

FOREWORD

The labour force statistics are pivotal to pave the way for manpower planning, human resource development and, economic growth. The Federal Bureau of Statistics has been conducting Labour Force Surveys (LFS) since 1963 regularly. The Survey report is used by the government, researchers and other stakeholders.

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2005-06 is 25th in the series and the 1st one undertaken on quarterly basis. For this purpose, the enumeration of the Survey's sample has been carried out in the form of four distinct nationally representative quarterly samples. The present report presents annual estimates for the reference period 2005-06.

The report presents detailed information on labour force characteristics collected from representative sample of 32,744 households to produce national and provincial level estimates with urban/rural breakup. The Survey, in league with the quantification of core variables, also puts figure on important allied attributes of literacy, migration, occupational safety etc. In order to spell out nature and dimension of activities, Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupation (PSCO) 1994 revised in the light of International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO) 1988 has been used.

All out effort has been made to produce this report as comprehensive, informative and useful document as possible for decision-makers, researchers, planners, economists and other beneficiaries at large. The report as well as methodology has also been reviewed with the technical assistance from ILO. Any suggestions will be welcome for its further improvement.

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INDICATORS

Indicators	2003-04	2005-06	Indicators	2003-04	2005-06
Crude Activity (Participation) Rates (%)			Labour Force (In millions)		
Pakistan			Total	45.50	50.05
Total	30.4	32.2	Male	37.35	39.97
Male	48.7	50.3	Female	8.15	10.08
Female	11.2	13.3	Employed		
Augmented			Total	42.00	46.94
Total	38.5	40.0	Male	34.89	37.81
Female	27.5	28.8	Female	7.11	9.13
Rural			Unemployed		
Total	31.0	33.2	Total	3.50	3.11
Male	48.2	49.9	Male	2.46	2.16
Female	13.2	16.0	Female	1.04	0.95
Augmented			Employment by Sector (%)		
Total	42.2	43.9	Total	100.0	100.0
Female	35.8	37.3	Agriculture	43.1	43.4
Urban			Manufacturing	20.3	20.7
Total	29.2	30.2	Services	36.6	35.9
Male	49.8	51.0	Unemployment Rates (%)		
Female	7.0	7.9			
Augmented			Pakistan		
Total	31.1	32.1	Total	7.7	6.2
Female	10.8	11.7	Male	6.6	5.4
Refined Activity (Participation) Rates (%)			Female	12.8	9.3
Pakistan			Rural		
Total	43.7	46.0	Total	6.7	5.4
Male	70.6	72.0	Male	5.7	4.6
Female	15.9	18.9	Female	10.9	7.7
Augmented			Urban		
Total	55.3	57.0	Total	9.7	8.0
Female	39.3	41.1	Male	8.4	6.9
Rural			Female	19.8	15.8
Total	46.3	48.9	Literacy Rates (%)		
Male	72.6	73.8	Pakistan		
Female	19.5	23.4	Total	51.6	53.1
Augmented			Male	63.7	65.0
Total	62.9	64.7	Female	39.2	40.6
Female	52.7	54.6	Rural		
Urban			Total	41.6	43.9
Total	39.2	40.7	Male	56.3	58.2
Male	67.1	68.7	Female	26.6	29.3
Female	9.4	10.6	Urban		
Augmented			Total	69.7	69.8
Total	41.7	43.2	Male	76.5	77.1
Female	14.5	15.8	Female	62.5	61.8

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

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2005-06 provides data on (a) age, sex, marital status, literacy, level of education and migration of the population, (b) dimensions of country's labour force, such as (i) employed labour force classified by industry, formal & informal sectors, occupation, employment status, hours worked and level of education, (ii) occupational safety and health information of the employed persons, and (iii) unemployed labour by level of education and previous experience. Some of the main findings are outlined as under:

1. Literacy and Employment

1(a) **Literacy rate** improves from 52% in 2003-04 to 53% in 2005-06, more for rural and women than urban and men. The comparative surveys find the rural-urban divergence and male-female disparity narrowing down the time lane.

1(b) **Participation rate** ascends significantly from 30.4% of 2003-04 to 32.2% in 2005-06, more for rural and women than urban and men. Comparative figures notch up considerably (39% Vs 40%) with the augmentation of marginal economic activities captured through additional probing questions from the persons conventionally out side the labour force.

1(c) **Employment by Major Industries** exhibits share of agriculture and allied activities (43.4%) in 2005-06 higher than that of 2003-04 (43.1%). Male employment recedes a bit while female's climbs 2% up. As for non agriculture, manufacturing (13.7% Vs 13.8%) and construction (5.8% Vs 6.1%) scale up. Other activities level nigh equivalently. Apparently, employability of secondary and tertiary activities is generally on rise.

1(d) **Employment Status** is denominated as employees, own-account workers, unpaid family workers and employers. The foremost category recedes from 38% in 2003-04 to 37% in 2005-06 due to women (31% Vs 26%) exclusively. The middle one also pares down (37% Vs 35%) both for men (41% Vs 40%) and women (16% Vs 15%). The third one, home to more than one half of women, scales up (24% Vs 27%) significantly, steeper for women (53% Vs 59%) than men (18% Vs 19%). Latter most levels similarly.

1(e) **The Number of Hours Worked** in the week finds more than 80% of employed persons worked beyond the watershed "35 hours a week". Of these, 30% are reported to have worked "56 hours or more a week" in 2005-06 as compared to 31% in 2003-04. This indicates receding recourse to work "less than subsistence wages". However, comparative proportions for the left-to-"35 hours a week" allude to a sort of rising underemployment.

1(f) **Unemployment Rate** decreases from 7.7% in 2003-04 to 6.2% in 2005-06, steeper for women (13% Vs 9%) than men (6.6% Vs 5.4%) evenly across the areas. Age specific rates for teens to early fifties experience decline, again more for women than men. The rates for latter fifties and beyond scale up however, due to men exclusively.

2. **Informal Sector**

2(a) **Size of Informal Sector** accounts for 73% of the employment in main jobs outside agriculture sector, more (75%) in rural than urban areas (71%). Conversely, formal activities are more concentrated in urban (29%) than rural areas (25%). Male workers are more numerous relatively. The profiles of comparative survey are analogous which alludes to structural rigidities. Informal sector's employment ascends from 70% in 2003-04 to 73% in 2005-06, across the gender and area.

2(b) **Employment by Major Industry Divisions** apportions the largest slice (35%) to wholesale and retail trade followed by manufacturing (21%), community, social and personal services (18%), construction (14%) and transport (11%). The other categories account for less than two percent. Comparative Labour Force Surveys indicate a mixed trend though ascents are more numerous than falls. Manufacturing and construction register a relatively male-intensive rise whereas that of whole sale and retail trade is female-driven. Services pare down more for females than males while transport remains nigh unchanged.

2 (c) **The Employment Status** categorizes majority (45%) as employees followed by own account workers (42%). About one in ten workers (12%) are reported as unpaid family workers and one & a half percent are identified as employers. As far change in the comparative periods, unpaid family workers scale up. Employees and employers also indicate a modicum of ascent in the same order while own account workers pare two points down.

3. **Occupational Safety & Health**

3(a) **Percentage of Employed** reporting some sort of occupational injury/disease in the past twelve months that resulted in working time loss or doctor's consultation, fares at about one in thirty three (2.9%). Explicably, male workers (3.4%) are more vulnerable than female (0.8%). Same holds for rural (3%) vis-à-vis urban workers (2.7%). Nevertheless, urban woman (0.6%) is more shielded in comparison with her rural and urban compatriots of both genders. Generally, vulnerability seems to be rising for males and urban.

3(b) **Major Industry Divisions** finds nigh half (40%) of that suffered worked in agricultural sector. Manufacturing accounts for about one-sixth (17%), followed by construction (13%), wholesale & retail trade (10%), transport, storage and communication (10%) and community, social and personal services (9%). Women are more than one and half times as exposed to risk as men in agriculture (65 Vs 39%). Comparative figures (45% Vs 40%) bespeak improvement overtime more for women than men. Contrarily, men's exposure is fourteen times higher than women's (14 Vs 1%) in construction and five times (10 Vs 2%) in wholesale and retail trade. Both categories indicate male-led deterioration over time. Manufacturing's risk profile increases in the comparative period, more for women than men. The generally masculine activity of transport & communication is getting a bit riskier while community, social and personal services display improvement in the comparative periods solely for men with women on flip side.

3(c) **Major occupational grouping** concentrates majority of the suffered (34%) in skilled agriculture and fishery activities. Comparative survey figures (34 Vs 39%) indicate improvement over time. Women's exposure to risk recedes from one and half (76 Vs 36%) of men's in 2003-04 to less the twice (59 Vs 33%) in 2005-06. All other major groups present the spectacle of rising vulnerability over time. Elementary occupations (24%) and craft & related trade activities (22%) are the next major occupational groups followed by legislators, senior officials & managers (8%) and plant and machine operators & assemblers (6%). The foremost two categories are getting riskier, steeply for women than men. The third one's increasing susceptibility to risks owes more to men than women. The same tone is set by the well nigh masculine group of plant and machine operators and assemblers.

3(d) **Employment Status** puts majority (45%) of the suffered in the category of employees. The comparative proportions (41% in 2003-04 Vs 45% of 2005-06) bespeak risk as increasing function of time for both genders. The women paint an acutely rising exposure to risk from 7% in 2003-04 to 34% in 2005-06. It adduces gender selective access to safety regime/assignment of duties at the work place. The second important category is own account workers (42%) followed by unpaid family workers (12%). The former seems to be improving over time gender neutrally. The latter indicates sharp fall in women's vulnerability, more than offset by rise in men's exposure to risk.

METHODOLOGY

Introduction

Federal Bureau of Statistics has been carrying out Labour Force Survey (LFS) since 1963. As an ongoing process, the survey's questionnaire was revised in 1990. Major improvement constituted the addition of probing questions on particular economic activities that tend to go unrecorded with conventional questions, and are mostly carried out by women. 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 occupational safety and health as well. The questionnaire was further articulated in 2005 for the present LFS 2005-06, the 1st ever held on quarterly basis. The surveys conducted so far are given at Annexure-I.

2. This report presents the results of LFS 2005-06. The pertinent information has been collected from a sample of 32,744 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. The survey profiles information 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 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 acquire current information on the dimensions of Pakistan's labour force; i.e. number of persons employed, unemployed, underemployed or out of labour market;
- To gather descriptive facts on the engagement in major occupational trades and the nature of work undertaken by the institution/organization;
- To profile statistics on employment status of the individuals, i.e. whether they are employers, own account workers, unpaid family workers or paid employees (regular/casual);
- To classify non-agricultural enterprises employing household member(s) as formal and informal;
- To put figure on the hours worked at main/subsidiary occupations;
- To provide data on wages and mode of payment for paid employees;

- To quantify occupational health and safety of employed persons by causes, type of 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, waiting time invested in the quest for work, their availability for work and expectations for future employment.

Field Operation

4. FBS is the national statistical organization responsible for collection, processing, compilation and dissemination of statistics. It has 34 Regional/Field Offices located all over Pakistan. These offices are equipped and manned with regular and trained field staff for collection of data through censuses/surveys.

5. In order to evolve dynamics of field enumeration in line with the survey's objectives, training is imparted to the concerned staff on interviewing techniques and other procedure to be used in the enumeration. For quality control, supervisors from Regional/Field Offices and headquarter, make frequent field visits to spot-checking the collection process.

Data Processing and Editing

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

7. Editing 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.

8. ***Sampling Frame:*** Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) has developed its own sampling frame for urban areas. Each city/town is 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 through Economic Census 1999-2000 and the list of villages/mouzas/dehs of 1998 Population Census have been taken as sampling frame. Enumeration blocks and villages are considered as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) from urban and rural domains respectively.

Stratification Plan

9. **Urban Domain:** Karachi, Lahore, Gujranwala, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Multan, Sialkot, Sargodha, Bahawalpur, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Peshawar, Quetta and Islamabad are considered as large cities. Each of these cities constitutes a separate stratum, further sub-stratified according to low, middle and high income groups based on the information collected in respect of each enumeration block at the time of demarcation/ updating of urban area sampling frame.

10. **Remaining Urban Areas:** After excluding the population of large cities from the population of respective ex-administrative division, the remaining urban population of ex-administrative division from provinces is grouped together to form another stratum called other urban. Thus each ex-division in remaining urban areas in the four provinces constitutes a stratum.

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

12. **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. The universe is adjusted for the extent of coverage.

Sample Design

13. **Procedure:** A stratified two-stage sample design is adopted for the survey.

14. **Selection of primary sampling units (PSUs):** Enumeration blocks in urban domain and mouzas/dehs/villages in rural are taken as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). In the urban domain, sample PSUs from each ultimate stratum/sub-stratum 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 updated through Economic Census and respective population of 1998 Census for a stratum is considered as measure of size.

15. **Selection of secondary sampling units (SSUs):** The constituent 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 have been selected with equal probability using systematic sampling technique with random a start.

16. **Sample Size and Its Allocation:** Methodologically, a sample of 32744 households is considered appropriate to provide reliable estimates of key labour force characteristics. The entire sample of households (SSUs) is drawn from 2319 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) out of which 1090 are urban and 1229 are rural. As urban population is more heterogeneous therefore, a higher proportion of sample size is allocated to urban domain. As a means to get reliable estimates, a higher proportion of sample is assigned to NWFP and Balochistan in consideration to their smallness. After fixing the sample size at provincial level, further distribution of sample PSUs to different strata in rural and urban domains in each province is

made proportionately. The distribution of sample PSUs and SSUs in the urban and rural domain of the four provinces is as under: -

SAMPLE SIZE AND ITS ALLOCATION

(Nos.)

Province/Area	Enumeration Blocks/Villages (PSUs)			Sample Households (SSUs)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Punjab	524	612	1136	6288	9792	16080
Sindh	312	256	568	3744	4096	7840
NWFP	136	224	360	1632	3584	5216
Balochistan	118	137	255	1416	2192	3608
Pakistan	1090	1229	2319	13080	19664	32744

Reliability of Estimate

17. Notwithstanding complete observance of the requisite codes to ensure reliability of data, co-efficient of variations, computed in the backdrop of 5% margin of error exercised for determining sample size, are also given below to affirm the reliability of estimates.

COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION (CVs) OF IMPORTANT VARIABLES

Characteristics/ Variables	Coefficient of Variation (Cvs) in Percentage						
	Pakistan	Rural	Urban	Provinces			
				Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan
Total Persons	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.3	4.3
Employed Persons	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.8	2.4	5.1
Employed Persons in Formal Sector	1.9	2.4	3.1	2.8	3.1	4.9	8.1
Employed Persons in Informal Sector	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.7	3.0	3.1	6.1
Literate Persons	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.3	6.2
Household Size	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.1

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 enumeration Blocks in urban areas and mouzas/dehs/villages in rural areas have been enumerated. The number of sample households (32,640) enumerated is less than the estimated sample size (32,744) due to non-contact and refusal cases in urban and rural areas.

SECTION-II

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Follows an exposition of key concepts and definitions.

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) is used as the reference period.
2. **Literate Persons:** All those persons ten years of age and above who declared they could read and write in any language with understanding.
3. **Literacy rate** relates to the number of literate persons expressed as a percentage of the population ten years and above.
4. **Household:** A 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:** The migrant population means those who have moved from one administrative district to another administrative district at any time of their lives. It excludes population moved within the current district.
6. **Economically Active Population:** The 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, 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:** The labour force or currently active population comprises all persons ten years of age and above who fulfill the requirements for including among employed or unemployed during the reference period i.e. one week preceding the date of interview.
8. **Crude activity rate** is the currently active population expressed as a percentage of the total population in Pakistan.

9. **Refined activity rate** is the currently active population expressed as a percentage of the population 10 years and above. This rate enables international comparison by factoring in the effect of age composition.

10. **Augmented activity rate** is based on probing questions from the persons not included in the conventional measure of labour force, to net-in marginal economic activities viz subsistence agriculture, own construction of one's dwelling etc.

11. **Employment:** The standard measure of "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, who 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:** 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 the Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupations based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations, ISCO-88.

13. **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. Industry is classified according to a national classification of industries used for national accounts and developed in 1970 on the basis of the International Standard Industrial Classification, ISIC, rev. 2.

14. **Self-employment job:** 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:** 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:** - 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:** - 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:** - A person working during the reference period, on own-account or with one or more partners at a “self-employment job”, without any employee engaged on a continuous basis; but, possibly, with one or more contributing family workers or employees engaged on an occasional basis. It includes owner cultivator, share cropper and contract cultivator.

19. **Unpaid family worker:** - 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.

20. **Other:** includes member of a producer’s cooperative, etc.

21. **Employment in the Informal Sector:** 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 or owners 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):** The “time-related underemployed” 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:** The standard measure of 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.

26. **Unemployment rate** is the unemployed population expressed as a percentage of the currently active population.

27. **Multiple job holder:** 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 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 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 days following 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 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.

31. **Range of data:** Generally, the survey obtains 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 obtains information about

- (i) the act that caused the accident or disease,
- (ii) the type of injury or disease suffered
- (iii) the time of the accident
- (iv) whether the injury or disease was reported to a person responsible
- (v) whether time off was taken or treatment was received as a result
- (vi) the part of the body that suffered from the injury
- (vii) the conditions that caused the accident or injury
- (viii) the type of accident
- (ix) who paid for the treatment
- (x) the time of recovery

32. Information is also obtained on the number of deaths in the past 12 months as a result of an occupational accident or disease, the occupations involved and the industry of the employing establishments..

33. **Income from paid employment:** relates to the amount of money earned by persons in paid employment in their main job. The income may be earned in cash or in kind, and is reported net, after deductions for social security contributions and deductions for pensions and income tax. It includes the value in rupees of income in kind as well as quarterly, annual or ad hoc bonuses. The information on earnings is recorded per week or month and the information on bonuses is recorded per year, and later converted to a monthly basis. The survey does not obtain information on the income of self employed persons.

34. **Entitlement to annual leave and sick leave:** relates to the number of days in the year that workers in paid employment are entitled to annual leave and sick leave.

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

SECTION- III

RESULTS

The Survey's estimates are based on the data of 32,744 sample households enumerated on quarterly basis through July 2005 to June 2006. Findings are presented in the form of proportions and percentages to provide for all-purpose employability. The population of Pakistan as on 1st January 2006 is estimated at 155.37 millions by extrapolating the population census 1998 with average growth rate of 1.90% per annum. Since LFS 2005-06 is the 1st ever-held on quarterly basis, quarterly configuration of the select text tables is also provided at annex-III.

Marital Status

2. Marital status is categorized as never married, married, widowed and divorced. The comparative figures are proximate to each other, though, proportion of never married indicate a sort of scaling-up. At the outset, the composition of marital status seems to be time-invariant which brings forth the resilience of socio-cultural norms. Detailed information is given at Statistical Appendix Tables 4 to 4.4.

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

Marital Status	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06
Never Married	43.6	44.4	44.6
Married	52.1	51.0	51.2
Widowed	4.1	4.3	3.9
Divorced	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sex Ratio

3. Sex ratio is defined as average number of males per 100 females. Comparative figures for the overall sex ratio tend to proximate to expected level (105). Area wise, urban follow the overall pattern whereas rural indicate declining trend which, interalia, may be due to better female reporting. Province-wise, Punjab follows the national trend. Sindh and Balochistan exhibit a cyclical pattern, whereas NWFP presents a falling series. Level and variability of sex ratio seems to be correlated with the level of population's stakes in the immediate environment.

Table-2
SEX RATIO - PAKISTAN AND ITS PROVINCES

Province/Area	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06
Pakistan	107	105	105
Rural	106	104	103
Urban	110	108	108
Punjab	105	103	103
Sindh	113	112	113
NWFP	104	99	98
Balochistan	113	109	116

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Table-1 of LFS 2001-02, 2003-04 and 2005-06.

Literacy

4. Literacy rates form an increasing step function of time. Overall literacy rate (53.1%) is one and half percentage points higher than that of LFS, 2003-04. The same holds for LFS 2003-04 in comparison with its predecessor for 2001-02. Improvement is more for females and rural than males and urban. This notwithstanding, rural-urban divide and male-female disparity seem to be intransigent over time. Needed is an unremitting initiative to address the inequities in the social structure by increasing the access to educational facilities across the area and gender. Province-wise, Sindh and Punjab are more literate as compared to NWFP and Balochistan. Longitudinally, the former two provinces are getting closer in terms of literacy gap whereas the latter ones appear to be diverging in this regard. A comparative picture of literacy rates by gender, province and rural/urban areas is given in table-3.

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

(%)

Province/Area	2001-02			2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	50.0	62.2	36.9	51.6	63.7	39.2	53.1	65.0	40.6
Rural	40.5	55.0	25.4	41.6	56.3	26.6	43.9	58.2	29.3
Urban	67.8	75.5	59.3	69.7	76.5	62.5	69.8	77.1	61.8
Balochistan	33.5	74.4	16.3	36.0	52.1	17.6	37.9	53.8	18.3
Rural	26.8	40.8	9.4	27.7	43.9	9.2	31.3	47.2	11.6
Urban	59.4	73.9	42.3	60.7	75.9	42.9	58.4	73.6	39.1
NWFP	39.3	58.4	19.9	43.0	61.8	25.2	44.6	63.9	26.4
Rural	35.9	55.9	15.9	39.8	59.2	21.7	41.3	61.4	22.6
Urban	56.6	70.4	41.3	58.3	74.0	42.6	61.1	75.7	46.3
Punjab	51.8	62.3	40.8	53.3	63.6	42.9	55.2	65.2	45.2
Rural	44.3	56.6	31.7	45.1	57.7	32.6	47.7	59.6	35.7
Urban	67.4	73.7	60.5	69.8	75.1	64.2	70.2	75.9	64.3
Sindh	54.9	67.0	41.0	55.3	66.9	42.2	55.6	67.3	42.2
Rural	36.0	52.9	16.3	35.6	53.3	15.7	37.9	54.2	19.0
Urban	71.0	79.1	61.8	72.4	78.8	65.3	71.6	79.5	62.8

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Tables 3 to 3.4 of LFS 2001-02, 2003-04 and 2005-06.

Level of Education

5. The comparative profile of educational attainment smacks of improvement particularly in the “no formal education” and “below matric” categories. It is indicative of increasing access to basic education. Post-matric categories reflect a diminishing level of improvement, probably, due to restricted access. Both gender post improvement, though, males are more educated compared to females. The comparative picture is given in table-4. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix Tables 3 to 3.4.

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

Level of Education	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
No formal education	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
Below matric	33.7	41.1	26.0	35.0	42.6	27.0
Matric but less than Intermediate	9.7	12.3	7.0	10.0	12.4	7.5
Intermediate but less than Degree	3.9	4.7	3.1	4.1	4.9	3.2
Degree and above	3.8	4.9	2.6	3.8	4.8	2.7
Literate	51.6	63.7	39.2	53.1	65.0	40.6
Illiterate	48.4	36.3	60.8	46.9	35.0	59.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Labour Force Participation Rates: Crude

6. Crude participation rates of the comparative Labour Force Surveys are given in table-5. The overall rate ascends significantly from 30.4% in 2003-04 to 32.2% in 2005-06. As for area and gender, rise in the rural and female rates is higher than that of urban and male. This observation has bearing for the size of informal sector. Province wise participation rates make the expected sequence of Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and NWFP in descending order. Crude participation rates for Pakistan by sex and rural/urban areas are presented in figure-1. Detail is presented in Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4.

7. **Augmentation of the labour participation** for marginal economic activities, unlikely to be captured through conventional questions, posts female participation rates (i.e. 28% in 2003-04 Vs 29% in 2005-06) substantially higher than shown by the conventional methodology (11% and 13%). This brings up the overall participation rates significantly (39% in 2003-04 Vs 40% in 2005-06). The same generally holds for provinces as well. Statistical Appendix Tables 12 to 12.4 is referred for detail.

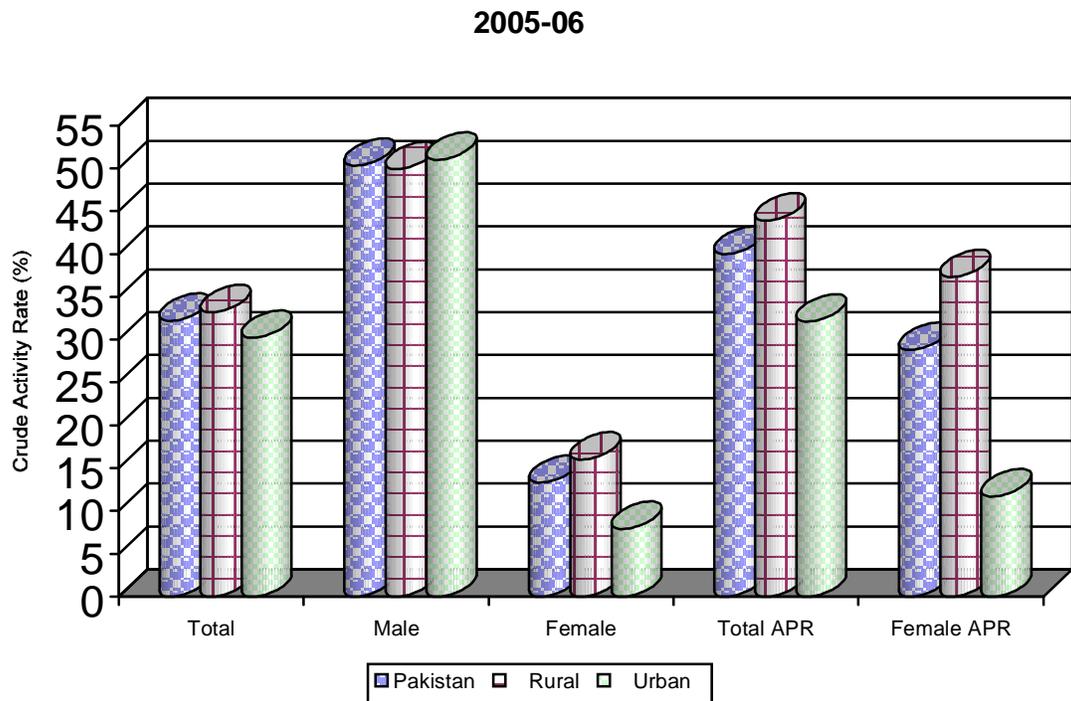
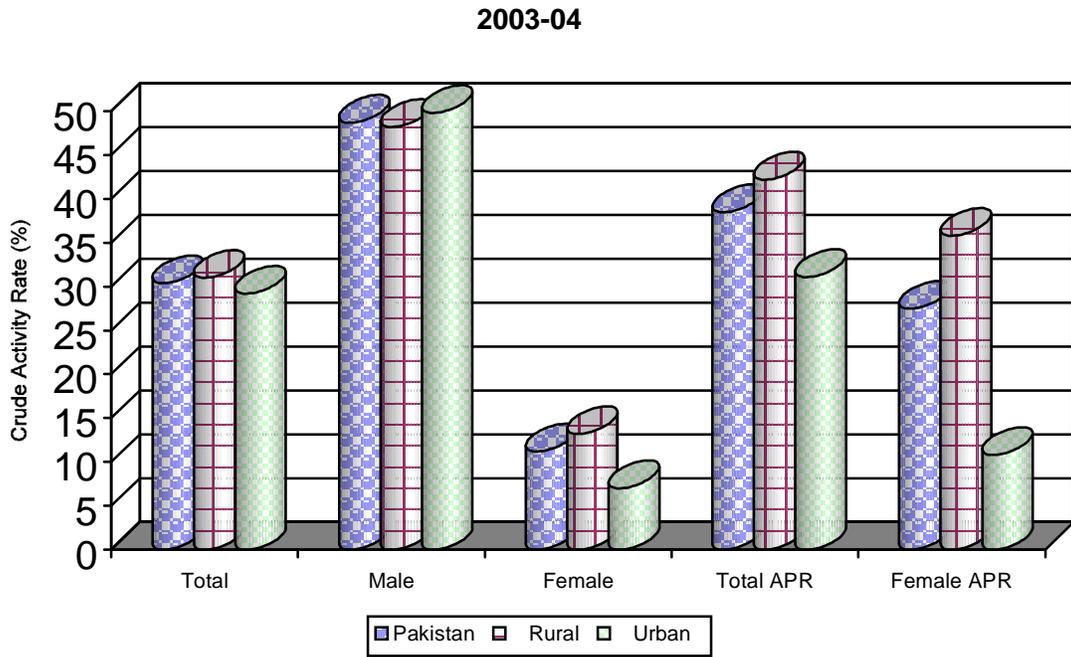
Table-5
CRUDE ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(%)

Province/ Area	2003-04					2005-06				
	Total	Male	Female	*Augmented		Total	Male	Female	* Augmented	
				Total	Female				Total	Female
Pakistan	30.4	48.7	11.2	38.5	27.5	32.2	50.3	13.3	40.0	28.8
Rural	31.0	48.2	13.2	42.2	35.8	33.2	49.9	16.0	43.9	37.3
Urban	29.2	49.8	7.0	31.1	10.8	30.2	51.0	7.9	32.1	11.7
Balochistan	25.7	45.0	4.8	36.2	26.5	29.5	48.2	8.0	40.3	30.9
Rural	26.4	46.1	5.0	39.3	31.8	30.9	49.5	9.4	43.9	37.0
Urban	23.4	41.3	3.9	26.0	9.3	25.1	43.9	3.1	28.8	10.9
NWFP	24.6	42.3	6.9	38.1	33.8	26.4	44.4	8.8	41.3	37.7
Rural	24.5	41.8	7.3	39.8	37.7	26.3	44.1	9.2	43.1	41.6
Urban	25.1	44.8	5.1	29.1	13.1	26.7	46.4	6.4	31.2	15.4
Punjab	33.4	50.6	15.6	39.1	27.1	34.9	51.6	17.9	40.0	28.0
Rural	34.5	50.3	18.4	42.2	33.9	36.4	51.3	21.2	43.2	34.5
Urban	30.9	51.3	9.4	32.3	12.1	31.9	52.1	10.5	33.4	13.7
Sindh	27.9	48.8	4.6	37.6	24.9	30.0	51.1	6.4	38.9	24.9
Rural	27.8	48.3	4.7	45.0	41.0	31.2	51.2	8.1	47.1	41.7
Urban	28.1	49.3	4.4	30.2	8.7	28.9	50.9	4.6	30.6	8.1

Note:- * Putatively, persons 10 years of age and over, 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 the specified fourteen agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

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



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

Labour Force Participation Rates: Refined

9. Like crude activity rate(s), refined activity rate registers significant increase from 44% in 2003-04 to 46% in 2005-06. Similarly, the rates for rural and females post higher growth than that of urban and males. However, male-female disparity in this case is wider than observed in crude rates. **As before, augmented rates** are substantially higher than conventional ones. Arguably, refined rates behave in line with their crude twins along the area, province and gender. A comparative picture of refined activity rates for Pakistan and its provinces by rural and urban areas are given in table-6. Detail is given in Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 and 12 to 12.4.

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

(%)

Province/Area	2003-04					2005-06				
	Total	Male	Female	*Augmented		Total	Male	Female	*Augmented	
				Total	Female				Total	Female
Pakistan	43.7	70.6	15.9	55.3	39.3	46.0	72.0	18.9	57.1	41.1
Rural	46.3	72.6	19.5	62.9	52.7	48.9	73.8	23.4	64.7	54.6
Urban	39.2	67.1	9.4	41.7	14.5	40.7	68.7	10.6	43.2	15.8
Balochistan	40.0	68.1	7.6	56.4	42.6	45.2	71.5	12.6	61.7	49.1
Rural	42.0	71.5	8.2	62.6	52.1	47.9	74.4	15.2	68.0	59.5
Urban	34.0	58.1	5.9	37.8	14.0	37.0	62.6	4.8	42.5	16.6
NWFP	37.2	65.7	10.2	57.7	50.0	39.7	68.0	13.0	62.2	55.8
Rural	37.5	66.0	10.8	61.1	56.2	40.2	68.5	13.8	65.8	62.4
Urban	35.7	64.3	7.1	41.4	18.5	37.5	65.9	8.9	43.9	21.4
Punjab	47.0	71.8	21.8	55.0	37.8	48.9	72.6	24.9	56.1	39.0
Rural	49.9	73.6	26.4	61.1	48.5	52.2	74.2	30.3	61.9	49.2
Urban	41.0	68.5	12.3	42.8	16.0	42.5	69.5	14.0	44.6	18.2
Sindh	40.5	70.8	6.6	54.5	36.1	42.9	72.7	9.1	55.6	35.7
Rural	43.6	75.8	7.4	70.5	64.3	47.2	77.2	12.4	71.5	63.7
Urban	37.8	66.4	5.9	40.6	11.7	39.0	68.5	6.2	41.3	10.9

Note:- * Putatively, persons 10 years of age and over, 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 the specified fourteen agricultural and non-agricultural activities. Men's augmented activity rates are less than 0.5% higher than the standard refined rates and are therefore not shown in this table.

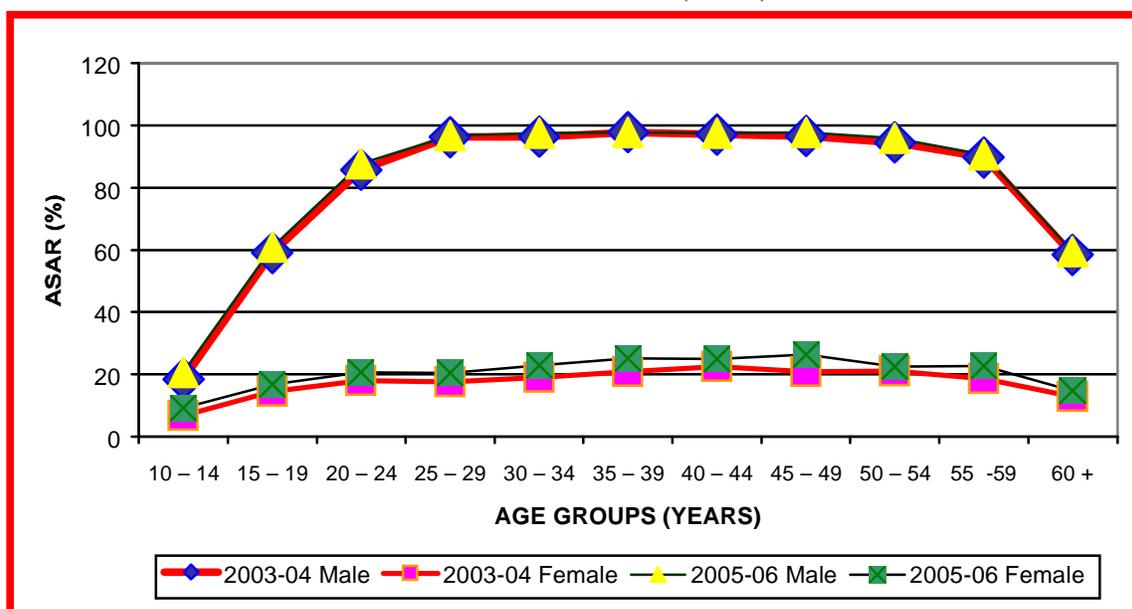
Labour Force Participation Rates: Age Specific

10. Table-7 (and figure 2) presents a comparative picture of age specific participation rates (ASPR). The rates appear to be constructing a mildly dome-shaped trajectory across the age intervals with relatively flatter tail beyond mid fifties. Arguably, post-twenties to fifties mark the most productive period of life. The comparative data sets in tandem support these observations. Invariably, this pattern befits the government's delimitation of productive life years. Further, female ASPRs post higher growth as compared to that of males. Again, the size of gender disparity throws gauntlet to socio-economic planners. Detailed information is given at Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4.

