

# **LABOUR FORCE SURVEY**

**2012-13**

**Thirty First issue**

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# FOREWORD

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

This report presents annual estimates of the LFS 2012-13. Detailed information on labour force characteristics has been collected from representative sample of 35,067 households to produce gender disaggregated national and provincial level estimates with urban/rural breakdown. The Survey also provides for quarterly representative results at national, rural/urban level. For this purpose, total sample size is evenly distributed into four sub samples, each to be enumerated in a given quarter.

The Survey, along with the quantification of core variables, also estimates important attributes of literacy, migration, occupational safety, etc. The estimates are profiled according to latest classifications viz Pakistan Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC 2010 based on ISIC rev-4) and Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupation (PSCO 2011 based on ISCO-2008).

The preparation and publication of this report would not have been possible without the officers and staff of PBS, the enumerators who braved all sorts of problems to collect the data, the staff who processed it, the officers who led the team and kept them motivated enough to produce this publication in time.

Effort has been made to make this report a comprehensive, informative and useful document for decision-makers, researchers, planners, economists and other beneficiaries at large. Suggestions for further improvement of the LFS are welcome.

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# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 2012-13

## CONTENTS

<u>Title</u>	<u>Page #</u>
Foreword	i
Contents	ii
Annex-III: Statistical Tables (Included in the Report)	iii-v
Main Indicators	vi
Summary of Findings	vii
Section-I Methodology	1-4
Section-II Concepts and Definitions	5-10
Section-III Salient Features	11-37
Marital Status	11
Sex Ratio	11
Literacy	12
Level of Education	13
Migration	13
Reasons of Migration	15
Migrants Employed by Employment Status	16
Labour Force Participation Rates: Crude	17
Labour Force Participation Rates: Refined	19
Labour Force Participation Rates: Age Specific	19
Labour Force: Absolute Figures	20
Employed: Absolute Figures	21
Employed: Major Industry Divisions	22
Employed: Major Occupational Groups	24
Employed: Employment Status	26
Employed: Mean Hours Worked	26
Employed: Informal Sector	27
Major Industry Divisions: Informal Sector	28
Major Occupational Groups: Informal Sector	29
Employment Status: Informal Sector	30
Labour Force: Unemployment Rates: Overall	31
Unemployment Rates: Age Specific	31
Unemployed: Absolute Figures	32
Underemployment Rates: Time – related	33
Employed: Occupational Safety and Health	33
Major Industry Division: Occupational Safety and Health	34
Major Occupational Groups: Occupational Safety and Health	35
Employment Status: Occupational Safety and Health	35
Types of Treatment Received: Occupational Safety and Health	36
Major Industry Division: Wages	36
Major Occupation Group: Wages	37
 List of Figures	
Figure 1: Crude Activity (Participation) Rates by Sex for Pakistan, Rural & Urban	18
Figure 2: Age Specific Activity Rates (ASAR) by Sex for Pakistan	20
Figure 3: Distribution of Employed Persons by Major Industry Divisions	23
Figure 4: Distribution of Employed Persons by Major Occupational Groups	25
Figure 5: Age Specific Unemployment Rates by Sex for Pakistan	32
Annexure-I: List of Published Reports of Labour Force Surveys	38
Annexure-II: Questionnaire	39-54
Annexure-III: Statistical Tables	55-402

1.	Percentage distribution of population by age, sex and area: Pakistan & Provinces	55
2.	Percentage distribution of population by sex, area and province	60
3.	Percentage distribution of population by age, sex, literacy and level of education: Pakistan & Provinces, Rural & Urban	61
4.	Percentage distribution of population 10 years of age and over by age, sex and marital status: Pakistan & Provinces, Rural & Urban	76
5.	Percentage distribution of total population and that of 10 years age and over by age, sex, area and activity status Pakistan & Provinces	91
6.	Percentage distribution of civilian labour force 10 years of age and over by age, sex, area and activity status: Pakistan & Provinces	96
7.	Percentage distribution of total population and that of 10 years age and over by age, sex, area and activity status (augmented labour force): Pakistan & Provinces	101
8.	Percentage distribution of civilian labour force 10 years of age and over by age, sex, area and activity status (augmented labour force): Pakistan & Provinces	106
9.	Percentage distribution of population 10 years of age and over by level of education, sex and activity status: Pakistan & Provinces, Rural & Urban	111
10.	Percentage distribution of population 10 years of age and over by migration status, sex, area and provinces	126
11.	Percentage distribution of migrant population 10 years of age and over by place of present and previous residence, area, sex and provinces.	127
12.	Percentage distribution of migrant population 10 years of age and over by main reasons of migration, age sex and area.	136
13.	Percentage, distribution of migrant employed persons 10 years of age and over by employment status, number of hours worked during reference week and sex.	141
14.	Labour force participation rates and un-employment rates by age, sex and area: Pakistan & Provinces	156
15.	Augmented labour force participation rates and un-employment rates by age, sex and area : Pakistan & Provinces	161
16.	Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over by major industry division, sex and area: Pakistan & Provinces	166
17.	Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over by major occupation groups, sex and area: Pakistan & Provinces	171
18.	Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over by employment status, number of hours worked during reference week and sex: Pakistan & Provinces, Rural & Urban	176
19.	Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over by major industry divisions, occupation groups and sex: Pakistan & Provinces, Rural & Urban	191
20.	Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over by major sectors of employment, sex, area, Pakistan and Provinces	236
21.	Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over engaged in informal sector by major industry divisions, sex and area: Pakistan & Provinces	237
22.	Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over engaged in informal sector by major occupation groups, sex and area: Pakistan & Provinces	242
23.	Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over engaged in informal sector by employment status, sex, area, Pakistan and Provinces	247
24.	Percentage distribution of under employed persons (i.e. those who worked less than 35 hours during reference week and were available/seeking for alternative or additional work) by employment status, sex, area and province	248
25.	Percentage distribution of underemployed persons (i.e. those who worked less than 35 hours during reference week and were available/seeking for alternative or additional work) by age, area and sex: Pakistan & Provinces	249

26.	Percentage distribution of underemployed persons (i.e. those who worked less than 35 hours during reference week and were available/seeking for alternative or additional work) by area, sex and level of education: Pakistan & Provinces	254
27.	Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over who worked less than 35 hours during reference week by reasons, sex and province:	259
28.	Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over by status of occupational injuries/diseases by area, sex and provinces	265
29.	Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over suffered occupational injuries/diseases by major industry division, sex and area: Pakistan & Provinces	266
30.	Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over suffered occupational injuries/diseases by major occupation groups, sex and area: Pakistan & Provinces	271
31.	Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over suffered occupational injuries/diseases by employment status, province, sex and area	276
32.	Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over suffered occupational injuries/diseases by type of treatment received, sex, area and provinces	277
33.	Percentage Distribution of unemployed persons 10 years of age and over who were not available for work due to certain reasons by sex, area and provinces	278
34.	Percentage distribution of unemployed persons 10 years of age and over by age, sex, level of education: Pakistan & Province, Rural & Urban	279
35.	Percentage distribution of unemployed persons with previous experience of work by major occupation groups, sex, level of education: Pakistan & Province, Rural & Urban	294
36.	Percentage distribution of population 10 years of age and over by sex, marital status and nature of activities: Pakistan & Province, Rural & Urban	309
37.	Percentage distribution of employees 10 years of age and over by average monthly payment categories, sex and province:	324
38.	Percentage distribution of employees by wage groups, major industry and sex.	327
39.	Percentage distribution of employees by wage groups, major occupational and sex.	372
40.	Means hours worked during reference week, sex, area, Pakistan and Provinces.	402

#### Annexure-IV: \*Statistical Tables (only in e report)

1. Percentage distribution of migrant population 10 years of age and over by period of migration, sex, area and provinces: Rural & Urban
2. Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over by major occupation groups, place of work and sex: Pakistan & Provinces, Rural & Urban
3. Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over by hours worked, major occupation groups and sex: Pakistan & Provinces, Rural & Urban
4. Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over by hours worked, major industry divisions and sex: Pakistan & Provinces, Rural & Urban
5. Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over who were seeking alternative work during last week by province, area and sex
6. Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over by major industry divisions, place of work and sex: Pakistan & Provinces, Rural & Urban
7. Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over by status of availability for additional work, province, area and sex
8. Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over by employment status, age and sex: Pakistan & Provinces, Rural & Urban
9. Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over by major occupation groups, employment status and sex: Pakistan & Provinces, Rural & Urban

10. Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over by major industry divisions, employment status and sex: Pakistan & Provinces, Rural & Urban
11. Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over by major occupation groups, age and sex: Pakistan & Provinces, Rural & Urban
12. Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over by major industry divisions, age and sex: Pakistan & Provinces, Rural & Urban
13. Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over by major occupation groups, sex and area (augmented employment): Pakistan & Provinces
14. Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over by major industry divisions, sex and area (augmented employment): Pakistan & Provinces
15. Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over engaged in informal sector by number of hours worked, sex, Pakistan and Provinces: Rural & Urban
16. Percentage distribution of employees 10 years of age and over by province, sex and periodicity of payment: Rural & Urban
17. Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over available for additional work by employment status, area, sex, Pakistan and Provinces
18. Percentage distribution of underemployed persons (i.e. those who worked less than 35 hours during reference week and were available for/seeking additional or alternative work) by major industry divisions, area and sex: Pakistan & Provinces
19. Percentage distribution of underemployed persons (i.e. those who worked less than 35 hours during reference week and were available for/seeking additional or alternative work) by major occupation groups, area and sex: Pakistan & Provinces
20. Percentage distribution of employed persons who did not work during reference week by reasons, area and sex: Pakistan & Provinces
21. Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over suffered occupational injuries/diseases by unsafe act that caused the accident/disease, area and sex: Pakistan & Provinces
22. Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over suffered occupational injuries/diseases by unsafe conditions causing the accident/disease, area and sex: Pakistan & Provinces
23. Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and over suffered occupational injuries/diseases by type of incapacity to work by area and sex: Pakistan & Provinces
24. Percentage distribution of un-employed persons 10 years of age and over excluding those not available for work due to certain reasons by period of seeking work, province, area and sex
25. Percentage distribution of un-employed persons 10 years of age and over excluding those unemployed persons not available for work due to certain reasons by steps taken during last month in search of work, province, area and sex
26. Percentage distribution of un-employed persons 10 years of age and over excluding those unemployed not available for work due to certain reasons with previous experience, province, area and sex
27. Percentage distribution of persons 10 years of age and over who were not in labour force by reasons, area, sex and Provinces.

