

SECTION- III

RESULTS

The Survey's estimates are based on the data of 36,400 sample households enumerated through July 2008 to June 2009. 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 163.76 millions on 1st January 2009. The same has been used in arriving at absolute numbers in the report.

2. In comparison with that of the preceding LFS 2007-08, a brief account of the survey's main annual estimates follows.

Marital Status

3. Marital status is categorized as *never married, married, widowed and divorced*. The composition of marital status does not seem to be changing with the passage of time. Nevertheless, small offsetting changes are indicated in the proportion of *married* and *never married*. Detailed information is given at Statistical Appendix Tables-4.

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

Marital Status	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Never Married	44.9	45.4	45.3
Married	50.9	50.5	50.6
Widowed	3.9	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 NWFP, Balochistan and Sindh 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	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Pakistan	106	106	106
Rural	105	105	106
Urban	107	108	108
Punjab	103	103	104
Sindh	112	115	115
NWFP	101	101	101
Balochistan	114	113	114

Source:- Derived from Statistical Appendix Table-2.

Literacy

5. Literacy rates form a rising time series. Overall *literacy rate* (57.4%) is higher than that of LFS 2007-08 (56.2%). Improvement is equivalent by area and gender. However, rural-urban and male-female disparity seems to be invariant. Provinces make two distinct groupings with narrowing inter provincial gaps. Sindh (59%) and Punjab (58.7%) are equally more literate as compared to Balochistan (51.5%) and NWFP (50%). Relevant information is given in Table-3.

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

(%)

Province/Area	2007-08			2008-09		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	56.2	68.2	43.6	57.4	69.3	44.7
Rural	47.5	61.9	32.5	48.6	63.2	33.4
Urban	72.3	79.6	64.5	73.3	80.3	65.6
Punjab	57.7	67.5	47.9	58.7	68.5	48.8
Rural	50.2	62.1	38.3	51.3	63.1	39.5
Urban	72.8	78.2	67.3	73.3	78.9	67.4
Sindh	57.7	70.0	43.2	59.4	71.2	45.6
Rural	39.3	56.7	18.3	41.8	59.0	20.7
Urban	74.8	82.7	65.7	75.7	82.9	67.5
NWFP	49.9	68.7	31.7	50.0	69.6	31.1
Rural	47.8	67.7	29.1	47.1	67.9	27.4
Urban	59.4	73.6	44.7	63.4	77.4	49.0
Balochistan	48.8	65.7	28.1	51.5	68.5	30.2
Rural	43.6	61.2	21.8	46.5	64.4	23.8
Urban	64.8	79.6	47.0	66.4	81.0	48.8

Level of Education

6. The comparative surveys indicate marginal improvement in the profile of educational attainment in the descending order of *below matric* (36.5%, 37.1%), *degree and above* (4.0%, 4.4%) and *intermediate but less than degree* (4.6%, 4.7%). However, *matric but less than intermediate* remains at the same level (10.7%). Generally, both genders show improvement, though males are more educated compared to females. The comparative picture is given in table-4. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix Table-3.

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

Level of Education	2007-08			2008-09		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
A. Literate	56.2	68.2	43.6	57.4	69.3	44.7
No formal education	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Below matric	36.5	43.7	28.9	37.1	44.4	29.2
Matric but less than Intermediate	10.7	13.4	7.9	10.7	13.4	7.8
Intermediate but less than Degree	4.6	5.6	3.6	4.7	5.6	3.8
Degree and above	4.0	5.1	2.8	4.4	5.4	3.4
B. Illiterate	43.8	31.8	56.4	42.6	30.7	55.3
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 (63.7%), Sindh (25.1%), NWFP (10.7%) and Balochistan (0.5%). Gender disaggregated proportions form similar configuration. Further, the proportion of male migrants is higher than of female migrants 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 the highest in Sindh (41.5%) followed by Punjab (34.6%), NWFP (23.2%) and Balochistan (0.7%). Gender disaggregated proportions form similar pattern. The proportion of female migrants is higher than of male migrants except in NWFP.

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 (71.7 %), Sindh (20.6%), NWFP (7.2%) and Balochistan (0.5%). Similar pattern obtains by gender. Again, proportion of male migrants is higher than of female migrants in all provinces except in Punjab.

10. In comparison with LFS 2007-08, the proportions of migrants, both of between and among the provinces, pare down in all provinces except in Sindh. Relevant information is given in table-5 and 5.1. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix Tables-11 to 11.4.

Table-5
INTER AND INTRA PROVINCIAL MIGRATION 2007-08

(%)

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	67.6	59.6	73.2	40.1	36.5	44.7	75.6	69.9	79.0
Sindh	20.5	23.0	18.7	36.4	32.7	41.2	15.9	18.7	14.2
NWFP	11.0	16.4	7.2	21.8	29.5	11.9	7.8	10.5	6.2
Balochistan	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.3	2.2	0.7	0.9	0.6

Table-5.1
INTER AND INTRA PROVINCIAL MIGRATION 2008-09

(%)

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	63.7	56.4	69.0	34.6	31.1	39.3	71.7	66.7	74.8
Sindh	25.1	28.3	22.7	41.5	37.9	46.0	20.6	24.4	18.2
NWFP	10.7	14.7	7.8	23.2	30.4	13.8	7.2	8.3	6.6
Balochistan	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4

Reasons of Migration

11. According to the size of the relevant proportions, the *marriage* (30%) and movement *with parents* (23.3%) 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%) and *homecoming* (10.1%) 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 *found the job* (5.6%), *searching for job* (4.8%) and assorted/*other* explanation (6%). All these reasons are related more by males than females.

12. *Job transfer* (2.4%) and pursuit of *business* (1.7%) are the fourth most important set of reasons, put forth more by males than females, for migration. *Education* (1.1%) and *accompanying with son/daughter* (1.2%) is the last couplet of reason. The former is proffered more by males while the latter is related more by females.

13. 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. Relevant information is given in table-6. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix Table-12.

Table-6
MIGRANTS POPULATION BY MAIN REASONS OF MIGRATION

Main Reasons of Migration	2007-08			2008-09		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job transfer	3.6	5.8	1.9	2.5	5.0	0.4
Found a job	6.0	12.5	0.8	5.6	11.9	0.4
Searching for job	4.7	9.7	0.8	4.8	10.2	0.5
Searching for a better agriculture land	1.4	3.1	0.2	1.5	3.1	0.2
Education	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.9	0.4
Business	1.6	3.3	0.2	1.7	3.4	0.4
Health	0.1	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	0.1
Marriage	30.1	2.1	52.3	30.0	2.3	52.6
With parents	22.6	31.4	15.6	23.3	31.3	16.8
With spouse	11.2	1.1	19.2	12.0	1.0	21.1
With son/daughter	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.6
Return to his home	9.3	19.2	1.5	10.1	20.7	1.4
Other	6.8	9.1	5.0	6.0	8.3	4.1

Note: (-) Stands for either nil or insignificant

Migrants Employed by Employment Status

14. Four in five (81%) of migrants are either *employees* (45.6%) or *own account workers* (35.2%). About one in six (16.7%) are *unpaid family workers* and one in forty (2.5%) are *employers*. More males than females are engaged as *employees* (48.8% vs 33.8%), *employers* (3.1%, 0.2%) and *own account workers* (39.7% vs 18.7%) while more females than males work as *unpaid family workers* (47.3% vs 8.4%). As for change during the comparative period, the 1st group gains a bit of female provenance, the 2nd group casts a smidgen off while the third-one puts on a fraction, of male origin. *Unpaid family worker* is pared down by some fractions of female provenance. Relevant information is given in Table-7. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix Table-13.

Table- 7
MIGRANTS EMPLOYED BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Major Industry Divisions	2007-08			2008-09		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	2.2	2.7	-	2.5	3.1	0.2
Own account workers	35.9	40.9	17.7	35.2	39.7	18.7
Unpaid family workers	17.0	7.3	52.5	16.7	8.4	47.3
Employees	44.9	49.1	29.8	45.6	48.8	33.8

Note: (-) Stands for either nil or insignificant

Labour Force Participation Rates: Crude

15. Crude participation rate (32.8%) suggests fractional improvement as compared to that of LFS 2007-08 (32.2%) across the area and gender. However, improvement is more of urban than rural and female than male provenance. Participation rates increase equivalently in the provinces of Punjab (33.8%, 34.5%), Sindh (32.3%, 33.0%) and NWFP (27.0%, 27.7%), more in urban than rural areas and for females than males. Participation rate in Balochistan remains at the same level (27.8%, 27.8%) due to comparative decline of rural and male provenance. Similar configuration is observed in the case of augmented participation rates. Table-8 (and figure-1) depicts crude participation rates for Pakistan by sex and area (table-8, figure-1). Detail is presented in Statistical Appendix Tables-14 to 14.4 and 15 to 15.4.

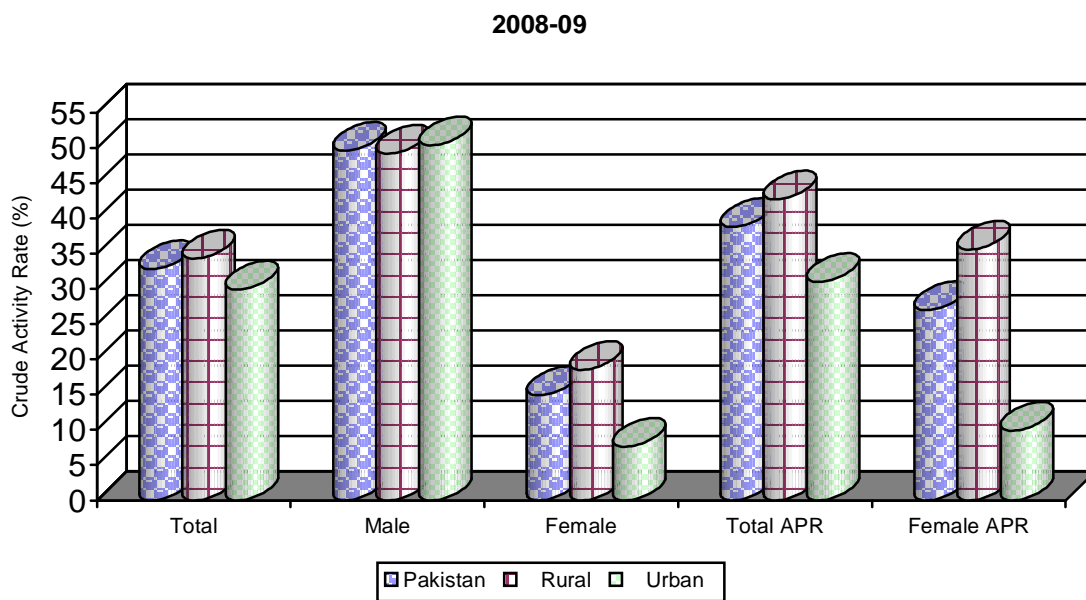
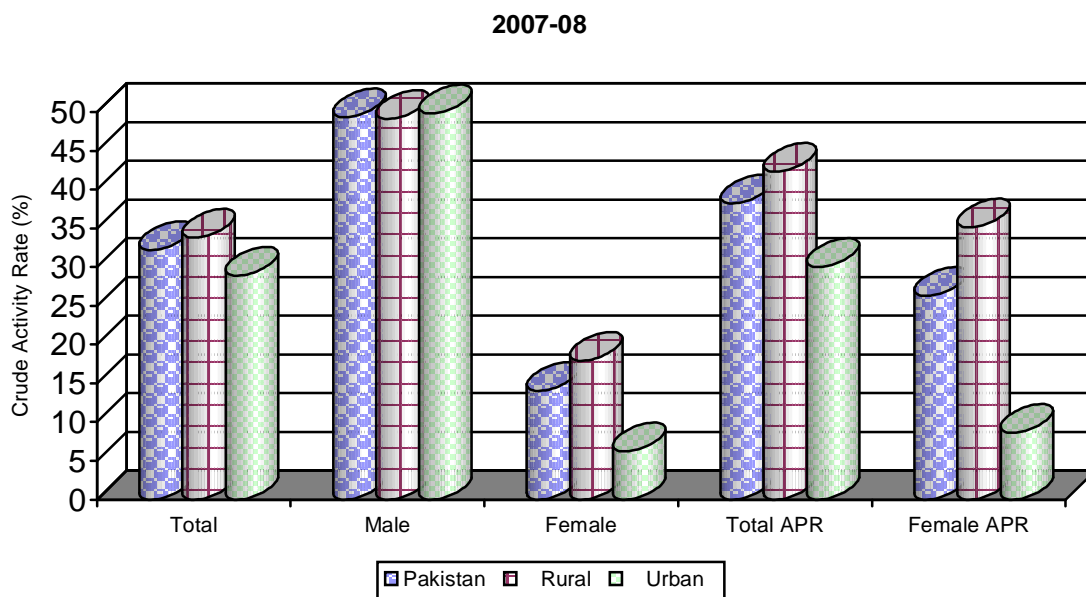
Table-8
CRUDE ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(%)

Province/ Area	2007-08					2008-09				
	Total	Male	Female	* Augmented		Total	Male	Female	* Augmented	
				Total	Female				Total	Female
Pakistan	32.2	49.3	14.0	38.2	26.3	32.8	49.6	14.9	38.8	27.0
Rural	33.8	49.1	17.9	42.3	35.1	34.3	49.2	18.5	42.7	35.6
Urban	28.9	49.9	6.2	30.0	8.6	29.9	50.4	7.6	31.0	9.9
Punjab	33.8	50.5	16.7	38.1	25.4	34.5	50.8	17.5	38.3	25.3
Rural	35.5	50.0	20.8	41.6	32.8	36.0	50.4	21.3	41.4	32.1
Urban	30.2	51.4	8.0	30.9	9.3	31.3	51.7	9.5	31.9	10.7
Sindh	32.3	51.0	10.7	38.7	24.5	33.0	51.3	11.9	39.6	26.0
Rural	36.6	52.9	17.4	48.1	42.3	37.0	52.2	18.8	48.8	44.5
Urban	27.9	49.1	4.0	29.1	6.7	28.9	50.4	5.0	30.0	7.5
NWFP	27.0	42.7	11.1	37.5	31.9	27.7	43.3	11.9	39.3	35.0
Rural	27.1	42.0	12.2	39.0	35.7	27.9	42.9	12.7	41.0	38.9
Urban	26.1	46.1	5.0	29.6	12.1	26.7	45.1	7.6	30.5	15.3
Balochistan	27.8	46.7	6.5	38.2	28.4	27.8	45.9	7.2	37.7	28.2
Rural	29.0	48.2	7.4	41.6	33.9	28.7	47.0	7.9	40.7	33.3
Urban	24.1	42.1	3.8	27.4	10.9	25.1	42.6	4.9	28.4	11.9

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

16. Generally, refined activity rates follow the pattern of crude participation rates, though, with wider rural-urban and male-female disparity. Refined activity rate (45.7%) indicates a fractional gain as compared to that of LFS 2007-08 (45.2%). Gender specific rates indicate a sort of offsetting changes; male's participation rates lose a fraction while female's gain by a bit wider margin. Similarly, rural rates accrue fewer fractions in comparison with of urban ones due to changes in female's participation rates. Change in the participation rates is observed in the decreasing order of Punjab (46.6%, 47.2%), NWFP (39.8%, 40.2%) and Sindh (45.5%, 45.8%). The change in the foremost is female based and more urban than rural, middle one is rural and feminine while that of lattermost is more urban and feminine. Participation rates in Balochistan remain at the same level due to decline in rural as well as males participation rates which, due to their higher weight-age, more than offset the higher increase in the urban as well as female participation rates. The pertinent data is given in table-9. Detail is at Statistical Appendix Tables-14 to 14.4 and 15 to 15.4.

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

(%)

Province/Area	2007-08					2008-09				
	Total	Male	Female	*Augmented		Total	Male	Female	*Augmented	
				Total	Female				Total	Female
Pakistan	45.2	69.5	19.6	53.6	36.7	45.7	69.3	20.7	53.9	37.5
Rural	48.8	71.2	25.6	61.0	50.2	49.2	71.0	26.4	61.2	50.7
Urban	38.6	66.6	8.4	40.1	11.5	39.3	66.3	10.1	40.8	13.1
Punjab	46.6	70.2	22.8	52.5	34.6	47.2	70.1	23.8	52.5	34.4
Rural	50.0	71.2	28.9	58.4	45.6	50.7	71.3	29.5	58.0	44.4
Urban	39.9	68.4	10.5	40.7	12.2	40.8	67.7	12.4	41.6	14.0
Sindh	45.5	71.0	15.3	54.5	35.0	45.8	70.7	16.7	55.0	36.4
Rural	54.3	77.4	26.2	71.3	63.6	54.6	76.2	28.1	72.0	66.6
Urban	37.3	64.9	5.4	39.0	9.1	37.8	65.5	6.6	39.3	9.8
NWFP	39.8	64.7	16.0	55.3	46.1	40.2	64.3	16.9	57.1	49.8
Rural	40.5	64.6	17.8	58.3	52.0	41.0	64.8	18.3	60.4	55.7
Urban	36.5	65.1	7.0	41.3	16.7	36.5	61.8	10.4	41.7	20.9
Balochistan	41.8	67.4	10.3	57.3	44.6	41.8	66.2	11.4	56.7	44.6
Rural	44.0	69.9	11.8	63.0	54.0	43.8	68.2	12.8	62.1	53.8
Urban	35.0	59.5	5.7	39.9	16.4	36.1	59.9	7.3	40.8	17.6

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

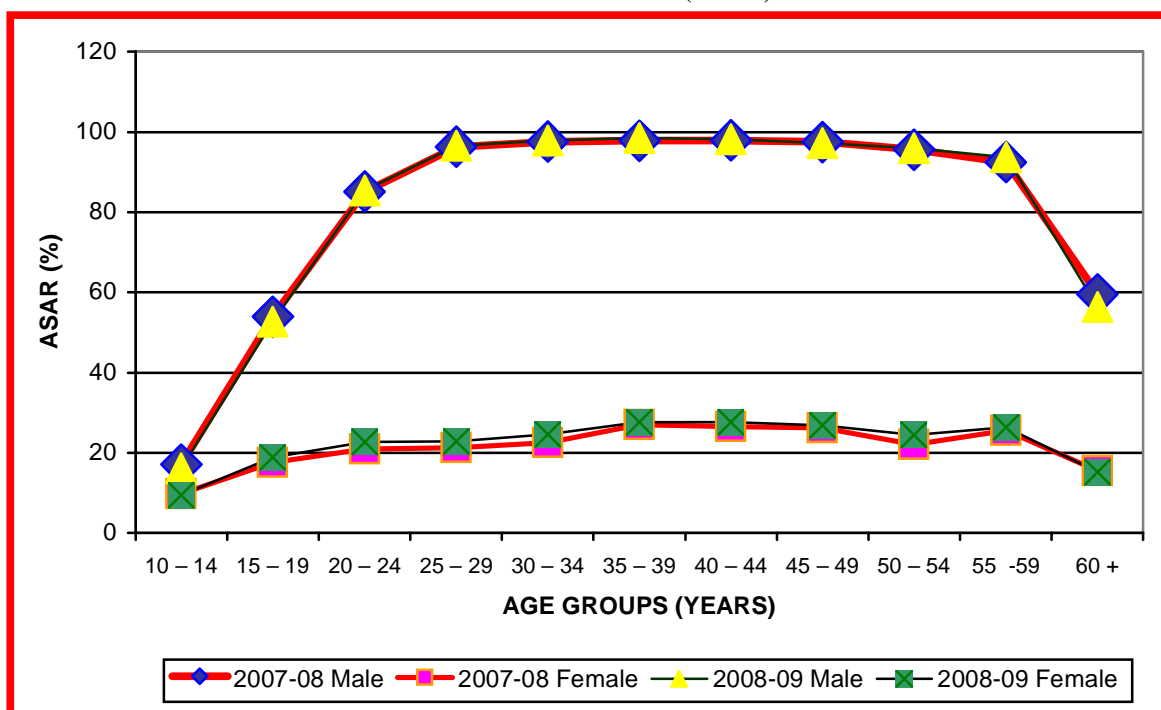
17. Table-10 (figure 2) presents comparative picture of age specific participation rates (ASPR). As expected, the age intervals between *twenties* and *fifties* (20-59) mark the most productive period of life. The comparative size of gender disparity, though, considerable in all age intervals, seems to be shrinking. Most of age groups post rising participation rates.

Similarly, most of the age groups indicate rise in female's participation rates while that of males make a mixed picture. Detailed information is at Statistical Appendix Table-14.

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

Age Groups	2007-08			2008-09		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	13.7	17.1	9.7	13.1	16.2	9.5
15 – 19	36.9	53.9	17.6	37.0	52.7	18.9
20 – 24	52.4	85.1	21.0	53.8	85.4	22.7
25 – 29	56.6	96.3	21.2	57.5	96.6	22.8
30 – 34	57.1	97.6	22.6	58.8	97.9	24.6
35 – 39	61.7	97.8	27.0	62.2	98.5	27.7
40 – 44	62.7	97.9	26.5	62.7	98.2	27.6
45 – 49	63.0	97.5	26.2	62.6	97.3	26.8
50 – 54	59.9	95.6	22.0	63.1	95.9	24.5
55 -59	61.5	92.5	25.5	62.8	93.7	26.4
60 +	40.6	59.5	15.5	38.6	56.4	15.2

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



Labour Force: Absolute Figures

18. 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

51.78 million in 2007-08 to 53.72 million in 2008-09. The volume of labour force in the provinces increases in descending order of Punjab (1.15 million), Sindh (0.51 million), NWFP (0.26 million) and Balochistan (0.02 million). The change in the provincial profile is more of rural origin in Punjab and NWFP, urban in Sindh while equivalently urban and rural in Balochistan. Changes owe more to males in all provinces except Balochistan where increase in female labour force more than offsets decrease in male labour force. Relevant information is given in Table-11.

Table-11
CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

Province/Area	Labour Force					
	2007-08			2008-09		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	51.78	40.82	10.96	53.72	41.91	11.81
Rural	36.18	26.85	9.33	37.30	27.51	9.79
Urban	15.60	13.97	1.63	16.42	14.40	2.02
Punjab	30.67	23.19	7.48	31.82	23.89	7.93
Rural	21.91	15.56	6.35	22.58	16.01	6.57
Urban	8.76	7.63	1.13	9.24	7.88	1.36
Sindh	12.65	10.69	1.96	13.16	10.95	2.21
Rural	7.27	5.68	1.59	7.50	5.76	1.74
Urban	5.38	5.01	0.37	5.66	5.19	0.47
NWFP	6.27	4.99	1.28	6.53	5.13	1.40
Rural	5.27	4.08	1.19	5.48	4.23	1.25
Urban	1.00	0.91	0.09	1.05	0.90	0.15
Balochistan	2.19	1.95	0.24	2.21	1.94	0.27
Rural	1.73	1.53	0.20	1.74	1.51	0.23
Urban	0.46	0.42	0.04	0.47	0.43	0.04

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

Employed: Absolute Figures

19. The number of employed increases from 49.09 million in 2007-08 to 50.79 million in 2008-09. Change in the volume of employed persons makes the expected sequence in the descending order of Punjab (0.98 million), Sindh (0.46 million), NWFP (0.24 million) and Balochistan (0.02 million). The change is more of rural than urban provenance and owes more to males in Punjab & Sindh while equivalently to both genders in NWFP and Balochistan. The detail is given in Table-12.

Table-12
EMPLOYED - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

Province/Area	Employed					
	2007-08			2008-09		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	49.09	39.06	10.03	50.79	40.04	10.75
Rural	34.48	25.79	8.69	35.54	26.45	9.09
Urban	14.61	13.27	1.34	15.25	13.59	1.66
Punjab	28.97	22.07	6.90	29.95	22.68	7.27
Rural	20.83	14.87	5.96	21.44	15.31	6.13
Urban	8.14	7.20	0.94	8.51	7.37	1.14
Sindh	12.26	10.43	1.83	12.72	10.67	2.05
Rural	7.12	5.60	1.52	7.36	5.70	1.66
Urban	5.14	4.83	0.31	5.36	4.97	0.39
NWFP	5.73	4.65	1.08	5.97	4.77	1.20
Rural	4.83	3.81	1.02	5.04	3.94	1.10
Urban	0.90	0.84	0.06	0.93	0.83	0.10
Balochistan	2.13	1.91	0.22	2.15	1.92	0.23
Rural	1.70	1.51	0.19	1.70	1.50	0.20
Urban	0.43	0.40	0.03	0.45	0.42	0.03

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

Employed: Major Industry Division

20. Employment share of *agricultural and allied activities* (45.1%) puts on some fractions of masculine provenance as compared to the respective estimate of LFS 2007-08 (44.6%). As for non agriculture, it is now classified on PSIC 2007 and as such, not readily comparable with that of LFS 2007-08. However, an attempt is made to exclude the most visible impact of classification from the relevant figures for the purpose of comparison; the figures as such are given in the brackets. Thus, in comparison with the relevant estimates of LFS 2007-08, *manufacturing* and *wholesale & retail trade* remain at the same level, masculine activity of *construction* bespeaks a sort of increase while *services* seem to be trending down with more than offsetting decline in the share of male employees. Comparative information is given in table-13 (Figure-3). Detail is at Statistical Appendix Table-16.

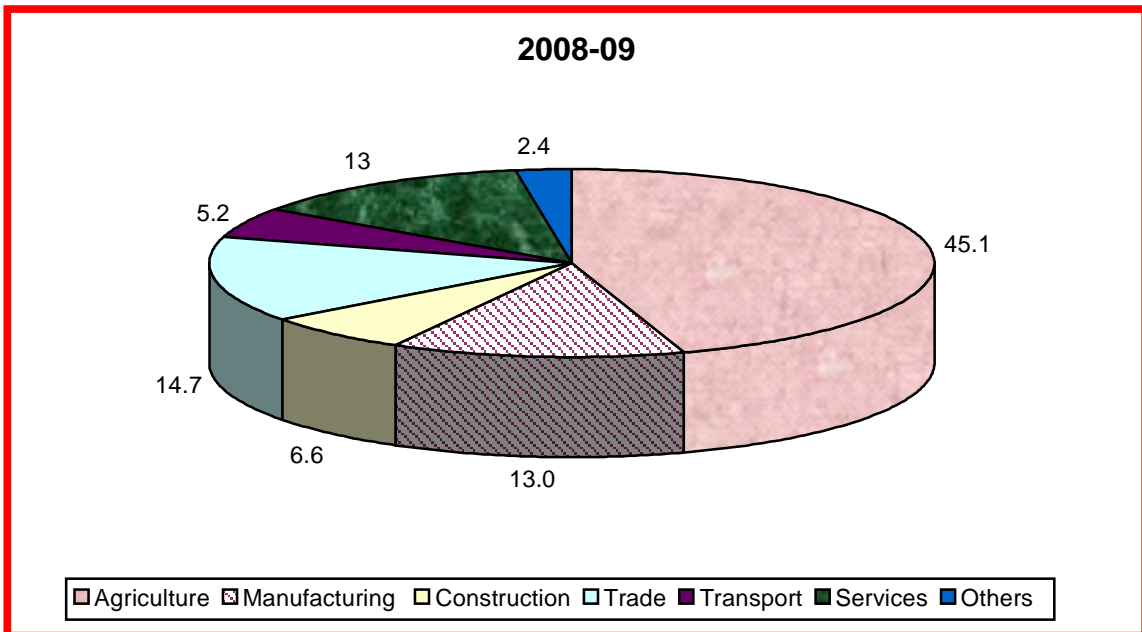
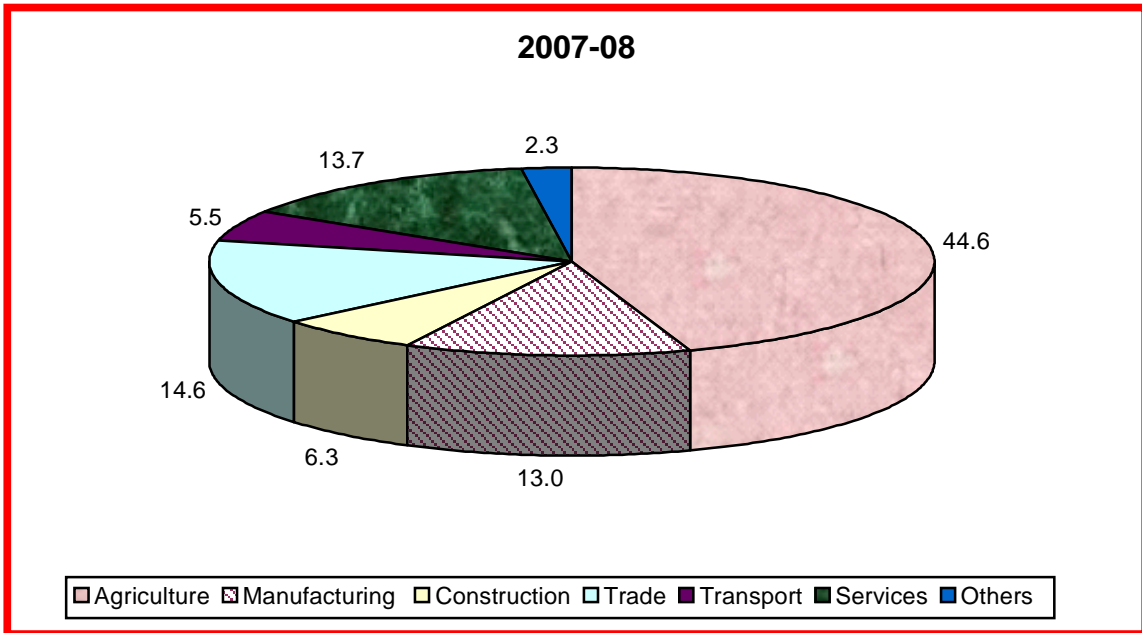
Table-13
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

(%)

Major Industry Divisions	2007-08			2008-09		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture/ forestry/hunting & fishing	44.6	36.9	75.0	45.1	37.3	74.0
Manufacturing	13.0	13.3	11.8	13.0	13.3	11.9
Construction	6.3	7.8	0.4	6.6	8.3	0.4
Wholesale & retail trade	14.6	17.9	1.8	16.5 (14.7)	20.5 (18.1)	1.6
Transport/storage & communication	5.5	6.8	0.2	5.2	6.6	0.2
Community/social & personal services	13.7	14.4	10.6	11.2 (13)	11.1 (13.5)	11.6
*Others	2.3	2.9	0.2	2.4	2.9	0.3

* Others (includes mining & quarrying, electricity, gas & water, financing, insurance, real estate & business services and activities not adequately defined)

FIGURE -3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS



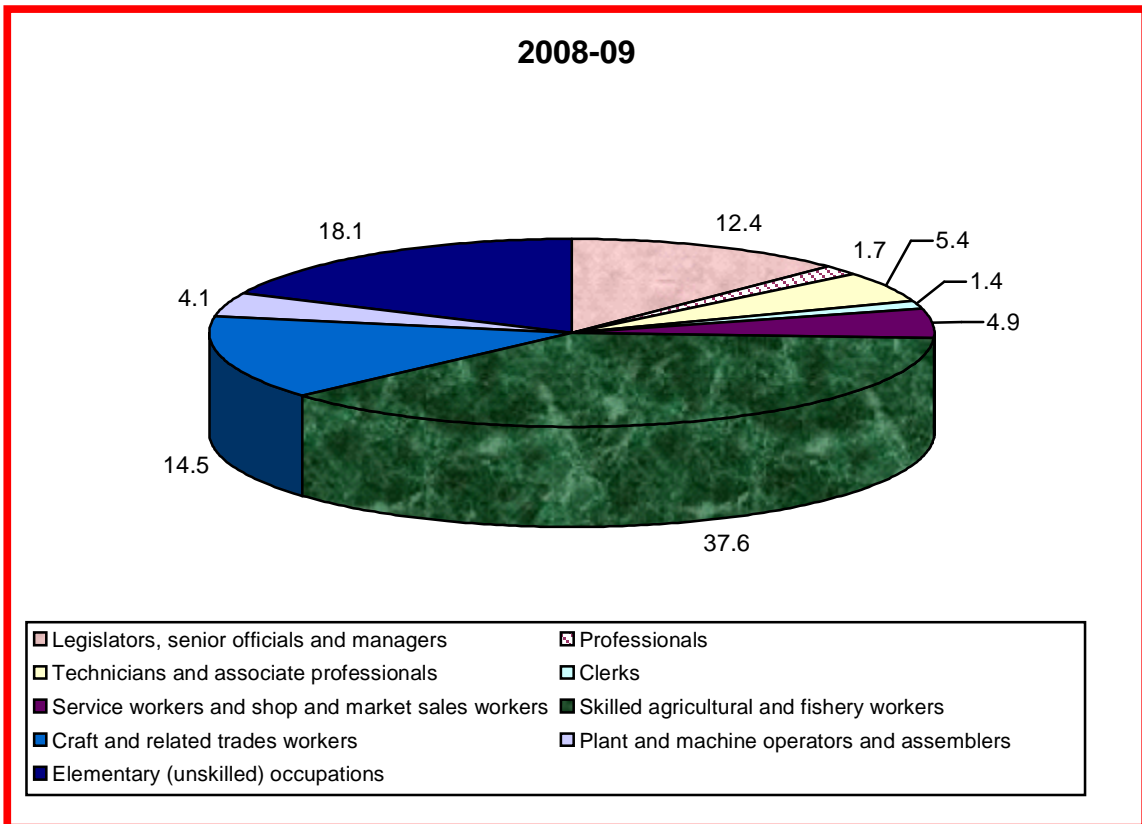
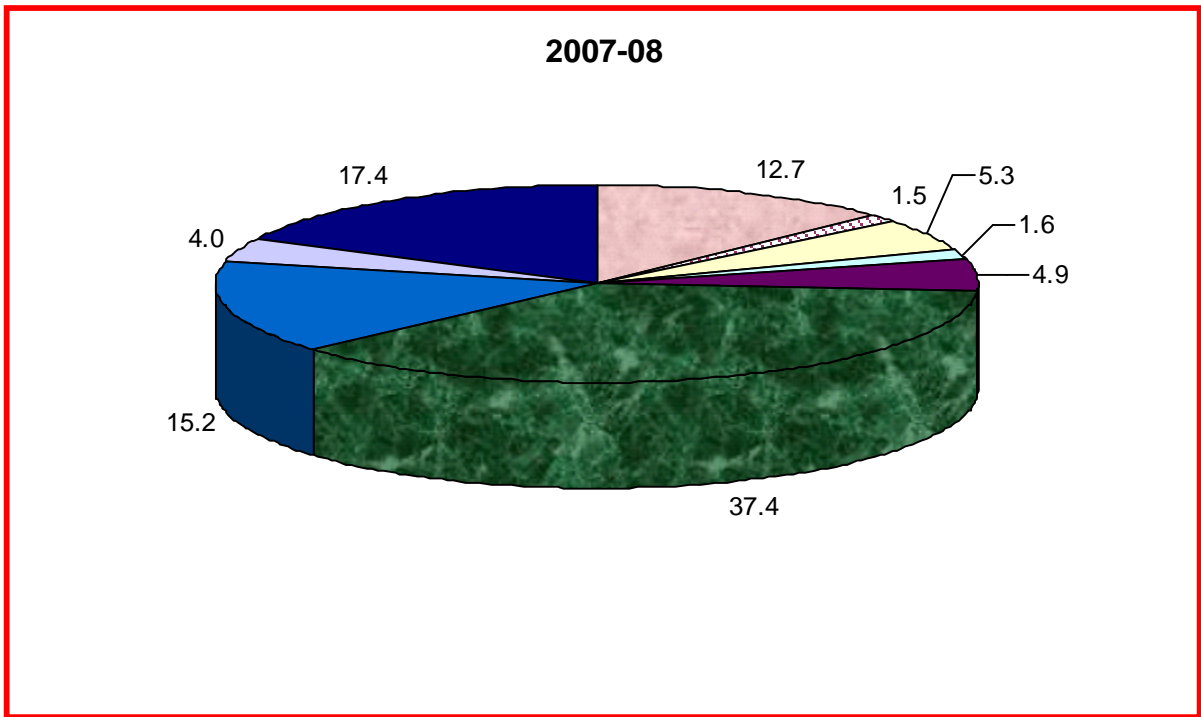
Employed: Major Occupational Groups

21. *Skilled agriculture & fishery workers* constitute the largest group (38%) of the total employed in 2008-09 followed by *elementary occupations* (18%), *craft & related trades workers* (15%), *legislator/senior officials & managers* (12%), *service works* (5%), *technician & associate professionals* (5%), *plant/machine operators & assemblers* (4%), *professional* (2%) and *clerks* (1%). Females preponderate in *farming activities* (61%) and *elementary occupation* (17%) while males seem to be distributed a sort of proportionately in all activities. Comparative labour force surveys present a mixed picture of marginal changes over time. A sort of increase is indicated in the *elementary occupations, skilled agricultural & fishery workers, professional, technicians & associate professionals* and *plant/machine operators & assemblers* in the same order. Change in the foremost and the lattermost group is more of masculine provenance, second last's and the middle one's is feminine while the 2nd one changes gender equivalently. *Legislators/senior officials & managers, craft related trade workers and clerks* show marginal decline more for males while *service workers/shop & market sale workers* remain at the same level for both genders. Relevant information is given in table-14 (Figure -4). Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Table-17.

Table-14
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Major Occupational Groups	2007-08			2008-09		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators/senior officials & managers	12.7	15.5	1.8	12.4	15.2	1.7
Professionals	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.7	1.9	1.2
Technicians & associate professionals	5.3	5.0	6.6	5.3	4.9	7.2
Clerks	1.6	2.0	0.2	1.4	1.7	0.1
Service workers/ shop & market sales workers	4.9	6.0	0.6	4.9	6.1	0.5
Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	37.4	31.3	60.9	37.6	31.4	60.8
Craft & related trades workers	15.2	16.1	11.8	14.5	15.2	11.6
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	4.0	5.0	0.2	4.1	5.2	0.1
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	17.4	17.5	17.1	18.1	18.4	16.8

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



Employed: Employment Status

22. *Employees* constitute the largest group (35.8%) followed by *own account workers* (33.3%), *unpaid family workers* (29.7%) and *employers* (1.2%). More female workers are engaged as *unpaid family workers* (65%) compared to male workers (20.2%). Contrarily, more males are *own account workers*, *employees* and *employers*. Marginal changes-decrease in the comparative profiles of *employees* and *own account workers* while increase in the case of *employers* is observed. *Unpaid family workers* also increase (29%, 30%) mainly the share of males. Comparative data are given in table-15. Detail is at Statistical Appendix Table-18.

Table-15
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX

Employment Status	2007-08			2008-09		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	0.9	1.2	-	1.2	1.5	0.1
Own account workers	34.2	39.6	12.8	33.3	38.7	13.1
Unpaid family workers	28.9	19.7	65.0	29.7	20.2	65.0
Employees	36.0	39.5	22.2	35.8	39.6	21.8

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

(-) Stands for insignificant.

Employed: Number of Hours Worked During the Week

23. About one in two hundreds (0.5%) 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. On the other end, more than one-fourth (28%) worked 56 hours or more a week. More than eight in ten (84%) 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 to maximum in NWFP with Punjab and Balochistan lying in between, in the same order. As for those worked more the 56 hours a week, Punjab’s share is the maximum and NWFP’s minimum with Sindh and Balochistan bridging the extremes in the same order. Generally, the profile of comparative surveys is almost similar. Relevant information is given in table-16. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Tables-18 to 18.4.

Table-16
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY HOURS WORKED, 2008-09

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	0.54	1.74	5.37	7.92	19.21	26.10	11.19	27.93
Rural	100.0	0.57	2.18	6.75	9.38	22.49	24.19	10.73	23.70
Urban	100.0	0.46	0.72	2.15	4.52	11.56	30.56	12.26	37.78
Punjab	100.0	0.45	1.59	5.67	7.86	18.13	25.61	11.09	29.60
Rural	100.0	0.43	1.85	6.78	8.94	20.62	24.03	11.15	26.20
Urban	100.0	0.49	0.94	2.88	5.15	11.85	29.58	10.94	38.17
Sindh	100.0	0.15	0.62	3.22	7.67	21.81	25.65	12.19	28.70
Rural	100.0	0.08	0.92	4.80	10.66	30.43	21.71	10.17	21.24
Urban	100.0	0.26	0.21	1.05	3.56	9.95	31.05	14.96	38.94
NWFP	100.0	1.95	5.42	9.99	9.80	20.07	24.09	9.89	18.79
Rural	100.0	2.05	6.05	11.39	10.55	20.24	23.23	9.86	16.61
Urban	100.0	1.39	1.91	2.38	5.72	19.08	28.79	10.07	30.66
Balochistan	100.0	0.17	0.28	0.97	5.03	16.44	41.28	10.36	25.47
Rural	100.0	0.09	0.29	1.02	5.96	18.27	39.87	10.58	23.92
Urban	100.0	0.47	0.29	0.78	1.62	9.63	46.49	9.52	31.20

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

Employed: Informal Sector

24. Informal sector accounts for more than seven-tenth (73%) of the employment in main jobs outside agriculture, more in rural (76%) than in urban areas (71%). On the other hand, formal sector activities are more concentrated in urban areas (29%) as compared to in rural areas (24%). Females in comparison with respective share of males fare more numerous in urban formal and less in rural formal. On the contrary, males are more numerous in urban informal while less in rural informal as compared to respective shares of females. During the comparative periods, formal activities seems to be shrinking while informal unfurling mainly for males. Similar configuration obtains in rural areas while urban areas betoken a sort of enervation in both formal and informal activities. Relevant information is given in table-17. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix Table-20.

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

Sector	2007-08			2008-09		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	27.2	27.2	27.4	26.7	26.6	27.6
Informal	72.8	72.8	72.6	73.3	73.4	72.4
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	24.9	25.1	23.2	23.8	24.0	22.2
Informal	75.1	74.9	76.8	76.2	76.0	77.8
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	29.5	29.2	32.5	29.4	29.1	32.8
Informal	70.5	70.8	67.5	70.6	70.9	67.2

Source: - Derived from Statistical Appendix Table-20.

Major Industry Divisions: Informal Sector

25. It is instructive to mention that non-agriculture, categorized as formal and informal, is now classified on PISIC 2007 and as such, not readily comparable with that of LFS 2007-08. However, an attempt is made to exclude the most visible impact of classification from the relevant figures for the purpose of comparison; the figures as such are given in the bracket. The largest part (35.2%) goes to *wholesale and retail trade* followed by *manufacturing* (21.5%), *community, social and personal services* (14.9%), *construction* (15.5%) and *transport* (10.9%). The *other* category (comprising of *mining & quarrying; electricity, gas & water and finance, insurance, real estate & business services*), accounts for two percent. *Manufacturing*, with near three-fifth (57.2%) of females as compared to about one-fifth (17.6%) of males is the most feminine while the *wholesale and retail trade* with near five-tenth (37.8%) of males compared to about one-tenth (8.4%) of females, is the most masculine group. The former trends up while latter remains unchanged. *Community/ social & personal services* decrease, *construction* seems rising while *transport, storage & communication* and *other* category are, more or less, on the same level. Comparative Labour Force Surveys indicate a mixed trend though indication of structural shift is not discernable. Relevant information is given in table-18. Detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Table-21.

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

(%)

Major Industry Divisions	2007-08			2008-09		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	20.9	17.1	58.2	21.5	17.6	57.2
Construction	14.2	15.5	1.1	15.5	16.9	2.2
Wholesale and retail trade	35.4	38.0	9.5	39.6 (35.2)	43.0 (37.8)	8.4
Transport, storage and communication	11.0	12.1	0.7	10.9	12.1	0.4
Community, social and personal services	16.6	15.3	30.1	10.5 (14.9)	8.2 (13.4)	31.5
* Others	1.9	2.0	0.4	2.0	2.2	0.3

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

Major Occupational Groups: Informal Sector

26. About three in ten (30%) are reported as *Craft & related trade workers*, over a quarter (27%) are *Legislator/senior officials & managers* and above one-fifth (21%) are engaged in *elementary (unskilled) occupations*. *Services workers/shop & market sales workers* come fourth (9%) followed by *plant/machine operators & assemblers* (7%), *technicians & associate professionals* (5%) and *professionals* (2%). About six-tenth (58%) of females compared to over three-tenth (27%) 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. There is mixed scenario of marginal changes during the comparative periods. Main information is given in table-19. Detail may be seen at Statistical Appendix Table-22.

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

Major Occupational Groups	2007-08			2008-09		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators/senior officials & managers	27.7	29.7	8.3	27.0	29.2	7.2
Professionals	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.7	2.3
Technicians & associate professionals	4.7	3.8	13.6	4.9	3.9	14.1
Clerks	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
Service workers/ shop & market sales workers	8.7	9.4	2.5	8.8	9.5	2.1
Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Craft & related trades workers	30.8	27.8	60.2	29.6	26.5	57.6
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	7.5	8.2	0.3	7.0	7.8	0.3
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	18.5	19.0	13.6	20.5	21.0	16.2

Employment Status: Informal Sector

27. The employment status chiefly consists in the categories of employees (45%) and *own account workers* (41%). The former, with majority of females (52%) and latter, containing better part of males (42%), are opposite in gender composition. About one in ten workers (12%) is reported as *unpaid family workers* and one in thirty three (3%) are comprised of *employers*. Female *unpaid family workers* (18%) are more than one and half of males (11%) while *employers* are predominantly male intensive. As far change in the comparative periods, *own account workers* and *unpaid family workers* indicate a sort of enervation, male led in the former case and female driven in the latter's. *Employees* and *employers* betoken a sort of increase for both genders. Relevant information is given in Table-20. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Table-23.

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

Employment Status	2007-08			2008-09		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	2.0	2.2	0.2	2.6	2.8	0.4
Own account workers	41.6	43.1	26.5	40.6	41.8	29.5
Unpaid family workers	12.0	11.1	20.9	11.9	11.3	17.6
Employees	44.4	43.6	52.4	44.9	44.1	52.5

Unemployment Rates: Overall

28. 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 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.

29. Unemployment rate (5.5%) is higher than that of the previous survey (5.2%). The change owes more to females than males and urban than rural unemployment rates. The relevant figures are presented in Table-21.

Table-21
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY AREA AND SEX

(%)

Area/Sex	2007-08			2008-09		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	5.2	4.3	8.5	5.5	4.5	9.0
Rural	4.7	3.9	6.9	4.7	3.9	7.2
Urban	6.3	5.0	17.7	7.1	5.6	17.6

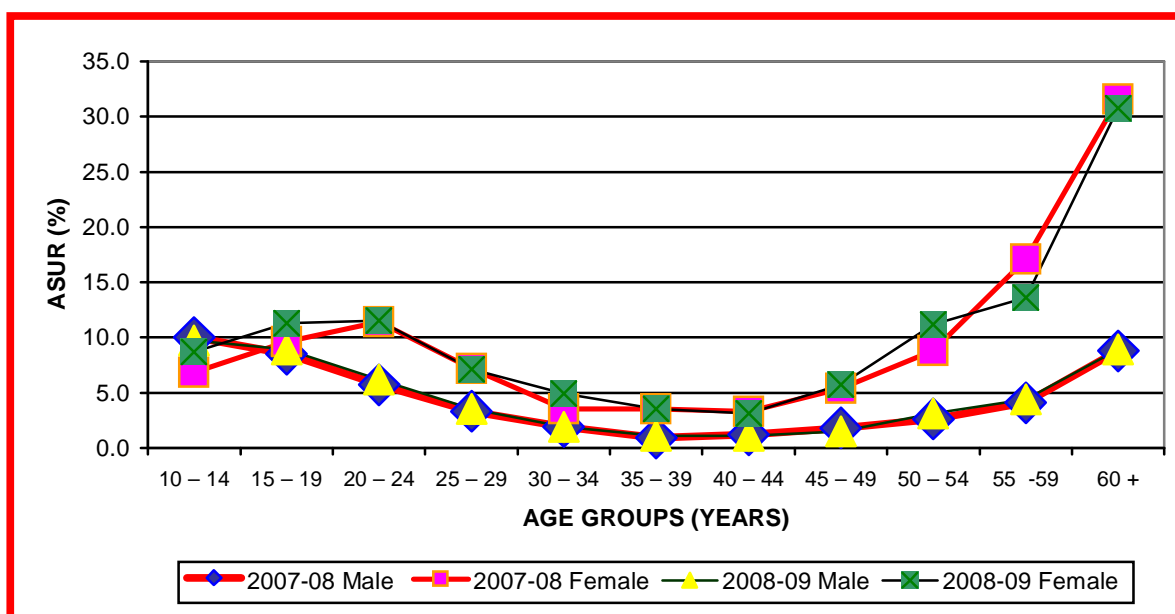
Unemployment Rates: Age Specific

30. The comparative age specific unemployment rates of *below forties* (15-39) age intervals as well as, *early fifties* (50-54) and, *beyond sixties*, tend to rise up while that of *forties* (40-49) and *latter fifties* (55-59) age interval seem to on decline. Calculus of age specific rates seems to be determined more by changes in females than males unemployment rates. Relevant data may be seen in Table-22 and figure 5. Detail is given at Statistical Appendix Table-14.

Table-22
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY SEX AND AGE

Age Groups	2007-08			2008-09		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	9.0	10.0	6.8	9.3	9.7	8.7
15 – 19	8.7	8.5	9.6	9.5	8.9	11.3
20 – 24	6.8	5.7	11.4	7.3	6.2	11.5
25 – 29	4.1	3.3	7.2	4.3	3.5	7.1
30 – 34	2.3	1.9	3.5	2.6	1.9	4.9
35 – 39	1.5	0.9	3.5	1.7	1.1	3.5
40 – 44	1.6	1.2	3.3	1.5	1.1	3.1
45 – 49	2.5	1.8	5.4	2.4	1.5	5.7
50 – 54	3.7	2.6	8.8	4.6	3.1	11.2
55 – 59	6.6	4.1	17.1	6.1	4.4	13.6
60 years and above	12.5	8.8	31.6	12.7	8.9	30.8

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



Unemployed: Absolute Figures

31. The volume of unemployed persons increases from 2.69 million in 2007-08 to 2.93 million in 2008-09. Areas and gender wise, the increase is more of urban and female provenance. Volume of unemployed persons increases in Punjab, Sindh and NWFP, more in urban than rural areas while Balochistan’s unemployed persons remain at the same level due

to offsetting changes in the area wise number of unemployed. As for gender specific unemployment, the changes in the comparative profile of Punjab and NWFP is more in the case of males while Sindh's of females. Balochistan's gender-specific numbers undergo offsetting changes to remain at the same level.

Table-23
UNEMPLOYED - PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

(Million)

Province/Area	Unemployed					
	2007-08			2008-09		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	2.69	1.76	0.93	2.93	1.87	1.06
Rural	1.70	1.06	0.64	1.76	1.06	0.70
Urban	0.99	0.70	0.29	1.17	0.81	0.36
Punjab	1.70	1.12	0.58	1.87	1.21	0.66
Rural	1.08	0.69	0.39	1.14	0.70	0.44
Urban	0.62	0.43	0.19	0.73	0.51	0.22
Sindh	0.39	0.26	0.13	0.44	0.28	0.16
Rural	0.15	0.08	0.07	0.14	0.06	0.08
Urban	0.24	0.18	0.06	0.30	0.22	0.08
NWFP	0.54	0.34	0.20	0.56	0.36	0.20
Rural	0.44	0.27	0.17	0.44	0.29	0.15
Urban	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.12	0.07	0.05
Balochistan	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.04
Rural	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.03
Urban	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01

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

Underemployment Rates: Time-related

32. Underemployment rates increases from 1.1% in 2007-08 to 1.44% in 2008-09. Gender wise, the increase is beholden more to females than males underemployment. Further rural underemployment rate posts higher increase as compared to urban's. Similarly, change in the area wise underemployment rates owes more to females than males. Given the stagnating scenario of employment, the rise in the underemployment rates seems to signify increasing recourse to any job to help grapple with the rising cost of living. Relevant information is given in Table-24.

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

Areas	2007-08			2008-09		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	1.10	1.03	1.38	1.44	1.20	2.29
Rural	1.25	1.27	1.18	1.61	1.48	1.99
Urban	0.76	0.56	2.54	1.05	0.67	3.72

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

Employed: Occupational Safety and Health

33. Questions on occupational safety and health are asked from the employed persons. About one in thirty three (3%) employed persons report some sort of occupational injury/disease in the 12 months preceding the date of enumeration that resulted in the loss of working time or the consultation with a practitioner. The percentage suffered finds male workers more vulnerable (3.1%) relative to female workers (1.1%). Same is the case for rural workers (3.1%) compared to urban workers (1.8%). Vulnerability seems to be rising during the comparative period, more for males than females and, higher in rural than urban areas. Comparative data sets are given in Table-25.

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

Status of Injuries/ Diseases	2007-08			2008-09		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suffered	2.0	2.4	0.8	2.7	3.1	1.1
Not suffered	98.0	97.6	99.2	97.3	96.9	98.9
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suffered	2.2	2.7	0.9	3.1	3.8	1.2
Not suffered	97.8	97.3	99.1	96.9	96.2	98.8
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suffered	1.6	1.7	0.2	1.8	1.9	0.4
Not suffered	98.4	98.3	99.8	98.2	98.1	99.6

Major Industry Divisions: Occupational Safety and Health

34. Mainly, the sufferers belong to *agriculture* (50.4%), *construction* (14.5%), *manufacturing* (14%), *wholesale & retail trade* (8.5%) and *transport/storage & communication* (8.1%). Females are about two times (85.9%) as exposed to risk as males (47.1%) in *agriculture*. Contrarily, males versus females are more vulnerable in *manufacturing* (14.3%, 10.2%) and *community/social & personal services* (3.3%, 2.5%). The activities of *construction*, *wholesale & retail trade* and *transport/storage & communication* are entirely masculine in the composition of sufferers. The comparative risk profiles of *agriculture*, *manufacturing* and *wholesale & retail trade* deteriorate, *community/ social & personal services* improves while that of *construction* and *transport/storage & communication* remains at the same level approximately. Relevant information is given in table-26. Detail is at Statistical Appendix Table-29.

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

(%)

Major Industry Divisions	2007-08			2008-09		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	46.8	43.0	92.8	50.4	47.1	85.9
Mining & quarrying	0.1	0.1	-	0.3	0.4	-
Manufacturing	12.7	13.4	4.4	14.0	14.3	10.2
Electricity, gas and water	0.5	0.6	-	0.7	0.8	-
Construction	14.9	16.2	-	14.5	15.8	0.5
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels	8.0	8.6	-	8.5	9.2	0.9
Transport, storage and communication	8.0	8.7	-	8.1	8.9	-
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.4	0.4	-	0.2	0.2	-
Community, social and personal services	8.4	8.8	2.8	3.3	3.3	2.5
Activities not adequately defined	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-

Note:- (-) Stands for no information

Major Occupational Groups: Occupational Safety and Health

35. The largest group of the sufferers (44.9%) is found in *skilled agriculture & fishery activities*. Comparative figures of the two surveys indicate deterioration over time more for males than females, though three-fourth (76.1%) of female sufferers belong to this group. The next major groupings are *craft & related trade workers* (22.1%) and *elementary occupations* (19.8%). Risk profile of the former is increasing while the latter's decreasing, more for females than males in either case. As for the masculine groups of *plant/machine operators & assemblers* and *legislators/senior officials & managers*, the former indicates deterioration while the latter improvement. Relevant information is given in table-27. Detail is provided at Statistical Appendix Table-30.

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

(%)

Major Occupational Groups	2007-08			2008-09		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators/senior officials & managers	5.4	5.8	-	4.1	4.5	-
Professionals	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-
Technicians & associate professionals	1.2	1.3	-	1.0	0.9	2.3
Clerks	0.7	0.7	-	0.3	0.4	-
Service workers/ shop & market sales workers	3.3	3.6	-	2.1	2.2	0.9
Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	40.6	37.7	75.4	44.9	41.9	76.1
Craft & related trades workers	21.5	22.8	5.3	22.1	23.3	9.1
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	5.3	5.8	-	5.6	6.1	-
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	21.9	22.2	19.1	19.8	20.6	11.6

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

Employment Status: Occupational Safety and Health

36. About seven out of nine sufferers (77.1%) are either *own account workers* (38.8%) or *employees* (38.3%). In comparison with the respective estimates of the LFS 2007-08 (38.6%, 40.1%), the former group gets a bit riskier due to male sufferers while the latter betokens improvement gender evenly. *Unpaid family worker* (22.7%) indicate deterioration as compared to LFS 2007-08 (20.5%) more due to female than male sufferers. *Employers* do allude to a sort of improvement in their risk profile. Relevant information is given in table-28. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix Table-31.

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

Employment Status	2007-08			2008-09		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	0.8	0.8	-	0.2	0.2	-
Own account workers	38.6	41.0	9.3	38.8	42.0	4.6
Unpaid family workers	20.5	15.8	78.0	22.7	17.0	83.6
Employees	40.1	42.4	12.7	38.3	40.8	11.8

Note:- (-) Stands for no information.

Types of Treatment Received: Occupational Safety and Health

37. Majority (51%) of the sufferers is reported to have *consulted a doctor* or other medical professionals, one-in-ten (11%) get *hospitalized* and one-fourth (26%) *take time off work*. Vulnerability declines in the 1st while levels off in the 2nd category during the comparative period. This is due to more than offsetting changes in the percentage of male sufferers as compared to that in female sufferers. The last one (i.e took time off work) gets riskier due to male sufferers exclusively though profile of female sufferers do indicate a sort of improvement during the comparative period. In the context of rising incidence of taking time off work, it can be argued that affordability to pursue treatment is decreasing. Males (51%) are more inclined to get doctor's advice compared to females (49%). Similarly, males seem in better position to get *hospitalized* (12%) compared to females (5%). The remaining, more than one-tenth (12%) did not avail themselves of any of the aforementioned options also increase over time which alludes to a sort of increasing marginalization at the workplace. Relevant information is given in Table-29. Detail in available at 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	2007-08			2008-09		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hospitalized	10.5	10.9	5.7	10.9	11.5	5.4
Consulted a Doctor or other Medical Professional	53.6	54.2	46.6	51.1	51.3	48.9
Took time off work	24.1	22.9	37.9	25.8	24.7	37.5
None	11.8	12.0	9.8	12.2	12.5	8.2

Wages

Major Industry Division: Wages

38. 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. Relevant information is given in Table-30. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix Table-39.

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

(Rs)

Major Industry Divisions	2007-08			2008-09		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6612	7010	3853	7635	7997	5189
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	3499	4243	2119	5601	5927	2972
Mining & quarrying	7361	7405	4000	7661	7666	7333
Manufacturing	5996	6542	2723	6769	7385	2912
Electricity, gas and water	11712	11749	5897	12383	12401	10050
Construction	5822	5830	4935	6510	6531	5020
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels	5042	5071	3328	5914	5918	5667
Transport, storage and communication	7142	7123	9341	8069	8026	11139
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	16203	16362	12626	16016	15989	18170
Community, social and personal services	7791	8308	5493	9609	10383	5960
Activities not adequately defined	8645	8705	5000	-	-	-

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

Major Occupation Group: Wages

39. Generally, wages seem to be associated positively with the element of “white-collar ness” in an occupation. 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. The feminine group of *skilled agriculture & fishery workers* bears this observation out in the contrary perspective. However, the feminine group of *elementary occupations* seems to be an exception though its anomalous position can be explained in terms 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. Relevant information is given in Table-31. Detail is available at Statistical Appendix Table-40.

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

Major Occupational Groups	2007-08			2008-09		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6612	7010	3853	7635	7998	5189
Legislators/senior officials & managers	16075	16137	14422	18612	18653	17849
Professionals	13447	13655	11705	15368	15322	15650
Technicians & associate professionals	8476	9517	5854	9878	10975	7525
Clerks	9525	9565	7729	10903	10935	9390
Service workers/ shop & market sales workers	6048	6050	5942	6888	6900	5777
Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	5101	5356	2342	6187	6402	6550
Craft & related trades workers	5792	6283	2522	6412	6985	2536
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	6441	6432	8147	7149	7155	5784
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	4518	4920	2357	5305	5691	3095

ANNEXURE-I: LIST OF PUBLISHED REPORTS OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEYS
ANNEXURE-II: QUESTIONNAIRE