

FOREWORD

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

This report presents annual estimates of the LFS 2010-11. Detailed information on labour force characteristics has been collected from representative sample of 36,420 households to produce gender disaggregated national and provincial level estimates with urban/rural breakdown. The Survey also provides for quarterly representative results at national, rural/urban level. For this purpose, total sample size is evenly distributed into four sub samples, each to be enumerated in a given quarter.

The Survey, along with the quantification of core variables, also estimates important attributes of literacy, migration, occupational safety, etc. in accordance with Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupation (PSCO) 1994 revised in the light of International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO) 1988.

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

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

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PREFACE

Labour Force Survey (LFS) is one of the most visible and sought out work of the Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS). Labour Statistics Section-the one of the vanguard constituents of FBS- performs pivotal role, in league with other sections, to orchestrate the rigmarole of survey activities, comprising framing of the questionnaire, chalking up methodology, determining-design, size and spread of-the sample, printing and distribution of questionnaire to enumerators, training to field staff, collection, editing, coding and processing of data, report writing and dissemination through published and electronic means.

I seize this opportunity to acknowledge that all concerned sections of FBS viz Labour Statistics Section, Sample Design Section, Field Services Section and Data Processing Centre have performed their role with dedication and efficacy in the pursuit of actualizing the survey output before the stipulated time frame and according to the norms of adequacy, reliability and serviceability.

I would also like to acknowledge the insightful comments we do receive from our expert users which help galvanize continued improvement in the questionnaire and methodology of the Labour Force Survey. I do hope that the quality, utility and efficacy of the Survey will increase with the passage of time.

Arif Mehmood Cheema
Director General

MAIN INDICATORS

Indicators	2009-10	2010-11	Indicators	2009-10	2010-11
Crude Activity (Participation) Rates (%)			Employment Status (%)		
Pakistan			Employers	1.3	1.4
Total	33.0	32.8	Own account workers	34.2	34.9
Male	49.5	49.3	Contributing Family Workers	29.1	27.7
Female	15.5	15.6	Employees	35.4	36.0
Rural			Employment by Sector (%)		
Total	34.5	34.3	Agriculture	45.0	45.1
Male	49.0	48.6	Industry	20.9	21.2
Female	19.3	19.4	Services	34.1	33.7
Urban			Unemployment Rates (%)		
Total	30.0	30.0	Pakistan		
Male	50.6	50.6	Total	5.6	6.0
Female	7.8	8.1	Male	4.4	5.1
Refined Activity (Participation) Rates (%)			Female	9.5	8.9
Pakistan			Rural		
Total	45.9	45.7	Total	4.8	4.7
Male	68.8	68.7	Male	3.9	4.0
Female	21.5	21.7	Female	7.2	6.4
Rural			Urban		
Total	49.4	49.1	Total	7.2	8.8
Male	70.2	70.0	Male	5.3	7.1
Female	27.6	27.6	Female	20.8	20.7
Urban			Literacy Rates (%)		
Total	39.5	39.5	Pakistan		
Male	66.4	66.4	Total	57.7	58.5
Female	10.3	10.7	Male	69.5	70.2
Activity Status (%)			Female	45.2	46.3
Formal			Rural		
Total	26.7	26.2	Total	49.2	50.2
Rural	23.7	23.5	Male	63.6	64.5
Urban	29.6	28.8	Female	34.2	35.6
Informal			Urban		
Total	73.3	73.8	Total	73.2	73.7
Rural	76.3	76.5	Male	80.2	80.5
Urban	70.4	71.2	Female	65.5	66.4

Note : See Section II for Concepts and Definitions.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Main findings of LFS 2010-11 in comparison with the LFS 2009-10 are outlined as under:

1. Literacy and Employment

1(a) **Literacy Rate** (58.5%) is higher than that of LFS 2009-10 (57.7%), more in the case of females (46.3% in 2010-11, 45.2% in 2009-10) and, in rural areas (50.2% in 2010-11, 49.2% in 2009-10). However, rural-urban (50.2% rural & 73.7% urban in 2010-11; 49.2% Rural & 73.2% urban in 2009-10) and male-female (70.2 % Male & 46.3 % Female in 2010-11; 69.5% Male & 45.2% Female in 2009-10) disparity seems to be closing.

1(b) **Participation Rate** (32.8%) is approximately equal to that of LFS 2009-10 (33.0%). Comparative rate for urban area is similar (30.0%) while for rural area, it trends down (from 34.5% to 34.3%). Similarly, a decline in males' participation rate (from 49.5% to 49.3%) and a slight improvement in females' participation rate (from 15.5% to 15.6 %) is observed.

1(c) **Employment by Major Industries** indicates an increase in the share of *manufacturing* (from 13.2% to 13.7%), *construction* (from 6.7% to 7.0%) and *agriculture & allied activities* (from 45.0% to 45.1%) while the remaining groups curve down.

1(d) **Employment Status** shows an increase in *own account workers* (from 34.2% to 34.9%), *employees* (from 35.4% to 36.0%) and *employers* (from 1.3% to 1.4%) while percentage of *contributing family workers* declined (from 29.1% to 27.7%).

1(e) **Unemployment Rate** (6.0%) is higher than that of the previous survey (5.6%). Opposite patterns is observed in the case of males (5.1% in 2010-11; 4.4% in 2009-10) and females (8.9% in 2010-11; 9.5% in 2009-10). The rise in the former offsets the decline in the latter. Similar to National-level estimates, unemployment rate increases in urban areas (from 7.2% to 8.8%) while in rural areas it decreases marginally (from 4.8% to 4.7%).

1(f) **Formal Sector** (26.2%) recede across the area during the comparative periods (23.5% Rural & 28.8% Urban in 2010-11; 23.7% rural & 29.6 % urban in 2009-10). However, male and females shares make opposite configuration-decrease in the former (from 26.7% to 25.9%) while increase in the latter (from 26.9% to 28.9%).

2. Informal Sector

2(a) **Informal Sector** accounts for more than seven-tenth (73.8%) of non-agricultural employment, more in rural (76.5%) than in urban areas (71.2%). Percentage of females working in informal sector increases in rural areas (from 77.7% to 79.0%) while it decreases in urban areas (from 68.4% to 63.1%). For percentage of males working in informal sector, change is observed only in urban areas (from 70.6% to 72.4%). Similarly, overall percentage of persons working in informal sector shows an increase in both rural (from 76.3% to 76.5%) and urban areas (from 70.4% to 71.2%).

2(b) **Employment by Major Industry Divisions** indicates that *manufacturing* (22.3% in 2010-11; 21.4% in 2009-10) and *construction* (16.1% in 2010-11; 15.8% in 2009-10) increased. All other industry divisions decrease during the comparative periods.

2 (c) **Employment Status** constitutes *employees* (44.0%), *own account workers* (42.7%), *contributing family workers* (10.4%) and *employers* (2.9%). As far change during the comparative periods, all seem increasing except *contributing family workers* (10.4 % in 2010-11; 11.2% in 2009-10).

3. Occupational Safety & Health

3(a) **Percentage of Employed** reporting some sort of occupational injury/disease in the past twelve months that resulted in the loss of working time or doctor's consultation are about one in thirty-five (3.5%) in 2010-11 as compared to one in twenty-nine in 2009-10. The percentage suffered finds male workers more vulnerable (4.1%) relative to female workers (1.5%). Similarly, rural workers (4.0%) are more vulnerable than urban workers (2.3%). Vulnerability seems to be rising during the comparative period, across the area (4.0 % rural & 2.3 % urban in 2010-11; 3.4% rural & 1.8 % urban in 2009-10) and gender (4.1 Male & 1.5% Female in 2010-11; 3.5 Male & 0.9% Female in 2009-10).

3(b) **Major Industry Division** puts sufferers mainly in the activities of *agriculture* (49.8% in 2010-11; 50.2% in 2009-10), *manufacturing* (15.8% in 2010-11; 12.8% in 2009-10), *construction* (13.0% in 2010-11; 14.3% in 2009-10), *wholesale & retail trade* (10.3% in 2010-11; 10.6% in 2009-10) and *transport/storage & communication* (7.1% in 2010-11; 8.0% in 2009-10). The comparative risk profile of *manufacturing* deteriorates a sort while those of remaining groupings seem to be improving.

3(c) **Major Occupational Grouping** comprises *skilled agriculture & fishery activities* (44.6%), *elementary occupations* (22.3%), *craft & related trades workers* (20.5%), *plant and machinery operator* (4.9%) and *legislators/senior officials & managers* (4.1%). Risk profile of the foremost (and the third one) deteriorates; next one's level same while improves in the case of *plant/machine operators & assemblers* and *legislators/senior officials & managers*.

3(d) **Employment Status** indicates decline in percentage of *own account workers* (40.9% in 2010-11; 41.6% in 2009-10) and *employees* (35.1% in 2010-11; 37.6% in 2009-10) while an increase in percentage of *contributing family workers* (22.0% in 2010-11; 20.2% in 2009-10) and *employers* (1.0% in 2010-11; 0.6% in 2009-10).

SECTION-I

METHODOLOGY

Introduction

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

2. This report presents annual results of LFS 2010-11. The survey's sample size comprises 36,464 households divided up into four distinct, nationally representative samples, each enumerated in a given quarter.

Objectives

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

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

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

Reference Period

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

Field Operation

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

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

Data Processing and Editing

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

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

Sampling Plan

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

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

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

Stratification Plan

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

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

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

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

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

17. ***Sample Size and Its Allocation:*** A sample of 36,464 households is considered appropriate to provide reliable estimates of key labour force characteristics at National/Provincial level. The entire sample of households (SSUs) is drawn from 2580 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) out of which 1204 are urban and 1376 are rural. The overall sample has been distributed evenly over four quarters independently. As urban population is more heterogeneous therefore, a higher proportion of sample size is allocated to urban domain. To produce reliable estimates, a higher proportion of sample is assigned to Khyber Pk and Balochistan in consideration to their smallness. After fixing the sample size at provincial level, further distribution of sample PSUs to different strata in rural and urban domains in each province is made proportionately. The distribution of sample PSUs and SSUs in the urban and rural domain of the four provinces is as under: -

SAMPLE SIZE AND ITS ALLOCATION

(Nos.)

Province/ Area	Sample Enumeration Blocks/Villages (PSUs)			Sample Households (SSUs)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Punjab	524	612	1136	6288	9792	16080
Sindh	344	324	668	4128	5184	9312
Khyber Pk	176	256	432	2112	4096	6208
Balochistan	160	184	344	1920	2944	4864
Pakistan	1204	1376	2580	14448	22016	36464

Reliability of Estimate

18. Notwithstanding complete observance of the requisite codes to ensure reliability of data, co-efficient of variations, computed in the backdrop of 5% margin of error exercised for determining sample size, are also given below to affirm the reliability of estimates.

COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION (CVs) OF IMPORTANT VARIABLES

Characteristics/ Variables	Coefficient of Variation (Cvs) in Percentage						
	Pakistan	Rural	Urban	Provinces			
				Punjab	Sindh	Khyber Pk	Balochistan
Total Persons	0.55	0.15	0.63	0.71	1.11	1.23	1.18
Employed Persons	0.98	1.02	0.97	1.31	2.02	2.31	3.04
Employed Persons in Formal Sector	2.19	3.10	2.80	3.33	3.62	4.59	4.37
Employed Persons in Informal Sector	1.28	1.85	1.58	1.64	2.80	2.86	3.99
Literacy Rates	0.83	1.04	0.89	1.04	1.95	1.68	2.42
Household Size	0.39	0.50	0.60	0.49	0.76	1.10	0.90
Sex Ratio	0.45	0.55	0.75	0.63	0.75	1.13	1.20

Method of Data Collection

19. Data are collected by direct interview method. Generally, the head of household is chosen to provide information about all members of the household. In case of his non-availability at the time of interview, some other informed member of the household down the line is interviewed. The total sample for the year is evenly distributed for enumeration on quarterly basis to offset the effect of seasonal variations. The information collected however relates to the week preceding the date of enumeration.

Coverage

20. The survey covers all urban and rural areas of the four provinces of Pakistan defined as such by 1998 Population Census, excluding Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and military restricted areas. The population of excluded areas constitutes about 2% of the total population.

21. All sample enumeration blocks in urban areas and mouzas/dehs/villages in rural areas were enumerated except three sample areas (PSUs), due to law & order and recent flood. However, the number of sample households enumerated (36420) is high (equivalent) 99.9% of the total sample size) to the estimated sample size (36464).

SECTION-II

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

A brief explanation of the key concepts and definitions follows.

1. **Sex Ratio** is the average number of males per 100 females.
2. **Literacy rate** expresses all those persons ten years of age and above who could read and write in any language with understanding, as percentage of the population ten years and above.
3. **Level of education** is categorized as follows:
 - i) **Below Matric** comprises less than ten (10) years of schooling.
 - ii) **Matric but less than intermediate** encompasses ten (10) to eleven (11) years of education.
 - iii) **Intermediate but less than Degree** entails twelve (12) to thirteen (13) years of education.
 - iv) **Degree & above** comprises fourteen (14) or more years of education.
4. **Household** constitutes all those persons who usually live together and share their meals. A household may consist of one person or more who may or may not be related to each other.
5. **Migration** means the population's movement from one administrative district to another administrative district at any time of their lives and excludes the ones moved within the current district.
6. **Economically Active Population** comprises all persons of either sex who provide labour services for the production of goods and services as defined by the United Nation System of National Accounts, during the reference period. The production of goods and services includes:
 - i) all production and processing of primary products whether for the market, barter or, own consumption,
 - ii) the production of all other goods and services for the market,
 - iii) the households which produce such goods and services for the market and own consumption, and
 - iv) own account construction.

7. **Currently Active Population** or labour force comprises all persons ten years of age and above who fulfill the requirements for including among employed or unemployed during the reference period i.e. one week preceding the date of interview.
8. **Crude activity rate** is the currently active population expressed as a percentage of the total population in Pakistan.
9. **Refined activity rate** is the currently active population expressed as a percentage of the population 10 years and above. This rate enables international comparison by factoring in the effect of age composition.
10. **Augmented activity rate** is based on probing questions from the persons not included in the conventional measure of labour force, to net-in marginal economic activities viz subsistence agriculture, own construction of one's dwelling etc. Conventionally, persons 10+ aged reporting housekeeping and other related activities are considered out of labour force. However, from the perspective of time use, they are identified as employed if they have spent time on a specific set of marginal economic activities mentioned afore.
11. **Employment** comprises all persons ten years of age and above who worked at least one hour during the reference period and were either "paid employed" or "self employed". Persons employed on permanent/regular footings have not worked for any reason during the reference period are also treated as employed, regardless of the duration of the absence or whether workers continued to receive a salary during the absence. The survey obtains information on the duration of absence as well as on other formal job attachment characteristics of workers in paid and self employment. In line with augmented participation rates, a loose upper bound of employment can be drawn up by including the persons engaged in marginal economic activities.
12. **Occupation** refers to the type of work done during the reference period by the persons employed (or the kind of work done previously if unemployed), irrespective of the industry or the status in employment of the person. It provides description of a person's job. Occupation is classified according to the Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupations based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations, ISCO-88.
13. **Industry** means the activity of the firm, office establishment or department in which a person is employed or the kind of business, which he/she operates. The activity is defined in terms of the kind of goods produced or services supplied by the unit in which the person works. Industry is classified according to Pakistan Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) 2007.
14. **Self-employment job** is a job where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits, or the potential profits, derived from the goods and services produced.
15. **Status in Employment** refers to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment of the person with other persons or organization. Status of an economically active individual

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION- III

SALIENT FEATURES

The Survey's estimates are based on the data of 36,420 sample households enumerated through July 2010 to June 2011. Findings are presented in the form of proportions and percentages to provide for all-purpose employability. The population of Pakistan as per Planning & Development Division's projection is estimated at 174.39 millions on 1st January 2011. The same has been used in arriving at absolute numbers in the report.

2. In comparison with that of the preceding LFS 2009-10, a brief account of the survey's main annual estimates follows.

Marital Status

3. Marital status (Table-1) consists mainly in the categories of *never married* and *married*. *Widowed* and *divorced* constitute wee part of the configuration. Since the composition of marital status is chiefly beholden to socio-cultural norms, it does not seem to be changing with the passage of time. See table-1 and Statistical Appendix Tables-4.

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

Marital Status	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Never Married	45.3	45.3	45.3
Married	50.6	50.6	50.6
Widowed	3.8	3.8	3.8
Divorced	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sex Ratio

4. Comparative figures for the overall sex ratio are close to each other. Rural figures are proximate to overall pattern while urban ones make a higher trend line. Punjab is more in line with the national trend followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) while, Sindh and Balochistan depart significantly in the same order. Migration, as one of the main factor in determining the size and composition of population, may be viewed for possible explanation in this regard.

Table-2
SEX RATIO - PAKISTAN AND ITS PROVINCES

Province/Area	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Pakistan	106	106	105
Rural	106	105	104
Urban	108	108	107
Punjab	104	104	102
Sindh	115	114	113
KP	101	100	100
Balochistan	114	113	113

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Table-2.

Literacy

5. Literacy rate (58.5%) fares marginally higher than that of LFS 2009-10 (57.7%), more in the case of females and, in rural areas. However, rural-urban and male-female disparity seems to be closing. Provinces make two distinct groupings; Punjab & Sindh (59.8%, 60.1%) and, KP & Balochistan (53.2%, 49.8%) with decreasing inter provincial gap in the case of former and increasing one for the latter group. See table-3.

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

(%)

Province/Area	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	57.7	69.5	45.2	58.5	70.2	46.3
Rural	49.2	63.6	34.2	50.2	64.5	35.6
Urban	73.2	80.2	65.5	73.7	80.5	66.4
Punjab	59.6	69.1	49.8	59.8	69.0	50.7
Rural	52.5	64.0	40.7	53.3	64.3	42.3
Urban	73.5	78.9	67.8	72.8	77.9	67.5
Sindh	58.2	70.2	44.3	60.1	72.3	46.0
Rural	41.0	58.2	20.3	42.3	60.3	21.1
Urban	74.9	82.2	66.8	77.1	84.1	69.3
KP	50.9	70.1	32.3	53.2	72.0	35.1
Rural	48.4	68.3	29.1	50.4	70.2	31.6
Urban	62.7	77.8	47.4	66.2	79.8	52.1
Balochistan	51.5	69.2	29.3	49.8	69.0	26.2
Rural	45.7	64.2	22.5	44.6	64.3	20.0
Urban	69.6	85.0	50.6	65.7	83.5	44.4

Level of Education

6. The comparative shares of literate bespeak marginal improvement in the profile of educational attainment. All categories allude to a sort of increase, particularly, *below matric* (37.5%, 38.0%). Generally, males are more educated compared to females. See table-4 and Statistical Appendix Table-3.

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

Level of Education	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
A. Literate	57.7	69.5	45.2	58.5	70.2	46.3
No formal education	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Below matric	37.5	44.9	29.5	38.0	45.4	30.2
Matric but less than Intermediate	10.7	13.1	8.0	10.8	13.2	8.4
Intermediate but less than Degree	4.7	5.6	3.8	4.8	5.7	3.9
Degree and above	4.3	5.3	3.4	4.5	5.5	3.4
B. Illiterate	42.3	30.5	54.8	41.5	29.8	53.9
Total (A+B)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Migration

7. Proportion of migrants and degree of populous-ness seem to be correlated positively. In this regard, provinces make a descending sequence of Punjab (65.8%), Sindh (24.8%), KP (9.0%) and Balochistan (0.4%). Migration recedes in all provinces except in Sindh. Gender disaggregated proportions form similar configuration. Further, in collation with proportions of females, the proportions of male migrants are higher in all provinces except in Punjab.

8. *Inter provincial migration* appears to be positively associated with the level of urbanization and economic development. Thus, the proportions of inter provincial migrants is sequenced in the decreasing order of Sindh (44.9%), Punjab (35.0%), KP (19.5%) and Balochistan (0.6%). Inter-provincial migration is on wane except in Sindh. Gender disaggregated proportions form similar pattern. In comparison with the proportions of males, the proportions of female migrants are higher in all provinces except in KP.

9. The proportion of *intra provincial migrants* bespeaks positive nexus with the degree of populous-ness. Provinces form expected sequence in the order of Punjab (74.2 %), Sindh (19.4%), KP (6.1%) and Balochistan (0.3%). Similar pattern obtains by gender. Intra-provincial migration recedes in all provinces except in Sindh. Proportion of male migrants is higher than of female migrants in all provinces except in Punjab. See table-5 & 5.1 and Statistical Appendix Tables-11.

Table-5
INTER AND INTRA PROVINCIAL MIGRATION 2009-10

(%)

Provinces	Total			Inter-Provincial			Intra-Provincial		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Punjab	67.2	60.5	72.0	39.6	35.9	44.2	75.0	70.5	77.8
Sindh	23.0	26.1	20.7	39.8	37.8	42.3	18.2	21.3	16.3
KP	9.2	12.8	6.7	19.8	25.7	12.5	6.3	7.6	5.5
Balochistan	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4

Table-5.1
INTER AND INTRA PROVINCIAL MIGRATION 2010-11

(%)

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

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

11. **Rural to urban migration** accounts for more than quarter (28.6%) of the total flow of migrants within and between areas. Males are more savvy to go urban (33.1%) compared to females (25.4%). Proportions by province form a descending sequence of Balochistan (38.3%), Punjab (30.5%), Sindh (27.8%) and KP (16.4%). Proportions by sex in Punjab and Sindh is relatively higher for males and, for females in KP and Balochistan.

12. As for change during the comparative periods, the rural to urban migration is on wane in toto and in Punjab, levels same in KP, while waxes in Sindh & Balochistan. The change is more pronounced for males in Punjab & Sindh and for females in Balochistan and KP. See table 5.2 and Statistical Appendix-11.

Table 5.2
DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION

(%)

Migration stream	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	28.9	33.3	25.7	28.6	33.1	25.4
Punjab	31.2	39.4	26.2	30.5	38.5	25.9
Sindh	27.0	28.7	25.4	27.8	30.8	25.0
KP	16.4	13.7	20.1	16.4	13.6	20.3
Balochistan	34.7	30.9	31.3	38.3	36.5	39.9

Reasons of Migration

13. According to the size of the relevant proportions, the *marriage* (32.2%) and movement *with parents* (24.2%) constitute the foremost reasons for migration. The former is proffered more by females while the latter's calculus owes more to males than females. Migration *with spouse* (12.0%) and *homecoming* (9.4%) make the next important couplet. Again, the former is related more by females while the latter is determined more by males than females. Next is the triplet of reasons relating to *searching for job* (5.4%), assorted/*other* explanations (4.9%) and *found the job* (4.8%). All these reasons are related more by males than females.

14. *Job transfer* (1.6%) and pursuit of *business* (1.2%) are the fourth most important set of reasons, put forth more by males than females. *Education* (1.0%) and accompanying *with son/daughter* (1.1%) is the last couplet of reason. The former is proffered more by males while the latter is related more by females.

15. As for change during the period marked by the consecutive surveys, the comparative figures seem to be proximate to each other, characterized with marginal changes. See table-6 and Statistical Appendix Table-12.

Table -6
MIGRANTS POPULATION BY MAIN REASONS OF MIGRATION

(%)

Main Reasons of Migration	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job transfer	2.1	4.4	0.3	1.6	3.3	0.2
Found a job	5.5	11.9	0.3	4.8	10.7	0.2
Searching for job	5.6	12.2	0.3	5.5	12.4	0.2
Searching for a better agriculture land	1.6	3.3	0.2	1.2	2.5	0.1
Education	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.4
Business	1.7	3.3	0.3	1.2	2.5	0.2
Health	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	-
Marriage	31.6	2.0	55.6	32.9	2.4	56.4
With parents	23.3	32.4	15.9	24.2	35.1	16.0
With spouse	11.7	0.8	20.5	12.1	1.0	20.6
With son/daughter	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.4
Return to his home	9.0	19.0	1.0	9.4	20.4	1.1
Other	5.8	8.4	3.7	4.9	7.1	3.2

Note: (-) Stands for insignificant

Migrants Employed by Employment Status

16. Four in five (79.6%) of migrants are either *employees* (44.3%) or *own account workers* (35.3%). About one in six (17.8%) are *contributing family workers* and one in forty (2.6%) are *employers*. More males than females are engaged as *employees* (49.5%, 29.1%), *employers* (3.4%, 0.1%) and *own account workers* (40.6%, 19.6%) while more females than males work as *contributing family workers* (51.2%, 6.5%). As for change during the comparative period, *own account workers* and *contributing family workers* seem to be notching up, *employees* lose steam, while *employer* remain at the same level. See table-7 and Statistical Appendix Table-13.

Table- 7
MIGRANTS EMPLOYED BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

(%)

Major Industry Divisions	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	2.6	3.3	0.3	2.6	3.4	0.1
Own account workers	34.2	39.1	18.2	35.3	40.6	19.6
Contributing family workers	17.6	6.6	54.2	17.8	6.5	51.2
Employees	45.5	51.0	27.3	44.3	49.5	29.1

Labour Force Participation Rates: Crude

17. Crude participation rate (32.8%) is nigh equivalent to that of LFS 2009-10 (33.0%). Comparative urban rates are congruent (30.0%) while rural ones (34.5%, 34.3%) trend down. Similar scenario obtains in the case of females (15.5%, 15.6%) and males participation rates (49.5%, 49.3%). Participation rates in Punjab (35.1%, 35.2) are nigh equivalent while lose some steam in the increasing order of Sindh (32.9%, 32.7%), KP (26.7%, 26.4%) and Balochistan (26.9%, 25.2%). Similar configuration is observed in the case of augmented participation rates. See table-8 (figure-1) and Statistical Appendix Tables-14 to 14.4 and 15 to 15.4.

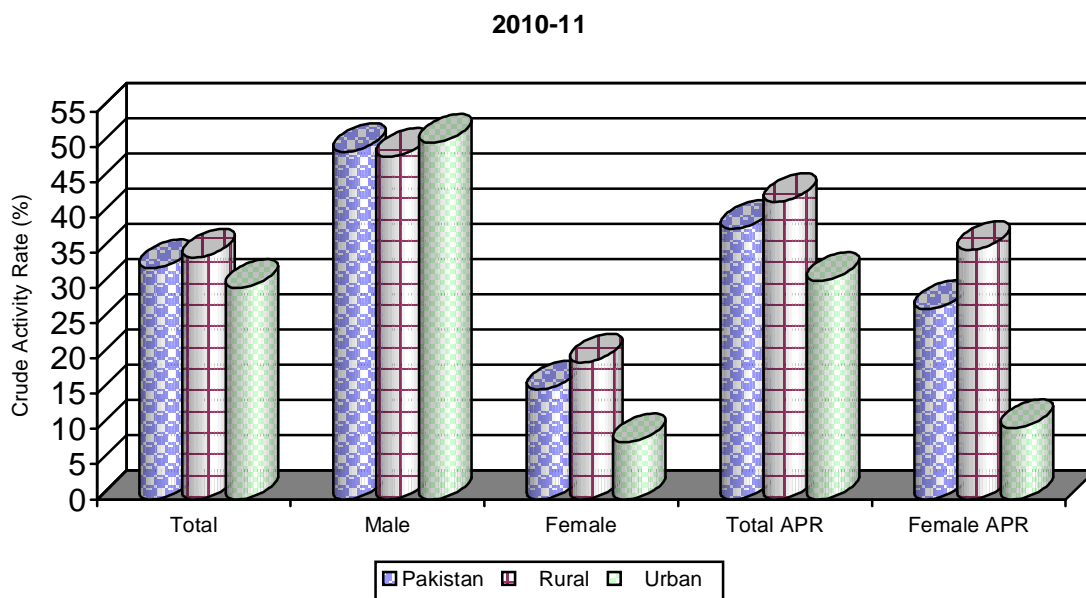
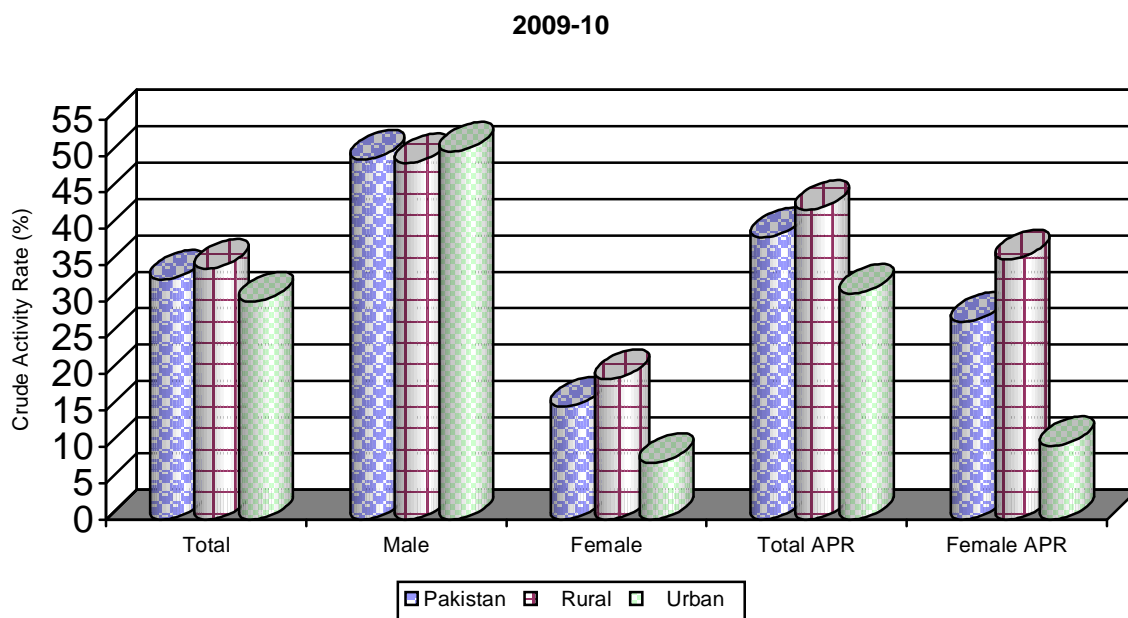
Table-8
CRUDE ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(%)

Province/ Area	2009-10					2010-11				
	Total	Male	Female	* Augmented		Total	Male	Female	* Augmented	
				Total	Female				Total	Female
Pakistan	33.0	49.5	15.5	38.8	27.2	32.8	49.3	15.6	38.4	27.0
Rural	34.5	49.0	19.3	42.6	35.8	34.3	48.6	19.4	42.2	35.4
Urban	30.0	50.6	7.8	31.1	10.1	30.0	50.6	8.1	31.0	10.1
Punjab	35.1	50.5	19.2	38.2	25.4	35.2	50.6	19.6	38.2	25.5
Rural	36.9	50.0	23.5	41.2	32.1	37.1	50.1	24.0	41.2	32.2
Urban	31.4	51.6	10.0	32.0	11.3	31.2	51.5	10.1	31.8	11.2
Sindh	32.9	51.8	11.3	40.6	27.7	32.7	51.5	11.4	40.0	26.9
Rural	36.1	52.2	17.3	49.7	46.6	35.5	51.7	16.9	48.7	45.0
Urban	29.3	51.3	4.8	30.6	7.5	29.6	51.3	5.5	30.5	7.4
KP	26.7	43.1	10.3	38.2	33.0	26.4	42.5	10.4	37.0	31.3
Rural	26.9	42.8	11.1	40.1	37.0	26.5	42.0	11.1	38.6	35.1
Urban	25.8	44.8	6.4	29.1	13.0	26.2	44.9	6.5	29.0	12.2
Balochistan	26.9	44.5	7.0	37.5	29.3	25.2	42.7	5.6	37.6	31.5
Rural	28.0	46.0	7.8	40.9	35.0	25.9	43.3	6.3	40.6	37.4
Urban	23.3	39.7	4.4	26.3	10.9	23.1	40.7	3.3	27.6	12.9

Note:- * Males augmented activity rates being insignificantly higher than the standard crude rates are therefore not shown in this table.

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



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

Labour Force Participation Rates: Refined

18. Generally, refined activity rates follow the pattern of crude participation rates, though, with wider rural-urban and male-female disparity. The refined activity rates of the comparative periods (45.9%, 45.7%) are proximate. Similar pattern obtains in the case of urban (39.5%, 39.5%), rural (49.4%, 49.1%), females (21.5%, 21.7%) and males (68.8%, 68.7%) though the latter categories in the pertinent order by area and sex, do lose some fractions. A sort of fractional change is observed in the profile of provinces, positive in the case of Punjab (48.1%, 48.3%) while negative in Sindh (45.6%, 45.0%), KP (38.6%, 38.1%) and Balochistan (41.2%, 39.8%). See table-9 and Statistical Appendix Tables-14 to 14.4 and 15 to 15.4.

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

(%)

Province/Area	2009-10					2010-11				
	Total	Male	Female	*Augmented		Total	Male	Female	*Augmented	
				Total	Female				Total	Female
Pakistan	45.9	68.8	21.5	53.9	37.9	45.7	68.7	21.7	53.5	37.4
Rural	49.4	70.2	27.6	61.0	51.2	49.1	70.0	27.6	60.4	50.3
Urban	39.5	66.4	10.3	41.0	13.3	39.5	66.4	10.7	40.8	13.3
Punjab	48.1	69.3	26.2	52.3	34.7	48.3	69.7	26.7	52.3	34.7
Rural	51.7	70.3	32.8	57.7	44.8	51.8	70.6	33.2	57.5	44.4
Urban	41.1	67.5	13.1	41.9	14.7	41.2	68.0	13.4	42.0	14.9
Sindh	45.6	71.3	15.8	56.4	38.9	45.0	70.3	15.9	55.1	37.5
Rural	53.3	76.3	25.8	73.4	69.7	52.3	75.2	25.2	71.7	67.2
Urban	38.2	66.4	6.3	39.9	9.9	38.1	65.5	7.2	39.3	9.6
KP	38.6	63.2	14.7	55.2	46.9	38.1	62.6	14.7	53.4	44.3
Rural	39.2	63.4	15.9	58.4	53.1	38.6	62.7	15.9	56.4	50.1
Urban	35.6	62.3	8.7	40.3	17.9	36.0	62.5	8.8	39.9	16.6
Balochistan	41.2	65.1	11.3	57.4	47.4	39.8	64.7	9.2	59.3	52.2
Rural	43.2	67.5	12.7	63.1	57.1	41.5	66.4	10.6	65.1	63.2
Urban	34.9	57.5	6.9	39.5	17.1	34.8	59.6	5.1	41.6	20.0

Note:- * Males augmented activity rates being insignificantly higher than the standard refined rates are therefore not shown in this table.

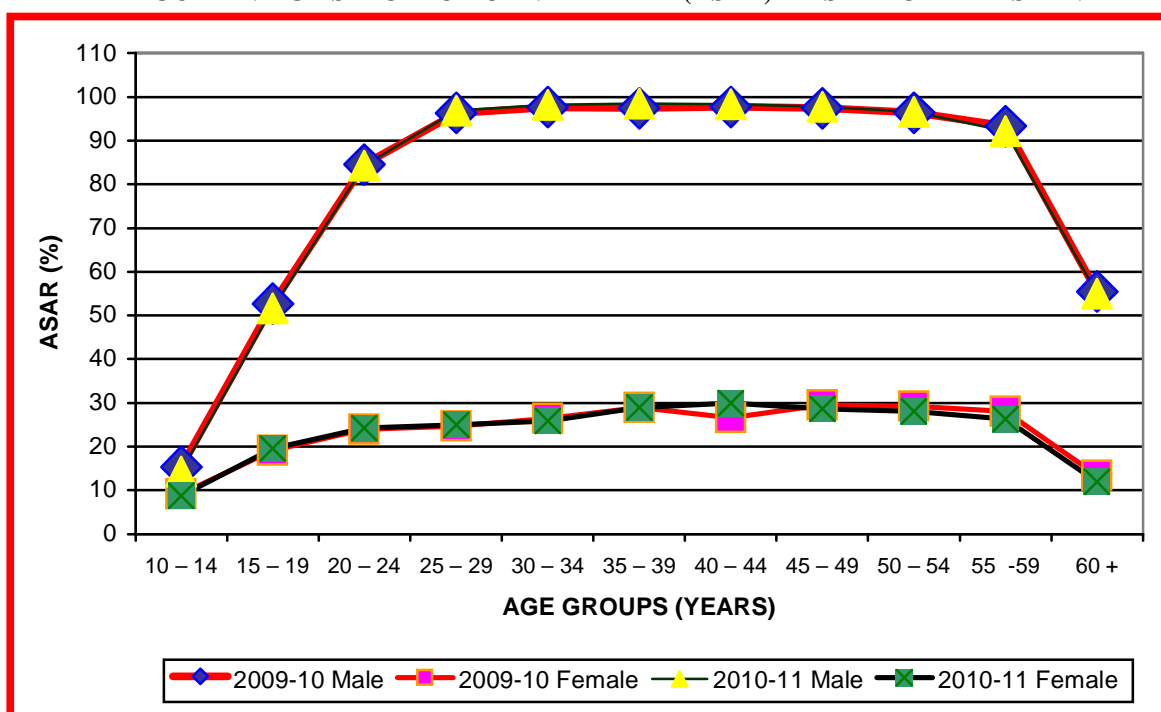
Labour Force Participation Rates: Age Specific

19. Table-10 (figure 2) presents comparative picture of age specific participation rates (ASPR). As expected, the age intervals between *twenties* and *fifties* (20-59) mark the most productive period of life. The comparative size of gender disparity, though, considerable in all age intervals, seems to be shrinking. As for change during the comparative periods, *early twenties & below*, *latter forties & above*, as well as, *early forties* put off while *latter twenties to early thirties* add some fractions. Generally, similar scenario obtains more in the case of males than females See Statistical Appendix Table-14.

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

Age Groups	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	12.6	15.4	9.2	11.8	14.3	8.8
15 – 19	37.1	52.7	19.2	36.4	51.6	19.6
20 – 24	54.7	84.5	23.9	53.8	84.3	24.2
25 – 29	58.0	96.3	24.7	58.9	96.8	25.0
30 – 34	59.1	97.6	26.4	59.5	98.2	25.9
35 – 39	62.2	97.4	29.0	62.5	98.4	29.0
40 – 44	62.4	97.7	26.6	64.2	98.3	30.0
45 – 49	65.0	97.4	29.5	64.8	97.8	28.6
50 – 54	64.7	96.4	29.3	63.5	96.6	28.1
55 -59	62.6	93.3	28.0	61.5	92.2	26.3
60 +	37.6	55.5	13.5	37.3	55.0	11.9

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



Labour Force: Absolute Figures

20. The absolute figure of labour force is the multiple of crude participation rate with mid-reference year estimate of the population. The numbers of employed and unemployed persons are the “labour force multiplied with their percentages”. The labour force increases from 56.33 million in 2009-10 to 57.24 million in 2010-11. The volume of labour force increases in order of Punjab (0.47 million), Sindh (0.26 million), KP (0.16 million), and Balochistan (0.02

million). The change in the provincial profile is more of rural origin in Punjab & KP while urban in the case of Sindh & Balochistan. Further, the change is more pronounced in the case of males in all provinces except in Punjab. See table-11.

Table-11
CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

Province/Area	Labour Force					
	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	56.33	43.53	12.80	57.24	43.95	13.29
Rural	39.14	28.48	10.66	39.70	28.69	11.01
Urban	17.19	15.05	2.14	17.54	15.26	2.28
Punjab	33.89	24.80	9.09	34.36	24.90	9.46
Rural	24.08	16.51	7.57	24.49	16.60	7.89
Urban	9.81	8.29	1.52	9.87	8.30	1.57
Sindh	13.80	11.59	2.21	14.06	11.76	2.30
Rural	7.94	6.19	1.75	8.00	6.23	1.77
Urban	5.86	5.40	0.46	6.06	5.53	0.53
KP	6.42	5.18	1.24	6.58	5.29	1.29
Rural	5.36	4.25	1.11	5.46	4.31	1.15
Urban	1.06	0.93	0.13	1.12	0.98	0.14
Balochistan	2.22	1.96	0.26	2.24	2.00	0.24
Rural	1.76	1.53	0.23	1.75	1.55	0.20
Urban	0.46	0.43	0.03	0.49	0.45	0.04

Note:- Figures for the year 2009-10 will not tally with the figures given in the report of LFS 2009-10 due to the revision of revised population projections of the Planning Commission.

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Tables 6 to 6.4.

Employed: Absolute Figures

21. The number of employed increases from 53.21 million in 2009-10 to 53.84 million in 2010-11. The size of change is in the descending order of Punjab (0.31 million), KP (0.18 million), Sindh (0.13 million) and Balochistan (0.01 million). The volume of employed is on rise in rural Punjab & Sindh and, for female while change is negative in the case of males and, in urban areas. Completely opposite scenario obtains in Balochistan while KP's profile betrays positive change across the area and gender. Dip in the volume of employed is precipitated by higher share of unemployed in the quantum of rise in the labour force during the comparative periods. See table-12.

Table-12
EMPLOYED - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

Province/Area	Employed					
	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	53.21	41.62	11.59	53.84	41.73	12.11
Rural	37.25	27.36	9.89	37.85	27.55	10.30
Urban	15.96	14.26	1.70	15.99	14.18	1.81
Punjab	31.95	23.62	8.33	32.26	23.59	8.67
Rural	22.92	15.83	7.09	23.24	15.84	7.40
Urban	9.03	7.79	1.24	9.02	7.75	1.27
Sindh	13.23	11.24	1.99	13.36	11.22	2.14
Rural	7.70	6.07	1.63	7.85	6.13	1.72
Urban	5.53	5.17	0.36	5.51	5.09	0.42
KP	5.87	4.83	1.04	6.05	4.97	1.08
Rural	4.91	3.96	0.95	5.05	4.06	0.99
Urban	0.96	0.87	0.09	1.00	0.91	0.09
Balochistan	2.16	1.93	0.23	2.17	1.95	0.22
Rural	1.72	1.51	0.21	1.71	1.52	0.19
Urban	0.44	0.42	0.02	0.46	0.43	0.03

Note:- Figures for the year 2009-10 will not tally with the figures given in the report of LFS 2009-10 due to the revision of revised population projections of the Planning Commission.

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Tables 6 to 6.4.

Employed: Major Industry Division

22. Employment share of *manufacturing* (13.7%), *construction* (7%) and *agriculture & allied activities* (45.1%) puts on some fractions in the same order as compared to the respective estimate of LFS 2009-10 (13.2%, 6.7%, 45.0%,). The change in the foremost is nigh masculine, the lattermost's is equivalent by sex while the middle one's calculus is generally beholden to males. All other industry divisions slacken of sorts during the comparative periods owing to change in the shares of males. See table-13 (Figure-3) and Statistical Appendix Table-16.

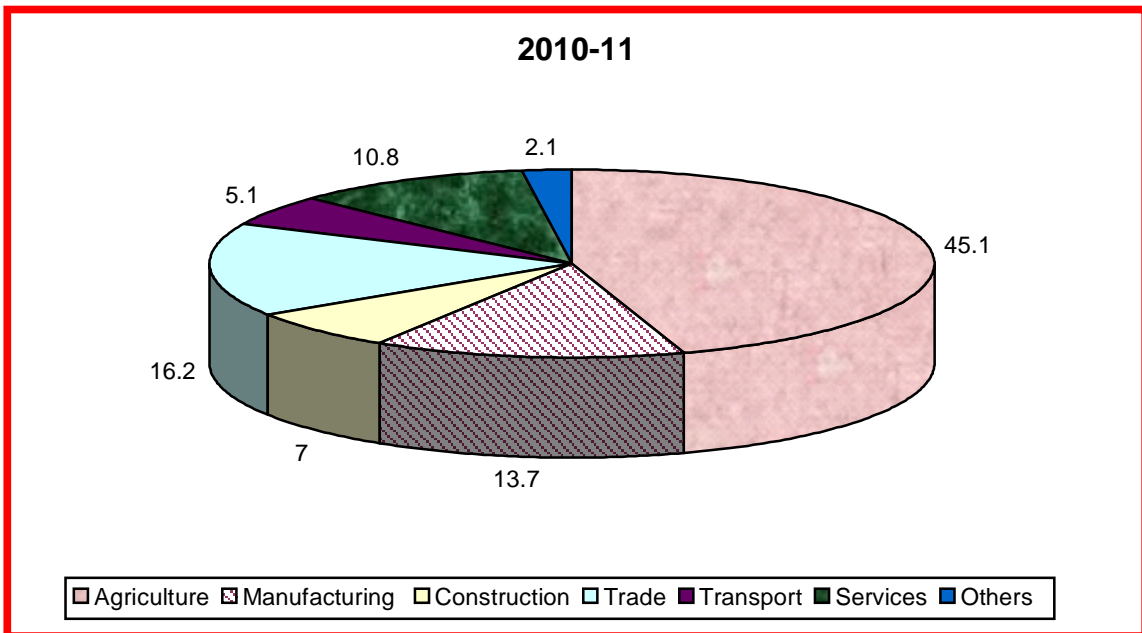
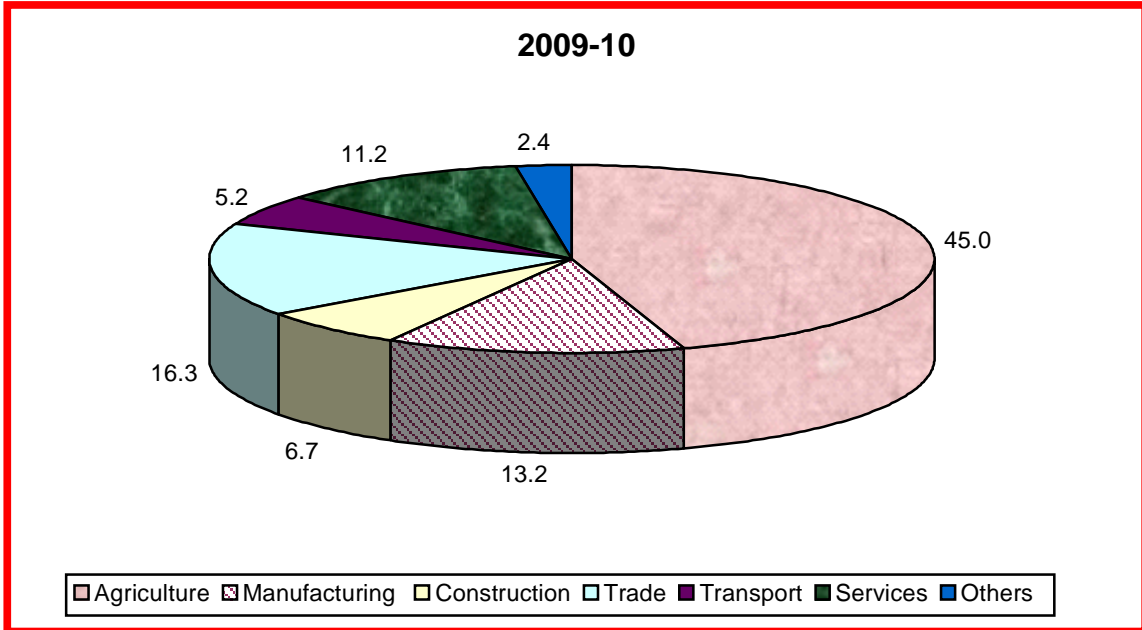
Table-13
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

(%)

Major Industry Divisions	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture/ forestry/hunting & fishing	45.0	36.6	74.9	45.1	36.2	75.4
Manufacturing	13.2	13.9	11.0	13.7	14.5	10.9
Construction	6.7	8.5	0.3	7.0	8.9	0.2
Wholesale & retail trade	16.3	20.2	2.1	16.2	20.4	1.6
Transport/storage & communication	5.2	6.6	0.3	5.1	6.6	0.1
Community/social & personal services	11.2	11.2	11.2	10.8	10.8	11.5
*Others	2.4	3.0	0.2	2.1	2.6	0.3

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

FIGURE -3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS



Employed: Major Occupational Groups

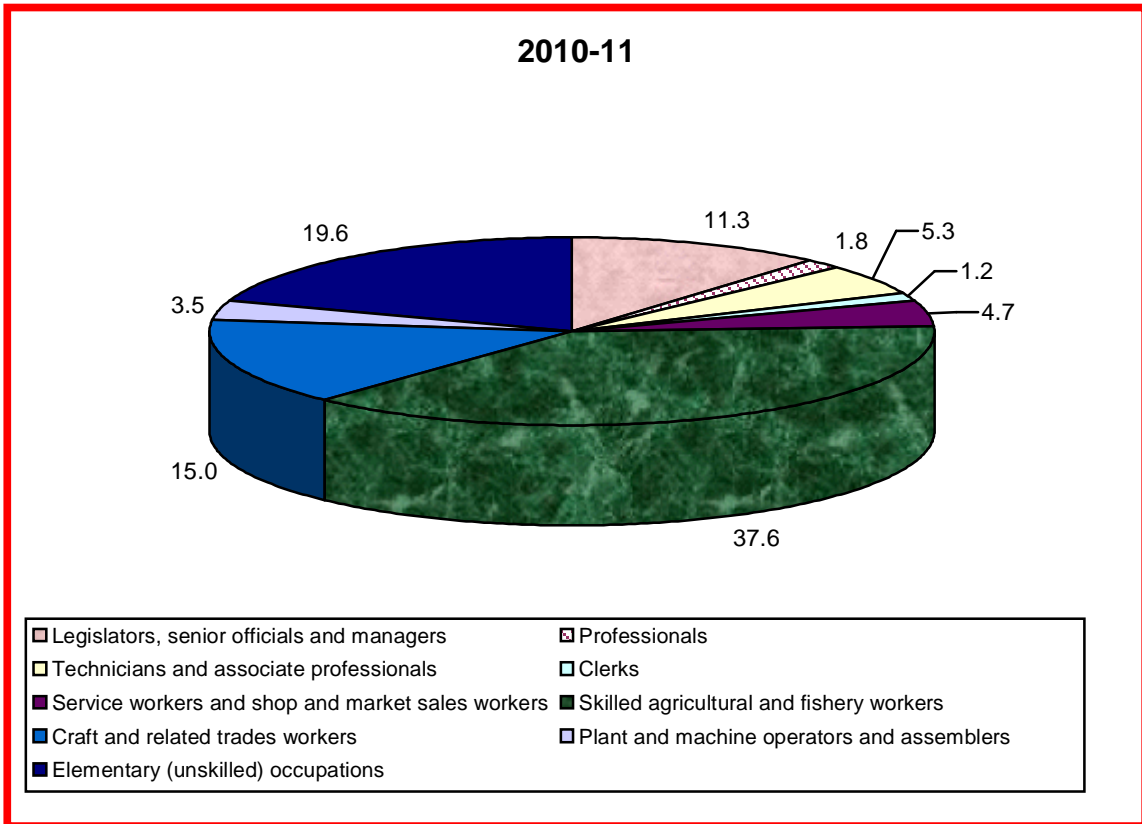
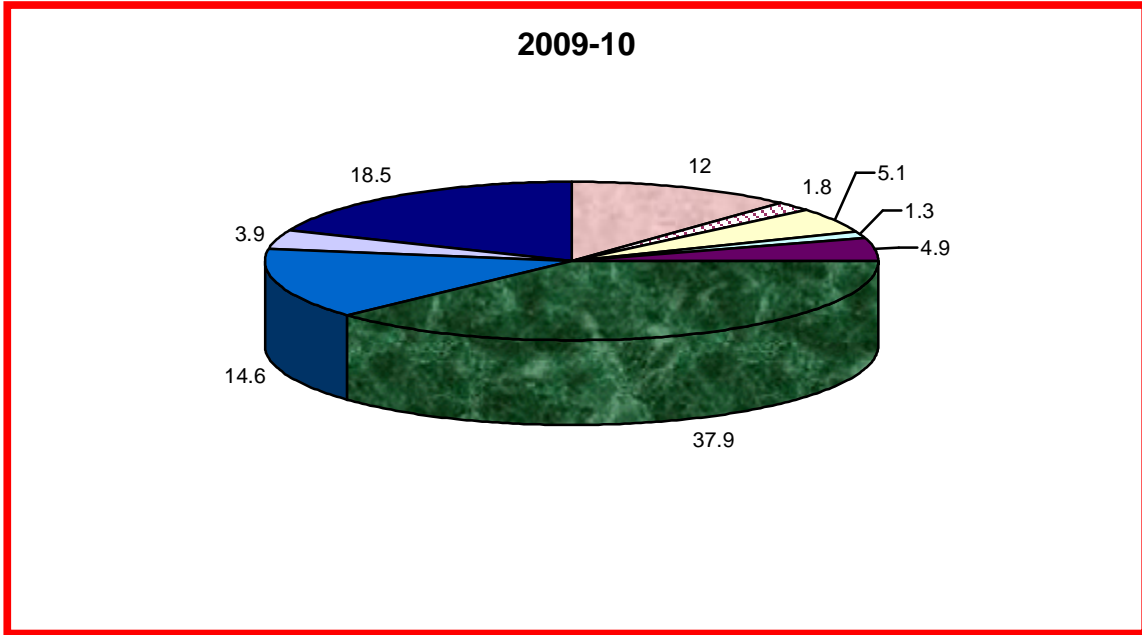
23. *Skilled agriculture & fishery workers* constitute the largest group (37.6%) of the total employed in 2010-11 followed by *elementary occupations* (19.6%), *craft & related trades workers* (15.0%), *legislator/senior officials & managers* (11.3%), *technician & associate professionals* (5.3%), *services workers* (4.7%), *plant/machine operators & assemblers* (3.5%), *professional* (1.8%) and *clerks* (1.2%). Nine-tenth of the females workers toil in *farming activities* (62.3%), *elementary occupations* (16.9%) and *craft & related trade workers* (10.5%) while, males seem to be distributed a sort of proportionately in all activities. The *elementary occupations*, *craft & related workers* and *technicians & associate professionals* seem to be gaining steam, *legislators/senior officials & managers* level same while the remaining groups tend to curve down during the comparative periods. See table-14 (Figure -4) and Statistical Appendix Table-17.

Table-14
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

(%)

Major Occupational Groups	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators/senior officials & managers	12.0	14.8	1.8	11.3	14.0	1.7
Professionals	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.4
Technicians & associate professionals	5.1	4.8	6.2	5.3	5.0	6.6
Clerks	1.3	1.7	0.1	1.2	1.6	0.1
Service workers/ shop & market sales workers	4.9	6.1	0.8	4.7	6.0	0.4
Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	37.9	31.0	62.7	37.6	30.4	62.3
Craft & related trades workers	14.6	15.6	10.9	15.0	16.3	10.5
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	3.9	4.9	0.1	3.5	4.5	0.1
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	18.5	19.1	16.0	19.6	20.3	16.9

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



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Employed: Employment Status

24. *Employees* constitute the largest group (36.0%) followed by *own account workers* (34.9%), *contributing family workers* (27.7%) and *employers* (1.4%). More than two-third females female workers toil as *contributing family workers* (63.4%) while eight out of ten males are *own account workers*(40.5%), *employees*(40.4%) and *employers*(1.8%). As for change during the comparative periods, *own account workers* (34.2%, 34.9%) and *employees* (35.4%, 36%) add some fractions, *employers* (1.3%, 1.4%) level nigh same while *contributing family workers* (29.1%, 27.7%) seem declining. See table-15 and Statistical Appendix Table-18.

Table-15
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX

Employment Status	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	1.3	1.6	0.1	1.4	1.8	0.1
Own account workers	34.2	40.0	13.6	34.9	40.5	15.6
Contributing family workers	29.1	18.7	66.3	27.7	17.3	63.4
Employees	35.4	39.7	20.0	36.0	40.4	20.9

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

Employed: Number of Hours Worked During the Week

25. About one in a hundred and forty (0.7%) of the currently employed persons constitute the group of people who had a job attachment but did not work last week due to certain reasons. Nigh two out of seven (28.4%) worked 56 hours or more a week. More than two out of four (84.9%) worked more than “35 hours a week”– the duration representing full (time related) employment. As for provinces, the proportion of “not worked” ranges from minimum in Sindh and Balochistan (0.2%) to maximum in KP (1.7%) with Punjab (0.7%) lying in between. For those worked more the 56 hours a week, Sindh’s share is the maximum (31.1%) and KP’s minimum (18.6%) with Punjab (29.6%) and Balochistan (20.9%) bridging the extremes in the same order. Generally, the profile of comparative surveys is almost similar. See table-16 and Statistical Appendix Tables-18 to 18.4.

Table-16
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY HOURS WORKED, 2010-11

(%)

Area/ Province	Total employed	Not worked	Less than 15 hours	15-24 Hours	25-34 hours	35-41 Hours	42-48 Hours	49-55 Hours	56 hours & above
Pakistan	100.0	0.7	1.6	5.4	7.4	20.4	24.5	11.6	28.4
Rural	100.0	0.7	2.0	6.8	8.7	23.3	22.5	11.1	24.9
Urban	100.0	0.6	0.7	2.2	4.2	13.6	29.1	12.7	36.8
Punjab	100.0	0.7	1.6	6.3	8.2	18.7	23.5	11.5	29.6
Rural	100.0	0.7	1.8	7.6	9.4	20.4	21.6	11.3	27.2
Urban	100.0	0.7	0.9	2.8	4.9	14.5	28.3	12.0	35.9
Sindh	100.0	0.2	1.2	3.0	5.4	22.4	23.9	12.8	31.1
Rural	100.0	0.2	1.7	4.6	6.9	29.9	20.7	12.0	24.1
Urban	100.0	0.2	0.4	0.9	3.2	11.7	28.4	14.1	41.2
KP	100.0	1.7	3.3	8.1	9.2	23.6	26.2	9.3	18.6
Rural	100.0	1.5	3.7	9.0	10.1	24.7	25.1	8.8	17.0
Urban	100.0	2.2	1.2	4.0	4.5	17.8	31.7	11.9	26.5
Balochistan	100.0	0.2	0.4	0.8	3.5	24.3	38.0	11.7	20.9
Rural	100.0	0.2	0.4	0.9	3.9	27.9	35.2	11.3	20.2
Urban	100.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.1	11.1	48.7	13.4	23.7

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

Employed: Informal Sector

26. Informal sector accounts for more than seven-tenth (73.8%) of non-agricultural employment, more in rural (76.5%) than in urban areas (71.2%). On the other hand, formal sector activities are concentrated more in urban areas (28.8%) than in rural areas (23.5%). Females in comparison with respective share of males fare more numerous in urban formal (36.9%) and less in rural formal (21%) while, males are more numerous in urban informal (72.4%) than in rural informal (76.2%) compared to respective shares of females. Informal sector waxes while formal wanes. Males shares are more in tandem while shares of females shares situate dissonantly-recede in the former while rise in the latter. See table-17 and Statistical Appendix Table-20.

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

Sector	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	26.7	26.7	26.9	26.2	25.9	28.9
Informal	73.3	73.3	73.1	73.8	74.1	71.1
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	23.7	23.8	22.3	23.5	23.8	21.0
Informal	76.3	76.2	77.7	76.5	76.2	79.0
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	29.6	29.4	31.6	28.8	27.6	36.9
Informal	70.4	70.6	68.4	71.2	72.4	63.1

Source: - Derived from Statistical Appendix Table-20.

Major Industry Divisions: Informal Sector

27. According to size of respective shares, the industry groupings form a descending sequence of *wholesale and retail trade* (38.9%) *manufacturing* (22.3%), *construction* (16.1%), *transport* (10.7%) and *community, social & personal services* (10.0%). The *other* category (comprising of *mining & quarrying; electricity, gas & water* and *finance, insurance, real estate & business services*) accounts for two percent. *Manufacturing*, accounts for more than half (57.4%) of females as compared to about one-fifth (18.6%) of males, *wholesale & retail trade*, employs more than two-fifth (42.1%) of males compared to about one-tenth (9.2%) of females while *community/social & personal services* embrace near three-tenth (31.9%) of females. The foremost trends up while the middle one and the lattermost curve down. *Transport, storage & communication* level same approximately while *construction* tends to rise during the comparative periods. See table-18 and Statistical Appendix Table-21.

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

(%)

Major Industry Divisions	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	21.4	17.8	54.6	22.3	18.6	57.4
Construction	15.8	17.4	1.2	16.1	17.7	0.9
Wholesale & retail trade	39.2	42.2	11.5	38.9	42.1	9.2
Transport, storage & communication	10.8	11.9	0.8	10.7	11.8	0.4
Community, social & personal services	10.8	8.5	31.7	10.0	7.6	31.9
* Others	2.0	2.2	0.2	2.0	2.2	0.2

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

Major Occupational Groups: Informal Sector

28. About three in ten (31.1%) are reported as *craft & related trade workers*, while near one-half comprises *legislator/senior officials & managers* (24.3%) and *elementary (unskilled) occupations* (23.2%). *Services workers/shop & market sales workers* come fourth (8.7%) followed by *plant/machine operators & assemblers* (6.0%), *technicians & associate professionals* (4.5%) and *professionals* (1.9%). About six-tenth (56.9%) of females compared to over three-tenth (28.3%) of males are engaged in *craft & related trade activities*. *Technicians and associate professionals* are also female-intensive while males dominate in rest of occupations though, *skilled agriculture & fishery workers* do exhibit gender even composition. *Plant/machine operators & assemblers* and *legislators/senior officials and managers* are exceptionally male-intensive in the same order. As for change during the comparative periods, the feminine groups wax while masculine wane. See table-19 and Statistical Appendix Table-22.

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

Major Occupational Groups	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators/senior officials & managers	26.0	28.0	8.2	24.3	26.0	7.6
Professionals	2.2	2.1	3.4	1.9	1.8	3.3
Technicians & associate professionals	4.2	3.4	10.9	4.5	3.8	11.8
Clerks	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Service workers/ shop & market sales workers	9.0	9.6	3.6	8.7	9.4	2.2
Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Craft & related trades workers	29.8	27.0	54.9	31.1	28.3	56.9
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	6.4	7.1	0.4	6.0	6.6	0.2
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	22.1	22.5	18.2	23.2	23.8	17.7

Employment Status: Informal Sector

29. The employment status chiefly consists in the categories of *employees* (44.0%) and *own account workers* (42.7%). The former constitutes the largest share of females (44.9%) and latter, of males (43.4%). About one in ten workers (10.4%) is reported as *contributing family worker* and near one in thirty-three (2.9%) are comprised of *employers*. The female *contributing family workers* (18%) are about twice of males (9.6%) while *employers* are predominantly male intensive. As far change during the comparative periods, all seem to be waxing except *contributing family workers*. See table-20 and Statistical Appendix Table-23.

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

Employment Status	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	2.5	2.7	0.7	2.9	3.1	0.7
Own account workers	42.0	43.1	31.7	42.7	43.4	36.4
Contributing family workers	11.2	10.3	20.0	10.4	9.6	18.0
Employees	44.3	43.9	47.6	44.0	43.9	44.9

Unemployment Rates: Overall

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

31. Unemployment rate (6.0%) fare higher than that of the previous survey (5.6%). Opposite configuration obtains in the case of males and females-rise in the former (4.4%), 5.1%) more than offsets the decline in the latter (9.5%, 8.9%). Urban rates follow the similar pattern while rural ones fare nigh equivalently. See table-21.

Table-21
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY AREA AND SEX

Area/Sex	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	5.6	4.4	9.5	6.0	5.1	8.9
Rural	4.8	3.9	7.2	4.7	4.0	6.4
Urban	7.2	5.3	20.8	8.8	7.1	20.7

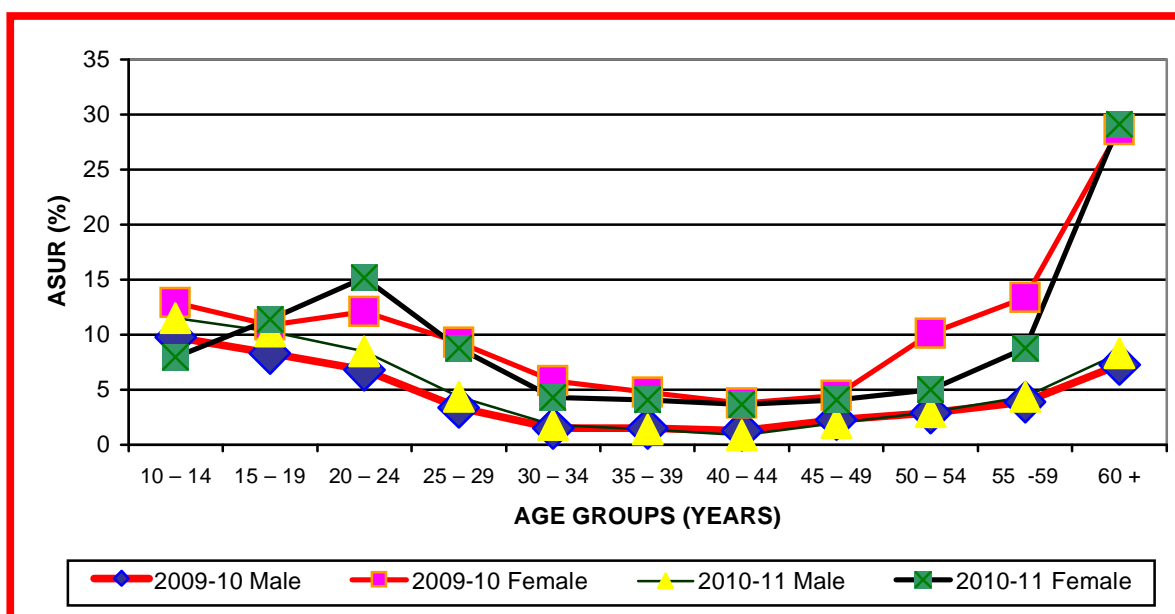
Unemployment Rates: Age Specific

32. The comparative age specific unemployment rates of *early teens* (10-14) and *early thirties to latter fifties* (30-59) are on wane while that of *latter teens to latter twenties* (15-29) are on wane while those of *latter teen to early twenties* and *sixties & above* tend to scale up. Comparative change in the age specific rates appears more pronounced in the case of females than males unemployment rates. See table-22 (figure 5) and Statistical Appendix Table-14.

Table-22
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY SEX AND AGE

Age Groups	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	10.8	9.8	12.9	10.3	11.5	8.0
15 – 19	8.9	8.3	10.9	10.6	10.3	11.4
20 – 24	7.9	6.8	12.1	10.0	8.5	15.2
25 – 29	4.8	3.4	9.3	5.4	4.4	8.8
30 – 34	2.6	1.5	5.8	2.4	1.8	4.3
35 – 39	2.3	1.5	4.8	2.1	1.4	4.1
40 – 44	1.8	1.3	3.8	1.6	0.9	3.7
45 – 49	2.8	2.3	4.5	2.5	2.0	4.1
50 – 54	4.4	2.9	10.1	3.4	3.0	5.0
55 – 59	5.9	3.9	13.4	5.3	4.4	8.8
60 years and above	10.6	7.3	28.6	11.9	8.3	29.1

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



Unemployed: Absolute Figures

33. The volume of unemployed persons increases from 3.12 million in 2009-10 to 3.40 million in 2010-11. Areas and sex wise, the change is more of urban and male provenance. Volume of unemployed persons increases in Punjab, more in rural than urban areas, and, urban areas of Sindh & KP while, decreases in rural areas of KP & Sindh and, levels high

same in Balochistan. Sex specifically, the change in the comparative profile of Punjab, KP and Sindh is more in the case of males while, Balochistan's is gender equivalent.

Table-23
UNEMPLOYED - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

Province/Area	Unemployed					
	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	3.12	1.91	1.21	3.40	2.22	1.18
Rural	1.89	1.12	0.77	1.85	1.14	0.71
Urban	1.23	0.79	0.44	1.55	1.08	0.47
Punjab	1.94	1.18	0.76	2.10	1.31	0.79
Rural	1.16	0.68	0.48	1.25	0.76	0.49
Urban	0.78	0.50	0.28	0.85	0.55	0.30
Sindh	0.57	0.35	0.22	0.70	0.54	0.16
Rural	0.24	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.10	0.05
Urban	0.33	0.23	0.10	0.55	0.44	0.11
KP	0.55	0.35	0.20	0.53	0.32	0.21
Rural	0.45	0.29	0.16	0.41	0.25	0.16
Urban	0.10	0.06	0.04	0.12	0.07	0.05
Balochistan	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.02
Rural	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.01
Urban	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01

Note:- Figures for the year 2009-10 will not tally with the figures given in the report of LFS 2009-10 due to the revision of revised population projections of the Planning Commission.

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Tables 6 to 6.4 .

Underemployment Rates: Time-related

34. Underemployment rates decrease from 1.25% in 2009-10 to 1.19% in 2010-11. Sex wise, the increase in the case of females is more than offset by decrease in the males underemployment. Area wise underemployment rates curve down equivalently. Further, change in the area wise underemployment rates is more visible in the case of females than males. Given the stagnating economic scenario, decreasing underemployment rates seems to signify increasing recourse to multiple jobs to help grapple with the rising cost of living. See table-24.

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

Areas	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	1.25	1.10	1.73	1.19	0.93	2.09
Rural	1.39	1.31	1.61	1.34	1.12	1.92
Urban	0.91	0.71	2.31	0.86	0.56	2.90

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Tables 6 and 24.

Employed: Occupational Safety and Health

35. About one in thirty (3.5%) employed persons report some sort of occupational injury/disease in the 12 months preceding the date of enumeration that resulted into the loss of working time or the consultation with a practitioner. The percentage suffered finds male workers more vulnerable (4.1%) relative to female workers (1.5%). Similarly, rural workers (4.0%) are more vulnerable than urban workers (2.3%). Vulnerability seems to be rising during the comparative period, across the area and gender equivalently. See table-28.

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

Status of Injuries/ Diseases	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suffered	2.9	3.5	0.9	3.5	4.1	1.5
Not suffered	97.1	96.5	99.1	96.5	95.9	98.5
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suffered	3.4	4.3	1.0	4.0	4.9	1.7
Not suffered	96.6	95.7	99.0	96.0	95.1	98.3
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suffered	1.8	2.0	0.1	2.3	2.5	0.6
Not suffered	98.2	98.0	99.9	97.7	97.5	99.4

Major Industry Divisions: Occupational Safety and Health

36. Mainly, the sufferers belong to *agriculture* (49.8%), *manufacturing* (15.8%), *construction* (13.0%), *wholesale & retail trade* (10.3%) and *transport/storage & communication* (7.1%). Females are twice (88.2%) as exposed to risk as males (45.6%) in *agriculture*. Contrarily, males are more vulnerable in *manufacturing* (16.7%, 7.1%) and *community/social & personal services* (3.4%, 1.8%). The activities of *construction, wholesale & retail trade* and *transport/storage & communication* are generally masculine in the composition of sufferers. The comparative risk profile of *manufacturing* deteriorates a sort while those of remaining grouping seem to be improving. See table-26 and Statistical Appendix Table-29.

Table-26
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES/DISEASES -DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR
INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

(%)

Major Industry Divisions	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	50.2	47.0	94.3	49.8	45.6	88.2
Mining & quarrying	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.3	-
Manufacturing	12.8	13.6	2.0	15.8	16.7	7.1
Electricity, gas and water	0.4	0.4	-	0.2	0.2	-
Construction	14.3	15.2	1.3	13.0	14.5	0.3
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels	10.6	11.3	0.6	10.3	11.2	2.4
Transport, storage and communication	8.0	8.6	-	7.1	7.8	0.2
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.1	0.1	-	0.3	0.3	-
Community, social and personal services	3.6	3.7	1.8	3.3	3.4	1.8

Note:- (-) Stands for no information

Major Occupational Groups: Occupational Safety and Health

37. The major groupings of the sufferers comprise *skilled agriculture & fishery activities* (44.6%), *elementary occupations* (22.3%), *craft & related trades workers* (20.5%), *plant and machinery operator* (4.9%) and *legislators/senior officials & managers* (4.1%). Risk profile of the foremost, home to about four-fifth (78.5%) of female sufferers, deteriorates, though for males. *Elementary occupations* betray similar pattern by sex though, level same in toto. As for the masculine groups of *plant/machine operators & assemblers* and *legislators/senior officials & managers*, both indicate improvement of sorts. See table-27 and Statistical Appendix Table-30.

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

(%)

Major Occupational Groups	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators/senior officials & managers	5.5	5.9	0.6	4.1	4.4	1.1
Professionals	0.1	0.1	-	0.3	0.3	-
Technicians & associate professionals	0.9	1.0	-	1.2	1.3	0.3
Clerks	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	-
Service workers/ shop & market sales workers	3.1	3.4	-	1.9	2.2	-
Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	43.5	40.6	83.9	44.6	40.9	78.5
Craft & related trades workers	18.9	20.1	2.0	20.5	22.0	6.6
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	5.5	5.9	-	4.9	5.4	0.2
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	22.3	22.9	13.5	22.3	23.3	13.3

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

Employment Status: Occupational Safety and Health

38. According to the relative size of the risk profile, *own account workers* (40.9%), *employees* (35.1%) and *contributing family workers* (22.0%) take exhaustive account of the sufferers in the same order. The 1st two categories seem to be getting less, while the last one more, riskier during the comparative periods. The change is male-disfavouring in the foremost, equivalent by sex in the middle one and female-disfavouring in the lattermost case. Employers, due to their minuscule size, do not behove of forming any pattern. See table-28 and Statistical Appendix Table-31.

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

Employment Status	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	0.6	0.6	-	1.0	1.1	-
Own account workers	41.6	43.8	10.2	40.9	44.9	4.0
Contributing family workers	20.2	15.8	82.9	22.0	14.8	87.7
Employees	37.6	39.8	6.9	35.1	39.2	8.3

Note:- (-) Stands for no information.

Types of Treatment Received: Occupational Safety and Health

39. Majority (52.6%) of the sufferers is reported to have *consulted a doctor* or other medical professionals, near one-in-ten (8.9%) get *hospitalized* and about one-fourth (23.3%) *take time off work*. Vulnerability rises in the 1st and last category and declines in the middle one. The change is females-favouring in the foremost, sex-neutral in the middle one while male-favouring in the lattermost category. The remaining one-seventh (15.2%) did not avail themselves of any of the aforementioned options, increase over time alluding to a sort of increasing marginalization at the workplace. See table-29 and Statistical Appendix Table-32.

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

Types of Treatment Received	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hospitalized	11.0	11.3	7.2	8.9	9.2	5.2
Consulted a Doctor or other Medical Professional	51.3	52.1	39.9	52.6	55.3	27.9
Took time off work	22.4	21.9	43.8	23.3	19.6	57.5
None	14.3	14.7	9.1	15.2	15.9	9.4

Wages

Major Industry Division: Wages

40. Generally, size of wage seems to higher in tertiary activities followed by secondary and primary assignments. The size of wage also appears to be influenced positively by the element of white-collar ness of an industry/division. The gender differential in wages seems to be influenced by the gender composition of group. Arguably, the nominal wage is trending up during the comparative period. Since females constitute much lower proportion of wage earners, a sort of anomalous position in their case is observed in certain categories, which may be attributed to sampling effect and consequential scariness of response. See table-30 and Statistical Appendix Table-38.

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

(Rs)

Major Industry Divisions	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	8623	9017	5821	9715	10211	6422
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	4968	5730	3358	5649	6673	3577
Mining & quarrying	6976	6963	9600	12000	12000	-
Manufacturing	7534	8080	3437	8472	9085	3600
Electricity, gas and water	14548	14398	25325	17235	17242	16896
Construction	7389	7397	6207	8272	8270	8869
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels	6609	6660	4013	6862	6864	6684
Transport, storage and communication	9396	9328	13685	10378	10356	13838
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	18174	17897	31240	20695	20705	20269
Community, social and personal services	10984	11771	7761	13120	14450	8912

Major Occupation Group: Wages

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

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

(Rs)

Major Occupational Groups	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	8623	9017	5821	9715	10211	6422
Legislators/senior officials & managers	21688	21707	21365	25835	25757	27527
Professionals	17761	17510	19463	21117	21413	19584
Technicians & associate professionals	12154	12385	8071	13164	14914	9261
Clerks	11125	12181	10905	14006	14016	13649
Service workers/ shop & market sales workers	7942	7989	5867	8546	8557	7750
Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	7220	7182	8263	7804	7959	5703
Craft & related trades workers	7586	8141	3167	8222	8810	3248
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	8560	8577	6024	9049	9044	10208
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	5716	6118	3474	6658	7244	3644