

POPULATION, LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

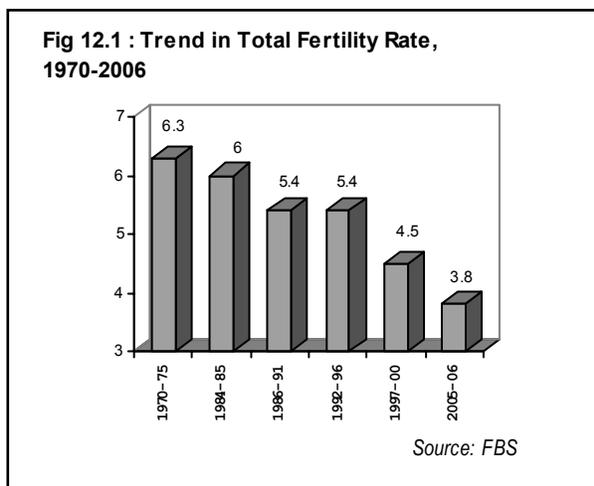
Introduction

Pakistan, with a population of 160.9 million in mid 2008 is the 6th most populous country in the world. The population of the area now constituting Pakistan has increased ten-fold since 1901; half added during the post independence period. In absolute numbers; almost 128 million persons have been added to the population during the last 58 years (1951-2008). Annual growth rates have risen from 1 percent in the first three decades of the country to around 2 percent in the next three decades after peaking over 3 percent in the 1960s and 1970s and then below 3 percent in the 1990s. The country's population is estimated to double in the year 2045 if it continues to grow at 1.8 percent. The population density has increased to 203 persons per square kilometer today from 42.5 persons per square kilometer in 1951 which is almost a four time increase. Movement of population to urban areas, attributed to well known "pull" and "push" factors continues and as a result the urban population has increased from 6 million in 1951 to today's 57 million. Thus, putting an enormous pressure on the available infrastructure like housing, transportation, electricity, water, sewerage, sanitation, health and educational facilities.

Such a rise in the size of population is indeed termed as an important constraining factor for achieving the overall national development goals and sustained economic growth. It is imperative to stabilize population so that the ever-increasing burden on existing infrastructure is minimized and reward of economic growth is not diluted by rapid increase in population.

According to Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS), the total fertility rate has declined to 3.8 children per women. Contraceptive prevalence rate is around 26 percent but a large unmet need for family planning still exists. It is estimated that about one-fourth women - capable of reproduction and who either want to postpone childbearing for two or more years or want to terminate childbearing altogether - are not using any kind of contraception. The reasons expressed are: social, psychological, accessibility / availability / affordability as well as a weak desire for avoiding pregnancy. Concerted efforts are required to hasten fertility transition and achieving the target of replacement level fertility by 2020. Collaborative efforts involving full potential of the public and corporate sectors and NGOs together with improving the quality of services are crucial.

The consensus reached at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo in 1994, stressed that early stabilization of population would make critical contribution towards achievement of sustainable development and poverty reduction. Nevertheless, wide spread poverty remains a major challenge to development efforts. Poverty is often accompanied by unemployment, malnutrition, illiteracy, low status of women, exposure to environmental risks and limited access to social and health services including family planning and reproductive health services. All these factors reinforce the vicious cycle of high levels of fertility, morbidity and mortality, which lead to low economic productivity and consequent poverty.



12.1 Population Overview

12.1.1 Population Indicators

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Crude Death Rate (CDR) are statistical values that can be utilized to measure the growth or decline of a population. The CBR and CDR are both measured by the rate of births or deaths respectively among a population of 1000. The Crude Birth Rate is called "crude" because it does not take into account age or sex differences among the population. CBR of more than 30 and less than 18 per 1000 population are respectively considered high and low. The global CBR in 2005 was 20.15 per 1000; it was as low as 8.33 in Germany and as high as 51.33 in Niger. The CBR in Pakistan is estimated at 26.1. It is worth mentioning that health statistics in Pakistan are gradually improving; mortality rate is declining and was 7.1 (per thousand) in 2005-06; the decline is attributed to the elimination of epidemic diseases and improvement in medical services. Despite a considerable decline in the total mortality in Pakistan, infant mortality remains high at 76.7 per thousand live births in 2005-06. The major reasons for high mortality rate include diarrhea and pneumonia. While maternal mortality ratio ranges from 350-400 per hundred thousand births per year, the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) is estimated at 26 percent and total fertility rate (TFR) has exhibited a decline from 4.5 percent in 2001-02 to 3.8 percent in 2005-06 (see Table - 12.1).

12.1.2 Population Welfare Program

The Population Welfare Program aims to bring the country's social and economic development through rational choices about family size and reproductive behavior. The focus of this Program, launched in 1965 through Family Planning Council in the Centre and Family Planning Boards in the provinces, is to consistently improve and enrich the lives of individuals, families and communities in accordance with the Reproductive Health Program. With the commencement of the new millennium, the Population Welfare Program has also taken a turn for the better. This turn in policy is a shift from the focus on fertility towards a more comprehensive approach of integrating family planning with reproductive health and also addressing wider range of concerns, especially economic status, education and gender equality.

The Pakistan Population Policy 2002 calls for a sustained political commitment and the need for mobilization of broader support from all stakeholders in the public and private sectors. The policy aims for a swift demographic transition to achieve population stabilization through declining fertility as its ultimate goal.

Five Year Plan (2003-08)

The current Population Welfare Program is a continuation of the on-going social development endeavor, within the framework of nationally accepted population and development policies. The program during the 9th Five Year Plan (1998-2003) was based on positive elements of the strategies of the previous plans, ensuring continuity and consolidation of gains. The current Program focuses on strengthening outreach through enhanced and improved service delivery strategy with special attention to rural areas. A broad-based reproductive health approach is being pursued in the light of International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) 1994 with emphasis on family planning, mother care and child care in the social context of the country.

Main activities of the Program during the year (2007-08) covered areas such as: expansion in service delivery; social marketing of contraceptives; contraceptives requirement and

distribution; advocacy and information, education and communication (IEC); population education; capacity building (technical/non-technical); research; monitoring and evaluation and public-private sector cooperation.

The first and the foremost factor which can catapult any population program to reach its objectives quickly and decisively is if it succeeds in harnessing public support for the policies.

Therefore, public awareness programs form the basis of any progressive population welfare program. In case of Pakistan as well, the Population Welfare Program in keeping with modern times is employing various means of communication to further advance its policies and to raise awareness among the general public. The communication strategy employed towards this end is stated below:

Box-12.1: Time Use Survey

A novel exercise in the guise of Pakistan Time Use Survey has been recently jointly conducted by the *United Nations Development Program (UNDP)* and the *Ministry of Finance (MoF), GoP*. The primary focus of the Time Use Survey is to estimate what people do at different times of the day and week, in particular, how much time is spent on gainful employment, unpaid care work, leisure activities, learning and personal activities so as to ensure that Government spending addresses the needs of men and women equitably and attends to the needs of the poor. The Survey aims mainly at:

- Collecting detailed, nationally representative information about how men, women, girls and boys spend their time
- Analyzing information regarding the quantum and distribution of paid and unpaid work as a means to infer policy and program implications from the perspective of gender equality
- Providing feedback as to what extent standard instruments such as the labour force survey are successfully capturing all forms of economic work
- The Pakistan time use survey utilized a diary-based approach, in which selected respondents were asked as to what activities they performed in each half-hour of the preceding day.

The Survey is currently in the final stages of completion and efforts are underway to make the Survey public by the end of the current fiscal year 2007-08.

Source: UNDP & MoF

Communication Strategy

The crux of this year's communication strategy focuses on advocacy (especially in rural areas), with the help of local influential, religious and opinion leaders, policy makers and the media. This campaign is relying on the mass media for creating awareness with focus on increasing visibility of service delivery points. People are becoming aware of family planning choices through filed units. Press is playing its part by providing coverage through advertisements, editorials and special articles in order to create awareness in the community about family planning facilities on national occasions in various News Papers. Printed materials such as pamphlets, leaflets, brochures

and posters, forms, reproductive health handbooks for doctors are being distributed to the subordinate units for onward distribution. Colored posters of current population and contraceptive leaflets, family planning in Islam, Family Welfare Center addresses, satellite camps schedule and annual planner are also being produced. To help create awareness, audio-visual shows have been arranged in rural areas at all districts.

12.1.3 Service Delivery Infrastructure

The service delivery comprises program outlets and service units of Provincial Line Departments (PLDs), public corporate sector institutions, private sector undertakings and civil society initiatives.

The planned program network consist of 2,739 Family Welfare Centres (FWCs), 176 Reproductive Health Services (RHSs) “A” centres and 292 Mobile Service Units (MSUs). Through these service delivery outlets Population Welfare Program offers a wide range of family planning services including motivation, counseling, full choice of contraceptives and contraceptive surgery. The responsibility of providing services at the grass root level is being envisaged to be handled by male workers especially with regard to male involvement in the population welfare program which will be increased to 6,498 by June 2008 (see Table 12.2).

Table-12.1: Selected Demographic Indicators

Indicators	Latest Available
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) 2005-06	3.8
Crude Birth Rate (CBR) 2005-06	26.1
Crude Death Rate (CDR) 2005-06	7.1
Population Growth Rate	1.8
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (2005-06)	76.7
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) (2004-05)	350-400
Life Expectancy at Birth (2005-06)*	Male: 64 Years Female: 66 Years

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

*Planning & Development Division

The emphasis of the program is to reach the desirous couples for meeting their service needs. The MoPW is collaborating with Ministry of Health (MoH) and provincial Health Departments for functional integration of Health and Population Welfare Services. A forum of Inter-Ministerial meeting co-chaired by Federal Ministers of Health and Population Welfare is in place as a mark of Political Commitment for strengthening coordination between the two Ministries.

12.1.4 Social Marketing of Contraceptives

Population Welfare Program is supplemented by social marketing intervention providing a complete range of contraceptive at subsidized rates with focuses on low and middle income groups of population in the urban and semi-urban areas indicating a reasonable presence involved through

6,000 active private service providers and 110,0000 retailers, etc. The Social Marketing operations are supported through grant assistance provided by the donor community and is making 30 percent contribution to the National Program in terms of couple year protection (CYP). During 2007-08 social marketing intensified with programmatic focus and increased attention on interpersonal communication (IPC).

Table-12.2: Service Delivery Infrastructure

Service Delivery Outlets	Planned 2007-08	Achieved as on 31-12-2007
1. Family welfare centres (FWC)	2849	2739
2. Reproductive Health “A” centres	223	176
3. Mobile service units	292	292
4. Male Mobilizers	6498	4071

Source: Ministry of Population Welfare

Information and Advocacy

The overall goal for the communication mobilization and advocacy strategy is to ensure delivery of correct cultural and easy to understand messages about family planning and reproductive health in order to encourage informed decision-making about and adoption of positive family planning reproductive health behavior. In this regard the message in the media campaign was blended into educational and recreational programs, such as: drama series, comedy shows, melodies, panel discussions and interviews on TV, radio and FM, as well as seminars and workshops, meet the press sessions, and orientation programs for community, policy makers and youth. In addition ground activities like musical concerts, street theatres, and messages on direction boards have also been launched to have direct contact with the masses.

12.1.5 Directorate of Population Education

Directorate of Population Education has continued its activities in the scenario of its broader role calling a shift in its strategy to bring it inline with the broader MoPW objective of population stabilization under the new holistic approach to Population and Development. The focus of these activities was to sensitize the policy and decision

makers of the National Building Departments as well as to initiate the public private partnership for the adoption of small family norms and to enhance the quality of life of the employees of their organizations. In this context, the following activities were carried out by the Directorate during the year 2007-08:

Presentations Skill Development The Directorate of Population Education as part of youth sensitization and orientation/education of other categories of the target audience under Population Education Component launched a series of workshops. In this regard, as planned 2 four days workshops on Presentations Skill Development for mid-level program managers were carried out. **Clinical Training Component** has played an important role in the Population Welfare Program since its inception; it is also recognized as a core ongoing activity. With the introduction of multi-sectoral approach massive training activities are designed and implemented to ensure that program personnel and those connected with it are equipped with the required knowledge and skills to perform their jobs effectively in the delivery of family planning and reproductive health services. Clinical activities include 24 months basic training of 315 Family Welfare Workers, 3-6 months advance training of 35 Field Technical Officers/Assistant Sister Tutors/Family Welfare Counselors, Pre-service training of 35 Family Welfare Assistants (3-months), refresher training of 550 paramedics (1-2 & 4 weeks) and training of 2,500 non-program personnel. **Non-Clinical Training** activities are conducted through the Population Welfare Training Institute (Lahore and Karachi). These institutes are capacity building machinery and provide in-service, pre-service and refresher training to update knowledge and understanding of population issues and objectives of the Population Welfare Programs and develop skills of the program personnel and service providers at district level. During 2007-08 training for 2,840 program personnel was arranged. **Monitoring and Supervision** of the implementation of Program activities in the field has been intensified through review sessions, inter-provincial review meetings, desk monitoring and field visits. During April-

December 2007, 23 districts - all four provinces, AJK and Northern Areas - were visited to observe Program implementation in the field.

12.1.6 National Trust for Population Welfare (NATPOW)

The Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are partners in the efforts for community uplift and socio-economic development. Their advantages like, autonomy, flexibility, voluntary contributions and standing in the community are clearly recognized. Community based organizations also have better understanding and enjoy trust of community, which is critical when dealing with difficult and sensitive subjects. The trust (NATPOW) was designed to provide an effective framework to build effective partnership among GoP, NGOs, CBOs, donors and private sector organizations for implementation of national population and development program. Its role is to help NGOs and private sector in the fold of population welfare by activating existing institutions and by bringing into the fold new institutional support, strengthen and increase the contribution of NGOs and CBOs for population welfare and other social sector activities; promote institutional reforms through decentralized programs to serve as a forum for making grants to the beneficiaries; carry out assessment studies, etc. to the extent required for fulfilling the purpose of the Trust. Overall, some 264 NGOs with 479 outlets, operating throughout the country, have been registered with NATPOW till date (see Table -12.3).

The population profile in Pakistan reveals that in order to achieve sustainable development and to control overpopulation, empowerment of women, effective use of resources, efficient family planning and popularization of small family norm are imperative. Furthermore, slowdown in population growth rate, wider coverage of reproductive health services, education of women, and effective steps to eradicate poverty are prerequisites for sustainable development in Pakistan.

1.2 Labour Force and Employment

Growth in national income was once considered as the ultimate standard of development but now the

issue of poverty has taken the center stage of development agenda across the globe. This concern is well documented in Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), one of which is to reduce poverty by half to 2015. The countries around the world have recognized that the reduction in the poverty has to be the central element of the development agenda. The

experience of the countries closer to achieving this goal shows that sustainable and high economic growth rate play the central role in this process. However, it is also evident that growth alone is not important rather the patterns and sources of growth along with how the benefits are distributed are equally important.

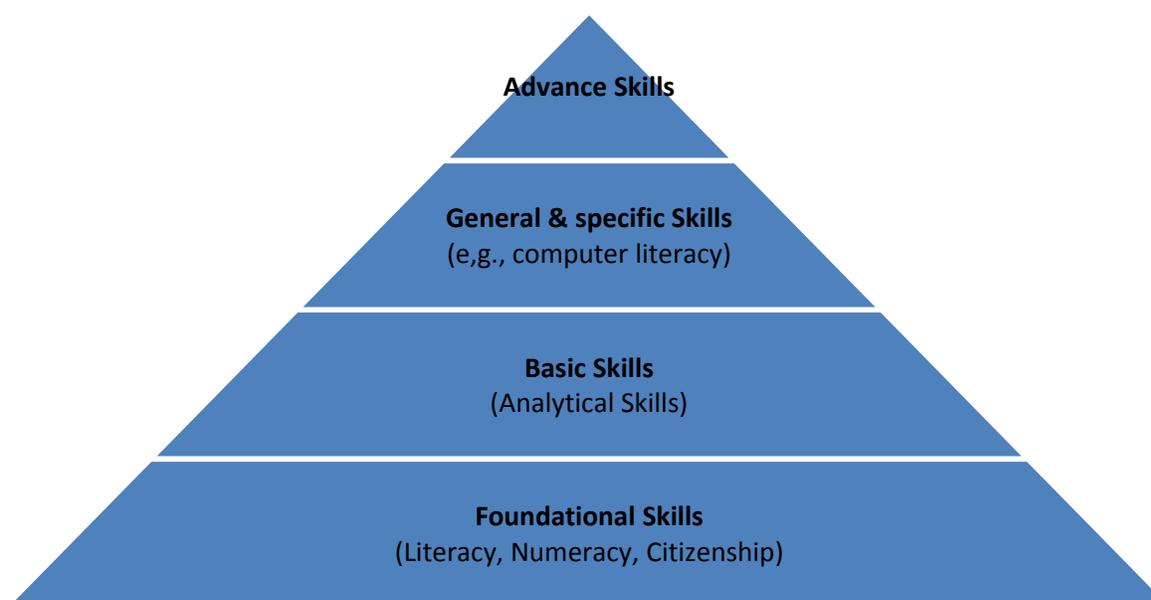
Table 12.3: Progress Report of NATPOW, FY07 & 08

	2006-07		2007-08 (Mid-Year)	
	No	Beneficiaries	No	Beneficiaries
Human Resource Development (HRD) Training/ Workshops				
Seminar/Conference	06	941	01	125
Training for Service Providers	9	34	02	55
Orientation Workshop for Staff	01	14	-	-
Mobile Medical Camps	14	6,509	09	3,123
Community Mobilization Workshops	14	558	03	124
Orientation Workshop for Service Providers	1	25	-	-
Technical Backstopping Visits	70	NGO	-	-
Total	106	8,081	15	3,427

Source: NATPOW

The *Medium Term Development Framework (MTDF) 2005-10* is the first MTDF prepared in line with the Vision 2030. Laying stress on poverty reduction and the achievement of the MDGs

through sustainable economic growth, the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) targets, policies and programs, and human developments targets of the MDGs.

Fig-12.2: Skill Development Pyramid

Source: Pakistan Employment Trends, 2007

Generating decent employment and human development are well integrated in the overall economic development framework. Indeed, the Labour Market Indicators receiving increasing attention include: generation of productive and decent employment, improvement in working conditions, strengthening social safety nets, increasing vocational and technical competence of the workforce, and design and implementation of a labour market regulatory framework that ensures safer and remunerative working conditions including decent minimum wages. Fig-12.2 identifies four levels of competencies and suggests that foundational and basic skills are mandatory and should be available to all. They address social rights and are the foundation of a productive work force as they concern primary and secondary education. The more general and specific skills address training to meet occupational standards and are met through vocational and technical schools as well as training institutes and apprenticeships among others. The advanced technical and professional skills involve substantial investment and are often specific to occupations, but can be transferable to a range of jobs.

The labour market in the country is confronted with various challenges, including: unemployment, underemployment, poor working conditions, predominance of informal economy, low literacy, poor level of skills, and mis-match between the demand and supply of educated and trained manpower. Women and youth - comprising half of the population - are at a disadvantaged position as well; they are also vulnerable to the ups and downs of the economy.

Historically the issues of vocational and technical training did not receive adequate attention given its importance to generate decent employment. Attempt has been made recently to provide skills to unskilled workers according to market needs under the auspicious of NAVTEC, TAFTA etc. (details on these issues are discussed in later pages). Additional step taken in this direction is the recent establishment of a *Policy Planning Cell (PPC)* in the Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis to prepare national policies in the areas of employment, overseas migration and human resource development as well as to launch a project

under the title of “*Labour Market Information and Analysis (LMI&A)*”. The PPC, has prepared the draft National Employment Policy (NEP) after due consultation with all the stakeholders. The PPC has also published two reports; the first report entitled “*Pakistan Employment Trends*” analyses the key labour market indicators and the second report focuses on the skill gap issues that exist in the country today and points towards additional reforms in the technical and vocational training system.

According to the *Labor Force Survey (LFS) 2006-07*, total labor force stood at 50.3 million out of which 47.7 million is employed (see Table 12.4). Of the total employed, 20 percent are females which points towards the serious issue of gender gap prevalent in the labour market. Although the unemployment rate is declining over the years, a careful look at the employment pattern does indicate the widening gap of decent work. As mentioned above, the youth and females are the most under-utilized *albeit* important segment of the labour market which points to the fact that effort should be made to mainstreaming the gender and youth through targeted programs and government interventions. The draft NEP laying great stress on gender and youth mainstreaming has developed targeted programs and interventions in this regard.

The draft NEP addresses the issue of unemployment keeping in mind the other critical aspects like under-employment, gender gap in the labour market, youth unemployment, etc. Recognizing the fact that education and skill development are the pre-requisites for improving productivity which is vital for sustaining higher economic growth, the draft NEP has indicated numerous skill and HRD gaps. The policy also lays stress on incorporating the concept of skill development in the formal middle and secondary school education system. According to LFS, 2006-07, the illiterate working age population is 50.17 million and out of this, 62.6 percent are females. It should be the endeavor of the government to improve the opportunities for educational attainment and skill development of the work so that they get decent employment.

12.2.1 Labour Market Trends

According to LFS 2006-07 the estimated population of Pakistan is 158.17 million. The labor force of the country is 50.33 million which has been increasing over the years (see Table-13.4). Along with the increasing participation of the population in the labor market, the employed labour force has also exhibited rising trend. As far as the over all labour market is concerned, several developments may be pointed out over the last couple of years. A significant improvement is evident in terms of employment, unemployment, and labour force participation rate. A significant decline in the unemployment rate over the last decade is also noticeable in the midst of increasing labour force participation rates, which suggests strong absorptive capacity of the economy. The quality of employment nevertheless continues to raise concerns.

Table-12.4: Civilian Labour Force, Employed and Unemployed for Pakistan (in millions)

	2001-02	2003-04	2005-06	2006-07
Labour Force	41.83	45.50	50.05	50.33
Employed	38.37	42.00	46.95	47.65
Unemployed	3.46	3.50	3.10	2.68

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2001-02, 2003-04, 2005-06, 2006-07

Although the labour market indicators in general have improved in recent years, much more needs to be done in terms of decent employment, human

resource development, gender gap, creation of opportunities for young people, improvement in the educational attainment of the labour force, etc. This will require the improved linkages between policy objectives and labour market monitoring and assessment. The NEP is indeed targeting the comprehensive Labor Market Information System (LMIS) with a focus on generating detailed and dis-aggregated employment and labor market related information as well as providing services of employment counseling and vocational guidance at the district level.

12.2.2 Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

The labour force participation rate is an important variable which indicates the supply of labour in the economy and the composition of the country's human resource. Labour force analyses also helps in policy formulation for employment, human resource development, determination of training needs, etc. In addition this indicator of labour force is helpful in assessing the labour market behavior for different segments of population, especially for youth. The working age (10 years & above) population is estimated to be 111.39 million. The labour force participation rate, though demonstrating an increasing trend in recent years, is nevertheless lower than the global or regional rates (see Table-12.5). The increasing trend in labour force participation witnessed in the recent years can be attributed to rising employment opportunities owing to robust growth and lowering of socio-cultural barriers for females to enter the job market.

Table- 12.5: Population, Labour Force and Labour Force Participation (LFP) Rates

Year	Population		Labour Force		LFP Rate	
	(million)		(million)		(percent)	
	Total	Working age *	Total	Increase	Crude	Refined
1996-97	126.90	84.65	36.30	--	28.6	43.0
1997-98	130.58	88.52	38.20	1.90	29.3	43.3
1999-00	136.01	92.05	39.40	1.20	29.4	42.8
2001-02	145.80	99.60	42.39	2.99	29.6	43.3
2003-04	148.72	103.40	45.23	2.84	30.4	43.7
2005-06	155.37	108.79	50.05	4.82	32.2	46.0
2006-07	158.17	111.39	50.33	0.28	31.8	45.2

Source: Labour Force Surveys 2001-02, 2003-04, 2005-06 & 2006-07

* Population 10 years and above is considered as working age population

Total provincial LFPR (both sex) has however, witnessed a decline in all the four provinces in the year 2006-07(see Table 12.6).

Table-12.6: Provincial Labour Force Participation Rates (%)

	2005-06	2006-07
Punjab	48.9	48.5
Sindh	42.9	42.7
NWFP	39.7	36.3
Balochistan	45.2	43.6

Source: Labour Force Survey 2005-06 & 2006-07

The most pronounced reduction has been noted for NWFP (from 39.7% to 36.3%). Province-wise break up of refined participation rates suggest that against the national average of 45.2 percent, the

participation rate in Punjab is 48.5 percent followed by Sindh (42.7%), Balochistan (43.6%) and NWFP (36.3%).

12.2.3 Employment Trends

During the period 1999-2000 to 2005-06, 11.33 million work opportunities were created, due mainly to the strong economic growth. However, in the subsequent year i.e. 2006-07, only 0.70 million employment opportunities, of which the bulk was created in the rural areas (0.62 million) compared to only 0.08 million in the urban areas (see Table 12.7). Thus indicating a weaker labor market situation, especially in the urban areas of Pakistan.

Table-12.7: Employment Trend and Changes 1996-97 and 2006-07

(million)

Year	Pakistan		Rural		Urban	
	Employed	Changes	Employed	Changes	Employed	Changes
1996-97	34.13	-	23.87	-	10.78	-
1999-00	36.32	2.19	25.55	1.68	10.77	-0.01
2001-02	38.88	2.56	26.66	1.11	12.22	1.45
2003-04	42.00	3.12	28.81	2.15	13.19	0.97
2005-06	46.95	4.95	32.49	3.68	14.46	1.27
2006-07	47.65	0.70	33.11	0.62	14.54	0.08

Source: Labour Force Surveys 2001-02, 2003-04, 2005-06 & 2006-07.

12.2.4 Employment by Sector

Agriculture employs 43.61 percent work force in Pakistan followed by trade (14.43%), services sector (14.41%) and manufacturing (13.54%). In other words, over 86 percent of work force is

employed in these four sectors (see Table-12.8). As against 2005-06 the shares of agriculture and services in employed workforce marginally increased in 2006-07 while those in manufacturing and trade registered a marginal decline.

Table-12.8: Employed Labour Force by Sectors (%)

Sector	2005-06			2006-07		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Agriculture	43.37	59.87	6.32	43.61	59.90	6.52
Manufacturing	13.84	9.00	24.71	13.54	9.22	23.38
Construction	6.13	6.23	5.91	6.56	6.54	6.61
Trade	14.67	9.30	26.71	14.43	8.83	27.16
Transport	5.74	4.64	8.22	5.39	4.25	7.99
Services	14.35	10.06	24.00	14.41	10.16	24.10
Others	1.89	0.89	4.13	2.06	1.10	4.24
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Labour Force Survey 2005-06 & 2006-07

There has occurred a shift in employment in major sectors of the economy; however, agriculture still

remains the dominant source of employment in Pakistan. In 1999-00, the share of agriculture in

employment was 48.42 percent, while in 2006-07 this has reduced to 43.61 percent. Targeting of labor intensive livestock and dairy sectors can be an important strategy for employment augmentation in rural areas. These are complemented by public sector funded small area development schemes. These strategies have successfully expanded rural employment, particularly at the local level. Agriculture is followed by wholesale and retail trade, community and social services and manufacturing sector. These sectors employ 14.43 percent, 14.41 percent and 13.54 percent workforce, respectively (see Table-12.9). An increase in the share of manufacturing sector (2.1%), over the last seven years, is an indication that employment opportunities are being created in both rural and urban regions of the country. Trade (0.9%), construction (0.8%) and transport (0.4%) are supplementing employment generation as well. The policy of deregulation, privatization and liberalization helped in increasing the participation of private sector in the economy. As a result, significant number of work opportunities is being generated in urban areas. The capital intensity of the industrial sector, however, limits its employment generating capacity.

12.2.5 Employment Status

The composition of employment by status undergoes changes with the industrialization process. However, these shifts in the employment status are not as sharp and clear as in case of sectoral employment, especially in countries with a large informal economy, both in industrial and services sector.

Currently, the employees constitute 17.83 million or 37.42 percent of the total employed labor force, followed by self employed with 34.52 percent (see Table-12.10). The unpaid family helpers form quite a significant portion i.e. 12.98 million in 2006-07. This segment of employed work force has registered an increase of 5.84 percentage points of employed work force since 1999-00. However, the largest shift in employment status has taken place for unpaid family workers (12.98 million Vs 7.77 million) (see Fig-12.4, a & b).

Table-12.9: Employment Shifts by Sector and Area (%)

	1999-00	2006-07	Change from 1999-00 to 2006-07
Agriculture	48.4	43.6	-4.8
Urban	5.68	6.52	0.83
Rural	65.85	59.90	-5.95
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.0
Urban	0.07	0.04	-0.02
Rural	0.07	0.14	0.07
Manufacturing	11.5	13.5	2.1
Urban	23.78	23.38	-0.40
Rural	6.46	9.22	2.76
Electricity	0.7	0.8	0.1
Urban	1.32	1.24	-0.08
Rural	0.45	0.54	0.09
Construction	5.8	6.6	0.8
Urban	6.31	6.61	0.30
Rural	5.57	6.54	0.98
Trade	13.5	14.4	0.9
Urban	27.04	27.16	0.12
Rural	7.98	8.83	0.85
Transport	5.0	5.4	0.4
Urban	7.92	7.99	0.08
Rural	3.85	4.25	0.40
Finance	0.8	1.1	0.3
Urban	2.34	2.86	0.51
Rural	0.19	0.39	0.19
Services	14.2	14.4	0.2
Urban	25.53	24.10	-1.42
Rural	9.57	10.16	0.58
Others	0.0	0.1	0.1
Urban	0.01	0.10	0.09
Rural	0.00	0.03	0.03
Total	100.00	100.00	
Urban	100.00	100.00	
Rural	100.00	100.00	

Source: Labour force Survey, 1999-00 & 2006-07

Women are less likely to benefit from new opportunities for wage employment. In each of the employment status category except for unpaid family helpers, the female share is quite low as compared to males. Their share in unpaid family helpers is rising even in absolute terms (see Fig-12.3). In 1999-00, the female share in the unpaid family helpers was 32.79 percent while in 2006-07 it has risen to 45.46 percent. No significant change has been observed in other categories. This trend is not quite the same for males whose majority are employers (40.6%) followed by self-employed (39.8%) and then unpaid family helpers (18.6%).

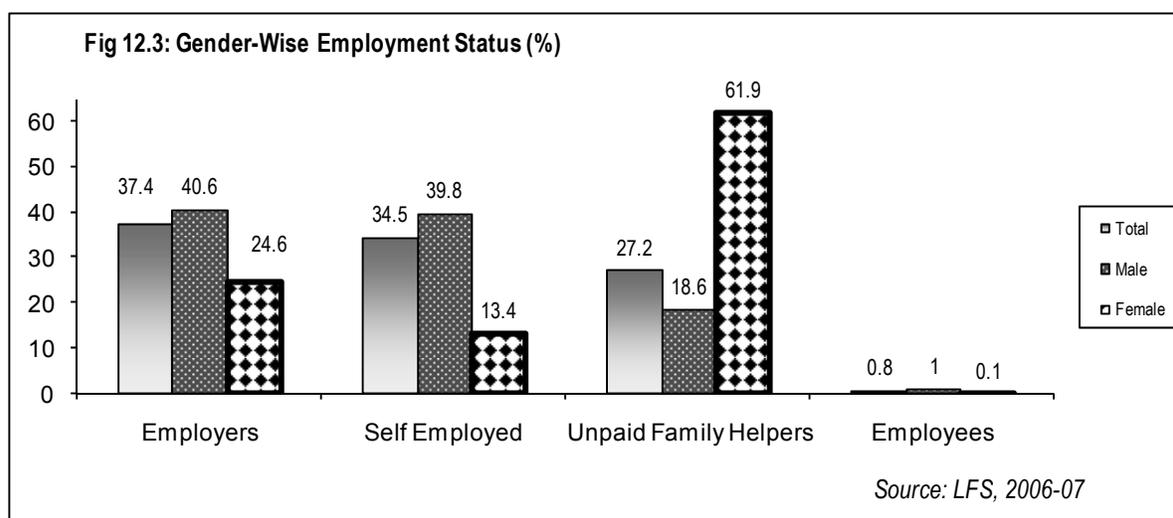
Only about 1.0 percent of all males represent employees. A higher percentage of male workers are engaged in the categories of self employed and employees, while females are dominant in the unpaid family helpers' category. An increase in the employees and unpaid family helpers category has been noted for males, while decrease is noted in self-employment category. For females, unpaid family helpers (61.9%) forms the bulk followed by

employers (24.6%), self employed (13.4%) and 0.1 percent of employees. The extremely meager figure of 0.1 percent for female employees shows the still prevalent conservative/traditional norms of the society where women are still discouraged to actively join the work force rather they are heavily involved as family helpers especially in the agri-based rural families.

Table-12.10: Employment Status by Region (Millions)

	1999-00			2006-07		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Employers	0.28	0.24	0.04	0.39	0.27	0.12
Self employed	15.34	3.56	11.77	16.45	4.59	11.86
Unpaid family Helpers	7.77	1.05	6.73	12.98	1.62	11.37
Employees	12.92	5.67	7.25	17.83	8.06	9.77
Total	36.32	10.52	25.80	47.65	14.54	33.11

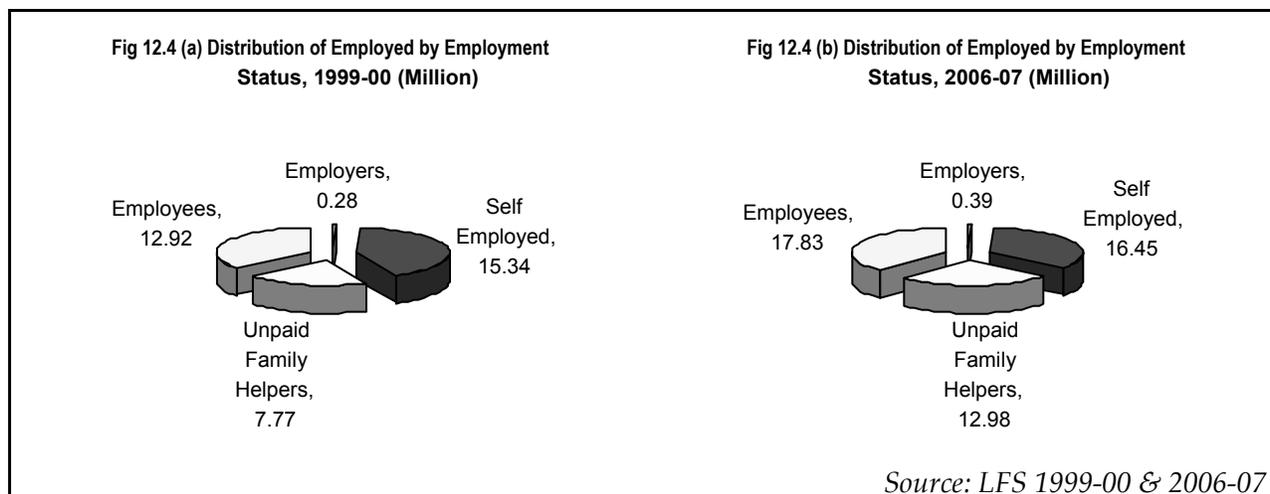
Source: Labour Force Survey, 1999-00 & 2006-07



The increase in unpaid family helper category for both men and women is an indication of the expansion of economic activities within the household, especially in rural areas. The boom in the livestock and dairy sectors has created demand for additional workers in the family that led to the increase in the unpaid family helpers' category. The targeting of the livestock and dairy as leading employment augmenting sectors in rural areas has been quite rewarding.

12.2.6 Employment by Formal and Informal Sectors

The informal sector retains an important position in employment creation, production and income generation. Presence of a large informal sector is in a way a challenge to policy makers to consider the improved working conditions, legal and social protection of the people employed in the informal economy, implementation of the appropriate regulatory framework, developing training and skills, etc.



As shown in Table-12.11 and fig 12.5, the share of agriculture in total employed workforce stood at 48.4 percent in 1999-00 but declined to 43.6 percent in 2006-07. The share of non-agricultural, accordingly increased by 5.8 percentage points to

56.4 percent in 2006-07. Within non-agriculture, two-third belonged to informal sector in 1999-00 which increased to almost 72.0 percent in 2006-07. The share of formal sector in non-agriculture registered a decline in the same period.

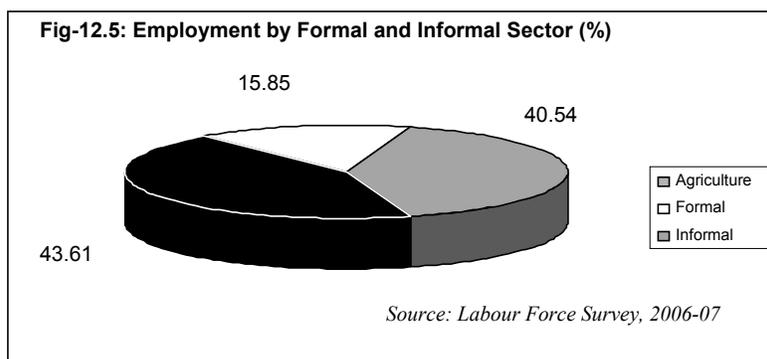


Table-12.11: Employment by Formal and Informal Sector (%)

Sectors	1999-00			2006-07		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Agriculture	48.4	5.7	65.9	43.6	6.5	59.9
Non-Agriculture	51.6	94.3	34.1	56.4	93.5	40.1
Formal	17.7	34.1	10.9	15.8	27.4	10.8
Informal	33.9	60.2	23.2	40.5	66.1	29.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100

Source: Labour Force Survey, 1999-00& 2006-07

12.2.7 Unemployment

Unemployment is defined as all persons ten years of age and above who during the reference period

were: a) without work i.e., were neither in paid or self employment not employed as unpaid family helpers, b) currently available for work i.e., were

available for paid employment or self-employment, and c) seeking work i.e., had taken specific steps in a specified period to seek paid or self-employment. According to this definition, which is consistent with International Labour Organization's (ILO) definition of employment/unemployment, about 2.68 million people were unemployed during the fiscal year 2006-07 as compared to 3.10 million in 2005-06.

It is important to highlight that the rising trend of unemployment has not only been arrested but it has also started declining since 2001-02. The unemployment rate in rural areas is lower than that of the urban areas. The urban unemployment rate has decreased by 3.14 percentage points during 2002-07 (Table-12.12).

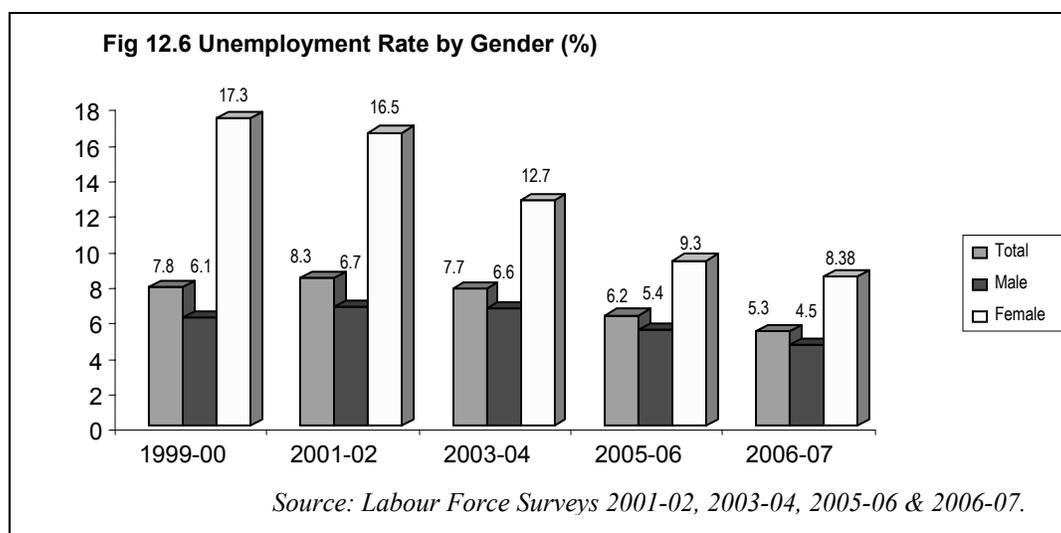
Table-12.12: Unemployed Labour Force by Areas

Years	Unemployed Labour Force (In millions)			Unemployment Rate (%)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	1996-97	2.26	1.33	0.94	5.93	5.02	7.98
1999-00	3.08	1.92	1.15	7.82	6.94	9.92
2001-02	3.46	2.15	1.31	8.27	7.55	9.80
2003-04	3.50	2.08	1.41	7.69	6.74	9.70
2005-06	3.10	1.84	1.26	6.20	5.35	8.04
2006-07	2.68	1.64	1.04	5.32	4.72	6.66

Source: Labour Force Surveys 2001-02, 2003-04, 2005-06 & 2006-07.

Female unemployment rate declined in rural as well as urban areas while for males a modest decline was observed in both rural as well as urban areas. The decline in female unemployment in both rural and urban areas can be attributed to two reasons. Females were able to get job opportunities or they withdrew from the labour force mainly

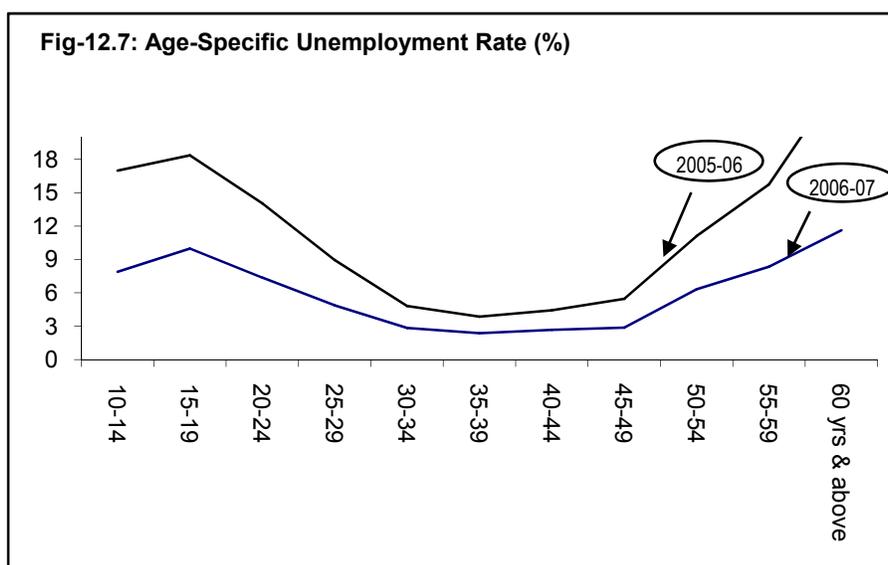
because of "discourage phenomenon". It thus appears that female unemployment reduced primarily due to expansion in job opportunities for females. Micro-finance facilities focusing on women particularly in rural areas may be the major contributing factor in female unemployment rate.



12.2.8 Age Specific Unemployment Rate

The age specific unemployment rate shows a typical U shaped pattern (see fig-12.7); higher rate for younger and older groups and lower for the prime age persons (those who fall between 25-49 years) (see Table-12.13). The interesting observation, however, is a visible fall in the unemployment rate in all age-groups in 2006-07 as compared to 2005-06 except for 10-14 and 60+ age bracket. The decline in unemployment in the

younger age groups is the result of aggressive education campaign of the present government. Increasing enrolment in schools is reducing not only the incidence of child labor but their unemployment as well. The goal of universal primary education towards with achieving other *Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)* is expected to contribute significantly in the withdrawal of working children from the labor market, thus reducing unemployment.



The area of concern, however, remains the incidence of unemployment in the older age groups, where the rates are significantly high. Though, a number of facilities and social services are being extended for senior citizens, absence of an adequate institutional mechanism of social protection is greatly felt.

The age specific unemployment rate shows that unemployment rate starts declining from the age group of 15-19 years till the age group of 55-59 and again start rising from the age group of 60+. The highest unemployment rate is observed in the age group of 10-14 i.e. 9.10 percent mainly due to lack of employment opportunities available to young children.

Table-12.13: Age-Specific Unemployment Rates (%)

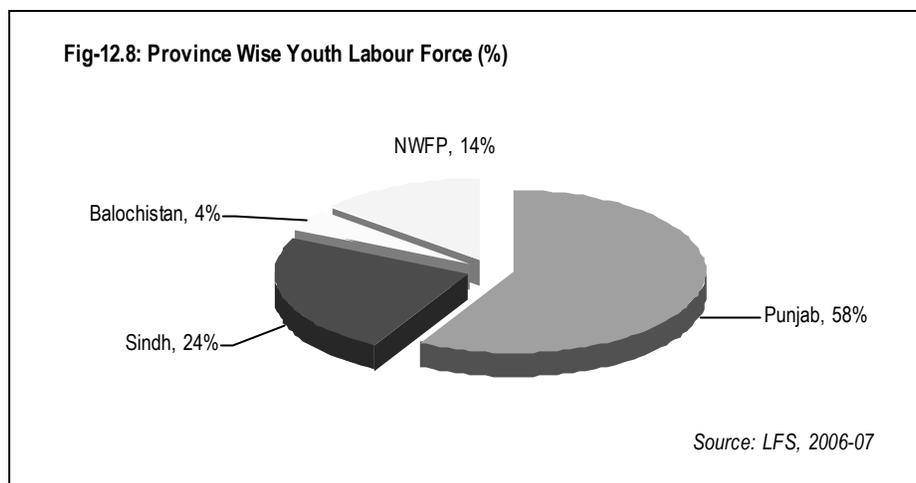
Age Group	2005-06	2006-07
	Total	Total
Ten Years & Above	6.20	5.32
10-14	7.89	9.10
15-19	9.98	8.38
20-24	7.37	6.67
25-29	4.88	4.07
30-34	2.85	1.97
35-39	2.37	1.50
40-44	2.68	1.76
45-49	2.87	2.60
50-54	6.32	4.78
55-59	8.35	7.39
60 yrs & above	11.62	13.71

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2005-06 and 2006-07

12.2.9 Youth Labour Force

Youth are a vital segment of the population especially in developing countries. Despite decreasing fertility rates, almost 89 percent of world's youth were living in developing countries in 2005. This segment of the labour force is extremely important because it guarantees higher returns on investment in education and training by remaining economically active for a long period of time. On the flip side of the coin, youth also constitute the most vulnerable segment of the society due to limited labour market openings for them and lack of experience.

In recent years, youth unemployment has become a global phenomenon and creating decent employment and sustainable jobs for this particular segment has, therefore, become a challenge worldwide. This is the very reason that youth employment has become a major focus of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which has been reaffirmed by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in its 2006 session, wherein, it was committed that strategies will be developed and implemented to find full and productive employment and decent work for the youth.



In Pakistan, youth aged 15-24 are a growing segment of the labour market. According to LFS 2006-07, the share of youth in working age population is 28.69 percent and in the labour force it is 28.09 percent with 44.2 percent labour force participation rate. The youth labour force participation rate has been on the rise over the years. However, labour force participation rates for young women continues to be lower than that of young men, reflecting cultural barriers and the lack of opportunities for women to combine work and family duties. The gap between the participation of young men and women has decreased from 59.1 to 50.7 percent since 1999-00, but remains far above the regional average gap in South Asia of 34.6

percent in 2006.¹ The youth labour force participation declined by 1.7 percentage points in 2006-07 as compared with 2005-06. Of this, a 0.2 percentage point was observed in young women and 0.3 percentage point in young men. At the provincial level, male participation declined in all the four provinces, however, female participation increased in Balochistan and Sindh (see Table 12.14 & Fig-12.8). On the other hand it has declined more for the rural areas of the country as against the urban parts of Pakistan.

¹ Global Employment Trends (Geneva, ILO, January 2008)

Table-12.14: Youth Labour Force Participation Rate* (%)

Pakistan	1999-2000	2001-2002	2003-2004	2005-2006	2006-2007	Change 1999-2000 to 2006-2007 (%)
National						
Both sexes	40.5	43.4	43.6	45.9	44.2	3.7
Male	69.3	70.2	70.5	72.2	69.2	-0.2
Female	10.2	14.8	16.1	18.6	18.4	8.2
Urban						
Both sexes	36.6	39.2	37.6	39.2	37.6	1.1
Male	60.3	63.3	62.5	64.3	62.8	2.5
Female	10.0	11.1	10.3	11.8	10.0	0.1
Rural						
Both sexes	42.8	45.9	47.3	49.9	48.2	5.5
Male	74.7	74.5	75.6	77.1	73.2	-1.5
Female	10.3	16.8	19.4	22.6	23.3	12.9
Provincial						
Punjab						
Both sexes	43.9	47.0	47.1	49.1	47.4	3.6
Male	74.4	73.0	72.8	73.1	70.2	-4.2
Female	11.4	20.1	21.6	25.0	25.0	13.6
Sindh						
Both sexes	33.8	39.0	39.7	42.8	42.3	8.5
Male	58.2	66.6	68.1	72.0	71.0	12.8
Female	6.8	6.5	7.8	8.1	8.5	1.8
NWFP						
Both sexes	36.0	36.1	37.3	38.6	34.6	-1.5
Male	63.5	64.4	66.6	67.9	61.8	-1.7
Female	10.5	7.0	9.2	12.1	8.9	-1.6
Balochistan						
Both sexes	37.0	41.7	39.6	47.6	44.9	7.8
Male	66.1	70.3	65.9	74.3	68.0	1.9
Female	7.2	7.3	9.6	11.1	13.9	6.7

*Refined

Source: Employment Trend Report, 2007

12.2.10 Employment Promotion Measures:

The Government has taken several measures in order to facilitate and generate employment, directly and indirectly as well as through targeted programs and skill development of labour force in order to enable them to capture decent employment.

Sustaining Growth Momentum--- Higher economic growth on a sustained basis is *sine quo non* for employment generation. Pakistan has maintained an average growth of 7.0 percent per annum over the last five years to 2006-07 and succeeded in reducing unemployment as discussed earlier. Going forward, a growth of 6-8 percent must be ensured to continue to generate employment opportunities.

Small and Medium Enterprises --- A large number of SMEs are also being financed under “*Hunarmand Pakistan Scheme*” for promoting self employment. Up to 31st January, 2008 the SME Bank has disbursed loans amounting to Rs.5.16 billion and generated employment for 47,213 persons. The number of SMEs financed during the same period is 6,745 establishments.

Khushhali Bank --- In order to open new avenues of self-employment, the Government is providing micro finance to the people at grass root level through Khushhali Bank. Up to 31st July, 2007 the bank has disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 11.71 billion and generated employment for 1118,502 persons.

President's Rozgar Scheme --- The solution of Pakistan's major socio-economic problems primarily lies in the development and growth of micro businesses. These will not only provide employment opportunities to the ever-growing population but will also become the catalyst for breaking the vicious circle of poverty. In this regard, National Bank of Pakistan has developed a full range of products under the President's Rozgar Scheme with a brand name of "*NBP KAROBAR*". Under this scheme an average loan size of Rs.100,000 is given for a maximum period of five years with a grace period of three months.

National Internship Program ---The National Internship Program (NIP) of one year duration has been launched by the Federal Government for fresh post graduates and graduates who have completed 16 years of education in the year 2005 and 2006. The internees are paid monthly stipend of Rs. 10,000 during the internship period. The main objectives of this Program is to provide financial relief to young degree holders, to improve the public sector performance by providing young, fresh and motivated human resource as well as to enhance the capacity and employability of fresh graduates for their better professional future. During the first phase of the program 20, 000 internees have been inducted in various government departments so far.

Labour Market Information System---A Project "*Labour Market Information System and Analysis*" has been launched by the Labour and Manpower Division. Its objective is to develop and consolidate the collection and usage of Labour Market Information (LMI) in Pakistan. The system will yield regular statistics and information about employment, under-employment and unemployment and make analysis based on key indicators of the labour market. The policy linkages will be made to cater to the problems of unemployment in the country.

Policy Planning Cell ---Policy Planning Cell has been established in the Labour and Manpower Division. Its tasks include: i) development of national policies in the areas of: employment, overseas migration, and human resource development, ii) rationalization and consolidation

and classification of labour laws as well as fulfillment of international obligations relating to labour issues, iii) development of best practices in the areas of: management of pension/workers' welfare funds, simplification of procedure in collection of taxes/fees, and iv) formulation of guidelines for development of welfare schemes for workers including development of feedback mechanism.

Technical and Vocational Training --- National Vocational and Technical Education Commission (NAVTEC) has been established at the Federal level with a view to overcoming the problems of lack of standardization, skill gaps, non-availability of proper curricula, poor quality of instructional staff, inadequate accreditation/certification and poor infrastructure. The Commission will encourage private sector to enhance technical education and vocational training capacity in order to bring harmony and develop linkage between technical education and vocational training. Being a regulatory body, the Commission will be responsible for long term planning in this particular field. It will also be responsible for setting standards for formulating the syllabus, accreditation, certification, trade testing, etc. During the year 2007, 23844 trainees were trained under NAVTEC and presently 42923 are under training. The target for the year 2008 has been set at 200,000 trainees.

Skill Development Councils (SDC) --- In order to develop skilled labour force on modern lines and effectively integrate the private sector in design and implementation, the Labour and Manpower Division supported the establishment of five Skill Development Councils (SDCs), one each at Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar and Quetta. The SDCs assess the training needs of their geographical areas, prioritize them on the basis of market demand and facilitate training of workers through training providers in the public and private sectors. These Councils - led by the representatives of the industry - have met the diversified training needs of the industrial and commercial sectors. So far 46,674 workers have been trained.

Overseas Employment ---- The Ministry of Labour, Manpower & Overseas Pakistanis is making efforts to boost overseas employment. In this regard, four MoUs with Kuwait, Malaysia, Korea and UAE have been signed while with several other countries are under process. The number of persons going overseas for employment in 2007 was 287,033 persons. In the first quarter of 2008, over 100,000 workers have been sent for overseas employment. The increase in overseas migration is the result of aggressive marketing by the Government for the export of manpower. The under preparation National Migration Policy is expected to provide guidelines for safer and greater migration of Pakistani workforce.

IT Sector --- Information Technology has enormous potential to create jobs for the educated unemployed in the country. The development of IT and Telecom sector has created enormous

employment opportunities, directly or indirectly, for the educated in a wide range of areas like call centers, telecom engineering, telecom sales, customer services, finance, accounting, etc. This is one of the fastest growing sectors of the economy. An allocation of Rs.3.30 billion was made for this sector for the year 2007-08. This would further accelerate its activities in the next couple of years, creating more business and employment opportunities in the country.

As a result of implementation of the above programs and projects, a large number of work opportunities would be created which would help in reducing unemployment in the country, specially the un-employment of educated and trained youth.



TABLE 12.1

POPULATION**

Mid Year (End June)	Popu- lation (mln)	Labour Force Partici- pation Rate(%)	Civilian Labour Force (mln)	Emp- loyed Total (mln)	Crude	Crude	Infant
					Birth Rate (...per 1000 persons)	Death Rate	Mortali- ty Rate
1981 *	85.09	30.30	25.78	24.70	-	-	..
1991	112.61	27.52	30.99	29.04	39.50	9.80	102.40
1992	115.54	27.64	31.94	30.07	39.30	10.10	100.90
1993	118.50	27.38	32.45	30.92	38.90	10.10	101.80
1994	121.48	27.40	33.29	31.68	37.60	9.90	100.40
1995	124.49	26.99	33.60	31.80	36.60	9.20	94.60
1996	127.51	27.00	34.43	32.58	35.20	8.80	85.50
1997	130.56	28.22	36.84	34.59	33.80	8.90	84.40
1998 *	133.48	28.92	38.64	36.36	..	..	..
1999	136.69	28.91	39.52	37.19	30.50	8.60	82.90
2000	139.76	28.51	39.84	36.72	..	..	..
2001	142.86	28.48	40.69	37.50	..	..	..
2002	145.96	29.61	43.22	39.64	27.30	..	..
2003	149.03	29.61	44.13	40.47	27.30 *	8.00 *	83.00 *
2004	151.09	30.41	45.95	42.42	27.80 ***	8.70 ***	79.90 ***
2005	153.96	30.41	46.82	43.22	26.10	8.20	77.00
2006	156.77	32.22	50.50	46.95	26.10	7.10	76.70
2007 P	158.10	31.80	50.30	47.65	26.10	7.10	76.70

.. not available

P: Provisional

*. Census Years.

*** : Projected figures generated by Planning and development division

** Population figures in different tables may not tally due to different sources of data/agences. However, population and growth rates in this table has been estimated on the basis of average annual growth rate during 1981-98.

Sources:

(1) Population : Population Census Organisation, Planning Commission and Demographic Survey 1991 and 1996-97.

(2) Labour Force Participation Rate : Labour Force Surveys, Population Census of Pakistan 1998.

(3) Infant Mortality Rate / Life expectancy at birth : Pakistan Demographic Surveys, Federal Bureau of Statistics and Planning Commission

(4) Crude Birth Rate / Crude Death Rate; (i) Population Census of Pakistan 1981 and 1998, (ii) Pakistan Demographic Survey 1996-97

TABLE 12.2

POPULATION BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN AREAS

Mid Year (End June)	All Areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	(Population 000)	
				Male	Female
1981	85.09	61.01	24.08	44.67	40.42
1991	112.61	77.95	34.66	58.82	53.79
1992	115.54	79.60	35.79	60.31	55.23
1993	118.50	81.45	37.05	61.83	56.67
1994	121.48	93.19	28.29	63.35	58.13
1995	124.49	94.95	29.54	64.88	59.61
1996	127.51	86.69	40.82	66.42	61.09
1997	130.56	88.44	42.12	67.98	62.58
1998	133.48	89.98	43.52	69.45	64.03
1999	136.69	91.91	44.78	71.09	65.60
2000	139.96	93.63	46.13	72.65	67.11
2001	142.86	95.36	47.50	74.23	68.63
2002	146.75	97.06	48.89	75.79	70.17
2003	149.65	99.12	49.91	77.38	71.65
2004	151.09	101.05	50.00	77.62	73.45
2005	153.96	101.55	52.41	77.59	76.36
2006	156.77	..	..	..	..
2007 P	160.90	..	..	..	..

Source: 1. Population Census Organization
2. Planning Commission, Islamabad

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

TABLE 12.3

POPULATION BY SEX, URBAN/RURAL AREAS, 1972,1981 AND 1998 CENSUS

Region/ Province	(In thousands)									Density (Per sq. km)
	Total			Population*			Rural			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1972 CENSUS										
PAKISTAN	65,310	34,833	30,476	16,594	9,027	7,567	48,716	25,806	22,909	82
Islamabad	235	130	105	77	46	31	158	84	74	259
Punjab***	37,610	20,210	17,400	9,183	4,977	4,206	28,428	15,234	13,194	183
Sind	14,156	7,574	6,582	5,726	3,131	2,595	8,430	4,443	3,987	100
NWFP	8,389	4,363	4,026	1,196	647	549	7,193	3,716	3,477	113
Baluchistan	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
Sind	19,029	9,999	9,030	8,243	4,433	3,810	10,786	5,566	5,220	135
NWFP	11,061	5,761	5,300	1,665	898	767	9,396	4,863	4,533	148
Baluchistan	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	143	133	889
Punjab	73,621	38,094	35,527	23,019	12,071	10,948	50,602	26,023	24,579	359
Sind	30,440	16,098	14,342	14,840	7,905	6,935	15,600	8,193	7,407	216
NWFP	17,744	9,089	8,655	2,994	1,589	1,405	14,750	7,500	7,250	238
Baluchistan*	6,566	3,506	3,056	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

* This population does not include the population of AJK and Northern Areas.

Source: Population Census Organization.

* The figures are provisional

1998 - Census Report of Pakistan.

** Total may not tally due to rounding of figures.

TABLE 12.4

POPULATION BY AGE, SEX URBAN/RURAL AREAS 1981 AND 1998 CENSUS

(In thousands)

Age (in years)	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
	<u>1981 Census</u>								
All ages	84,253	44,232	40,021	23,841	12,767	11,074	60,412	31,465	28,947
0- 4	12,911	6,365	6,546	3,579	1,813	1,766	9,332	4,552	4,780
5- 9	13,494	6,992	6,502	3,552	1,839	1,713	9,942	5,153	4,789
10-14	11,092	6,012	5,080	3,119	1,653	1,466	7,973	4,359	3,614
15-19	7,971	4,304	3,667	2,540	1,365	1,175	5,491	2,939	2,492
20-24	6,395	3,356	3,039	2,108	1,159	950	4,287	2,198	2,089
25-29	5,626	2,968	2,658	1,719	943	776	3,907	2,025	1,882
30-34	4,741	2,451	2,290	1,391	757	634	3,350	1,694	1,656
35-39	4,309	2,177	2,132	1,276	668	608	3,033	1,509	1,524
40-44	3,969	1,989	1,980	1,132	606	526	2,837	1,383	1,454
45-49	3,158	1,653	1,505	882	490	392	2,276	1,163	1,113
50-54	3,045	1,681	1,364	796	459	337	2,249	1,222	1,027
55-59	1,654	882	772	424	242	182	1,230	640	590
60-64	2,276	1,334	942	549	327	222	1,727	1,007	720
65-69	1,013	570	443	232	135	97	781	435	346
70-74	1,193	696	497	261	152	109	932	544	388
75 and above	1,406	802	604	281	160	121	1,125	642	483
	<u>1998 Census*</u>								
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	5,132	5,625	2,935	2,690
15-19	13,400	6,909	6,490	8,553	4,396	4,157	4,846	2,513	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	4,878	4,643	6,092	3,024	3,067	3,429	1,854	1,575
30-34	8,040	4,232	3,808	5,083	2,604	2,479	2,956	1,628	1,328
35-39	6,166	3,254	2,913	3,846	1,984	1,862	2,320	1,270	1,050
40-44	5,745	2,931	2,814	3,669	1,812	1,848	2,086	1,119	967
45-49	4,563	2,360	2,203	2,995	1,512	1,483	1,568	848	720
50-54	4,148	2,200	1,948	2,776	1,458	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	213
70-74	1,408	778	631	1,022	564	458	386	214	172
75 and above	1,563	849	714	1,162	632	531	400	217	183

* : Figures regarding FATA not included.

Source: Population Census Organization.

** Total may not tally due to rounding of figures

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

Province	Area Sq km	Population (In thousand)				
		1951	1961	1972	1981	1998*
PAKISTAN	796,096 (100.00)	33,740 (100.00)	42,880 (100.00)	65,309 (100.00)	84,254 (100.00)	132,352 (100.00)
NWFP	74,521 (9.4)	4,587 (13.6)	5,752 (13.4)	8,392 (12.8)	11,061 (13.10)	17,744 (13.41)
FATA	27,220 (3.4)	1,332 (3.9)	1,847 (4.3)	2,491 (3.8)	2,199 (2.6)	3,176 (2.40)
Punjab	205,345 (25.8)	20,541 (60.8)	25,464 (59.4)	37,607 (57.6)	47,292 (56.1)	73,621 (55.62)
Sind	140,914 (17.7)	6,048 (17.9)	8,367 (19.5)	14,156 (21.7)	19,029 (22.6)	30,440 (23.00)
Baluchistan	347,190 (43.6)	1,167 (3.5)	1,353 (3.2)	2,429 (3.7)	4,332 (5.1)	6,566 (4.96)
Islamabad	906 (0.1)	96 (0.3)	118 (0.3)	238 (0.4)	340 (0.4)	805 (0.61)

Note: Percentage share is given in parentheses.

Source: Population Census Organisation

TABLE 12.6

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

Sex	Total			Urban			Rural		
	1998	1981	1981	1998	1981	1981	1998	1981	1981
	15 Years & Above	10 Years & Above	10 Years & Above	15 Years & Above	10 Years & Above	10 Years & Above	15 Years & Above	10 Years & Above	10 Years & Above
PAKISTAN									
Both Sexes	41.5	43.9	26.2	61.0	63.1	47.1	30.8	33.6	17.3
Male	53.4	54.8	35.0	69.1	70.0	55.3	44.4	46.4	26.2
Female	28.5	32.0	16.0	51.6	55.2	37.3	16.7	20.1	7.3
ISLAMABAD									
Both Sexes	70.2	72.4	47.8	75.6	77.2	57.6	58.8	62.5	32.5
Male	79.8	80.6	59.1	82.6	83.2	65.8	73.6	75.1	48.1
Female	58.3	62.4	33.5	66.6	69.7	46.8	42.7	48.8	14.7
PUNJAB									
Both Sexes	43.8	46.6	27.4	62.4	64.5	46.7	34.9	38.0	20.0
Male	55.6	57.2	36.8	70.2	70.9	55.2	48.3	50.4	29.6
Female	31.2	35.1	16.8	53.5	57.2	36.7	20.9	24.8	9.4
SIND									
Both Sexes	43.6	45.3	31.5	61.9	63.7	50.8	24.0	25.7	15.6
Male	53.8	54.5	39.7	68.9	69.8	57.8	36.9	37.9	24.5
Female	32.0	34.8	21.6	53.6	56.7	42.2	9.9	12.2	5.2
NWFP									
Both Sexes	32.1	35.4	16.7	51.4	54.3	35.8	27.7	31.3	13.2
Male	48.7	51.4	25.9	65.9	67.5	47.0	44.6	47.7	21.7
Female	15.1	18.8	6.5	34.5	39.1	21.9	11.2	14.7	3.8
BALUCHISTAN									
Both Sexes	30.7	24.8	10.3	43.9	46.9	32.2	16.1	17.5	6.2
Male	33.3	34.0	15.2	56.4	58.1	42.4	25.0	25.8	9.8
Female	11.8	14.1	4.3	28.6	33.1	18.5	6.4	7.9	1.7
FATA*									
Both Sexes	..	17.4	6.4	..	39.3	..	..	16.8	6.4
Male	..	29.5	10.9	..	59.7	..	..	28.6	10.9
Female	..	3.0	0.8	..	12.0	..	..	2.8	0.8

FATA: Federally Administered Tribal Areas.

Source: Population Census Organisation

.. Not available.

TABLE 12.7

Province-wise Population, Land Area and Percent Distribution 1951, 1981, 1998 and 2006

Province	Area Sq. Kms	(Population in Thousand)					
		Year 1951	Year 1981	Year 1998	Year (2003)	Year 2005	Year 2006
A PAKISTAN	796,096 100.00	33,816 100.00	84,254 100.00	132,352 100.00	149,030 100.00	153,960 (E) 100.00	156,77 (E) 100.00
i) PUNJAB	205,344 25.80	20,557 60.80	47,292 56.10	73,621 55.63	82,710 55.50	85650(E) 55.63	86,255 55.00
ii) SINDH	140,914 17.70	6,054 17.90	19,029 22.60	30,440 23.00	34,240 22.97	35410(E) 23.00	35,864 23.00
iii) NWFP	74,521 9.10	4,587 13.60	11,061 13.10	17,744 13.41	20,170 13.54	20640 (E) 13.41	21,392 13.60
iv) BALUCHISTAN	347,190 43.60	1,187 3.50	4,332 5.10	6,566 4.96	7,450 5.00	7630 (E) 4.96	8,004 5.10
v) FATA	27,220 3.40	1,337 3.90	2,199 2.60	3,176 2.40	3,420 2.30	3690 (E) 2.40	3,621 2.30
vi) Islamabad	906 0.10	94 0.30	340 0.40	805 0.61	1,040 0.70	940 (E) 0.61	1,124 0.71

Source: 1) Population Census Organization
2) Planning and Development division

TABLE 12.8

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF 10 YEARS AND ABOVE AND CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY SEX AND NATURE OF ACTIVITY: 2006-07

(Percent Share)

	Population			Civilian Labour Force									Not in Civilian Labour Force		
				Total Civilian Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
PAKISTAN	100.00	51.10	48.90	45.18	35.84	9.34	42.78	34.22	8.56	2.41	1.62	0.78	54.82	15.26	39.56
Rural	100.00	50.66	49.34	48.12	36.21	11.91	45.85	34.78	11.07	2.27	1.43	0.84	51.88	14.45	37.43
Urban	100.00	51.91	48.09	39.77	35.16	4.60	37.12	33.18	3.93	2.65	1.98	0.67	60.23	16.75	43.48
BALUCHISTAN	100.00	54.84	45.16	43.60	37.70	5.89	42.47	37.15	5.32	1.12	0.55	0.57	56.40	17.13	39.27
Rural	100.00	54.93	45.07	46.33	39.27	7.05	45.27	38.81	6.46	1.05	0.46	0.59	53.67	15.65	38.02
Urban	100.00	54.56	45.44	35.11	32.82	2.29	33.77	31.98	1.79	1.34	0.85	0.49	64.89	21.74	43.15
NWFP	100.00	49.24	50.76	36.34	31.41	4.93	32.88	29.14	3.73	3.47	2.27	1.20	63.66	17.84	45.82
Rural	100.00	48.76	51.24	36.23	31.04	5.19	32.94	28.90	4.05	3.29	2.14	1.15	63.77	17.72	46.05
Urban	100.00	51.73	48.27	36.90	33.28	3.62	32.52	30.38	2.14	4.38	2.91	1.48	63.10	18.44	44.65
PUNJAB	100.00	50.41	49.59	48.55	35.93	12.61	45.88	34.12	11.76	2.66	1.81	0.85	51.45	14.48	36.97
Rural	100.00	49.93	50.07	52.05	36.19	15.86	49.61	34.64	14.97	2.44	1.55	0.89	47.95	13.74	34.21
Urban	100.00	51.37	48.63	41.55	35.42	6.13	38.43	33.09	5.34	3.12	2.33	0.79	58.45	15.95	42.50
SINDH	100.00	53.06	46.94	42.67	37.79	4.88	41.22	36.77	4.46	1.45	1.02	0.42	57.33	15.27	42.06
Rural	100.00	53.64	46.36	47.69	40.46	7.23	46.59	39.85	6.74	1.10	0.62	0.49	52.31	13.18	39.13
Urban	100.00	52.52	47.48	38.03	35.32	2.71	36.27	33.92	2.35	1.76	1.40	0.36	61.97	17.20	44.77

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

Source: Labour Force Survey 2006-07

* Provisional

Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 12.9

LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

Mid Year	(Million)										
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
Population	130.56	133.61	136.64	139.76	142.86	145.96	149.03	151.09	153.96	156.77	159.57
Rural	88.44	90.17	91.88	93.63	95.36	97.07	99.12	100.29	101.55	102.75	103.91
Urban	42.12	43.44	44.76	46.13	47.50	48.89	49.91	50.80	52.41	54.02	55.66
Working Age Population	86.91	88.92	90.95	94.59	96.69	99.70	101.80	105.04	115.52	109.76	112.37
Rural	57.34	58.43	59.44	61.43	62.38	65.08	66.45	67.46	75.41	70.79	72.86
Urban	29.57	30.49	31.51	33.16	34.31	34.62	35.35	37.58	40.11	38.97	39.51
Labour Force	37.45	39.26	40.15	40.49	41.38	43.21	44.12	45.95	46.82	50.50	50.78
Rural	25.98	27.53	28.00	28.49	29.12	29.40	30.01	31.20	31.79	34.63	35.06
Urban	11.77	11.33	12.15	12.00	12.26	13.81	14.11	14.75	15.03	15.87	15.72
Employed Labour Force	35.16	36.94	37.78	37.32	38.14	39.64	40.47	42.42	43.22	47.37	48.07
Rural	24.51	26.16	26.61	26.51	27.10	27.18	27.74	29.11	29.65	32.78	33.40
Urban	10.65	10.78	11.17	10.81	11.04	12.46	12.73	13.31	13.57	14.59	14.67
Unemployed Labour Force	2.29	2.32	2.37	3.17	3.24	3.57	6.65	3.53	3.60	3.13	2.71
Rural	1.47	1.37	1.39	1.98	2.02	2.22	2.27	2.09	2.14	1.85	1.66
Urban	0.82	0.95	0.98	1.19	1.22	1.35	1.38	1.44	1.46	1.28	1.05
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.12	5.89	5.89	7.82	7.82	8.27	8.27	7.69	7.69	6.20	5.23
Rural	5.65	4.98	4.98	6.94	6.94	7.55	7.55	6.74	6.74	5.35	4.72
Urban	7.17	7.95	7.95	9.92	9.92	9.80	9.80	9.70	9.70	8.04	6.66
Labour Force Partici- pation Rates (%)	28.69	29.38	29.38	28.97	28.97	29.61	29.61	30.41	30.41	32.22	31.82
Rural	29.42	30.58	30.58	29.82	29.82	29.85	29.85	31.02	31.02	33.23	32.88
Urban	27.15	26.98	26.98	27.14	27.14	29.10	29.10	29.20	29.20	30.20	29.68

Source : Labour Force Surveys By Federal Bureau of Statistics
ii) Planning and Development Division.

* Provisional

TABLE 12.10

POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE

(Million)

Mid Year (End June)	Population	Crude Activity Rate(%)	Labour Force	Unemployment	Employed Labour Force	Agriculture	Mining & Manufacturing	Construction	Electricity & Gas Distribution	Transport	Trade	Others
1990	109.71	28.83	31.63	0.98	30.65	15.68	3.93	1.96	0.18	1.50	3.65	3.75
1991	112.61	27.97	31.50	1.98	29.52	14.01	3.66	1.95	0.24	1.55	3.90	4.21
1992	115.54	28.11	32.48	1.90	30.58	14.76	3.83	1.93	0.24	1.69	4.01	4.12
1993	118.50	27.86	33.01	1.56	31.45	14.95	3.46	2.18	0.26	1.74	4.19	4.67
1994	121.48	27.88	33.87	1.64	32.23	16.12	3.26	2.10	0.28	1.60	4.12	4.75
1995	124.49	27.46	34.18	1.83	32.35	15.14	3.40	2.33	0.26	1.64	4.69	4.89
1996	127.51	27.46	35.01	1.88	33.13	15.50	3.48	2.39	0.27	1.68	4.80	5.01
1997	130.56	28.69	37.45	2.29	35.16	15.52	3.93	2.37	0.35	2.01	5.14	5.84
1998	133.61	29.38	39.26	2.32	36.94	17.46	3.75	2.32	0.25	2.02	5.13	6.01
1999	136.64	29.38	40.15	2.37	37.78	17.85	3.84	2.37	0.26	2.07	5.24	6.15
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
2001	142.86	28.97	41.38	3.24	38.14	18.47	4.40	2.21	0.26	1.92	5.15	5.73
2002	145.96	28.97	43.21	3.57	39.64	16.68	5.51	2.40	0.32	2.34	5.89	6.50
2003	149.03	28.97	44.12	3.65	40.47	17.03	5.63	2.45	0.33	2.39	6.01	6.63
2004	151.09	30.41	45.95	3.53	42.24	18.26	5.85	2.47	0.28	2.43	6.28	6.85
2005	153.96	30.41	46.82	3.60	43.22	18.60	5.96	2.52	0.29	2.48	6.39	6.98
2006*	156.77	32.22	50.50	3.13	47.37	20.54	6.60	2.91	0.31	2.72	6.95	7.34
2007**	159.57	31.82	50.78	2.71	48.07	20.97	6.56	3.16	0.36	2.59	6.93	7.50

Source: (i) Federal Bureau of Statistics

(ii) Planning and Development Division

* : Absolute figures refer to 1st July 2000,2002,2004 & 2006 for which LFS were conducted

** Provisional

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

Years	(Percentage)						
	Agriculture	Mining & Manufacturing	Construction	Electricity & Gas Distribution	Transport	Trade	Others
1990	51.15	12.84	6.38	0.59	4.89	11.93	12.22
1991	47.45	12.38	6.62	0.83	5.24	13.24	14.22
1992	48.27	12.53	6.33	0.79	5.51	13.10	13.48
1993	47.55	11.00	6.93	0.84	5.52	13.32	14.84
1994	50.04	10.12	6.50	0.87	4.95	12.78	14.75
1995	46.79	10.50	7.21	0.82	5.07	14.50	15.12
1996	46.79	10.50	7.21	0.82	5.07	14.50	15.12
1997	44.15	11.20	6.75	0.98	5.71	14.62	16.60
1998	47.25	10.15	6.26	0.70	5.48	13.87	16.28
1999	47.25	10.15	6.26	0.70	5.48	13.87	16.28
2000	48.42	11.55	5.78	0.70	5.03	13.50	15.02
2001	48.42	11.55	5.78	0.70	5.03	13.50	15.02
2002	42.09	13.91	6.05	0.81	5.90	14.85	16.39
2003	42.09	13.91	6.05	0.81	5.90	14.85	16.39
2004	43.05	13.80	5.83	0.67	5.73	14.80	16.12
2005	43.05	13.80	5.83	0.67	5.73	14.80	16.12
2006	43.37	13.93	6.13	0.66	5.74	14.67	15.49
2007	43.37	13.93	6.13	0.66	5.74	14.67	15.49
2008*	43.61	13.65	6.56	0.75	5.39	14.42	15.60

* Provisional

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 12.12

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS OF 10 YEARS AGE AND ABOVE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY 2006-2007

Major Industry Division	(Percentage)														
	PAKISTAN			BALUCHISTAN			NWFP			PUNJAB			SIND		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1) Agriculture Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	43.61	59.90	6.52	54.41	64.66	11.70	38.86	45.29	5.59	45.28	59.91	7.52	39.39	68.67	4.66
2) Mining and Quarrying	0.11	0.14	0.04	0.95	1.02	0.66	0.17	0.19	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.07	0.13	0.01
3) Manufacturing	13.54	9.22	23.38	2.13	1.16	3.19	7.51	6.46	12.95	15.31	11.75	24.51	13.86	4.77	24.65
4) Electricity, Gas and Water	0.75	0.54	1.24	0.67	0.46	1.57	1.27	1.25	1.34	0.59	0.41	1.05	0.96	0.50	1.50
5) Construction	6.56	6.54	6.61	6.43	6.13	7.67	11.03	11.18	10.27	6.23	6.33	5.98	5.45	4.19	6.93
6) Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels	14.42	8.83	27.16	14.57	11.27	28.29	14.77	12.49	26.58	13.44	8.17	27.05	16.76	7.86	27.33
7) Transport, Storage and Communication	5.39	4.25	7.99	5.63	4.82	9.00	6.87	6.32	9.76	4.87	3.88	7.44	6.01	3.92	8.50
8) Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	1.14	0.39	2.86	0.60	0.31	1.80	1.07	0.73	2.82	0.95	0.35	2.51	1.77	0.31	3.50
9) Community, Social and Personal Services	14.41	10.16	24.10	14.62	10.18	33.10	18.37	16.00	30.60	13.24	9.12	23.87	15.61	9.63	22.71
10) Activities Not Adequately Defined	0.05	0.03	0.10	-	-	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.01	0.20

.. not available

Source : Labour Force Survey, 2006-2007, Federal Bureau of Statistics

* Provisional

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TABLE 12.13

AGE SPECIFIC LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

(%)

Age Group	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2003-04*	2004-05*	2005-06	2007-08**
10 years & over														
Both Sexes	42.35	42.01	41.25	41.25	43.01	43.34	43.34	42.80	43.34	43.34	43.74	43.74	46.01	45.18
Male	69.24	69.07	69.10	69.10	70.01	70.48	70.48	70.39	70.32	70.32	70.61	70.61	71.97	70.14
Female	13.15	13.32	11.39	11.39	13.63	13.92	13.92	13.72	14.44	14.44	15.93	15.93	18.93	19.10
10-14														
Male	18.02	16.76	16.55	16.54	17.19	17.95	17.95	18.32	17.18	17.18	18.45	18.45	20.68	16.92
Female	7.77	6.94	5.70	5.70	7.61	7.40	7.40	2.79	6.28	6.28	6.69	6.69	9.21	9.18
15-19														
Male	53.13	52.29	51.13	51.13	52.89	52.43	52.43	58.26	57.56	57.56	59.00	59.00	60.87	56.29
Female	12.46	12.06	9.64	9.64	13.06	13.51	13.51	7.19	13.78	13.78	14.51	14.51	16.91	16.60
20-24														
Male	83.91	84.91	85.46	85.46	85.05	84.86	84.86	85.24	87.03	87.03	85.70	85.70	87.63	86.76
Female	13.47	14.02	11.71	11.71	15.08	15.16	15.16	14.14	15.94	15.94	18.03	18.03	20.67	20.66
25-34														
Male	97.05	97.55	97.22	97.22	97.21	96.96	96.96	96.41	96.57	96.57	96.27	96.27	97.03	97.16
Female	14.54	15.67	12.85	12.85	13.79	14.80	14.80	18.80	16.07	16.07	18.31	18.31	21.62	21.66
35-44														
Male	98.27	98.23	97.89	97.89	98.46	97.80	97.80	97.51	97.49	97.49	97.36	97.36	97.57	98.01
Female	16.43	17.11	15.66	15.66	16.61	17.29	17.29	21.70	19.90	19.90	21.64	21.64	25.07	25.93
45-54														
Male	95.84	96.00	97.07	97.07	96.54	96.23	96.23	95.90	95.55	95.55	95.63	95.63	96.37	96.62
Female	16.81	17.50	14.75	14.75	17.51	17.15	17.15	21.27	19.39	19.39	20.95	20.95	24.78	25.01
55-59														
Male	90.12	91.84	91.50	91.50	90.13	90.63	90.63	90.61	88.19	88.19	89.68	89.68	90.62	92.20
Female	16.62	15.09	15.23	15.23	19.60	15.84	15.84	17.76	14.50	14.50	18.57	18.57	22.84	22.45
60+														
Male	60.71	62.02	62.65	62.65	63.41	63.65	63.65	60.68	56.63	56.63	58.37	58.37	59.38	58.52
Female	9.79	10.01	9.26	9.26	12.34	13.60	13.60	13.04	11.36	11.36	12.90	12.90	14.69	15.70

Source: Labour Force Survey, Federal Bureau of Statistics

* : For the years 2002-03 and 2004-05 Labour Force Survey was not conducted

** Provisional

TABLE 12.14

DAILY WAGES OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IN DIFFERENT CITIES*

Category of workers and cities	(In Pak Rupees)													
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Carpenter														
Islamabad	150.00	175.00	190.00	200.00	200.00	225.00	218.75	225.00	225.00	250.00	325.00	400.00	450.00	525.00
Karachi	178.94	205.00	219.62	231.15	250.00	285.57	292.30	291.34	298.08	301.92	337.00	365.00	402.00	450.00
Lahore	151.42	185.00	195.71	217.50	226.42	262.50	262.50	262.50	262.50	262.50	277.00	338.00	361.00	388.00
Peshawar	135.00	135.00	150.00	175.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	225.00	225.00	225.00	250.00	275.00	300.00	375.00
Quetta	180.00	200.00	215.00	230.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	275.00	275.00	400.00	500.00
Mason (Raj)														
Islamabad	150.00	175.00	190.00	200.00	200.00	225.00	218.75	225.00	225.00	250.00	325.00	400.00	450.00	525.00
Karachi	177.78	205.00	234.61	245.19	250.00	285.57	292.30	291.34	298.08	301.92	337.00	365.00	402.00	450.00
Lahore	151.42	185.00	197.14	217.50	226.42	262.50	262.50	262.50	262.50	262.50	318.00	380.00	461.00	491.00
Peshawar	135.00	135.00	150.00	175.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	225.00	225.00	225.00	275.00	325.00	325.00	442.00
Quetta	175.00	188.75	210.00	225.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	275.00	275.00	400.00	450.00
Labourer (Unskilled)														
Islamabad	77.50	90.00	95.00	100.00	110.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	130.00	160.00	200.00	250.00	275.00
Karachi	80.88	101.80	133.20	156.53	160.00	172.11	174.04	176.34	182.11	183.27	150.00	230.00	275.00	300.00
Lahore	85.71	105.00	108.21	117.14	122.50	145.00	145.00	145.00	145.00	145.00	167.00	200.00	246.00	250.00
Peshawar	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	134.00	150.00	175.00	200.00
Quetta	77.50	77.50	95.00	95.00	110.00	110.00	100.00	100.00	112.50	111.67	150.00	170.00	250.00	300.00

* Data pertains to month of November each year

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics