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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 12.1: Selected Demographic Indicators</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population (Million)</td>
<td>188.02</td>
<td>191.71</td>
<td>195.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Population (Million)</td>
<td>72.50</td>
<td>75.19</td>
<td>77.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Population (Million)</td>
<td>115.52</td>
<td>116.52</td>
<td>117.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Fertility Rate (TFR)</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude Birth Rate (Per thousand)</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude Death Rate (Per thousand)</td>
<td>6.90</td>
<td>6.80</td>
<td>6.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Growth Rate (Percent)</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>1.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Expectancy (Year)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Females</td>
<td>66.9</td>
<td>67.3</td>
<td>67.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Males</td>
<td>64.9</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>65.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Population, Labour Force and Employment

Table 12.2: Mortality Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child mortality</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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
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...
Pakistan Economic Survey 2015-16

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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heads of Provinces</th>
<th>FY 14</th>
<th>FY 15</th>
<th>Percentage Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>3230</td>
<td>4328</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sindh</td>
<td>4447</td>
<td>5602</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KP</td>
<td>1078</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>-61.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balochistan</td>
<td>3854</td>
<td>3600</td>
<td>-6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12609</td>
<td>13943</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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.

![Bar chart showing urban and rural population](image)

**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 Table12.6 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.

**Table 12.6: Crude and Refined Participation Rates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>2012-13</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crude Activity (Participation) Rates (%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>48.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>2012-13</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refined Activity (Participation) Rates (%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>45.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>68.9</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>67.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table-12.6: Crude and Refined Participation Rates (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crude Activity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>49.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male</strong></td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>47.4</td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>69.4</td>
<td>69.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female</strong></td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>28.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refined Activity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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.

Table-12.7: Age Specific Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Groups</th>
<th>2012-13</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>24.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>57.8</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>25.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>98.0</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>98.7</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>98.2</td>
<td>29.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>29.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-54</td>
<td>64.7</td>
<td>96.4</td>
<td>28.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-59</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>92.6</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>52.4</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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
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 (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture/ forestry/hunting/fishing</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>75.7</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>74.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale &amp; retail trade</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport/ storage &amp; communication</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community/social &amp; personal service</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Fig-5: Distribution of Employed Persons by Major Industries

#### 2013-14
- Agriculture / forestry / hunting & fishing: 43.5%
- Transport/storage & communication: 5.5%
- Wholesale & retail trade: 14.6%
- Manufacturing: 14.2%
- Construction: 7.3%
- Community/social & personal service: 13.1%
- Others: 1.8%

#### 2014-15
- Agriculture / forestry / hunting & fishing: 42.3%
- Transport/storage & communication: 5.4%
- Wholesale & retail trade: 14.6%
- Manufacturing: 15.3%
- Construction: 7.3%
- Community/social & personal service: 13.2%
- Others: 1.9%
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 (-1.35 percent). 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 has 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 76.1 percent 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2012-13</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Formal</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Informal</td>
<td>73.6</td>
<td>73.8</td>
<td>71.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Formal</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Informal</td>
<td>77.4</td>
<td>77.4</td>
<td>78.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Formal</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>34.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Informal</td>
<td>69.9</td>
<td>70.4</td>
<td>65.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Labour Force</th>
<th>Employed</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>59.74</td>
<td>56.01</td>
<td>3.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>60.10</td>
<td>56.52</td>
<td>3.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>61.04</td>
<td>57.42</td>
<td>3.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pakistan is the 10\textsuperscript{th} largest country\textsuperscript{1} 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Unemployed labour force (millions)</th>
<th>Percentages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>3.73</td>
<td>2.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>3.58</td>
<td>2.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>3.62</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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.

### Fig-6: Unemployment Rate by Area

![Unemployment Rate by Area](chart)

### Table-12.11: Unemployed- Pakistan and Provinces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province/Area</th>
<th>2012-13</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pakistan</strong></td>
<td>3.73</td>
<td>2.49</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>2.09</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KP</strong></td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Punjab</strong></td>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sindh</strong></td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balochistan</strong></td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

\(\text{1}^{\text{CIA Fact Sheet}}\)
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>156353</td>
<td>182630</td>
<td>273234</td>
<td>350522</td>
<td>326986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>10641</td>
<td>10530</td>
<td>9600</td>
<td>9226</td>
<td>9029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>2092</td>
<td>1309</td>
<td>2031</td>
<td>20577</td>
<td>20216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>53525</td>
<td>69407</td>
<td>47794</td>
<td>39793</td>
<td>47788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>5121</td>
<td>7320</td>
<td>8119</td>
<td>10042</td>
<td>12741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>222247</td>
<td>358560</td>
<td>270502</td>
<td>312489</td>
<td>522750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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.

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

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

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

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 GDP (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
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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population (mln)</th>
<th>Labour Force Participation Rate(%)</th>
<th>Civilian Labour Force (mln)</th>
<th>Employed Total (mln)</th>
<th>Crude Birth Rate</th>
<th>Crude Death Rate</th>
<th>Infant Mortality Rate</th>
<th>Growth Rate (per 1000 persons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>139.55</td>
<td>28.97</td>
<td>40.38</td>
<td>37.22</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>142.76</td>
<td>28.48</td>
<td>41.23</td>
<td>38.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>146.02</td>
<td>29.61</td>
<td>43.01</td>
<td>39.45</td>
<td>27.03</td>
<td>8.20</td>
<td>85.00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>149.32</td>
<td>29.61</td>
<td>43.88</td>
<td>40.25</td>
<td>27.30</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>83.00</td>
<td>1.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>152.66</td>
<td>30.41</td>
<td>45.95</td>
<td>42.42</td>
<td>27.80</td>
<td>8.70</td>
<td>79.90</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>156.04</td>
<td>30.41</td>
<td>46.82</td>
<td>43.22</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>159.46</td>
<td>32.22</td>
<td>50.50</td>
<td>47.37</td>
<td>26.10</td>
<td>7.10</td>
<td>76.70</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>162.91</td>
<td>31.82</td>
<td>50.78</td>
<td>48.07</td>
<td>25.50</td>
<td>7.90</td>
<td>72.40</td>
<td>1.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>166.41</td>
<td>32.17</td>
<td>52.23</td>
<td>49.52</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>7.70</td>
<td>70.20</td>
<td>1.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>169.94</td>
<td>32.81</td>
<td>55.76</td>
<td>52.71</td>
<td>28.40</td>
<td>7.60</td>
<td>73.50</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>173.51</td>
<td>32.98</td>
<td>57.22</td>
<td>54.05</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td>7.40</td>
<td>72.00</td>
<td>2.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>177.10</td>
<td>32.98</td>
<td>58.41</td>
<td>55.17</td>
<td>27.50</td>
<td>7.30</td>
<td>70.50</td>
<td>2.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>180.71</td>
<td>32.83</td>
<td>59.33</td>
<td>55.80</td>
<td>27.20</td>
<td>7.20</td>
<td>69.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>184.35</td>
<td>32.88</td>
<td>60.35</td>
<td>56.58</td>
<td>26.80</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>67.50</td>
<td>1.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>188.02</td>
<td>32.28</td>
<td>60.09</td>
<td>56.52</td>
<td>26.40</td>
<td>6.90</td>
<td>66.10</td>
<td>1.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>191.71</td>
<td>32.30</td>
<td>** 61.04 **</td>
<td>** 57.42 **</td>
<td>** 26.10 **</td>
<td>** 6.80 **</td>
<td>** 64.60 **</td>
<td>** 1.92 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>195.40</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25.60</td>
<td>6.70</td>
<td>63.20</td>
<td>1.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* : 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**

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

*: 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Province</th>
<th>Population*</th>
<th>Density (Per sq. km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Both Sexes</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972 CENSUS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAKISTAN</td>
<td>65,309</td>
<td>34,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamabad**</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab**</td>
<td>37,607</td>
<td>20,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sind</td>
<td>14,156</td>
<td>7,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</td>
<td>8,388</td>
<td>4,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balochistan</td>
<td>2,429</td>
<td>1,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FATA</td>
<td>2,491</td>
<td>1,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981 CENSUS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAKISTAN</td>
<td>84,253</td>
<td>44,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamabad</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>47,292</td>
<td>24,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sind</td>
<td>19,029</td>
<td>9,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</td>
<td>11,061</td>
<td>5,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balochistan</td>
<td>4,332</td>
<td>2,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FATA</td>
<td>2,199</td>
<td>1,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998 CENSUS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAKISTAN</td>
<td>132,352</td>
<td>68,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamabad</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>73,621</td>
<td>38,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sind</td>
<td>30,440</td>
<td>16,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</td>
<td>17,744</td>
<td>9,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balochistan</td>
<td>6,566</td>
<td>3,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FATA</td>
<td>3,176</td>
<td>1,652</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* : Not available
* : 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

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

141
### TABLE 12.4

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

(Units: In thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (in years)</th>
<th>Total Both</th>
<th>Rural Both</th>
<th>Urban Both</th>
<th>Total Male</th>
<th>Rural Male</th>
<th>Urban Male</th>
<th>Total Female</th>
<th>Rural Female</th>
<th>Urban Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>82,055</td>
<td>43,090</td>
<td>38,965</td>
<td>58,214</td>
<td>30,323</td>
<td>27,891</td>
<td>3,579</td>
<td>1,813</td>
<td>1,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>12,574</td>
<td>6,200</td>
<td>6,373</td>
<td>8,995</td>
<td>4,387</td>
<td>4,608</td>
<td>3,552</td>
<td>1,839</td>
<td>1,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>13,142</td>
<td>6,811</td>
<td>6,331</td>
<td>9,591</td>
<td>4,973</td>
<td>4,618</td>
<td>3,119</td>
<td>1,653</td>
<td>1,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>10,803</td>
<td>5,857</td>
<td>4,946</td>
<td>7,684</td>
<td>4,204</td>
<td>3,480</td>
<td>3,119</td>
<td>1,653</td>
<td>1,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>7,763</td>
<td>4,193</td>
<td>3,571</td>
<td>5,223</td>
<td>2,828</td>
<td>2,395</td>
<td>2,540</td>
<td>1,365</td>
<td>1,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>6,228</td>
<td>3,270</td>
<td>2,958</td>
<td>4,119</td>
<td>2,111</td>
<td>2,008</td>
<td>2,108</td>
<td>1,159</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>5,479</td>
<td>2,891</td>
<td>2,588</td>
<td>3,760</td>
<td>1,948</td>
<td>1,812</td>
<td>1,719</td>
<td>944</td>
<td>776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>4,617</td>
<td>2,388</td>
<td>2,229</td>
<td>3,226</td>
<td>1,631</td>
<td>1,595</td>
<td>1,391</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>4,197</td>
<td>2,121</td>
<td>2,077</td>
<td>2,922</td>
<td>1,452</td>
<td>1,469</td>
<td>1,276</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>3,865</td>
<td>1,937</td>
<td>1,928</td>
<td>2,733</td>
<td>1,332</td>
<td>1,402</td>
<td>1,132</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>3,076</td>
<td>1,610</td>
<td>1,466</td>
<td>2,194</td>
<td>1,121</td>
<td>1,074</td>
<td>882</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-54</td>
<td>2,966</td>
<td>1,638</td>
<td>1,328</td>
<td>2,170</td>
<td>1,179</td>
<td>991</td>
<td>796</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-59</td>
<td>1,611</td>
<td>859</td>
<td>751</td>
<td>1,187</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-64</td>
<td>2,216</td>
<td>1,299</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>1,667</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-69</td>
<td>987</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-74</td>
<td>1,161</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 and above</td>
<td>1,369</td>
<td>782</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>1,088</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (in years)</th>
<th>Total Both</th>
<th>Rural Both</th>
<th>Urban Both</th>
<th>Total Male</th>
<th>Rural Male</th>
<th>Urban Male</th>
<th>Total Female</th>
<th>Rural Female</th>
<th>Urban Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>129,176</td>
<td>67,222</td>
<td>61,954</td>
<td>86,225</td>
<td>44,516</td>
<td>41,709</td>
<td>42,951</td>
<td>22,705</td>
<td>20,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>19,118</td>
<td>9,761</td>
<td>9,357</td>
<td>13,534</td>
<td>6,907</td>
<td>6,627</td>
<td>5,584</td>
<td>2,854</td>
<td>2,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>20,215</td>
<td>10,571</td>
<td>9,644</td>
<td>14,211</td>
<td>7,466</td>
<td>6,745</td>
<td>6,004</td>
<td>3,105</td>
<td>2,899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>16,732</td>
<td>8,909</td>
<td>7,822</td>
<td>11,106</td>
<td>5,973</td>
<td>5,133</td>
<td>5,625</td>
<td>2,935</td>
<td>2,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>13,400</td>
<td>6,909</td>
<td>6,490</td>
<td>8,553</td>
<td>4,396</td>
<td>4,159</td>
<td>4,846</td>
<td>2,514</td>
<td>2,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>11,588</td>
<td>5,815</td>
<td>5,773</td>
<td>7,402</td>
<td>3,610</td>
<td>3,791</td>
<td>4,186</td>
<td>2,205</td>
<td>1,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>9,521</td>
<td>4,879</td>
<td>4,643</td>
<td>6,092</td>
<td>3,024</td>
<td>3,067</td>
<td>3,429</td>
<td>1,854</td>
<td>1,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>8,040</td>
<td>4,232</td>
<td>3,807</td>
<td>5,083</td>
<td>2,604</td>
<td>2,479</td>
<td>2,956</td>
<td>1,628</td>
<td>1,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>6,167</td>
<td>3,254</td>
<td>2,912</td>
<td>3,846</td>
<td>1,984</td>
<td>1,862</td>
<td>2,320</td>
<td>1,270</td>
<td>1,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>5,745</td>
<td>2,931</td>
<td>2,815</td>
<td>3,660</td>
<td>1,812</td>
<td>1,848</td>
<td>2,086</td>
<td>1,119</td>
<td>967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>4,563</td>
<td>2,360</td>
<td>2,203</td>
<td>2,995</td>
<td>1,512</td>
<td>1,483</td>
<td>1,569</td>
<td>849</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-54</td>
<td>4,148</td>
<td>2,201</td>
<td>1,948</td>
<td>2,776</td>
<td>1,459</td>
<td>1,318</td>
<td>1,372</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-59</td>
<td>2,777</td>
<td>1,505</td>
<td>1,272</td>
<td>1,868</td>
<td>1,001</td>
<td>867</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-64</td>
<td>2,637</td>
<td>1,418</td>
<td>1,219</td>
<td>1,838</td>
<td>987</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>799</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-69</td>
<td>1,554</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>1,076</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-74</td>
<td>1,408</td>
<td>778</td>
<td>631</td>
<td>1,022</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 and above</td>
<td>1,563</td>
<td>849</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>1,162</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* : 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

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

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 Years &amp; Above</td>
<td>10 Years &amp; Above</td>
<td>15 Years &amp; Above</td>
<td>10 Years &amp; Above</td>
<td>15 Years &amp; Above</td>
<td>10 Years &amp; Above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pakistan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>33.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>54.8</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>46.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Islamabad</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both</td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td>72.4</td>
<td>75.2</td>
<td>77.3</td>
<td>58.4</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>79.5</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td>82.2</td>
<td>83.2</td>
<td>73.2</td>
<td>75.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>62.4</td>
<td>65.9</td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>48.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Punjab</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>64.5</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>57.2</td>
<td>69.8</td>
<td>70.9</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>50.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>57.2</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>24.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sindh</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>69.8</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>37.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>54.9</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>54.3</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>65.5</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>47.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balochistan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td>58.1</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>25.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FATA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>59.7</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>28.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FATA: Federally Administered Tribal Areas  
Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics  
.. : Not available
TABLE 12.7
LAND AREA, POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

(Population in Thousand)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>796,096</td>
<td>33,740</td>
<td>84,254</td>
<td>132,352</td>
<td>177,095</td>
<td>180,711</td>
<td>184,349</td>
<td>188,019</td>
<td>191,708</td>
<td>195,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Punjab</td>
<td>205,345</td>
<td>20,541</td>
<td>47,292</td>
<td>73,621</td>
<td>96,545</td>
<td>98,355</td>
<td>100,174</td>
<td>102,005</td>
<td>103,837</td>
<td>105,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25.79</td>
<td>60.88</td>
<td>56.13</td>
<td>55.63</td>
<td>54.52</td>
<td>54.43</td>
<td>54.34</td>
<td>54.25</td>
<td>54.16</td>
<td>54.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Sindh</td>
<td>140,914</td>
<td>6,048</td>
<td>19,029</td>
<td>30,440</td>
<td>42,188</td>
<td>43,132</td>
<td>44,080</td>
<td>45,032</td>
<td>45,988</td>
<td>46,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17.70</td>
<td>17.93</td>
<td>22.59</td>
<td>23.00</td>
<td>23.82</td>
<td>23.87</td>
<td>23.91</td>
<td>23.95</td>
<td>23.98</td>
<td>24.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Khyber</td>
<td>74,521</td>
<td>4,556</td>
<td>11,061</td>
<td>17,744</td>
<td>23,770</td>
<td>24,277</td>
<td>24,788</td>
<td>25,308</td>
<td>25,836</td>
<td>26,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. Balochistan</td>
<td>347,190</td>
<td>1,167</td>
<td>4,332</td>
<td>6,566</td>
<td>9,064</td>
<td>9,278</td>
<td>9,495</td>
<td>9,717</td>
<td>9,942</td>
<td>10,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>43.61</td>
<td>5.46</td>
<td>5.14</td>
<td>4.96</td>
<td>5.12</td>
<td>5.13</td>
<td>5.15</td>
<td>5.17</td>
<td>5.18</td>
<td>5.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. FATA</td>
<td>27,220</td>
<td>1,332</td>
<td>2,199</td>
<td>3,176</td>
<td>4,206</td>
<td>4,307</td>
<td>4,410</td>
<td>4,516</td>
<td>4,623</td>
<td>4,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.42</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.39</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>2.77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi. Islamabad</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>1,322</td>
<td>1,362</td>
<td>1,401</td>
<td>1,441</td>
<td>1,479</td>
<td>4,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

145
### TABLE 12.8
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF 10 YEARS AND ABOVE AND CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY GENDER YEAR 2014-15

(Percent Share)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Civilian Labour Force</th>
<th>Employed</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PAKISTAN</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50.69</td>
<td>49.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>51.38</td>
<td>48.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>49.66</td>
<td>50.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>49.14</td>
<td>50.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50.65</td>
<td>49.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sindh</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>52.89</td>
<td>47.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>53.63</td>
<td>46.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>52.20</td>
<td>47.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Khyber</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakhtunkhwa</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>49.23</td>
<td>50.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>48.98</td>
<td>51.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50.32</td>
<td>49.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balochistan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>54.21</td>
<td>45.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>54.51</td>
<td>45.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

147
### TABLE 12.10

#### POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE

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

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

Note: Labour Force Survey was not conducted in the years 2000-01, 2002-03, 2004-05 and 2011-12.

Source: Ministry of Planning, Development & Reforms
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
(Labour Force Survey)
### TABLE 12.11
**DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS OF 10 YEARS AGE AND ABOVE BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES**

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

- : 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Industry Division</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</strong></td>
<td>42.27</td>
<td>58.62</td>
<td>5.17</td>
<td>44.70</td>
<td>60.15</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>39.28</td>
<td>66.94</td>
<td>4.15</td>
<td>34.56</td>
<td>41.15</td>
<td>4.06</td>
<td>43.43</td>
<td>52.83</td>
<td>11.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Mining and Quarrying</strong></td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>1.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Electricity, Gas Steam and Air Conditioning</strong></td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste, Management &amp; Remediation Activity</strong></td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles</strong></td>
<td>14.64</td>
<td>14.35</td>
<td>26.87</td>
<td>13.85</td>
<td>8.88</td>
<td>16.34</td>
<td>15.82</td>
<td>7.17</td>
<td>26.80</td>
<td>15.51</td>
<td>12.86</td>
<td>27.79</td>
<td>16.64</td>
<td>12.12</td>
<td>32.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. Accommodation and Food Services Activities</strong></td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>3.38</td>
<td>1.82</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>2.64</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>2.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9. Information and Communication</strong></td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10. Financial and Insurance Activities</strong></td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11. Real Estate Activities</strong></td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12. Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities</strong></td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13. Administrative and Support Service Activities</strong></td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>14. Public Administration and Defence Compulsory Social Security</strong></td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>4.60</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>3.80</td>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td>5.06</td>
<td>2.69</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>5.42</td>
<td>5.96</td>
<td>4.63</td>
<td>10.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>16. Human Health and Social Work Activities</strong></td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>2.04</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>2.09</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>3.95</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>2.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>17. Arts, Entertainment &amp; Recreation</strong></td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>18. Other Services Activities</strong></td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>2.52</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>2.16</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>3.95</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>2.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>19. Activities of Households as Employer; Undifferentiated Goods &amp; Services - Producing Activities of Household for own use</strong></td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>2.52</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>20. Activities Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies</strong></td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- : Not available

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
(Labour Force Survey 2014-15)
### TABLE 12.13

**AGE SPECIFIC LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 years &amp; over</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both Sexes</td>
<td>43.74</td>
<td>46.01</td>
<td>45.18</td>
<td>45.17</td>
<td>45.66</td>
<td>45.89</td>
<td>45.69</td>
<td>45.70</td>
<td>45.45</td>
<td>45.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>70.61</td>
<td>71.97</td>
<td>70.14</td>
<td>69.54</td>
<td>69.31</td>
<td>68.83</td>
<td>68.70</td>
<td>68.89</td>
<td>68.07</td>
<td>67.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>15.93</td>
<td>18.93</td>
<td>19.10</td>
<td>19.59</td>
<td>20.66</td>
<td>21.51</td>
<td>21.67</td>
<td>21.50</td>
<td>22.17</td>
<td>22.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>59.00</td>
<td>60.87</td>
<td>56.29</td>
<td>53.94</td>
<td>52.74</td>
<td>52.68</td>
<td>51.59</td>
<td>51.16</td>
<td>49.68</td>
<td>47.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>14.51</td>
<td>16.91</td>
<td>16.60</td>
<td>17.61</td>
<td>18.90</td>
<td>19.17</td>
<td>19.58</td>
<td>18.19</td>
<td>19.32</td>
<td>18.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>85.70</td>
<td>87.63</td>
<td>86.76</td>
<td>85.12</td>
<td>85.39</td>
<td>84.54</td>
<td>84.27</td>
<td>82.38</td>
<td>81.71</td>
<td>82.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>18.03</td>
<td>20.67</td>
<td>20.66</td>
<td>20.98</td>
<td>22.76</td>
<td>23.88</td>
<td>24.20</td>
<td>24.41</td>
<td>25.14</td>
<td>25.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>96.27</td>
<td>97.03</td>
<td>97.16</td>
<td>96.90</td>
<td>97.19</td>
<td>96.89</td>
<td>97.42</td>
<td>96.73</td>
<td>96.91</td>
<td>97.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>97.36</td>
<td>97.57</td>
<td>98.01</td>
<td>97.87</td>
<td>98.37</td>
<td>97.53</td>
<td>98.34</td>
<td>98.45</td>
<td>98.06</td>
<td>98.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>21.64</td>
<td>25.07</td>
<td>25.93</td>
<td>26.75</td>
<td>27.67</td>
<td>27.88</td>
<td>29.46</td>
<td>28.72</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>29.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>95.63</td>
<td>96.37</td>
<td>96.62</td>
<td>96.65</td>
<td>96.69</td>
<td>96.96</td>
<td>97.29</td>
<td>97.02</td>
<td>97.13</td>
<td>97.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>20.95</td>
<td>24.78</td>
<td>25.01</td>
<td>24.42</td>
<td>25.86</td>
<td>29.41</td>
<td>28.35</td>
<td>29.11</td>
<td>29.37</td>
<td>30.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>89.68</td>
<td>90.62</td>
<td>92.20</td>
<td>92.54</td>
<td>93.71</td>
<td>93.26</td>
<td>92.24</td>
<td>92.61</td>
<td>92.78</td>
<td>93.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>18.57</td>
<td>22.84</td>
<td>22.45</td>
<td>25.53</td>
<td>26.37</td>
<td>27.98</td>
<td>26.27</td>
<td>26.60</td>
<td>27.48</td>
<td>27.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>58.37</td>
<td>59.38</td>
<td>58.52</td>
<td>59.46</td>
<td>56.38</td>
<td>55.49</td>
<td>54.95</td>
<td>52.42</td>
<td>53.33</td>
<td>55.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>12.90</td>
<td>14.69</td>
<td>15.70</td>
<td>15.50</td>
<td>15.22</td>
<td>13.54</td>
<td>14.62</td>
<td>13.58</td>
<td>12.77</td>
<td>11.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
(Labour Force Surveys)
### TABLE 12.14

**DAILY WAGES OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IN DIFFERENT CITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carpenter</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamabad</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>450.00</td>
<td>525.00</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>625.00</td>
<td>650.00</td>
<td>687.50</td>
<td>775.00</td>
<td>900.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>369.23</td>
<td>402.00</td>
<td>450.00</td>
<td>575.00</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>632.92</td>
<td>700.00</td>
<td>700.00</td>
<td>792.31</td>
<td>861.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahore</td>
<td>325.00</td>
<td>361.00</td>
<td>388.00</td>
<td>527.00</td>
<td>527.00</td>
<td>582.00</td>
<td>611.17</td>
<td>682.14</td>
<td>682.14</td>
<td>780.36</td>
<td>830.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peshawar</td>
<td>275.00</td>
<td>308.00</td>
<td>375.00</td>
<td>488.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>508.33</td>
<td>608.33</td>
<td>666.67</td>
<td>741.67</td>
<td>800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quetta</td>
<td>275.00</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>650.00</td>
<td>691.67</td>
<td>750.00</td>
<td>900.00</td>
<td>900.00</td>
<td>900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mason (Raj)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamabad</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>450.00</td>
<td>525.00</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>625.00</td>
<td>650.00</td>
<td>685.42</td>
<td>775.00</td>
<td>900.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>350.23</td>
<td>402.00</td>
<td>450.00</td>
<td>625.00</td>
<td>650.00</td>
<td>650.00</td>
<td>662.50</td>
<td>800.00</td>
<td>800.00</td>
<td>861.54</td>
<td>1,061.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahore</td>
<td>380.00</td>
<td>418.75</td>
<td>491.00</td>
<td>557.00</td>
<td>557.00</td>
<td>589.00</td>
<td>618.17</td>
<td>689.29</td>
<td>689.29</td>
<td>826.79</td>
<td>926.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peshawar</td>
<td>325.00</td>
<td>325.00</td>
<td>450.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>508.00</td>
<td>575.00</td>
<td>579.17</td>
<td>733.33</td>
<td>850.00</td>
<td>900.00</td>
<td>900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quetta</td>
<td>275.00</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>450.00</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>750.00</td>
<td>816.67</td>
<td>900.00</td>
<td>1,100.00</td>
<td>1,100.00</td>
<td>1,100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Labour (Unskilled)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamabad</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>275.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>325.00</td>
<td>350.00</td>
<td>387.50</td>
<td>450.00</td>
<td>525.00</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>230.00</td>
<td>275.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>350.00</td>
<td>375.00</td>
<td>375.00</td>
<td>410.42</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>530.00</td>
<td>630.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahore</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>237.50</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>375.00</td>
<td>389.58</td>
<td>475.00</td>
<td>475.00</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peshawar</td>
<td>150.00</td>
<td>175.00</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>233.00</td>
<td>275.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>308.33</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>466.67</td>
<td>483.33</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quetta</td>
<td>185.00</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>350.00</td>
<td>397.92</td>
<td>425.00</td>
<td>550.00</td>
<td>550.00</td>
<td>550.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data pertains to month of November each year

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

---

*Data pertains to month of November each year Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics*