



Population, Labour Force and Employment

Population size, growth, and structure affects the development goals and objectives that are on top of national development agenda. In economic terms a rapid increase in population growth creates pressure on resources, employment opportunities, income distribution, poverty and social protection projects.

The demographic transition provides a window of opportunity for rising economic growth and prosperity. Pakistan continues to be the sixth most populated country in the world with an estimated population of 195.4 million. The population growth rate is 1.89 which is higher as compared to neighbouring countries like India, Iran and Bangladesh. The major cause behind higher growth rate is high fertility rate. The government is well aware of this and trying to tackle this issue of high population growth rate through introducing different programmes like Family Welfare Centers (FWC), Reproductive Health Services Centers (RHS-A), Regional Training Institutes and Mobile Services Unit. It is worth mentioning that female education has a significant effect on fertility. Women having higher education have a fewer children as compared to women with less education.

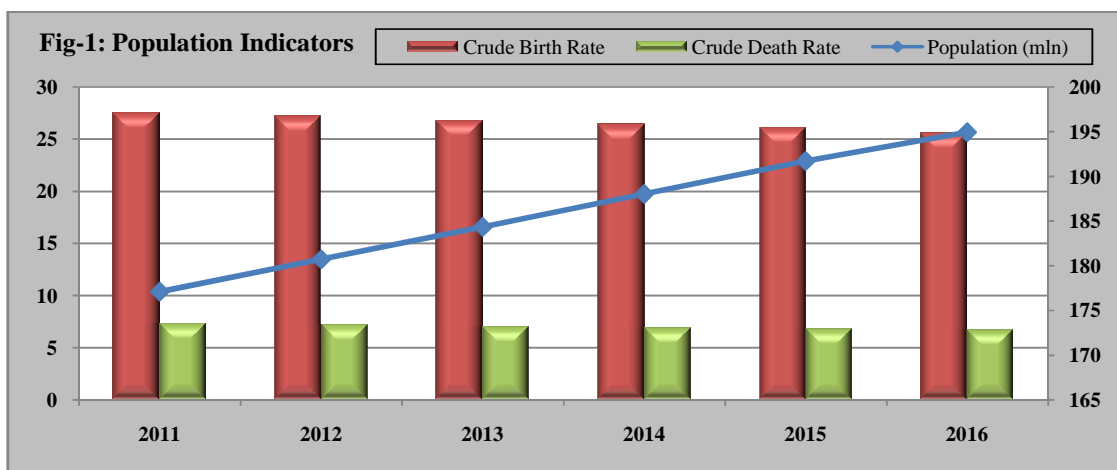
Pakistan has been blessed with unprecedented youth human resources. This young population has tremendous energy and talent and present government is making sincere efforts to provide them proper avenues for the positive utilization of their energies. In this regard the government has launched a number of youth investment schemes such as Business Loans, Interest Free Loans, Youth Skill Development schemes and Youth Training Programme to enhance their skills, and abilities. Involvement of the youth in these schemes would bring quicker and better results and spirited young persons would play a pivotal role in the socio-economic reconstruction of the society.

Demography is the study of the growth, change and structure of human population. Major demographic indicators are changes in the size, structure and population growth. Changes in size and structure of population are due to changes in birth rate, death rate and net migration. Demographic statistics of a country play an important role for drafting the plans and frame work of economic policies. Table 12.1 shows the selected demographic indicators of Pakistan.

Table 12.1: Selected Demographic Indicators

	2014	2015	2016
Total Population (Million)	188.02	191.71	195.4
Urban Population (Million)	72.50	75.19	77.93
Rural Population (Million)	115.52	116.52	117.48
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	3.2	3.2	3.1
Crude Birth Rate (Per thousand)	26.4	26.1	25.6
Crude Death Rate (Per thousand)	6.90	6.80	6.70
Population Growth Rate (Percent)	1.95	1.92	1.89
Life Expectancy (Year)			
- Females	66.9	67.3	67.7
- Males	64.9	65.2	65.5

Source: Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms (Population Projections For the Year 2007-2030)



Crude Rates

Crude birth rate (CBR) and crude death rate (CDR) are important demographic indicators which are used to measure the growth and decline of the population. These indicators have a strong affect on public policy and plans for education and health systems. In Pakistan CBR has been marginally improved from 26.4 per thousands in 2014 to 25.6 per thousand in 2016 while the crude death rate has declined from 6.90 per thousand in 2014 to 6.70 per thousand in 2016. This improvement is due to the better health facilities.

Population Growth

Population growth and development are interlinked with each other. Economic development produces resources in the country that can be used to improve education and health. These improvements, along with associated social changes, reduce both fertility and mortality rates. On the other hand, high population growth creates hurdle for bringing improvements in education and health. A persistent improvement in health and education indicators along with effective population welfare programmes, Pakistan has been able to witness decline in population growth rate to 1.89 in 2016 as compared to 1.92 in 2015 and 1.95 in 2014.

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is an important indicator that is often used to measure the health of population. It measures quantity rather than quality of life and therefore, reflects the overall trend in mortality of

population. Average life of individuals increases due to healthcare improvements like the introduction of vaccines, the development of drugs or positive behavior changes like the reduction in smoking, improvement in nutrition, hygiene and medical care. In Pakistan, average life for both male and female has improved on account of governments' efforts to handle health issues effectively. The average life expectancy of males has increased from 64.9 year in 2014 to 65.2 in 2015 and reached to 65.5 years in 2016 whereas female's life expectancy rate also improved from 66.9 years in 2014 to 67.3 in 2015 and reached to 67.7 years in 2016.

Mortality Rate

The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of a country demonstrate its health and development status. Information on mortality is needed to determine this status and therefore, helps in making policies, programmes and research strategies for improvement in mortality. The ratio of maternal mortality has a great disparity between developing and developed countries. Maternal mortality is a public health concern which needs to be highlighted. There are many factors contributing to maternal mortality. Poverty is the most significant determinant that prevents females from receiving education, having nutritious foods and accessing reproductive healthcare services. Reducing inequity and promoting female education are among the key strategies to reduce maternal and infant mortality. Table 12.2 shows the mortality rates during last four years.

Table 12.2: Mortality Rate

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Maternal mortality	197	190	184	178
Infant mortality	71	69	67	66
Child mortality rate	88	86	83	81

Source: World Bank Indicators

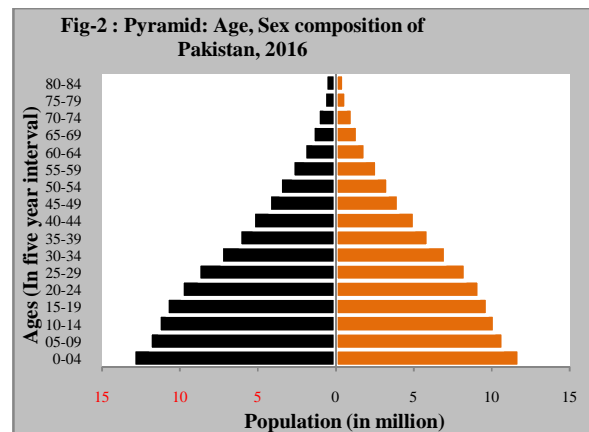
It is quite encouraging that in Pakistan maternal mortality rate has improved from 197/100,000 in 2012 to 178/100,000 in 2015 due to improved health care system which includes establishment of Basic Health Units (BHUs), Rural Health Centers (RHCs) and the increased proportion of births attended by Skilled Birth Attendants. It is important to mention here that the available reproductive healthcare services are free of charge.

The decline in children mortality rate is slow as compared to neighbouring countries and further efforts are needed to reduce infants and children deaths. Due to continuous improvement in health facilities and expansion of vaccination programme regarding mortal infections for new born child and children and promotion of these programmes with mass media campaign contributed appreciably in controlling infant and child mortality. As a result, it is decreasing continuously as infant mortality rate declined from 71 per thousand infants in 2012 to 66 per thousand infants in 2015 while the child mortality rate has decreased from 88 per thousand children in 2012 to 81 per thousand children in 2015 as shown in the Table 12.2 given above.

Age Composition

The age composition of population has significant implications for the current and future development of a country and it determines the potential for future growth of specific age groups. Therefore, the most important demographic characteristic of a population is its age structure or the proportion of people at each age, by sex. Population is traditionally divided into three broad age groups: children (0-14 years), adults (15-60 years) and old (more than 60 years). Population of the old and children put together constitutes the dependent population. When the number of dependent population increases, the dependency ratio goes up. As a result, the country has to invest more on the growth and development of children and welfare of the old people.

In Pakistan 60.4 percent of population is between the ages of 15 to 64 years. This is the most important and dominant segment of population as it is working age group, and can play very important role in the economic growth and development of the country if proper education, and vocational training is provided to this group. Therefore, this demographic transition may become an opportunity for economic dividend through effective policies and strategies. The dependent population of children under the age of 15 years is 35.4 percent whereas 4.2 percent people are above 65 years. This dependent group needs special care in terms of play grounds and schools for children and medical care facilities for old age people.



Government's initiatives and Strategies

PSDP allocations for Population Welfare Programme

a) The Population Welfare Programme was transferred to the provinces in 2010 after 18th Constitutional Amendment and PSDP funding were made till June 2015 as per approved projects. During current financial year FY2016, federal government has allocated Rs. 5.62 billion for the support of the provincial Population Welfare Programmes including AJK, GB and

Pakistan Economic Survey 2015-16

FATA. The detail of PSDP allocation for 2015-16 is given below in the Table 12.3.

Table 12.3: PSDP Allocation for Population Welfare Projects (Rs. in million)

S. No.	Name of Project	Approved Cost (Rs)	Estimated Expenditure up-to 30 th June, 2015	Allocation for 2015-16	Releases up-to March 2016
	1	2	4	3	5
1	Population Welfare Programme-Punjab (2010-15)	19628.278	12,220.171	2,421.750	1,695.225
2	Population Welfare Programme Sindh (2010-15)	13336.043	7,275.945	1,387.750	971.425
3	Population Welfare Programme Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (2010-15)	6233.959	4,671.913	854.75	598.325
4	Population Welfare Programme Balochistan (2010-15)	5425.792	5,056.070	535.75	375.025
5	Population Welfare Programme AJK (2010-15)	1245.300	736.509	223.356	156.348
6	Population Welfare Programme Gilgit-Baltistan (2010-15)	663.103	411.941	118.722	83.104
7	Population Welfare Programme FATA (2010-15)	997.254	285.221	78.841	55.188
	Grand total:	47,529.729	30,657.77	5,620.92	3,934.640

Source: Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms, Islamabad and Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination, Islamabad.

Physical Targets and Goals

The Population Welfare Programme (PWP) envisages establishing service delivery outlets

during the 11th Five Year Plan, which are enlisted in the Table 12.4 below.

Table 12.4: Physical and Contraceptive User Targets and Goals

Name of the Unit	2013-14 (Achievements)	2014-15 (Achievements)	2015-16 (Target)
Family Welfare Centre	2891	3,000	3,200
Reproductive Health-A centre	207	230	250
Mobile Service Units	292	325	350
Contraceptive Users(Million)	8	12	13
RHS-B Centres	133	200	225
Registered Medical Practitioners (RMPs)	9297	25,000	27,000
Hakeems and Homeopaths	8071	15,000	16,000

Source: Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms

International Commitments

There is a great challenge to honor the commitments made by the Government of Pakistan at various international forums like meeting the targets of London Family Planning Summit (FP-2020) which was held in July 2012 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The major commitments made under these programs relating to population issues are:

i. Family Planning Policy (FP)-2020

- ▶ Raising Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) from 35 percent to 55 percent by 2020.
- ▶ The federal government will provide the amount for the contraceptive requirement as US \$186 million over the period 2013 to 2020.
- ▶ Contraceptive services will be included in the essential service package of provinces. Supply

Population, Labour Force and Employment

chain management, training and communication campaigns will be strengthened.

- ▶ Family planning will be a priority for LHWs, who cover 70 percent of rural areas.

ii. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- ▶ Bringing Maternal Mortality Rate down from 178 to 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030
- ▶ Bringing Infant mortality rate of new born from 66 to 12 per 1000 live births by 2030
- ▶ Bringing child mortality rate of under-five from 81 to 25 per 1000 live births by 2030

- ▶ By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs.
- ▶ Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights

These commitments/ targets are not easy to meet. Constant and aggressive efforts are required by the federal, provincial and district governments as well as by private sector, NGOs and civil society to meet these commitments.

Population Summit 2015

A major initiative has been taken by the present government by conducting First Population Summit which was held on 5th-6th November 2015 in Islamabad. The President of Pakistan presided over the Summit and attended by the representatives of all major political parties, federal & provincial population stakeholders, development partners, top religious leaders, intellectuals including foreign delegates from USA, Europe and other Asian countries. The summit heralded the government's announcement of population welfare in general and addressing population growth issues in particular as a high priority. This summit highlighted the challenges of population growth and stressed upon the need of a comprehensive policy after consultation with all stakeholders.

Women Empowerment

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes can fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large.

Pakistan is the signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that have commitments on improving women's socio-economic conditions in the country and promote gender equality. The National Plan of Action and National Policy for Development and Women's Empowerment are consistent with international gender commitments. Legislation against gender-based violence has improved in Pakistan between 2000 and 2016. The government is committed to facilitate the women so that they can play a positive role in the development of the country and special initiatives have been taken to ensure the women

empowerment. Some of the initiatives are given as under:

- ▶ The government has launched the Youth Business Loan Scheme, with 50 percent of loans reserved for female. Women will be trained in vocational skills through the Prime Minister's Youth Skill Development Scheme. The government has allocated Rs. 800 million for this scheme.
- ▶ The Punjab government has announced special budget allocations for the women's empowerment package in the provincial budget.
- ▶ Under the Sindh Government's Landless Haris Project, of the total beneficiaries, 70.6 percent of land titles were given to women farmers.
- ▶ The government has established a 10 percent quota for women's employment in civil service, while the Punjab Government (under the Punjab Fair Representation of Women Act 2014) has mandated that women make up 33 percent of representatives on all boards of

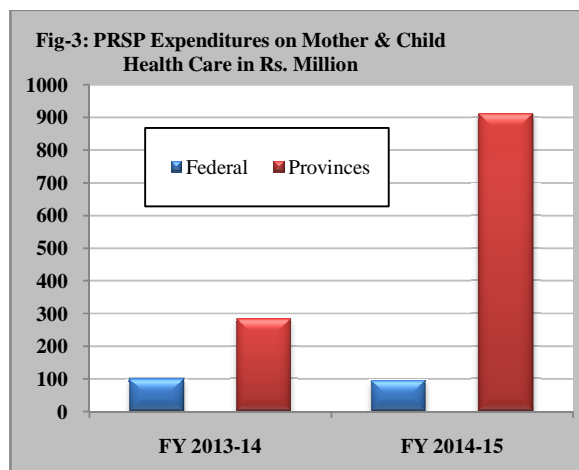
statutory organizations, public sector companies, and special committees.

- ▶ Women’s Ombudsperson offices have been established at the federal and provincial level to ensure implementation of the protection against harassment.
- ▶ An amount of Rs 2.7 billion has been proposed for women empowerment and their socio-economic development for the 11th Five Year Plan.
- ▶ Access to education for girls has improved. As a result the GPI at secondary level has increased from 0.84 percent in 2013-14 to 0.87 percent in 2014-15 and youth literacy has been improved from 0.80 percent to 0.82 percent during the same period.

In addition, the government is also committed to provide parity for genders in education and health expenditure. Furthermore, the government has also started the national women-focused cash transfer scheme and Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) which facilitates women by providing a monthly cash transfer to the woman head of the household.

Special health facilities and services are made available for Maternal, New-born and Child health, which are thought to pre-dominantly impact women’s welfare. Population welfare

expenditure is also thought to be primarily impacting women as it reduces maternal health dangers.



The PRSP expenditures under the category of Mother and Child Health care have become a provincial subject. It is encouraging to note that a substantial increase of 220 percent in provincial expenditures on Mother and Child Health Care was reported during 2014-15. This noticeable surge in expenditures made under this sector shows the sincere efforts made by provincial governments to improve the facilities provided to women and children. Table 12.5 presents the detail of expenditures made under population planning program.

Table 12.5: Expenditures made under Population Planning in (Rs. million)

	FY 14	FY 15	Percentage Change
Punjab	3230	4328	34.0
Sindh	4447	5602	26.0
KP	1078	413	-61.7
Balochistan	3854	3600	-6.6
Total	12609	13943	10.6

Source: PRSP Secretariat, Finance Division.

An increase in expenditure under population planning is observed in Punjab, and Sindh. On the other hand, declining trends are recorded in KPK and Baluchistan. The overall expenditures however, increased by 10.6 percent from Rs. 12609 million in 2013-14 to Rs 13943 million in 2014-15.

Urbanization

Urbanization is a global phenomenon and describes

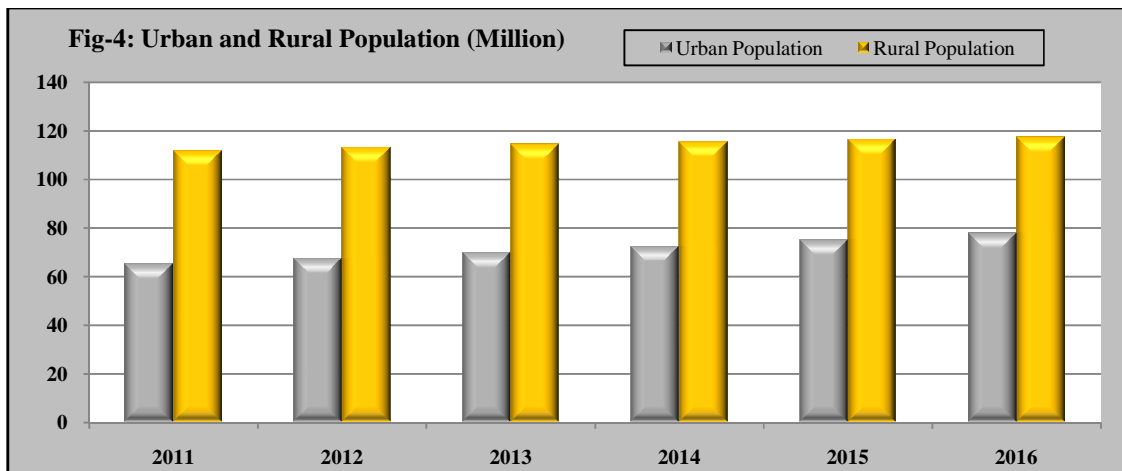
the growth and expansion of cities and suburbs and the transformation of surrounding rural areas. Urbanization is necessary to sustain growth in developing countries and is an important part of nurturing growth. In developing countries, urbanization occurs as a result of more work opportunities and better living standards in cities as compared to rural areas. However; the process of urbanization is accompanied with social, health and

Population, Labour Force and Employment

environmental issues and, therefore, requires proper planning to make the urbanization helpful in the economic development of the country.

