

## SECTION-II

### CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Follows an exposition of key concepts and definitions.

1. **Reference Period:** It is a specified period which may be one day, one week, one month or one year preceding the date of interview. In this survey, a week (i.e. seven days before the date of enumeration) is used as the reference period.
2. **Literate Persons:** All those persons ten years of age and above who declared they could read and write in any language with understanding.
3. **Literacy rate** relates to the number of literate persons expressed as a percentage of the population ten years and above.
4. **Household:** A 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:** The migrant population means those who have moved from one administrative district to another administrative district at any time of their lives. It excludes population moved within the current district.
6. **Economically Active Population:** The 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 a specific reference period. According to this definition, 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:** The labour force or currently active population 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.

11. **Employment:** The standard measure of "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, who 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:** Occupation means 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:** 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 a national classification of industries used for national accounts and developed in 1970 on the basis of the International Standard Industrial Classification, ISIC, rev. 2.

14. **Self-employment job:** 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:** 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:** - 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:** - 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:** - 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:** - 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 is termed as unpaid family worker.

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

21. **Employment in the Informal Sector:** 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 or owners 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):** The “time-related underemployed” 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:** The standard measure of 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.

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

27. **Multiple job holder:** 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 Injuries/Diseases (All employed persons):** An occupational injury/disease is any personal injury or disease resulting from an occupational accident/ disease 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 or 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:** 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:** 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 arise 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, are considered to be occupational accidents;
- c) **Occupational injury:** Any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident;
- d) **Case of occupational injury:** The case of one person incurring an occupational injury as a result of one occupational accident;
- e) **Occupational disease:** A disease contracted as a result of an exposure to risk factors arising from work activity;
- f) **Incapacity for work:** Inability of the injured person to perform normal duties of work;
- g) **Fatal occupational injury:** An occupational injury leading to death within one year of the day of the occupational accident causing the injury;

- h) **Loss of working time:** Lost days counted from and including the days following 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 order to assess 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:** Generally, the survey obtains 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 obtains information about

- (i) the act that caused the accident or disease,
- (ii) the type of injury or disease suffered
- (iii) the time of the accident
- (iv) whether the injury or disease was reported to a person responsible
- (v) whether time off was taken or treatment was received as a result
- (vi) the part of the body that suffered from the injury
- (vii) the conditions that caused the accident or injury
- (viii) the type of accident
- (ix) who paid for the treatment
- (x) the time of recovery

32. Information is also obtained on the number of deaths in the past 12 months as a result of an occupational accident or disease, the occupations involved and the industry of the employing establishments..

33. **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, after deductions for social security contributions and deductions for pensions and income tax. It includes the value in rupees of income in kind as well as quarterly, annual or ad hoc bonuses. The information on earnings is recorded per week or month and the information on bonuses is recorded per year, and later converted to a monthly basis. The survey does not obtain information on the income of self employed persons.

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

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