

FOREWORD

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

The Survey is the 2nd one to provide for quarterly representative results at national, rural/urban level after LFS 2005-06. For this purpose, total sample size is evenly distributed into four sub samples, each to be enumerated in a given quarter. This report presents annual estimates for the reference period 2006-07.

Detailed information on labour force characteristics has been collected from representative sample of 32,778 households to produce gender disaggregated national and provincial level estimates with urban/rural breakup. The Survey, along with the quantification of core variables, also estimates important associated attributes of literacy, migration, occupational safety, etc in accordance with Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupation (PSCO) 1994 revised in the light of International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO) 1988.

Effort has been made to produce this report as a comprehensive, informative and useful document for decision-makers, researchers, planners, economists and other beneficiaries at large. The report is based on the methodology reviewed with the technical assistance from ILO Mission of Oct 2006. The suggestions are however, welcome for its further improvement.

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INDICATORS

Indicators	2005-06	2006-07	Indicators	2005-06	2006-07
Crude Activity (Participation) Rates (%)			Labour Force (In millions)		
Pakistan			Total	50.05	50.33
Total	32.2	31.8	Male	39.97	39.92
Male	50.3	49.1	Female	10.08	10.41
Female	13.3	13.5	Employed		
Augmented			Total	46.94	47.65
Total	40.0	39.2	Male	37.81	38.11
Female	28.8	28.5	Female	9.13	9.54
Rural			Unemployed		
Total	33.2	32.9	Total	3.11	2.68
Male	49.9	48.3	Male	2.16	1.81
Female	16.0	16.7	Female	0.95	0.87
Augmented			Employment by Sector (%)		
Total	43.9	43.2	Total	100.0	100.0
Female	37.3	37.5	Agriculture	43.4	43.6
Urban			Industry	20.7	21.0
Total	30.2	29.7	Services	35.9	35.4
Male	51.0	50.8	Unemployment Rates (%)		
Female	7.9	7.1	Pakistan		
Augmented			Total	6.2	5.3
Total	32.1	31.2	Male	5.4	4.5
Female	11.7	10.2	Female	9.3	8.4
Refined Activity (Participation) Rates (%)			Rural		
Pakistan			Total	5.4	4.7
Total	46.0	45.2	Male	4.6	4.0
Male	72.0	70.1	Female	7.7	7.1
Female	18.9	19.1	Urban		
Augmented			Total	8.0	6.7
Total	57.1	55.7	Male	6.9	5.6
Female	41.1	40.2	Female	15.8	14.6
Rural			Literacy Rates (%)		
Total	48.9	48.1	Pakistan		
Male	73.8	71.5	Total	53.1	55.0
Female	23.4	24.1	Male	65.0	67.0
Augmented			Female	40.6	42.4
Total	64.7	63.2	Rural		
Female	54.6	54.2	Total	43.9	46.2
Urban			Male	58.2	60.8
Total	40.7	39.8	Female	29.3	31.2
Male	68.7	67.7	Urban		
Female	10.6	9.6	Total	69.8	71.1
Augmented			Male	77.1	78.2
Total	43.2	41.8	Female	61.8	63.5
Female	15.8	13.7			

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

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2006-07 provides data on (a) age, sex, marital status, literacy, level of education and migration of the population, (b) dimensions of country's labour force, viz (i) employed labour force classified by industry, formal & informal sectors, occupation, employment status, hours worked and level of education, (ii) occupational safety and health information of the employed persons, and (iii) unemployed labour by level of education and previous experience. **Some of the main findings of LFS 2006-07 in comparison with the previous LFS 2005-06 are outlined as under:**

1. Literacy and Employment

1(a) **Literacy rate** improves from 53% in 2005-06 to 55% in 2006-07. This improvement is relatively more for males (i.e. from 65% in 2005-06 to 76% in 2006-07) compared to females (i.e. from 40.6% in 2005-06 to 42.4% in 2006-07). It is also noted that gender and area differentials are narrowing down the comparative period.

1(b) **Participation rates** (31.8%) of 2006-07 are almost at par with that of 2005-06 (32%). Similar trend is also noted for both areas and genders. Augmentation of rates for marginal economic activities, captured through additional probing questions from the persons conventionally out of labour force, presents the same scenario.

1(c) **Employment by Major Industries** indicates share of *agriculture and allied activities* (43.6%) in 2006-07 slightly higher than that of 2005-06 (43.4%). Male employment decreases a bit from 37% in 2005-06 to 36% in 2006-07 while that of females increases by 3% from 69% in 2005-06 to 72% in 2006-07. Comparative figures for non agriculture are close to each other.

1(d) **Employment Status** shows the *employees* on the same level (37.3% in 2005-06 to 37.4% in 2006-07). *Unpaid family workers* increase by some fractions from 26.9% in 2005-06 to 27.3% in 2006-07 due to increase in the share of females. However, respective shares of *employers* and *own account workers* appear to be decreasing marginally from 0.9% & 34.9% in 2005-06 to 0.8% & 34.5% in 2006-07.

1(e) **The Number of Hours Worked** in a week shows over 80% of employed persons have worked more than "35 hours a week"-the duration representing (time related) full employment. 29% of these are reported to have worked "56 hours or more a week" in 2006-07 compared to 30% in 2005-06. The proportions for less than "35 hours a week" are at par in the comparative surveys.

1(f) **Unemployment Rate** decreases from 6.2% in 2005-06 to 5.3% in 2006-07. This declining trend has been noted for both genders and areas.

2. Informal Sector

2(a) **Size of Informal Sector** accounts for 72% of the employment in main jobs outside agriculture sector, more in rural (73%) than urban areas (71%). Contrarily, formal activities are more concentrated in urban (29%) than rural areas (27%). The comparative surveys show marginal decrease from 73% in 2005-06 to 72% in 2006-07.

2(b) **Employment by Major Industry Divisions** assigns largest part (35%) to *wholesale and retail trade* followed by *manufacturing* (20%), *community, social and personal services* (18%), *construction* (15%) and *transport* (11%). The other categories account for less than two percent. Comparative figures indicate a mixed trend, though increases are more frequent than decreases. *Construction* rises for both genders while *wholesale and retail trade* and *services* increase mainly for females. *Manufacturing* and *transport* shows marginal decrease for both genders.

2 (c) **The Employment Status** categorizes majority (45%) as *employees* followed by *own account workers* (42%). About one in ten workers (11%) are reported as *unpaid family workers* and one & a half percent as *employers*. As far changes in the comparative periods, *unpaid family workers* fall by some fractions, *employees* indicate some increase while *own account workers* and *employers* remain on the same level.

3. Occupational Safety & Health

3(a) **Percentage of Employed** reporting some sort of occupational injury/disease in the past twelve months that resulted in working time loss or doctor's consultation, are about one in fifty (2%). Male workers (2.4%) are more vulnerable than female (0.4%). Same is the case for rural (2.2%) in comparison with urban workers (1.6%). Nevertheless, urban females (99.7%) seem to be less vulnerable than rural and urban workers of both genders.

3(b) **Major Industry Divisions** put almost half (41%) of those suffered in *agricultural* sector. *Manufacturing* accounts for about one-sixth (15%), followed by *construction* (14.5%), *community, social and personal services* (11%), *wholesale & retail trade* (9%) and *transport, storage and communication* (8%). The risk profile of *agriculture, construction* and *community, social & personal services* deteriorates whereas that of *manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade* and *transport* improves a bit.

3 (c) **Major occupational grouping** finds majority of suffered in *skilled agriculture and fishery activities*(37%) which, in comparison with the figure of previous survey (34%), indicates deterioration over time. Three-fifth of suffered females belongs to this group. Female's vulnerability decreases from 59% in 2005-06 to 57% in 2006-07 whereas that of males increases from 33% in 2005-06 to 36% in 2006-07. *Elementary occupations* (19%) and *craft & related trade activities* (24%) are the next major occupational groups. The former category is getting less, while the latter more, risky for males generally.

3(d) **Employment Status** finds majority (43%) of the suffered in the category of *own account workers* which is a bit higher in comparison with LFS 2005-06 (42%). The second important category is *employees* (42%) followed by *unpaid family workers* (15%). The first one shows improvement for both genders while the second one deteriorates more for females than males.

SECTION-I

METHODOLOGY

Introduction

Federal Bureau of Statistics has been carrying out Labour Force Survey (LFS) since 1963. For this purpose, the questionnaire and methodology of the survey have been undergoing pertinent improvements to keep current with best practices. The survey's questionnaire was revised in 1990 to include probing questions on marginal economic activities, likely to be carried out mostly by women and tend to go unrecorded with conventional questions. The questionnaire was further improved in 1995 to reckon with the size and composition of migration and informal sector. The scope of the survey was extended in 2001-02 to take the stock of occupational safety and health of employed persons. The questionnaire was further articulated for undertaking 1st quarterly LFS 2005-06. The surveys conducted so far are given at Annexure-I.

2. This report presents annual results of LFS 2006-07. The pertinent information has been collected from a sample of 32,778 households, divvied up into four distinct, nationally representative samples, each enumerated in a given quarter.

Objectives

3. The major aim of the survey is to collect a set of comprehensive statistics on the various dimensions of country's civilian labour force. As a means to pave the way for skill development, planning, employment generation, assessing the role and importance of the informal sector and, sizing up the volume, characteristics and contours of employment. The broad objectives of the survey are as follows:

- To collect data on the socio-demographic characteristics of the total population i.e. age, sex, marital status, level of education, current enrolment and migration etc;
- To acquire current information on the dimensions of Pakistan's labour force; i.e. number of persons employed, unemployed, and underemployed or out of labour market;
- To gather descriptive facts on the engagement in major occupational trades and the nature of work undertaken by the institution/organization;
- To profile statistics on employment status of the individuals, i.e. whether they are employers, own account workers, unpaid family workers or paid employees (regular/casual);
- To classify non-agricultural enterprises employing household member(s) as formal and informal;
- To quantify the hours worked at main/subsidiary occupations;
- To provide data on wages and mode of payment for paid employees;

- To quantify occupational health and safety of employed persons by causes, type of 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.

Reference Period

4. Reference period is week i.e. seven days before the date of enumeration.

Field Operation

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

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

Data Processing and Editing

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

8. Editing and coding is done at headquarter by the subject matter section. Computer edit checks are applied to get even with errors identified at the stage of data entry. The relevant numerical techniques are used to eliminate erroneous data resulting from mistakes made during coding. The survey records are further edited and rectified through a series of computer processing stages.

Sampling Plan

9. ***Sampling Frame:*** Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) has developed its own sampling frame for urban areas. Each city/town is divided into 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 are taken as sampling frame. Enumeration blocks and villages are considered as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) from urban and rural domains respectively.

Stratification Plan

10. ***Urban Domain:*** Karachi, Lahore, Gujranwala, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Multan, Sialkot, Sargodha, Bahawalpur, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Peshawar, Quetta and Islamabad are considered as large cities. Each of these cities constitutes a separate stratum, further sub-stratified according to low, middle and high income groups based on the information collected in respect of each enumeration block at the time of demarcation/ updating of urban area sampling frame.
11. ***Remaining Urban Areas:*** 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.
12. ***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.
13. ***Universe:*** The universe for Labour Force Survey consists of all urban and rural areas of the four provinces of Pakistan defined as such by 1998 Population Census.

Sample Design

14. ***Procedure:*** A stratified two-stage sample design is adopted for the survey.
15. ***Selection of primary sampling units (PSUs):*** Enumeration blocks in urban domain and mouzas/dehs/villages in rural are taken as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). In the urban domain, sample PSUs from each ultimate stratum/sub-stratum are selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) method of sampling scheme. In urban domain, the number of households in an enumeration block as updated through Economic Census and village population of 1998 Census for rural domain is considered as measure of size.
16. ***Selection of secondary sampling units (SSUs):*** The listed households of sample PSUs are taken as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs). A specified number of households i.e. 12 from each urban sample PSU, 16 from rural sample PSU are selected with equal probability using systematic sampling technique with a random start.
17. ***Sample Size and Its Allocation:*** Methodologically, a sample of 32864 households is considered appropriate to provide reliable estimates of key labour force characteristics at National/Provincial level. The entire sample of households (SSUs) is drawn from 2327 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) out of which 1092 are urban and 1235 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	120	143	263	1440	2288	3728
Pakistan	1092	1235	2327	13104	19760	32864

Reliability of Estimate

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

COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION (CVs) OF IMPORTANT VARIABLES

Characteristics/ Variables	Coefficient of Variation (Cvs) in Percentage						
	Pakistan	Rural	Urban	Provinces			
				Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan
Total Persons	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.4	3.2
Employed Persons	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.6	2.4	3.8
Employed Persons in Formal Sector	2.0	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.1	5.3	5.8
Employed Persons in Informal Sector	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.7	3.1	6.6
Literate Persons	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.5	4.1
Household Size	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.3

Method of Data Collection

19. Data are collected by direct interview method. Generally, the head of household is chosen to provide information about all members of the household. In case of his non-availability at the time of interview, some other informed member of the household down the line is interviewed. The total sample for the year is evenly distributed for enumeration on quarterly basis to offset the effect of seasonal variations. The information collected however relates to the week preceding the date of enumeration.

Coverage

20. The survey covers all urban and rural areas of the four provinces of Pakistan defined as such by 1998 Population Census, excluding Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and military restricted areas. The population of excluded areas constitutes about 2% of the total population.

21. All enumeration Blocks in urban areas and mouzas/dehs/villages in rural areas are enumerated. The number of sample households 32,778 (99.7% of the total sample) enumerated is less than the estimated sample size 32,864 due to non-contact and refusal cases in urban and rural areas.

SECTION-II

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

A brief explanation of the key concepts and definitions follows.

1. **Sex Ratio** is the average number of males per 100 females.
2. **Literacy rate** expresses all those persons ten years of age and above who could read and write in any language with understanding, as percentage of the population ten years and above.
3. **Level of education** is categorized as follows:
 - i) **Below Matric** comprises less than ten (10) years of schooling
 - ii) **Matric but less than intermediate** encompasses ten (10) to eleven (11) years of education.
 - iii) **Intermediate but less than Degree** entails twelve (12) to thirteen (13) years of education.
 - iv) **Degree & above** comprises fourteen (14) or more years of education.
4. **Household** constitutes all those persons who usually live together and share their meals. A household may consist of one person or more who may or may not be related to each other.
5. **Migration** means the population's movement from one administrative district to another administrative district at any time of their lives and excludes the ones moved within the current district.
6. **Economically Active Population** comprises all persons of either sex who provide labour services for the production of goods and services as defined by the United Nation System of National Accounts, during a specific reference period. The production of goods and services includes:
 - i) all production and processing of primary products whether for the market, barter or, own consumption,
 - ii) the production of all other goods and services for the market,
 - iii) the households which produce such goods and services for the market and own consumption, and
 - iv) own account construction

7. **Currently Active Population** or labour force comprises all persons ten years of age and above who fulfill the requirements for including among employed or unemployed during the reference period i.e. one week preceding the date of interview.
8. **Crude activity rate** is the currently active population expressed as a percentage of the total population in Pakistan.
9. **Refined activity rate** is the currently active population expressed as a percentage of the population 10 years and above. This rate enables international comparison by factoring in the effect of age composition.
10. **Augmented activity rate** is based on probing questions from the persons not included in the conventional measure of labour force, to net-in marginal economic activities viz subsistence agriculture, own construction of one's dwelling etc.
11. **Employment** comprises all persons ten years of age and above who worked at least one hour during the reference period and were either "paid employed" or "self employed". Persons employed on permanent/regular footings have not worked for any reason during the reference period are also treated as employed, regardless of the duration of the absence or whether workers continued to receive a salary during the absence. The survey obtains information on the duration of absence as well as on other formal job attachment characteristics of workers in paid and self employment. In line with augmented participation rates, a loose upper bound of employment can be drawn up by including the persons engaged in marginal economic activities.
12. **Occupation** refers to the type of work done during the reference period by the persons employed (or the kind of work done previously if unemployed), irrespective of the industry or the status in employment of the person. It provides description of a person's job. Occupation is classified according to the Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupations based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations, ISCO-88.
13. **Industry** means the activity of the firm, office establishment or department in which a person is employed or the kind of business, which he/she operates. The activity is defined in terms of the kind of goods produced or services supplied by the unit in which the person works. Industry is classified according to a national classification of industries used for national accounts and developed in 1970 on the basis of the International Standard Industrial Classification, ISIC, rev. 2.
14. **Self-employment job** is a job where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits, or the potential profits, derived from the goods and services produced.
15. **Status in Employment** refers to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment of the person with other persons or organization. Status of an economically active individual with respect to his employment i.e. whether he/she is an employer, own account worker, employee or unpaid family worker is defined as follows

16. **Employee** is a person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates or pay in kind. Employees are divided into

- *Regular paid employees with fixed wage*
- *Casual paid employee*
- *Paid worker by piece rate or work performed*
- *Paid non-family apprentice*

17. **Employer** is a person working during the reference period, on own-account or with one or a few partners at a “self-employment job” with one or more employees engaged on a continuous basis.

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

19. **Unpaid family worker** is a person who works without pay in cash or in kind on an enterprise operated by a member of his/her household or other related persons.

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

21. **Informal Sector** in Pakistan is formulated in terms of household enterprise and size of employment. For statistical purpose, the provenance of employment in informal sector is given as follows:

- § All household enterprises owned and operated by own-account workers, irrespective of the size of the enterprise (informal own-account enterprises),
- § Enterprises owned and operated by employers with less than 10 persons engaged. It includes the owner (s) of the enterprise, the contributing family workers, the employees, whether employed on an occasional or a continuous basis, or as an apprentice, and
- § Excluded are all enterprises engaged in agricultural activities or wholly engaged in non-market production.

22. **Household Enterprise** or equivalently, an unincorporated enterprise, is a production unit that does not have a separate legal entity independent of the household(s) or household members that own it. It is neither a corporation nor has a complete set of accounts that would permit a clear distinction between the production activities of the enterprise from the other activities of the owner(s) i.e. it is not a quasi-corporation.

23. **Underemployment (Time-related)** comprises all employed persons who during the reference period satisfied the following two criteria simultaneously:

- i) Worked less than 35 hours per week,
- ii) Sought or were available for alternative or additional work.

24. **Underemployment (Time-related) Rate** is the time related underemployed population expressed as a percentage of the currently active population.

25. **Unemployment** in Pakistan comprises all persons ten years of age and above who during the reference period were:

- i) **“Without work”** i.e. were not in paid-employment or self-employment; and
- ii) **“Currently available for work”** i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment: or
- iii) **Not currently available** for the following reasons: illness, will take a job within a month, is temporarily laid off, is an apprentice and is not willing to work.

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

27. **Multiple job holders** relates to persons who during the reference period carried out more than one economic activity. The survey obtains information about the occupation, industry, status in employment and informal sector characteristics of secondary jobs.

28. **Hours actually worked** relates to the number of hours worked in the main and secondary jobs during the reference period, including any overtime and excluding any absence from work.

29. **Population not Currently Active** or “persons not in the labour force” comprises all persons who were not employed or unemployed during the reference period and hence not currently active. They are classified into the following categories:-

- a) Attending educational institutions,
- b) Engaged in household duties,
- c) Retired or old age,
- d) Too young to work,
- e) Unable to work/handicapped,

- f) Agricultural landlord and/or property owner; nature of ownership includes land, commercial/residential buildings, cinemas, hotels, petrol pumps, power looms, etc. (given on rent or lease). They are owners but they do not work for their properties,
- g) Others (persons who derive their income solely from royalties, dividends, etc; engaged in immoral pursuits such as prostitutes, beggars, thieves and smugglers etc; voluntary social workers doing work outside the family enterprise, living entirely on charity, etc.)

30. ***Occupational Injury/Disease*** is any personal injury or disease resulting from an occupational accident/ disease which occurs to employed person (s) i.e. an individual occurrence or event arising out of or in the course of work. Some occupational injuries are serious enough to need treatment, either at hospital, or by a doctor, nurse or some other kind of medical professional, and may mean that the injured person is unable to work, or to work normally, for some time, i.e. they have to take time off work. Other injuries may be less serious or incapacitating, so that the injured person may be able to return to work quickly. All such occupational injuries are taken into consideration. An injury should only be considered as an occupational injury, if it was received at the person's work place or in the course of the person's work. Injuries received on the way to or from work are also considered to be occupational accidents. For the purpose of statistics of occupational injuries, the following terms and definitions are used:

- a) ***Occupational accident*** is an unexpected and unplanned occurrence, including acts of non-consensual violence arising out of or in connection with work which results in personal injury, disease or death;
- b) ***Commuting accident*** is an accident occurring on the habitual route between the place of work and: i) the worker's principal or secondary residence; ii) the place where the worker usually takes his/her meal; iii) the place where he/she usually receive his/her remuneration; or iv) the place where he/she receives training, which results in death or personal injury involving loss of time; travel, transport or road traffic accidents in which workers are injured and which arises out of or in the course of work, i.e. while engaged in an economic activity, or at work, or carrying on the business of the employer.
- c) ***Occupational injury*** is any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident;
- d) ***Case of occupational injury*** is the case of one person incurring an occupational injury as a result of one occupational accident;
- e) ***Occupational disease*** is a disease contracted as a result of an exposure to risk factors arising from work activity;

- f) ***Incapacity for work*** means inability of the injured person to perform normal duties of work;
- g) ***Fatal occupational injury*** is one which leads to death within one year of the day of the occupational accident causing the injury;
- h) ***Loss of working time*** means the count of time started from the day of accident to the day prior to the day of return to work measured as calendar days, week days or working days in accordance with the severity of the injury. In the case of recurrent absences due to a single case of occupational injury, each period of absence should be measured and the resulting number of days lost for each period summed to arrive at the total loss of working time for the case of injury. Temporary absence from work of less than one day for medical treatment should not be included in time lost.

31. ***Range of data*** includes, generally, the information about the number of persons employed who suffered an injury or disease in the 12 months prior to the reference period that caused the worker to take time off and/or consult a doctor. In addition, for each injury or disease suffered, it also obtains information about

- (i) the act that caused the accident or disease,
- (ii) 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
- (xi) the number of deaths in the past 12 months as a result of an occupational accident or disease by occupation/industry.

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

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

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

SECTION- III

RESULTS

The Survey's estimates are based on the data of 32,778 sample households enumerated through July 2006 to June 2007. Findings are presented in the form of proportions and percentages to provide for all-purpose employability. The population of Pakistan as per Planning & Development Division's projection is estimated at 158.17 millions on 1st January 2007.

2. A brief account of the survey's main annual estimates in comparison with that of the preceding LFS 2005-06 follows.

Marital Status

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

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

Marital Status	2003-04	2005-06	2006-07
Never Married	44.4	44.6	44.9
Married	51.0	51.2	50.9
Widowed	4.3	3.9	3.9
Divorced	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sex Ratio

4. Comparative figures for the overall sex ratio of 106 and 105 are close to each other. Area wise, rural are close to overall pattern while urban making a higher trend line. Punjab is more in line with the national trend as compared to other provinces. Migration, being the main factor in determining the size and composition of population, may be viewed to provide explanation in this regard.

Table-2
SEX RATIO - PAKISTAN AND ITS PROVINCES

Province/Area	2003-04	2005-06	2006-07
Pakistan	105	105	106
Rural	104	103	105
Urban	108	108	107
Punjab	103	103	103
Sindh	112	113	112
NWFP	99	98	101
Balochistan	109	116	114

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Table-1 of LFS 2003-04, 2005-06 and 2006-07.

Literacy

5. Literacy rates form a rising time series. Overall *literacy rate* (55%) is almost two points higher than that of LFS, 2005-06 (53.1%). The improvement is more for males than females. Similarly, rural literacy improves relatively more than urban during the comparative period. This notwithstanding, rural-urban and male-female disparity seems to be closing over time. Sindh (58%) and Punjab (56%) are more literate as compared to NWFP (49%) and Balochistan (44%) though, inter-provincial gap appears to be narrowing. The pronounced increases in the literacy rates of Balochistan and NWFP can partly be explained in terms of coverage made in the midst of recent population movements resulted by political/socio economic causes. Relevant information is given in table-3.

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

Province/Area	2003-04			2005-06			2006-07		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	51.6	63.7	39.2	53.1	65.0	40.6	55.0	67.0	42.4
Rural	41.6	56.3	26.6	43.9	58.2	29.3	46.2	60.8	31.2
Urban	69.7	76.5	62.5	69.8	77.1	61.8	71.1	78.2	63.5
Balochistan	36.0	52.1	17.6	37.9	53.8	18.3	44.0	61.1	23.3
Rural	27.7	43.9	9.2	31.3	47.2	11.6	37.3	55.1	15.7
Urban	60.7	75.9	42.9	58.4	73.6	39.1	64.9	79.9	46.8
NWFP	43.0	61.8	25.2	44.6	63.9	26.4	49.0	68.5	30.2
Rural	39.8	59.2	21.7	41.3	61.4	22.6	46.6	67.1	27.2
Urban	58.3	74.0	42.6	61.1	75.7	46.3	61.3	75.1	46.4
Punjab	53.3	63.6	42.9	55.2	65.2	45.2	56.1	65.7	46.4
Rural	45.1	57.7	32.6	47.7	59.6	35.7	48.3	59.8	36.9
Urban	69.8	75.1	64.2	70.2	75.9	64.3	71.7	77.2	65.9
Sindh	55.3	66.9	42.2	55.6	67.3	42.2	57.6	70.2	43.4
Rural	35.6	53.3	15.7	37.9	54.2	19.0	41.5	59.9	20.2
Urban	72.4	78.8	65.3	71.6	79.5	62.8	72.5	80.0	64.3

Source: - Derived from Statistical Appendix Tables 3 to 3.4 of LFS 2003-04, 2005-06 and 2006-07.

Level of Education

6. The profile of educational attainment improves particularly in the *below matric* category from 35% in 2005-06 to 36% in 2006-07 which indicates increasing access to basic education. *Post-degree* category is a little bit lower in the current survey (3.7%) compared to 2005-06 (3.8%). Both genders show improvement, though, males are more educated compared to females. The comparative picture is given in table-4. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix Tables 3 to 3.4.

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

Level of Education	2005-06			2006-07		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
A. Literate	53.1	65.0	40.6	55.0	67.0	42.4
No formal education	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Below matric	35.0	42.6	27.0	36.2	43.8	28.3
Matric but less than Intermediate	10.0	12.4	7.5	10.3	12.9	7.6
Intermediate but less than Degree	4.1	4.9	3.2	4.5	5.4	3.5
Degree and above	3.8	4.8	2.7	3.7	4.6	2.8
B. Illiterate	46.9	35.0	59.4	45.0	33.0	57.6
Total (A+B)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Labour Force Participation Rates: Crude

7. Crude participation rates of the current survey (31.8%) is a bit lower compared to that of LFS 2005-06 (32%) due to decline in male participation rate (table-5). The decline in urban participation rates is more pronounced relative to rural ones. Provinces are sequenced in descending order as Punjab (35%), Sindh(30%), Balochistan (29%) and NWFP(25%). Figure-1 depicts crude participation rates for Pakistan by sex and area. Detail is presented in Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4.

8. **Augmentation of the labour participation** for marginal economic activities not captured through conventional questions indicates female participation rates (28.5%) substantially higher than shown by the conventional methodology (13.5%) This raises the overall participation rates significantly from 32% to 39%. Same is the case for provinces as well. Statistical Appendix Tables 12 to 12.4 is referred for detail.

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

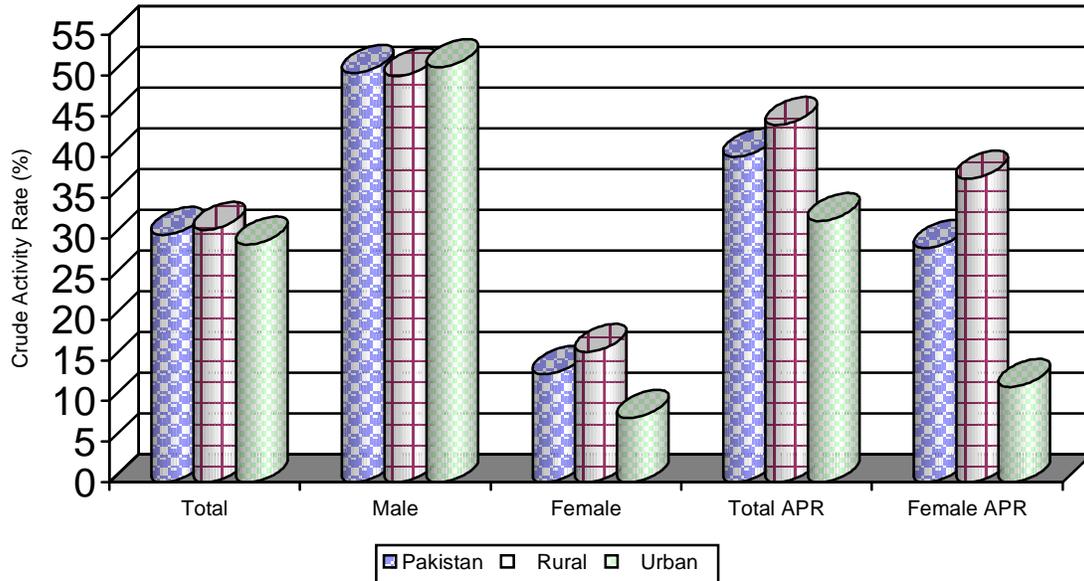
Province/ Area	2005-06				2006-07			
	Total	Male	Female	*Augmented	Total	Male	Female	* Augmented

				Total	Female				Total	Female
Pakistan	32.2	50.3	13.3	40.0	28.8	31.8	49.1	13.5	39.2	28.5
Rural	33.2	49.9	16.0	43.9	37.3	32.9	48.3	16.7	43.2	37.5
Urban	30.2	51.0	7.9	32.1	11.7	29.7	50.8	7.1	31.2	10.2
Balochistan	29.5	48.2	8.0	40.3	30.9	28.6	46.4	8.3	38.2	28.6
Rural	30.9	49.5	9.4	43.9	37.0	30.1	48.0	9.8	41.9	34.8
Urban	25.1	43.9	3.1	28.8	10.9	23.7	41.5	3.3	26.2	8.6
NWFP	26.4	44.4	8.8	41.3	37.7	24.7	42.4	6.7	38.3	33.8
Rural	26.3	44.1	9.2	43.1	41.6	24.3	41.6	7.0	39.8	37.5
Urban	26.7	46.4	6.4	31.2	15.4	26.5	46.3	5.4	30.2	13.0
Punjab	34.9	51.6	17.9	40.0	28.0	34.7	50.6	18.4	39.6	28.0
Rural	36.4	51.3	21.2	43.2	34.5	36.3	49.9	22.4	42.9	35.4
Urban	31.9	52.1	10.5	33.4	13.7	31.3	52.1	9.5	32.6	11.9
Sindh	30.0	51.1	6.4	38.9	24.9	30.0	50.3	7.3	39.0	26.2
Rural	31.2	51.2	8.1	47.1	41.7	31.5	49.9	10.3	47.8	45.0
Urban	28.9	50.9	4.6	30.6	8.1	28.5	50.6	4.3	29.8	7.1

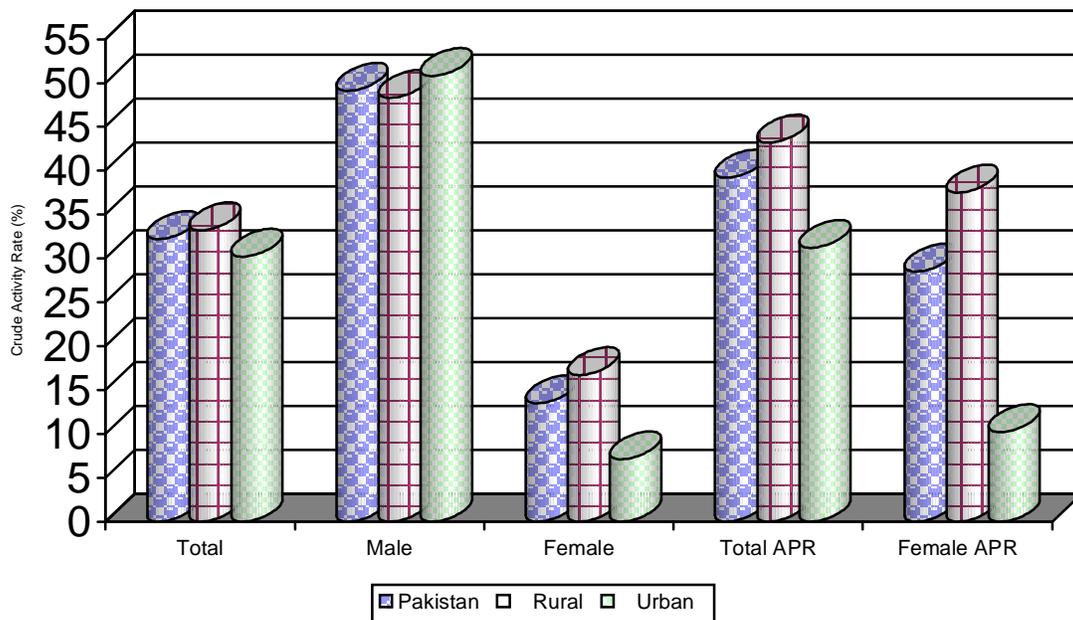
Note:- *Conventionally, persons 10+ aged reporting housekeeping and other related activities are considered out of labour force. However, from the perspective of time use, they are identified as employed if they have spent time on a specific set of marginal economic activities. Males augmented activity rates fare insignificantly higher than the standard crude rates are therefore not shown in this table.

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

2005-06



2006-07



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. As expected, refined activity rates follow the pattern of crude participation rates. However, male-female disparity in this case is wider comparatively. Similarly, **augmented rates** are substantially higher than conventional ones. Refined activity rates for Pakistan by province/area are given in table-6. Detail is at Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 and 12 to 12.4.

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

(%)

Province/Area	2005-06					2006-07				
	Total	Male	Female	*Augmented		Total	Male	Female	*Augmented	
				Total	Female				Total	Female
Pakistan	46.0	72.0	18.9	57.1	41.1	45.2	70.1	19.1	55.7	40.2
Rural	48.9	73.8	23.4	64.7	54.6	48.1	71.5	24.1	63.2	54.2
Urban	40.7	68.7	10.6	43.2	15.8	39.8	67.7	9.6	41.8	13.7
Balochistan	45.2	71.5	12.6	61.7	49.1	43.6	68.8	13.1	58.3	45.3
Rural	47.9	74.4	15.2	68.0	59.5	46.3	71.5	15.7	64.6	55.8
Urban	37.0	62.6	4.8	42.5	16.6	35.1	60.2	5.0	38.8	13.0
NWFP	39.7	68.0	13.0	62.2	55.8	36.3	63.8	9.7	56.5	48.8
Rural	40.2	68.5	13.8	65.8	62.4	36.2	63.7	10.1	59.3	54.5
Urban	37.5	65.9	8.9	43.9	21.4	36.9	64.3	7.5	42.1	18.1
Punjab	48.9	72.6	24.9	56.1	39.0	48.6	71.3	25.4	55.3	38.8
Rural	52.2	74.2	30.3	61.9	49.2	52.1	72.5	31.7	61.4	50.0
Urban	42.5	69.5	14.0	44.6	18.2	41.6	69.0	12.6	43.2	15.9
Sindh	42.9	72.7	9.1	55.6	35.7	42.7	71.2	10.4	55.4	37.4
Rural	47.2	77.2	12.4	71.5	63.7	47.7	75.4	15.6	72.3	68.3
Urban	39.0	68.5	6.2	41.3	10.9	38.0	67.3	5.7	39.9	9.6

Note:- *Conventionally, persons 10+ aged reporting housekeeping and other related activities are considered out of labour force. However, from the perspective of time use, they are identified as employed if they have spent time on a specific set of marginal economic activities. Males augmented activity rates are insignificantly higher than the standard refined rates are therefore not shown in this table.

Labour Force Participation Rates: Age Specific

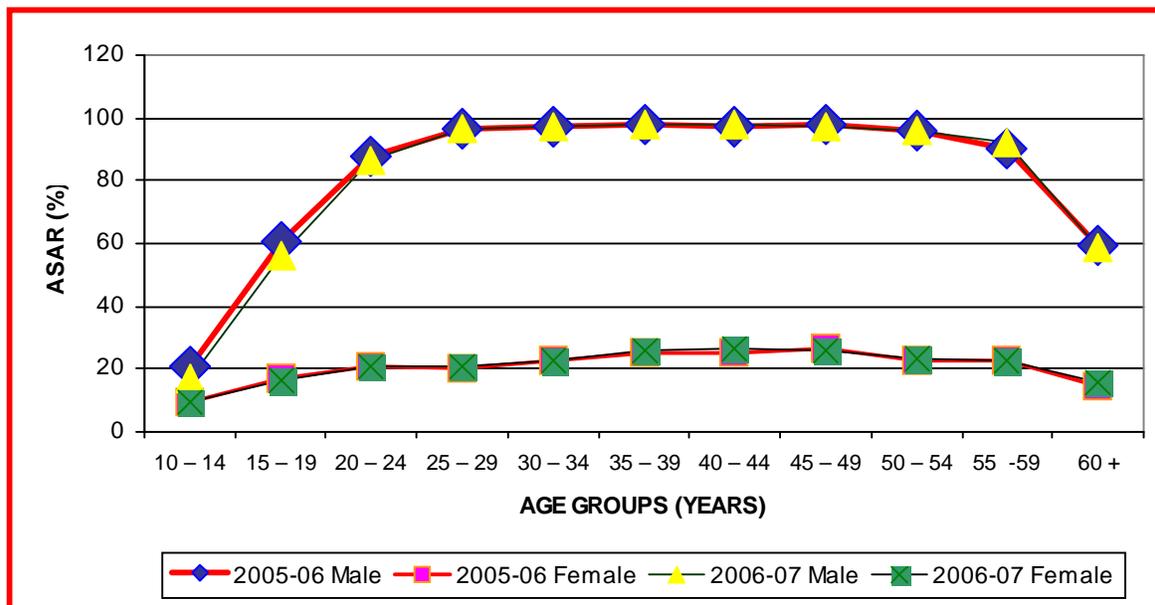
10. Table-7 (and figure 2) presents comparative picture of age specific participation rates (ASPR). As expected, the age intervals between twenties and fifties mark the most productive period of life. The size of gender disparity is considerable in all age intervals. Detailed information is at Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4.

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

(%)

Age Groups	2005-06			2006-07		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	15.2	20.7	9.2	13.3	16.9	9.2
15 – 19	39.9	60.9	16.9	37.4	56.3	16.6
20 – 24	53.6	87.6	20.7	53.0	86.8	20.7
25 – 29	56.6	96.7	20.5	57.1	96.9	20.8
30 – 34	57.7	97.5	23.0	56.9	97.4	22.7
35 – 39	59.9	97.6	25.1	61.2	98.2	25.6
40 – 44	62.2	97.5	25.0	62.5	97.8	26.3
45 – 49	63.7	97.6	26.5	63.2	97.2	26.2
50 – 54	60.2	95.8	22.5	60.6	95.9	23.4
55 -59	59.0	90.6	22.8	58.8	92.2	22.5
60 +	40.5	59.4	14.7	40.3	58.5	15.7

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



Labour Force: Absolute Figures

11. The absolute figure of labour force is the multiple of crude participation rate with mid-reference year estimate of the population. The numbers of employed and unemployed persons are the labour force multiplied with their percentages. The labour force increases from 50.05 million in 2005-06 to 50.33 million in 2006-07. The volume of labour force expands in Punjab and Sindh and shrinks in NWFP and Balochistan in the same order. The change is more for rural than urban. Relevant information is given in table-8.

Table-8
CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

Province/Area	Labour Force					
	2005-06			2006-07		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	50.05	39.97	10.08	50.33	39.92	10.41
Rural	34.32	26.22	8.10	34.75	26.15	8.60
Urban	15.73	13.75	1.98	15.58	13.77	1.81
Balochistan	2.26	1.98	0.28	2.20	1.90	0.30
Rural	1.80	1.55	0.25	1.77	1.50	0.27
Urban	0.46	0.43	0.03	0.43	0.40	0.03
NWFP	5.92	4.92	1.00	5.61	4.85	0.76
Rural	5.00	4.11	0.89	4.67	4.00	0.67
Urban	0.92	0.81	0.11	0.94	0.85	0.09
Punjab	30.29	22.64	7.65	30.82	22.81	8.01
Rural	21.46	15.23	6.23	22.03	15.32	6.71
Urban	8.83	7.41	1.42	8.79	7.49	1.30
Sindh	11.58	10.43	1.15	11.70	10.36	1.34
Rural	6.06	5.33	0.73	6.28	5.33	0.95
Urban	5.52	5.10	0.42	5.42	5.03	0.39

Source:- Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 of LFS 2005-06 and 2006-07.

Employed: Absolute Figures

12. The number of employed increases from 46.94 million in 2005-06 to 47.65 million in 2006-07. The change is more pronounced for males as compared to females and rural vis-à-vis urban areas. Province wise, Punjab and Sindh show increase while NWFP and Balochistan indicate decrease in the number of employed persons. The detail is given in table-9.

Table-9
EMPLOYED - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

Province/Area	Employed					
	2005-06			2006-07		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	46.94	37.81	9.13	47.65	38.11	9.54
Rural	32.48	25.01	7.47	33.11	25.12	7.99
Urban	14.46	12.80	1.66	14.54	12.99	1.55

Balochistan	2.19	1.93	0.26	2.14	1.87	0.27
Rural	1.76	1.52	0.24	1.73	1.48	0.25
Urban	0.43	0.41	0.02	0.41	0.39	0.02
NWFP	5.22	4.52	0.70	5.08	4.50	0.58
Rural	4.42	3.79	0.63	4.25	3.73	0.52
Urban	0.80	0.73	0.07	0.83	0.77	0.06
Punjab	28.46	21.34	7.12	29.13	21.66	7.47
Rural	20.42	14.51	5.91	21.00	14.66	6.34
Urban	8.04	6.83	1.21	8.13	7.00	1.13
Sindh	11.07	10.02	1.05	11.30	10.08	1.22
Rural	5.88	5.19	0.69	6.13	5.25	0.88
Urban	5.19	4.83	0.36	5.17	4.83	0.34

Source:- Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 of LFS 2005-06 and 2006-07.

Employed: Major Industry Divisions

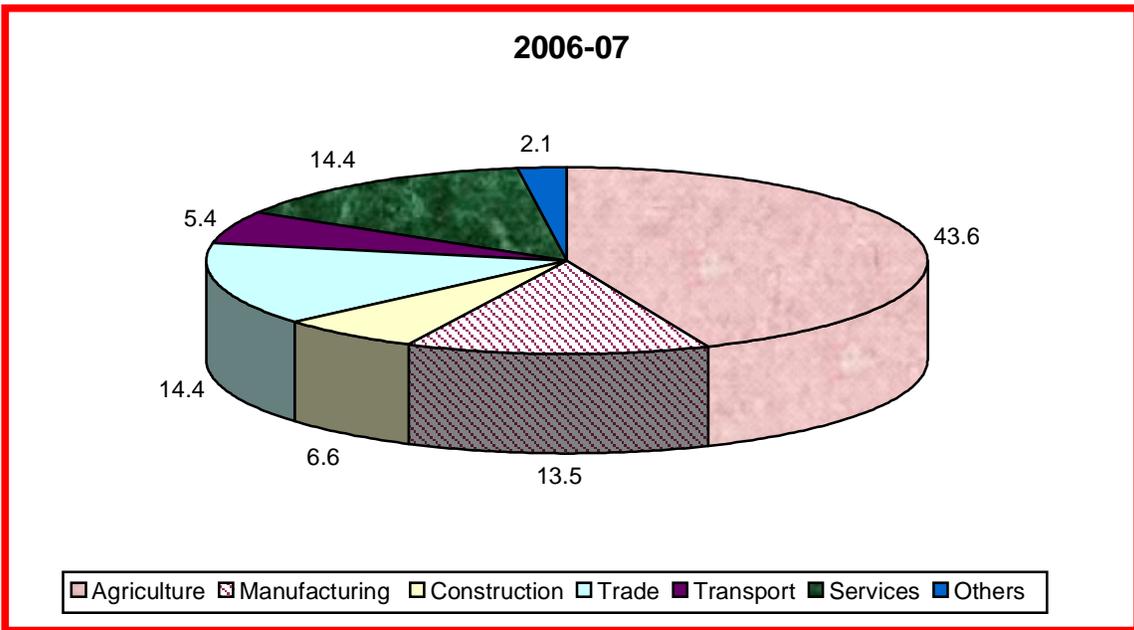
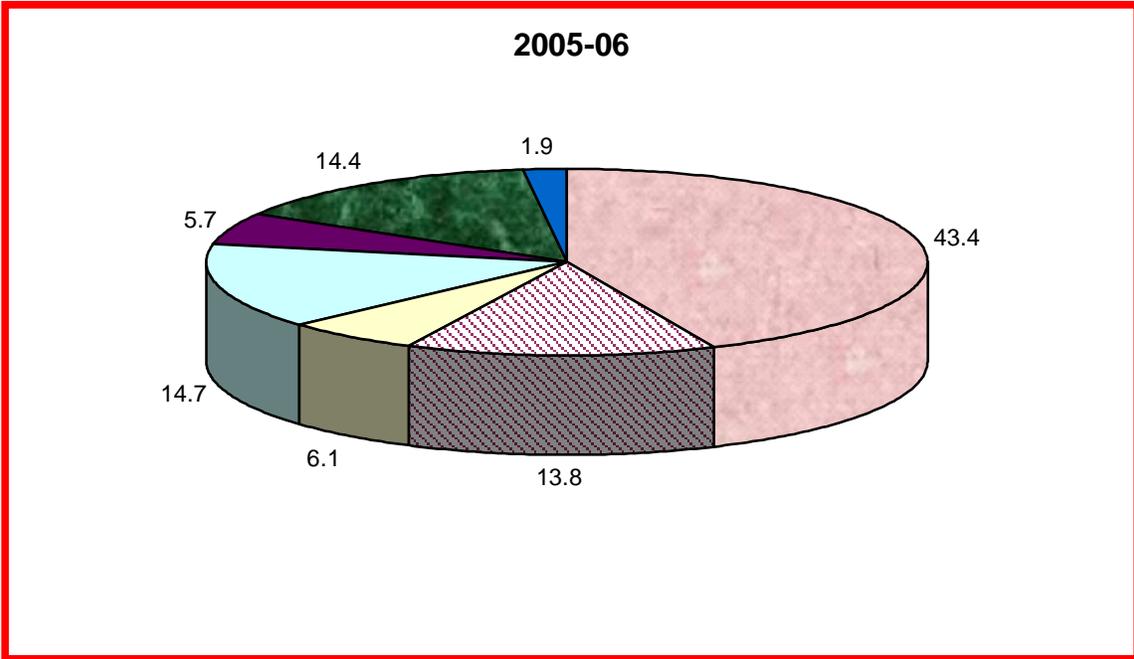
13. Employment share of *agricultural and allied activities* (43.6%) is slightly higher than that of 2005-06 (43.4%). Male employment decreases by one percentage point from 37.2% in 2005-06 to 36.4% in 2006-07 while that of female increases by about 3% from 69% in 2005-06 to 72% in the current survey. As for non-agricultural employment, the comparative figures are close to each other. Relative information is given in table-10. Detail is at Statistical Appendix Tables 13 to 13.4.

Table-10
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

Major Industry Divisions	2005-06			2006-07		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	43.4	37.2	68.8	43.6	36.4	72.4
Manufacturing	13.8	13.7	14.6	13.5	13.9	12.0
Construction	6.1	7.5	0.4	6.6	8.1	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade	14.7	17.7	2.1	14.4	17.5	2.2
Transport, storage and communication	5.7	7.1	0.3	5.4	6.7	0.2
Community, social and personal services	14.4	14.5	13.6	14.4	14.9	12.4
*Others	1.9	2.3	0.2	2.1	2.5	0.2

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

FIGURE -3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS



Employed: Major Occupational Groups

14. Majority (36%) of the total employed in 2006-07 are engaged in *skilled agriculture and fishery workers* followed by *elementary occupations* (18%), *craft & related trades workers* (15%), *legislator, senior officials & managers* (12%), *service works* (6%), *technician*

& associate professionals (5%), plant & machine operators & assemblers (4%), professional (2%) and clerks (1%). More than 75% of the females work in *farming activities* (58%) and *elementary occupation* (18%) while males are distributed proportionately in all activities. Comparative labour force surveys present a mixed picture of marginal rises and falls. *Skilled agricultural & fishery workers, legislators, senior officials & managers* and *service workers and shop & market sale workers* increase in the same order. The rise in the first one is due to females mainly while that of the latter two groups is chiefly on account of males. *Technicians & associate professionals* and *clerks* remains at the same level, *craft and related trade workers* decrease more for females while *elementary occupations* decrease for both genders. Relevant information is given in table-11. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Tables 14 to 14.4.

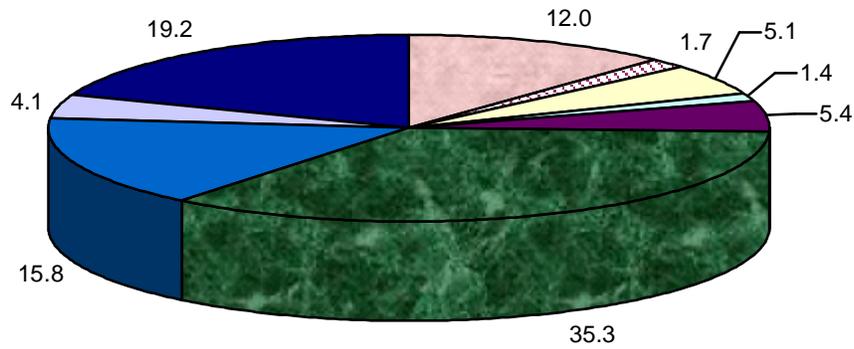
Table-11
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

(%)

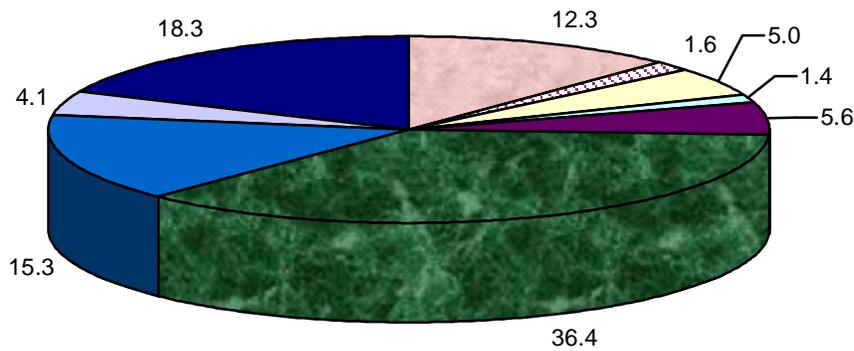
Major Occupational Groups	2005-06			2006-07		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators, senior officials and managers	12.0	14.4	2.1	12.3	14.9	2.1
Professionals	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.0
Technicians and associate professionals	5.1	4.4	7.8	5.0	4.4	7.2
Clerks	1.4	1.7	0.3	1.4	1.7	0.2
Service workers and shop & market sales workers	5.4	6.5	0.9	5.6	6.8	0.8
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	35.3	30.8	54.1	36.4	30.9	58.1
Craft and related trades workers	15.8	16.0	14.6	15.3	16.0	12.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.1	5.1	0.2	4.1	5.1	0.2
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	19.2	19.3	18.8	18.3	18.4	18.1

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

2005-06



2006-07



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

Page Break

Employed: Employment Status

15. Majority (37%) constitutes *employees* followed by *own account workers* (35%), *unpaid family workers* (27%) and *employers* (1%). More female workers are engaged as *unpaid family workers* (62%) compared to male workers (19%). Contrarily, more male workers are engaged in the category of *own account workers*, *employees* and *employers*. *Employers* and *own account workers* show marginal decrease respectively from 0.9% & 34.9% in 2005-06 to 0.8% & 34.5% in 2006-07 while *unpaid family workers* rise from 26.9% in 2005-06 to 27.3% in 2006-07, mainly for females. The employees also increase by a fraction due to males. Comparative data are given in table-12. Detail is at Statistical Appendix Tables-15 to 15.4

Table-12
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX

Employment Status	2005-06			2006-07		
	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	0.8	1.0	0.1
Own account workers	34.9	39.8	15.0	34.5	39.8	13.4
Unpaid family workers	26.9	19.1	59.2	27.3	18.6	61.9
Employees	37.3	40.0	25.7	37.4	40.6	24.6

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

Employed: Number of Hours Worked During the Week

16. The profile of comparative surveys is almost similar. Less than 1% of the currently employed persons constitute the group of people who had a job attachment but did not work last week due to certain reasons. On the other end, a large proportion (29%) worked 56 hours or more a week. 15% of the employed persons worked less while over 80% more than "35 hours a week"-the duration representing full (time related) employment. 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, 2006-07

Area/ Province	Total employed	Not worked	2006-07 (%)						
			Less than 15 hours	15-24 hours	25-34 hours	35-41 hours	42-48 hours	49-55 hours	56 hours & above
Pakistan	100.0	0.61	1.4	5.14	8.35	17.54	25.58	12.01	29.38
Rural	100.0	0.60	1.68	6.54	10.12	20.15	23.86	11.79	25.26

Urban	100.0	0.64	0.71	1.96	4.34	11.61	29.48	12.52	38.75
Balochistan	100.0	0.23	0.27	4.00	7.29	12.27	33.86	17.04	25.04
Rural	100.0	0.21	0.32	4.89	8.19	12.57	31.62	17.38	24.83
Urban	100.0	0.33	0.07	0.29	3.55	10.98	43.20	15.64	25.95
NWFP	100.0	1.16	3.17	6.42	9.22	20.71	24.71	10.49	24.12
Rural	100.0	1.17	3.61	7.03	9.73	21.57	24.36	10.26	22.28
Urban	100.0	1.07	0.99	3.25	6.60	16.22	26.56	11.68	33.63
Punjab	100.0	0.72	1.54	6.52	9.46	16.64	24.33	11.20	29.59
Rural	100.0	0.64	1.76	7.91	11.14	17.86	22.93	11.56	26.21
Urban	100.0	0.92	0.98	2.94	5.14	13.50	27.95	10.27	38.31
Sindh	100.0	0.17	0.37	1.25	5.32	19.45	27.60	13.83	32.01
Rural	100.0	0.18	0.47	2.01	7.45	29.13	24.53	12.05	24.18
Urban	100.0	0.15	0.28	0.34	2.78	7.96	31.24	15.95	41.30

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

Employed: Informal Sector

17. Informal sector accounts for 72% of the employment in main jobs outside agriculture. Area wise, percentage of employed in rural areas (73%) is higher as compared to urban areas (71%). Contrarily, formal sector activities are more concentrated in urban areas (29%) as compared to rural areas (27%). However, gender composition of employment is more even in rural than urban areas. The profiles of comparative surveys are similar however, some improvement is also visible. Informal employment decreases from 73% in 2005-06 to 72% in 2006-07 across the gender and area. Relevant information is given in table-14. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix Table-17.

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

Sector	2005-06			2006-07		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	27.1	27.3	25.8	28.1	28.0	29.3
Informal	72.9	72.7	74.2	71.9	72.0	70.7
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	25.2	25.7	20.6	26.9	27.3	23.4

Informal	74.8	74.3	79.4	73.1	72.7	76.6
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	29.0	28.8	30.9	29.3	28.6	35.7
Informal	71.0	71.2	69.1	70.7	71.4	64.3

Source: - Computed from Statistical Appendix Table-17.

Major Industry Divisions: Informal Sector

18. The largest part (35%) goes to *wholesale and retail trade*. *Manufacturing* comes second (20%) followed by *community, social and personal services* (18%), *construction* (15%) and *transport* (11%). The other categories including *mining & quarrying; electricity, gas & water* and *finance, insurance, real estate & business services* account for less than two percent. Comparative Labour Force Surveys indicate a mixed trend though increases are more in number than decreases. *Construction* rises for both genders whereas *wholesale & retail trade* and, *services* rise mostly for females. *Manufacturing* and *transport* decrease marginally for both genders. Male employment (37%) is peaked in *wholesale and retail trade* while that of females in *manufacturing* (54%). The comparative data do not indicate any structural shift. Relevant information is given in table-15. Detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables 18 to 18.4.

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

(%)

Major Industry Divisions	2005-06			2006-07		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	21.3	17.0	57.1	20.4	16.8	53.7
Construction	13.8	15.3	1.7	14.6	15.9	2.2
Wholesale and retail trade	34.5	37.6	8.9	34.6	37.1	10.9
Transport, storage and communication	11.1	12.3	0.9	10.8	11.9	0.7
Community, social and personal services	17.7	16.1	31.2	17.9	16.4	32.2
* Others	1.6	1.7	0.2	1.7	1.9	0.3

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

Major Occupational Groups: Informal Sector

19. Majority (30%) are reported as *Craft and related trade workers*, closely a quarter (27%) are *Legislators, senior officials & managers* and about one-fifth (20%) are engaged in *elementary (unskilled) occupations*. *Services workers, shop and market sales workers* come fourth (10%) followed by *plant & machine operators & assemblers* (7%), *technicians & associate professionals* (4%) and *professionals* (2%). Males are more evenly distributed among activities as compared to females. Among the groups, the peak lies in the *craft & related trade activities* which engage three-fifth (57%) of female workers. *Technicians and associate professionals* are also female-intensive while *professionals* is evenly composed in terms of gender representation. Males dominate in all other occupations, though, *Plant and machine operators & assemblers* and *Legislators, senior officials and managers* are exceptionally male-intensive in the same order. Increase & decreases are evenly balanced during the comparative periods. Main information is given in table-16. Detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Tables 19 to 19.4.

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

Major Occupational Groups	2005-06			2006-07		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators, senior officials & managers	25.6	27.9	7.1	26.8	28.7	9.1
Professionals	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
Technicians and associate professionals	4.5	3.4	13.2	4.2	3.3	12.2
Clerks	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
Service workers and shop & market sales workers	9.6	10.4	3.2	9.9	10.6	3.0
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Craft and related trade workers	30.9	27.4	59.1	29.8	27.0	56.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.7	7.4	0.5	6.9	7.6	0.5
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	20.5	21.2	15.0	20.1	20.5	16.3

Employment Status: Informal Sector

20. The employment status categorizes majority (45%) as *employees* followed by *own account workers* (42%). The former, with majority of females (53%) and latter, containing better part of males (43%), are opposite in gender composition. About one in ten workers (11%) is reported as *unpaid family workers* and one & a half percent as *employers*. *Unpaid*

family workers comprise two-time more females (20%) than males (10%) while *employers* are considerably high in number of males (1.6%) than females (0.5%). As far change in the comparative periods, *unpaid family workers* decrease from 11.9% in 2005-06 to 11.3% in 2006-07, *employees* gain a point, *employers* (45%) and *own account workers* (42%) remain on same level. Seemingly, unorganized activities tend to give way to organized ones during the referred periods. Relevant information is given in table-17. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Table-20.

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Table-17
INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS – DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employment Status	2005-06			2006-07		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	1.5	1.6	0.3	1.5	1.6	0.5
Own account workers	41.8	43.4	28.9	41.8	43.3	27.3
Unpaid family workers	11.9	10.7	21.7	11.3	10.4	19.5
Employees	44.8	44.3	49.1	45.4	44.7	52.7

Unemployment Rates: Overall

21. Unemployment rate decreases from 6.2% in 2005-06 to 5.3% in 2006-07. This declining trend has been noted for both genders and areas. The relevant figures are presented in table-18.

Table-18
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY AREA AND SEX

Area/Sex	2005-06			2006-07		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	6.2	5.4	9.3	5.3	4.5	8.4
Rural	5.4	4.6	7.7	4.7	4.0	7.1
Urban	8.0	6.9	15.8	6.7	5.6	14.6

Unemployment Rates: Age Specific

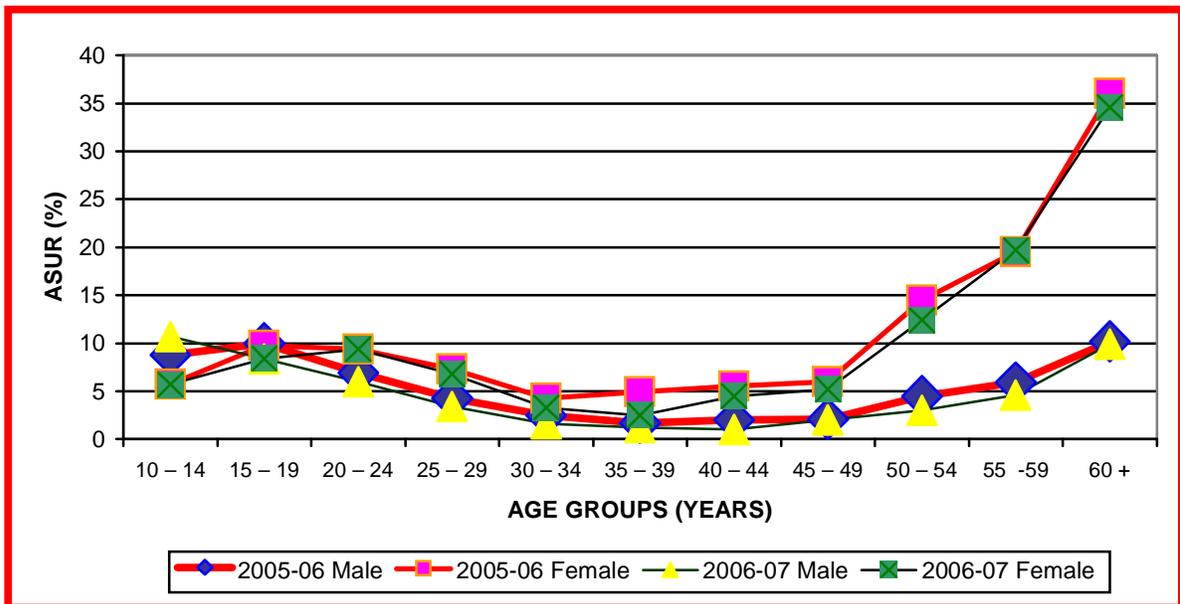
22. Age specific unemployment rates decrease for both genders. However, early teens show rising unemployment, mainly for males from 9% in 2005-06 to 11% in 2006-07. This could partly be explained by male driven decrease in *unpaid family workers*. Relevant data may be seen in table-19 and figure 5. Detail is given at Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4.

Table-19
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY SEX AND AGE

(%)

Age Groups	2005-06			2006-07		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	7.9	8.8	5.7	9.1	10.7	5.7
15 – 19	10.0	10.0	9.8	8.4	8.4	8.4
20 – 24	7.4	6.9	9.4	6.7	6.0	9.4
25 – 29	4.9	4.3	7.3	4.1	3.4	6.8
30 – 34	2.9	2.5	4.3	2.0	1.6	3.3
35 – 39	2.4	1.7	4.9	1.5	1.2	2.5
40 – 44	2.7	2.0	5.5	1.8	1.0	4.5
45 – 49	2.9	2.1	6.0	2.6	2.0	5.2
50 – 54	6.3	4.5	14.5	4.8	3.0	12.4
55 – 59	8.4	5.9	19.5	7.4	4.6	19.7
60 years and above	14.2	10.2	36.0	13.7	9.6	34.6

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



Unemployed: Absolute Figures

23. The volume of unemployed decreases from 3.11 million in 2005-06 to 2.68 million in 2006-07 both areas and gender wise. Provinces follow the national pattern more for male than females.

Table-20
UNEMPLOYED - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

Province/Area	Unemployed					
	2005-06			2006-07		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	3.11	2.16	0.95	2.68	1.81	0.87
Rural	1.84	1.21	0.63	1.64	1.03	0.61
Urban	1.27	0.95	0.32	1.04	0.78	0.26
Balochistan	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.03
Rural	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02
Urban	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
NWFP	0.70	0.40	0.30	0.53	0.35	0.18
Rural	0.58	0.32	0.26	0.42	0.27	0.15
Urban	0.12	0.08	0.04	0.11	0.08	0.03
Punjab	1.83	1.30	0.53	1.69	1.15	0.54
Rural	1.04	0.72	0.32	1.03	0.66	0.37
Urban	0.79	0.58	0.21	0.66	0.49	0.17
Sindh	0.51	0.41	0.10	0.40	0.28	0.12
Rural	0.18	0.14	0.04	0.15	0.08	0.07
Urban	0.33	0.27	0.06	0.25	0.20	0.05

Source:- Statistical Appendix Tables 11 to 11.4 of LFS 2005-06 and 2006-07.

Underemployment Rates: Time-related

24. Underemployment rates decreases from 1.9% in 2005-06 to 1.5% in 2006-07. As for gender and area are concerned, the decline is more for females and rural comparative to males and urban. Relevant information is given in table-21.

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

(%)

Areas	2005-06			2006-07		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	1.86	1.71	2.47	1.49	1.34	2.04
Rural	2.22	2.23	2.18	1.77	1.73	1.88
Urban	1.07	0.70	3.66	0.86	0.60	2.81

Employed: Occupational Safety and Health

25. Questions on occupational safety and health are asked from the employed persons. About one out of fifty (2%) employed persons reports some sort of occupational injury/disease in the 12 months preceding the date of enumeration that resulted in the loss of working time or the consultation with a practitioner. The percentage suffered finds male workers (2.4%) more vulnerable relative to female workers (0.4%). Same is the case for rural workers (2.2%) compared to urban workers (1.6%). Nevertheless, urban females (99.7%) appear to be more protected in comparison with rural and urban workers of same and opposite sex. Generally, vulnerability seems to be decreasing across the area and gender. 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	2005-06			2006-07		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suffered	2.9	3.4	0.8	2.0	2.4	0.4
Not suffered	97.1	96.6	99.2	98.0	97.6	99.6
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suffered	3.0	3.7	0.9	2.2	2.7	0.4
Not suffered	97.0	96.3	99.1	97.8	97.3	99.6
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suffered	2.7	3.0	0.6	1.6	1.8	0.3
Not suffered	97.3	97.0	99.4	98.4	98.2	99.7

Major Industry Divisions: Occupational Safety and Health

26. Almost half (41%) of those suffered from occupational hazards belongs to *agricultural* sector. *Manufacturing* accounts for about one-sixth (15%), followed by *construction* (14.5%), *community, social and personal services* (11%), *wholesale & retail trade* (9%) and *transport, storage and communication* (8%). From the gender perspective, females are more than one and half times (64%) as exposed to risk as males in *agriculture* (40%) and about a half (22%) than males (15%) in *manufacturing*. Contrarily, vulnerability of males (15%) is more than two times higher compared to that of females (6%) in *construction*, three times (9% Vs 3%) in *wholesale and retail trade* and four times (8% Vs 2%) in *transport, storage & communication*. The risk profile of *agriculture, construction and community, social & personal services* deteriorates whereas that of *manufacturing, whole sale and retail trade and transport* improves a bit. Relevant information is given in table-23. Detail is at Statistical Appendix Tables 27 to 27.4

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

(%)

Major Industry Divisions	2005-06			2006-07		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	39.9	38.5	64.6	40.9	40.0	63.7
Mining & quarrying	0.5	0.5	-	0.3	0.3	-
Manufacturing	17.1	16.8	23.1	15.2	14.9	21.7
Electricity, gas and water	0.6	0.6	-	0.9	0.9	-
Construction	13.2	13.9	0.7	14.5	14.9	5.7
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels	9.5	10.0	1.5	9.3	9.5	2.8
Transport, storage and communication	9.5	10.0	-	8.0	8.3	1.9
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.4	0.4	-	0.3	0.4	-
Community, social and personal services	9.3	9.3	10.1	10.6	10.8	4.2

Note:- (-) Stands for insignificant

Major Occupational Groups: Occupational Safety and Health

27. On the pattern of major industry divisions, majority of suffered (37%) is found in *skilled agriculture and fishery activities*. Comparative figures of the two surveys indicate deterioration over time from 34% in 2005-06 to 37% in 2006-07. Three-fifth of suffered females (57%) belongs to this group. Female's vulnerability decreases from 59% in 2005-06 to 57% in 2006-07 whereas that of males increases from 33% in 2005-06 to 36% in 2006-07. The next major grouping, *elementary occupations* (19%) are getting less risky while opposite is the case with *craft & related trade activities* (24%). The change in the former group is mostly for males while that of latter is of female's origin. Relevant information is given in table-24. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Tables 28 to 28.4.

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

(%)

Major Occupational Groups	2005-06			2006-07		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators, senior officials & managers	7.6	7.7	4.1	7.4	7.8	-
Professionals	0.9	1.0	-	0.5	0.5	-
Technicians and associate professionals	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.0	6.1
Clerks	0.3	0.3	-	0.7	0.7	-
Service workers and shop & market sales workers	3.4	3.6	-	3.7	3.8	-
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	34.4	33.0	58.9	37.2	36.4	57.4
Craft and related trade workers	21.5	21.5	21.4	23.9	24.1	18.8
Plant and machine operators and assembles	6.1	6.4	-	6.2	6.4	1.9
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	24.1	24.7	13.6	19.2	19.3	15.8

Note:- (-) Stands for insignificant

Employment Status: Occupational Safety and Health

28. Majority (43%) of the suffered falls in the category of *own account workers* which is a bit higher in comparison with LFS 2005-06 (42%). It puts question mark on the availability of/access to safety regime at the work place. The second important category is *employees* (42%) followed by *unpaid family workers* (15%). The first one shows improvement for both genders while the second one deteriorates more for females than males. 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	2005-06			2006-07		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	0.5	0.5	-	0.4	0.4	-
Own account workers	42.1	43.5	18.2	43.1	44.8	3.9
Unpaid family workers	11.9	9.9	48.3	14.6	12.2	70.1
Employees	45.4	46.1	33.5	41.9	42.6	26.0

Head	6.8	6.7	7.7	6.0	6.1	5.6
Neck	1.0	1.1	-	1.1	1.1	1.2
Trunk	1.8	1.8	1.1	2.2	2.3	-
Upper Limb	23.4	23.0	30.3	26.2	25.6	40.8
Lower Limb	29.2	29.3	27.7	26.5	26.8	18.6
Multiple Locations	7.0	7.3	1.8	9.3	9.0	15.5
General Injuries	30.8	30.8	31.4	28.7	29.1	18.3

Note:- (-) Stands for insignificant