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

Age Groups	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	12.8	18.5	6.7	15.2	20.7	9.2
15 – 19	37.4	59.0	14.5	39.9	60.9	16.9
20 – 24	51.5	85.7	18.0	53.6	87.6	20.7
25 – 29	55.6	96.2	17.7	56.6	96.7	20.5
30 – 34	55.3	96.3	19.1	57.7	97.5	23.0
35 – 39	59.0	97.7	20.9	59.9	97.6	25.1
40 – 44	60.1	97.0	22.6	62.2	97.5	25.0
45 – 49	59.8	96.5	20.9	63.7	97.6	26.5
50 – 54	58.1	94.5	21.0	60.2	95.8	22.5
55 -59	55.9	89.7	18.6	59.0	90.6	22.8
60 +	38.7	58.4	12.9	40.5	59.4	14.7

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



Labour Force: Absolute Figures

11. The absolute figures of labour force are calculated by multiplying crude participation rate of the survey with the estimated population as on 1st January of its reference year. The numbers of employed and unemployed persons are obtained by multiplying the labour force with their percentages. Thus, labour force increases from 45.50 million in 2003-04 to 50.05 million in 2005-06. The volume of labour force expands in all provinces irrespective of area and gender. However, female labour force in urban Balochistan remains at par, probably, due to rising cost of maintaining families in the cities. Relevant for the comparative surveys is given in table-8.

Table-8
CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

Province/Area	Labour Force					
	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	45.50	37.35	8.15	50.05	39.97	10.08
Rural	30.90	24.45	6.45	34.32	26.22	8.10
Urban	14.60	12.90	1.70	15.73	13.75	1.98
Balochistan	1.92	1.75	0.17	2.26	1.98	0.28
Rural	1.51	1.37	0.14	1.80	1.55	0.25
Urban	0.41	0.38	0.03	0.46	0.43	0.03
NWFP	5.09	4.37	0.72	5.92	4.92	1.00
Rural	4.26	3.63	0.63	5.00	4.11	0.89
Urban	0.83	0.74	0.09	0.92	0.81	0.11
Punjab	28.02	21.57	6.45	30.29	22.64	7.65
Rural	19.88	14.63	5.25	21.46	15.23	6.23
Urban	8.14	6.94	1.20	8.83	7.41	1.42
Sindh	10.47	9.66	0.81	11.58	10.43	1.15
Rural	5.25	4.82	0.43	6.06	5.33	0.73
Urban	5.22	4.84	0.38	5.52	5.10	0.42

Note:- Labour force figures for 2003-04 are revised on the basis of the latest population estimates.

Source:- Computed from Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 of LFS 2003-04 and 2005-06.

Employed: Absolute Figures

12. The number of employed increases from 42 million in 2003-04 to 46.94 million in 2005-06 across the gender, area and provinces. However, the volume of female employment in urban Balochistan levels same during the comparative periods. Since better part of city's populace constitutes rural migrants, the stagnating quantum of female employment in Balochistan betokens increasing inability of working men to keep their families in the cities. The detail is given in table-9.

Table-9
EMPLOYED - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

Province/Area	Employed					
	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	42.00	34.89	7.11	46.94	37.81	9.13
Rural	28.81	23.07	5.74	32.48	25.01	7.47
Urban	13.19	11.82	1.37	14.46	12.80	1.66
Balochistan	1.76	1.64	0.12	2.19	1.93	0.26
Rural	1.40	1.30	0.10	1.76	1.52	0.24
Urban	0.36	0.34	0.02	0.43	0.41	0.02
NWFP	4.44	3.93	0.51	5.22	4.52	0.70
Rural	3.73	3.28	0.45	4.42	3.79	0.63
Urban	0.71	0.65	0.06	0.80	0.73	0.07
Punjab	25.96	20.13	5.83	28.46	21.34	7.12
Rural	18.66	13.82	4.84	20.42	14.51	5.91
Urban	7.30	6.31	0.99	8.04	6.83	1.21
Sindh	9.84	9.19	0.65	11.07	10.02	1.05
Rural	5.02	4.67	0.35	5.88	5.19	0.69
Urban	4.82	4.52	0.30	5.19	4.83	0.36

Note:- Figures for employed 2003-04 are revised on the basis of the latest population estimates.

Source:- Computed from Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 of LFS, 2003-04 and 2005-06.

Employed: Major Industry Divisions

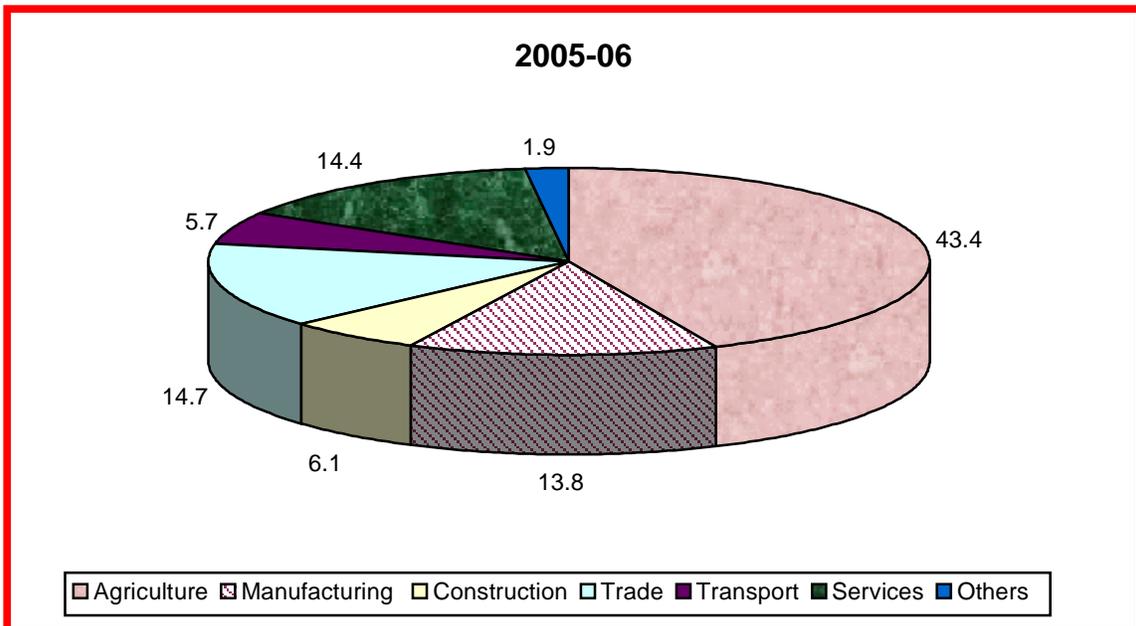
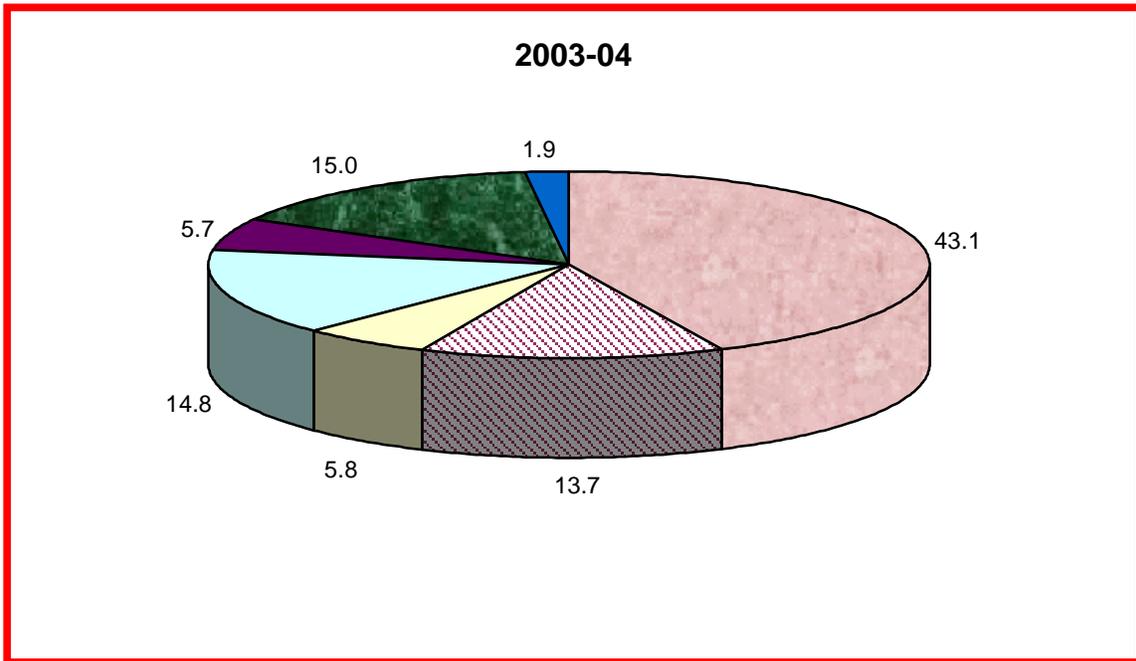
13. Employment share of agricultural and allied activities (43.4%) in 2005-06 levels slightly higher than that of 2003-04 (43.1%). Male employment declines while female's climbs about 2% up. As for non-agricultural employment, manufacturing and construction scale up respectively from 13.7% and 5.8% in 2003-04 to 13.8% and 6.1% in 2005-06. Community, social & personal services lose a half percentage point from 15% in 2003-04 to 14.4% in 2005-06 while wholesale and retail trade and transport remain unchanged. It seems that employability of secondary and tertiary activities is generally on rise though, the rate of growth has to go a long way to assume sustainable momentum. A comparative picture of the proportions of persons employed in major industry divisions is given in table-10. Industrial distribution of employed persons is shown in figure-3. Detail is provided in Statistical Appendix Tables 13 to 13.4.

Table-10
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

(%)

Major Industry Divisions	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	43.1	38.1	67.3	43.4	37.2	68.8
Manufacturing	13.7	13.5	14.7	13.8	13.7	14.6
Construction	5.8	7.0	0.3	6.1	7.5	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade	14.8	17.5	1.7	14.7	17.7	2.1
Transport, storage and communication	5.7	6.9	0.1	5.7	7.1	0.3
Community, social and personal services	15.0	14.8	15.8	14.4	14.5	13.6
Others (includes mining & quarrying, electricity, gas & water, financing, insurance, real estate & business services and activities not adequately defined)	1.9	2.2	0.1	1.9	2.3	0.2

FIGURE –3 DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS



Employed: Major Occupational Groups

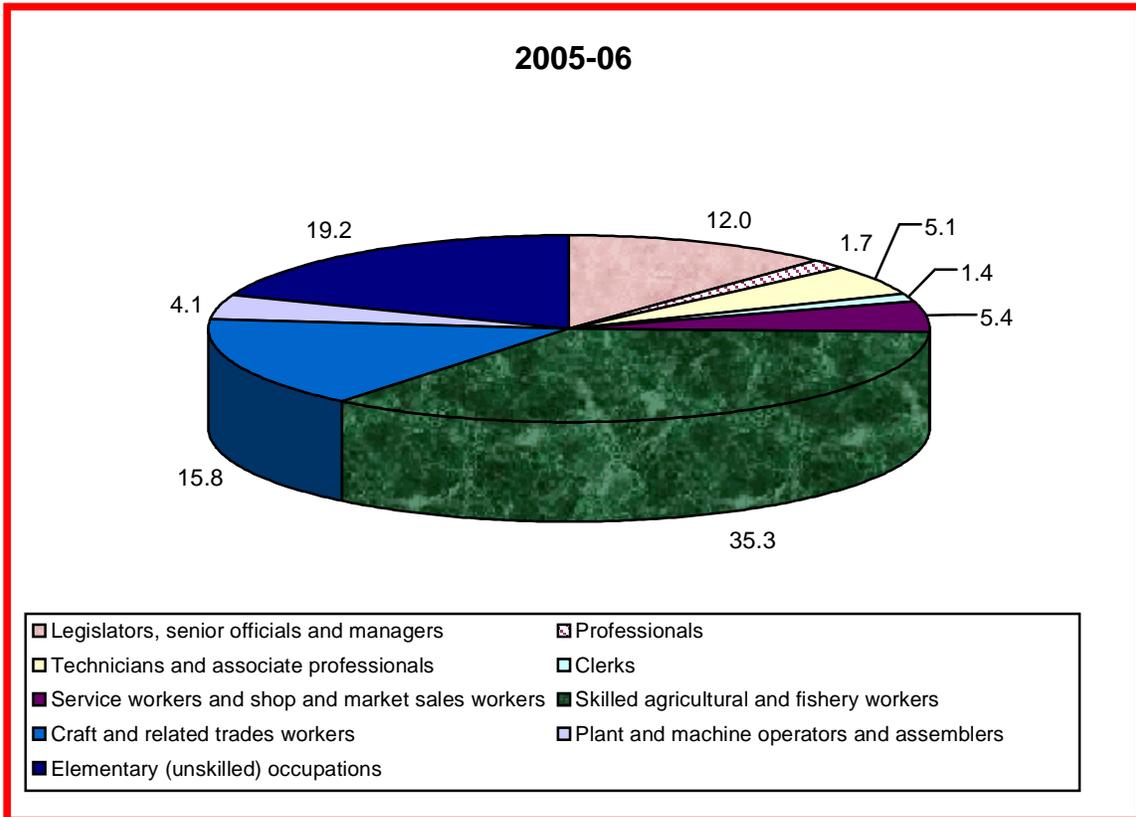
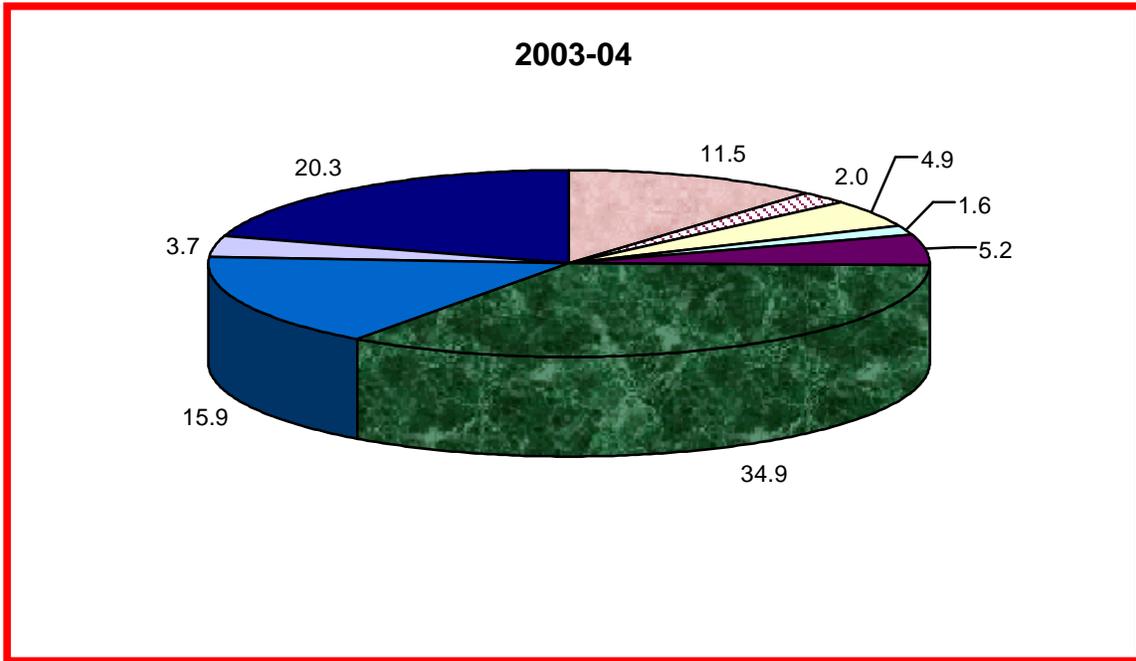
14. Comparative labour force surveys present a mixed picture of marginal ascents and falls, though, ascents are more numerous than falls. Of the ascending categories, Legislators, senior officials and managers, Service workers and shop & market sale workers and Plant and machine operators and assemblers scale up for both genders whereas Technicians and associate professionals register male-driven increase. Conversely, ascent in skilled agriculture and fishery workers is women centered. As for descending categories, Clerks and Craft and related trade workers post male-led decline whereas Elementary occupations descend due to drastic fall in female employment. Comparative percentage distribution is given in table-11. Occupational pattern of employed persons is indicated in figure-4. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Tables 14 to 14.4.

Table-11
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

(%)

Major Occupational Groups	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators, senior officials and managers	11.5	13.5	1.4	12.0	14.4	2.1
Professionals	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.2
Technicians and associate professionals	4.9	4.1	8.7	5.1	4.4	7.8
Clerks	1.6	1.9	0.2	1.4	1.7	0.3
Service workers and shop & market sales workers	5.2	6.1	0.8	5.4	6.5	0.9
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	34.9	32.2	48.4	35.3	30.8	54.1
Craft and related trades workers	15.9	16.2	14.3	15.8	16.0	14.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.7	4.5	0.1	4.1	5.1	0.2
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	20.3	19.5	24.2	19.2	19.3	18.8

FIGURE-4: DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS



Employed: Employment Status

15. Employed persons are denominated mainly as employees, own account workers, unpaid family workers and employers. During the comparative periods, the two foremost categories recede whereas the last one fares nigh at the same level. Thus, the profile of activities likely to siphon labour force from unorganized into organized sector weakens comparatively. A conspicuously women-led surge in the third one (unpaid family workers) also suggests the aforementioned observation. Majority (37%) constitutes employees followed by own account workers (35%), unpaid family workers (27%) and employers (1%). As expected, more female workers are engaged as unpaid family workers (59%) compared to male workers (19%). Contrarily more male workers are engaged in the category of own account workers, employees and employers. Comparative data are given in table-12. Detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables-15 to 15.4

Table-12
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX

(%)

Employment Status	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.1
Own account workers	37.1	41.4	15.9	34.9	39.8	15.0
Unpaid family workers	24.1	18.3	52.8	26.9	19.1	59.2
Employees	37.9	39.2	31.2	37.3	40.0	25.7

Employed: Number of Hours Worked During the Week

16. Of the currently employed persons, 1% constitutes the group of people who had a job attachment but did not work last week due to certain reasons. On the other end of the spectrum lies a large proportion (30%) of employed persons worked 56 hours or more a week. However, 15% of the employed persons falls left to the water shed “35 hours a week”, liable to be bracketed as underemployed. The corresponding figures for urban (8%) and rural (19%) areas point out prevalence of underemployment in the latter. However, the predominant proportion (more than 80%) of overworked persons which lies to the right of “35 hours a week” obliquely brings forth the prevalence of lower than subsistence wages in the (fractured) job market. Relevant information is given in table-13. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Tables-15 to 15.4.

Table-13
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY HOURS WORKED, 2005-06

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	1.12	2.03	5.25	7.91	16.38	25.49	11.75	30.07
Rural	100.0	1.12	2.49	6.54	9.47	18.45	23.11	11.62	27.20
Urban	100.0	1.12	1.01	2.33	4.41	11.76	30.82	12.04	36.52
Balochistan	100.0	0.18	0.10	0.98	5.36	21.85	33.97	16.45	21.11
Rural	100.0	0.13	0.13	1.11	5.90	23.70	31.83	16.62	20.59
Urban	100.0	0.37	-	0.44	3.15	14.24	42.76	15.77	23.28
NWFP	100.0	2.03	5.04	11.13	9.74	18.46	22.29	9.89	21.42
Rural	100.0	1.74	5.66	12.24	10.39	18.51	21.75	9.84	19.87
Urban	100.0	3.64	1.61	5.04	6.18	18.16	25.28	10.15	29.95
Punjab	100.0	1.17	2.28	5.99	8.75	15.61	24.31	10.98	30.93
Rural	100.0	1.15	2.61	7.15	10.33	16.97	22.49	11.03	28.26
Urban	100.0	1.21	1.42	3.02	4.74	12.15	28.94	10.85	37.69
Sindh	100.0	0.77	0.39	1.42	5.39	16.32	28.33	13.66	33.72
Rural	100.0	0.86	0.40	1.78	6.86	21.95	23.67	13.49	31.00
Urban	100.0	0.66	0.39	1.01	3.73	9.93	33.60	13.86	36.81

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

Employed: Informal Sector:

17. In consonance with often-held contention, informal sector accounts for 73% of the employment in main jobs outside agriculture sector. In the same refrain, percentage of employed (75%) in rural areas is higher than that of urban areas (71%). As expected, formal sector activities are more concentrated in urban areas (29%) as compared to rural areas (25%). Male workers are more numerous relatively in urban areas while female lead in rural ones. The profiles of comparative survey are analogous which indicates structural rigidities. Informal sector's employment surges from 70% in 2003-04 to 73% in 2005-06, across the gender and area. Aggressive consumer finance schemes launched by various financial institutions might be one of the reasons. Similarly, excessive focus on revenue generation at the expense, more often than not, of the quality of governance might also hold some explanation. Comparative proportions are given in table-14. Detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Table-17.

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

Sector	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	30.0	29.6	34.3	27.1	27.3	25.8
Informal	70.0	70.4	65.7	72.9	72.7	74.2
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	27.1	26.7	30.1	25.2	25.7	20.6
Informal	72.9	73.3	69.9	74.8	74.3	79.4
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	32.8	32.2	38.4	29.0	28.8	30.9
Informal	67.2	67.8	61.6	71.0	71.2	69.1

Source: - Computed from Statistical Appendix Table-17.

Major Industry Divisions: Informal Sector

18. The largest slice (35%) goes to wholesale and retail trade. Manufacturing ranks second with one-fifth (21%) followed by community, social and personal services (18%), construction (14%) and transport (11%). The other categories including mining & quarrying; electricity, gas & water and finance, insurance, real estate & business services account for less than two percent. Comparative Labour Force Surveys indicate a mixed trend though ascents are more numerous than descents. Manufacturing and construction register a relatively male-intensive rise whereas that of wholesale and retail trade is female-driven. Services pare down more for females than males while transport fares high equivalently. Males employment forms a bit skewed unimodal pattern peaked in wholesale and retail trade while females employment is bimodally apportioned with maxima lying in manufacturing (57%) and community and social services (31%). Comparative surveys do not betoken imminence of an enduring structural shift for better. Percentage distribution of informal sector workers by major industry divisions is given in table-15. Detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables 18 to 18.4.

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

(%)

Major Industry Divisions	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	20.6	16.9	57.3	21.3	17.0	57.1
Construction	13.4	14.6	1.2	13.8	15.3	1.7
Wholesale and retail trade	34.6	37.3	7.6	34.5	37.6	8.9
Transport, storage and communication	11.2	12.3	0.3	11.1	12.3	0.9
Community, social and personal services	18.7	17.2	33.5	17.7	16.1	31.2
Others (includes mining & quarrying; electricity, gas & water and finance, insurance, real estate & business services)	1.5	1.7	0.1	1.6	1.7	0.2

Major Occupational Groups: Informal Sector

19. Majority (31%) are reported as Craft and related trade workers. Nigh a quarter (26%) are Legislators, senior officials & managers. About one-fifth (21%) are engaged in Elementary (unskilled) occupations. Services workers, shop and market sales workers rank fourth (10%) followed by plant & machine operators & assemblers (7%), Technicians & associate professionals (5%) and Professionals (2%). As expected, occupational distribution of workers is marked by wide sex differentials. Figures on males sit in the vicinity of overall pattern, at wide variance with that of females. Further, apportionment of number among activities is, relatively, more even for men than for women. Vertically, Craft & related trade activities constitute the peak and three-fifth (59%) of female workers. Technicians and associate professionals are also more attuned to fair sex. Low status/wages may hold out better part of explanation in the regard. Men dominate in all other occupations, though, Plant and machine operators & assemblers being brawn taxing and Legislators, senior officials and managers as repository of decision making, are exceptionally male-intensive in the same order. Majority of grouping indicate relative ascent during the comparative periods. Main information is given in table-16. Detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables 19 to 19.4.

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

Major Occupational Groups	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators, senior officials & managers	24.9	26.7	5.9	25.6	27.9	7.1
Professionals	1.6	1.5	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.5
Technicians and associate professionals	3.8	3.2	9.8	4.5	3.4	13.2
Clerks	0.4	0.5	-	0.3	0.3	0.1
Service workers and shop & market sales workers	9.5	10.1	3.1	9.6	10.4	3.2
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.3
Craft and related trade workers	31.1	28.4	58.6	30.9	27.4	59.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.1	6.7	0.2	6.7	7.4	0.5
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	22.6	22.9	19.9	20.5	21.2	15.0

Employment Status: Informal Sector

20. The employment status categorizes majority (45%) as employees followed by own account workers (42%). The former, embracing majority (49%) of women and latter, containing better part (43%) of men, are mutually obverse in gender skewness. About one in ten workers (12%) is reported as unpaid family workers and one & a half percent is identified as employers. The former is home to two-time more women than men while the latter in acutely men centric. As far change in the comparative periods, unpaid family workers scale up, employees gain two points, employers level same while own account workers lose equivalently. It seems that organized activities tend to concede ground to unorganized ones during the referred periods. Relevant information is given in table-17. Detail is provided in Statistical Appendix Table-20.

Table-17
INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS – DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

(%)

Employment Status	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	1.5	1.6	0.2	1.5	1.6	0.3
Own account workers	43.7	44.7	34.0	41.8	43.4	28.9
Unpaid family workers	11.7	10.9	19.5	11.9	10.7	21.7
Employees	43.1	42.8	46.3	44.8	44.3	49.1

Unemployment Rates: Overall

21. Unemployment rate decreases from 7.7% in 2003-04 to 6.2% in 2005-06. Gender disaggregating also reflects the same pattern though women rates (13% Vs 9%) outpace men (6.6% Vs 5.4%) in term of descent down the time lane. Rural and urban rates seem to be falling in tandem. The relevant figures are presented in table-18.

Table-18
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY AREA AND SEX

(%)

Area/Sex	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	7.7	6.6	12.8	6.2	5.4	9.3
Rural	6.7	5.7	10.9	5.4	4.6	7.7
Urban	9.7	8.4	19.8	8.0	6.9	15.8

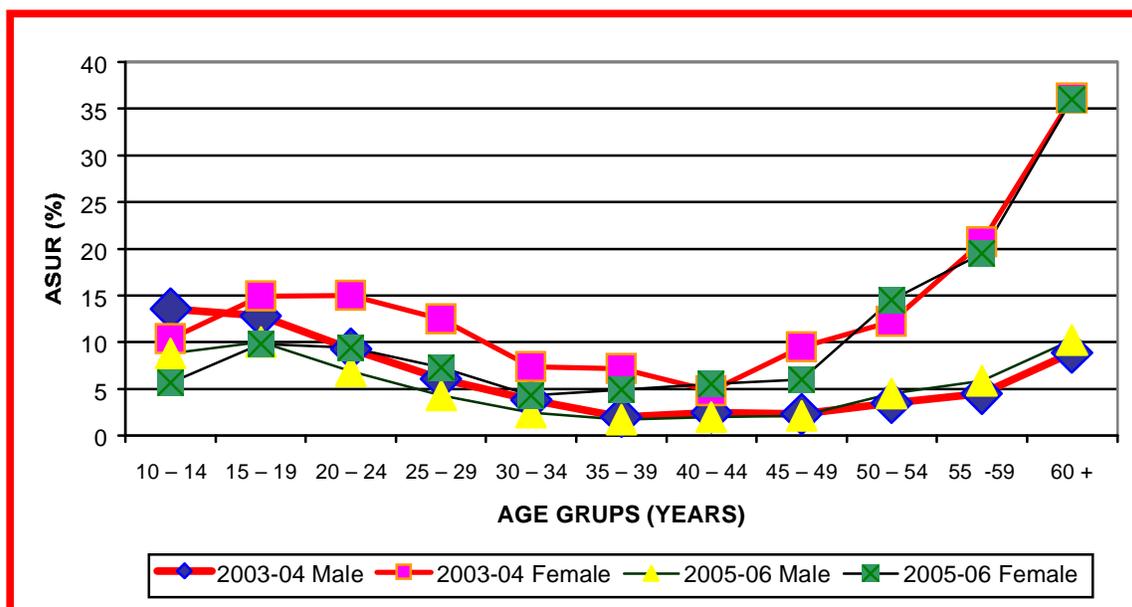
Unemployment Rates: Age Specific

22. Age specific unemployment rates form a spectrum of three-different hues. The 1st one of teens and early twenties (10-19) exhibits longitudinal decline in unemployment, more for women than men. The 2nd part of the spectrum spans over six age groups between 25 to 54 years. This group, with the exception of last one (50-54), also paints declining picture of unemployment, again, more for women than men. The unemployment rates of the last one-latter fifties and beyond sixties - scale up due to men exclusively. Relevant data may be seen in table-19 and figure 5. Detail is given at Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4.

Table-19
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY SEX AND AGE

Age Groups	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	12.8	13.6	10.4	7.9	8.8	5.7
15 – 19	13.2	12.8	14.9	10.0	10.0	9.8
20 – 24	10.3	9.3	15.0	7.4	6.9	9.4
25 – 29	7.1	6.1	12.5	4.9	4.3	7.3
30 – 34	4.5	3.8	7.4	2.9	2.5	4.3
35 – 39	2.9	2.0	7.2	2.4	1.7	4.9
40 – 44	2.9	2.5	4.8	2.7	2.0	5.5
45 – 49	3.5	2.3	9.5	2.9	2.1	6.0
50 – 54	5.1	3.5	12.2	6.3	4.5	14.5
55 – 59	7.1	4.5	20.7	8.4	5.9	19.5
60 years and above	12.8	8.9	36.1	14.2	10.2	36.0

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



Unemployed: Absolute Figures

23. The volume of unemployed shrinks from 3.50 million in 2003-04 to 3.11 million in 2005-06 across the area and gender during the comparative periods. Provinces follow the national pattern except NWFP, where, considerable rise is observed in the quantum of unemployed women in rural areas.

Table-20
UNEMPLOYED - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

Province/Area	Unemployed					
	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	3.50	2.46	1.04	3.11	2.16	0.95
Rural	2.09	1.38	0.71	1.84	1.21	0.63
Urban	1.41	1.08	0.33	1.27	0.95	0.32
Balochistan	0.16	0.11	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.02
Rural	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.01
Urban	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01
NWFP	0.65	0.44	0.21	0.70	0.40	0.30
Rural	0.53	0.35	0.18	0.58	0.32	0.26
Urban	0.12	0.09	0.03	0.12	0.08	0.04
Punjab	2.06	1.44	0.62	1.83	1.30	0.53
Rural	1.22	0.81	0.41	1.04	0.72	0.32
Urban	0.84	0.63	0.21	0.79	0.58	0.21
Sindh	0.63	0.47	0.16	0.51	0.41	0.10
Rural	0.23	0.15	0.08	0.18	0.14	0.04
Urban	0.40	0.32	0.08	0.33	0.27	0.06

Note:- Figures for unemployed 2003-04 have been revised on the basis of the latest population estimates.

Source:- Computed from Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 of LFS 2003-04 and 2005-06.

Underemployment Rates: Time-related

24. Prevalence of low wages and, by the same token, low saving doesn't lend an average citizen to countenance asset-based stream of income to provide for rainy days. Similarly, paucity of social security and unemployment insurance schemes makes remaining out of work an un-workable proposition even after retirement. Thus, bulk of the working hands tends to do all the time some sort of economic activity to make the both ends meet even partly.

25. Consequently, vast proportion of people, worked less than 35 hours a week, and glued to the quest for alternative or additional work, may be considered at best as "employed at fringe" or underemployed. The incidence of underemployment seems to be on retreat during the comparative periods (2.7% Vs 1.9%) more for women and rural than men and urban. Relevant information is given in table-21.

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

Areas	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	2.70	2.10	5.44	1.86	1.71	2.47
Rural	3.17	2.60	5.36	2.22	2.23	2.18
Urban	1.68	1.15	5.76	1.07	0.70	3.66

Employed: Occupational Safety and Health

26. Questions on occupational safety and health are asked from the employed persons ten years of age and above. About one out of thirty-three (2.9%) employed persons reports some sort of occupational injury/disease in the 12 months preceding the date of enumeration that resulted in the loss of working time or the consultation with a practitioner. Explicably, the percentage suffered finds male workers (3.4%) more vulnerable relative to female workers (0.8%). Same holds for rural workers (3%) vis-à-vis urban workers (2.7%). Nevertheless, urban woman (0.6%) is more shielded in comparison with her rural and urban compatriots of same and opposite sex. Generally, susceptibility to occupational hazards seems to be rising for males and declining for females across the areas. Rural areas follow the national pattern while urban ones reflect a bit riskier scenario. Comparative data sets are given in table-22.

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

Status of Injuries/Diseases	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suffered	2.8	3.2	1.0	2.9	3.4	0.8
Not suffered	97.2	96.8	99.0	97.1	96.6	99.2
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suffered	3.1	3.6	1.1	3.0	3.7	0.9
Not suffered	96.9	96.4	98.9	97.0	96.3	99.1
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suffered	2.2	2.4	0.5	2.7	3.0	0.6
Not suffered	97.8	97.6	99.5	97.3	97.0	99.4

Major Industry Divisions: Occupational Safety and Health

27. Well nigh half (40%) of those suffered from occupation hazards belong to agricultural sector. Manufacturing accounts for about one-sixth (17%), followed by construction (13%), wholesale & retail trade (10%), transport, storage and communication (10%) and community, social and personal services (9%). From the gender perspective, women are more than one and half times as exposed to risk as men in agriculture (65 Vs 39%). Contrarily, men's exposure is fourteen times higher than women's (14 Vs 1%) in construction and five times (10 Vs 2%) in wholesale and retail trade. The last two categories indicate male-led deterioration over time. Manufacturing's risk profile increases in the comparative period, more for women than, men. The generally masculine activity of transport & communication is getting a bit riskier while community, social and personal services display improvement in the comparative periods solely for men with women on flip side. Relevant information is given in table-23. Detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables 27 to 27.4

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

Major Industry Divisions	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	44.9	42.6	79.8	39.9	38.5	64.6
Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	-
Manufacturing	14.6	15.0	8.0	17.1	16.8	23.1
Electricity, gas and water	1.0	1.0	-	0.6	0.6	-
Construction	10.7	11.4	-	13.2	13.9	0.7
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels	9.1	9.5	3.4	9.5	10.0	1.5
Transport, storage and communication	8.9	9.5	-	9.5	10.0	-
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.5	0.6	-	0.4	0.4	-
Community, social and personal services	10.3	10.4	8.8	9.3	9.3	10.1

Major Occupational Groups: Occupational Safety and Health

28. On the pattern of major industry divisions, majority of suffered (34%) is concentrated in skilled agriculture and fishery activities. Comparative survey figures (39 Vs 34%) indicate improvement over time. Since three-fifth of suffered women belong to this group, one need not be feminist to get alarmed. Women's exposure to risk recedes from one and half (76 Vs 36%) of men's in 2003-04 to less than twice (59 Vs 33%) in 2005-06. All other major groups present longitudinal rise in vulnerability. Elementary occupations (24%) and craft & related

trade activities (22%) are the next major occupational groups followed by legislators, senior officials & managers (8%) and plant and machine operators & assemblers (6%). The foremost two categories are getting riskier, steeply for women than men. The third one's increasing susceptibility to risks owes more to men than women. The well nigh masculine group of "plant and machine operators and assemblers" sets the same tone. Other relatively minor occupations experience slight decline in the proportions of suffered workers. Relevant information is given in table-24. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Tables 28 to 28.4.

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

(%)

Major Occupational Groups	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators, senior officials & managers	6.3	6.4	3.4	7.6	7.7	4.1
Professionals	0.4	0.4	-	0.9	1.0	-
Technicians and associate professionals	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0
Clerks	1.0	1.1	-	0.3	0.3	-
Service workers and shop & market sales workers	2.8	3.0	-	3.4	3.6	-
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	38.7	36.3	76.3	34.4	33.0	58.9
Craft and related trade workers	21.4	22.1	11.2	21.5	21.5	21.4
Plant and machine operators and assembles	5.7	6.1	-	6.1	6.4	-
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	21.4	22.3	7.5	24.1	24.7	13.6

Employment Status: Occupational Safety and Health

29. Majority (45%) of the suffered falls in the category of employees. The comparative proportions (41% in 2003-04 Vs 45% of 2005-06) bespeak risk as increasing function of time for both genders. The women paint an acutely rising exposure to risk from 7% in 2003-04 to 34% in 2005-06. It adduces gender selective access to safety regime/assignment of duties at the work place. The second important category is own account workers (42%) followed by unpaid family workers (12%). The former seems to be improving over time gender neutrally. The latter indicates sharp fall in women's vulnerability, more than offset by rise in men's exposure to risk. Relevant information is given in table-25. Detail is Statistical Appendix Table 29.

Table-25
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES - DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY
EMPLOYMENT STATUS

(%)

Employment Status	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	0.7	0.8	-	0.5	0.5	-
Own account workers	48.7	50.2	25.2	42.1	43.5	18.2
Unpaid family workers	10.1	6.3	67.9	11.9	9.9	48.3
Employees	40.5	42.7	6.9	45.4	46.1	33.5

Types of Treatment Received: Occupational Safety and Health

30. Majority (65%) of the suffered is reported to have consulted a doctor or other medical professionals, 16% get hospitalized and 15% take time off work. The 1st two categories ascend while the last one descends during the comparative period more for women than men. It appears that affordability to pursue treatment is improving. Women exude more savvy for doctor's advice relative to men (67 Vs 65%). Similarly, women seem better disposed to get hospitalized (18 Vs 16%). However, the event of taking time off work declines considerably to change from women to men-centered in composition during the comparative periods. The remaining 4% did not avail themselves of any of the aforementioned option. Auspiciously, the lattermost category stemming, probably, from aversion/inhibition/lack of access to doctor's advice also declines steeply. Relevant information is given in table-26. Detail in available at Statistical Appendix Table 30.

Table-26
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES - DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 10 + YEARS
OF AGE BY TYPES OF TREATMENT RECEIVED

(%)

Types of Treatment Received	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hospitalized	12.2	12.6	6.3	15.8	15.7	18.4
Consulted a Doctor or other Medical Professional	61.1	60.9	64.3	65.1	64.9	66.9
Took time off work	19.0	18.8	21.4	14.9	15.2	9.9
None	7.7	7.7	8.0	4.2	4.2	4.8

Parts of Body Injured: Occupational Safety and Health

31. Majority of the workers (31%) report general injuries followed by lower limb (29%), upper limb (23%), multiple locations (7%) and head injuries (7%). During the comparative periods, the foremost category symptomizes considerable decline in the exposure to risk more steeply for women than men. It seems that buck of residual tasks stops more on men's than women's shoulders. Longitudinally, both upper and lower limb injuries are on rise. More women are succumbing particularly, to latter affliction relative to men. "Multiple location" type pares down over time, more for men whereas, incident of the most malevolent category-head injury-recedes a bit mercifully. Proportion for trunk injuries increases slightly whereas that of neck plummets significantly. Relevant information is given in table-27. Detail is at Statistical Appendix Table 31.

Table-27
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES - DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 10 + YEARS
OF AGE BY PARTS OF BODY INJURED

Parts of Body Injured	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head	6.7	7.1	-	6.8	6.7	7.7
Neck	1.9	2.0	0.5	1.0	1.1	-
Trunk	1.7	1.8	-	1.8	1.8	1.1
Upper Limb	15.9	16.2	12.6	23.4	23.0	30.3
Lower Limb	19.8	20.8	3.4	29.2	29.3	27.7
Multiple Locations	8.9	9.3	1.9	7.0	7.3	1.8
General Injuries	45.1	42.8	81.6	30.8	30.8	31.4

(%)

QUARTERLY CONFIGURATION OF SELECT TEXT TABLES OF LFS 2005-06

Table-1
MARITAL STATUS - DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 10 + YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

(%)

Marital Status/ Periodicity	LFS 2005-06			
	<i>1st Quarter (Jul-Sep)</i>	<i>2nd Quarter (Oct-Dec)</i>	<i>3rd Quarter (Jan-Mar)</i>	<i>4th Quarter (Apr-June)</i>
Never Married	44.9	44.1	44.2	45.2
Married	50.9	51.6	51.6	50.7
Widowed	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8
Divorced	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table-2
SEX RATIO - PAKISTAN AND ITS RURAL-URBAN

Area/Periodicity	LFS 2005-06			
	<i>1st Quarter (Jul-Sep)</i>	<i>2nd Quarter (Oct-Dec)</i>	<i>3rd Quarter (Jan-Mar)</i>	<i>4th Quarter (Apr-June)</i>
Pakistan	103	105	106	105
Rural	101	104	105	104
Urban	108	106	108	108

Table-3
LITERACY RATES (10 YEARS AND OVER): PAKISTAN AND RURAL -URBAN

(%)

Area/ Periodicity	LFS 2005-06											
	<i>1st Quarter (Jul-Sep)</i>			<i>2nd Quarter (Oct-Dec)</i>			<i>3rd Quarter (Jan-Mar)</i>			<i>4th Quarter (Apr-June)</i>		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	52.4	64.3	40.2	52.0	63.7	39.9	53.1	65.4	40.2	54.7	66.6	42.1
Rural	42.8	57.0	28.5	42.8	56.8	28.6	45.0	59.7	29.8	44.8	59.1	30.2
Urban	70.0	77.0	62.4	68.7	76.0	61.0	68.1	75.7	59.8	72.2	79.7	64.0

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

Education Level/ Periodicity	LFS 2005-06											
	1 st Quarter (Jul-Sep)			2 nd Quarter (Oct-Dec)			3 rd Quarter (Jan-Mar)			4 th Quarter (Apr-June)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
No formal education	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Below matric	34.5	42.3	26.5	34.3	41.5	26.8	35.0	42.8	26.7	36.1	43.8	27.9
Matric but less than Intermediate	9.8	12.1	7.4	9.7	12.2	7.1	9.9	12.6	7.1	10.4	12.6	8.1
Intermediate but less than Degree	4.4	5.2	3.4	4.0	4.9	3.1	4.0	4.8	3.2	3.9	4.7	3.1
Degree and above	3.6	4.5	2.7	3.7	4.7	2.7	3.9	4.8	2.9	3.9	5.1	2.6
Literate	52.4	64.3	40.2	52.0	63.7	39.9	53.1	65.4	40.2	54.7	66.6	42.1
Illiterate	47.6	35.7	59.8	48.0	36.3	60.1	46.9	34.6	59.8	45.3	33.4	57.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table-5
CRUDE ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - PAKISTAN AND ITS RURAL-URBAN
 (%)

Area/ Periodicity	LFS 2005-06											
	1 st Quarter (Jul-Sep)			2 nd Quarter (Oct-Dec)			3 rd Quarter (Jan-Mar)			4 th Quarter (Apr-June)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	32.8	33.9	30.7	32.7	34.1	29.9	31.5	32.1	30.3	31.9	32.9	30.0
Male	51.2	50.9	51.8	50.1	49.9	50.4	49.7	49.3	50.5	50.2	49.6	51.3
Female	13.8	16.7	7.9	14.5	17.6	8.1	12.2	14.0	8.5	12.7	15.5	6.9
Augmented Participation Rate												
Total	42.8	47.6	33.2	42.6	47.8	32.3	41.0	45.3	32.5	41.5	46.3	32.0
Female	30.7	39.6	12.5	31.3	40.7	12.4	28.6	36.5	12.6	29.0	38.2	10.6

Note:- * Putatively, persons 10 years of age and over, 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 the specified fourteen agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

Table-6
REFINED ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - PAKISTAN AND ITS RURAL-URBAN

(%)

Area/ Periodicity	LFS 2005-06											
	1 st Quarter (Jul-Sep)			2 nd Quarter (Oct-Dec)			3 rd Quarter (Jan-Mar)			4 th Quarter (Apr-June)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	46.6	49.6	41.0	47.1	50.7	40.7	45.1	47.2	41.4	45.2	48.2	39.8
Male	72.7	74.8	69.1	72.7	74.9	68.8	71.3	72.7	68.7	71.2	73.0	68.0
Female	19.6	24.3	10.6	20.7	26.0	11.0	17.5	20.6	11.6	17.9	22.7	9.2
Augmented Participation Rate												
Total	60.7	69.6	44.4	61.5	71.0	44.1	58.8	66.7	44.4	58.9	68.0	42.5
Female	43.5	57.6	16.8	44.9	60.0	16.8	41.0	53.6	17.3	41.1	55.8	14.2

Note:- * Putatively, persons 10 years of age and over, 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 the specified fourteen agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

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

(%)

Age Groups/ Periodicity	LFS 2005-06											
	1 st Quarter (Jul-Sep)			2 nd Quarter (Oct-Dec)			3 rd Quarter (Jan-Mar)			4 th Quarter (Apr-June)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	17.2	24.0	9.9	16.6	22.2	10.6	12.9	18.0	7.3	14.1	18.6	9.1
15 – 19	41.2	62.3	18.4	41.5	63.0	18.0	39.7	61.2	15.3	37.4	57.1	15.8
20 – 24	53.4	88.1	20.1	54.9	88.4	23.1	52.4	86.5	19.8	53.7	87.6	19.8
25 – 29	56.8	96.1	21.6	57.4	97.2	21.8	55.2	96.2	19.1	57.1	97.0	19.4
30 – 34	59.3	97.4	24.6	59.0	97.8	27.2	57.6	97.4	21.5	55.0	97.5	18.6
35 – 39	60.9	97.7	28.1	60.4	97.6	25.5	59.2	97.3	22.4	59.2	97.9	24.4
40 – 44	60.3	97.4	22.3	64.5	97.6	27.6	61.2	97.2	24.7	62.6	98.0	25.5
45 – 49	63.7	97.5	28.8	63.1	97.2	27.8	64.3	98.2	25.2	63.8	97.7	23.9
50 – 54	59.0	96.0	20.6	62.2	95.9	24.7	61.3	95.7	22.7	58.3	95.5	22.0
55 -59	60.3	90.6	24.3	60.0	91.0	26.9	56.7	89.7	18.7	59.0	91.2	21.3
60 +	40.4	59.9	14.4	41.3	59.8	15.9	39.1	57.5	13.7	41.3	60.4	14.7

Table-8
MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS - DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED

(%)

Major Industry Divisions/ Periodicity	LFS 2005-06											
	1 st Quarter (Jul-Sep)			2 nd Quarter (Oct-Dec)			3 rd Quarter (Jan-Mar)			4 th Quarter (Apr-June)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	44.0	38.3	67.0	45.6	38.4	72.6	42.5	37.3	66.5	41.3	34.9	68.7
Manufacturing	14.1	13.8	15.3	13.0	13.1	12.7	14.1	13.8	15.4	14.2	14.0	15.0
Construction	6.1	7.4	0.5	5.8	7.3	0.2	6.8	8.2	0.5	5.9	7.2	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade	14.0	17.0	2.1	14.2	17.6	1.5	14.7	17.5	2.1	15.7	18.8	2.8
Transport, storage and communication	5.7	7.1	0.2	5.9	7.3	0.4	5.5	6.6	0.4	5.9	7.2	0.3
Community, social and personal services	13.9	13.8	14.6	13.7	14.0	12.5	14.7	14.6	14.8	15.1	15.6	12.6
* Others	2.1	2.6	0.3	1.8	2.3	0.1	1.7	2.0	0.3	1.9	2.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Table-10
EMPLOYMENT STATUS - DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED BY SEX

(%)

Employment Status/ Periodicity	LFS 2005-06											
	1 st Quarter (Jul-Sep)			2 nd Quarter (Oct-Dec)			3 rd Quarter (Jan-Mar)			4 th Quarter (Apr-June)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employers	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.0	*	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.8	1.0	*
Own account workers	34.8	39.5	16.1	33.8	39.5	12.5	36.1	40.5	16.2	35.0	39.6	15.4
Unpaid family workers	28.8	20.6	61.4	26.0	18.9	52.7	26.0	18.3	61.2	26.9	18.6	62.4
Employees	35.4	38.7	22.2	39.4	40.6	34.8	36.9	40.1	22.4	37.3	40.8	22.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Negligible (0.03 & 0.05 respectively)

Table-11
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES- SEX AND AGE

(%)

Age Groups/ Periodicity	LFS 2005-06											
	1 st Quarter (Jul-Sep)			2 nd Quarter (Oct-Dec)			3 rd Quarter (Jan-Mar)			4 th Quarter (Apr-June)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ten years & over	6.8	5.9	10.3	6.2	5.5	9.1	6.4	5.4	10.5	5.4	4.9	7.3
10 – 14	8.4	8.9	7.1	8.1	8.7	6.9	8.1	9.2	4.8	6.9	8.3	3.6
15 – 19	11.0	10.7	12.0	9.9	9.7	10.5	9.4	9.2	10.4	9.5	10.4	6.0
20 – 24	7.9	7.4	9.7	7.3	6.8	9.1	8.2	7.2	12.5	6.1	6.0	6.5
25 – 29	6.3	5.8	8.6	4.3	3.9	6.1	4.6	3.7	8.7	4.2	3.9	6.0
30 – 34	3.5	2.8	6.3	2.4	2.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	4.3	1.9	1.6	3.5
35 – 39	3.2	1.8	7.5	2.1	1.8	3.1	2.7	2.2	4.7	1.6	0.9	3.9
40 – 44	2.4	2.3	3.3	2.7	2.0	5.7	2.8	1.5	7.8	2.8	2.3	4.8
45 – 49	3.6	2.6	6.9	3.1	2.3	6.1	2.7	1.9	6.4	2.1	1.6	4.5
50 – 54	6.2	4.6	13.8	6.4	4.7	13.7	6.3	4.7	14.1	6.4	4.0	16.2
55 – 59	7.9	5.7	17.4	11.6	8.1	24.0	7.4	5.5	17.7	6.6	4.4	17.7
60 years and over	13.6	9.1	38.1	14.1	10.3	34.1	16.4	11.4	45.4	12.8	10.3	27.4

SECTION- III

RESULTS

The Survey's estimates are based on the data of 32,744 sample households enumerated on quarterly basis through July 2005 to June 2006. Findings are presented in the form of proportions and percentages to provide for all-purpose employability. The population of Pakistan as on 1st January 2006 is estimated at 155.37 millions by extrapolating the population census 1998 with average growth rate of 1.90% per annum. Since LFS 2005-06 is the 1st ever-held on quarterly basis, quarterly configuration of the select text tables is also provided at annex-III.

Marital Status

2. Marital status is categorized as never married, married, widowed and divorced. The comparative figures are proximate to each other, though, proportion of never married indicate a sort of scaling-up. At the outset, the composition of marital status seems to be time-invariant which brings forth the resilience of socio-cultural norms. Detailed information is given at Statistical Appendix Tables 4 to 4.4.

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

Marital Status	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06
Never Married	43.6	44.4	44.6
Married	52.1	51.0	51.2
Widowed	4.1	4.3	3.9
Divorced	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sex Ratio

3. Sex ratio is defined as average number of males per 100 females. Comparative figures for the overall sex ratio tend to proximate to expected level (105). Area wise, urban follow the overall pattern whereas rural indicate declining trend which, interalia, may be due to better female reporting. Province-wise, Punjab follows the national trend. Sindh and Balochistan exhibit a cyclical pattern, whereas NWFP presents a falling series. Level and variability of sex ratio seems to be correlated with the level of population's stakes in the immediate environment.

Table-2
SEX RATIO - PAKISTAN AND ITS PROVINCES

Province/Area	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06
Pakistan	107	105	105
Rural	106	104	103
Urban	110	108	108
Punjab	105	103	103
Sindh	113	112	113
NWFP	104	99	98
Balochistan	113	109	116

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Table-1 of LFS 2001-02, 2003-04 and 2005-06.

Literacy

4. Literacy rates form an increasing step function of time. Overall literacy rate (53.1%) is one and half percentage points higher than that of LFS, 2003-04. The same holds for LFS 2003-04 in comparison with its predecessor for 2001-02. Improvement is more for females and rural than males and urban. This notwithstanding, rural-urban divide and male-female disparity seem to be intransigent over time. Needed is an unremitting initiative to address the inequities in the social structure by increasing the access to educational facilities across the area and gender. Province-wise, Sindh and Punjab are more literate as compared to NWFP and Balochistan. Longitudinally, the former two provinces are getting closer in terms of literacy gap whereas the latter ones appear to be diverging in this regard. A comparative picture of literacy rates by gender, province and rural/urban areas is given in table-3.

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

(%)

Province/Area	2001-02			2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	50.0	62.2	36.9	51.6	63.7	39.2	53.1	65.0	40.6
Rural	40.5	55.0	25.4	41.6	56.3	26.6	43.9	58.2	29.3
Urban	67.8	75.5	59.3	69.7	76.5	62.5	69.8	77.1	61.8
Balochistan	33.5	74.4	16.3	36.0	52.1	17.6	37.9	53.8	18.3
Rural	26.8	40.8	9.4	27.7	43.9	9.2	31.3	47.2	11.6
Urban	59.4	73.9	42.3	60.7	75.9	42.9	58.4	73.6	39.1
NWFP	39.3	58.4	19.9	43.0	61.8	25.2	44.6	63.9	26.4
Rural	35.9	55.9	15.9	39.8	59.2	21.7	41.3	61.4	22.6
Urban	56.6	70.4	41.3	58.3	74.0	42.6	61.1	75.7	46.3
Punjab	51.8	62.3	40.8	53.3	63.6	42.9	55.2	65.2	45.2
Rural	44.3	56.6	31.7	45.1	57.7	32.6	47.7	59.6	35.7
Urban	67.4	73.7	60.5	69.8	75.1	64.2	70.2	75.9	64.3
Sindh	54.9	67.0	41.0	55.3	66.9	42.2	55.6	67.3	42.2
Rural	36.0	52.9	16.3	35.6	53.3	15.7	37.9	54.2	19.0
Urban	71.0	79.1	61.8	72.4	78.8	65.3	71.6	79.5	62.8

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Tables 3 to 3.4 of LFS 2001-02, 2003-04 and 2005-06.

Level of Education

5. The comparative profile of educational attainment smacks of improvement particularly in the “no formal education” and “below matric” categories. It is indicative of increasing access to basic education. Post-matric categories reflect a diminishing level of improvement, probably, due to restricted access. Both gender post improvement, though, males are more educated compared to females. The comparative picture is given in table-4. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix Tables 3 to 3.4.

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

Level of Education	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
No formal education	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
Below matric	33.7	41.1	26.0	35.0	42.6	27.0
Matric but less than Intermediate	9.7	12.3	7.0	10.0	12.4	7.5
Intermediate but less than Degree	3.9	4.7	3.1	4.1	4.9	3.2
Degree and above	3.8	4.9	2.6	3.8	4.8	2.7
Literate	51.6	63.7	39.2	53.1	65.0	40.6
Illiterate	48.4	36.3	60.8	46.9	35.0	59.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Labour Force Participation Rates: Crude

6. Crude participation rates of the comparative Labour Force Surveys are given in table-5. The overall rate ascends significantly from 30.4% in 2003-04 to 32.2% in 2005-06. As for area and gender, rise in the rural and female rates is higher than that of urban and male. This observation has bearing for the size of informal sector. Province wise participation rates make the expected sequence of Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and NWFP in descending order. Crude participation rates for Pakistan by sex and rural/urban areas are presented in figure-1. Detail is presented in Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4.

7. **Augmentation of the labour participation** for marginal economic activities, unlikely to be captured through conventional questions, posts female participation rates (i.e. 28% in 2003-04 Vs 29% in 2005-06) substantially higher than shown by the conventional methodology (11% and 13%). This brings up the overall participation rates significantly (39% in 2003-04 Vs 40% in 2005-06). The same generally holds for provinces as well. Statistical Appendix Tables 12 to 12.4 is referred for detail.

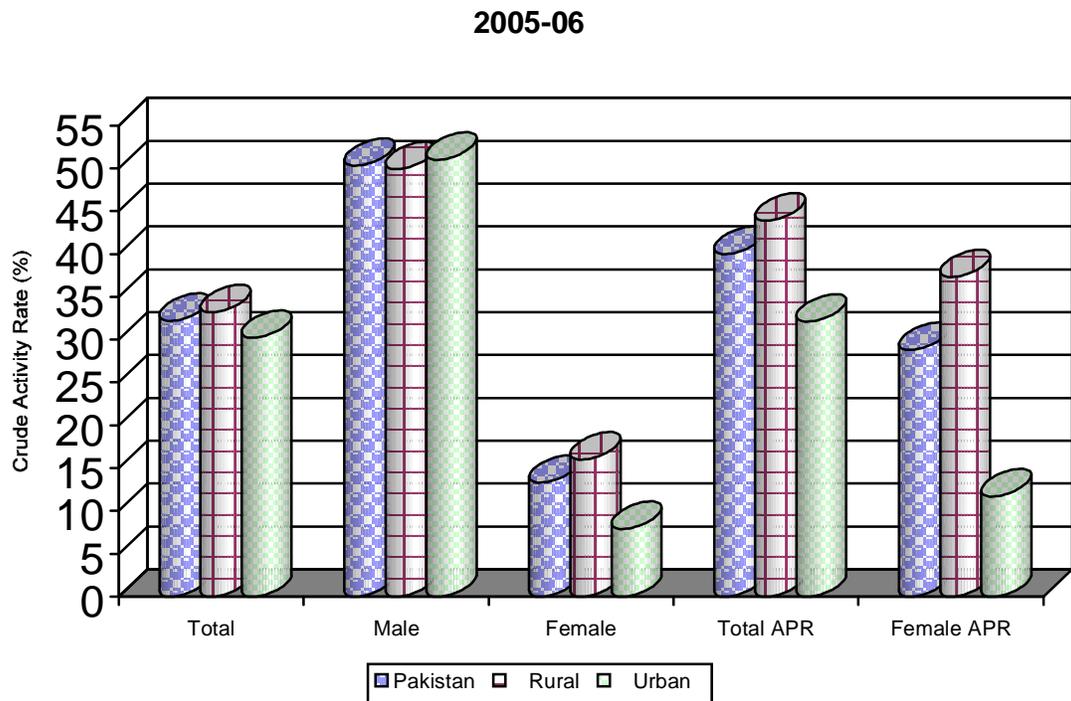
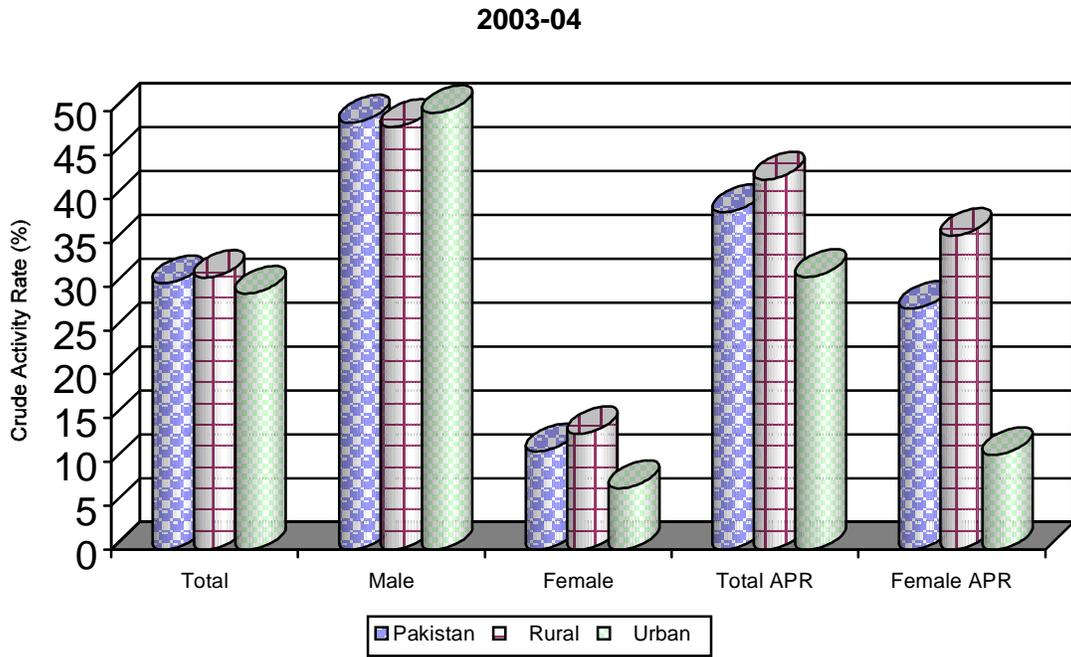
Table-5
CRUDE ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(%)

Province/ Area	2003-04					2005-06				
	Total	Male	Female	*Augmented		Total	Male	Female	* Augmented	
				Total	Female				Total	Female
Pakistan	30.4	48.7	11.2	38.5	27.5	32.2	50.3	13.3	40.0	28.8
Rural	31.0	48.2	13.2	42.2	35.8	33.2	49.9	16.0	43.9	37.3
Urban	29.2	49.8	7.0	31.1	10.8	30.2	51.0	7.9	32.1	11.7
Balochistan	25.7	45.0	4.8	36.2	26.5	29.5	48.2	8.0	40.3	30.9
Rural	26.4	46.1	5.0	39.3	31.8	30.9	49.5	9.4	43.9	37.0
Urban	23.4	41.3	3.9	26.0	9.3	25.1	43.9	3.1	28.8	10.9
NWFP	24.6	42.3	6.9	38.1	33.8	26.4	44.4	8.8	41.3	37.7
Rural	24.5	41.8	7.3	39.8	37.7	26.3	44.1	9.2	43.1	41.6
Urban	25.1	44.8	5.1	29.1	13.1	26.7	46.4	6.4	31.2	15.4
Punjab	33.4	50.6	15.6	39.1	27.1	34.9	51.6	17.9	40.0	28.0
Rural	34.5	50.3	18.4	42.2	33.9	36.4	51.3	21.2	43.2	34.5
Urban	30.9	51.3	9.4	32.3	12.1	31.9	52.1	10.5	33.4	13.7
Sindh	27.9	48.8	4.6	37.6	24.9	30.0	51.1	6.4	38.9	24.9
Rural	27.8	48.3	4.7	45.0	41.0	31.2	51.2	8.1	47.1	41.7
Urban	28.1	49.3	4.4	30.2	8.7	28.9	50.9	4.6	30.6	8.1

Note:- * Putatively, persons 10 years of age and over, 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 the specified fourteen agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

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



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

Labour Force Participation Rates: Refined

9. Like crude activity rate(s), refined activity rate registers significant increase from 44% in 2003-04 to 46% in 2005-06. Similarly, the rates for rural and females post higher growth than that of urban and males. However, male-female disparity in this case is wider than observed in crude rates. **As before, augmented rates** are substantially higher than conventional ones. Arguably, refined rates behave in line with their crude twins along the area, province and gender. A comparative picture of refined activity rates for Pakistan and its provinces by rural and urban areas are given in table-6. Detail is given in Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 and 12 to 12.4.

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

(%)

Province/Area	2003-04					2005-06				
	Total	Male	Female	*Augmented		Total	Male	Female	*Augmented	
				Total	Female				Total	Female
Pakistan	43.7	70.6	15.9	55.3	39.3	46.0	72.0	18.9	57.1	41.1
Rural	46.3	72.6	19.5	62.9	52.7	48.9	73.8	23.4	64.7	54.6
Urban	39.2	67.1	9.4	41.7	14.5	40.7	68.7	10.6	43.2	15.8
Balochistan	40.0	68.1	7.6	56.4	42.6	45.2	71.5	12.6	61.7	49.1
Rural	42.0	71.5	8.2	62.6	52.1	47.9	74.4	15.2	68.0	59.5
Urban	34.0	58.1	5.9	37.8	14.0	37.0	62.6	4.8	42.5	16.6
NWFP	37.2	65.7	10.2	57.7	50.0	39.7	68.0	13.0	62.2	55.8
Rural	37.5	66.0	10.8	61.1	56.2	40.2	68.5	13.8	65.8	62.4
Urban	35.7	64.3	7.1	41.4	18.5	37.5	65.9	8.9	43.9	21.4
Punjab	47.0	71.8	21.8	55.0	37.8	48.9	72.6	24.9	56.1	39.0
Rural	49.9	73.6	26.4	61.1	48.5	52.2	74.2	30.3	61.9	49.2
Urban	41.0	68.5	12.3	42.8	16.0	42.5	69.5	14.0	44.6	18.2
Sindh	40.5	70.8	6.6	54.5	36.1	42.9	72.7	9.1	55.6	35.7
Rural	43.6	75.8	7.4	70.5	64.3	47.2	77.2	12.4	71.5	63.7
Urban	37.8	66.4	5.9	40.6	11.7	39.0	68.5	6.2	41.3	10.9

Note:- * Putatively, persons 10 years of age and over, 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 the specified fourteen agricultural and non-agricultural activities. Men's augmented activity rates are less than 0.5% higher than the standard refined rates and are therefore not shown in this table.

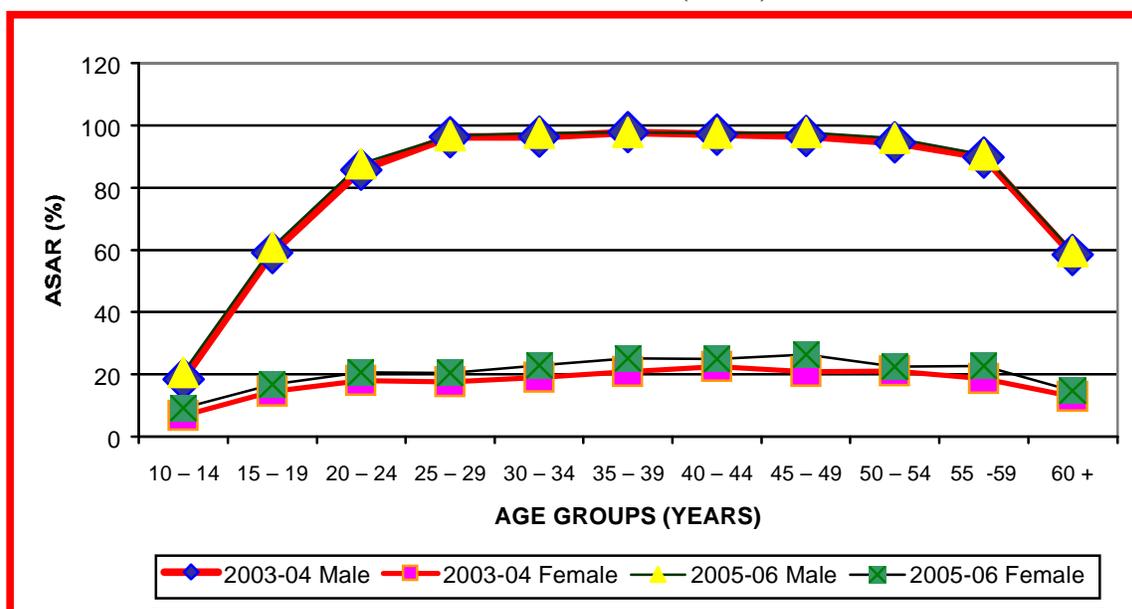
Labour Force Participation Rates: Age Specific

10. Table-7 (and figure 2) presents a comparative picture of age specific participation rates (ASPR). The rates appear to be constructing a mildly dome-shaped trajectory across the age intervals with relatively flatter tail beyond mid fifties. Arguably, post-twenties to fifties mark the most productive period of life. The comparative data sets in tandem support these observations. Invariably, this pattern befits the government's delimitation of productive life years. Further, female ASPRs post higher growth as compared to that of males. Again, the size of gender disparity throws gauntlet to socio-economic planners. Detailed information is given at Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4.

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

Age Groups	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	12.8	18.5	6.7	15.2	20.7	9.2
15 – 19	37.4	59.0	14.5	39.9	60.9	16.9
20 – 24	51.5	85.7	18.0	53.6	87.6	20.7
25 – 29	55.6	96.2	17.7	56.6	96.7	20.5
30 – 34	55.3	96.3	19.1	57.7	97.5	23.0
35 – 39	59.0	97.7	20.9	59.9	97.6	25.1
40 – 44	60.1	97.0	22.6	62.2	97.5	25.0
45 – 49	59.8	96.5	20.9	63.7	97.6	26.5
50 – 54	58.1	94.5	21.0	60.2	95.8	22.5
55 -59	55.9	89.7	18.6	59.0	90.6	22.8
60 +	38.7	58.4	12.9	40.5	59.4	14.7

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



Labour Force: Absolute Figures

11. The absolute figures of labour force are calculated by multiplying crude participation rate of the survey with the estimated population as on 1st January of its reference year. The numbers of employed and unemployed persons are obtained by multiplying the labour force with their percentages. Thus, labour force increases from 45.50 million in 2003-04 to 50.05 million in 2005-06. The volume of labour force expands in all provinces irrespective of area and gender. However, female labour force in urban Balochistan remains at par, probably, due to rising cost of maintaining families in the cities. Relevant for the comparative surveys is given in table-8.

Table-8
CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

Province/Area	Labour Force					
	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	45.50	37.35	8.15	50.05	39.97	10.08
Rural	30.90	24.45	6.45	34.32	26.22	8.10
Urban	14.60	12.90	1.70	15.73	13.75	1.98
Balochistan	1.92	1.75	0.17	2.26	1.98	0.28
Rural	1.51	1.37	0.14	1.80	1.55	0.25
Urban	0.41	0.38	0.03	0.46	0.43	0.03
NWFP	5.09	4.37	0.72	5.92	4.92	1.00
Rural	4.26	3.63	0.63	5.00	4.11	0.89
Urban	0.83	0.74	0.09	0.92	0.81	0.11
Punjab	28.02	21.57	6.45	30.29	22.64	7.65
Rural	19.88	14.63	5.25	21.46	15.23	6.23
Urban	8.14	6.94	1.20	8.83	7.41	1.42
Sindh	10.47	9.66	0.81	11.58	10.43	1.15
Rural	5.25	4.82	0.43	6.06	5.33	0.73
Urban	5.22	4.84	0.38	5.52	5.10	0.42

Note:- Labour force figures for 2003-04 are revised on the basis of the latest population estimates.

Source:- Computed from Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 of LFS 2003-04 and 2005-06.

Employed: Absolute Figures

12. The number of employed increases from 42 million in 2003-04 to 46.94 million in 2005-06 across the gender, area and provinces. However, the volume of female employment in urban Balochistan levels same during the comparative periods. Since better part of city's populace constitutes rural migrants, the stagnating quantum of female employment in Balochistan betokens increasing inability of working men to keep their families in the cities. The detail is given in table-9.

Table-9
EMPLOYED - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

Province/Area	Employed					
	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	42.00	34.89	7.11	46.94	37.81	9.13
Rural	28.81	23.07	5.74	32.48	25.01	7.47
Urban	13.19	11.82	1.37	14.46	12.80	1.66
Balochistan	1.76	1.64	0.12	2.19	1.93	0.26
Rural	1.40	1.30	0.10	1.76	1.52	0.24
Urban	0.36	0.34	0.02	0.43	0.41	0.02
NWFP	4.44	3.93	0.51	5.22	4.52	0.70
Rural	3.73	3.28	0.45	4.42	3.79	0.63
Urban	0.71	0.65	0.06	0.80	0.73	0.07
Punjab	25.96	20.13	5.83	28.46	21.34	7.12
Rural	18.66	13.82	4.84	20.42	14.51	5.91
Urban	7.30	6.31	0.99	8.04	6.83	1.21
Sindh	9.84	9.19	0.65	11.07	10.02	1.05
Rural	5.02	4.67	0.35	5.88	5.19	0.69
Urban	4.82	4.52	0.30	5.19	4.83	0.36

Note:- Figures for employed 2003-04 are revised on the basis of the latest population estimates.

Source:- Computed from Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 of LFS, 2003-04 and 2005-06.

Employed: Major Industry Divisions

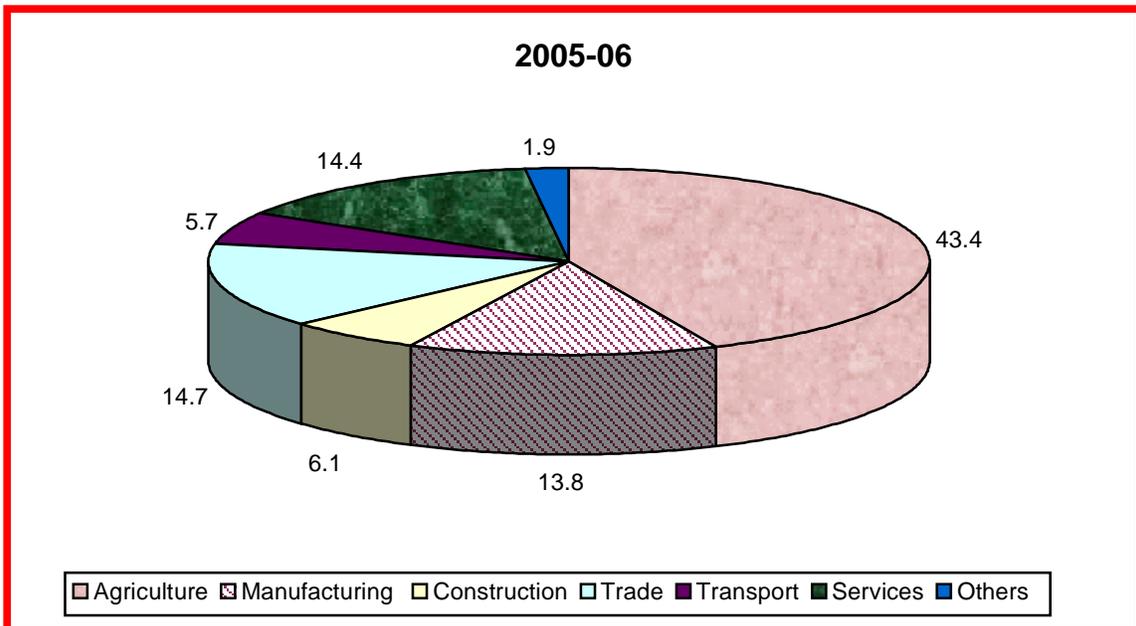
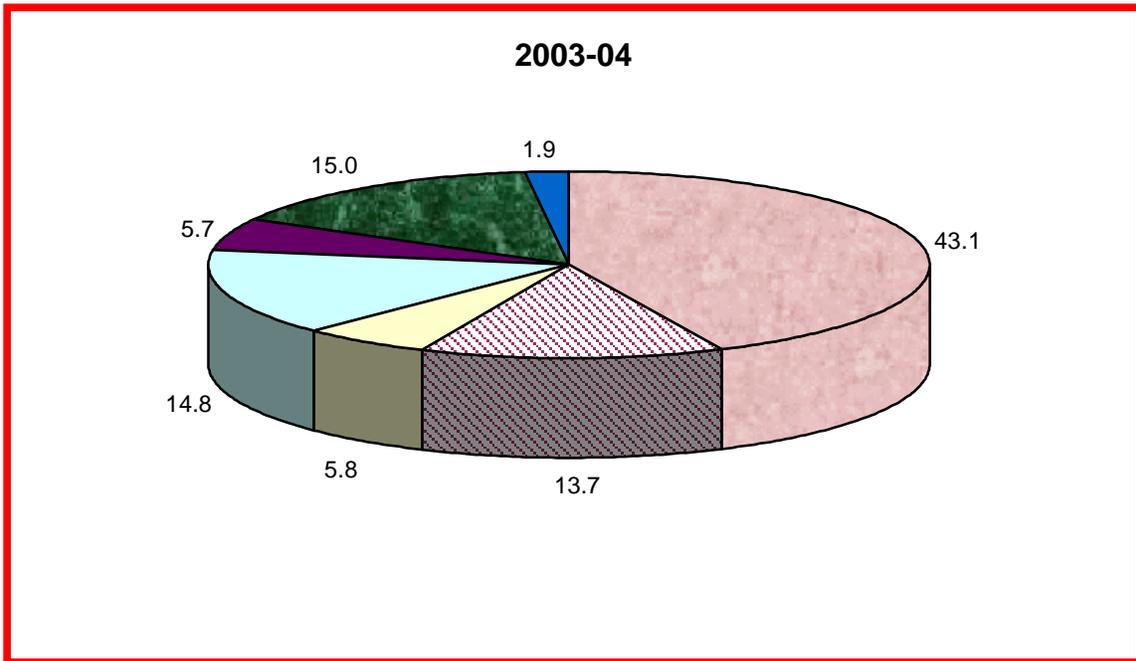
13. Employment share of agricultural and allied activities (43.4%) in 2005-06 levels slightly higher than that of 2003-04 (43.1%). Male employment declines while female's climbs about 2% up. As for non-agricultural employment, manufacturing and construction scale up respectively from 13.7% and 5.8% in 2003-04 to 13.8% and 6.1% in 2005-06. Community, social & personal services lose a half percentage point from 15% in 2003-04 to 14.4% in 2005-06 while wholesale and retail trade and transport remain unchanged. It seems that employability of secondary and tertiary activities is generally on rise though, the rate of growth has to go a long way to assume sustainable momentum. A comparative picture of the proportions of persons employed in major industry divisions is given in table-10. Industrial distribution of employed persons is shown in figure-3. Detail is provided in Statistical Appendix Tables 13 to 13.4.

Table-10
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

(%)

Major Industry Divisions	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	43.1	38.1	67.3	43.4	37.2	68.8
Manufacturing	13.7	13.5	14.7	13.8	13.7	14.6
Construction	5.8	7.0	0.3	6.1	7.5	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade	14.8	17.5	1.7	14.7	17.7	2.1
Transport, storage and communication	5.7	6.9	0.1	5.7	7.1	0.3
Community, social and personal services	15.0	14.8	15.8	14.4	14.5	13.6
Others (includes mining & quarrying, electricity, gas & water, financing, insurance, real estate & business services and activities not adequately defined)	1.9	2.2	0.1	1.9	2.3	0.2

FIGURE –3 DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS



Employed: Major Occupational Groups

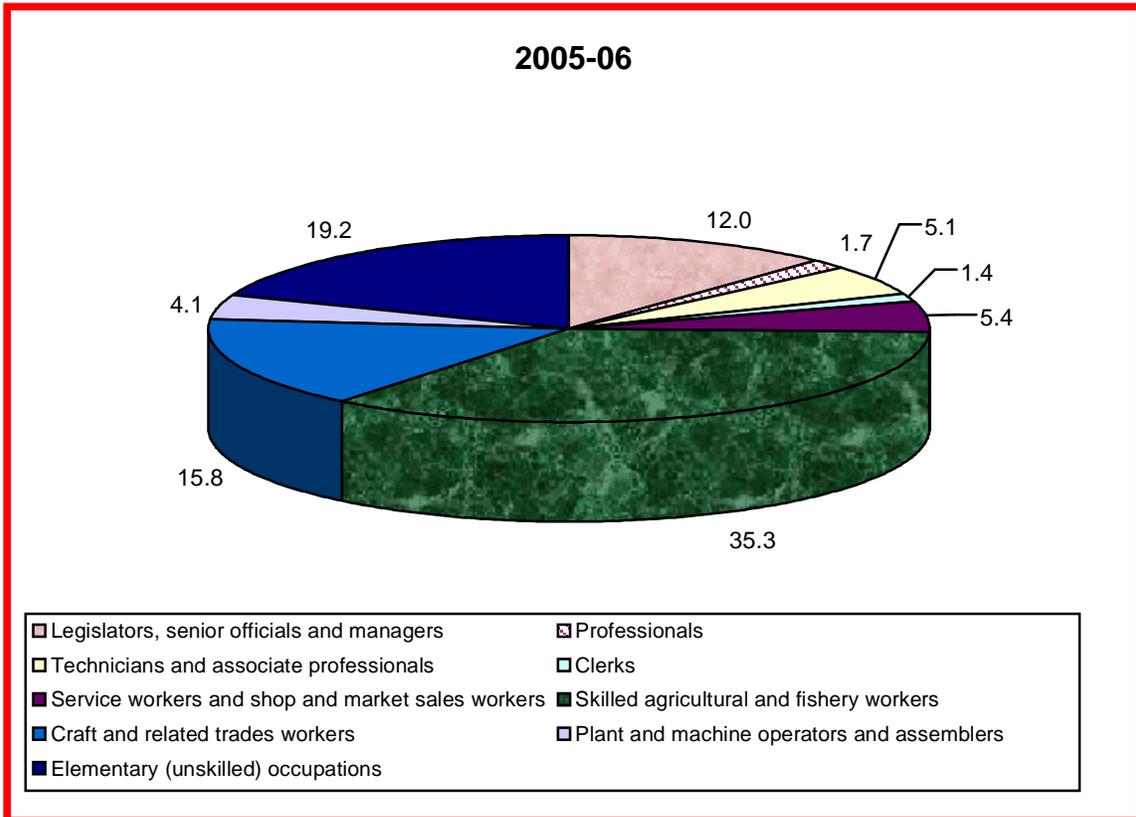
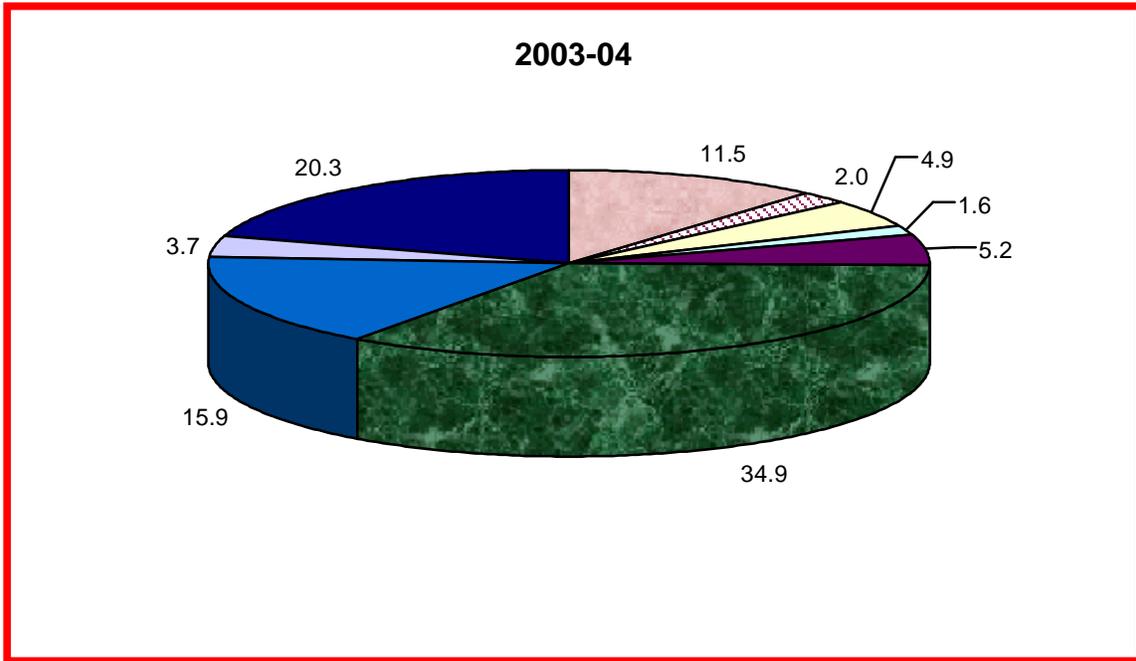
14. Comparative labour force surveys present a mixed picture of marginal ascents and falls, though, ascents are more numerous than falls. Of the ascending categories, Legislators, senior officials and managers, Service workers and shop & market sale workers and Plant and machine operators and assemblers scale up for both genders whereas Technicians and associate professionals register male-driven increase. Conversely, ascent in skilled agriculture and fishery workers is women centered. As for descending categories, Clerks and Craft and related trade workers post male-led decline whereas Elementary occupations descend due to drastic fall in female employment. Comparative percentage distribution is given in table-11. Occupational pattern of employed persons is indicated in figure-4. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Tables 14 to 14.4.

Table-11
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

(%)

Major Occupational Groups	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators, senior officials and managers	11.5	13.5	1.4	12.0	14.4	2.1
Professionals	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.2
Technicians and associate professionals	4.9	4.1	8.7	5.1	4.4	7.8
Clerks	1.6	1.9	0.2	1.4	1.7	0.3
Service workers and shop & market sales workers	5.2	6.1	0.8	5.4	6.5	0.9
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	34.9	32.2	48.4	35.3	30.8	54.1
Craft and related trades workers	15.9	16.2	14.3	15.8	16.0	14.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.7	4.5	0.1	4.1	5.1	0.2
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	20.3	19.5	24.2	19.2	19.3	18.8

FIGURE-4: DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS



Employed: Employment Status

15. Employed persons are denominated mainly as employees, own account workers, unpaid family workers and employers. During the comparative periods, the two foremost categories recede whereas the last one fares nigh at the same level. Thus, the profile of activities likely to siphon labour force from unorganized into organized sector weakens comparatively. A conspicuously women-led surge in the third one (unpaid family workers) also suggests the aforementioned observation. Majority (37%) constitutes employees followed by own account workers (35%), unpaid family workers (27%) and employers (1%). As expected, more female workers are engaged as unpaid family workers (59%) compared to male workers (19%). Contrarily more male workers are engaged in the category of own account workers, employees and employers. Comparative data are given in table-12. Detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables-15 to 15.4

Table-12
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX

(%)

Employment Status	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.1
Own account workers	37.1	41.4	15.9	34.9	39.8	15.0
Unpaid family workers	24.1	18.3	52.8	26.9	19.1	59.2
Employees	37.9	39.2	31.2	37.3	40.0	25.7

Employed: Number of Hours Worked During the Week

16. Of the currently employed persons, 1% constitutes the group of people who had a job attachment but did not work last week due to certain reasons. On the other end of the spectrum lies a large proportion (30%) of employed persons worked 56 hours or more a week. However, 15% of the employed persons falls left to the water shed “35 hours a week”, liable to be bracketed as underemployed. The corresponding figures for urban (8%) and rural (19%) areas point out prevalence of underemployment in the latter. However, the predominant proportion (more than 80%) of overworked persons which lies to the right of “35 hours a week” obliquely brings forth the prevalence of lower than subsistence wages in the (fractured) job market. Relevant information is given in table-13. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Tables-15 to 15.4.

Table-13
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY HOURS WORKED, 2005-06

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	1.12	2.03	5.25	7.91	16.38	25.49	11.75	30.07
Rural	100.0	1.12	2.49	6.54	9.47	18.45	23.11	11.62	27.20
Urban	100.0	1.12	1.01	2.33	4.41	11.76	30.82	12.04	36.52
Balochistan	100.0	0.18	0.10	0.98	5.36	21.85	33.97	16.45	21.11
Rural	100.0	0.13	0.13	1.11	5.90	23.70	31.83	16.62	20.59
Urban	100.0	0.37	-	0.44	3.15	14.24	42.76	15.77	23.28
NWFP	100.0	2.03	5.04	11.13	9.74	18.46	22.29	9.89	21.42
Rural	100.0	1.74	5.66	12.24	10.39	18.51	21.75	9.84	19.87
Urban	100.0	3.64	1.61	5.04	6.18	18.16	25.28	10.15	29.95
Punjab	100.0	1.17	2.28	5.99	8.75	15.61	24.31	10.98	30.93
Rural	100.0	1.15	2.61	7.15	10.33	16.97	22.49	11.03	28.26
Urban	100.0	1.21	1.42	3.02	4.74	12.15	28.94	10.85	37.69
Sindh	100.0	0.77	0.39	1.42	5.39	16.32	28.33	13.66	33.72
Rural	100.0	0.86	0.40	1.78	6.86	21.95	23.67	13.49	31.00
Urban	100.0	0.66	0.39	1.01	3.73	9.93	33.60	13.86	36.81

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

Employed: Informal Sector:

17. In consonance with often-held contention, informal sector accounts for 73% of the employment in main jobs outside agriculture sector. In the same refrain, percentage of employed (75%) in rural areas is higher than that of urban areas (71%). As expected, formal sector activities are more concentrated in urban areas (29%) as compared to rural areas (25%). Male workers are more numerous relatively in urban areas while female lead in rural ones. The profiles of comparative survey are analogous which indicates structural rigidities. Informal sector's employment surges from 70% in 2003-04 to 73% in 2005-06, across the gender and area. Aggressive consumer finance schemes launched by various financial institutions might be one of the reasons. Similarly, excessive focus on revenue generation at the expense, more often than not, of the quality of governance might also hold some explanation. Comparative proportions are given in table-14. Detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Table-17.

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

Sector	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	30.0	29.6	34.3	27.1	27.3	25.8
Informal	70.0	70.4	65.7	72.9	72.7	74.2
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	27.1	26.7	30.1	25.2	25.7	20.6
Informal	72.9	73.3	69.9	74.8	74.3	79.4
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	32.8	32.2	38.4	29.0	28.8	30.9
Informal	67.2	67.8	61.6	71.0	71.2	69.1

Source: - Computed from Statistical Appendix Table-17.

Major Industry Divisions: Informal Sector

18. The largest slice (35%) goes to wholesale and retail trade. Manufacturing ranks second with one-fifth (21%) followed by community, social and personal services (18%), construction (14%) and transport (11%). The other categories including mining & quarrying; electricity, gas & water and finance, insurance, real estate & business services account for less than two percent. Comparative Labour Force Surveys indicate a mixed trend though ascents are more numerous than descents. Manufacturing and construction register a relatively male-intensive rise whereas that of wholesale and retail trade is female-driven. Services pare down more for females than males while transport fares high equivalently. Males employment forms a bit skewed unimodal pattern peaked in wholesale and retail trade while females employment is bimodally apportioned with maxima lying in manufacturing (57%) and community and social services (31%). Comparative surveys do not betoken imminence of an enduring structural shift for better. Percentage distribution of informal sector workers by major industry divisions is given in table-15. Detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables 18 to 18.4.

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

(%)

Major Industry Divisions	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	20.6	16.9	57.3	21.3	17.0	57.1
Construction	13.4	14.6	1.2	13.8	15.3	1.7
Wholesale and retail trade	34.6	37.3	7.6	34.5	37.6	8.9
Transport, storage and communication	11.2	12.3	0.3	11.1	12.3	0.9
Community, social and personal services	18.7	17.2	33.5	17.7	16.1	31.2
Others (includes mining & quarrying; electricity, gas & water and finance, insurance, real estate & business services)	1.5	1.7	0.1	1.6	1.7	0.2

Major Occupational Groups: Informal Sector

19. Majority (31%) are reported as Craft and related trade workers. Nigh a quarter (26%) are Legislators, senior officials & managers. About one-fifth (21%) are engaged in Elementary (unskilled) occupations. Services workers, shop and market sales workers rank fourth (10%) followed by plant & machine operators & assemblers (7%), Technicians & associate professionals (5%) and Professionals (2%). As expected, occupational distribution of workers is marked by wide sex differentials. Figures on males sit in the vicinity of overall pattern, at wide variance with that of females. Further, apportionment of number among activities is, relatively, more even for men than for women. Vertically, Craft & related trade activities constitute the peak and three-fifth (59%) of female workers. Technicians and associate professionals are also more attuned to fair sex. Low status/wages may hold out better part of explanation in the regard. Men dominate in all other occupations, though, Plant and machine operators & assemblers being brawn taxing and Legislators, senior officials and managers as repository of decision making, are exceptionally male-intensive in the same order. Majority of grouping indicate relative ascent during the comparative periods. Main information is given in table-16. Detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables 19 to 19.4.

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

Major Occupational Groups	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators, senior officials & managers	24.9	26.7	5.9	25.6	27.9	7.1
Professionals	1.6	1.5	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.5
Technicians and associate professionals	3.8	3.2	9.8	4.5	3.4	13.2
Clerks	0.4	0.5	-	0.3	0.3	0.1
Service workers and shop & market sales workers	9.5	10.1	3.1	9.6	10.4	3.2
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.3
Craft and related trade workers	31.1	28.4	58.6	30.9	27.4	59.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.1	6.7	0.2	6.7	7.4	0.5
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	22.6	22.9	19.9	20.5	21.2	15.0

Employment Status: Informal Sector

20. The employment status categorizes majority (45%) as employees followed by own account workers (42%). The former, embracing majority (49%) of women and latter, containing better part (43%) of men, are mutually obverse in gender skewness. About one in ten workers (12%) is reported as unpaid family workers and one & a half percent is identified as employers. The former is home to two-time more women than men while the latter in acutely men centric. As far change in the comparative periods, unpaid family workers scale up, employees gain two points, employers level same while own account workers lose equivalently. It seems that organized activities tend to concede ground to unorganized ones during the referred periods. Relevant information is given in table-17. Detail is provided in Statistical Appendix Table-20.

Table-17
INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS – DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

(%)

Employment Status	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	1.5	1.6	0.2	1.5	1.6	0.3
Own account workers	43.7	44.7	34.0	41.8	43.4	28.9
Unpaid family workers	11.7	10.9	19.5	11.9	10.7	21.7
Employees	43.1	42.8	46.3	44.8	44.3	49.1

Unemployment Rates: Overall

21. Unemployment rate decreases from 7.7% in 2003-04 to 6.2% in 2005-06. Gender disaggregating also reflects the same pattern though women rates (13% Vs 9%) outpace men (6.6% Vs 5.4%) in term of descent down the time lane. Rural and urban rates seem to be falling in tandem. The relevant figures are presented in table-18.

Table-18
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY AREA AND SEX

(%)

Area/Sex	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	7.7	6.6	12.8	6.2	5.4	9.3
Rural	6.7	5.7	10.9	5.4	4.6	7.7
Urban	9.7	8.4	19.8	8.0	6.9	15.8

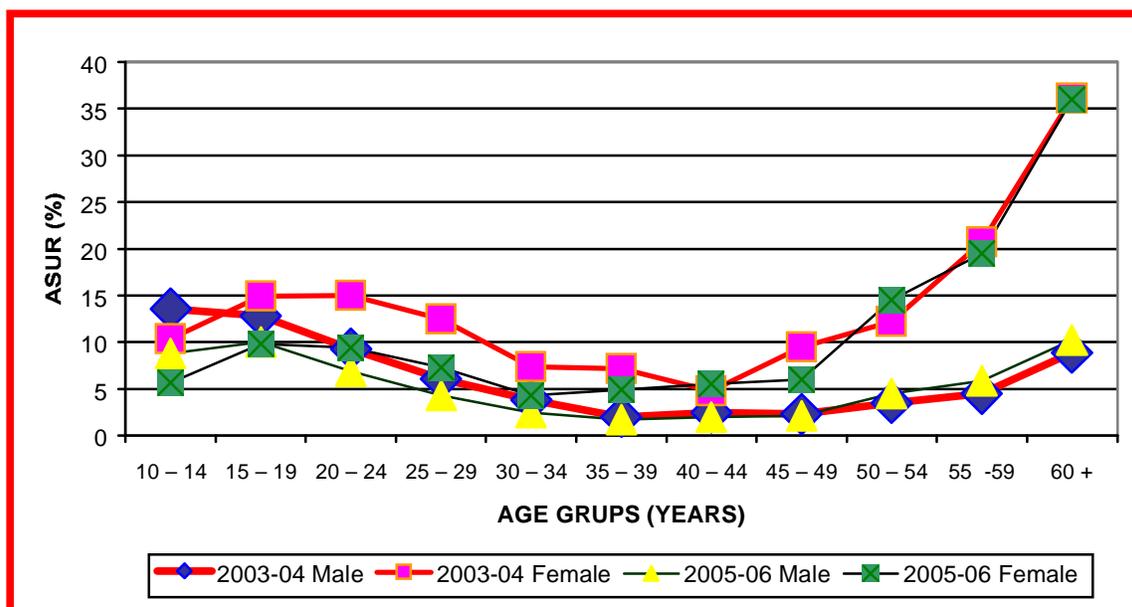
Unemployment Rates: Age Specific

22. Age specific unemployment rates form a spectrum of three-different hues. The 1st one of teens and early twenties (10-19) exhibits longitudinal decline in unemployment, more for women than men. The 2nd part of the spectrum spans over six age groups between 25 to 54 years. This group, with the exception of last one (50-54), also paints declining picture of unemployment, again, more for women than men. The unemployment rates of the last one-latter fifties and beyond sixties - scale up due to men exclusively. Relevant data may be seen in table-19 and figure 5. Detail is given at Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4.

Table-19
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY SEX AND AGE

Age Groups	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	12.8	13.6	10.4	7.9	8.8	5.7
15 – 19	13.2	12.8	14.9	10.0	10.0	9.8
20 – 24	10.3	9.3	15.0	7.4	6.9	9.4
25 – 29	7.1	6.1	12.5	4.9	4.3	7.3
30 – 34	4.5	3.8	7.4	2.9	2.5	4.3
35 – 39	2.9	2.0	7.2	2.4	1.7	4.9
40 – 44	2.9	2.5	4.8	2.7	2.0	5.5
45 – 49	3.5	2.3	9.5	2.9	2.1	6.0
50 – 54	5.1	3.5	12.2	6.3	4.5	14.5
55 – 59	7.1	4.5	20.7	8.4	5.9	19.5
60 years and above	12.8	8.9	36.1	14.2	10.2	36.0

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



Unemployed: Absolute Figures

23. The volume of unemployed shrinks from 3.50 million in 2003-04 to 3.11 million in 2005-06 across the area and gender during the comparative periods. Provinces follow the national pattern except NWFP, where, considerable rise is observed in the quantum of unemployed women in rural areas.

Table-20
UNEMPLOYED - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

Province/Area	Unemployed					
	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	3.50	2.46	1.04	3.11	2.16	0.95
Rural	2.09	1.38	0.71	1.84	1.21	0.63
Urban	1.41	1.08	0.33	1.27	0.95	0.32
Balochistan	0.16	0.11	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.02
Rural	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.01
Urban	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01
NWFP	0.65	0.44	0.21	0.70	0.40	0.30
Rural	0.53	0.35	0.18	0.58	0.32	0.26
Urban	0.12	0.09	0.03	0.12	0.08	0.04
Punjab	2.06	1.44	0.62	1.83	1.30	0.53
Rural	1.22	0.81	0.41	1.04	0.72	0.32
Urban	0.84	0.63	0.21	0.79	0.58	0.21
Sindh	0.63	0.47	0.16	0.51	0.41	0.10
Rural	0.23	0.15	0.08	0.18	0.14	0.04
Urban	0.40	0.32	0.08	0.33	0.27	0.06

Note:- Figures for unemployed 2003-04 have been revised on the basis of the latest population estimates.

Source:- Computed from Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 of LFS 2003-04 and 2005-06.

Underemployment Rates: Time-related

24. Prevalence of low wages and, by the same token, low saving doesn't lend an average citizen to countenance asset-based stream of income to provide for rainy days. Similarly, paucity of social security and unemployment insurance schemes makes remaining out of work an un-workable proposition even after retirement. Thus, bulk of the working hands tends to do all the time some sort of economic activity to make the both ends meet even partly.

25. Consequently, vast proportion of people, worked less than 35 hours a week, and glued to the quest for alternative or additional work, may be considered at best as "employed at fringe" or underemployed. The incidence of underemployment seems to be on retreat during the comparative periods (2.7% Vs 1.9%) more for women and rural than men and urban. Relevant information is given in table-21.

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

Areas	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	2.70	2.10	5.44	1.86	1.71	2.47
Rural	3.17	2.60	5.36	2.22	2.23	2.18
Urban	1.68	1.15	5.76	1.07	0.70	3.66

Employed: Occupational Safety and Health

26. Questions on occupational safety and health are asked from the employed persons ten years of age and above. About one out of thirty-three (2.9%) employed persons reports some sort of occupational injury/disease in the 12 months preceding the date of enumeration that resulted in the loss of working time or the consultation with a practitioner. Explicably, the percentage suffered finds male workers (3.4%) more vulnerable relative to female workers (0.8%). Same holds for rural workers (3%) vis-à-vis urban workers (2.7%). Nevertheless, urban woman (0.6%) is more shielded in comparison with her rural and urban compatriots of same and opposite sex. Generally, susceptibility to occupational hazards seems to be rising for males and declining for females across the areas. Rural areas follow the national pattern while urban ones reflect a bit riskier scenario. Comparative data sets are given in table-22.

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

Status of Injuries/Diseases	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suffered	2.8	3.2	1.0	2.9	3.4	0.8
Not suffered	97.2	96.8	99.0	97.1	96.6	99.2
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suffered	3.1	3.6	1.1	3.0	3.7	0.9
Not suffered	96.9	96.4	98.9	97.0	96.3	99.1
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suffered	2.2	2.4	0.5	2.7	3.0	0.6
Not suffered	97.8	97.6	99.5	97.3	97.0	99.4

Major Industry Divisions: Occupational Safety and Health

27. Well nigh half (40%) of those suffered from occupation hazards belong to agricultural sector. Manufacturing accounts for about one-sixth (17%), followed by construction (13%), wholesale & retail trade (10%), transport, storage and communication (10%) and community, social and personal services (9%). From the gender perspective, women are more than one and half times as exposed to risk as men in agriculture (65 Vs 39%). Contrarily, men's exposure is fourteen times higher than women's (14 Vs 1%) in construction and five times (10 Vs 2%) in wholesale and retail trade. The last two categories indicate male-led deterioration over time. Manufacturing's risk profile increases in the comparative period, more for women than, men. The generally masculine activity of transport & communication is getting a bit riskier while community, social and personal services display improvement in the comparative periods solely for men with women on flip side. Relevant information is given in table-23. Detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables 27 to 27.4

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

Major Industry Divisions	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	44.9	42.6	79.8	39.9	38.5	64.6
Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	-
Manufacturing	14.6	15.0	8.0	17.1	16.8	23.1
Electricity, gas and water	1.0	1.0	-	0.6	0.6	-
Construction	10.7	11.4	-	13.2	13.9	0.7
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels	9.1	9.5	3.4	9.5	10.0	1.5
Transport, storage and communication	8.9	9.5	-	9.5	10.0	-
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.5	0.6	-	0.4	0.4	-
Community, social and personal services	10.3	10.4	8.8	9.3	9.3	10.1

Major Occupational Groups: Occupational Safety and Health

28. On the pattern of major industry divisions, majority of suffered (34%) is concentrated in skilled agriculture and fishery activities. Comparative survey figures (39 Vs 34%) indicate improvement over time. Since three-fifth of suffered women belong to this group, one need not be feminist to get alarmed. Women's exposure to risk recedes from one and half (76 Vs 36%) of men's in 2003-04 to less than twice (59 Vs 33%) in 2005-06. All other major groups present longitudinal rise in vulnerability. Elementary occupations (24%) and craft & related

trade activities (22%) are the next major occupational groups followed by legislators, senior officials & managers (8%) and plant and machine operators & assemblers (6%). The foremost two categories are getting riskier, steeply for women than men. The third one's increasing susceptibility to risks owes more to men than women. The well nigh masculine group of "plant and machine operators and assemblers" sets the same tone. Other relatively minor occupations experience slight decline in the proportions of suffered workers. Relevant information is given in table-24. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Tables 28 to 28.4.

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

(%)

Major Occupational Groups	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators, senior officials & managers	6.3	6.4	3.4	7.6	7.7	4.1
Professionals	0.4	0.4	-	0.9	1.0	-
Technicians and associate professionals	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0
Clerks	1.0	1.1	-	0.3	0.3	-
Service workers and shop & market sales workers	2.8	3.0	-	3.4	3.6	-
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	38.7	36.3	76.3	34.4	33.0	58.9
Craft and related trade workers	21.4	22.1	11.2	21.5	21.5	21.4
Plant and machine operators and assembles	5.7	6.1	-	6.1	6.4	-
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	21.4	22.3	7.5	24.1	24.7	13.6

Employment Status: Occupational Safety and Health

29. Majority (45%) of the suffered falls in the category of employees. The comparative proportions (41% in 2003-04 Vs 45% of 2005-06) bespeak risk as increasing function of time for both genders. The women paint an acutely rising exposure to risk from 7% in 2003-04 to 34% in 2005-06. It adduces gender selective access to safety regime/assignment of duties at the work place. The second important category is own account workers (42%) followed by unpaid family workers (12%). The former seems to be improving over time gender neutrally. The latter indicates sharp fall in women's vulnerability, more than offset by rise in men's exposure to risk. Relevant information is given in table-25. Detail is Statistical Appendix Table 29.

Table-25
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES - DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY
EMPLOYMENT STATUS

(%)

Employment Status	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	0.7	0.8	-	0.5	0.5	-
Own account workers	48.7	50.2	25.2	42.1	43.5	18.2
Unpaid family workers	10.1	6.3	67.9	11.9	9.9	48.3
Employees	40.5	42.7	6.9	45.4	46.1	33.5

Types of Treatment Received: Occupational Safety and Health

30. Majority (65%) of the suffered is reported to have consulted a doctor or other medical professionals, 16% get hospitalized and 15% take time off work. The 1st two categories ascend while the last one descends during the comparative period more for women than men. It appears that affordability to pursue treatment is improving. Women exude more savvy for doctor's advice relative to men (67 Vs 65%). Similarly, women seem better disposed to get hospitalized (18 Vs 16%). However, the event of taking time off work declines considerably to change from women to men-centered in composition during the comparative periods. The remaining 4% did not avail themselves of any of the aforementioned option. Auspiciously, the lattermost category stemming, probably, from aversion/inhibition/lack of access to doctor's advice also declines steeply. Relevant information is given in table-26. Detail in available at Statistical Appendix Table 30.

Table-26
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES - DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 10 + YEARS
OF AGE BY TYPES OF TREATMENT RECEIVED

(%)

Types of Treatment Received	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hospitalized	12.2	12.6	6.3	15.8	15.7	18.4
Consulted a Doctor or other Medical Professional	61.1	60.9	64.3	65.1	64.9	66.9
Took time off work	19.0	18.8	21.4	14.9	15.2	9.9
None	7.7	7.7	8.0	4.2	4.2	4.8

Parts of Body Injured: Occupational Safety and Health

31. Majority of the workers (31%) report general injuries followed by lower limb (29%), upper limb (23%), multiple locations (7%) and head injuries (7%). During the comparative periods, the foremost category symptomizes considerable decline in the exposure to risk more steeply for women than men. It seems that buck of residual tasks stops more on men's than women's shoulders. Longitudinally, both upper and lower limb injuries are on rise. More women are succumbing particularly, to latter affliction relative to men. "Multiple location" type pares down over time, more for men whereas, incident of the most malevolent category-head injury-recedes a bit mercifully. Proportion for trunk injuries increases slightly whereas that of neck plummets significantly. Relevant information is given in table-27. Detail is at Statistical Appendix Table 31.

Table-27
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES - DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 10 + YEARS
OF AGE BY PARTS OF BODY INJURED

Parts of Body Injured	2003-04			2005-06		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head	6.7	7.1	-	6.8	6.7	7.7
Neck	1.9	2.0	0.5	1.0	1.1	-
Trunk	1.7	1.8	-	1.8	1.8	1.1
Upper Limb	15.9	16.2	12.6	23.4	23.0	30.3
Lower Limb	19.8	20.8	3.4	29.2	29.3	27.7
Multiple Locations	8.9	9.3	1.9	7.0	7.3	1.8
General Injuries	45.1	42.8	81.6	30.8	30.8	31.4

(%)