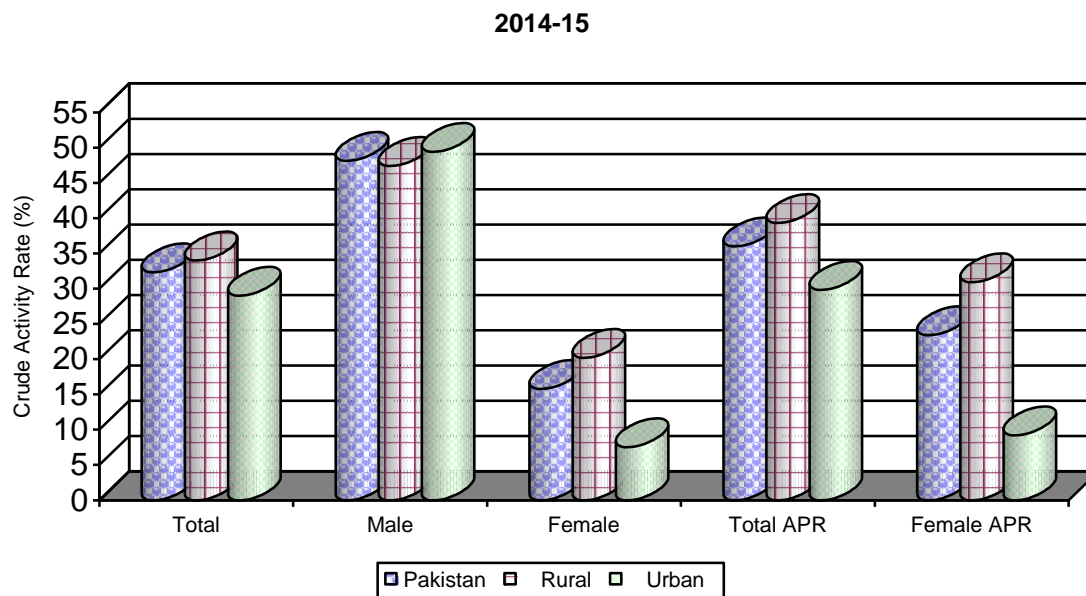
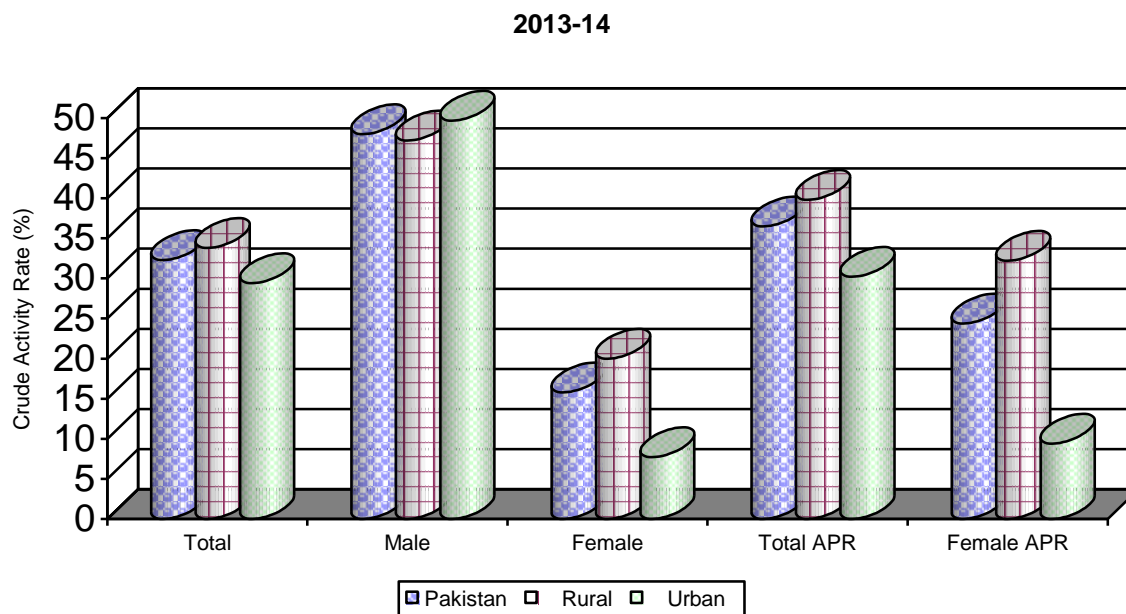
**Table-8**  
**CRUDE ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES**

(%)

Province/ Area	2013-14					2014-15				
	Total	Male	Female	* Augmented		Total	Male	Female	* Augmented	
				Total	Female				Total	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>23.4</b>
Rural	33.8	47.2	20.0	39.8	32.2	34.0	47.4	20.2	39.3	30.9
Urban	29.4	49.7	7.7	30.2	9.4	29.0	49.4	7.5	29.8	9.2
<b>KP</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>27.6</b>
Rural	24.8	39.4	10.6	36.6	33.6	25.1	39.3	10.7	35.7	31.8
Urban	25.9	45.1	6.1	28.0	10.3	24.7	42.9	6.1	26.2	9.0
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>23.7</b>
Rural	38.7	50.1	26.3	40.5	30.9	37.9	50.0	25.8	40.1	30.1
Urban	30.8	50.6	10.1	31.2	10.9	30.4	50.4	9.7	30.9	10.7
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>20.2</b>
Rural	32.4	47.8	14.3	42.4	36.1	32.6	48.8	14.3	41.8	33.7
Urban	28.4	50.1	4.7	29.5	7.0	28.4	50.5	4.7	29.3	6.4
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>23.4</b>
Rural	25.5	41.5	6.2	35.3	27.7	29.0	42.5	13.5	35.5	27.4
Urban	24.7	42.2	3.0	27.3	8.8	23.9	39.7	5.1	27.1	12.1

**Note:-** \* Males augmented activity rates vary insignificantly from the standard crude rates are therefore not tabulated.

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



**APR:-** Augmented Participation Rates are based on additional probing questions on marginal economic activities asked from persons especially females engaged in housekeeping and other related activities.

## Labour Force Participation Rates: Refined

18. Generally, *refined activity rates* follow the pattern of crude participation rates. The refined activity rate (45.5%, 45.2%) declines marginally during the period. Sex disaggregated rates suggest decline both in the case of males (68.1%, 67.8%) and females (22.2%, 22.0%). Similar scenario of change obtains in urban (39.0%, 38.7%) and rural areas (49.2%, 49.0%). Rates in Punjab (49.1%, 48.5%), Sindh (43.2%, 43.0%) and KP (36.5%, 36.3%) slacken while trend up in Balochistan (39.7%, 43.9%). See table-9 and Statistical Tables-18 to 18.4 and 19 to 19.4 (Annex-III).