Pakistan is one of those developing countries where urbanization is taking place rapidly and as a result the share of urban population is increasing significantly. The population in rural areas decreased from 61.4 percent in 2014 to 60.1 percent in 2016,

whereas, the population in urban areas increased from 38.5 percent in 2014 to 40.0 percent in 2016. Cities are important drivers of development and poverty reduction, and hub of major economic activities. In Pakistan, migration generally takes place for economic reasons and movement from rural to urban areas is causing higher population growth rate in the latter.



Labour Force Participation Rate

The labour force participation rate indicates the supply of labour in the economy and the proportion of people in the labour force of the country. It also shows the working capacity of labours and job market trends. In addition this indicator is helpful in assessing the labour market behavior for different segments of population, especially for youth. In Pakistan labour force participation rate is estimated on the basis of Crude Activity Rate (CAR) and the Refined Activity Rate (RAR). As is evident from Table 12.6 that labour force participation rate has slightly decreased from 32.9 percent in 2012-13 to 32.3 percent in 2014-15. Female labour force participation rate increased from 15.6 percent in 2012-13 to 15.8 percent in 2014-15 and the Male labour force participation rate decreased from

49.3 percent in 2012-13 to 48.1 percent in 2014-15. Women in the workforce can be a major driver of the economic growth. This increasing participation of women in paid work shows the sincere and committed efforts by the government to reduce the gender gap in labour force participation rate. It also shows that women are getting better opportunities of obtaining technical and professional education and therefore getting more jobs.

Comparison of rural and urban participation rates reveals that labour force participation rate is higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas because of agrarian economy. As agriculture is treated as a family occupation in rural areas, therefore, the female labour force participation in rural areas is higher as compared to urban areas.

Crude Activity (Participation) Rates (%)				Refined Activity (Participation) Rates (%)			
Indicators	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Indicators	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Pakistan				Pakistan			
Total	32.9	32.3	32.3	Total	45.7	45.5	45.2
Male	49.3	48.0	48.1	Male	68.9	68.1	67.8
Female	15.6	15.8	15.8	Female	21.5	22.2	22.0

Pakistan Economic Survey 2015-16

Crude Activity (Participation) Rates (%)				Refined Activity (Participation) Rates (%)			
Indicators	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Indicators	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Pakistan				Pakistan			
Rural				Rural			
Total	34.2	33.8	34.0	Total	49.0	49.2	49.0
Male	48.5	47.2	47.4	Male	70.3	69.4	69.0
Female	19.3	20.0	20.2	Female	27.3	28.9	28.8
Urban				Urban			
Total	30.2	29.4	29.0	Total	39.7	39.0	38.7
Male	50.7	49.7	49.4	Male	66.4	66.0	65.7
Female	8.2	7.7	7.5	Female	10.8	10.2	10.0

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2014-15)

Age Specific Labour Force Participation Rate

Labour force participation rates for males and females by age group are very important and helpful. It is important that children between the age group of 10-14 are also participating in the labour market, but this participation rate has decreased from 11.4 percent in 2012-13 to 9.6 percent in 2014-15. Labour force participation rate of 15 to 19 age groups has decreased from 35.8 percent in 2012-13 to 33.5 percent in 2014-15. In the age group of 20-24 the labour force participation rate has also decreased from 53.1 percent to 52.6 percent in the same period. The reduction in the labour force participation rate in early age groups reflects that the education opportunities are increasing.

While labour force activity among older workers (55 to 59 years) has increased from 62.5 percent in 2012-13 to 63.8 percent in 2014-15. Labour force participation is generally lower in females than males in each age category. Male labour force participation rate is touching to 100 percent in some age groups, whereas, female Labour force participation rate is still lower than 32 percent in all groups. Sincere and committed efforts from government in terms of creating more opportunities for female can enhance female participation rate in economic activity. This reality is evident from developed economies where the profile of female participation is increasingly becoming similar to that of men and the rates are also approaching to male levels.

Age Groups	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	11.4	14.5	8.0	10.6	12.6	8.4	9.6	11.2	7.7
15-19	35.8	51.2	18.2	35.3	49.7	19.2	33.5	47.6	18.0
20-24	53.1	82.4	24.4	52.3	81.7	25.1	52.6	82.3	25.7
25-29	57.8	95.7	25.1	58.1	95.9	26.1	58.6	96.7	26.6
30-34	60.2	98.0	27.1	60.4	98.1	27.2	60.1	98.1	27.8
35-39	62.5	98.7	28.5	62.4	98.1	29.5	62.6	98.2	29.0
40-44	63.5	98.2	29.0	63.8	98.0	30.8	64.4	98.4	29.9
45-49	64.0	97.5	29.3	64.9	97.8	29.0	65.9	97.8	31.9
50-54	64.7	96.4	28.9	64.9	96.2	29.9	65.3	96.6	29.2
55-59	62.5	92.6	26.6	62.5	92.8	27.5	63.8	93.8	27.3
60+	35.7	52.4	13.6	35.8	53.4	12.8	36.4	55.2	12.0

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2014-15)

Employment by Sectors

Agriculture sector plays a vital role in the development of the economy as it has a major contribution in the GDP of our country. It is also the main source of employment and 42 percent of labour force is engaged directly or indirectly with

agriculture. At the same time this sector is the key source of supply of raw material to the other sectors of the economy especially industrial sector. With the development of technology transformation, the labour is being replaced by machines, thus limiting working opportunities in agricultural sector and this coupled with natural

Population, Labour Force and Employment

calamities in the form of droughts and floods have led reduction in the income levels and decline in its employment. The share of employment in agriculture is shifted to industry and services sector. The share of employment in agriculture has decreased from 43.7 percent in 2012-13 to 42.3 percent in 2014-15 and in industry sector this ratio has marginally increased from 22.4 percent in 2012-13 to 22.6 percent in 2014-15. The services sector is the largest growing sector of the economy and the share of employment in services sector is increasing as compared to other sectors. The employment ratio has increased from 33.9 percent from 2012-13 to 35.1 percent in 2014-15 as this sector provide jobs which are diverse in nature such as unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and high skilled which includes doctors, engineers, advocates, builders and financial consultants .

The manufacturing sector is considered to be one of the major source of the economic growth and

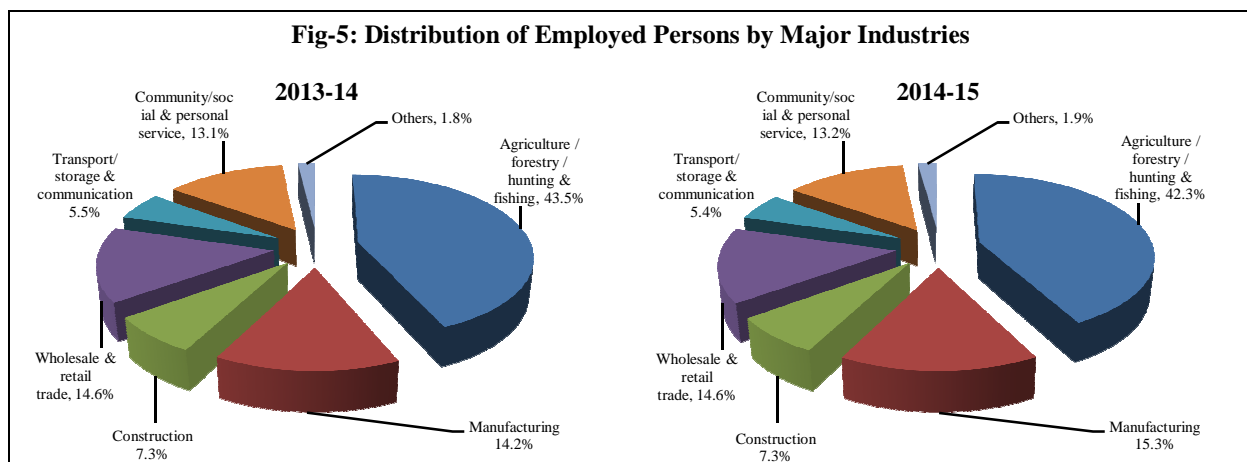
development. The expansion of this sector can generate millions of jobs for unskilled, semi skilled and skilled workforce. Further, this sector can also play an important role in generating income in formal and informal sector. The share of employment in manufacturing sector has increased from 14.1 percent in 2012-13 to 15.3 percent in 2014-15. This increase shows that job opportunities are being created in the country and it is also the indication of economic development. The wholesale and retail trade sector has shown the positive growth as number of employed people in this sector are also increasing. In 2014-15 it absorbed 14.6 percent of total labour force. The employment level in Transport/storage & Communication and Community / social & personal service sectors remained the same during the period given in the table. These sectors employ 13.2 percent and 5.4 percent workforce, respectively in 2014-15.

Table-12.8: Employment Shares by Sectors (%)

Major Sectors.	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture/ forestry/ hunting & fishing	43.7	34.5	75.7	43.5	34.2	74.0	42.3	33.1	72.7
Manufacturing	14.1	15.0	10.7	14.2	14.7	12.3	15.3	15.7	14.1
Construction	7.4	9.5	0.2	7.3	9.5	0.3	7.3	9.5	0.2
Wholesale & retail trade	14.4	18.1	1.5	14.6	18.5	1.6	14.6	18.7	1.4
Transport/ storage & communication	5.5	7.0	0.2	5.5	7.1	0.2	5.4	7.0	0.1
Community/social & personal service	13.3	13.9	11.5	13.1	13.7	11.5	13.2	13.7	11.3
*Others	1.6	2.0	0.2	1.8	2.3	0.1	1.9	2.3	0.2

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2014-15).

*: Others (includes mining & quarrying, electricity, gas, financing, insurance, real estate & business services and extra territorial organizations and bodies)



Formal and Informal Sector

The informal sector plays an important role in developing countries like Pakistan. This sector can be categorized as self employed workers and wage workers, doing different jobs from traders to small producers. The huge informal sector exists side by side with formal sector in Pakistan and almost 72.6 percent non agricultural labour force is earning its livelihood through this sector. The informal sector is more or less evenly distributed in rural and urban areas. The importance of the informal sector can be measured by its contribution to national income and employment and its contribution to financial credit as compared to that of the formal sector. The growth rate of workers in the formal sector (3.78 percent) is higher as compared to informal sector growth rate (-1.35percent). As is shown in Table 12.9, the workers in formal sector have increased from 26.4 percent in 2012-13 to 27.4 percent in 2014-15. The increase in formal sector is due to highly paid wages. On the other hand in the informal sector

the share of workers have decreased from 73.6 percent in 2012-13 to 72.6 percent in 2014-15 due to the reasons that people are getting better wages in the formal sector.

The details of workforce employed in urban and rural formal and informal sectors for both male and female groups is given in the Table 12.9. The employment ratio in rural informal sector has decreased from 77.4 percent in 2012-13 to 76.1percent in 2014-15 while male workers ratio in formal sector has increased from 22.6 percent to 24.3 percent in the same period. In the informal sector the share of female workers is higher as compared to male workers in rural areas. The increasing female participation is an indication of higher contribution of women in the rural areas. However, in the informal sector of urban areas male employment ratio is slightly better as compared to female employment ratio. The ratio of workers in formal sector of urban areas has increased from 30.1 percent in 2012-13 to 30.8 percent in 2014-15.

Table-12.9: Formal and Informal Sector-Distribution of Non-Agriculture Workers (%)

Sector	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
- Formal	26.4	26.2	28.3	26.4	26.3	27.0	27.4	27.5	26.5
- Informal	73.6	73.8	71.7	73.6	73.7	73.0	72.6	72.5	73.5
Rural	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
- Formal	22.6	22.6	21.8	23.3	23.6	21.2	23.9	24.3	22.0
- Informal	77.4	77.4	78.2	76.7	76.4	78.8	76.1	75.7	78.0
Urban	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
- Formal	30.1	29.6	34.9	29.4	28.9	32.9	30.8	30.7	31.5
- Informal	69.9	70.4	65.1	70.6	71.1	67.1	69.2	69.3	68.5

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2014-15)

Employment

Employment is the key mechanism through which the benefits of the growth can be distributed to the poor segment of the society. Access to decent work is thereby vital in the process towards reduction in poverty and income inequality.

Provision of employment opportunities depends upon available resources, technological base, advancement, and institutional strategies. Similarly, human resource, skills, and technical competency determine the outcome of employment which contributes in achieving sustained economic growth.

Table 12.10: Civilian Labour Force, Employed and Unemployed in Pakistan.

(Million)

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Labour Force	59.74	60.10	61.04
Employed	56.01	56.52	57.42
Unemployed	3.73	3.58	3.62

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2014-15)

Population, Labour Force and Employment

Pakistan is the 10th largest country¹ in the world according to the size of the labour force. Table 12.10 gives the detail of labour force and employment status in Pakistan during 2012-2014. The labour force Statistics which is an important input for policy and planning purposes shows that the total labour force has increased from 59.7 million in 2012-13 to 61.0 million in 2014-15. It

also shows that more than 1.3 million people joined the labour force during this period. On the other side, the number of employed people increased from 56.0 million to 57.4 million during this period. This shows that 1.4 million people got job. Unemployed persons decreased from 3.73 million to 3.62 million during the same period.

Table-12.10: Unemployment rate by area

Years	Unemployed labour force (millions)			Percentages		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
2012-13	3.73	2.09	1.64	6.2	5.1	8.8
2013-14	3.58	2.06	1.52	6.0	5.0	8.0
2014-15	3.62	2.10	1.52	5.9	5.0	8.0

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2014-15)

The overall unemployment rate has decreased from 6.2 percent in 2012-13 to 5.9 percent in 2014-15. In rural areas unemployment rate marginally decreased from 5.1 percent to 5.0 percent during the same period, where as in urban areas it decreased significantly from 8.8 percent in 2012-13 to 8.0 percent in 2014-15. Urban-rural comparison shows that in urban areas the unemployment rate is higher as compared to rural areas. This high rate of unemployment is mainly due to two reasons; first is rural urban migration which is due to increasing urban population whereas job opportunities are not increasing accordingly. Secondly the industrial development has not yet reached to the position to absorb high level of working population.

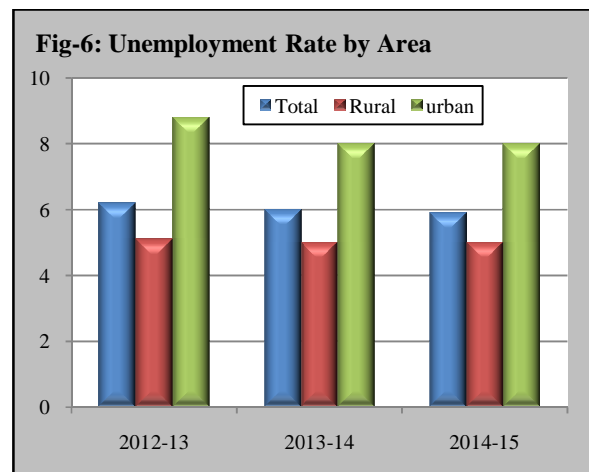


Table-12.11: Unemployed- Pakistan and Provinces

(Millions)

Province/Area	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	3.73	2.49	1.24	3.58	2.32	1.26	3.62	2.31	1.31
Rural	2.09	1.32	0.77	2.06	1.27	0.79	2.10	1.28	0.82
Urban	1.64	1.17	0.47	1.52	1.05	0.47	1.52	1.03	0.49
KP	0.58	0.37	0.21	0.54	0.34	0.20	0.51	0.31	0.20
Rural	0.44	0.28	0.16	0.40	0.25	0.15	0.39	0.23	0.16
Urban	0.14	0.09	0.05	0.14	0.09	0.05	0.12	0.08	0.04
Punjab	2.28	1.47	0.81	2.35	1.47	0.88	2.32	1.49	0.83
Rural	1.38	0.87	0.51	1.41	0.84	0.56	1.43	0.89	0.54
Urban	0.90	0.60	0.30	0.94	0.62	0.32	0.89	0.60	0.29
Sindh	0.77	0.57	0.20	0.58	0.42	0.16	0.66	0.43	0.23
Rural	0.21	0.12	0.09	0.18	0.11	0.07	0.2	0.11	0.09
Urban	0.56	0.45	0.11	0.40	0.31	0.09	0.46	0.32	0.14
Balochistan	0.10	0.08	0.02	0.11	0.09	0.02	0.13	0.08	0.05
Rural	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.08	0.05	0.03
Urban	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (Pakistan labour force survey 2014-15)

¹(CIA Fact Sheet)

Provinces differ in size of population, development path and security situation. The labour market statistics shows that the number of unemployed persons increased in Punjab from 2.28 million in 2012-13 to 2.32 million in 2014-15. The apparent reason of high number of unemployed in Punjab is highest population among provinces. In case of Balochistan the unemployed persons increased from 0.10 million in 2012-13 to 0.13 million in 2014-15 -an increase of almost 0.03 million people as compared to 2012-13. The main reason of increasing unemployment is the lack of availability of proper infrastructure, law and order situation. In case of KPK the number of unemployed people decreased from 0.58 million in 2012-13 to 0.51 million in 2014-15 and in Sindh unemployed persons decreased from 0.77 million to 0.66 million in the same period.

Government's Initiatives for Youth

Prime Minister of Pakistan has launched a Youth Development Program in September 2013 with the aim to provide various opportunities to the youth including skilled education, trainings, employment and scholarships so that they could contribute positively in their fields. Under this program, six schemes have been announced which included Youth Business Loans, Youth Skill Development, Interest Free Loans, Fee Assistance, Youth Training and PM's Scheme for Laptops Provision. The detail of employment generation schemes is given below:

- a) **Prime Minister's Youth Business Loans Scheme:** This scheme was started for the promotion of youth entrepreneurship and eradication of unemployment. The scheme offers loans at subsidized mark-up rates. In the year 2015-16, the mark-up rate for borrower is being lowered from 8 percent to 6 percent a reduction of 2 percent. A positive and encouraging advancement in this scheme is that after the start of this scheme by National Bank of Pakistan and First Women Bank Limited, seven other private banks have also joined this Programme. Approximately, 16000 loans have been approved and an amount of Rs.7102.49 million has been disbursed so far.
- b) **Prime Minister's Youth Skills Development Program:** This program is aimed to promote capacity building and offering employment to unemployed educated youth through training in 100 demand-driven trades across the country. In Phase-I total number of 24,831 trainees were equipped with hands-on skills through this program during 2014-15 and 20,984 skilled individuals benefited from the phase-II during Aug, 2015 to Feb, 2016. This skilled labour force is now contributing the local and international markets for socio-economic growth of the country.
- c) **Prime Minister's Interest Free Loan Scheme:** Under this scheme, interest free loans of Rs.50,000 average size are being made available to both men and women from households with a score of up-to 40 on the Poverty Score Card (PSC) and with little or no access to banks or micro credit institutions. An amount of Rs.3147.3 million has been disbursed among 1,49,763 households till March, 2106.
- d) **Prime Minister's Fee Reimbursement Scheme for Students of Less Developed Areas:** Through this scheme, federal government pays tuition fee for all students registered in Masters and Ph.D programs in HEC-approved public sector educational institutions who have domicile of less developed areas. A sum of Rs. 5.0 billion has been released for this scheme since its inception in 2012. HEC has successfully paid around Rs3.90 billion to 134,926 deserving students from less developed areas.
- e) **Prime Minister's Youth Training Program:** Under this scheme, young individuals with 16 years of education from recognized institutions will be provided on job training/internships in private and public sector offices. During 2015-16, the government is placing 50,000 interns in different public and private organizations, who will be paid stipend of Rs.12000/per month for a period of one year.
- f) **Prime Minister's Scheme for Provision of Laptops to Talented Students:** Under this scheme, laptops are procured through open competitive bidding under PPRA rules and

under the vigilance of Transparency International Pakistan, which are then delivered to public sector universities/institutions across Pakistan and AJK. HEC has distributed 100,000 laptops during phase – I and 50,000 laptops will be distributed during phase- II.

