



# POPULATION, LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

**Population Size**  
(2023)

**241.5**  
(Million)



Male: 124.32 million

Female: 117.15 million

**Percentage of Population  
by Age Group**



Population 15 to 29 years: 26%

Population between 15 to 59 years: 53.8%

**Workers Regd.  
for Employment  
Abroad**

**727,381**  
(2024)



**A new Tier 4 has been added in  
Prime Minister Youth Business  
& Agriculture Loan Scheme**



Laptops for All

Support for prospective overseas workers



# POPULATION, LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

Rapid population growth poses significant challenges to achieving socio-economic development, particularly in developing countries like Pakistan. It places immense pressure on public services such as healthcare, education, housing, and employment, making it increasingly difficult for governments to meet the needs of their populations effectively. This strain can undermine efforts to reduce poverty, eliminate hunger, and improve access to basic services, thereby slowing overall progress toward inclusive and sustainable development.

One of the key drivers of high rate of fertility and population growth is the lack of autonomy and opportunities for women and girls. Limited access to education and reproductive health services often restricts their ability to make informed decisions about family planning. Empowering individuals, especially women, through education, economic opportunities, and comprehensive reproductive healthcare is therefore, critical to manage a high world population and extremely unfavorable demographic outcomes. Such empowerment not only promotes gender equality but also leads to lower fertility rates, helping to stabilize population growth and support sustainable development.

Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly those related to health, education, and gender equality, requires concerted action to empower individuals and address the underlying causes of rapid population growth. Unless these underlying drivers are effectively addressed, the momentum of demographic pressures may continue to erode

the gains of broader development efforts.

Globally, the population is expected to continue growing for the next 50 to 60 years, peaking at approximately 10.3 billion by the mid-2080s before gradually declining to around 10.2 billion by the end of the century<sup>1</sup>.

According to the Seventh Population and Housing Census (2023), Pakistan's population has reached 241.5 million<sup>2</sup>, comprising 124.32 million males and 117.15 million females. A defining demographic characteristic of Pakistan is its substantial youth bulge: 26 percent are aged between 15 and 29 years, and 53.8 percent of the population falls within the working-age group (15 to 59 years). This demographic dividend offers a unique opportunity for economic prosperity and social uplift if effectively converted into an asset equipped with scientific knowledge and technology that will offer a powerful engine for innovation and sustainable growth.

To harness the potential of the youth, government has launched several initiatives aimed at enhancing youth employment prospects. Notable among these are the “Prime Minister's Youth Business & Agriculture Loan Scheme” and the Prime Minister's Programme named “Skills for All”, which focus on promoting entrepreneurship and skill development. These programmes aim to transform Pakistan's demographic challenge into a driver of economic growth and social stability.

## 12.1 Population Growth Trends

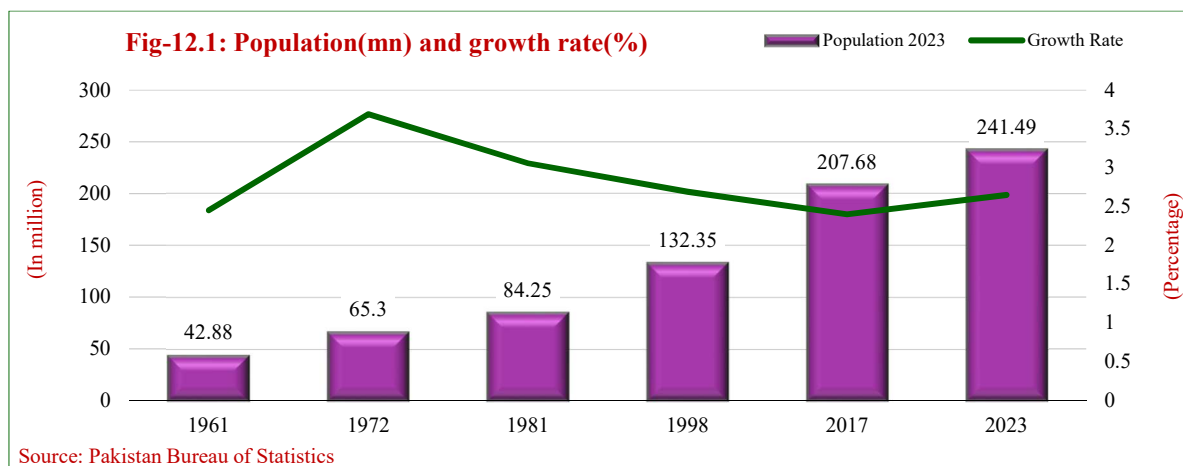
The population of Pakistan increased six-fold

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/population>

<sup>2</sup> National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS) is currently finalizing the population projections at National, Provincial and District levels for 2024 and onwards on the basis of population census 2023.

during the period 1961-2023, from 42.88 million in 1961 to 241.5 million in 2023. The average annual population growth rate from 2017 to 2023 was 2.55 percent, slightly higher than the 2.4 percent recorded between 1998 and 2017. These

census results, shown in the Fig-12.1, indicate that the high average annual growth rate suggests strong population momentum, indicating that the population will continue to grow significantly in the future.



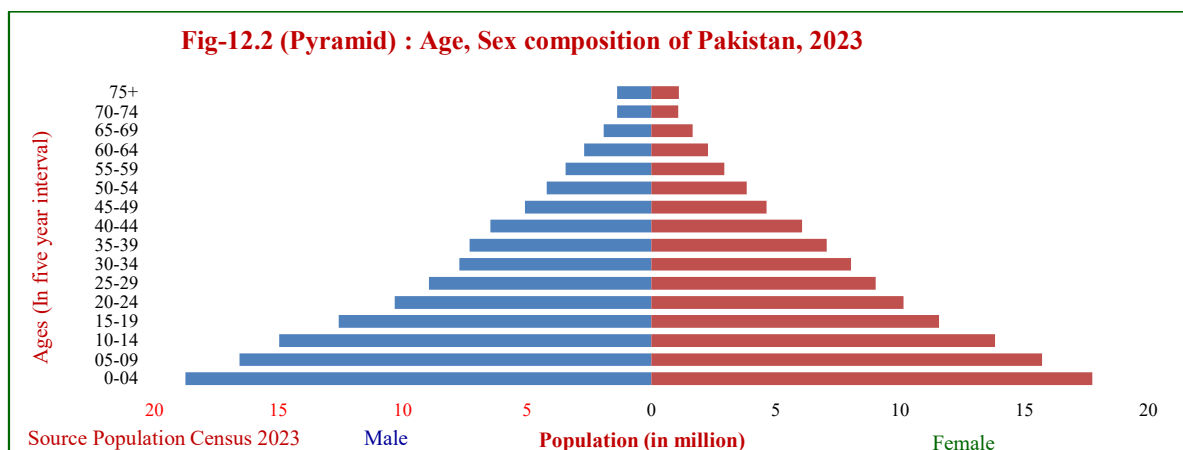
### 12.1-a Age-wise Population Composition

Population composition, particularly in terms of age and sex, serves as a crucial indicator for understanding a country's health status, social behaviours, and economic needs. A country's age distribution significantly influences key socio-economic sectors such as education, healthcare, and employment. A higher proportion of children and elderly individuals necessitates increased public expenditure on services like schools, childcare, immunization, elderly social security, and healthcare services for chronic diseases.

In Pakistan, 15.17 percent of the population falls within the 0-4 age group, while 40.56 percent is

below 15 years. Notably, 67 percent of the population is under 30, and 79 percent is below 40, reinforcing Pakistan's status as a young nation with significant potential for economic growth. The proportion of individuals aged 65 and above stands at just 3.55 percent, indicating a relatively low burden of elderly dependency.

This demographic dividend presents a unique opportunity for economic expansion and development. However, to fully capitalize on this advantage, strategic investments in education, skill development, and vocational training are essential. By equipping the youth with market-relevant skills, Pakistan can transform its young workforce into a powerful driver of economic growth in the years ahead.



### 12.1-b Population of Major Cities

The population of major cities in Pakistan has increased substantially between 2017 and 2023, reflecting urbanization, migration, and expansion of metropolitan areas.

Karachi remains the largest city, with a population that increased from 14.88 million in 2017 to 18.87 million in 2023, with an average annual growth rate of 4.04 percent. This rapid growth poses challenges in terms of infrastructure and public services provisions. Hyderabad's population grew more moderately, rising to 1.92 million in 2023 with a 1.53 percent average annual growth rate.

Lahore's population increased from 11.12 million in 2017 to 13.0 million in 2023, largely driven by economic opportunities, especially in the service sector, improved infrastructure, and urban expansion. Faisalabad's population reached 3.69 million in 2023, reflecting its continued significance as a major industrial hub, while Multan, the commercial hub in southern Punjab, saw its population rising to 2.2 million. Gujranwala grew to 2.67 million, reflecting steady industrial and agricultural expansion.

Rawalpindi experienced the highest average growth, reaching 3.36 million in 2023 with an annual growth rate of 8.18 percent, fuelled by its

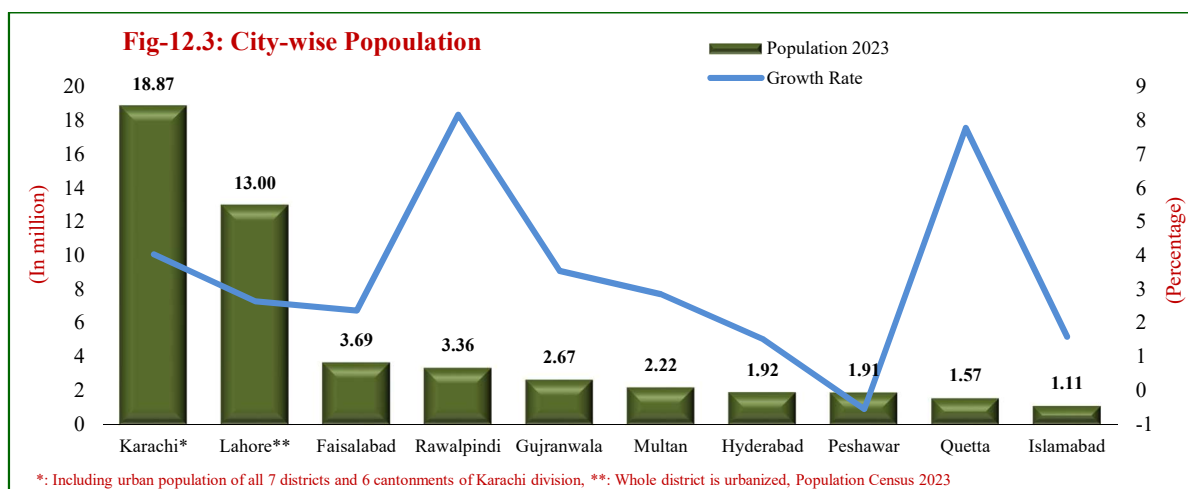
proximity to Islamabad and ongoing infrastructure developments. Meanwhile, Islamabad itself saw controlled growth, increasing its population to 1.11 million, mainly due to zonal laws.

Peshawar's population declined slightly to 1.91 million by 2023 due to socioeconomic challenges and migration to other regions. In contrast, Quetta saw rapid growth, with its population reaching 1.57 million, a 7.79 percent average annual growth rate, primarily driven by rural migration and its strategic location.

These trends underscore the urgent need for sustainable urban planning, improved infrastructure, and balanced regional development to effectively manage the challenges of rapid population growth.

### 12.1-c Population & Family Planning

Family Planning (FP) is globally recognized as a vital strategy for managing population growth and enhancing maternal and child health care. As part of the international family planning community and a signatory to FP2030 commitments, Pakistan is proactively redefining its population programs by strengthening collaborative partnerships, increasing resource mobilization, and improving governance and oversight.



Pakistan has made its FP2030 commitments in line with its national goals agreed upon under the composite coverage index (CCI)

recommendations and the targets set for the National Action Plan to strengthen family planning. The objectives of FP 2030

commitments are as follows:

- ▶ Adapt and implement evidence-based progressive policy reforms with political will and enabling environment at all levels.
- ▶ Universal access to services to lower fertility rates and addresses the unmet need for contraception.
- ▶ Addressing information and service needs especially in remote areas.
- ▶ Gearing for uniform understanding of national narrative.
- ▶ Contraceptive commodity security and efficient supply mechanism.
- ▶ Legislative support

- ▶ Institutionalization of human development and system strengthening to sustain family planning efforts.
- ▶ Monitoring and evaluation for results and effectiveness.
- ▶ Mobilizing funds and allocations for family planning and reproductive health activities.

Measurement report of FP 2030 indicators shows that five percent maternal deaths and unsafe abortions and four percent unintended pregnancies from 2023 to 2024 have been prevented due to modern contraceptive use. It is expected that these indicators will show improvement in future and this trend will help in controlling fertility rate. The progress of other FP indicators is given in table 12.1.

<b>Table 12.1: FP 2030 Indicators</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
Total users of modern methods of contraception(mn)	11.53	12.11
Modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCp) (%)	19.1	19.6
Percentage of women estimated to have an unmet need for modern methods of contraception (mUN) (%)	16.3	16.0
Number of unintended pregnancies averted due to modern contraceptive use(mn)	4.23	4.4
Number of unsafe abortions averted due to modern contraceptive use(mn)	2.22	2.33
Number of maternal deaths averted due to modern contraceptive use	6,000	6,300

Source: [www.FP2030.org/commitment-makers](http://www.FP2030.org/commitment-makers)

#### 12.1-d FP Initiatives Undertaken by Provincial Population Welfare Departments

After the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment, the Federal Ministry of Population Welfare was dissolved. While the Population Welfare Programme was devolved to the provinces in 2010, the objective of Provincial Population Welfare Departments is to stabilize population growth and reduce fertility rate by improving access to quality reproductive health care through integrated service delivery.

Access to quality family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) services is essential for improving maternal health, controlling population growth, and promoting gender equity. Recent interventions across Pakistan, particularly in provinces, have demonstrated promising outcomes through expanded service delivery, enhanced awareness, and stronger institutional coordination. The detail of

initiatives taken by provinces is given below:

##### Sindh

- ▶ The government of Sindh has launched state of the art Family Planning Skills Lab at Jinnah Post Graduate Medical Centre in collaboration with USAID
- ▶ Awareness sessions are conducted regarding FP through universities and colleges, and in shanty areas through social mobilizers
- ▶ Paper-based registration of clients is shifted to Electronic Client Record
- ▶ Family Health Days are held in slum areas once a week throughout Sindh to increase awareness regarding contraceptives
- ▶ Digitalization of the Family Welfare Workers course.

### Balochistan

- ▶ The Population Welfare Department has developed a webpage and a social media platform for sharing information
- ▶ The Reproductive Health Bill has been proposed for approval
- ▶ Electronic Client record, an online reporting on family planning and reproductive health, is implemented
- ▶ The department has approved guidelines for social and behavior change communication
- ▶ The Balochistan population policy is in process
- ▶ Arrangement of Satellite Camps

### Punjab

- ▶ Door-to-door social behavior change communication campaign through field staff, including Family Welfare Assistants (M&F) and Social Mobilizers.
- ▶ Involvement of local leaders and influencers, including Ulemas, to advocate for family planning.
- ▶ Awareness campaigns through social, digital, electronic, and print media
- ▶ Construction of buildings of two District Population Welfare Complexes in Punjab
- ▶ Establishment of 12 Mobile Service Units for the provision of Family Planning and Mother Child Healthcare services
- ▶ The Punjab Population Innovation Fund is contributing in supporting innovative solutions to family planning and reproductive health challenges in the province by piloting new models that improve service delivery in underserved areas
- ▶ The Population Welfare Department and Primary & Secondary Healthcare Department, with support from the World Bank, have launched the Punjab Family Planning Programmes to enhance access to family planning services and commodities over a four-year period (2023-2027). The key activities of this programme are as follows:

- Development of a Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) Strategy to influence public attitudes toward family planning.
- Broadcasting of TV and radio commercials and drama to raise awareness.
- Organization of two Family Planning Education Fairs (Melas) per year in each district over two years.
- Four high-level advocacy workshops, held with stakeholders, including parliamentarians and ministries.
- Six TV talk shows/debates on family planning, population growth, climate change, and their links to economic development, featuring lawmakers and experts.

### Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

- ▶ A total of 435,090 clients received Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) services, alongside 354,994 general patients treated for various medical conditions. The program achieved a Couple Year Protection (CYP) of 456,179, reflecting significant progress in contraceptive coverage.
- ▶ To expand access in underserved areas, 2,129 mobile extension camps were organized through Mobile Service Units (MSUs), while an additional 5,400 camps were conducted at Family Welfare Centers (FWCs). Field staff undertook 128,126 motivational visits to promote behavioral change among eligible couples.
- ▶ Awareness-raising efforts included 1,030 Health and Hygiene sessions in girls' high schools and colleges, educating students on reproductive health.
- ▶ To enhance coordination and timely decision-making, 170 District Technical Committee and advocacy meetings were held with key stakeholders, including health officials, NGOs, INGOs, religious scholars, and public representatives.
- ▶ To ensure service quality and accountability, 1,372 monitoring visits were conducted at both district and field levels. Additionally,



17,385 advocacy meetings were held with religious leaders, community representatives, and opinion leaders to mobilize support for FP/RH initiatives.

- ▶ The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Reproductive Healthcare Rights Act, 2020 reinforces the province's commitment to reproductive healthcare access and rights.
- ▶ The Electronic Client Record (ECR) system, introduced under USAID's Building Healthy Families Activity (BHFA) project, was successfully piloted in six districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, marking a key step toward the digitalization of FP/RH services

Capacity-building initiatives to facilitate implementation of the FP measures, by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government, included the following:

- ▶ At the district level, 332 service providers were trained in motivational techniques.
- ▶ An Advanced Family Welfare Counselor Course was delivered to 26 Family Welfare Workers (FWWs) at RTI Peshawar.
- ▶ Under the Annual Development Programme, 270 FWWs and 62 Family Welfare Assistants (FWAs) were trained in "Family Planning Convincing Techniques through Interpersonal Communication Skills"

## 12.2 Gender Parity and Sustainable Development

Gender parity is an essential component of building a prosperous and inclusive society. It guarantees equal participation and representation of all genders in key areas that drive social and economic development, including economic productivity, workforce engagement, and political decision-making.

Women's active involvement in the labour force addresses workforce gaps and enhances diversity in workplaces. The unique skills, insights, and experiences that women bring contribute to greater innovation, improved decision-making, and an overall development of human and economic capital. Gender parity is a cornerstone of sustainable development because

it ensures that all individuals, regardless of gender, have equal opportunities to contribute to and benefit from development efforts.

The Government of Pakistan remains firmly committed to eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and promoting gender equality and empowerment at every level of society. This commitment is rooted in Pakistan's long-standing engagement with the global human rights agenda. As one of the first countries to sign the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in 1948 and a signatory to seven core international human rights treaties, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Pakistan has consistently demonstrated its dedication to advancing the rights of women and girls.

Pakistan also upholds gender-related commitments through active participation in major international and regional forums, such as the Beijing Platform for Action, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), and the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM). These platforms guide national efforts toward achieving equitable development, promoting women's leadership, and reducing gender disparities across social, economic, and political spheres.

Recognizing the crucial role of women in the country's socio-economic development, the Government is implementing the Prime Minister's Women Empowerment Package, 2024 across the country.

### Prime Minister's Women Empowerment Package, 2024

This comprehensive initiative focuses on economic inclusion, financial independence, skill development, and leadership opportunities for women. The implementation of these directives is being closely monitored to ensure tangible outcomes that benefit women across Pakistan, particularly those from marginalized and vulnerable communities.

The Prime Minister's Initiative for Women Empowerment provides women with interest-free loans, skills training, and daycare centers for working women. The Women Pink Bus Service and the Women on Wheels Project have been launched to improve women's mobility and safety, particularly in urban areas. Similarly, the Punjab Pink Scooty Scheme offers interest-free loans for female students to buy scooters, while the Women Parliamentary Caucus works to enhance women's political participation. Provincially, programs like Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's gender-sensitive labor inspection teams and Balochistan's Gender Desk promote gender equality in employment and labor rights.

Through the implementation of policies like Banking on Equality and the Revolving Financing Facility for Women Entrepreneurs, which target the financial inclusion of women, and the National Financial inclusion Strategy (2023), which surpassed its target of 20 million active bank accounts for women, Pakistan is breaking down barriers to women's financial independence.

Similarly, the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) has also contributed to supporting women entrepreneurs by fostering greater gender diversity in the corporate sector. By mandating all listed companies to have at least one woman director on their boards, ensures that women have a presence in decision-making roles.

In addition, the Ministry of Human Rights is taking different initiatives for the protection and promotion of human rights in the country, including the implementation of laws, policies, and measures. The details are as follows:

- ▶ Pakistan actively participated in international forums and bilateral meetings to advocate human rights and compliance with international treaties. This included the review of the 24<sup>th</sup> - 26<sup>th</sup> Combined Periodic Reports on the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) and the 2nd Periodic Report on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

(ICCPR) in Geneva.

- ▶ On December 9, 2024, MoHR launched the five-year EU-funded project "Promotion of Human Rights in Pakistan Phase II" In collaboration with the European Union Delegation and UNDP Pakistan. The project focuses on strengthening national human rights institutions, improving government structures, promoting human rights education, and raising awareness on business and human rights.
- ▶ MoHR submitted the national report on the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action +30 in June 2024. The report highlights legislative and administrative reforms for women's empowerment, including progressive laws, women's inclusion in company boards, financial support schemes, better work environments, property rights protection, political participation, and improved access to justice and health.
- ▶ Efforts were made to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929 to standardize the legal marriage age at 18 years for both boys and girls.
- ▶ MoHR initiated the formulation of a National Policy on Ending Violence Against Women.
- ▶ A National Strategy for Male Involvement in addressing Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is under development, with consultations held across provinces.
- ▶ The Ministry continued implementing the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (NAP-BHR), focusing on human rights due diligence and protecting marginalized communities.
- ▶ MoUs were finalized with Türkiye and Rwanda to enhance cooperation in family welfare, gender promotion, and child development.
- ▶ The Human Rights Awareness Programme (HRAP) was launched with a budget of Rs 55 million to raise public awareness of legal and constitutional rights through media campaigns, workshops, and training.
- ▶ The Transgender Protection Centre was



established in Islamabad, providing legal aid, medical services, psychological counselling, and referral support. The Centre assisted 391 transgender individuals with legal help, 200 with medical care, and 71 with counselling. It built linkages with NADRA and BISP for identity registration and financial support, and partnered with UNDP, SMEDA, NAVTTC, NCSW, ICT Police, and CDA for expanded services.

- Under child welfare and family support programs, over 1,000 mothers and girls received skills training in dressmaking, beauty services, and digital literacy.

The government's commitment towards achieving gender equality and enhancing women's representation extends across political, judicial, civil, and human rights spheres. Pakistan is advancing toward a more equitable society, where women are not only seen as contributors to the national economy but also as key decision-makers.

### 12.3 Initiatives for Skill Development & Employment Generation

A country's capacity to generate employment depends upon its available resources, technological base and advancement, and institutional strategies. Similarly, human resources, skills, and technical competence determine the type of employment, which contributes to achieving sustainable economic growth. Skill development is an important area to be focused on in order to train the youth, in line with the needs of the emerging market dynamics. For this purpose, the National Vocational & Technical Training Commission (NAVTTC)'s strategic initiatives are reshaping the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) landscape, fostering skill development, and addressing systemic TVET challenges in Pakistan. NAVTTC's skill development-related initiatives and most importantly, the Prime Minister's Youth Skill Development Programme (PMYSDP) registered substantial progress in the TVET landscape of Pakistan, creating a robust, inclusive, and globally competitive workforce for sustainable national development. PMYSDP is the vehicle of change to empower youth and harness their

potential for human development and transformation of the future of Pakistan.

- Under the PMYSDP, 56,000 youth have been trained in 39 emerging IT skills, 53 industrial skills, and 34 hardcore skills. The program targets both domestic and international job markets, including the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, UAE, Gulf countries, EU, Japan, and Korea.
- Under PMYSDP, 16,000 IT students have been trained and certified in collaboration with globally recognized IT companies like Google, Microsoft, and Cisco.
- Batch-I of 362 students has completed their training in high-impact IT in 16 FDE colleges with collaboration of NUST, NUML, COMSATS, NSU under PMYSD Programme
- Over the past two years, 44,729 skilled workers have been jointly assessed, certified, and facilitated for migration to Saudi Arabia under the NAVTTC-TAKAMOL joint skill verification program.
- Additionally, under NAVTTC's Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) program, 5,700 informally skilled workers have been assessed and certified as skilled professionals. Moreover, 500 CBT&A assessors have been trained in Competency-Based Training and Assessment and the RPL system
- Further, 100 TVET institutes were accredited last year by the National Accreditation Council for the TVET stream.
- Under the Ministry of Federal Education's guidance, 16 general education colleges have been converted into high-impact IT training centers to teach emerging fields like Game Development, AI, Block chain, and Cloud Computing.

#### New Initiatives:

- Following the Prime Minister's directives, NAVTTC aims to train 100,000 youth in Information Technology/High-Tech skills, 100,000 in conventional skills, and 150,000 in Industrial IR4.0 skills over the next three years to boost IT and industrial exports.

- ▶ To reduce regional disparities, NAVTTC plans to launch a special skill training program to train 12,000 youth in sectors like hydropower, hospitality, mining, agriculture, livestock, construction, and regional trades.
- ▶ In collaboration with PSDF, BISP, POEPA, and Akhuwat, a program titled "Poverty Alleviation through Skilling" will train 1,000 BISP beneficiary orphan children. Skill vouchers will be issued, and at least 60 percent employment (20 percent abroad, 40 percent local) will be ensured through POEPA and Akhuwat partnerships.
- ▶ An end-to-end business solution and outcome-based training program will skill 6,000 youth over the next three years. This initiative will focus on demand-driven training, Return on Investment (ROI), and increasing foreign remittances.
- ▶ A pilot program for Healthcare and Nursing training is being launched in collaboration with the Pakistan Nursing Council and POEPA to meet healthcare demands in countries like Japan and Korea.
- ▶ Language training programs will be started to skill 1,000 youth in German, Japanese, Korean, English, and Arabic, with training support from institutions like NUML.
- ▶ NAVTTC is developing a central database for better coordination between federal and provincial entities. API integration for the supply side (TEVTAs) has been completed, while integration with employers and foreign job portals is underway.
- ▶ E-learning content for 200 TVET qualifications will be developed in partnership with Virtual University (VU).
- ▶ Skill mapping for labor export has been carried out. NAVTTC's training programs are now being aligned with overseas employment demands.
- ▶ TAKAMOL skill verification centers are being expanded to meet Saudi Arabia's demand for skilled workers. Recently, 36 TTCs of POEPA have been registered, and 7 institutes have been referred for TAKAMOL's further review.
- ▶ Under the guidance of the Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training 3,500 Madrassa students will be trained in conventional and industrial skills.
- ▶ Every year, 5,000 youth will be trained in small, medium, and large industries, and another 5,000 in entrepreneurship to promote self-employment and entrepreneurship culture.
- ▶ Each year, 150 TVET institutes will be accredited by the National Accreditation Council of NAVTTC, and institutes will be encouraged to pursue international accreditation.
- ▶ A special skill training program for 1,500 youth in Azad Jammu and Kashmir has been launched. Batch-I of 532 trainees has completed training, and Batch-II is in progress.
- ▶ A special skill training program for 1,500 youth in Gilgit-Baltistan is underway. Batch-I of 899 trainees has completed training, and Batch-II is in progress.
- ▶ An Industry-Led Training Initiative is being developed in collaboration with the Gems & Jewelry sector, Construction sector, and Pakistan Printing & Graphic Association.
- ▶ Joint ventures with training service providers are being initiated to help 50,000 youth secure overseas employment and boost foreign remittances.
- ▶ Establishment of 08 high-tech labs in Sindh, 04 labs in FY 2025 and remaining in FY 2026.
- ▶ Blended International Technology Training programmes will be launched through digital labs in collaboration with international platforms.

### 12.3-a Prime Minister Youth Programmes

The Prime Minister's Youth Programme (PMYP) focuses on youth development through the 4Es Framework: Education, Employment, Engagement, and Environment. It aims to empower Pakistan's youth by equipping them with the necessary skills, resources, and opportunities to become self-reliant and

contribute meaningfully to the nation's growth. The details of these initiatives are as follows:

- ▶ PM's Youth Business & Agriculture Loan Scheme (PMYB&ALS): This scheme promotes entrepreneurship among youth by providing business loans on simple terms and with less markup through 15 Commercial, Islamic, and SME banks. The government has expanded the Prime Minister's Youth Business and Agriculture Loan Scheme, and tier-4 has been added to provide financing for laptops and support for prospective overseas workers.
  - Laptops for All: The purpose of this scheme is to facilitate the youth in purchasing devices essential for academic and entrepreneurial pursuits. Eligible applicants include students of Higher Education Commission-recognized institutions, freelancers, and entrepreneurs aged 18 to 30 years. The loan tenor will be of four years, with repayment in equal monthly installments and a zero interest rate.
  - Prospective Overseas Workers: Under this scheme, a loan of upto Rs 1 million would be provided to cover skill training, travel and visa costs, and initial settlement expenses. Eligible applicants include workers aged 21 to 45 with a valid job letter or recruitment through the licensed Overseas Employment Promoters. The loan tenor will be up to
- ▶ Pakistan Education Endowment Fund (PEEF): 861 scholarships were awarded across Pakistan by the Pakistan Education Endowment Fund (PEEF), with a total of 250 million rupees disbursed. This marked the disbursement of scholarships to students nationwide, providing them with the opportunity to pursue their educational aspirations.
- ▶ Prime Minister's Digital Youth Hub (DYH) marks a significant step toward connecting Pakistan's youth to all opportunities under the four core areas of PMYP. A Digital Youth Hub is being developed via PMYP's with support from UNICEF - Generation Unlimited, which is Pakistan's first national platform designed to connect youth with these opportunities. This programme will further empower youth by providing AI-driven recommendations and personalized access to resources, supporting growth and development.
- ▶ Pakistan is actively developing a National Adolescent and Youth Policy. The Prime Minister's Youth Programme is leading the effort in collaboration with UNICEF through Generation Unlimited. This policy aims to directly address the needs and aspirations of adolescents and youth in the country.

#### Box-1: The Future of Employment in Green and Digital Transitions

In response to the escalating impacts of climate change and expanding opportunities of the digital revolution, economies are ramping up investments in green and digital transitions. These transformative shifts offer significant potential to driving large-scale job creation and fostering sustainable economic growth.

According to an International Labour Organization (ILO) brief, investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 are expected to generate 37.2 million more jobs than a business-as-usual scenario. Additionally, investments aimed at universal broadband coverage by 2023, are projected to create 23.5 million more jobs.

The Asia-Pacific region is expected to experience the most significant gains, particularly from green investments. An estimated 26.3 million new jobs will account for 70 per cent of the total global gains. The digital transition will primarily drive employment growth in the distribution, retail, hospitality, and catering sectors, while the green transition will notably boost job creation in construction and manufacturing sectors.

Strong employment creation potential exists for youth, especially in middle-income countries. The role of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) would be crucial in equipping young workers with

the necessary skills to thrive in the evolving green and digital economies.

However, gender disparities in the benefits of these transitions will persist. Women are significantly less likely to benefit from the newly created employment opportunities, as the sectors expanding as a result of these transitions are predominantly male-dominated. Estimates suggest that, compared to men, the increase in female employment share from digital investments will be 30 percent points lower and from green investments 46 percent points lower.

While the green and digital transitions offer significant employment potential, strategic, gender-sensitive policies will be necessary to ensure that the benefits are equitably distributed and that women are not left behind in the workforce of the future. Key actions should include enhancing women's access to digital skills and STEM training, introducing incentives for recruitment, retention, and advancement of women in male-dominated sectors, and promoting inclusive workplace cultures that mitigate occupational segregation.

As highlighted in this chapter, the federal and provincial governments are taking various measures to equip Pakistan's youth for future, including young women, ensuring they are prepared for the opportunities arising from the country's green and digital transitions.

Source: International Labour Organization, (November 2024), 'Navigating the Future: Skills and Jobs in the Green and Digital Transitions'.

### 12.4 Overseas Employment

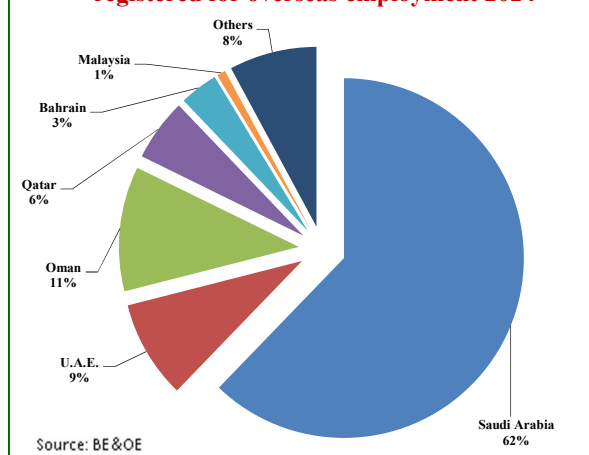
Expatriate Pakistani workers play a crucial role by sending much needed remittances that majorly contribute to capital inflows into the country. These remittances serve as a vital source of income for many households in Pakistan, contributing to poverty alleviation, improving living standards, and stimulating consumption.

Since 1972, more than 14.22 million Pakistanis have proceeded abroad for employment over 50 countries through official procedures till March, 2025. More than 96 percent Pakistani registered workers for overseas employment to Gulf Cooperation Council countries especially to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. They are contributing in the development of Pakistan economy by sending remittances, which is the major source of foreign exchange after exports.

During 2024, the Bureau of Emigration and the Overseas Employment (BE&OE) and the Overseas Employment Corporation (OEC) registered 727,381 workers for overseas employment. According to BE&OE, more than 62 percent (452,562) of Pakistani workers moved to Saudi Arabia for employment, followed by Oman (11 percent), to earn a living. UAE employed 64,130 Pakistani workers (9

percent) while Qatar offered jobs to 40,818 individuals (6 percent). Bahrain and Malaysia hosted 25,198 workers (3 percent) and 5,790 workers (1 percent), respectively.

**Fig-12.4: Number of Pakistani Workers registered for overseas employment 2024**



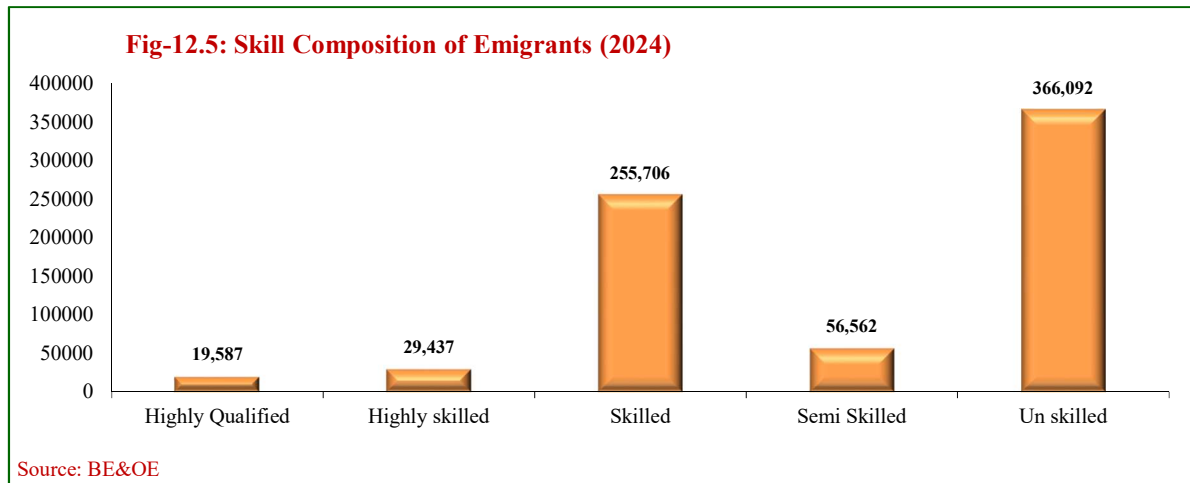
#### 12.4-a Skill Composition of Emigrants

The skill composition of Pakistani emigrants in 2024 continues to be dominated by unskilled and semi-skilled labor, with relatively low representation from highly qualified and highly skilled professionals. According to the data, 50 percent of emigrants fall under the unskilled category (366,092), while 35 percent (255,706) are skilled workers. Although there has been a slight decline compared to 2023, unskilled labor remains in high demand globally, particularly in

construction, domestic work, and agriculture sectors.

To meet the evolving needs of international job markets, upskilling and certification of the

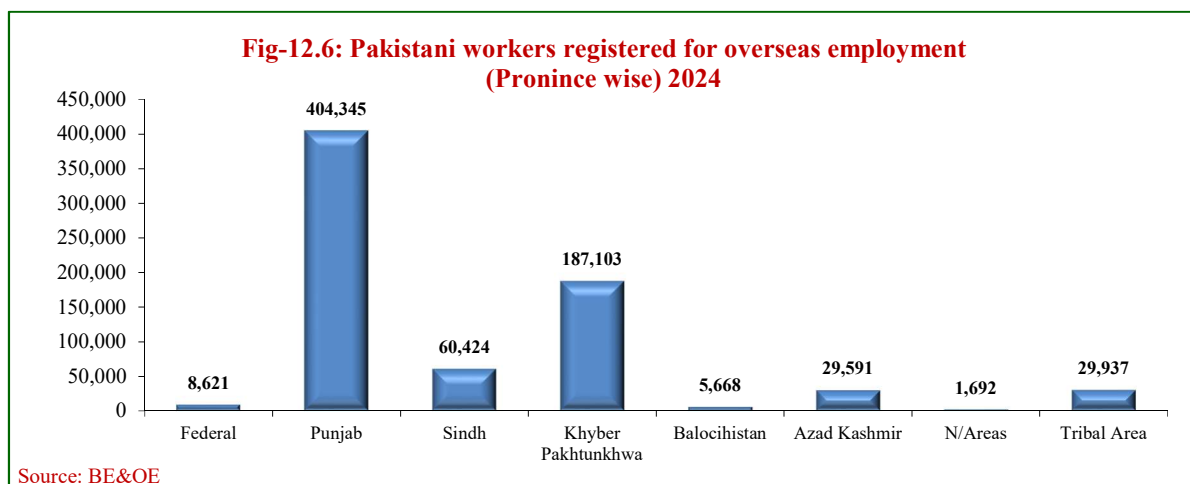
workforce is Pakistan's critical priority. In this regard, institutions like NAVTTC, TEVTAs, and other vocational training bodies have a vital role to play in producing a skilled, competitive, and internationally employable workforce.



#### 12.4-b Province-wise Emigration

In 2024, the highest number of workers who went abroad for employment was from Punjab (404,345), followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (187,103), Sindh (60,424), and Tribal areas (29,937) as shown in Fig-12.6. The graph highlights that the majority of overseas workers

originate from Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, while Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan have significantly lower numbers. High costs of migration, inadequate infrastructure, and cultural barriers are likely the main factors behind the low participation in overseas migration from these provinces.



#### Measures to Boost Manpower

To further bolster manpower export and ensure safe and orderly emigration, BE&OE aims to strengthen emigration framework and digitize the entire emigration process for improved service delivery through various initiatives.

- ▶ Pakistan Emigrant Management Framework (PEMF) is a digital initiative designed to connect all relevant stakeholders and streamline the emigration process by enabling online verification of NOCs and certificates issued to prospective emigrants. The goal is to reduce processing time and



improve overall efficiency in manpower export.

- ▶ The PakTok mobile app, which aims to connect the Pakistani diaspora with their homeland, is in its final stages of development.
- ▶ The ministry issued 65 new licenses to Overseas Employment Promoters (OEPs), bringing the total number of operational license holders to 2,264.
- ▶ BE&OE conducts comprehensive awareness campaigns using various media channels such as print, electronic, social media, radio, websites, Facebook, Twitter, and mobile cellular services.
- ▶ BE&OE, in collaboration with FIA, formed an operational-level committee to strengthen coordination and verify emigrants' credentials, aiming to eliminate illegal migration.
- ▶ OEC is actively working to connect demand-side stakeholders (foreign employers, embassies, governments) with supply-side partners (provincial authorities, TEVTs, training institutes) to align workforce skills with international labor market needs. CWAs are key facilitators in this process.
- ▶ During the HRALS Expo in Saudi Arabia (Oct 2024), OEC signed 33 Letters of Intent (LoIs) and an MoU with Nesma & Partners, boosting job prospects under Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030. The renewal of the LoI with Germany's Federal Employment Agency (Feb 2024 - Feb 2025) marked a step toward a deeper partnership.
- ▶ OEC organized seminars to inform job seekers about opportunities in Canada (health sector), Japan (Technical Intern Training Programme (TITP) and Specified Skilled Worker (SSW) programs), and the USA (especially nurses for New York State).
- ▶ OEC developed a Soft Skills Training Programme (SSTP). A web-based module was launched on International Migrants Day 2024, and a mobile app version is nearing completion. The program equips migrant

workers with essential interpersonal and cultural skills.

- ▶ OEC has provided Korean language training to around 30,000 Pakistanis seeking employment in Korea under the Employment Permit System (EPS) program.
- ▶ A Center of Excellence established by OEC at zero point Islamabad, wherein training of foreign language and Soft Skills, work ethics, cultural Norms, and Behavioral training (destination countries specific) before the departure are being imparted to the job seekers. In Center of Excellence, the following activities will be taken:
  - Foreign Language Learning Programme (FFLP), like Arabic, Korean, Japanese, German, English (IELTS & TOEFL).
  - Soft Skills training for intending migrants' workers, work esthetics, cultural norms, and behavioral training (destination countries specific) before the departure.
  - Pre-departure session / training for EPS of South Korea.
  - Certification of trades / skill sets based on Takamul-SVP with collaboration of NAVTTC/ PTEVTAs.
  - CBT for trades / skills (SSW program of Japan) and foreign languages (Japanese, German etc) JLPT / JFT for Japanese language.
  - Online facilities for FLLP.
- ▶ MoPHRD has deployed 19 Community Welfare Attachés (CWAs) with revised Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to promote safe, orderly, and regular emigration while combating irregular migration.

**National Tripartite Labour Conference (2024):** Held after 15 years, the conference focused on improving Occupational Safety and Health (OSH), especially in high-risk and informal sectors. Key outcomes included:

- ▶ Commitment to ratify core ILO OSH conventions.

- ▶ Emphasis on gender-sensitive safety policies, particularly for women in domestic and agricultural work.
- ▶ Support for SMEs in adopting OSH practices through incentives.
- ▶ Strengthening social dialogue and unified provincial labour reforms.

### **ILO Conventions Ratified (November 2024-March 2025)**

Pakistan approved and submitted ratifications for the following, which were formally deposited at the ILO Headquarters in Geneva on 14 March, 2025:

1. Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention (P029).
2. Labour Statistics Convention (No. 160).
3. Maritime Labour Convention (2006).

### **Planned Ratifications in 2025**

Pakistan intends to ratify three key OSH-related ILO Conventions:

1. **C155** - Occupational Safety and Health.
2. **C176** - Safety and Health in Mines.
3. **C187** - Promotional OSH Framework.

**National OSH Profile (2024):** Launched in November, this framework aims to enhance workplace safety in line with international standards, reinforcing Pakistan's commitment to workers' rights and safer work environments.

### **Concluding Remarks**

Pakistan's rapidly growing population presents both significant challenges and substantial opportunities. While demographic pressures strain public services, infrastructure, natural resources, and the labor market, a well-managed population can become a powerful engine for economic growth. National and provincial efforts-such as Pakistan's FP2030 commitments, reforms in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) sector, and targeted youth employment programs-represent important progress toward this goal. The government is also prioritizing the empowerment of women and girls by expanding access to healthcare and education, thereby addressing persistent gender disparities. Furthermore, sustained investment in education, skill development, and labor market reforms is critical to equipping the youth with the capabilities needed to succeed in an increasingly dynamic, innovation-driven, and digital global economy.

TABLE 12.1

## POPULATION

Year	Popu- lation (mln)	Labour Force Participation Rate(%)	Civilian Labour Force (mln)	Employed Total (mln)	Crude Birth Rate* (per 1000 persons)	Crude Death Rate* (per 1000 persons)	Infant Mortality Rate*	Growth Rate *
2000	139.55	28.97	40.38	37.22	-	-	-	2.60
2001	142.76	28.48	41.23	38.00	-	-	-	2.61
2002	146.02	29.61	43.01	39.45	27.03	8.20	85.00	-
2003	149.32	29.61	43.88	40.25	27.30	8.00	83.00	1.90
2004	152.66	30.41	45.95	42.42	27.80	8.70	79.90	-
2005	156.04	30.41	46.82	43.22	-	-	-	-
2006	159.46	32.22	50.50	47.37	26.10	7.10	76.70	-
2007	162.91	31.82	50.78	48.07	25.50	7.90	72.40	1.76
2008	166.41	32.17	52.23	49.52	25.00	7.70	70.20	1.73
2009	169.94	32.81	55.76	52.71	28.40	7.60	73.50	2.08
2010	173.51	32.98	57.22	54.05	28.00	7.40	72.00	2.05
2011	177.10	32.98	58.41	55.17	27.50	7.30	70.50	2.03
2012	180.71	32.83	59.33	55.80	27.20	7.20	69.00	2.00
2013	184.35	32.88	60.35	56.58	26.80	7.00	67.50	1.97
2014	188.02	32.28	60.09	56.52	26.40	6.90	66.10	1.95
2015	191.71	32.30	61.04	57.42	26.10	6.80	64.60	1.92
2016	198.78	-	-	-	27.80	7.00	62.40	2.08
2017	207.68	-	-	-	27.30	7.80	67.20	2.40
2018	211.82	31.70	65.50	61.71	26.70	6.80	60.50	1.99
2019	216.08	32.20	68.75	64.03	26.10	6.70	59.50	1.94
2020	220.40	-	-	-	25.40	6.60	58.50	1.80
2021	224.78	32.30	71.76	67.25	-	-	-	-
2022	229.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	241.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.55

- : Not available

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

\* : NIPS has not estimated the population indicators from 2018 to 2022 on the basis of Census 2017. However, the given estimates are based on Census 1998

Note:

- 1: Total Population is revised from 2018 to 2022 on the basis of Census 2017 by NIPS
- 2: National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS) is currently finalizing the population projections at National, Provincial and District levels for 2024 and onwards on the basis of population census 2023.

TABLE 12.2

## POPULATION IN RURAL / URBAN AREAS

Year	All Areas	Male	Female	Population in million	
				Rural areas	Urban areas
2000	139.96	72.65	67.11	93.63	46.13
2001	142.86	74.23	68.63	95.36	47.50
2002	146.02	75.69	70.33	97.76	48.26
2003	149.32	77.38	71.93	99.74	49.57
2004	152.66	79.10	73.57	101.34	51.33
2005	156.04	80.83	75.21	102.12	53.92
2006	159.46	82.57	76.88	103.66	55.80
2007	162.91	84.34	78.57	105.20	57.72
2008	166.41	86.13	80.28	106.73	59.68
2009	169.94	87.94	82.01	108.08	61.87
2010	173.51	89.76	83.75	109.41	64.09
2011	177.10	91.59	85.51	110.73	66.37
2012	180.71	93.43	87.28	112.02	68.69
2013	184.35	95.29	89.06	113.28	71.07
2014	188.02	97.16	90.86	115.52	72.50
2015	191.71	99.04	92.67	116.52	75.19
2016	198.79	102.69	96.10	115.85	82.93
2017	207.68	106.34	101.34	131.94	75.74
2018	211.82	108.41	103.41	134.37	77.45
2019	216.08	110.54	105.53	136.87	79.20
2020	220.40	112.71	107.69	139.39	81.01
2021	224.78	114.90	109.88	141.96	82.83
2022	229.22	117.11	112.10	144.53	84.69
2023	241.50	124.32	117.15	147.61	93.88

- : Not available

Source: Ministry of Planning, Development &amp; Special Initiatives

Note :

- 1: Total Population is revised from 2018 to 2022 on the basis of Census 2017 by NIPS
- 2: National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS) is currently finalizing the population projections at National, Provincial and District levels for 2024 and onwards on the basis of population census 2023.

TABLE 12.3

## POPULATION IN URBAN, RURAL AREAS 1972, 1981, 1998, 2017 AND 2023 CENSUS

In thousands										
Region/ Province	Population*									Density
	Total			Urban			Rural			(Per sq.
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	km)
1972 CENSUS										
PAKISTAN	65,309	34,833	30,476	16,594	9,027	7,567	48,716	25,806	22,909	82
Islamabad**	238	131	106	77	46	31	161	86	75	259
Punjab**	37,607	20,209	17,398	9,183	4,977	4,206	28,424	15,232	13,192	183
Sindh	14,156	7,574	6,582	5,726	3,131	2,595	8,430	4,443	3,987	100
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	8,388	4,363	4,026	1,196	647	549	7,193	3,716	3,477	113
Balochistan	2,429	1,290	1,139	399	218	181	2,029	1,071	958	7
FATA	2,491	1,266	1,225	13	8	5	2,478	1,258	1,220	92
1981 CENSUS										
PAKISTAN	84,253	44,232	40,021	23,841	12,767	11,074	60,412	31,465	28,947	106
Islamabad	340	185	155	204	113	91	136	72	64	376
Punjab	47,292	24,860	22,432	13,052	6,952	6,100	34,241	17,909	16,332	230
Sindh	19,029	9,999	9,030	8,243	4,433	3,810	10,786	5,566	5,220	135
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	11,061	5,761	5,300	1,665	898	767	9,396	4,863	4,533	148
Balochistan	4,332	2,284	2,048	677	371	306	3,655	1,913	1,742	13
FATA	2,199	1,143	1,056	-	-	-	2,199	1,143	1,056	81
1998 CENSUS										
PAKISTAN	132,352	68,874	63,478	43,036	22,752	20,284	89,316	46,122	43,194	166
Islamabad	805	434	371	529	291	238	276	144	133	889
Punjab	73,621	38,094	35,527	23,019	12,071	10,948	50,602	26,023	24,579	359
Sindh	30,440	16,098	14,342	14,840	7,904	6,935	15,600	8,193	7,407	216
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	17,744	9,089	8,655	2,994	1,589	1,405	14,750	7,500	7,250	238
Balochistan	6,566	3,057	3,059	1,569	849	719	4,997	2,657	2,340	19
FATA	3,176	1,652	1,524	85	46	39	3,091	1,606	1,485	117
2017 CENSUS										
PAKISTAN	207,685	106,340	101,345	75,671	39,163	36,508	132,014	67,177	64,837	261
Islamabad	2,003	1,053	951	1,009	536	473	994	517	478	2,211
Punjab	109,990	55,922	54,067	40,547	20,829	19,719	69,442	35,094	34,349	536
Sindh	47,855	24,882	22,972	24,833	12,952	11,881	23,022	11,930	11,092	340
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	30,509	15,446	15,062	5,735	2,975	2,760	24,773	12,471	12,302	409
Balochistan	12,335	6,485	5,851	3,407	1,798	1,608	8,928	4,686	4,242	36
FATA	4,993	2,552	2,441	140	73	66	4,853	2,479	2,375	183
2023 CENSUS										
PAKISTAN	241,499	124,345	117,155	93,885	48,747	45,138	147,615	75,598	72,017	303
Islamabad	2,364	1,248	1,116	1,109	592	517	1,255	656	599	2,609
Punjab	127,689	65,462	62,227	51,976	26,833	25,143	75,713	38,629	37,084	622
Sindh	55,696	29,019	26,678	30,057	15,773	14,284	25,639	13,246	12,393	395
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	40,856	20,847	20,009	6,131	3,161	2,971	34,725	17,686	17,039	402
Balochistan	14,894	7,769	7,125	4,612	2,389	2,223	10,283	5,380	4,902	43

- : Not available

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

\* : This population does not include the population of A.JK and Gilgit Baltistan

Note : Total may differ due to rounding off figures



TABLE 12.4

## POPULATION BY AGE, IN URBAN, RURAL AREAS 1998, 2017 AND 2023 CENSUS

Age (in years)	In thousands								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
	1998 Census*								
All ages	129,176	67,222	61,954	86,225	44,516	41,709	42,951	22,705	20,245
0- 4	19,118	9,761	9,357	13,534	6,907	6,627	5,584	2,854	2,730
5- 9	20,215	10,571	9,644	14,211	7,466	6,745	6,004	3,105	2,899
10-14	16,732	8,909	7,822	11,106	5,973	5,133	5,625	2,935	2,690
15-19	13,400	6,909	6,490	8,553	4,396	4,158	4,846	2,514	2,333
20-24	11,588	5,815	5,773	7,402	3,610	3,791	4,186	2,205	1,981
25-29	9,521	4,879	4,643	6,092	3,024	3,067	3,429	1,854	1,575
30-34	8,040	4,232	3,807	5,083	2,604	2,479	2,956	1,628	1,328
35-39	6,167	3,254	2,912	3,846	1,984	1,862	2,320	1,270	1,050
40-44	5,745	2,931	2,815	3,660	1,812	1,848	2,086	1,119	967
45-49	4,563	2,360	2,203	2,995	1,512	1,483	1,569	849	720
50-54	4,148	2,201	1,948	2,776	1,459	1,318	1,372	742	630
55-59	2,777	1,505	1,272	1,868	1,001	867	909	504	405
60-64	2,637	1,418	1,219	1,838	987	851	799	431	368
65-69	1,554	850	704	1,076	585	491	478	265	214
70-74	1,408	778	631	1,022	564	458	386	214	172
75 and above	1,563	849	714	1,162	632	531	400	217	183
	2017 Census								
All ages	207,685	106,340	101,345	132,014	67,177	64,837	75,671	39,163	36,508
00-04	29,163	14,944	14,219	19,821	10,156	9,665	9,342	4,788	4,554
05-09	30,026	15,643	14,384	20,473	10,701	9,772	9,553	4,942	4,611
10-14	24,527	12,947	11,580	16,193	8,586	7,607	8,334	4,360	3,974
15-19	21,367	11,097	10,269	13,449	6,968	6,481	7,918	4,130	3,788
20-24	18,496	9,248	9,248	11,132	5,480	5,652	7,364	3,768	3,596
25-29	16,401	7,940	8,462	9,863	4,672	5,191	6,538	3,268	3,270
30-34	14,152	6,948	7,203	8,410	4,029	4,381	5,741	2,919	2,822
35-39	12,049	6,091	5,958	7,267	3,614	3,653	4,782	2,476	2,305
40-44	9,627	4,849	4,778	5,692	2,793	2,899	3,935	2,056	1,879
45-49	7,932	4,062	3,869	4,795	2,411	2,383	3,137	1,651	1,486
50-54	6,946	3,645	3,301	4,146	2,159	1,987	2,799	1,486	1,314
55-59	4,975	2,648	2,327	3,003	1,573	1,430	1,972	1,075	897
60-64	4,312	2,248	2,064	2,670	1,372	1,298	1,642	876	765
65-69	2,952	1,558	1,394	1,918	1,004	913	1,034	554	480
70-74	2,134	1,132	1,002	1,406	746	660	728	386	342
75 and above	2,627	1,339	1,288	1,775	912	863	852	427	425
	2023 Census								
All ages	240,458	123,824	116,613	147,268	75,427	71,837	93,190	484,398	44,776
00-04	36,471	18,745	17,726	23,625	12,131	11,495	12,846	6,614	6,232
05-09	32,272	16,567	15,705	21,189	10,898	10,292	11,083	5,669	5,414
10-14	28,790	14,972	13,817	18,073	9,393	8,680	10,717	5,579	5,137
15-19	24,154	12,582	11,570	14,743	7,634	7,108	9,411	4,947	4,462
20-24	20,469	10,324	10,142	12,177	6,100	6,076	8,292	4,223	4,066
25-29	17,967	8,946	9,017	10,523	5,211	5,311	7,444	3,736	3,705
30-34	15,760	7,731	8,026	9,190	4,456	4,733	6,570	3,275	3,293
35-39	14,364	7,314	7,048	8,264	4,160	4,104	6,100	3,154	2,944
40-44	12,537	6,472	6,063	7,320	3,726	3,594	5,217	2,746	2,470
45-49	9,721	5,095	4,625	5,535	2,849	2,686	4,186	2,247	1,939
50-54	8,047	4,219	3,827	4,696	2,415	2,280	3,351	1,804	1,547
55-59	6,389	3,455	2,933	3,702	1,988	1,714	2,687	1,468	1,219
60-64	4,985	2,706	2,279	2,927	1,568	1,359	2,058	1,138	920
65-69	3,572	1,921	1,652	2,126	1,130	995	1,447	791	656
70-74	2,462	1,386	1,076	1,545	858	687	917	528	390
75 and above	2,496	1,389	1,107	1,635	911	724	861	478	383

\* : Figures regarding FATA are not included

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 12.5

**POPULATION OF PAKISTAN BY PROVINCE, LAND AREA AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION 1951 - 2023**

	Area	Population (In thousand)						
	Sq km	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998	2017	2023
PAKISTAN	796,096	33,740	42,880	65,309	84,254	132,352	207,685	241,499
	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
Khyber	74,521	4,557	5,731	8,389	11,061	17,744	35,502	40,856
Pakhtunkhwa	(9.4)	(13.5)	(13.4)	(12.8)	(13.1)	(13.4)	(17.1)	(16.91)
FATA	27,220	1,332	1,847	2,491	2,199	3,176	FATA merged in KPK	
	(3.4)	(3.9)	(4.3)	(3.8)	(2.6)	(2.4)		
Punjab	205,345	20,541	25,464	37,607	47,292	73,621	109,990	127,688
	(25.8)	(60.9)	(59.4)	(57.6)	(56.1)	(55.6)	(53.0)	(52.87)
Sindh	140,914	6,048	8,367	14,156	19,029	30,440	47,855	55,696
	(17.7)	(17.9)	(19.5)	(21.7)	(22.6)	(23.0)	(23.0)	(23.06)
Balochistan	347,190	1,167	1,353	2,429	4,332	6,566	12,335	14,894
	(43.6)	(3.5)	(3.2)	(3.7)	(5.1)	(5.0)	(5.9)	(6.16)
Islamabad	906	96	118	238	340	805	2,003	2,363
	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(1.0)	(0.97)

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 TO 2023 CENSUS

Sex	Total						Urban						Rural					
	2023		2017		1998		2023		2017		1998		2023		2017		1998	
	15 Years & Above	10 Years & Above	15 Years & Above	10 Years & Above	15 Years & Above	10 Years & Above	15 Years & Above	10 Years & Above	15 Years & Above	10 Years & Above	15 Years & Above	10 Years & Above	15 Years & Above	10 Years & Above	15 Years & Above	10 Years & Above	15 Years & Above	10 Years & Above
Pakistan																		
Both	57.75	60.65	56.10	58.90	41.00	43.90	71.87	74.09	71.30	73.20	60.50	63.10	47.95	51.56	46.40	50.10	30.40	33.60
Male	65.88	68.00	65.80	67.80	53.00	54.80	76.54	78.13	76.70	78.00	68.70	70.00	58.32	61.02	58.60	61.30	44.00	46.40
Female	49.13	52.84	46.20	49.70	28.00	32.00	66.81	69.71	65.60	68.10	51.00	55.20	37.17	41.67	34.20	38.60	16.20	20.10
Islamabad																		
Both	82.44	83.97	80.40	81.50	69.70	72.40	81.33	82.91	80.30	81.10	75.20	77.20	83.39	84.88	80.50	81.80	58.40	62.50
Male	87.33	88.23	86.10	86.50	79.50	80.60	86.10	87.19	85.70	85.90	82.20	83.20	88.40	89.13	86.50	87.20	73.20	75.10
Female	76.89	79.13	74.00	75.80	57.70	62.40	75.74	77.87	74.10	75.60	65.90	69.70	77.83	80.16	73.90	76.00	42.10	48.80
Punjab																		
Both	62.87	66.25	60.90	64.00	43.40	46.60	74.86	77.30	74.60	76.60	61.90	64.50	54.20	58.37	52.30	56.20	34.50	38.00
Male	69.41	71.98	68.90	71.20	55.20	57.20	78.52	80.37	78.70	80.10	69.80	70.90	62.70	65.91	62.60	65.50	47.90	50.40
Female	55.98	60.19	52.80	56.70	30.80	35.10	70.93	74.01	70.30	73.00	53.00	57.20	45.37	50.51	42.10	46.90	20.50	24.80
Sindh																		
Both	55.85	57.54	53.10	54.60	43.90	45.30	70.53	72.26	69.00	70.40	62.60	63.70	35.71	38.14	32.60	35.20	23.90	25.70
Male	63.12	64.23	61.70	62.50	54.50	54.50	75.12	76.27	74.30	75.10	70.00	69.80	46.29	48.06	45.10	46.90	37.20	37.90
Female	47.89	50.21	43.80	45.90	32.00	34.80	65.43	67.80	63.20	65.30	54.90	56.70	24.44	27.52	19.50	22.60	10.20	12.20
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa																		
Both	46.90	51.09	49.70	54.00	31.50	35.40	61.96	65.55	64.00	67.10	51.00	54.30	43.97	48.35	46.10	50.80	27.20	31.30
Male	61.50	64.57	66.30	69.20	48.20	51.40	72.73	75.06	76.10	78.00	65.50	67.50	59.26	62.55	63.60	67.00	44.10	47.70
Female	31.97	37.15	33.50	38.70	14.60	18.80	50.46	55.39	50.90	55.40	33.90	39.10	28.47	33.76	29.30	34.80	10.60	14.70
Balochistan																		
Both	39.98	42.01	40.50	43.60	23.10	24.80	53.37	64.51	56.30	59.60	43.40	46.90	33.72	35.74	33.70	37.00	15.20	17.50
Male	49.38	50.50	52.10	54.10	33.30	34.00	63.01	66.49	68.40	70.30	55.90	58.10	42.98	44.16	45.10	47.40	24.00	25.80
Female	29.91	32.80	27.90	31.90	11.80	14.10	42.96	29.03	43.00	47.60	20.80	33.10	23.84	26.59	21.60	25.50	5.60	7.90
FATA																		
Both	-	-	31.40	36.10	-	17.40	-	-	50.30	54.10	-	39.30	-	-	30.80	35.50	-	16.80
Male	-	-	51.70	56.00	-	29.50	-	-	71.60	73.40	-	59.70	-	-	51.00	55.50	-	28.60
Female	-	-	11.40	15.70	-	3.00	-	-	26.90	32.70	-	12.00	-	-	10.90	15.30	-	2.80

- : Not available

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

FATA: Federally Administered Tribal Areas

TABLE 12.7

## LAND AREA, POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

Region / Years	Area Sq. Kms	Population in thousand								
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Pakistan	796,096 100	191,708 100.00	198,785 100.00	207,685 100.00	211,821 100.00	216,075 100.00	220,399 100.00	224,781 100.00	229,215 100.00	241,499 100.00
i. Punjab	205,345 25.79	103,837 54.16	107,959 54.31	109,989 52.96	111,995 52.87	114,048 52.78	116,130 52.69	118,235 52.60	120,359 52.51	127,688 52.87
ii. Sindh	140,914 17.70	45,988 23.98	46,568 23.43	47,855 23.04	49,237 23.24	50,647 23.43	52,073 23.62	53,511 23.81	54,962 23.98	55,696 23.06
iii. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	74,521 9.36	25,836 13.47	27,714 13.94	35,502 17.09	35,944 16.96	36,412 16.85	36,895 16.74	37,392 16.63	37,900 16.53	40,856 16.91
iv. Balochistan	347,190 43.61	9,942 5.18	10,408 5.24	12,335 5.93	12,568 5.93	12,818 5.93	13,078 5.93	13,346 5.93	13,623 5.94	14,894 6.16
v. FATA	27,220 3.42	4,623 2.41	4,927 2.48	FATA merged in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa						
vi. Islamabad	906 0.11	1,479 0.77	1,207 0.60	2,003 0.96	2,077 0.98	2,150 0.99	2,224 1.00	2,297 1.02	2,370 1.03	2,363 0.97

Sources : Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives  
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics  
National Institute for Population Studies (NIPS)

**Note:**

- 1: Total Population is revised from 2018 to 2022 onward on the basis of Census 2017 by NIPS
- 2: National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS) is currently finalizing the population projections at National, Provincial and District levels for 2024 and onwards on the basis of population census 2023.

TABLE 12.8

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF 10 YEARS AND ABOVE AND CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY GENDER AND AREA 2020-21**

	Percent share											
	Population			Civilian Labour Force								
				Total Civilian Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
PAKISTAN	100.00	50.63	49.37	44.90	34.36	10.54	42.07	32.48	9.60	2.82	1.88	0.94
Rural	100.00	50.12	49.88	48.56	34.61	13.95	45.75	32.83	12.92	2.81	1.78	1.03
Urban	100.00	51.48	48.52	38.79	33.93	4.86	35.95	31.88	4.06	2.85	2.05	0.80
Punjab	100.00	49.85	50.15	47.38	34.21	13.17	44.18	32.12	12.06	3.20	2.09	1.11
Rural	100.00	49.29	50.71	52.26	34.72	17.54	49.01	32.71	16.30	3.25	2.01	1.24
Urban	100.00	50.75	49.25	39.45	33.39	6.06	36.32	31.17	5.16	3.12	2.22	0.90
Sindh	100.00	52.01	47.99	43.83	36.52	7.31	42.14	35.31	6.83	1.69	1.21	0.48
Rural	100.00	51.76	48.24	49.71	37.79	11.92	48.69	37.05	11.64	1.02	0.74	0.28
Urban	100.00	52.23	47.77	38.68	35.41	3.27	36.40	33.79	2.61	2.28	1.63	0.66
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	100.00	50.08	49.92	39.51	31.65	7.86	36.02	29.39	6.63	3.49	2.26	1.23
Rural	100.00	49.74	50.26	40.07	31.52	8.55	36.55	29.32	7.23	3.52	2.20	1.32
Urban	100.00	51.82	48.18	36.65	32.27	4.38	33.35	29.73	3.62	3.30	2.54	0.76
Balochistan	100.00	54.33	45.67	40.39	34.94	5.45	38.65	33.47	5.18	1.75	1.48	0.27
Rural	100.00	54.15	45.85	42.75	35.86	6.88	41.39	34.66	6.73	1.36	1.21	0.15
Urban	100.00	54.78	45.22	34.68	32.71	1.97	31.98	30.58	1.40	2.70	2.13	0.57

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics  
Labour Force Survey 2020-21



TABLE 12.9

## LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

	In million								
Mid Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2017-18	2018-19	2020-21
<b>Population</b>	172.57	176.20	180.71	183.57	186.19	189.19	206.62	214.49	222.44
Rural	105.70	107.00	120.10	121.66	121.56	123.36	131.19	135.39	142.09
Urban	66.87	69.20	60.61	61.91	64.63	65.83	75.43	79.10	80.35
<b>Working Age Population</b>	124.06	126.60	129.84	132.07	132.24	134.99	147.91	153.49	159.83
Rural	80.08	81.77	83.87	84.96	83.62	85.60	91.02	94.14	99.88
Urban	43.98	44.83	45.97	47.11	48.62	49.39	56.89	59.35	59.95
<b>Labour Force</b>	56.92	57.84	59.33	59.74	60.10	61.04	65.50	68.75	71.76
Rural	39.56	40.12	41.15	41.23	41.14	41.95	42.91	45.85	48.50
Urban	17.36	17.72	18.18	18.15	18.96	19.09	22.59	22.90	23.26
<b>Employed Labour Force</b>	53.76	54.40	55.80	56.01	56.52	57.42	61.71	64.03	67.25
Rural	37.66	38.24	39.22	39.14	39.07	39.85	40.75	42.94	45.70
Urban	16.10	16.16	16.58	16.87	17.45	17.57	20.96	21.10	21.55
<b>Unemployed Labour Force</b>	3.16	3.44	3.53	3.73	3.58	3.62	3.79	4.71	4.51
Rural	1.90	1.88	1.93	2.09	2.06	2.10	2.15	2.91	2.81
Urban	1.26	1.56	1.60	1.64	1.52	1.52	1.64	1.80	1.71
<b>Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	5.55	5.95	5.95	6.24	6.00	5.90	5.80	6.90	6.30
Rural	4.82	4.68	4.68	5.08	5.01	5.00	5.00	6.40	5.80
Urban	7.21	8.84	8.84	8.83	8.02	8.00	7.20	7.90	7.30
<b>Labour Force Participation Rates (%)</b>	32.98	32.83	32.83	32.88	32.28	32.30	31.70	32.20	32.30
Rural	34.50	34.26	34.26	34.23	33.84	34.00	32.70	33.90	34.10
Urban	29.99	29.99	29.99	30.21	29.35	29.00	30.00	28.90	29.00

Source : Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (Labour Force Survey)

\*Ministry of Planning, Development &amp; Special Initiatives

TABLE 12.10

## POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE

POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE												In million
Years	Popula- tion	Crude Activity Rate(%)	Labour Force	Unemp- loyed Labour Force	Employed Labour Force	Agricul- ture	Mining & Manu- facturing	Const- ruction	Electricity & Gas Distri- bution	Transport Storage & Commu- cation	Whole- Sale & Retail Trade	Others
1999-2000	139.76	28.97	40.49	3.17	37.32	18.07	4.31	2.16	0.26	1.88	5.04	5.60
2000-01	142.86	28.97	41.38	3.24	38.14	18.47	4.40	2.21	0.26	1.92	5.15	5.73
2001-02	145.96	28.97	43.21	3.57	39.64	16.68	5.51	2.40	0.32	2.34	5.89	6.50
2002-03	149.03	28.97	44.12	3.65	40.47	17.03	5.63	2.45	0.33	2.39	6.01	6.63
2003-04	150.47	30.41	45.76	3.52	42.24	18.18	5.83	2.46	0.28	2.42	6.25	6.82
2004-05	153.96	30.41	46.82	3.60	43.22	18.60	5.96	2.52	0.29	2.48	6.39	6.98
2005-06	156.77	32.22	50.50	3.13	47.37	20.54	6.60	2.91	0.31	2.72	6.95	7.34
2006-07	161.98	31.82	51.55	2.75	48.80	21.29	6.66	3.21	0.37	2.63	7.03	7.61
2007-08	165.45	32.17	53.22	2.77	50.45	22.52	6.61	3.18	0.36	2.75	7.38	7.65
2008-09	168.99	32.81	55.91	3.05	52.86	23.63	6.89	3.46	0.36	2.74	8.63	7.15
2009-10	172.57	32.98	56.92	3.16	53.76	24.18	7.17	3.62	0.43	2.82	8.75	6.79
2010-11	176.20	32.83	57.84	3.44	54.40	24.51	7.51	3.78	0.26	2.78	8.78	6.78
2011-12*	180.71	32.83	59.33	3.53	55.80	25.14	7.70	3.88	0.27	2.85	8.28	7.68
2012-13	183.57	32.88	60.34	3.76	56.58	24.73	8.03	4.21	0.30	2.82	8.14	8.35
2013-14	186.19	32.28	60.10	3.58	56.52	24.57	8.00	4.15	0.27	3.07	8.24	8.21
2014-15	189.19	32.30	61.04	3.62	57.42	24.27	8.89	4.20	0.45	3.11	8.41	8.09
2017-18	206.62	31.70	65.50	3.79	61.71	23.76	10.05	4.70	0.45	3.50	9.21	10.05
2018-19	214.49	32.10	68.75	4.71	64.03	25.07	9.76	5.13	0.50	3.98	9.28	10.30
2020-21	222.44	32.30	71.76	4.51	67.25	25.18	10.25	6.39	0.43	4.19	9.66	11.13

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (Labour Force Survey)

\* Ministry of Planning, Development &amp; Special Initiatives

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

Years	In percentage						
	Agricul- ture	Mining & Manu- facturing	Const- ruction	Electricity & Gas Distri- bution	Transport Storage & Commu- cation	Whole- Sale & Retail Trade	Others
1999-2000	48.42	11.55	5.78	0.70	5.03	13.50	15.02
2000-01	48.42	11.55	5.78	0.70	5.03	13.50	15.02
2001-02	42.09	13.91	6.05	0.81	5.90	14.85	16.39
2002-03	42.09	13.91	6.05	0.81	5.90	14.85	16.39
2003-04	43.05	13.80	5.83	0.67	5.73	14.80	16.12
2004-05	43.05	13.80	5.83	0.67	5.73	14.80	16.12
2005-06	43.37	13.93	6.13	0.66	5.74	14.67	15.49
2006-07	43.61	13.65	6.56	0.75	5.39	14.42	15.60
2007-08	44.65	13.11	6.29	0.70	5.46	14.62	15.17
2008-09	45.08	13.14	6.62	0.69	5.23	16.47	12.77
2009-10	44.96	13.34	6.74	0.80	5.24	16.28	12.64
2010-11	45.05	13.80	6.95	0.48	5.11	16.15	12.46
2011-12*	45.05	13.80	6.95	0.42	5.11	14.83	13.76
2012-13	43.71	14.20	7.44	0.53	4.98	14.39	14.75
2013-14	43.48	14.16	7.33	0.48	5.44	14.58	14.53
2014-15	42.27	15.49	7.31	0.79	5.00	14.64	14.09
2017-18	38.50	16.28	7.61	0.73	5.67	14.92	16.29
2018-19	39.16	15.25	8.01	0.78	5.76	14.50	16.54
2020-21	37.40	15.20	9.50	0.60	6.30	14.40	16.60

- : Not available

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

\* : Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives

**TABLE 12.12**  
**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS OF 10 YEARS AGE AND ABOVE**  
**BY MAJOR INDUSTRY 2020-21**

Major Industry Division		In percentage														
		Pakistan			Punjab			Sindh			Khyber Pakhtunkhwa			Balochistan		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Total	100.0	68.0	32.0	58.1	39.9	18.2	22.8	12.3	10.5	14.0	11.9	2.1	5.1	3.9	1.2
1.	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	37.4	35.4	2.0	22.6	21.5	1.1	8.3	7.7	0.6	4.4	4.3	0.1	2.1	1.9	0.1
2.	Mining and Quarrying	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
3.	Manufacturing	14.9	7.4	7.5	9.6	5.0	4.6	3.5	1.0	2.5	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
4.	Electricity, Gas Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.	Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste, Management & Remediation Activity	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6.	Construction	9.5	6.7	2.8	5.0	3.6	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.0	2.1	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1
7.	Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles	14.4	6.3	8.0	8.1	3.6	4.5	3.5	0.8	2.7	2.0	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3
8.	Transport, storage	5.8	3.4	2.3	3.0	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
9.	Accommodation and Food Services Activities	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
10.	Information and Communication	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.	Financial and Insurance Activities	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.	Real Estate Activities	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14.	Administrative and Support Service Activities	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15.	Public Administration and Defence Compulsory Social Security	2.9	1.3	1.6	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
16.	Education	3.8	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
17.	Human Health and Social Work Activities	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
18.	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19.	Other Services Activities	2.5	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
20.	Activities of Households as Employer; Undifferentiated Goods & Services - Producing Activities of Household for own use	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.	Activities Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics  
(Labour Force Survey 2020-21)

TABLE 12.13

## AGE SPECIFIC LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

Age Group	In percentage									
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2017-18	2018-19	2020-21
<b>10 years &amp; over</b>										
<b>Both Sexes</b>	45.17	45.66	45.89	45.69	45.70	45.45	45.22	44.30	44.80	44.90
<b>Male</b>	69.54	69.31	68.83	68.70	68.89	68.07	67.78	68.00	67.70	67.86
<b>Female</b>	19.59	20.66	21.51	21.67	21.50	22.17	22.02	20.10	21.50	21.35
<b>10-14</b>										
<b>Male</b>	17.09	16.20	15.42	14.27	14.46	12.62	11.22	9.80	8.80	5.44
<b>Female</b>	9.69	9.48	9.24	8.83	7.98	8.37	7.71	6.40	5.60	4.30
<b>15-19</b>										
<b>Male</b>	53.94	52.74	52.68	51.59	51.16	49.68	47.55	47.60	44.90	47.89
<b>Female</b>	17.61	18.90	19.17	19.58	18.19	19.32	18.01	15.60	17.20	16.65
<b>20-24</b>										
<b>Male</b>	85.12	85.39	84.54	84.27	82.38	81.71	82.32	84.60	81.20	85.99
<b>Female</b>	20.98	22.76	23.88	24.20	24.41	25.14	25.74	23.30	26.80	27.72
<b>25-34</b>										
<b>Male</b>	96.90	97.19	96.89	97.42	96.73	96.91	97.33	97.00	98.30	97.59
<b>Female</b>	21.87	23.63	25.48	25.44	26.01	26.57	27.15	25.57	27.20	28.55
<b>35-44</b>										
<b>Male</b>	97.87	98.37	97.53	98.34	98.45	98.06	98.33	98.38	99.40	98.52
<b>Female</b>	26.75	27.67	27.88	29.46	28.72	30.00	29.43	27.97	29.20	29.78
<b>45-54</b>										
<b>Male</b>	96.65	96.69	96.96	97.29	97.02	97.13	97.24	96.77	99.20	96.19
<b>Female</b>	24.42	25.86	29.41	28.35	29.11	29.37	30.75	26.07	29.90	28.95
<b>55-59</b>										
<b>Male</b>	92.54	93.71	93.26	92.24	92.61	92.78	93.80	91.70	94.80	84.21
<b>Female</b>	25.53	26.37	27.98	26.27	26.60	27.48	27.29	23.40	24.40	18.05
<b>60+</b>										
<b>Male</b>	59.46	56.38	55.49	54.95	52.42	53.33	55.16	51.30	48.60	43.00
<b>Female</b>	15.50	15.22	13.54	14.62	13.58	12.77	11.95	11.50	8.90	7.58

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics  
(Labour Force Surveys)

TABLE 12.14

## DAILY WAGES OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IN DIFFERENT CITIES

In Pak Rupees											
Category of workers and cities	(Base Year : 2007-08= 100)					(Base Year : 2015-16 = 100)					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Jul-Mar)
<b>Painter*</b>											
Islamabad	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,250.00	1,300.00	1,432.57	1,425.27	1,432.57	1,454.83	1,857.48	1,976.23	2,172.62
Karachi	861.54	861.54	861.54	1,292.31	1,359.76	1,357.23	1,426.70	1,541.28	1,650.70	1,754.89	1,787.20
Lahore	830.36	830.36	925.00	1,100.00	1,232.45	1,232.45	1,232.45	1,245.11	1,582.64	1,841.33	1,959.87
Peshawar	800.00	800.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,200.00	1,205.27	1,314.31	1,500.00	1,621.99	1,729.06	1,732.70
Quetta	900.00	900.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,297.43	1,289.08	1,355.87	1,397.61	1,397.61	1,581.22	1,698.04
<b>Mason (Raj)</b>											
Islamabad	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,250.00	1,300.00	1,440.83	1,440.83	1,490.14	1,568.72	1,940.29	2,130.06	2,401.77
Karachi	1,061.54	1,061.54	1,061.54	1,430.77	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,502.72	1,966.04	2,031.49	2,048.21
Lahore	926.79	926.79	1,025.00	1,150.00	1,232.45	1,274.93	1,428.17	1,713.02	1,786.76	2,048.25	2,171.83
Peshawar	900.00	1,000.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,227.10	1,437.65	1,500.00	1,603.93	1,733.77	1,800.65
Quetta	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,497.77	1,489.42	1,597.89	1,898.24	1,898.24	1,917.80	2,193.92
<b>Labour (Unskilled)</b>											
Islamabad	700.00	700.00	800.00	825.00	965.49	965.49	994.25	1,086.57	1,400.29	1,493.60	1,500.00
Karachi	630.77	663.46	719.23	932.69	981.03	990.78	1,000.00	1,179.06	1,387.92	1,425.27	1,430.09
Lahore	600.00	600.00	725.00	850.00	832.03	869.14	921.10	1,000.00	1,212.59	1,450.34	1,532.62
Peshawar	500.00	500.00	600.00	600.00	631.64	656.80	800.00	800.00	919.34	1,000.00	1,022.22
Quetta	550.00	550.00	550.00	700.00	996.66	988.30	1,021.74	1,096.96	1,096.96	1,117.39	1,416.08

Data pertains to month of November each year

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

\*: Painter is included while Carpenter is excluded in Base Year 2015-16

Note : From 2019-20 the data pertains to fiscal year