**Table-9**  
**REFINED ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES**

(%)

Province/Area	2013-14					2014-15				
	Total	Male	Female	*Augmented		Total	Male	Female	*Augmented	
				Total	Female				Total	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>32.6</b>
Rural	49.2	69.4	28.9	57.9	46.2	49.0	69.0	28.8	56.7	44.1
Urban	39.0	66.0	10.2	40.1	12.6	38.7	65.7	10.0	39.7	12.2
<b>KP</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>39.2</b>
Rural	36.6	59.4	15.3	53.9	48.6	36.9	59.3	15.3	52.3	45.4
Urban	36.0	62.9	8.4	38.9	14.2	34.2	59.7	8.4	36.2	12.4
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>32.1</b>
Rural	53.9	71.8	36.6	57.2	43.0	52.9	70.9	35.5	56.0	41.5
Urban	40.4	66.6	13.2	40.9	14.3	40.2	66.7	12.8	40.8	14.1
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>28.6</b>
Rural	49.1	72.0	22.7	64.3	55.2	48.9	72.5	21.7	62.6	51.1
Urban	37.7	66.0	6.3	39.2	9.3	37.5	66.1	6.2	38.6	8.5
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>38.0</b>
Rural	40.8	65.5	10.1	56.5	45.2	46.7	66.9	22.3	57.1	45.2
Urban	36.9	62.1	4.6	40.7	13.4	36.6	60.3	7.9	41.6	18.9

**Note:-** \* Males augmented activity rates vary insignificantly from the standard refined rates are therefore not tabulated.

## Labour Force Participation Rates: Age Specific

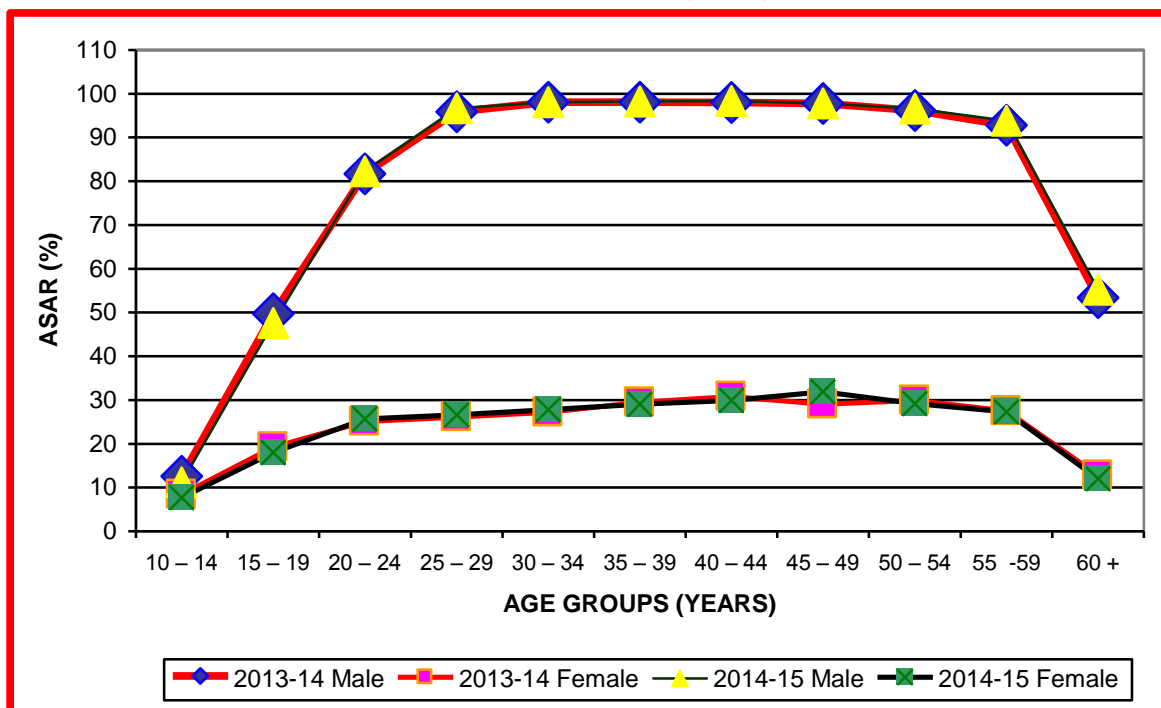
19. Table-10 (figure-2) presents comparative picture of *age specific participation rates* (ASPR). As expected, the age intervals between *twenties* and *fifties* (20-59) mark the most productive period of life. The comparative size of gender disparity, though, considerable in all age intervals, has generally been shrinking. As for change during the comparative periods, ASPRs of *early teens* and *early thirties* decline a bit, while the other ones curve up marginally. Gender disaggregates rates make variegated pattern of marginal changes. See Statistical Table-18 (Annex-III).



**Table-10**  
**AGE SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - BY SEX FOR PAKISTAN**

Age Groups	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	10.6	12.6	8.4	9.6	11.2	7.7
15 – 19	35.3	49.7	19.2	33.5	47.6	18.0
20 – 24	52.3	81.7	25.1	52.6	82.3	25.7
25 – 29	58.1	95.9	26.1	58.6	96.7	26.6
30 – 34	60.4	98.1	27.2	60.1	98.1	27.8
35 – 39	62.4	98.1	29.5	62.6	98.2	29.0
40 – 44	63.8	98.0	30.8	64.4	98.4	29.9
45 – 49	64.9	97.8	29.0	65.9	97.8	31.9
50 – 54	64.9	96.2	29.9	65.3	96.6	29.2
55 – 59	62.5	92.8	27.5	63.8	93.8	27.3
60 +	35.8	53.4	12.8	36.4	55.2	12.0

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



### ***Labour Force: Absolute Figures***

20. 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 60.10 million in 2013-14 to 61.04 million in 2014-15. The volume of labour force increases in the increasing order of Punjab (0.12 million), KP (0.15 million), Sindh (0.32 million) and Balochistan (0.36 million). The change in the provincial profile is more pronounced in the

case of rural than urban areas except in Sindh. Further, the change is more of males origin than female in all provinces except in Punjab. See Table-11.