Export of Manpower

Migration is a global phenomenon and has a strong impact on economic and political environment of the world. It can be constructive for the development of a country if supported with the right policies. Migrant people help country’s labour force; encourage investment, support growth and remittances.

Pakistan continued to be an attractive labour market for the manpower importing countries and has a great potential to export high quality human resources i.e. well qualified, highly skilled, skilled and un-skilled workers as well as professionals and experts in different fields. The present government has focused on the emigration as an immediate measure to address the decent working

condition for working class and to up lift the living conditions for them. The emigration trends before 1970’s were primarily directed towards UK followed by Europe, USA and Canada. However, being a pro-emigration country, Pakistan is providing manpower to various trades and professions to different countries of the world, particularly, the Middle East and Gulf region.

The vision of Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis & Human Resource Development is to provide better services to the Overseas Pakistanis, protecting their investments, securing emigration of right worker for the right job, promoting worker’s welfare by adopting workers friendly policies, social protection and decent working conditions. Since 1971 till December 2015 around 8.77 million Pakistanis were proceeded abroad for employment through the Bureau of Emigration. Out of this total manpower exports, about 96 percent have proceeded only to Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, 1 percent to European countries and 3 percent in other countries for employment during the same period.

Table-12.12: Number of Pakistani Workers Registered

S.No.	Countries	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	UAE	156353	182630	273234	350522	326986
2	Bahrain	10641	10530	9600	9226	9029
3	Malaysia	2092	1309	2031	20577	20216
4	Oman	53525	69407	47794	39793	47788
5	Qatar	5121	7320	8119	10042	12741
6	Saudi Arabia	222247	358560	270502	312489	522750
7	UK	308	183	158	250	260

Source: Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment

Manpower export has increased from 0.456 million in 2011 to 0.946 million in 2015. Saudi Arabia has become the largest market for Pakistani workers in the world and more than 1.6 million Pakistanis proceeded to Saudi Arabia from 2011 to 2015 for employment which accounts about 49.9 percent, while 1.3 million people (38.2 percent) proceeded to UAE for employment during the same period. Oman is the third largest importer of Pakistani manpower and 0.26 million (7.6 percent) job seekers have proceeded to Sultanate of Oman during 2011 to 2015. The Table below shows that illiterate and unskilled workers comprising around half of the total Pakistani migrant workers and only 1.76 percent workers

are doing white collar jobs. Among skilled workers, drivers are in the highest number, followed by masons, carpenters and tailors.

The government is considering different proposals to substantially boost foreign remittances and foreign exchange reserves. The Gulf region is to be effectively tapped by exporting the maximum manpower. Inflows from Saudi Arabia are the largest source of remittances during 2015-16. During July-April 2015-16 this amounted to over \$4.83 billion and remittances received from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) were \$3.54 billion in the same period. Inflows from the UAE registered the largest increase from any major

Pakistan Economic Survey 2015-16

remittance-sending country during the last nine months. Remittances from the GCC countries and

the United Kingdom reached at \$1.97 billion and \$2.02 billion, respectively in July-April 2015-16.

Table-12.13: Profession Wise Pakistani Workers Registered.

Year	Highly Qualified	Highly Skilled	Skilled	Semi skilled	Un skilled	Total
2011	6,974	3,018	171,672	73,247	201,982	456,893
2012	9,298	4,202	261,531	104,240	259,316	638,587
2013	12,057	5,032	263,138	102,963	239,524	622,714
2014	14,647	6,216	287,649	120,204	323,750	752,466
2015	17,484	7,853	397,317	151,636	372,281	946,571
Total	60,460	26,321	1,381,307	552,290	1,396,853	3,417,231

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment

The government is expecting good opportunities of manpower export during the events of Expo 2020 in Dubai. Moreover, massive new construction plans in Saudi Arabia will also provide opportunities for Pakistani man power. Like other Gulf States, Qatar stands prominent in offering a number of incentives to Pakistan due to its regional importance. As Qatar is going to host

the FIFA 2022 World Cup and allocated a huge budget for this purpose. It will require substantial infrastructural development where Pakistani engineers and labour force can effectively play their role in the development which will not only decrease unemployment rate in the country but will support the remittances.

Table 12.14: Workers Registered for Overseas Employment During the period 2010-2015 Province Wise

YEAR	Federal	Punjab	Sindh	Khyber Paktun-khwa	Baloc-histan	Azad kashmir	N/areas	Tribal Area	Total
2010	1168	189379	31814	98222	3130	22535	458	16198	362904
2011	1790	226917	40171	130119	5262	33133	732	18769	456893
2012	4190	337684	46607	176349	5122	38833	780	29022	638587
2013	7109	326012	55608	150418	9293	40038	1190	33046	622714
2014	8943	383533	89703	167424	7258	52120	2073	41412	752466
2015	9028	478646	116935	220993	7686	64586	2899	45798	946571

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment

The comparison among provinces shows that the manpower export is higher from Punjab as compared to other provinces. During 2015 the highest number of workers went abroad for employments were from Punjab 478,646 followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) 220,993. However, the situation is not encouraging in Sindh and Balochistan as compared to Punjab during this period and requires proper attention in terms of establishment of new Skill Development Centers and other institutes to increase the number of skilled labour force from these provinces.

Conclusion

Pakistan stands at 27th position in terms of GDP²

² (CIA Fact sheet)

(purchasing power parity) of world, whereas in terms of population it is sixth populous country of the world with estimated population growth rate of 1.89 percent. Pakistan has scarce resources and increasing population is putting more pressure on these resources. The government is well aware of this problem and is making sincere efforts to control the population growth rate through various effective measures such as creating awareness among people through education and media campaign. Population welfare programmes and different initiatives to improve health facilities are contributing significantly in controlling population growth rate, fertility rate, infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate. The structure of existing population of Pakistan shows that the country has 60 percent economically active population or work force. This workforce

Population, Labour Force and Employment

can be a productive asset of the country if properly trained through skill development programmes. In this regard government has initiated many programmes for their skill development and also explores overseas employment opportunities and is planning to send

one million workers to other countries to further support our foreign remittances going forward. The Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis is in process of setting up more protector offices in the country as per need of the people.



POPULATION, LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 12.1

POPULATION

Year	Popu- lation (mln)	Labour Force Participation Rate(%)	Civilian Labour Force (mln)	Employed Total (mln)	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 persons)	Growth Rate
2001	142.76	28.48	41.23	38.00	-	-	-	2.61
2002	146.02	29.61	43.01	39.45	27.03	8.20	85.00	-
2003	149.32	29.61	43.88	40.25	27.30	8.00	83.00	1.90
2004	152.66	30.41	45.95	42.42	27.80	8.70	79.90	-
2005	156.04	30.41	46.82	43.22	-	-	-	-
2006	159.46	32.22	50.50	47.37	26.10	7.10	76.70	-
2007	162.91	31.82	50.78	48.07	25.50	7.90	72.40	1.76
2008	166.41	32.17	52.23	49.52	25.00	7.70	70.20	1.73
2009	169.94	32.81	55.76	52.71	28.40	7.60	73.50	2.08
2010	173.51	32.98	57.22	54.05	28.00	7.40	72.00	2.05
2011	177.10	32.98	58.41	55.17	27.50	7.30	70.50	2.03
2012	180.71	32.83	59.33	55.80	27.20	7.20	69.00	2.00
2013	184.35	32.88	60.35	56.58	26.80	7.00	67.50	1.97
2014	188.02	32.28	60.09	56.52	26.40	6.90	66.10	1.95
2015	191.71	32.30 **	61.04 **	57.42 **	26.10	6.80	64.60	1.92
2016	195.40	-	-	-	25.60	6.70	63.20	1.89

- : Not available

* : Census Years

** : Data taken from Labour Force Survey 2014-15

Sources : Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Ministry of Planning, Development & Reforms

TABLE 12.2**POPULATION IN RURAL / URBAN AREAS**

Year	(Population in Million)				
	All Areas	Male	Female	Rural areas	Urban areas
2000	139.96	72.65	67.11	93.63	46.13
2001	142.86	74.23	68.63	95.36	47.50
2002	146.02	75.69	70.33	97.76	48.26
2003	149.32	77.38	71.93	99.74	49.57
2004	152.66	79.10	73.57	101.34	51.33
2005	156.04	80.83	75.21	102.12	53.92
2006	159.46	82.57	76.88	103.66	55.80
2007	162.91	84.34	78.57	105.20	57.72
2008	166.41	86.13	80.28	106.73	59.68
2009	169.94	87.94	82.01	108.08	61.87
2010	173.51	89.76	83.75	109.41	64.09
2011	177.10	91.59	85.51	110.73	66.37
2012	180.71	93.43	87.28	112.02	68.69
2013	184.35	95.29	89.06	113.28	71.07
2014	188.02	97.16	90.86	115.52	72.50
2015	191.71	99.04	92.67	116.52	75.19
2016	195.40	100.92	94.49	117.48	77.93

* : Census Years

Source: Ministry of Planning, Development & Reforms

Note : Population Censuses were conducted in February 1951, January 1961, September 1972, and March 1981 and 1998

TABLE 12.3

POPULATION IN URBAN, RURAL AREAS 1972, 1981 AND 1998 CENSUS

(In thousands)

Region/ Province	Population*									Density (Per sq. km)
	Total			Urban			Rural			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
<u>1972 CENSUS</u>										
PAKISTAN	65,309	34,833	30,476	16,594	9,027	7,567	48,716	25,806	22,909	82
Islamabad**	238	131	106	77	46	31	161	86	75	259
Punjab**	37,607	20,209	17,398	9,183	4,977	4,206	28,424	15,232	13,192	183
Sind	14,156	7,574	6,582	5,726	3,131	2,595	8,430	4,443	3,987	100
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	8,388	4,363	4,026	1,196	647	549	7,193	3,716	3,477	113
Balochistan	2,429	1,290	1,139	399	218	181	2,029	1,071	958	7
FATA	2,491	1,266	1,225	13	8	5	2,478	1,258	1,220	92
<u>1981 CENSUS</u>										
PAKISTAN	84,253	44,232	40,021	23,841	12,767	11,074	60,412	31,465	28,947	106
Islamabad	340	185	155	204	113	91	136	72	64	376
Punjab	47,292	24,860	22,432	13,052	6,952	6,100	34,241	17,909	16,332	230
Sind	19,029	9,999	9,030	8,243	4,433	3,810	10,786	5,566	5,220	135
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	11,061	5,761	5,300	1,665	898	767	9,396	4,863	4,533	148
Balochistan	4,332	2,284	2,048	677	371	306	3,655	1,913	1,742	13
FATA	2,199	1,143	1,056	-	-	-	2,199	1,143	1,056	81
<u>1998 CENSUS</u>										
PAKISTAN	132,352	68,874	63,478	43,036	22,752	20,284	89,316	46,122	43,194	166
Islamabad	805	434	371	529	291	238	276	143	133	889
Punjab	73,621	38,094	35,527	23,019	12,071	10,948	50,602	26,023	24,579	359
Sind	30,440	16,098	14,342	14,840	7,904	6,935	15,600	8,193	7,407	216
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	17,744	9,089	8,655	2,994	1,589	1,405	14,750	7,500	7,250	238
Balochistan	6,566	3,057	3,059	1,569	849	719	4,997	2,657	2,340	19
FATA	3,176	1,652	1,524	85	46	39	3,091	1,606	1,485	117

- : Not available

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

* : This population does not include the population of AJK and Gilgit Baltistan

** : Adjusted due to transfer of some mouzas from Rawalpindi to Islamabad district

Note : Total may differ due to rounding off figures

TABLE 12.4

POPULATION BY AGE, IN URBAN, RURAL AREAS 1981 AND 1998 CENSUS

Age (in years)	(In thousands)								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
	1981 Census								
All ages	82,055	43,090	38,965	58,214	30,323	27,891	23,841	12,767	11,074
0-4	12,574	6,200	6,373	8,995	4,387	4,608	3,579	1,813	1,766
5-9	13,142	6,811	6,331	9,591	4,973	4,618	3,552	1,839	1,713
10-14	10,803	5,857	4,946	7,684	4,204	3,480	3,119	1,653	1,467
15-19	7,763	4,193	3,571	5,223	2,828	2,395	2,540	1,365	1,175
20-24	6,228	3,270	2,958	4,119	2,111	2,008	2,108	1,159	950
25-29	5,479	2,891	2,588	3,760	1,948	1,812	1,719	944	776
30-34	4,617	2,388	2,229	3,226	1,631	1,595	1,391	757	634
35-39	4,197	2,121	2,077	2,922	1,452	1,469	1,276	668	608
40-44	3,865	1,937	1,928	2,733	1,332	1,402	1,132	606	526
45-49	3,076	1,610	1,466	2,194	1,121	1,074	882	490	392
50-54	2,966	1,638	1,328	2,170	1,179	991	796	459	337
55-59	1,611	859	751	1,187	618	569	424	242	182
60-64	2,216	1,299	917	1,667	973	695	549	327	222
65-69	987	555	431	755	420	334	232	135	97
70-74	1,161	678	484	900	526	374	261	152	109
75 and above	1,369	782	588	1,088	622	466	281	160	121
	1998 Census*								
All ages	129,176	67,222	61,954	86,225	44,516	41,709	42,951	22,705	20,245
0-4	19,118	9,761	9,357	13,534	6,907	6,627	5,584	2,854	2,730
5-9	20,215	10,571	9,644	14,211	7,466	6,745	6,004	3,105	2,899
10-14	16,732	8,909	7,822	11,106	5,973	5,133	5,625	2,935	2,690
15-19	13,400	6,909	6,490	8,553	4,396	4,158	4,846	2,514	2,333
20-24	11,588	5,815	5,773	7,402	3,610	3,791	4,186	2,205	1,981
25-29	9,521	4,879	4,643	6,092	3,024	3,067	3,429	1,854	1,575
30-34	8,040	4,232	3,807	5,083	2,604	2,479	2,956	1,628	1,328
35-39	6,167	3,254	2,912	3,846	1,984	1,862	2,320	1,270	1,050
40-44	5,745	2,931	2,815	3,660	1,812	1,848	2,086	1,119	967
45-49	4,563	2,360	2,203	2,995	1,512	1,483	1,569	849	720
50-54	4,148	2,201	1,948	2,776	1,459	1,318	1,372	742	630
55-59	2,777	1,505	1,272	1,868	1,001	867	909	504	405
60-64	2,637	1,418	1,219	1,838	987	851	799	431	368
65-69	1,554	850	704	1,076	585	491	478	265	214
70-74	1,408	778	631	1,022	564	458	386	214	172
75 and above	1,563	849	714	1,162	632	531	400	217	183

* : Figures regarding FATA is not included

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 12.5
POPULATION OF PAKISTAN BY PROVINCE, LAND AREA AND PERCENTAGE
DISTRIBUTION 1951-1998

	Area Sq km	Population (In thousand)				
		1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
PAKISTAN	796,096 (100)	33,740 (100)	42,880 (100)	65,309 (100)	84,254 (100)	132,352 (100)
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	74,521 (9.4)	4,557 (13.5)	5,731 (13.4)	8,388 (12.8)	11,061 (13.1)	17,744 (13.4)
FATA	27,220 (3.4)	1,332 (3.9)	1,847 (4.3)	2,491 (3.8)	2,199 (2.6)	3,176 (2.4)
Punjab	205,345 (25.8)	20,541 (60.9)	25,464 (59.4)	37,607 (57.6)	47,292 (56.1)	73,621 (55.6)
Sindh	140,914 (17.7)	6,048 (17.9)	8,367 (19.5)	14,156 (21.7)	19,029 (22.6)	30,440 (23.0)
Balochistan	347,190 (43.6)	1,167 (3.5)	1,353 (3.2)	2,429 (3.7)	4,332 (5.1)	6,566 (5.0)
Islamabad	906 (0.1)	96 (0.3)	118 (0.3)	238 (0.4)	340 (0.4)	805 (0.6)

Note : Percentage distribution is given in parenthesis

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 12.6
LITERACY RATIOS OF POPULATION BY SEX, REGION AND URBAN/RURAL AREAS, 1998
AND 1981 CENSUS

Sex	Total			Urban			Rural		
	1998 15 Years & Above	1981 10 Years & Above	1981 10 Years & Above	1998 15 Years & Above	1981 10 Years & Above	1981 10 Years & Above	1998 15 Years & Above	1981 10 Years & Above	1981 10 Years & Above
Pakistan									
Both	41.0	43.9	26.2	60.5	63.1	47.1	30.4	33.6	17.3
Male	53.0	54.8	35.1	68.7	70.0	55.3	44.0	46.4	26.2
Female	28.0	32.0	16.0	51.0	55.2	37.3	16.2	20.1	7.3
Islamabad									
Both	69.7	72.4	47.8	75.2	77.3	57.6	58.4	62.5	32.5
Male	79.5	80.6	59.1	82.2	83.2	65.8	73.2	75.1	48.1
Female	57.7	62.4	33.5	65.9	69.7	46.8	42.1	48.8	14.7
Punjab									
Both	43.4	46.6	27.4	61.9	64.5	46.7	34.5	38.0	20.0
Male	55.2	57.2	36.8	69.8	70.9	55.2	47.9	50.4	29.6
Female	30.8	35.1	16.8	53.0	57.2	36.7	20.5	24.8	9.4
Sindh									
Both	43.9	45.3	31.4	62.6	63.7	50.8	23.9	25.7	15.6
Male	54.5	54.5	39.7	70.0	69.8	57.8	37.2	37.9	24.5
Female	32.0	34.8	21.6	54.9	56.7	42.2	9.8	12.2	5.2
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa									
Both	31.5	35.4	16.7	51.0	54.3	35.8	27.2	31.3	13.2
Male	48.2	51.4	25.9	65.5	67.5	47.0	44.1	47.7	21.7
Female	14.6	18.8	6.5	33.9	39.1	21.9	10.6	14.7	3.8
Balochistan									
Both	22.4	24.8	10.3	43.4	46.9	32.2	15.2	17.5	6.2
Male	32.5	34.0	15.2	55.9	58.1	42.4	24.0	25.8	9.8
Female	11.0	14.1	4.3	28.0	33.1	18.5	5.6	7.9	1.7
FATA									
Both	..	17.4	6.4	..	39.3	..	..	16.8	6.4
Male	..	29.5	10.9	..	59.7	..	..	28.6	10.9
Female	..	3.0	0.8	..	12.0	..	..	2.8	0.8

FATA: Federally Administered Tribal Areas

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

.. : Not available

TABLE 12.7

LAND AREA, POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

Region / Years	Area Sq. Kms	(Population in Thousand)								
		1951	1981	1998	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Pakistan	796,096 100	33,740 100	84,254 100	132,352 100	177,095 100	180,711 100	184,349 100	188,019 100	191,708 100	195,390 100
i. Punjab	205,345 25.79	20,541 60.88	47,292 56.13	73,621 55.63	96,545 54.52	98,355 54.43	100,174 54.34	102,005 54.25	103,837 54.16	105,670 54.08
ii. Sindh	140,914 17.70	6,048 17.93	19,029 22.59	30,440 23.00	42,188 23.82	43,132 23.87	44,080 23.91	45,032 23.95	45,988 23.98	46,960 24.03
iii. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	74,521 9.36	4,556 13.50	11,061 13.13	17,744 13.41	23,770 13.42	24,277 13.43	24,788 13.45	25,308 13.46	25,836 13.47	26,360 13.49
iv. Balochistan	347,190 43.61	1,167 3.46	4,332 5.14	6,566 4.96	9,064 5.12	9,278 5.13	9,495 5.15	9,717 5.17	9,942 5.18	10,160 5.19
v. FATA	27,220 3.42	1,332 3.95	2,199 2.61	3,176 2.40	4,206 2.37	4,307 2.38	4,410 2.39	4,516 2.40	4,623 2.41	1,510 0.77
vi. Islamabad	906 0.11	96 0.28	340 0.40	805 0.61	1,322 0.75	1,362 0.75	1,401 0.76	1,441 0.77	1,479 0.77	4,730 2.42

Sources : Ministry of Planning, Development & Reforms
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 12.8

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF 10 YEARS AND ABOVE AND CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY GENDER YEAR 2014-15

(Percent Share)

	Population			Civilian Labour Force								
				Total Civilian Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
PAKISTAN	100	50.69	49.31	45.22	34.36	10.86	42.54	32.65	9.89	2.69	1.71	0.97
Rural	100	50.30	49.70	49.01	34.70	14.31	46.55	33.20	13.35	2.46	1.49	0.96
Urban	100	51.38	48.62	38.66	33.78	4.88	35.57	31.69	3.88	3.08	2.09	1.00
Punjab	100	49.66	50.34	48.62	34.54	14.08	45.59	32.60	12.99	3.03	1.95	1.09
Rural	100	49.14	50.86	53.03	34.86	18.16	50.16	33.09	17.07	2.87	1.77	1.09
Urban	100	50.65	49.35	40.27	33.94	6.33	36.92	31.66	5.26	3.35	2.28	1.07
Sindh	100	52.89	47.11	42.96	36.59	6.36	40.96	35.29	5.67	2.00	1.31	0.69
Rural	100	53.63	46.37	48.90	38.85	10.05	47.70	38.18	9.52	1.20	0.67	0.53
Urban	100	52.20	47.80	37.46	34.51	2.96	34.73	32.62	2.11	2.74	1.89	0.85
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	100	49.23	50.77	36.34	29.22	7.12	33.53	27.54	5.99	2.80	1.68	1.12
Rural	100	48.98	51.02	36.86	29.03	7.83	34.18	27.45	6.74	2.68	1.58	1.09
Urban	100	50.32	49.68	34.16	30.01	4.15	30.83	27.93	2.90	3.33	2.08	1.25
Balochistan	100	54.31	45.69	43.15	35.00	8.15	41.10	33.70	7.40	2.05	1.29	0.75
Rural	100	54.21	45.79	46.09	36.13	9.96	44.20	34.96	9.24	1.89	1.17	0.71
Urban	100	54.51	45.49	36.73	32.51	4.21	34.33	30.96	3.36	2.40	1.55	0.85

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
Labour Force Survey 2014-15

TABLE 12.9

LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

(in Million)

Mid Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Population	162.91	165.45	168.99	172.57	176.20	180.71	183.57	186.19	189.19
Rural	108.22	103.08	104.38	105.70	107.00	120.10	121.66	121.56	123.36
Urban	54.69	62.37	64.61	66.87	69.20	60.61	61.91	64.63	65.83
Working Age Population	116.01	117.83	121.42	124.06	126.60	129.84	132.07	132.24	134.99
Rural	74.86	76.28	78.28	80.08	81.77	83.87	84.96	83.62	85.60
Urban	41.15	41.55	43.14	43.98	44.83	45.97	47.11	48.62	49.39
Labour Force	52.41	53.22	55.91	56.92	57.84	59.33	59.74	60.10	61.04
Rural	36.62	37.19	38.82	39.56	40.12	41.15	41.23	41.14	41.95
Urban	15.79	16.03	17.09	17.36	17.72	18.18	18.51	18.96	19.09
Employed Labour Force	49.68	50.45	52.86	53.76	54.40	55.80	56.01	56.52	57.42
Rural	34.90	35.44	36.99	37.66	38.24	39.22	39.14	39.07	39.85
Urban	14.79	15.01	15.87	16.10	16.16	16.58	16.87	17.45	17.57
Unemployed Labour Force	2.73	2.77	3.05	3.16	3.44	3.53	3.73	3.58	3.62
Rural	1.72	1.75	1.83	1.90	1.88	1.93	2.09	2.06	2.10
Urban	1.00	1.02	1.22	1.26	1.56	1.60	1.64	1.52	1.52
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.20	5.20	5.46	5.55	5.95	5.95	6.24	6.00	5.90
Rural	4.71	4.71	4.73	4.82	4.68	4.68	5.10	5.00	5.00
Urban	6.34	6.34	7.11	7.21	8.84	8.84	8.80	8.00	8.00
Labour Force Participation Rates (%)	32.17	32.17	32.81	32.98	32.83	32.83	32.90	32.30	32.30
Rural	33.84	33.84	34.29	34.50	34.26	34.26	34.23	33.80	34.00
Urban	28.87	28.87	29.87	29.99	29.99	29.99	30.21	29.40	29.00

* : Data supplied by Ministry of Planning, Development & Reforms

Source : Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (Labour Force Survey)
Ministry of Planning, Development & Reforms

TABLE 12.10

POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE

(In Million)

Years	Popula- tion	Crude Activity Rate(%)	Labour Force	Unemp- loyed Labour Force	Employed Labour Force	Agricul- ture	Mining & Manu- facturing	Const- ruction	Electricity & Gas Distri- bution	Transport Storage & Commu- cation	Whole- Sale & Retail Trade	Others
2000-01	142.86	28.97	41.38	3.24	38.14	18.47	4.40	2.21	0.26	1.92	5.15	5.73
2001-02	145.96	28.97	43.21	3.57	39.64	16.68	5.51	2.40	0.32	2.34	5.89	6.50
2002-03	149.03	28.97	44.12	3.65	40.47	17.03	5.63	2.45	0.33	2.39	6.01	6.63
2003-04	150.47	30.41	45.76	3.52	42.24	18.18	5.83	2.46	0.28	2.42	6.25	6.82
2004-05	153.96	30.41	46.82	3.60	43.22	18.60	5.96	2.52	0.29	2.48	6.39	6.98
2005-06	156.77	32.22	50.50	3.13	47.37	20.54	6.60	2.91	0.31	2.72	6.95	7.34
2006-07	161.98	31.82	51.55	2.75	48.80	21.29	6.66	3.21	0.37	2.63	7.03	7.61
2007-08	165.45	32.17	53.22	2.77	50.45	22.52	6.61	3.18	0.36	2.75	7.38	7.65
2008-09	168.99	32.81	55.91	3.05	52.86	23.63	6.89	3.46	0.36	2.74	8.63	7.15
2009-10	172.57	32.98	56.92	3.16	53.76	24.18	7.17	3.62	0.43	2.82	8.75	6.79
2010-11	176.20	32.83	57.84	3.44	54.40	24.51	7.51	3.78	0.26	2.78	8.78	6.78
2011-12*	180.71	32.83	59.33	5.95	55.80	25.14	7.70	3.88	0.27	2.85	8.28	7.68
2012-13	183.57	32.88	60.34	3.76	56.58	24.73	8.03	4.21	0.30	2.82	8.14	8.35
2013-14	186.19	32.28	60.09	3.58	56.52	24.57	8.00	4.15	0.27	3.07	8.24	8.21
2014-15	189.19	32.30	61.04	3.62	57.42	24.27	8.89	4.20	0.45	3.11	8.41	8.09

* : Data supplied by Ministry of Planning, Development & Reforms

Source: Ministry of Planning, Development & Reforms
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
(Labour Force Survey)Note: Labour Force Survey was not conducted in the years
2000-01, 2002-03, 2004-05 and 2011-12.

TABLE 12.11
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS OF 10 YEARS AGE AND ABOVE BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Years	(in Percentage)						
	Agriculture	Mining & Manufacturing	Construction	Electricity & Gas Distribution	Transport Storage & Communication	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Others
2000-01	48.42	11.55	5.78	0.70	5.03	13.50	15.02
2001-02	42.09	13.91	6.05	0.81	5.90	14.85	16.39
2002-03	42.09	13.91	6.05	0.81	5.90	14.85	16.39
2003-04	43.05	13.80	5.83	0.67	5.73	14.80	16.12
2004-05	43.05	13.80	5.83	0.67	5.73	14.80	16.12
2005-06	43.37	13.93	6.13	0.66	5.74	14.67	15.49
2006-07	43.61	13.65	6.56	0.75	5.39	14.42	15.60
2007-08	44.65	13.11	6.29	0.70	5.46	14.62	15.17
2008-09	45.08	13.14	6.62	0.69	5.23	16.47	12.77
2009-10	44.96	13.34	6.74	0.80	5.24	16.28	12.64
2010-11	45.05	13.80	6.95	0.48	5.11	16.15	12.46
2011-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012-13	43.71	14.20	7.44	0.53	4.98	14.39	14.75
2013-14	43.48	14.16	7.33	0.48	5.44	14.58	14.53
2014-15	42.27	15.49	7.31	0.79	5.41	14.64	14.09

- : Not available

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Note: Labour Force Survey 2011-12 was not conducted

TABLE 12.12
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS OF 10 YEARS AGE AND ABOVE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY 2014-15

		(In Percentage)														
Major Industry Division		Pakistan			Punjab			Sindh			Khyber Pakhtunkhwa			Balochistan		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1.	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	42.27	58.62	5.17	44.70	60.15	5.50	39.28	66.94	4.15	34.56	41.15	4.06	43.43	52.83	11.07
2.	Mining and Quarrying	0.16	0.18	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.16	0.04	0.28	0.32	0.10	1.12	1.09	1.21
3.	Manufacturing	15.33	10.60	26.06	16.47	12.18	27.37	15.17	5.84	27.01	11.26	9.74	18.32	11.34	11.28	11.53
4.	Electricity, Gas Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	0.41	0.23	0.83	0.34	0.24	0.60	0.65	0.24	1.16	0.32	0.18	0.99	0.33	0.15	0.93
5.	Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste, Management & Remediation Activity	0.38	0.23	0.73	0.22	0.12	0.48	0.77	0.53	1.07	0.30	0.19	0.81	0.62	0.45	1.23
6.	Construction	7.31	7.10	7.78	6.59	6.18	7.61	7.00	6.32	7.87	12.46	13.25	8.78	6.53	6.15	7.85
7.	Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles	14.64	9.25	26.87	13.85	8.88	26.43	15.82	7.17	26.80	15.51	12.86	27.79	16.64	12.12	32.18
8.	Transport, storage	5.00	4.08	7.08	4.13	3.28	6.29	5.74	3.96	8.00	8.19	8.00	9.09	5.14	4.53	7.24
9.	Accommodation and Food Services Activities	1.60	1.06	2.82	1.28	0.79	2.50	2.29	1.44	3.38	1.82	1.65	2.64	1.77	1.45	2.88
10.	Information and Communication	0.41	0.17	0.95	0.46	0.19	1.14	0.36	0.08	0.72	0.37	0.25	0.93	0.15	0.09	0.36
11.	Financial and Insurance Activities	0.59	0.17	1.53	0.47	0.21	1.14	1.12	0.08	2.44	0.23	0.14	0.64	0.21	0.10	0.56
12.	Real Estate Activities	0.38	0.15	0.90	0.39	0.14	1.01	0.37	0.07	0.74	0.46	0.32	1.13	0.15	0.06	0.44
13.	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	0.45	0.29	0.83	0.57	0.38	1.04	0.28	0.10	0.52	0.35	0.21	0.99	0.12	0.04	0.38
14.	Administrative and Support Service Activities	0.50	0.28	0.98	0.56	0.34	1.12	0.47	0.19	0.82	0.35	0.25	0.84	0.19	0.06	0.66
15.	Public Administration and Defence Compulsory Social Security	2.44	1.49	4.60	1.80	1.01	3.80	3.16	1.66	5.06	2.69	2.10	5.42	5.96	4.63	10.55
16.	Education	3.85	2.93	5.96	3.48	2.42	6.20	3.77	2.81	4.98	6.13	5.46	9.21	3.83	3.19	6.03
17.	Human Health and Social Work Activities	1.28	0.95	2.04	1.21	0.86	2.09	1.15	0.81	1.58	2.03	1.62	3.95	1.24	0.94	2.26
18.	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	0.12	0.08	0.22	0.15	0.11	0.26	0.10	0.05	0.17	0.08	0.05	0.21	0.01	-	0.05
19.	Other Services Activities	1.80	1.48	2.52	1.94	1.59	2.82	1.58	1.13	2.16	1.85	1.83	1.95	1.04	0.72	2.16
20.	Activities of Households as Employer: Undifferentiated Goods & Services - Producing Activities of Household for own use	1.06	0.65	1.99	1.30	0.82	2.52	0.81	0.42	1.30	0.67	0.36	2.07	0.19	0.12	0.42
21.	Activities Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.20	0.01	-	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.10	-	-	-

- : Not available

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
(Labour Force Survey 2014-15)

TABLE 12.13

AGE SPECIFIC LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

(in Percentage)										
Age Group	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
10 years & over										
Both Sexes	43.74	46.01	45.18	45.17	45.66	45.89	45.69	45.70	45.45	45.22
Male	70.61	71.97	70.14	69.54	69.31	68.83	68.70	68.89	68.07	67.78
Female	15.93	18.93	19.10	19.59	20.66	21.51	21.67	21.50	22.17	22.02
10-14										
Male	18.45	20.68	16.92	17.09	16.20	15.42	14.27	14.46	12.62	11.22
Female	6.69	9.21	9.18	9.69	9.48	9.24	8.83	7.98	8.37	7.71
15-19										
Male	59.00	60.87	56.29	53.94	52.74	52.68	51.59	51.16	49.68	47.55
Female	14.51	16.91	16.60	17.61	18.90	19.17	19.58	18.19	19.32	18.01
20-24										
Male	85.70	87.63	86.76	85.12	85.39	84.54	84.27	82.38	81.71	82.32
Female	18.03	20.67	20.66	20.98	22.76	23.88	24.20	24.41	25.14	25.74
25-34										
Male	96.27	97.03	97.16	96.90	97.19	96.89	97.42	96.73	96.91	97.33
Female	18.31	21.62	21.66	21.87	23.63	25.48	25.44	26.01	26.57	27.15
35-44										
Male	97.36	97.57	98.01	97.87	98.37	97.53	98.34	98.45	98.06	98.33
Female	21.64	25.07	25.93	26.75	27.67	27.88	29.46	28.72	30.00	29.43
45-54										
Male	95.63	96.37	96.62	96.65	96.69	96.96	97.29	97.02	97.13	97.24
Female	20.95	24.78	25.01	24.42	25.86	29.41	28.35	29.11	29.37	30.75
55-59										
Male	89.68	90.62	92.20	92.54	93.71	93.26	92.24	92.61	92.78	93.80
Female	18.57	22.84	22.45	25.53	26.37	27.98	26.27	26.60	27.48	27.29
60+										
Male	58.37	59.38	58.52	59.46	56.38	55.49	54.95	52.42	53.33	55.16
Female	12.90	14.69	15.70	15.50	15.22	13.54	14.62	13.58	12.77	11.95

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
(Labour Force Surveys)

TABLE 12.14

DAILY WAGES OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IN DIFFERENT CITIES

	(In Pak Rupees)										
Category of workers and cities	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Carpenter											
Islamabad	400.00	450.00	525.00	600.00	625.00	650.00	687.50	775.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,200.00
Karachi	369.23	402.00	450.00	575.00	600.00	600.00	632.92	700.00	700.00	792.31	861.54
Lahore	325.00	361.00	388.00	527.00	527.00	582.00	611.17	682.14	682.14	780.36	830.36
Peshawar	275.00	308.00	375.00	488.00	500.00	500.00	508.33	608.33	666.67	741.67	800.00
Quetta	275.00	400.00	500.00	600.00	600.00	650.00	691.67	750.00	900.00	900.00	900.00
Mason (Raj)											
Islamabad	400.00	450.00	525.00	600.00	625.00	650.00	685.42	775.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,200.00
Karachi	350.23	402.00	450.00	625.00	650.00	650.00	662.50	800.00	800.00	861.54	1,061.54
Lahore	380.00	418.75	491.00	557.00	557.00	589.00	618.17	689.29	689.29	826.79	926.79
Peshawar	325.00	325.00	450.00	500.00	508.00	575.00	579.17	733.33	850.00	900.00	900.00
Quetta	275.00	400.00	450.00	600.00	600.00	750.00	816.67	900.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Labour (Unskilled)											
Islamabad	200.00	250.00	275.00	300.00	325.00	350.00	387.50	450.00	525.00	600.00	700.00
Karachi	230.00	275.00	300.00	350.00	375.00	375.00	410.42	500.00	500.00	530.00	630.77
Lahore	200.00	237.50	250.00	300.00	300.00	375.00	389.58	475.00	475.00	600.00	600.00
Peshawar	150.00	175.00	200.00	233.00	275.00	300.00	308.33	400.00	466.67	483.33	500.00
Quetta	185.00	250.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	350.00	397.92	425.00	550.00	550.00	550.00

Data pertains to month of November each year

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics