## GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND STATISTICS (STATISTICS DIVISION)

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## PRESS RELEASE

## LABOUR FORCE SURVEY – 2007-08

Islamabad, February 28, 2009.

Federal Bureau of Statistics has been conducting annual Labour Force Survey (LFS) since 1963. It provides data on (a) age, sex, marital status, literacy, level of education and migration of the population, (b) dimensions of country's labour force, such as (i) employed labour force classified by industry, formal & informal sectors, occupation, employment status, hours worked, (ii) occupational safety and health information of the employed persons and (iii) characteristics of the unemployed labour i.e. age sex & level of education and pervious experience etc. The latest LFS report for 2007-08 is being released. Hard copy(ies) of the same will be available shortly. Main findings in comparison with previous LFS 2006-07 are as under. Comparative summary of indicators is also appended.

- i) **Participation rate** suggests fractional improvement (31.8%, 32.2%) for both genders. Area wise, rural rate gain a percentage point (33%,34%) while urban one lose by same margin (30%,29%) gender evenly.
- ii) **Employment by Major Industries** indicates increase in the share of *agricultural* and allied activities (44%, 45%) in a gender equivalent way. As for non-agricultural employment, the comparative figures are close to each other. However, manufacturing and community, social and personal services indicate fall in the level of activity..
- iii) **Employment Status** shows decrease in the comparative profiles of *employees* (37%, 36%) and *own account workers* (35%, 34%) while *unpaid family workers* increase (27%, 29%) mainly for females.
- iv) **Unemployment Rate** (5%) remains unchanged. Similar pattern is noted for both genders and in rural areas. Nevertheless, some fractions of male origin seem to be off from urban unemployment rate.
- v) **Formal Sector**, as a whole, recedes (28%, 27%) during the comparative periods due to decline in the rural areas (27%, 25%) while urban areas remains at the same level. The opposite configuration holds for the informal sector..
- vi) **Informal Sector** accounts for more than seven-tenth (73%) of the employment in main jobs outside agriculture, more in rural (75%) than in urban areas (71%). Contrarily, formal sector activities are more concentrated in urban areas (30%) as compared to rural areas (25%). Informal employment shows increase (72%, 73%) in the comparative periods, more for females than males and in rural than urban areas.

## **INDICATORS**

Indicators	2006-07	2007-08	Indicators	2006-07	2007-08
<b>Crude Activity (Participation) Rates (%)</b>			Labour Force (In millions)		
Pakistan			Total	50.33	51.78
Total	31.8	32.2	Male	39.92	40.82
Male	49.1	49.3	Female	10.41	10.96
Female	13.5	14.0	Employed		
Augmented			Total	47.65	49.09
Total	39.2	38.2	Male	38.11	39.06
Female	28.5	26.3	Female	9.54	10.03
Rural			Unemployed		
Total	32.9	33.8	Total	2.68	2.69
Male	48.3	49.1	Male	1.81	1.76
Female	16.7	17.9	Female	0.87	0.93
Augmented			Employment by Sector (%)		
Total	43.2	42.3	Total	100.0	100.0
Female	37.5	35.1	Agriculture	43.6	44.6
Urban			Industry	21.0	20.1
Total	29.7	28.9	Services	35.4	35.3
Male	50.8	49.9		1	
Female	7.1	6.2	Unemployme	nt Rates (%)	
Augmented			Pakistan		
Total	31.2	30.0	Total	5.3	5.2
Female	10.2	8.6	Male	4.5	4.3
Refined Activity (Participation) Rates (%)			Female	8.4	8.5
Pakistan			Rural	1	
Total	45.2	45.2	Total	4.7	4.7
Male	70.1	69.5	Male	4.0	3.9
Female	19.1	19.6	Female	7.1	6.9
Augmented			Urban		
Total	55.7	53.6	Total	6.7	6.3
Female	40.2	36.7	Male	5.6	5.0
Rural			Female	14.6	17.7
Total	48.1	48.8	Literacy Rates (%)		
Male	71.5	71.2	Pakistan	. ,	
Female	24.1	25.6	Total	55.0	56.2
Augmented			Male	67.0	68.2
Total	63.2	61.0	Female	42.4	43.6
Female	54.2	50.2	Rural		
Urban			Total	46.2	47.5
Total	39.8	38.6	Male	60.8	61.9
Male	67.7	66.6	Female	31.2	32.5
Female	9.6	8.4	Urban		
Augmented			Total	71.1	72.3
Total	41.8	40.1	Male	78.2	79.6
Female	13.7	11.5	Female	63.5	64.5

**Note:-** Definitions can be found in Section II: Concepts and Definitions.