**Table-11**  
**CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES**

(Million)

Province/Area	Labour Force					
	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>60.10</b>	<b>45.65</b>	<b>14.45</b>	<b>61.04</b>	<b>46.38</b>	<b>14.66</b>
Rural	41.14	29.10	12.04	41.95	29.70	12.25
Urban	18.96	16.55	2.41	19.09	16.68	2.41
<b>KP</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>6.60</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>1.29</b>
Rural	5.24	4.12	1.12	5.40	4.26	1.15
Urban	1.21	1.07	0.14	1.20	1.05	0.15
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>36.80</b>	<b>26.05</b>	<b>10.75</b>	<b>36.92</b>	<b>26.28</b>	<b>10.64</b>
Rural	26.06	17.04	9.02	26.25	17.29	8.96
Urban	10.74	9.01	1.73	10.67	8.99	1.68
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>13.99</b>	<b>11.84</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>14.31</b>	<b>12.19</b>	<b>2.12</b>
Rural	7.69	6.03	1.66	7.83	6.22	1.61
Urban	6.30	5.80	0.5	6.48	5.97	0.51
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>0.61</b>
Rural	2.13	1.90	0.23	2.47	1.93	0.54
Urban	0.72	0.67	0.05	0.74	0.67	0.07

**Source:-** Derived from Statistical Tables 5 to 5.4 (Annex-III).

### ***Employed: Absolute Figures***

21. The number of employed increases (0.90 million) from 56.52 million in 2013-14 to 57.42 million in 2014-15. The change stems more from rural (0.77 million) than urban areas (0.13 million). Increase in the provinces is in the descending order of Balochistan (0.34 million), Sindh (0.25 million), KP (0.18 million) and Punjab (0.14 million). See table-12.

**Table-12**  
**EMPLOYED - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES**

(Million)

Province/Area	Employed					
	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>56.52</b>	<b>43.33</b>	<b>13.19</b>	<b>57.42</b>	<b>44.07</b>	<b>13.35</b>
Rural	39.08	27.83	11.25	39.85	28.42	11.43
Urban	17.44	15.50	1.94	17.57	15.65	1.92
<b>KP</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>1.09</b>
Rural	4.84	3.87	0.97	5.01	4.03	0.98
Urban	1.07	0.98	0.09	1.08	0.97	0.11
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>34.46</b>	<b>24.59</b>	<b>9.87</b>	<b>34.60</b>	<b>24.79</b>	<b>9.81</b>
Rural	24.66	16.20	8.46	24.82	16.40	8.42
Urban	9.80	8.39	1.41	9.78	8.39	1.39
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>13.40</b>	<b>11.41</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>13.65</b>	<b>11.76</b>	<b>1.89</b>
Rural	7.51	5.92	1.59	7.63	6.11	1.52
Urban	5.89	5.49	0.40	6.02	5.65	0.37
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>0.56</b>
Rural	2.06	1.84	0.22	2.39	1.88	0.51
Urban	0.68	0.64	0.04	0.69	0.64	0.05

Source:- Derived from Statistical Tables 6 to 6.4 (Annex-III).

### ***Employed: Major Industry Division***

22. The comparative surveys indicate marginal changes in the employment shares. Increase is observed in *manufacturing* (14.2%, 15.3%) while decrease in the case of *agriculture/forestry/hunting & fishing* (43.5%, 42.3%). Other industrial categories fare approximately at the same level during the comparative period. See table-13 (Figure-3) and Statistical Table-20 (Annex-III).

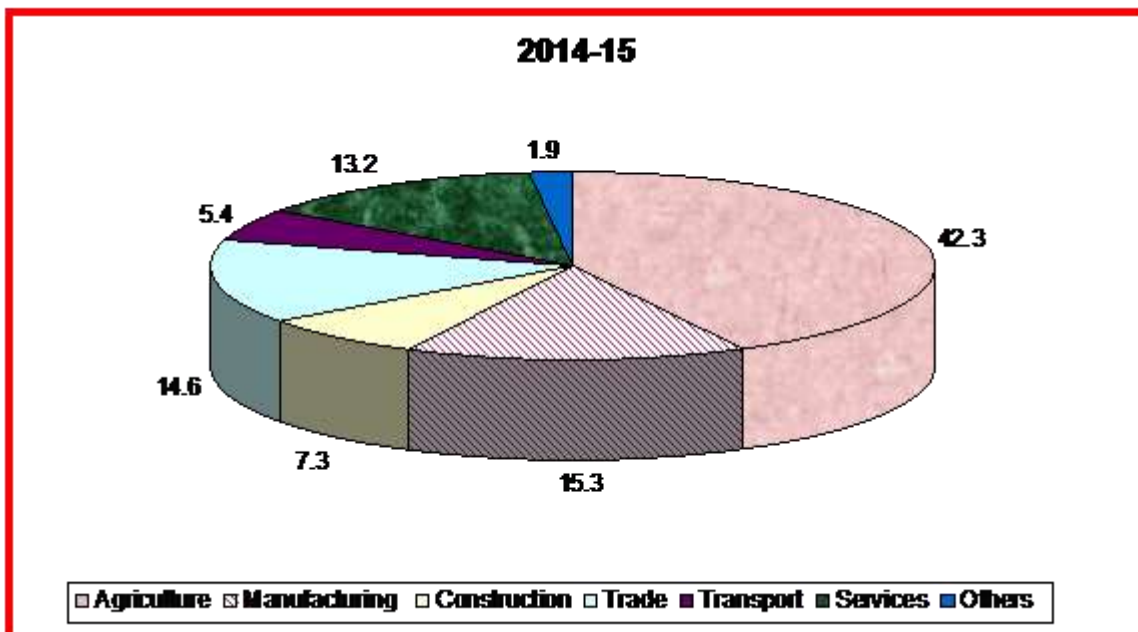
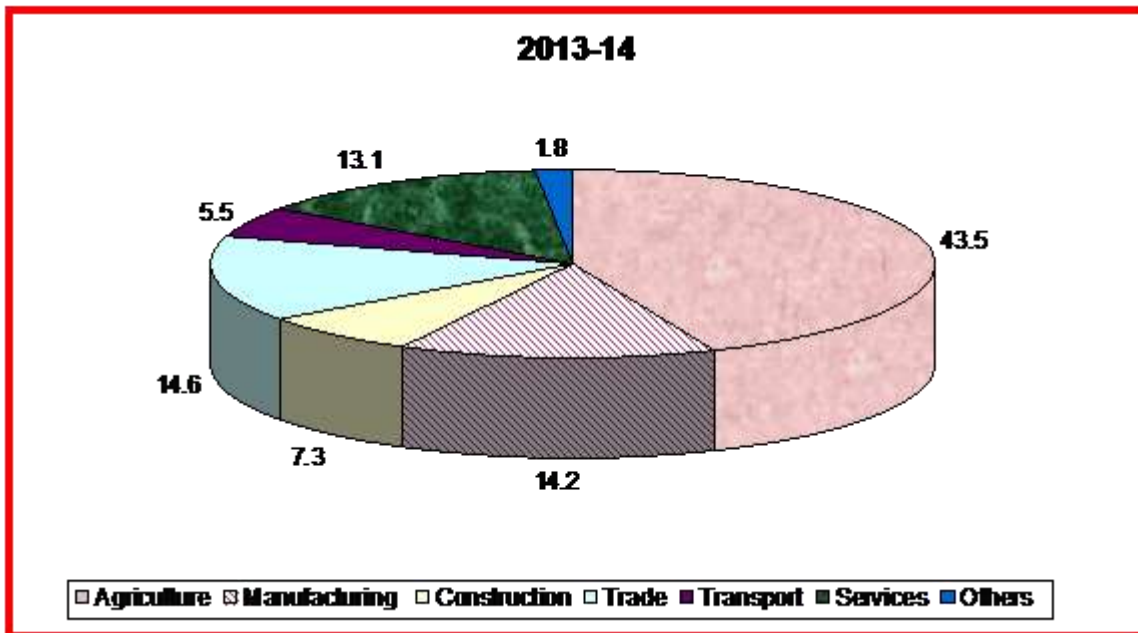
**Table-13**  
**EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS**

(% )

Major Industry Divisions	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture/ forestry/hunting & fishing	43.5	34.2	74.0	42.3	33.1	72.7
Manufacturing	14.2	14.7	12.3	15.3	15.7	14.1
Construction	7.3	9.5	0.3	7.3	9.5	0.2
Wholesale & retail trade	14.6	18.5	1.6	14.6	18.7	1.4
Transport/storage & communication	5.5	7.1	0.2	5.4	7.0	0.1
Community/social & personal services	13.1	13.7	11.5	13.2	13.7	11.3
*Others	1.8	2.3	0.1	1.9	2.3	0.2

\* Others (includes mining & quarrying, electricity, gas & water, financing, insurance, real estate & business services and extraterritorial organizations and bodies)

**FIGURE -3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS**



## ***Employed: Major Occupational Groups***

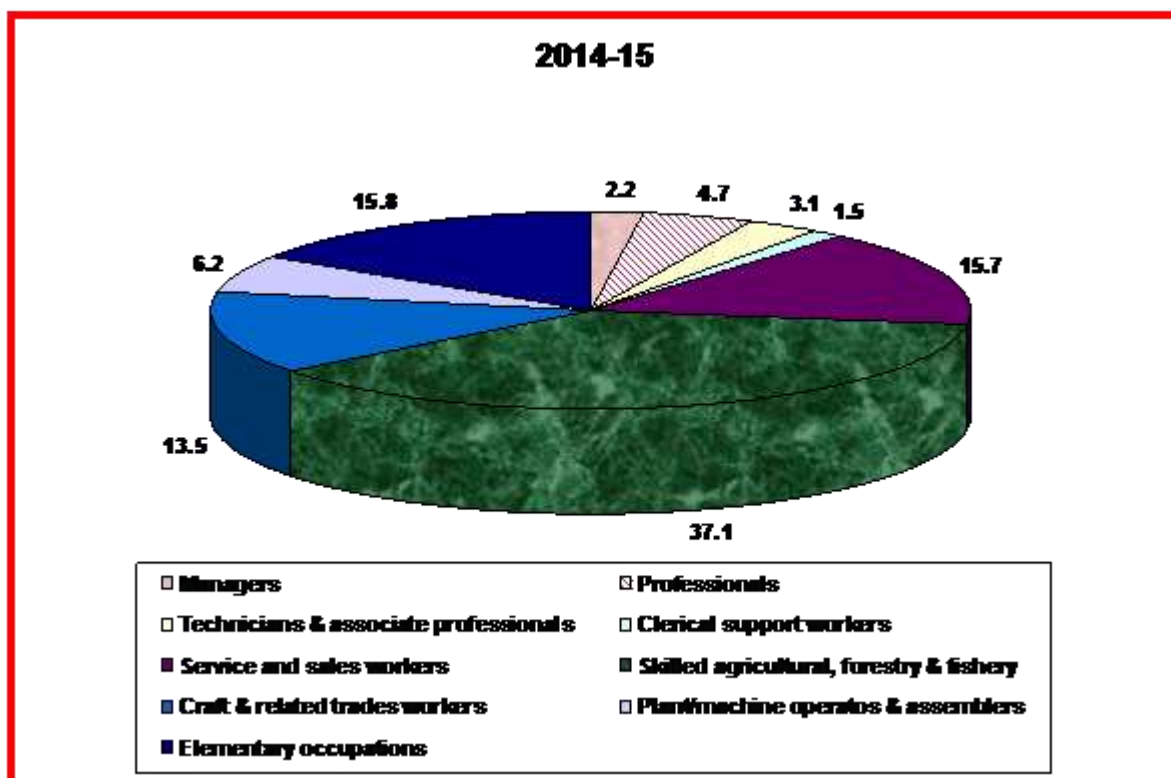
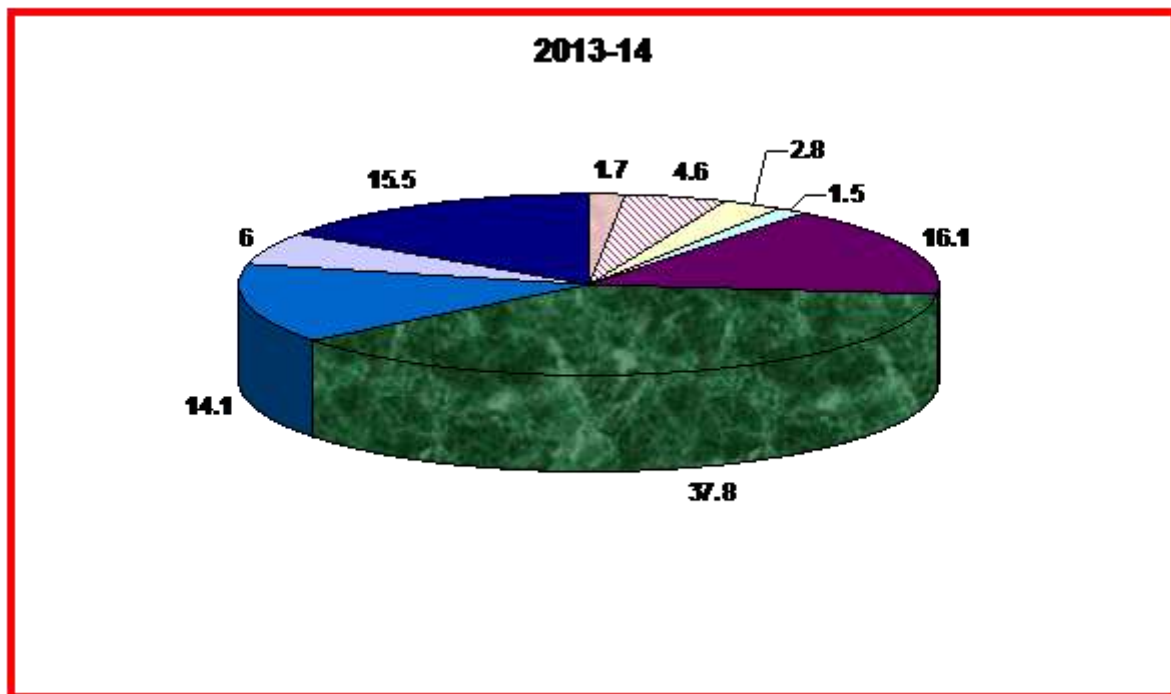
23. *Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers* constitute the largest group (37.1%) of the total employed in 2014-15 followed by *elementary occupations* (15.8%), *service and sales workers* (15.7%), *craft & related trades workers* (13.6%), *plant/machine operators & assemblers* (6.3%), *professionals* (4.7%), *technicians & associate professionals* (3.1%), *managers* (2.2%) and *clerical support workers* (1.5%). About nine-tenth of the females workers toil in *farming activities* (61.7%), *elementary occupations* (15.5%) and *craft & related trade workers* (12.6%) while males seem to be distributed a sort of proportionately in all activities. All categories seem to be curving up except *service and sales workers*, *skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers* and *craft & related trades workers*. See table-14 (Figure-4) and Statistical Table-21 (Annex-III).

**Table-14**  
**EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS**

(%)

Major Occupational Groups	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	1.7	2.1	0.3	2.2	2.8	0.3
Professionals	4.6	4.1	5.9	4.7	4.2	6.4
Technicians & associate professionals	2.8	3.3	1.2	3.1	3.8	0.9
Clerical support workers	1.5	1.9	0.2	1.5	1.9	0.2
Service and sales workers	16.1	20.3	2.2	15.7	19.8	2.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	37.8	30.4	62.4	37.1	29.7	61.7
Craft & related trades workers	14.1	14.8	11.7	13.6	13.8	12.6
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	6.0	7.7	0.3	6.3	8.1	0.3
Elementary occupations	15.5	15.4	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.5

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



### ***Employed: Employment Status***

24. *Employees* constitute the largest group (38.7%) followed by *own account workers* (36.1%), *contributing family workers* (23.8%) and *employers* (1.4%). More than one-half females workers toil as *contributing family workers* (54.5%) while near seven-eighth of males are *own account workers* (40.9%) and *employees* (42.9%). As far change during the comparative periods, *own account workers* (35.4%, 36.1%) and *employers* (1.1%, 1.4%) trend up, while *employees* (39.1%, 38.7) and *contributing family workers* (24.4%, 23.8%) scale down. See table-15 and Statistical Table-22 (Annex-III).

**Table-15**  
**EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX**

(%)

Employment Status	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employers	1.1	1.4	-	1.4	1.7	0.1
Own account workers	35.4	40.5	18.6	36.1	40.9	20.4
Contributing family workers	24.4	15.1	55.0	23.8	14.5	54.5
Employees	39.1	43.0	26.4	38.7	42.9	24.9

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

### ***Employed: Mean Hours Worked***

25. Mean hours worked lose stream during the comparative period (47.8%, 47.4%), equivalently in the case of females (35.8%, 35.3%) and males (51.5%, 51.1%). Similar scenario obtains in rural (45.8%, 45.4%) and urban areas (52.2%, 52.0%). Mean hour worked in Sindh (48.9%, 49.5%), KP (43.8%, 44.1%) and Balochistan (49.9%, 50.2%) increase while decrease is observed in the case of Punjab (47.9%, 47.0%). Change in KP and Balochistan is more in rural than urban areas, equivalent in Sindh while more of urban provenance in Punjab. See table-16.

**Table-16**  
**MEAN HOURS WORKED - BY AREA AND SEX**

(% )

Area	LFS 2013-14			LFS 2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>35.3</b>
Rural	45.8	50.2	35.1	45.4	49.8	34.5
Urban	52.2	53.8	39.8	52.0	53.5	39.7
<b>KP</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>29.7</b>
Rural	42.9	46.6	28.1	43.2	46.7	29.1
Urban	48.1	49.3	34.2	48.2	49.3	36.3
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>34.7</b>
Rural	46.0	51.5	35.5	45.2	50.8	34.1
Urban	52.6	55.0	38.9	51.6	53.7	38.7
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>37.5</b>
Rural	46.1	48.8	36.0	46.2	48.8	36.1
Urban	52.5	53.2	44.0	53.6	54.3	43.5
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>47.9</b>
Rural	49.6	50.6	41.5	50.1	50.6	48.2
Urban	50.6	51.0	41.7	50.3	50.8	45.3

### ***Employed: Informal Sector***

26. *Informal* sector accounts for more than seven-tenth (72.6%) of non-agricultural employment, more in rural (76.1%) than in urban areas (69.2%). On the other hand, *formal* sector activities are concentrated more in urban areas (30.8%) than in rural areas (23.9%). Share of females in comparison with respective share of males is more pronounced in *urban formal* (31.5%) and *rural informal* (78.0%) while, share of males are more pronounced in *rural formal* (24.3%) and *urban informal* (69.3%). Formal sector increase (26.4%, 27.4%) while informal sector decrease (73.6%, 72.6%) Shares of males turn up in the formal and decline in the latter while opposite obtains in the case of females. See table-17 and Statistical Table-24 (Annex-III).



**Table-17**  
**FORMAL AND INFORMAL SECTORS - DISTRIBUTION OF NON-AGRICULTURE WORKERS**  
(%)

Sector	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Formal	26.4	26.3	27.0	27.4	27.5	26.5
Informal	73.6	73.7	73.0	72.6	72.5	73.5
<b>Rural</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Formal	23.3	23.6	21.2	23.9	24.3	22.0
Informal	76.7	76.4	78.8	76.1	75.7	78.0
<b>Urban</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Formal	29.4	28.9	32.9	30.8	30.7	31.5
Informal	70.6	71.1	67.1	69.2	69.3	68.5

Source: - Derived from Statistical Table-24(Annex-III).

### ***Major Industry Divisions: Informal Sector***

27. According to size of respective shares, the industry groupings form a descending sequence of *wholesale and retail trade* (34.1%), *manufacturing* (23.2%), *construction* (16.4%), *community, social & personal services* (14.5%) and *transport* (10.9%). The *other* category (comprising of *mining & quarrying; electricity, gas & water and finance, insurance, real estate & business services*) accounts for about one percent. *Manufacturing* accounts for near three-fifth (63.9%) of females as compared to about one-fifth (18.1%) of males, *wholesale & retail trade* employed about two-fifth (37.5%) of males compared to about one-thirteenth (6.7%) of females while *community/social & personal services* embrace more than three-tenth (28.1%) of females compared to about one-seventh (13.0%) of males. Save *manufacturing*, all seem to be trending down during the comparative period. See table-18 and Statistical Table-25 (Annex-III).

**Table-18**  
**INFORMAL SECTOR WORKERS - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS**

(%)

Major Industry Divisions	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Manufacturing	21.5	17.1	58.7	23.2	18.1	63.9
Construction	16.8	18.6	1.4	16.4	18.3	1.0
Wholesale & retail trade	34.3	37.4	8.1	34.1	37.5	6.7
Transport, storage & communication	10.9	12.1	0.4	10.9	12.2	0.3
Community, social & personal services	15.4	13.6	31.4	14.5	13.0	28.1
* Others	1.1	1.2	-	0.8	0.9	-

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

### ***Major Occupational Groups: Informal Sector***

28. One in three (33.1%) are reported as *service and sales workers*, while over one-half as *craft & related trades workers* (28.5%) and *elementary occupations* (18.5%). The remaining groups make a descending sequence of *plant/machine operators & assemblers* (10.6%), *technicians & associate professionals* (3.3%), *professionals* (3.2%) and *managers* (2.3%). About three-fifth (61.4%) of females compared to one-fourth (24.3%) of males are engaged in *craft & related trade* activities. Comparative share of females (9.7%) is also pronounced vis a vis of males (2.4%) in the case of *professionals*. Share of males are higher in the rest of the occupational groups. As far change during the comparative periods, *technicians & associate professionals* trend up, while the respective shares of the rest of the tabulated grouping are in proximity with each other. See table-19 and Statistical Table-26 (Annex-III).

**Table-19**  
**INFORMAL SECTOR WORKERS - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS**  
(%)

Major Occupational Groups	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	1.9	2.1	0.3	2.3	2.6	0.4
Professionals	3.5	2.7	10.0	3.2	2.4	9.7
Technicians & associate professionals	2.9	3.2	1.2	3.3	3.7	0.8
Clerical support workers	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2
Service and sales workers	34.4	37.1	11.1	33.1	36.0	9.7
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-
Craft & related trades workers	28.5	25.1	57.5	28.5	24.3	61.4
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	9.9	11.0	1.2	10.6	11.8	1.3
Elementary occupations	18.4	18.3	18.6	18.5	18.7	16.5

### ***Employment Status: Informal Sector***

29. The employment status chiefly consists in the categories of *employees* (44.5%) and *own account workers* (44.0%). The former constitutes the largest share of males (44.9%) while latter of females (41.8%). About one in ten (8.9%) is reported as *contributing family worker* and near one in thirty three (2.6%) comprises *employers*. The male *contributing family workers* (8.0%) are about one half of females (16.5%) while *employers* are predominantly male intensive. As far change during the comparative periods, *employer* (2.1%, 2.6%) and *own account workers* (41.9%, 44.0%) trend up, while *contributing family workers* (9.6%, 8.9%) and *employees* (46.4%, 44.5%) lose stream. See Table-20 and Statistical Table-27 (Annex-III).

**Table-20**  
**INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS – DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS**  
(%)

Employment Status	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employers	2.1	2.3	0.1	2.6	2.8	0.3
Own account workers	41.9	42.4	37.9	44.0	44.3	41.8
Contributing family workers	9.6	9.2	12.9	8.9	8.0	16.5
Employees	46.4	46.1	49.1	44.5	44.9	41.4

## ***Unemployment Rates: Overall***

30. The social security net in Pakistan is far from exhaustive. The distribution of assets is highly skewed and something to fall back on in rainy season is simply not available to most of the populace. Thus, a miniscule minority can afford to remain off the work. Further, employment scene is preponderated by agriculture and informal activities with low threshold of entry, exit and, paraphernalia of requisites. As such, most of the people tend to get engaged into some sort of economic activities irrespective of any considerations regarding the size of reward and working age, in order to make both the ends meet. Thus, unemployment rate in Pakistan tends to be estimated lower than perceived.

31. Unemployment rate (5.9%) fares in proximity of the previous survey (6.0%). Similar configuration obtains in the case of males (5.1%, 5.0%), females (8.7%, 9.0%) and in urban areas (8.0%, 8.0%), rural areas (5.0%, 5.0%). See table-21.

**Table-21**  
**UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY AREA AND SEX**

Area/Sex	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Rural	5.0	4.4	6.6	5.0	4.3	6.7
Urban	8.0	6.4	19.4	8.0	6.2	20.4

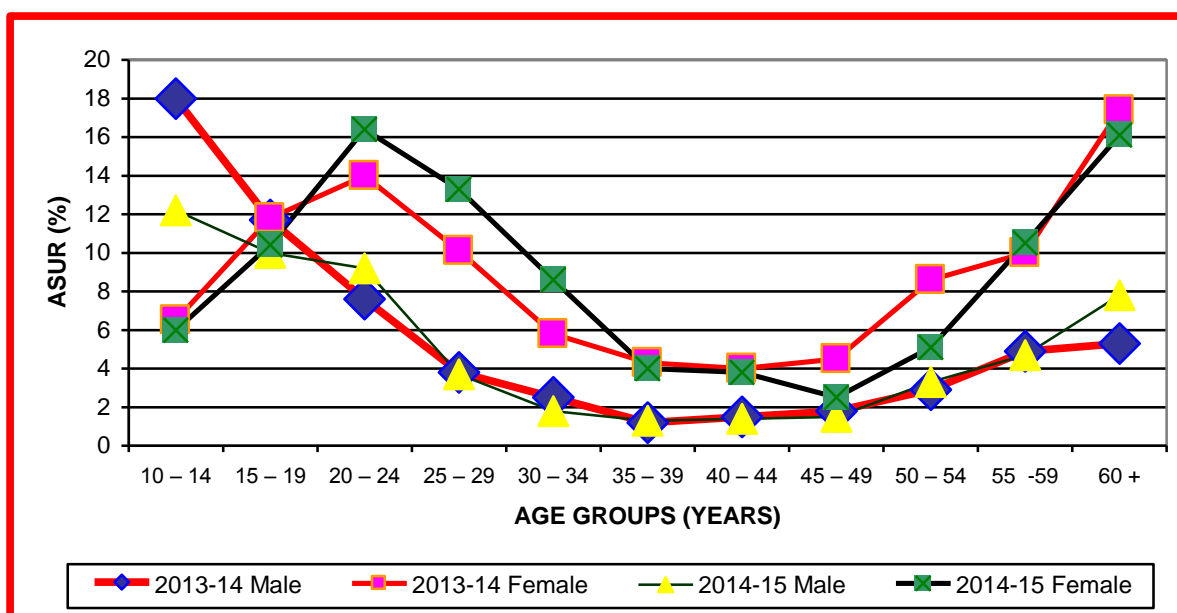
## ***Unemployment Rates: Age Specific***

32. The comparative age specific unemployment rates of *twenties* (20-29) and *early thirties* (30-34) are on rise while, that of *early teens* (10-14) and *latter thirties* and above (35+) decline during the period. Sex specific rates make a mixed pattern of change down the age groupings though rates of females are more in sync with the overall rates as compared to those of males. See table-22 (figure 5) and Statistical Table-18 (Annex-III).

**Table-22**  
**UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY SEX AND AGE**

Age Groups	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	13.8	18.0	6.5	9.9	12.2	6.0
15 – 19	11.7	11.7	11.8	10.1	10.0	10.4
20 – 24	9.2	7.6	14.0	11.0	9.2	16.4
25 – 29	5.4	3.8	10.1	6.1	3.7	13.3
30 – 34	3.3	2.5	5.8	3.5	1.8	8.6
35 – 39	2.0	1.2	4.3	1.9	1.3	4.0
40 – 44	2.2	1.5	4.0	2.0	1.4	3.8
45 – 49	2.4	1.8	4.5	1.8	1.5	2.5
50 – 54	4.1	2.9	8.6	3.6	3.3	5.1
55 – 59	5.9	4.9	10.0	5.8	4.7	10.5
60 years and above	7.2	5.3	17.4	8.9	7.8	16.1

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



### ***Unemployed: Absolute Figures***

33. The volume of unemployed persons increases by 0.04 million from 3.58 million in 2013-14 to 3.62 million in 2014-15. Area and sex wise, the change is more pronounced in rural areas and, for females. Volume of unemployed recedes in KP and Punjab, while rises in Sindh and Balochistan. Change is more pronounced in the case of males in KP, while for females in rest of provinces. Further, the change is more visible in rural than urban areas in all provinces.

**Table-23**  
**UNEMPLOYED - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES**

(Million)

Province/Area	Unemployed					
	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>3.62</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>1.31</b>
Rural	2.06	1.27	0.79	2.10	1.28	0.82
Urban	1.52	1.05	0.47	1.52	1.03	0.49
<b>KP</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.20</b>
Rural	0.40	0.25	0.15	0.39	0.23	0.16
Urban	0.14	0.09	0.05	0.12	0.08	0.04
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>0.83</b>
Rural	1.41	0.84	0.56	1.43	0.89	0.54
Urban	0.94	0.62	0.32	0.89	0.60	0.29
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.23</b>
Rural	0.18	0.11	0.07	0.20	0.11	0.09
Urban	0.40	0.31	0.09	0.46	0.32	0.14
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.05</b>
Rural	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.08	0.05	0.03
Urban	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02

Source:- Derived from Statistical Tables 6 to 6.4 (Annex-III) .

### ***Underemployment Rates: Time-related***

34. Underemployment rate recedes from 1.2% in 2013-14 to 1.1% in 2014-15 equivalently for females (1.9%, 1.8%) than males (1.0%, 0.9%) and, in rural (1.4%, 1.3%) and urban areas (0.8%, 0.7%). Underemployment rate seems to signify decreasing latitude to make recourse to multiple jobs in order to help grapple with the cost of living. See table-24.

**Table-24**  
**UNDEREMPLOYMENT (TIME-RELATED) RATES OF PAKISTAN- BY AREA AND GENDER**  
(%)

Areas	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.8
Rural	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.7
Urban	0.8	0.5	2.7	0.7	0.5	2.5

Source:- Derived from Statistical Tables 6 and 28 (Annex-III).

### ***Employed: Occupational Safety and Health***

35. About one in twenty five (4.0%) employed persons report some sort of occupational injury/disease in the 12 months preceding the date of enumeration that resulted into the loss of working time or the consultation with a practitioner. The percentage suffered finds male workers more vulnerable (4.7%) relative to female workers (1.7%). Similarly, rural workers (4.6%) are more vulnerable than urban workers (2.6%). Vulnerability seems to be receding during the comparative period across the area and gender. See table-25.

**Table-25**  
**OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES - EMPLOYED PERSONS 10 + YEARS OF AGE BY STATUS**  
 (%)

Status of Injuries/ Diseases	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Suffered	4.3	4.9	2.2	4.0	4.7	1.7
Not suffered	95.7	95.1	97.8	96.0	95.3	98.3
<b>Rural</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Suffered	4.9	5.9	2.4	4.6	5.7	1.9
Not suffered	95.1	94.1	97.6	95.4	94.3	98.1
<b>Urban</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Suffered	2.9	3.2	0.6	2.6	2.8	1.0
Not suffered	97.1	96.8	99.4	97.4	97.2	99.0

### ***Major Industry Divisions: Occupational Safety and Health***

36. Mainly, the sufferers belong to *agriculture* (48.0%), *construction* (16.3%), *manufacturing* (15.9%), *transport/storage & communication* (7.5%) and *wholesale & retail trade* (7.1%). Females are about twice (86.0%) as exposed to risk as males (43.8%) in *agriculture*. Contrarily, males are more vulnerable in the remaining groups. Comparative risk profile except of *agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing* (51.2%, 48.0%) deteriorates for all of sizeable groupings. See table-26 and Statistical Table-33 (Annex-III).

**Table-26**  
**OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES -DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS**  
 (%)

Major Industry Divisions	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	51.2	46.5	86.4	48.0	43.8	86.0
Mining & quarrying	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	-
Manufacturing	14.2	14.9	9.2	15.9	16.6	9.5
Electricity, gas and water	0.3	0.4	-	0.3	0.4	-
Construction	14.1	15.9	0.6	16.3	18.0	0.2
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels	8.6	9.5	1.1	7.1	7.8	0.8
Transport, storage and communication	7.5	8.4	0.2	7.5	8.4	-
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-
Community, social and personal services	3.7	4.0	2.5	4.5	4.6	3.5

**Note:-** (-) Stands for no information

### ***Major Occupational Groups: Occupational Safety and Health***

37. The major groupings of the sufferers comprise *skilled agriculture & fishery activities* (42.8%), *elementary occupations* (20.0%), *craft & related trades workers* (19.8%), *plant and machinery operator* (9.2%) and *service & sales workers* (5.9%). Risk profile of *skilled agriculture, forestry & fishery workers* and *services & sales workers* improves while rests of the sizeable grouping indicate deterioration down the time lane. See table-27 and Statistical Table-34 (Annex-III).

**Table-27**  
**OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES -DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS**

(%)

Major Occupational Groups	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	0.4	0.5	-	0.4	0.5	-
Professionals	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.5
Technicians & associate professionals	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.0
Clerical support workers	0.2	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	-
Service & sales workers	6.8	7.5	1.1	5.9	6.5	0.5
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	45.0	41.1	73.9	42.8	39.4	73.2
Craft & related trades workers	19.0	20.4	9.2	19.8	21.0	8.4
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	7.5	8.5	-	9.2	10.2	0.8
Elementary occupations	19.2	19.8	14.4	20.0	20.6	14.6

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

### ***Employment Status: Occupational Safety and Health***

38. According to the relative size of the risk profile, *own account workers* (40.6%), *employees* (40.6%) and *contributing family workers* (18.3%) take exhaustive account of the sufferers in the same order. The foremost and the lattermost categories seem to be getting less while the middle one latter ones more, riskier during the comparative periods. Change in the sex-disaggregated shares is more pronounced for males in the 1<sup>st</sup> two categories while for female in the lattermost. Employers, due to their minuscule size, do not form any pattern. See table-28 and Statistical Table-35 (Annex-III).

**Table-28**  
**OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES - DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

(%)

Employment Status	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employers	0.5	0.6	-	0.5	0.6	-
Own account workers	42.0	46.1	11.4	40.6	43.7	11.9
Contributing family workers	19.6	12.7	71.3	18.3	12.7	69.1
Employees	37.9	40.6	17.3	40.6	43.0	19.0

**Note:-** (-) Stands for no information.



### ***Types of Treatment Received: Occupational Safety and Health***

39. About three-fifth (58.6%) of the sufferers is reported to have *consulted a doctor* or other medical professionals, near one-in-twelve (7.8%) get *hospitalized* and about one-fifth (20.5%) *took time off work*. Vulnerability increases in the 1<sup>st</sup> group, decreases in the lattermost while levels same in the middle one. The change is gender-even in the foremost and the lattermost, while affects both males and females in the second category. The remaining one-eight (13.1%) did not avail themselves of any of the aforementioned options, wanes over time, alluding to a sort of decreasing marginalization at the workplace. See Table-29 and Statistical Table-36 (Annex-III).

**Table-29**  
**OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES - DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 10 + YEARS**  
**OF AGE BY TYPES OF TREATMENT RECEIVED**

(%)

Types of Treatment Received	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Hospitalized	7.8	8.5	2.6	7.8	8.5	1.3
Consulted a Doctor or other Medical Professional	52.3	54.6	34.5	58.6	60.2	44.9
Took time off work	23.4	21.3	39.0	20.5	19.1	34.0
None	16.5	15.6	23.9	13.1	12.3	19.8

### ***Wages***

#### ***Major Industry Division: Wages***

40. Generally, size of wage seems to higher in tertiary activities followed by secondary and primary assignments. The size of wage also appears to be influenced positively by the element of white-collar ness of an industry/division. The gender differential in wages seems to be influenced by the gender composition of group. Arguably, the nominal wage is trending up during the comparative period. Since females constitute much lower proportion of wage earners, a sort of anomalous position in their case is observed in certain categories, which may be attributed to sampling effect and consequential scariness of response. See Table-30 and Statistical Table-42 (Annex-III).

**Table-30**  
**AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES OF EMPLOYEES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS**

(Rs)

Major Industry Divisions	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>13155</b>	<b>14079</b>	<b>8228</b>	<b>14971</b>	<b>15884</b>	<b>9760</b>
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	6327	7995	4236	7804	9041	6345
Mining & quarrying	17971	17971	-	14968	15064	8000
Manufacturing	11720	12716	4953	13478	14465	5435
Electricity, gas and water	23060	23251	14486	25379	25626	15703
Construction	11008	11031	8563	12032	12040	10705
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels	9706	9729	9302	10711	10710	10740
Transport, storage and communication	14950	14972	20517	16220	16158	24900
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	35194	35280	31182	36659	36805	33985
Community, social and personal services	18932	20758	13508	21443	23746	14493

### ***Major Occupation Group: Wages***

41. As stated earlier, wages seem to be associated positively with the element of “white-collar ness” in an occupation. Similarly, the gender differentials in the wages bespeak nexus with the gender composition of an occupational group. The more a group is masculine, the less it is likely to find females in high paid assignments and thus higher is the average wage of males as compared to that of females. This notwithstanding, data on females, being wage earners of convenience, does not befit the consideration of trend assessment. However, the feminine group of *elementary occupations* seems to be an exception though its anomalous position can be explained in term of the greater number of in and out door chores the males are likely to perform as compared to females, in our socio-cultural setting. As for changes during the comparative periods, nominal wages seem to be trending up arguably. See Table-31 and Statistical Table-43 (Annex-III).

**Table-31**  
**AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES OF EMPLOYEES BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS**  
(Rs)

<b>Major Occupational Groups</b>	<b>2013-14</b>			<b>2014-15</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>13154</b>	<b>14079</b>	<b>8210</b>	<b>14971</b>	<b>15884</b>	<b>9760</b>
Managers	52300	53637	36698	51578	51855	45410
Professionals	25068	28396	18036	26876	30933	18664
Technicians & associate professionals	20272	21168	13934	23107	24131	13784
Clerical support workers	19913	20085	14879	21766	21825	19523
Service and sales workers	11807	11892	8699	12866	12885	12055
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	10616	10727	4880	11554	11579	3800
Craft & related trades workers	10989	11939	4647	13342	14449	4886
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	12095	12139	9129	13088	13162	7180
Elementary occupations	8228	9365	4570	9474	10392	6280



**LIST OF PUBLISHED REPORTS OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEYS**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Reports</b>	<b>Enumeration Period</b>	<b>Date of Publications</b>
1.	1963-64	July 1963 to June, 1964	10 <sup>th</sup> August 1966
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 <sup>th</sup> March 1973
5.	1969-70	July 1969 to June, 1970	28 <sup>th</sup> April 1973
6.	1970-71	July 1970 to June, 1971	11 <sup>th</sup> May 1973
7.	1971-72	July 1971 to June, 1972	9 <sup>th</sup> 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	April 1997
20.	1996-97	July 1996 to June, 1997	October 1998
21.	1997-98	July 1997 to June, 1998	June 2000
22.	1999-00	July 1999 to June, 2000	July 2001
23.	2001-02	July 2001 to June, 2002	October 2003
24.	2003-04	July 2003 to June 2004	October 2004
25.	2005-06	July 2005 to June 2006	October 2006
26.	2006-07	July 2006 to June 2007	July 2008
27.	2007-08	July 2007 to June 2008	March 2009
28.	2008-09	July 2008 to June 2009	April 2010
29.	2009-10	July 2009 to June 2010	January 2011
30.	2010-11	July 2010 to June 2010	July 2011
31.	2012-13	July 2012 to June 2013	November 2013
32.	2013-14	July 2013 to June 2014	May 2015
33.	2014-15	July 2014 to June 2015	November 2015

## **ANNEXURE-I**

### **LIST OF PUBLISHED REPORTS OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY**

**ANNEXURE-II**

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

## **ANNEXURE-III**

### **STATISTICAL TABLES**