- Will be uploaded soon.

## MAIN INDICATORS

Indicators	2010-11	2012-13	Indicators	2010-11	2012-13
<b>Crude Activity (Participation) Rates (%)</b>			<b>Employment Status (%)</b>		
<b>Pakistan</b>			Employers	1.4	1.3
Total	32.8	32.9	Own account workers	34.9	33.6
Male	49.3	49.3	Contributing Family Workers	27.7	26.3
Female	15.6	15.6	Employees	36.0	38.8
<b>Rural</b>			<b>Employment by Sector (%)</b>		
Total	34.3	34.2	Agriculture	45.1	43.7
Male	48.6	48.5	Industry	21.2	22.4
Female	19.4	19.3	Services	33.7	33.9
<b>Urban</b>			<b>Underemployment (Time Related) Rates (%)</b>		
Total	30.0	30.2	<b>Pakistan</b>		
Male	50.6	50.7	Total	1.2	1.6
Female	8.1	8.2	Male	0.9	1.2
<b>Refined Activity (Participation) Rates (%)</b>			Female	2.1	3.1
<b>Pakistan</b>			<b>Rural</b>		
Total	45.7	45.7	Total	1.3	1.9
Male	68.7	68.9	Male	1.1	1.5
Female	21.7	21.5	Female	1.9	3.0
<b>Rural</b>			<b>Urban</b>		
Total	49.1	49.0	Total	0.9	1.0
Male	70.0	70.3	Male	0.6	0.6
Female	27.6	27.3	Female	2.9	3.5
<b>Urban</b>			<b>Unemployment Rates (%)</b>		
Total	39.5	39.7	<b>Pakistan</b>		
Male	66.4	66.4	Total	6.0	6.2
Female	10.7	10.8	Male	5.1	5.4
<b>Activity Status (%)</b>			Female	8.9	9.0
<b>Formal</b>			<b>Rural</b>		
Total	26.2	26.4	Total	4.7	5.1
Rural	23.5	22.6	Male	4.0	4.4
Urban	28.8	30.1	Female	6.4	6.9
<b>Informal</b>			<b>Urban</b>		
Total	73.8	73.6	Total	8.8	8.8
Rural	76.5	77.4	Male	7.1	7.3
Urban	71.2	69.9	Female	20.7	19.2

Note : See Section II for Concepts and Definitions.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

**Main findings of LFS 2012-13 in comparison with the LFS 2010-11, parenthesized in the chronological (previous vs current) order, are outlined as under:**

1. **Participation Rate** (32.8%, 32.9%) is nearly equivalent. Area and gender wise rates are also congruent. Augmented participation rates also seem to be slightly curving down (38.4%, 38.2%).
2. **Employment by Major Industries** indicates an increase in the share of *community/social & personal services* (10.8%, 13.3%), *construction* (7.0%, 7.4%) *manufacturing* (13.7%, 14.1%) and *transport/storage communication* (5.1%, 5.5%). *Agriculture & allied activities* (45.1%, 43.7%) and *wholesale & retail trade* (16.2%, 14.4%) decline.
3. **Employment Status** finds *own account workers* (34.9%, 33.6%), *employers* (1.4%, 1.3%) and *contributing family workers* (27.7%, 26.3%) on decline except *employees* (36.0%, 38.8%).
4. **Unemployment Rate** (6.0%, 6.2%) fares higher. Similar configuration obtains in the case of males (5.1%, 5.4%), females (8.9%, 9.0%) and in rural (4.7%, 5.1%). Rates in urban areas remain the same.
5. **Formal Sector** shows increase (26.2%, 26.4%). The change stems from males (25.9%, 26.2%) and, in urban areas (28.8%, 30.1%).
6. **Informal Sector** accounts for more than seven-tenth (73.6%) of non-agricultural employment, more in rural (77.4%) than in urban areas (69.9%). Decline is observed in the informal sector (73.8%, 73.6%) during the comparative period.
7. **Literacy Rate** notches up (58.5%, 59.8%), more in the case of females (46.3%, 48.1%) than males (70.2%, 71.1%). Area-wise configuration is similar. However, male-female disparity seems to be closing.



## SECTION-I

### METHODOLOGY

#### *Introduction*

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

2. This report presents annual results of LFS 2012-13. The survey's sample size comprises 35,488 households divided up into four distinct, nationally representative samples, each enumerated in a given quarter.

#### *Objectives*

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

- To collect data on the socio-demographic characteristics of the total population i.e. age, sex, marital status, level of education, current enrolment and migration etc;
- To acquire current information on the dimensions of national labour force; i.e. number of persons employed, unemployed, and underemployed or out of labour market;
- To gather descriptive facts on the engagement in major occupational trades and the nature of work undertaken by the institutions/organizations;
- To profile statistics on employment status of the individuals, i.e. whether they are employers, own account workers, contributing family workers or paid employees (regular/casual);
- To classify non-agricultural enterprises employing household member(s) as formal and informal;
- To quantify the hours worked at main/subsidiary occupations;
- To provide data on wages and mode of payment for paid employees;
- To make an assessment of occupational health and safety of employed persons by causes, type of treatment, conditions that caused the accident/injury and time of recovery; and

- To collect data on the characteristics of unemployed persons i.e. age, sex, level of education, previous experience if any, occupation, industry, employment status related to previous job, waiting time invested in the quest for work, their availability for work and expectations for future employment.

### ***Reference Period***

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

### ***Field Operation***

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

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

### ***Data Processing and Editing***

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

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

### ***Sampling Plan***

9. ***Universe:*** The universe for Labour Force Survey consists of all urban and rural areas of the four provinces of Pakistan defined as such by 1998 Population Census excluding FATA and military restricted areas. The population of excluded areas constitutes about 2% of the total population.

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

11. ***Sampling Frame:*** Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) has developed its own sampling frame for urban areas. Each city/town is divided into enumeration blocks. Each enumeration block is comprised of 200 to 250 households on the average with well-defined boundaries and maps. The list of enumeration blocks as updated through Economic Census 2003 and the list of villages/mouzas/dehs of 1998 Population Census are taken as sampling frames. Enumeration blocks & villages are considered as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) for urban and rural domains respectively.

## ***Stratification Plan***

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

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

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

15. ***Selection of primary sampling units (PSUs):*** Enumeration blocks in urban domain and mouzas/dehs/villages in rural are taken as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). In the urban domain, sample PSUs from each ultimate stratum/sub-stratum are selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) method of sampling scheme. In urban domain, the number of households in an enumeration block as updated through Economic Census 2003 and village population of 1998 Census for rural domain is considered as measure of size.

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

17. ***Sample Size and Its Allocation:*** A sample of 35,488 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 2548 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) out of which 1228 are rural and 1320 are urban. The overall sample has been distributed evenly over four quarters independently. As urban population is more heterogeneous therefore, a higher proportion of sample size is allocated to urban domain. To produce reliable estimates, a higher proportion of sample is assigned to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan in consideration to their smallness. After fixing the sample size at provincial level, further distribution of sample PSUs to different strata in rural and urban domains in each province is made proportionately. The distribution of sample PSUs and SSUs in the urban and rural domain of the four provinces is as under: -

### **SAMPLE SIZE AND ITS ALLOCATION**

(Nos.)

Province/Area	Sample Enumeration Blocks/ Villages (PSUs)			Sample Households (SSUs)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	272	204	476	4352	2448	6800
Punjab	492	528	1020	7872	6336	14208
Sindh	280	408	688	4480	4896	9376
Balochistan	184	180	364	2944	2160	5104
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>1228</b>	<b>1320</b>	<b>2548</b>	<b>19648</b>	<b>15840</b>	<b>35488</b>

## ***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	Urban	Rural	Provinces			
				Khyber Pk	Punjab	Sindh	Balochistan
Total Persons	0.56	0.66	0.56	<b>1.25</b>	<b>0.78</b>	0.99	1.18
Employed Persons	1.00	0.93	1.09	2.00	1.42	1.84	2.90
Employed Persons in Formal Sector	2.27	2.87	3.26	4.77	3.55	3.79	4.79
Employed Persons in Informal Sector	1.21	1.38	1.86	2.69	1.59	2.54	4.40
Literacy Rates	0.82	0.72	1.11	1.73	1.11	1.70	2.73
Household Size	0.41	0.57	0.54	1.13	0.54	0.66	1.00
Sex Ratio	0.46	0.72	0.59	1.04	0.65	0.81	1.18

## ***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 sample enumeration blocks in urban areas and mouzas/dehs/villages in rural areas were enumerated except 421 households due to non contact and refusal cases in urban and rural areas. However, the number of sample households (35067) enumerated as compared to total sample size (35488) is high as response rate is 98.8%.

## 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 the reference period. The production of goods and services includes:
  - i) all production and processing of primary products whether for the market, barter or, own consumption,
  - ii) the production of all other goods and services for the market,
  - iii) the households which produce such goods and services for the market and own consumption, and
  - iv) own account construction.

7. **Currently Active Population** or labour force comprises all persons ten years of age and above who fulfill the requirements for including among employed or unemployed during the reference period i.e. one week preceding the date of interview.
8. **Crude activity rate** is the currently active population expressed as a percentage of the total population in Pakistan.
9. **Refined activity rate** is the currently active population expressed as a percentage of the population 10 years and above. This rate enables international comparison by factoring in the effect of age composition.
10. **Augmented activity rate** is based on probing questions from the persons not included in the conventional measure of labour force, to net-in marginal economic activities viz subsistence agriculture, own construction of one's dwelling etc. Conventionally, persons 10+ aged reporting housekeeping and other related activities are considered out of labour force. However, from the perspective of time use, they are identified as employed if they have spent time on a specific set of marginal economic activities mentioned afore.
11. **Employment** comprises all persons ten years of age and above who worked at least one hour during the reference period and were either "paid employed" or "self employed". Persons employed on permanent/regular footings have not worked for any reason during the reference period are also treated as employed, regardless of the duration of the absence or whether workers continued to receive a salary during the absence. The survey obtains information on the duration of absence as well as on other formal job attachment characteristics of workers in paid and self employment. In line with augmented participation rates, a loose upper bound of employment can be drawn up by including the persons engaged in marginal economic activities.
12. **Occupation** means the type of work done during the reference period by the persons employed (or the kind of work done previously if unemployed), irrespective of the industry or the status in employment of the person. It provides description of a person's job. Occupation is classified according to Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupations (PSCO)-2011 based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations, ISCO-2008.
13. **Industry** means the activity of the firm, office, establishment or department in which a person is employed or the kind of business, which he/she operates. The activity is defined in terms of the kind of goods produced or services supplied by the unit in which the person works. Industry is classified according to Pakistan Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) used for national accounts developed in 2010 (Rev-4) on the basis of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev-4 released by United Nations in 2008.
14. **Self-employment job** is a job where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits, or the potential profits, derived from the goods and services produced.
15. **Status in Employment** refers to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment of the person with other persons or organization. Status of an economically active individual

with respect to his employment i.e. whether he/she is an employer, own account worker, employee or unpaid family worker is defined as follows:-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

- (i) the act that caused the accident or disease,
- (ii) whether time off was taken or treatment was received as a result
- (iii) the conditions that caused the accident or injury
- (iv) the time of recovery

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

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

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

## SECTION- III

### SALIENT FEATURES

The Survey's estimates are based on the data of 35,067 sample households enumerated through July 2012 to June 2013. 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 181.72 millions on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013. The same has been used in arriving at absolute numbers in the report.

2. In comparison with that of the preceding LFS 2010-11, a brief account of the survey's main annual estimates, parenthesized in the same order, is given in the following paragraphs.

#### *Marital Status*

3. Marital status (Table-1) consists mainly in the categories of *never married* and *married*. *Widowed* and *divorced* constitute wee part of the configuration. *Never married* pare down (45.3%, 44.4%), *married* notch up (50.6%, 51.5%), while *widows* and *divorced* remain at the same level. See table-1 and Statistical Tables-4 (Annex-III).

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

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2012-13</b>
Never Married	45.3	45.3	44.4
Married	50.6	50.6	51.5
Widowed	3.8	3.8	3.8
Divorced	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### *Sex Ratio*

4. Comparative figures for the overall sex ratio are proximate to each other. Punjab is more in line with the national trend followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) while, Balochistan and Sindh depart significantly in the same order. Relevant information is presented in the following table Table-2.

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

Province/Area	2009-10	2010-11	2012-13
Pakistan	106	105	106
Rural	105	104	105
Urban	108	107	108
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	100	100	101
Punjab	104	102	102
Sindh	114	113	114
Balochistan	113	113	115

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

### *Literacy*

5. Literacy rate notches up (58.5%, 59.8%), more in the case of females (46.3%, 48.1%) than males (70.2%, 71.1%). Area-wise configuration is similar. However, male-female disparity seems to be closing. Provinces make two distinct groupings; Punjab & Sindh (61.3%, 61.5%) and, KP & Balochistan (54.2%, 49.8%) with decreasing inter provincial gap in the case of former and increasing one for the latter group. See table-3.

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

(%)

Province/Area	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>48.1</b>
Rural	50.2	64.5	35.6	51.4	65.1	37.4
Urban	73.7	80.5	66.4	75.0	81.6	67.9
<b>KP</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>36.8</b>
Rural	50.4	70.2	31.6	51.5	70.3	33.6
Urban	66.2	79.8	52.1	66.7	79.8	52.4
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>52.6</b>
Rural	53.3	64.3	42.3	54.2	64.7	43.8
Urban	72.8	77.9	67.5	75.0	79.8	70.1
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>47.8</b>
Rural	42.3	60.3	21.1	45.2	62.2	25.2
Urban	77.1	84.1	69.3	77.3	84.3	69.4
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>26.0</b>
Rural	44.6	64.3	20.0	43.6	64.0	18.8
Urban	65.7	83.5	44.4	67.4	84.4	46.6

## Level of Education

6. The comparative shares of literate bespeak improvement in the profile of educational attainment (58.5%, 59.8%). All categories seem to be on rise except a sort of enervation in the case of *below matric* (38.0%, 37.9%). Generally, males are more educated compared to females. See table-4 and Statistical Table-3(Annex-III).

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

Level of Education	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>A. Literate</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>48.1</b>
No formal education	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6
Below matric	38.0	45.4	30.2	37.9	44.7	30.8
Matric but less than Intermediate	10.8	13.2	8.4	11.4	13.8	8.8
Intermediate but less than Degree	4.8	5.7	3.9	5.1	6.2	4.1
Degree and above	4.5	5.5	3.4	4.7	5.6	3.8
<b>B. Illiterate</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>51.9</b>
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Migration

7. Proportion of migrants and size of population seem to be correlated positively. In this regard, provinces make a descending sequence of Punjab (68.7%), Sindh (20.7%), KP (10.0%) and Balochistan (0.6%). Migration increases in all provinces except in Sindh. Gender disaggregated proportions form similar configuration. Further, in collation with proportions of females, the proportions of male migrants are higher in all provinces except in Punjab.

8. *Inter provincial migration* suggests for positive association with the level of urbanization and economic development. The proportions of inter provincial migrants is sequenced in the decreasing order of Punjab (42.0%), Sindh (37.7%), KP (19.1%) and Balochistan (1.2%). Inter-provincial migration is on rise in Punjab and Balochistan while recedes in Sindh and KP in the same order. In comparison with the proportions of males, the proportions of female migrants are higher in Punjab & Sindh and lower in KP & Balochistan.

9. The proportion of *intra provincial migrants* bespeaks positive nexus with the size of population. Provinces form expected sequence in the order of Punjab (76.7 %), Sindh (15.6%), KP (7.3%) and Balochistan (0.4%). Similar pattern obtains by gender. Intra-provincial migration increases in all provinces except in Sindh. Proportion of male migrants is higher than of female migrants in all provinces except Punjab. See table-5 & 5.1 and Statistical Tables-11 (Annex-III).

**Table-5**  
**INTER AND INTRA PROVINCIAL MIGRATION 2010-11**

(%)

Provinces	Total			Inter-Provincial			Intra-Provincial		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
KP	9.0	12.6	6.5	19.5	24.3	13.4	6.1	7.8	5.2
Punjab	65.8	58.0	71.2	35.0	32.2	38.6	74.2	68.6	77.4
Sindh	24.8	29.0	22.0	44.9	43.0	47.2	19.4	23.2	17.2
Balochistan	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2

**Table-5.1**  
**INTER AND INTRA PROVINCIAL MIGRATION 2012-13**

(%)

Provinces	Total			Inter-Provincial			Intra-Provincial		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
KP	10.0	14.3	7.2	19.1	24.6	12.9	7.3	9.6	5.9
Punjab	68.7	61.8	73.2	42.0	39.1	45.4	76.7	72.0	79.4
Sindh	20.7	23.2	19.1	37.7	35.1	40.6	15.6	17.8	14.4
Balochistan	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.3

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

11. *Rural to urban migration* accounts for more than quarter (26.2%) of the total flow of migrants within and between areas. Males are more savvy to go urban (30.3%) compared to females (23.5%). Proportions by province form a descending sequence of Balochistan (42.3%), Sindh (27.0%), Punjab (26.9%) and KP (18.9%). Proportions by sex are higher for males in all provinces except KP.

12. As for change during the comparative periods, the rural to urban migration is on wane in toto and in Punjab and Sindh while waxes in KP and Balochistan. The change is more pronounced for males. See table 5.2 and Statistical Table-11 (Annex-III).

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

(%)

Migration stream	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	28.6	33.1	25.4	26.2	30.3	23.5
KP	16.4	13.6	20.3	18.9	17.0	21.5
Punjab	30.5	38.5	25.9	26.9	33.6	23.1
Sindh	27.8	30.8	25.0	27.0	29.2	25.2
Balochistan	38.3	36.5	39.9	42.3	47.9	36.3

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

13. According to the size of the relevant proportions, the *marriage* (35.2%) and movement *with parents* (21.2%) constitute the foremost reasons for migration. The former is proffered more by females while the latter's calculus owes more to males than females. Migration *with spouse* (11.8%) and *homecoming* (9.1%) make the next important couplet. Again, the former is related more by females while the latter is determined more by males than females. Next is the triplet of reasons relating to *searching for job* (6.3%), *found the job* (5.3%) and assorted/*other* explanations (4.2%). All these reasons are related more by males than females.

14. *Job transfer* (2.0%) and pursuit of *business* (1.4%) are the fourth most important set of reasons, put forth more by males than females. *Accompanying with son/daughter* (1.1%) and *education* (1.0%) is the last couplet of reason. The former is proffered more by females while the latter is related more by males.

15. As for change during the period marked by the consecutive surveys, the comparative figures of salient reasons seem to be on decline except in the case of *marriage*. Other categories are characterized with marginal changes. See table-6 and Statistical Table-12 (Annex-III).

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

(%)

Main Reasons of Migration	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Job transfer	1.6	3.3	0.2	2.0	4.2	0.3
Found a job	4.8	10.7	0.2	5.3	12.2	0.3
Searching for job	5.5	12.4	0.2	6.3	14.5	0.3
Searching for a better agriculture land	1.2	2.5	0.1	1.3	2.7	0.2
Education	1.0	1.7	0.4	1.0	1.6	0.5
Business	1.2	2.5	0.2	1.4	3.0	0.2
Health	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Marriage	32.9	2.4	56.4	35.2	2.6	59.4
With parents	24.2	35.1	16.0	21.2	31.7	13.5
With spouse	12.1	1.0	20.6	11.8	0.8	19.8
With son/daughter	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.6	1.5
Return to his home	9.4	20.4	1.1	9.1	19.9	1.1
Other	4.9	7.1	3.2	4.2	6.1	2.8

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

### *Migrants Employed by Employment Status*

16. About six in seven (78.8%) of migrants are either *employees* (45.4) or *own account workers* (33.4%). Near one in five (19.0%) are *contributing family workers* and one in fifty (2.2%) are *employers*. More males than females are engaged as *employees* (52.4%, 27.5%) and *own account workers* (38.3%, 20.9%) while more females than males work as *contributing family workers* (51.6%, 6.3%). *Employers* seem to be masculine in composition. As for change during the comparative period, *employees & contributing family workers* are trending up while *employers & own account workers* are scaling down. See table-7 and Statistical Table-13 (Annex-III).

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

(%)

Major Industry Divisions	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employers	2.6	3.4	0.1	2.2	3.0	-
Own account workers	35.3	40.6	19.6	33.4	38.3	20.9
Contributing family workers	17.8	6.5	51.2	19.0	6.3	51.6
Employees	44.3	49.5	29.1	45.4	52.4	27.5



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

17. *Crude participation rate* (32.9%) is nigh equivalent to that of LFS 2010-11 (32.8%). Area and gender wise rates are also congruent. Participation rates in Punjab and Sindh follow the national pattern, pare down in KP (26.4%, 25.7%) while notch up in Balochistan (25.2%, 28.4%). *Augmented participation rates* seem to be curving down in toto and in Sindh (40.0%, 38.8%) and KP (37%, 34.4%) while trending up in Punjab (38.2%, 38.6%) and Balochistan (37.6%, 41.1%). See table-8 (figure-1) and Statistical Tables-14 to 14.4 and 15 to 15.4 (Annex-III).

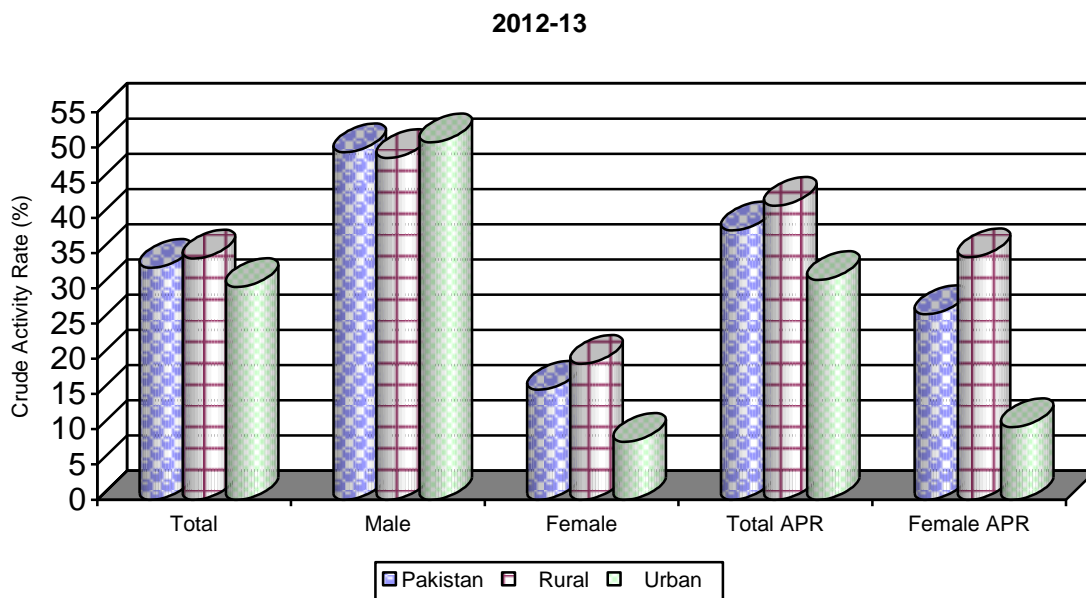
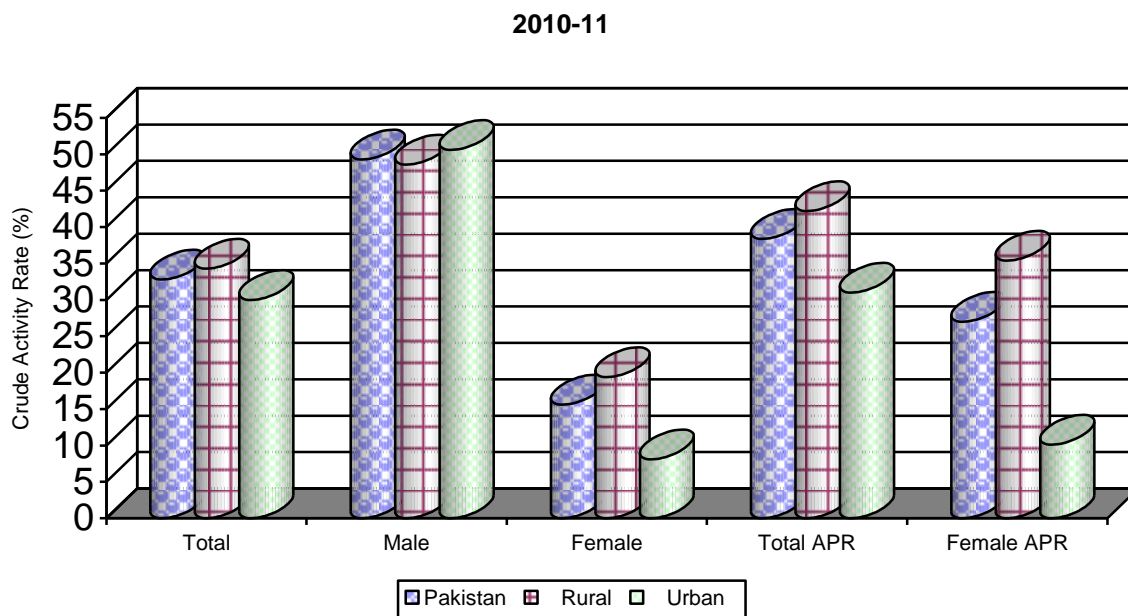
**Table-8**  
**CRUDE ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES**

(%)

Province/ Area	2010-11					2012-13				
	Total	Male	Female	* Augmented		Total	Male	Female	* Augmented	
				Total	Female				Total	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>26.3</b>
Rural	34.3	48.6	19.4	42.2	35.4	34.2	48.5	19.3	41.7	34.4
Urban	30.0	50.6	8.1	31.0	10.1	30.2	50.7	8.2	31.2	10.3
<b>KP</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>27.4</b>
Rural	26.5	42.0	11.1	38.6	35.1	25.5	40.3	10.8	35.6	30.7
Urban	26.2	44.9	6.5	29.0	12.2	26.6	45.1	6.5	28.5	10.5
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>26.1</b>
Rural	37.1	50.1	24.0	41.2	32.2	37.3	50.4	24.1	41.9	33.2
Urban	31.2	51.5	10.1	31.8	11.2	31.1	51.3	10.1	31.8	11.4
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>24.7</b>
Rural	35.5	51.7	16.9	48.7	45.0	34.8	50.7	16.3	45.9	40.1
Urban	29.6	51.3	5.5	30.5	7.4	30.1	51.6	6.0	31.0	7.9
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>33.8</b>
Rural	25.9	43.3	6.3	40.6	37.4	29.3	48.3	7.6	44.4	39.7
Urban	23.1	40.7	3.3	27.6	12.9	25.6	44.4	3.7	31.0	15.3

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

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



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

## ***Labour Force Participation Rates: Refined***

18. Generally, *refined activity rates* follow the pattern of crude participation rates. The refined activity rates of the comparative periods (45.7 %,) are congruent. Comparative rates in the urban (39.5% 39.7%) and rural areas (49.1%, 49.0%), and that of females (21.7%, 21.5%) and males (68.7%, 68.9%) fare in close proximity. Rates in Punjab and Sindh remain nigh at par during the period, Balochistan's notch up (39.8%, 42.3%) while pare down in the case of KP (38.1%, 36.9%). See table-9 and Statistical Tables-14 to 14.4 and 15 to 15.4 (Annex-III).

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

(%)

Province/Area	2010-11					2012-13				
	Total	Male	Female	*Augmented		Total	Male	Female	*Augmented	
				Total	Female				Total	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>36.4</b>
Rural	49.1	70.0	27.6	60.4	50.3	49.0	70.3	27.3	59.7	48.7
Urban	39.5	66.4	10.7	40.8	13.3	39.7	66.4	10.8	41.0	13.6
<b>KP</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>38.6</b>
Rural	38.6	62.7	15.9	56.4	50.1	37.1	60.0	15.3	51.8	43.7
Urban	36.0	62.5	8.8	39.9	16.6	35.9	61.0	8.7	38.5	14.1
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>35.4</b>
Rural	51.8	70.6	33.2	57.5	44.4	52.3	71.7	33.1	58.6	45.7
Urban	41.2	68.0	13.4	42.0	14.9	40.8	67.4	13.2	41.7	15.0
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>34.6</b>
Rural	52.3	75.2	25.2	71.7	67.2	51.6	74.9	24.4	68.1	59.9
Urban	38.1	65.5	7.2	39.3	9.6	39.2	66.6	7.9	40.3	10.4
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>52.3</b>
Rural	41.5	66.4	10.6	65.1	63.2	44.6	71.2	12.0	67.6	62.8
Urban	34.8	59.6	5.1	41.6	20.0	36.0	61.0	5.3	43.5	22.0

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

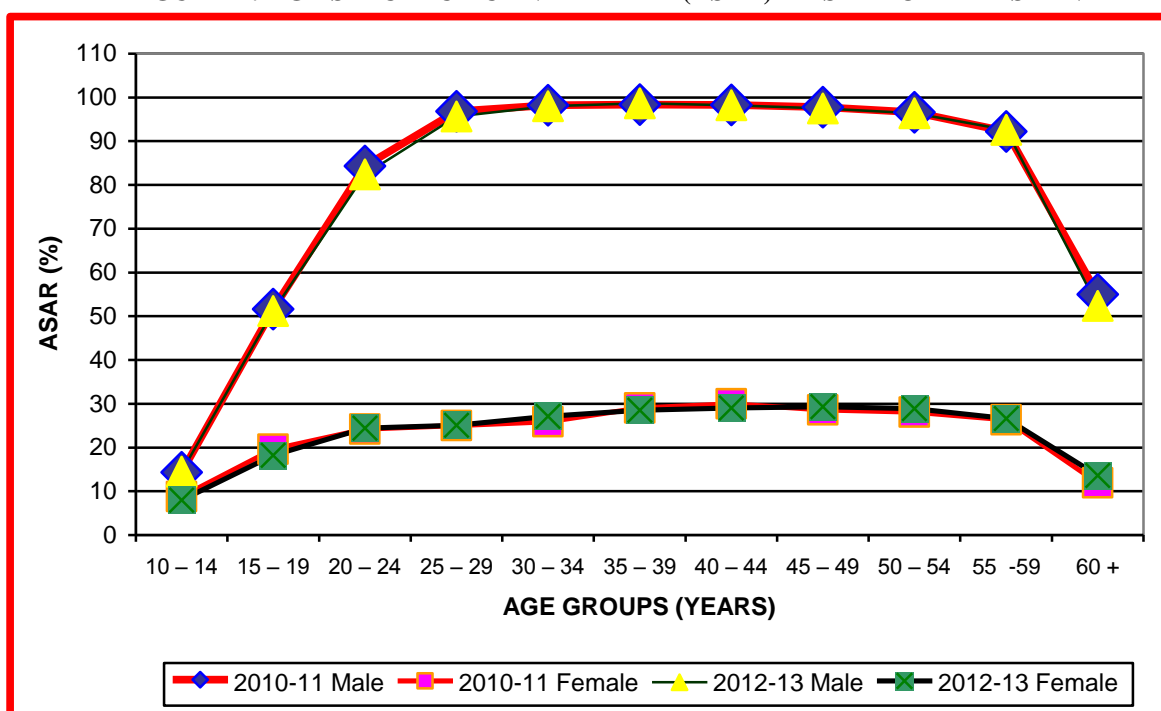
## ***Labour Force Participation Rates: Age Specific***

19. Table-10 (figure 2) presents comparative picture of *age specific participation rates* (ASPR). As expected, the age intervals between *twenties* and *fifties* (20-59) mark the most productive period of life. The comparative size of gender disparity, though, considerable in all age intervals, has generally been shrinking. As for change during the comparative periods, ASPRs of *latter twenties & below, forties & sixties and beyond* decline a bit, *early thirties and fifties* curve up while *latter thirties* level same. Generally, similar scenario obtains more in the case of males than females. See Statistical Table-14 (Annex-III).

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

Age Groups	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	11.8	14.3	8.8	11.4	14.5	8.0
15 – 19	36.4	51.6	19.6	35.8	51.2	18.2
20 – 24	53.8	84.3	24.2	53.1	82.4	24.4
25 – 29	58.9	96.8	25.0	57.8	95.7	25.1
30 – 34	59.5	98.2	25.9	60.2	98.0	27.1
35 – 39	62.5	98.4	29.0	62.5	98.7	28.5
40 – 44	64.2	98.3	30.0	63.5	98.2	29.0
45 – 49	64.8	97.8	28.6	64.0	97.5	29.3
50 – 54	63.5	96.6	28.1	64.7	96.4	28.9
55 – 59	61.5	92.2	26.3	62.5	92.6	26.6
60 +	37.3	55.0	11.9	35.7	52.4	13.6

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



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

20. The absolute figure of labour force is the multiple of crude participation rate with mid-reference year estimate of the population. The numbers of employed and unemployed persons are the “labour force multiplied with their percentages”. The labour force increases from 57.24 million in 2010-11 to 59.74 million in 2012-13. The volume of labour force increases in order of Punjab (1.35 million), Sindh (0.67 million), Balochistan (0.34 million) and KP (0.14 million). The change in the provincial profile is more of rural origin in Punjab, KP and

Balochistan while urban in the case of Sindh. Further, the change is more pronounced in the case of males in all provinces. See table-11.

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

(Million)

Province/Area	Labour Force					
	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>57.24</b>	<b>43.95</b>	<b>13.29</b>	<b>59.74</b>	<b>45.98</b>	<b>13.76</b>
Rural	39.70	28.69	11.01	41.23	29.89	11.34
Urban	17.54	15.26	2.28	18.51	16.09	2.42
<b>KP</b>	<b>6.58</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>6.72</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>1.31</b>
Rural	5.46	4.31	1.15	5.55	4.37	1.18
Urban	1.12	0.98	0.14	1.17	1.04	0.13
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>34.36</b>	<b>24.90</b>	<b>9.46</b>	<b>35.71</b>	<b>25.95</b>	<b>9.76</b>
Rural	24.49	16.60	7.89	25.41	17.29	8.12
Urban	9.87	8.30	1.57	10.30	8.66	1.64
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>14.06</b>	<b>11.76</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>14.73</b>	<b>12.32</b>	<b>2.41</b>
Rural	8.00	6.23	1.77	8.26	6.46	1.80
Urban	6.06	5.53	0.53	6.47	5.86	0.61
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>0.28</b>
Rural	1.75	1.55	0.20	2.01	1.77	0.24
Urban	0.49	0.45	0.04	0.57	0.53	0.04

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

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

21. The number of employed (2.17 million) increases from 53.84 million in 2010-11 to 56.01 million in 2012-13. Increase stems more from rural (1.29 million) than urban areas (0.88 million). The size of change is in the descending order of Punjab (1.17 million), Sindh (0.60 million), Balochistan (0.31 million) and KP (0.09 million). See table-12.

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

(Million)

Province/Area	Employed					
	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>53.84</b>	<b>41.73</b>	<b>12.11</b>	<b>56.01</b>	<b>43.49</b>	<b>12.52</b>
Rural	37.85	27.55	10.30	39.14	28.57	10.57
Urban	15.99	14.18	1.81	16.87	14.92	1.95
<b>KP</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>1.10</b>
Rural	5.05	4.06	0.99	5.11	4.09	1.02
Urban	1.00	0.91	0.09	1.03	0.95	0.08
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>32.26</b>	<b>23.59</b>	<b>8.67</b>	<b>33.43</b>	<b>24.48</b>	<b>8.95</b>
Rural	23.24	15.84	7.40	24.03	16.42	7.61
Urban	9.02	7.75	1.27	9.40	8.06	1.34
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>13.36</b>	<b>11.22</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>13.96</b>	<b>11.75</b>	<b>2.21</b>
Rural	7.85	6.13	1.72	8.05	6.34	1.71
Urban	5.51	5.09	0.42	5.91	5.41	0.50
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>0.26</b>
Rural	1.71	1.52	0.19	1.95	1.72	0.23
Urban	0.46	0.43	0.03	0.53	0.50	0.03

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

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

22. Employment share of *community/social & personal services* (13.3%), *construction* (7.4%), *manufacturing* (14.1%) and *transport/storage communication* (5.5%) puts on some fractions in the same order as compared to the respective estimate of LFS 2010-11 (10.8%, 7.0%, 13.7%, 5.1%). The change is generally beholden to increase in the share of males. *Agriculture & allied activities* (43.7%) and *wholesale & retail trade* (14.4%) lose steam in comparison with the earlier shares (45.1%, 16.2%). See table-13 (Figure-3) and Statistical Table-16 (Annex-III).

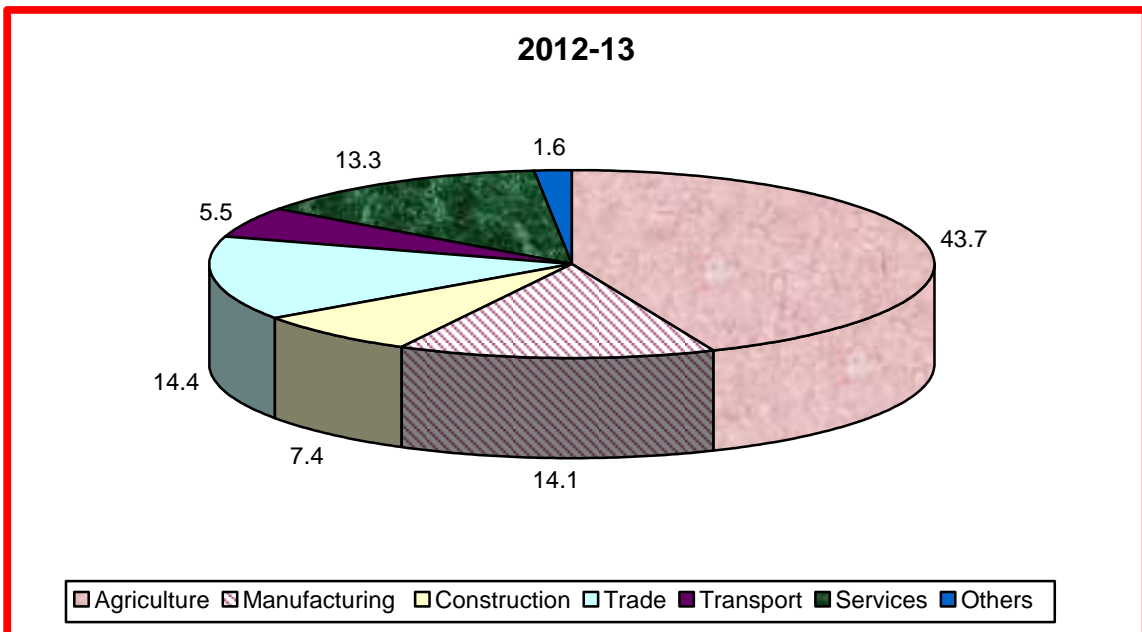
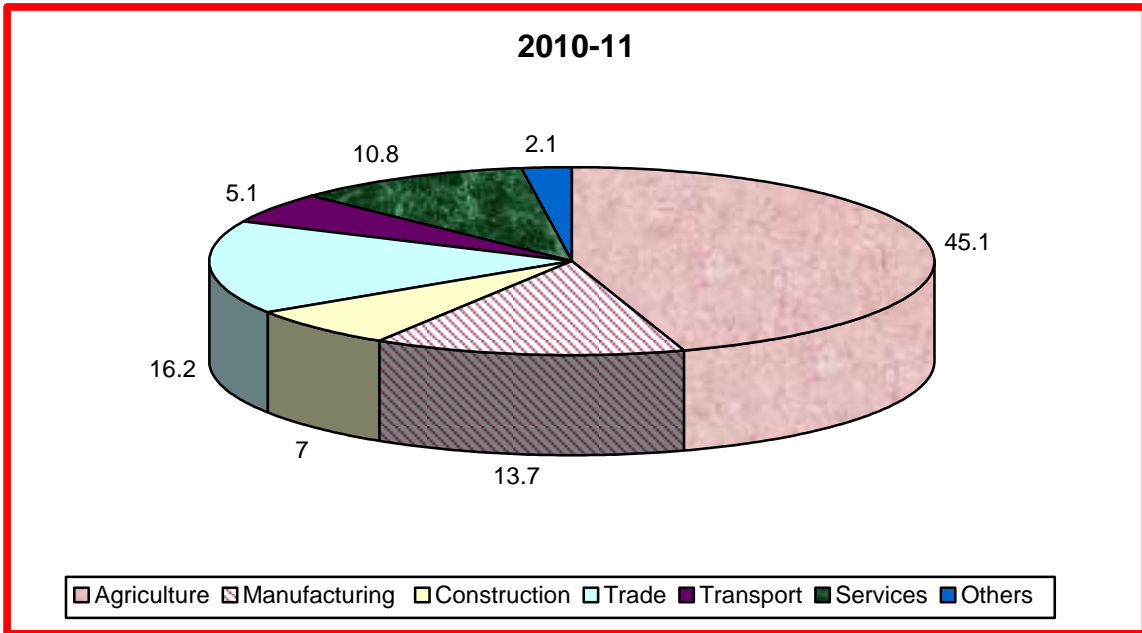
**Table-13**  
**EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS**

(%)

Major Industry Divisions	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture/ forestry/hunting & fishing	45.1	36.2	75.4	43.7	34.5	75.7
Manufacturing	13.7	14.5	10.9	14.1	15.0	10.7
Construction	7.0	8.9	0.2	7.4	9.5	0.2
Wholesale & retail trade	16.2	20.4	1.6	14.4	18.1	1.5
Transport/storage & communication	5.1	6.6	0.1	5.5	7.0	0.2
Community/social & personal services	10.8	10.8	11.5	13.3	13.9	11.5
*Others	2.1	2.6	0.3	1.6	2.0	0.2

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

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



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

23. *Skilled agriculture & fishery workers* constitute the largest group (37.6%) of the total employed in 2012-13 followed by *elementary occupations* (16.3%), *craft & related trades workers* (14.7%), *legislator/senior officials & managers* (11.5%), *services workers* (6.5%), *technicians & associate professionals*(5.5%), *plant/machine operators & assemblers* (4.8%), *professional* (1.7%) and *clerks* (1.4%). Nine-tenth of the females workers toil in *farming activities* (63.8%), *elementary occupations* (15.2%) and *craft & related trade workers* (10.2%) while, males seem to be distributed a sort of proportionately in all activities. *Craft & related trades workers, elementary (unskilled) occupations* and *professionals* lose steam, *skilled agricultural & fishery workers* level same, while remaining seem to be curving up. See table-14 (Figure-4) and Statistical Table-17 (Annex-III).

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

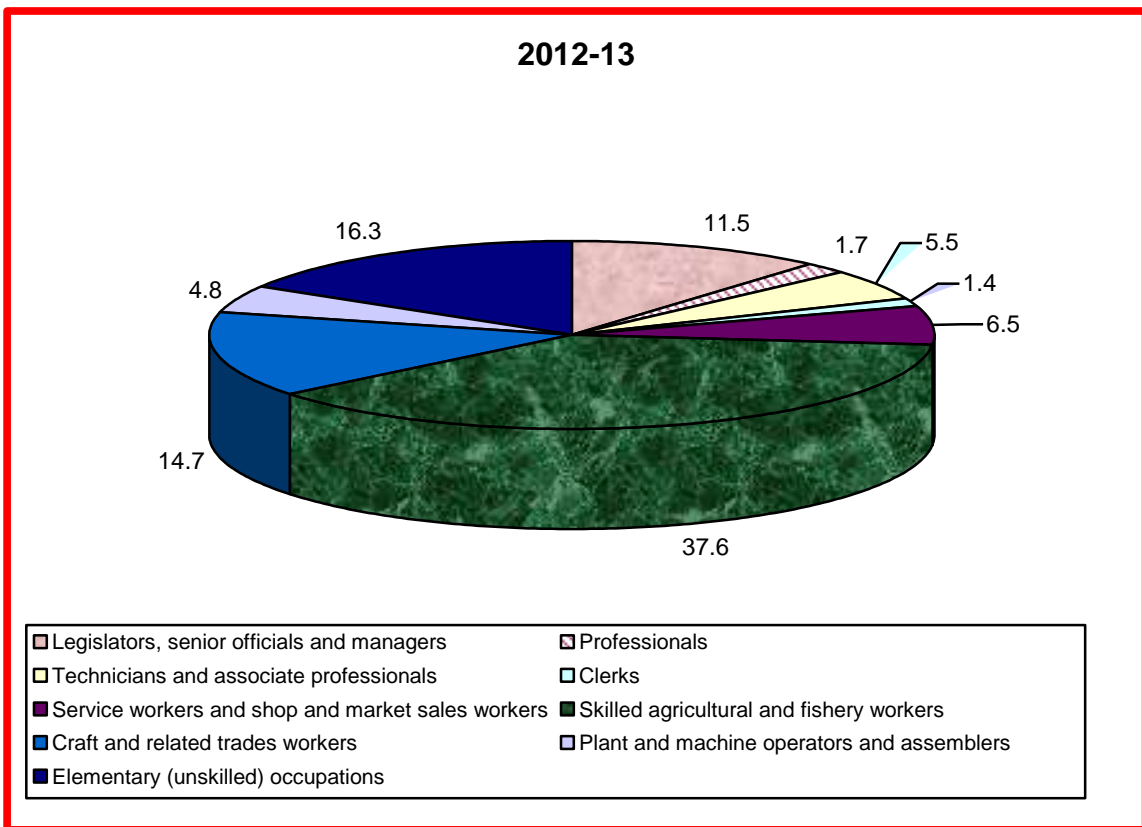
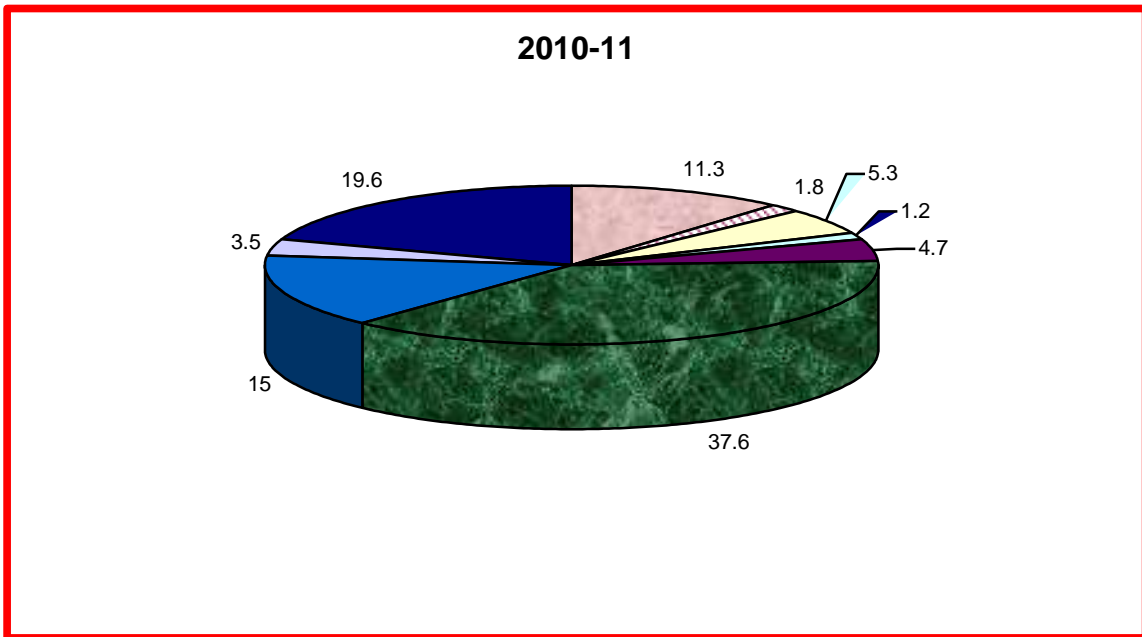
(%)

<b>Major Occupational Groups</b>	<b>2010-11</b>			<b>2012-13*</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Legislators/senior officials & managers	11.3	14.0	1.7	11.5	14.3	1.6
Professionals	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.5
Technicians & associate professionals	5.3	5.0	6.6	5.5	5.1	6.6
Clerks	1.2	1.6	0.1	1.4	1.7	0.2
Service workers/ shop & market sales workers	4.7	6.0	0.4	6.5	8.2	0.7
Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	37.6	30.4	62.3	37.6	30.1	63.8
Craft & related trades workers	15.0	16.3	10.5	14.7	16.0	10.2
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	3.5	4.5	0.1	4.8	6.1	0.2
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	19.6	20.3	16.9	16.3	16.6	15.2

\*Adjusted according to PSCO-1994.



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



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

24. *Employees* constitute the largest group (38.8%) followed by *own account workers* (33.6%), *contributing family workers* (26.3%) and *employers* (1.3%). More than two-third females workers toil as *contributing family workers* (60.5%) while more than one-third males are *own account workers*(38.9%), *employees*(43.0%) and *employers*(1.6%). As for change during the comparative periods, all categories seem to be on wane except *employees* (36.0%, 38.8%). See table-15 and Statistical Table-18 (Annex-III).

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

Employment Status	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employers	1.4	1.8	0.1	1.3	1.6	0.1
Own account workers	34.9	40.5	15.6	33.6	38.9	15.0
Contributing family workers	27.7	17.3	63.4	26.3	16.5	60.5
Employees	36.0	40.4	20.9	38.8	43.0	24.4

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

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

25. Mean hour worked lose steam during the comparative period (47.0, 46.4%), more in the case of females (34.6%, 33.3%) than males (50.6%, 50.1%). Similar scenario obtains in rural (45.3%, 44.5%) and urban areas (51.3%, 50.8%). Mean hour worked in Sindh (48.2%, 46.9%), Punjab (47.2%, 46.6%) and KP (43.2%, 43.1%) follow the national pattern while opposite is indicated in the case of Balochistan (47.2%, 48.5%). Change in the case of Punjab, Balochistan and Sindh is more of rural origin while urban’s in KP. See table-16.

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

(%)

Area	LFS 2010-11			LFS 2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>33.3</b>
Rural	45.3	49.4	34.1	44.5	48.7	32.9
Urban	51.3	53.0	37.5	50.8	52.7	35.3
<b>KP</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>28.6</b>
Rural	42.3	45.2	30.4	41.8	45.3	27.8
Urban	48.1	49.4	34.7	49.4	50.4	38.4
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>33.7</b>
Rural	45.9	51.2	34.4	45.0	50.4	33.3
Urban	50.8	53.1	36.9	50.7	53.2	35.6
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>33.5</b>
Rural	45.1	48.0	34.8	43.9	46.7	33.3
Urban	52.7	53.8	39.5	51.0	52.6	34.3
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>
Rural	46.5	47.6	37.3	47.9	49.0	39.9
Urban	50.0	50.4	42.8	50.6	51.1	42.8

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

26. Informal sector accounts for more than seven-tenth (73.6%) of non-agricultural employment, more in rural (77.4%) than in urban areas (69.9%). On the other hand, formal sector activities are concentrated more in urban areas (30.1%) than in rural areas (22.6%). Females in comparison with respective share of males fare more numerous in urban formal (34.9%) and less in rural formal (21.8%) while, males are more numerous in rural informal (74.4%) than in urban informal (70.4%). Informal sector declines while formal notches up. Males shares are more in tandem with the trend while shares of females recede in the formal and ascend in the informal. See table-17 and Statistical Table-20 (Annex-III).

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

Sector	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Formal	26.2	25.9	28.9	26.4	26.2	28.3
Informal	73.8	74.1	71.1	73.6	73.8	71.7
<b>Rural</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Formal	23.5	23.8	21.0	22.6	22.6	21.8
Informal	76.5	76.2	79.0	77.4	77.4	78.2
<b>Urban</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Formal	28.8	27.6	36.9	30.1	29.6	34.9
Informal	71.2	72.4	63.1	69.9	70.4	65.1

Source: - Derived from Statistical Table-20(Annex-III).

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

27. According to size of respective shares, the industry groupings form a descending sequence of *wholesale and retail trade* (33.8%) *manufacturing* (22.1%), *construction* (17.3%), *community, social & personal services* (15.4%) and *transport* (10.6%). The *other* category (comprising of *mining & quarrying; electricity, gas & water and finance, insurance, real estate & business services*) accounts for less than one percent. *Manufacturing* accounts for more than half (56.1%) of females as compared to about one-fifth (18.5%) of males, *wholesale & retail trade* employs about two-fifth (36.4%) of males compared to about one-tenth (8.7%) of females while *community/social & personal services* embrace more than three-tenth (33.1%) of females compared to about one-seventh (13.8%) of males. Save *construction* and *community/social and personal services*, all suggest for trending down during the comparative period. See table-18 and Statistical Table-21 (Annex-III).

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

(%)

Major Industry Divisions	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Manufacturing	22.3	18.6	57.4	22.1	18.5	56.1
Construction	16.1	17.7	0.9	17.3	18.9	1.2
Wholesale & retail trade	38.9	42.1	9.2	33.8	36.4	8.7
Transport, storage & communication	10.7	11.8	0.4	10.6	11.6	0.7
Community, social & personal services	10.0	7.6	31.9	15.4	13.8	33.1
* Others	2.0	2.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.2

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

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

28. About three in ten (29.5%) are reported as *craft & related trade workers*, while near one-half comprises *legislator/senior officials & managers* (25.2%) and *elementary (unskilled) occupations* (19.1%). The remaining groups make a descending sequence of *services workers/shop & market sales workers* (11.4%), *plant/machine operators & assemblers* (7.9%), *technicians & associate professionals* (4.1%) and *professionals* (2.3%). About six-tenth (55.7%) of females compared to over one-fourth (26.8%) of males are engaged in *craft & related trade activities*. *Technicians and associate professionals* and *skilled agriculture & fishery workers* are also female-intensive while males dominate in rest of occupations. *Plant/machine operators & assemblers* and *legislators/senior officials and managers* are exceptionally male-intensive in the same order. All groupings except *craft & related trade workers* and *elementary (unskilled) occupations* trend up during the comparative period. See table-19 and Statistical Table-22 (Annex-III).

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

Major Occupational Groups	2010-11			2012-13*		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Legislators/senior officials & managers	24.3	26.0	7.6	25.2	27.0	7.9
Professionals	1.9	1.8	3.3	2.3	2.1	4.2
Technicians & associate professionals	4.5	3.8	11.8	4.1	3.3	11.7
Clerks	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1
Service workers/ shop & market sales workers	8.7	9.4	2.2	11.4	12.2	3.1
Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Craft & related trades workers	31.1	28.3	56.9	29.5	26.8	55.7
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	6.0	6.6	0.2	7.9	8.7	0.6
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	23.2	23.8	17.7	19.1	19.4	16.5

\*Adjusted according to PSCO-1994.

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

29. The employment status chiefly consists in the categories of *employees* (46.8%) and *own account workers* (40.5%). The former constitutes the largest share of females (48.6%) and latter, of males (41.3%). About one in ten workers (10.2%) is reported as *contributing family worker* and near one in forty (2.5%) are comprised of *employers*. The female *contributing family workers* (17.7%) are about twice of males (9.4%) while *employers* are predominantly male intensive. As far change during the comparative periods, all seem to be declining except *employees* (44.0%, 46.8%). See table-20 and Statistical Table-23 (Annex-III).

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

Employment Status	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employers	2.9	3.1	0.7	2.5	2.7	0.3
Own account workers	42.7	43.4	36.4	40.5	41.3	33.4
Contributing family workers	10.4	9.6	18.0	10.2	9.4	17.7
Employees	44.0	43.9	44.9	46.8	46.6	48.6

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

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

31. Unemployment rate (6.2%) fares higher than that of the previous survey (6.0%). Similar configuration obtains in the case of males (5.1%, 5.4%), females (8.9%, 9.0%) and in rural areas (4.7%, 5.1%). Urban areas fare equivalently. See table-21.

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

Area/Sex	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Rural	4.7	4.0	6.4	5.1	4.4	6.9
Urban	8.8	7.1	20.7	8.8	7.3	19.2

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

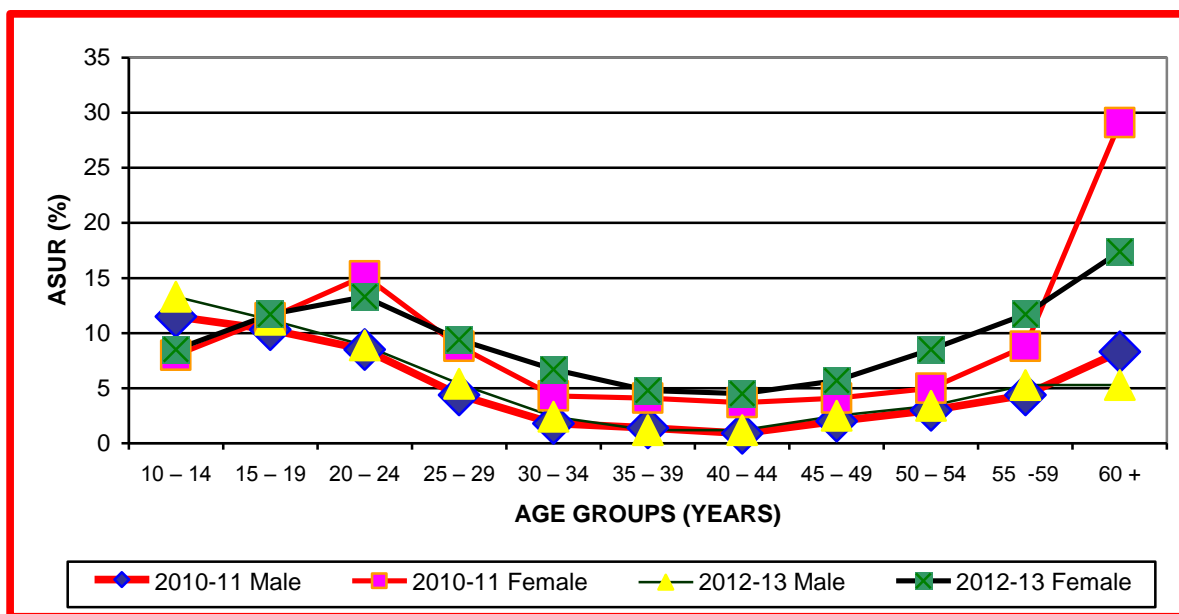
32. The comparative age specific unemployment rates of *teens* (10-19) *latter twenties to early thirties* (25-34) and *forties to fifties* (40-59) are on rise while, that of *early twenties* (20-24) and *sixties & above* (60+) decline. However, *latter thirties* (35-39) level same during the period. Gender specific rates make a mixed pattern of change down the age groupings. See table-22 (figure 5) and Statistical Table-14 (Annex-III).

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

(%)

Age Groups	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	10.3	11.5	8.0	11.7	13.3	8.5
15 – 19	10.6	10.3	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.7
20 – 24	10.0	8.5	15.2	9.9	8.9	13.3
25 – 29	5.4	4.4	8.8	6.4	5.4	9.4
30 – 34	2.4	1.8	4.3	3.4	2.4	6.7
35 – 39	2.1	1.4	4.1	2.1	1.2	4.8
40 – 44	1.6	0.9	3.7	1.9	1.2	4.5
45 – 49	2.5	2.0	4.1	3.3	2.5	5.7
50 – 54	3.4	3.0	5.0	4.5	3.4	8.5
55 – 59	5.3	4.4	8.8	6.6	5.3	11.7
60 years and above	11.9	8.3	29.1	7.3	5.3	17.4

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



***Unemployed: Absolute Figures***

33. The volume of unemployed persons increases from 3.40 million in 2010-11 to 3.73 million in 2012-13. Areas and sex wise, the change is more of rural and male provenance. Similar change occurs in the provinces, more in rural than urban areas and in the case of males.



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

(Million)

Province/Area	Unemployed					
	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>3.73</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>1.24</b>
Rural	1.85	1.14	0.71	2.09	1.32	0.77
Urban	1.55	1.08	0.47	1.64	1.17	0.47
<b>KP</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.21</b>
Rural	0.41	0.25	0.16	0.44	0.28	0.16
Urban	0.12	0.07	0.05	0.14	0.09	0.05
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>0.81</b>
Rural	1.25	0.76	0.49	1.38	0.87	0.51
Urban	0.85	0.55	0.30	0.90	0.60	0.30
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.20</b>
Rural	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.21	0.12	0.09
Urban	0.55	0.44	0.11	0.56	0.45	0.11
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.02</b>
Rural	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.01
Urban	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.01

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

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

34. Underemployment rates rise from 1.19% in 2010-11 to 1.61% in 2012-13 more in the case of females (2.09%, 3.05%) than males (0.93%, 1.17%) and, in rural (1.34%, 1.90%) than urban areas (0.86%, 0.95%). Underemployment rate seems to signify decreasing latitude to make recourse to multiple jobs in order to help grapple with the rising cost of living. See table-24.

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

Areas	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	1.19	0.93	2.09	1.61	1.17	3.05
Rural	1.34	1.12	1.92	1.90	1.50	2.96
Urban	0.86	0.56	2.90	0.95	0.56	3.49

Source:- Derived from Statistical Tables 6 and 24 (Annex-III).

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

35. About one in twenty five (4.0%) employed persons report some sort of occupational injury/disease in the 12 months preceding the date of enumeration that resulted into the loss of working time or the consultation with a practitioner. The percentage suffered finds male workers more vulnerable (4.5%) relative to female workers (2.3%). Similarly, rural workers (4.7%) are more vulnerable than urban workers (2.6%). Vulnerability seems to be rising during the comparative period, across the area and gender equivalently. See table-25.

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

Status of Injuries/ Diseases	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Suffered	3.5	4.1	1.5	4.0	4.5	2.3
Not suffered	96.5	95.9	98.5	96.0	95.5	97.7
<b>Rural</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Suffered	4.0	4.9	1.7	4.7	5.4	2.7
Not suffered	96.0	95.1	98.3	95.3	94.6	97.3
<b>Urban</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Suffered	2.3	2.5	0.6	2.6	2.8	0.6
Not suffered	97.7	97.5	99.4	97.4	97.2	99.4

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

36. Mainly, the sufferers belong to *agriculture* (49.1%), *construction* (15.2%), *manufacturing* (13.3%), *wholesale & retail trade* (9.2%) and *transport/storage & communication* (7.3%). Females are more than twice (92.4%) as exposed to risk as males (42.8%) in *agriculture*. Contrarily, males are more vulnerable in the remaining groups. Comparative risk profile of *manufacturing* (15.8%, 13.3%), *wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels* (10.3%, 9.2%) and *finance, insurance, real estate and business services* (0.3%, 0.1%) improves while those of remaining grouping seem to be deteriorating. See table-26 and Statistical Table-29 (Annex-III).

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

Major Industry Divisions	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	49.8	45.6	88.2	49.1	42.8	92.4
Mining & quarrying	0.2	0.3	-	0.2	0.2	-
Manufacturing	15.8	16.7	7.1	13.3	14.7	3.7
Electricity, gas and water	0.2	0.2	-	0.5	0.6	-
Construction	13.0	14.5	0.3	15.2	17.3	1.0
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels	10.3	11.2	2.4	9.2	10.5	0.1
Transport, storage and communication	7.1	7.8	0.2	7.3	8.2	0.6
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.3	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	-
Community, social and personal services	3.3	3.4	1.8	5.1	5.6	2.2

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

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

37. The major groupings of the sufferers comprise *skilled agriculture & fishery activities* (43.5%), *elementary occupations* (20.9%), *craft & related trades workers* (18.8%), *plant and machinery operator* (6.6%) and *legislators/senior officials & managers* (4.6%). Risk profile of the foremost improves, though for males. *Elementary occupations* betray similar pattern sex-equivalently. *Plant/machine operators & assemblers* and *legislators/senior officials & managers* indicate deterioration while *craft workers* allude toward improvement during the comparative period. See table-27 and Statistical Table-30 (Annex-III).

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

Major Occupational Groups	2010-11			2012-13*		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Legislators/senior officials & managers	4.1	4.4	1.1	4.6	4.9	1.0
Professionals	0.3	0.3	-	0.4	0.5	0.6
Technicians & associate professionals	1.2	1.3	0.3	1.3	1.5	-
Clerks	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	-
Service workers/ shop & market sales workers	1.9	2.2	-	3.7	4.4	-
Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	44.6	40.9	78.5	43.5	37.9	81.0
Craft & related trades workers	20.5	22.0	6.6	18.8	21.0	3.8
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	4.9	5.4	0.2	6.6	7.5	0.7
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	22.3	23.3	13.3	20.9	22.1	12.9

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

\*Adjusted according to PSCO-1994.

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

38. According to the relative size of the risk profile, *own account workers* (38.8%), *employees* (38.1%) and *contributing family workers* (22.4%) take exhaustive account of the sufferers in the same order. The foremost category seem to be getting less (40.9%, 38.8%) while the latter two tend to be more, riskier during the comparative periods. The change is male-favouring in the foremost and equivalent by sex in the middle one and the lattermost case. Employers, due to their minuscule size, do not form any pattern. See table-28 and Statistical Table-31 (Annex-III).

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

(%)

Employment Status	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employers	1.0	1.1	-	0.7	0.8	-
Own account workers	40.9	44.9	4.0	38.8	43.5	6.9
Contributing family workers	22.0	14.8	87.7	22.4	13.9	80.7
Employees	35.1	39.2	8.3	38.1	41.9	12.4

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

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

39. About half (46.4%) of the sufferers is reported to have *consulted a doctor* or other medical professionals, near one-in-ten (10.9%) get *hospitalized* and more than one-fifth (22.4%) *take time off work*. Vulnerability declines in the 1<sup>st</sup> and last category and rises in the middle one. The change is males-favouring in the foremost, females-favouring in the middle one and lattermost category. The remaining one-fifth (20.3%) did not avail themselves of any of the aforementioned options, increase over time, alluding to a sort of increasing marginalization at the workplace. See table-29 and Statistical Table-32 (Annex-III).

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

(%)

Types of Treatment Received	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Hospitalized	8.9	9.2	5.2	10.9	12.0	3.4
Consulted a Doctor or other Medical Professional	52.6	55.3	27.9	46.4	48.0	35.9
Took time off work	23.3	19.6	57.5	22.4	20.6	34.8
None	15.2	15.9	9.4	20.3	19.4	25.9

## ***Wages***

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

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

be attributed to sampling effect and consequential scariness of response. See table-30 and Statistical Table-38 (Annex-III).

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

(Rs)

Major Industry Divisions	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>9715</b>	<b>10211</b>	<b>6422</b>	<b>12118</b>	<b>12804</b>	<b>7869</b>
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	5649	6673	3577	6221	7873	3863
Mining & quarrying	12000	12000	-	15508	15740	5169
Manufacturing	8472	9085	3600	11023	11734	4958
Electricity, gas and water	17235	17242	16896	22600	22711	16628
Construction	8272	8270	8869	9614	9610	10455
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels	6862	6864	6684	8656	8668	7245
Transport, storage and communication	10378	10356	13838	13792	13733	20152
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	20695	20705	20269	28658	28673	28624
Community, social and personal services	13120	14450	8912	16642	17902	12189

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

41. As stated earlier, wages seem to be associated positively with the element of “white-collar ness” in an occupation. Similarly, the gender differentials in the wages bespeak nexus with the gender composition of an occupational group. The more a group is masculine, the less it is likely to find females in high paid assignments and thus higher is the average wage of males as compared to that of females. This notwithstanding, data on females, being wage earners of convenience, does not befit the consideration of trend assessment. However, the feminine group of *elementary occupations* seems to be an exception though its anomalous position can be explained in term of the greater number of in and out door chores the males are likely to perform as compared to females, in our socio-cultural setting. As for changes during the comparative periods, nominal wages seem to be trending up arguably. See table-31 and Statistical Table-39 (Annex-III).

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

(Rs)

Major Occupational Groups	2010-11			2012-13*		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>9715</b>	<b>10211</b>	<b>6422</b>	<b>12118</b>	<b>12804</b>	<b>7869</b>
Legislators/senior officials & managers	25835	25757	27527	37923	38114	34619
Professionals	21117	21413	19584	21081	24326	15051
Technicians & associate professionals	13164	14914	9261	18892	19802	13429
Clerks	14006	14016	13649	18853	19030	13720
Service workers/ shop & market sales workers	8546	8557	7750	11032	11052	9516
Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	7804	7959	5703	8915	9703	3337
Craft & related trades workers	8222	8810	3248	10402	11031	4564
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	9049	9044	10208	11693	11730	6862
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	6658	7244	3644	7928	8826	4310

\*Adjusted according to PSCO-1994.



## LIST OF PUBLISHED REPORTS OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEYS

S. No	Reports	Enumeration Period	Date of Publications
1.	1963-64	July 1963 to June, 1964	10 <sup>th</sup> August, 1966
2.	1966-67	July 1966 to June, 1967	December, 1971
3.	1967-68	July 1967 to June, 1968	February, 1971
4.	1968-69	July 1968 to June, 1969	15 <sup>th</sup> March, 1973
5.	1969-70	July 1969 to June, 1970	28 <sup>th</sup> April, 1973
6.	1970-71	July 1970 to June, 1971	11 <sup>th</sup> May, 1973
7.	1971-72	July 1971 to June, 1972	9 <sup>th</sup> June, 1973
8.	1974-75	July 1974 to June, 1975	June, 1976
9.	1978-79	July 1978 to June, 1979	May, 1982
10.	1982-83	July 1982 to June, 1983	May, 1984
11.	1984-85	July 1984 to June, 1985	September, 1986
12.	1985-86	July 1985 to June, 1986	March, 1987
13.	1986-87	July 1986 to June, 1987	December, 1987
14.	1987-88	July 1987 to June, 1988	February, 1989
15.	1990-91	July 1990 to June, 1991	March, 1993
16.	1991-92	July 1991 to June, 1992	February, 1994
17.	1992-93	July 1992 to June, 1993	August, 1995
18.	1993-94	July 1993 to June, 1994	December, 1995
19.	1994-95	July 1994 to June, 1995	April, 1997
20.	1996-97	July 1996 to June, 1997	October, 1998
21.	1997-98	July 1997 to June, 1998	June, 2000
22.	1999-00	July 1999 to June, 2000	July, 2001
23.	2001-02	July 2001 to June, 2002	October, 2003
24.	2003-04	July 2003 to June 2004	October, 2004
25.	2005-06	July 2005 to June 2006	October, 2006
26.	2006-07	July 2006 to June 2007	July, 2008
27.	2007-08	July 2007 to June 2008	March, 2009
28.	2008-09	July 2008 to June 2009	April, 2010
29.	2009-10	July 2009 to June 2010	January, 2011
30.	2010-11	July 2010 to June 2010	July 2011
31.	2012-13	July 2012 to June 2013	November, 2013

## **ANNEXURE-I**

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



# GENESIS OF THE REPORT

The Labour Force Survey report owes to the untiring efforts of the following officers of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics listed under the specific tasks.

## **Compilation of Report**

- Mr. Munir Ahmad Aslam  
Deputy Director General
- Mr. Raishad  
Director
- Mr. Noor Shahid  
Chief Statistical Officer

## **Data Processing**

- Mr. Dost Mohammad  
Deputy Director General
- Mr. Muhamad Javid Rana  
Director
- Mr. Pervez Akhtar Bhatti  
Chief System Analyst
- Mr. Haji Bahadar  
Chief System Analyst

## **Sample Design**

- Mr. Shaukat Zaman  
Director
- Mr. Rizwan Bashir  
Chief Statistical Officer

## **Field Operation**

- Syed Mjuahid Hussain  
Director

**ANNEXURE-II**

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

# **ANNEXURE-III**

## **STATISTICAL TABLES**