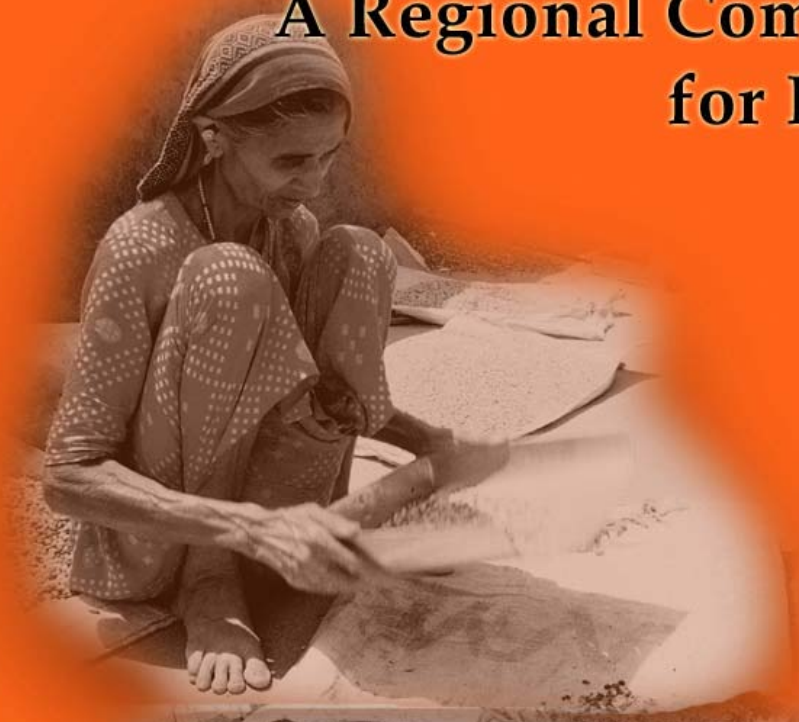
Data Base Report No.4
2005

Socio-Economic Indicators by Gender: A Regional Comparison for Pakistan



Social Policy and Development Centre

Data Base Report No.4

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS BY GENDER: A REGIONAL COMPARISON FOR PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT: This study presents the latest data on socio-economic indicators by gender and provides a comparison across urban and rural regions and across the provinces of Pakistan. It includes data relating to population, demography, living conditions, education, health, and employment.

*This data was compiled while Naushaba Khatoon was Head of Gender Unit of SPDC. Muhammad Sabir and Iffat Ara are Senior Economists and Aisha Bano is a Research Officer at SPDC.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

It is widely accepted that achieving gender equality is one of the prerequisites of sustainable development. The Government of Pakistan also realizes this and has integrated the goal of gender equality in its policy documents, such as the PRSP. Progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment cannot be measured without a proper set of reliable gender-segregated indicators. These indicators show changes over time in the relative condition and well being of women and men living in a society. Moreover, they are needed for improving policy formulation and for monitoring advancement towards targets and, therefore, they should be upgraded on a regular basis.

There is lack of relevant gender-segregated indicators in Pakistan, which is a major obstacle for appropriate formulation of policies and examining their implications for gender issues. *Compendium on Gender Statistics Pakistan,* published in 1998 by Federal Bureau of Statistics, is yet the only attempt at government level to fill the gap in gender statistics. Undoubtedly, it is a good attempt providing both gender-segregated statistics and analysis. However, the scope of this compendium is limited in several respects; in particular, there is a lack of provincial comparison in many places. Moreover, it presents indicators only for the period prior to 1998 and has not been updated even after seven years.

To provide updated information on indicators by gender, the Social Policy and Development Center (SPDC) has compiled this database report titled *Socio-Economic Indicators by Gender: A Regional Comparison for Pakistan* focusing on various aspects of human development. The Report has six chapters constituting topics related to population, demography, living conditions, education, health, and employment. It gives the updated gender indicators to the extent possible. The gender-segregated indicators are constructed by drawing data largely from Population Census Reports-1998, Pakistan Integrated Household Survey, Pakistan Demographic Survey, and Labor Force Survey.

The Report presents the current picture and, where possible, also compares it to earlier data regarding population, social, and employment indicators by gender. In addition, it portrays the urban/rural as well as the provincial comparison of each gender indicator, except for those where provincial data for the latest period are not available.

The goal of the Report is to bring together gender-segregated indicators in an easy to follow graphical format for all stakeholders at national and provincial levels. It should be emphasized at the outset that the Report presents the data only and does not go into an analysis of the reasons behind the gender disparities. We hope the compilation of these data in one place will prove useful for planners, policy makers, and others as well.

1 POPULATION

Indicators of population and their changes over time are important in determining the process of social and economic development in a country and hence for planning and development policies. Sex-segregated population composition data can assist in envisaging the potential demand for and use of social and other services on a gender basis.

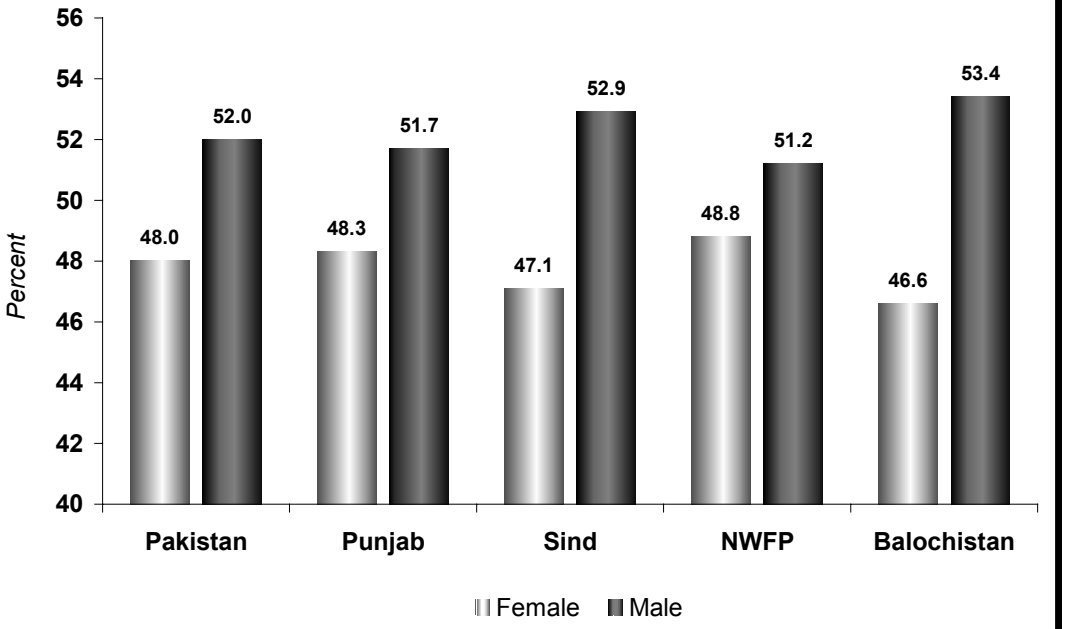
This chapter shows the gender and age specific population in Pakistan. It begins by stating the proportion of female and male in the total population of Pakistan and provinces. It then elaborates this by giving the distribution of these proportions according to different age groups, for both females and males. It further indicates the proportion of population in the working and non-working age groups in each province by female and male. The sex ratio for Pakistan and provinces are also reported in this chapter.

The population census of 1998 established that the population of Pakistan is more than 132 million, of which the urban population is above 43 million and rural population is above 89 million. People living in each province at that time, respectively, were 73.6 million in Punjab, 30.4 million in Sindh, 18 million in NWFP, and 6.5 million in Balochistan. Population of the urban areas of the provinces was 23 million in Punjab, 14.8 million in Sindh, 2.9 million in NWFP, and 1.5 million in Balochistan. People living in the rural areas of the provinces were 50.6 million in Punjab, 15.6 million in Sindh, 14.7 million in NWFP, and 4.9 million in Balochistan.

The working age population, defined as the population in the age group of 15-64 years, is used as the basis for calculations of labor force activity and unemployment. The shares of female and male working age populations by rural and urban areas point towards rural-urban and urban-urban migration.

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males for every 100 females. Changes in the sex ratio over time provide a useful diagnostic indicator, pointing to gender biases in a given country. For example, a rise in this ratio could represent increasing underreporting of female births, excessive female infant mortality, inadequate medical care, insufficient nutrition to females, and environmental health hazards particularly faced by females, etc. This then, directly influences the marriage patterns, family structure and the economy. Thus, the rise in the sex ratio can be suggestive of increased gender inequality.

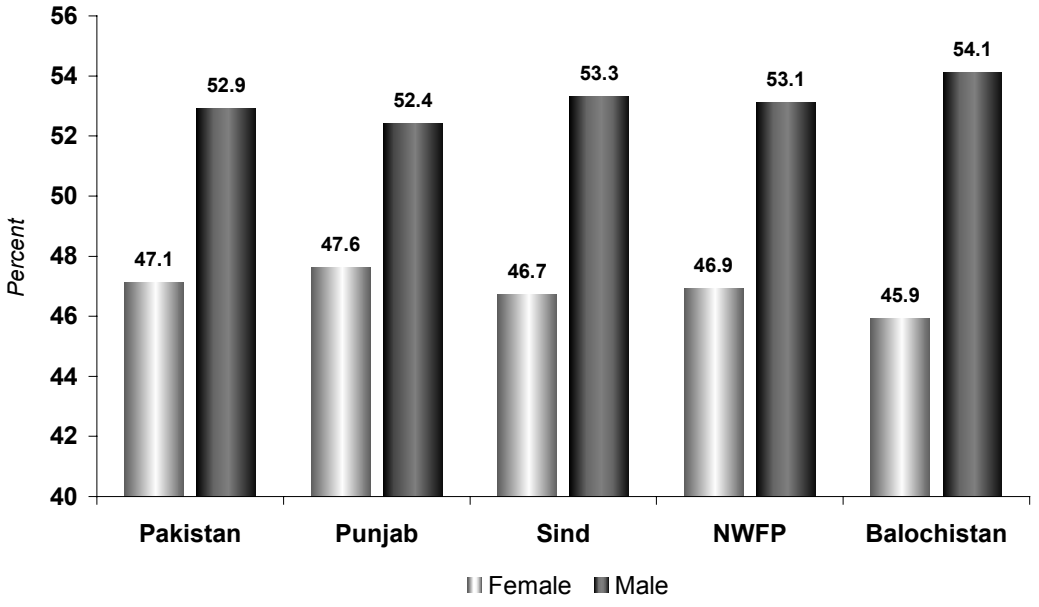
Figure 1.1a: Province-Wise Proportion of Female and Male Population in 1998 – All Areas



Source: Population Census Organization, Census Report of Pakistan and Provinces, 1998.

- Figure 1.1a indicates that according to the Population Census 1998, the population of males is larger than the population of females in all provinces of Pakistan.
- The difference is highest in Balochistan, with 53.4 percent men and only 46.6 percent women.
- The difference is lowest in NWFP, with 51.2 percent men and 48.8 percent women.

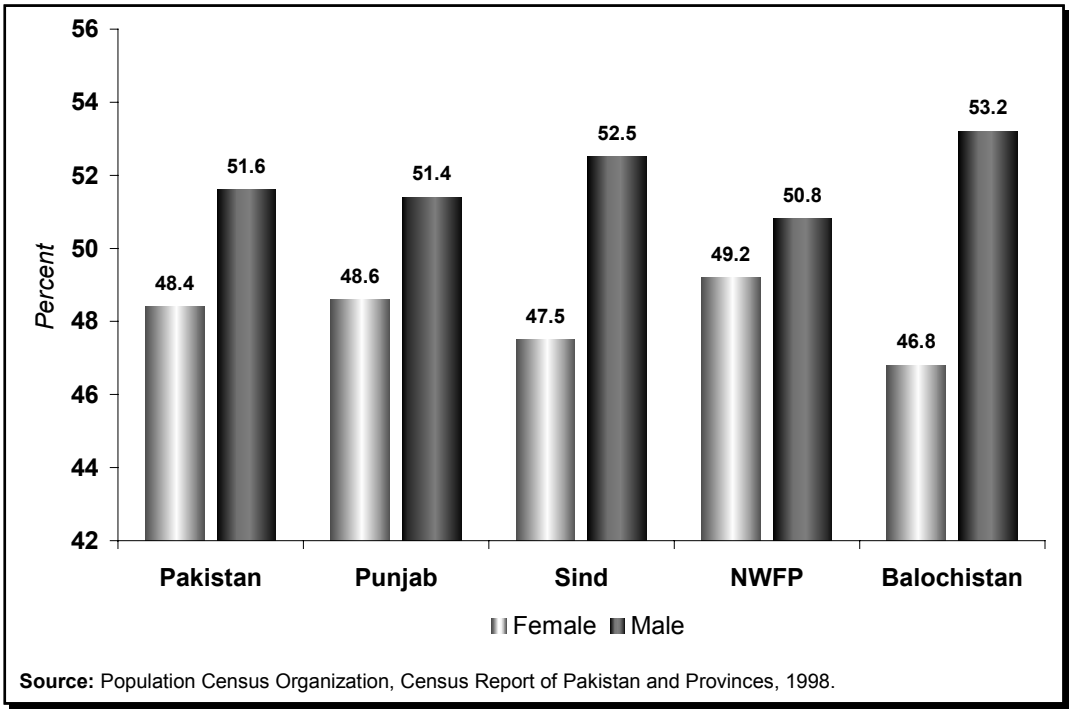
Figure 1.1b: Province-Wise Proportion of Female and Male Population in 1998 – Urban Areas



Source: Population Census Organization, Census Report of Pakistan and Provinces, 1998.

- Figure 1.1b indicates that the difference in the proportion of males and females in population is very pronounced in urban areas in all provinces.
- These results are suggestive of high migration of men from rural areas to urban for both education and employment purposes as compared to women.

Figure 1.1c: Province-Wise Proportion of Female and Male Population in 1998 – Rural Areas

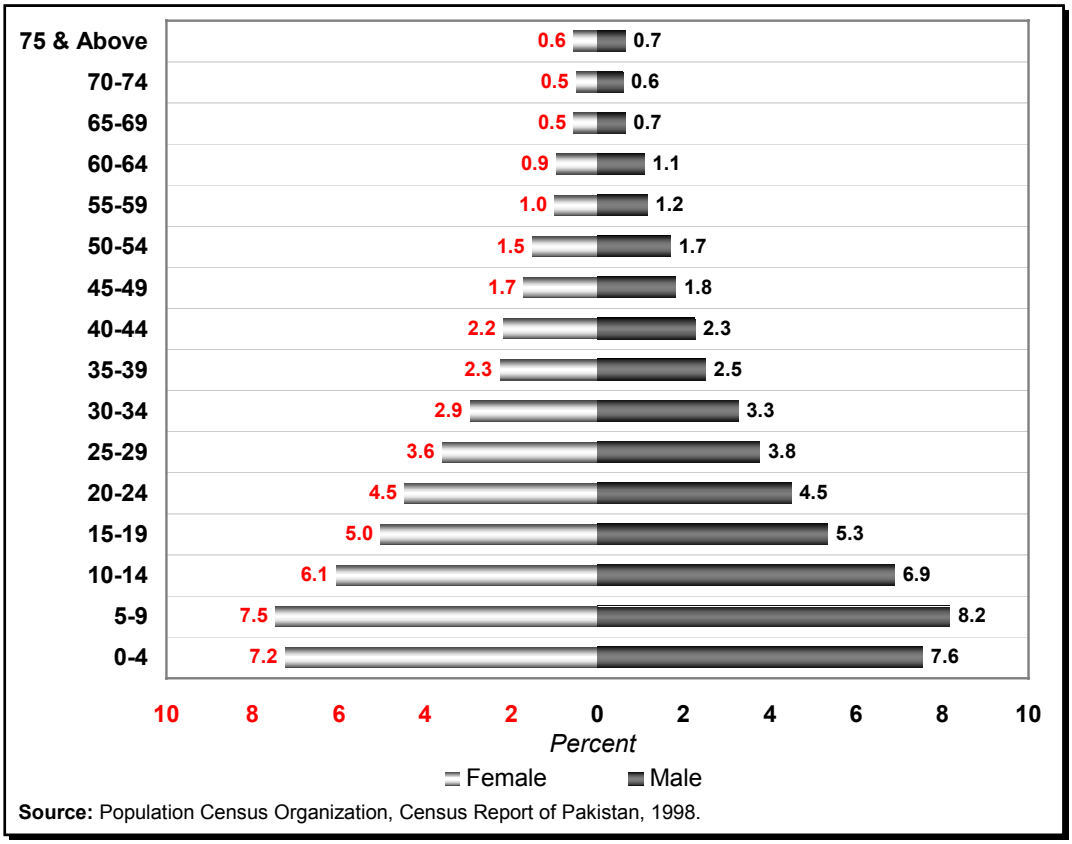


Source: Population Census Organization, Census Report of Pakistan and Provinces, 1998.

- Figure 1.1c shows that there is also a difference in the proportion of males and females in rural areas in all the provinces, but this difference is less pronounced than that in urban areas shown earlier.

- Rural areas of NWFP are the most equitable regions with respect to the proportion of males and females, probably due to highest male migration from NWFP.

Figure 1.2a: Percentage Distribution of Female and Male Population by Age Group in 1998 – Pakistan



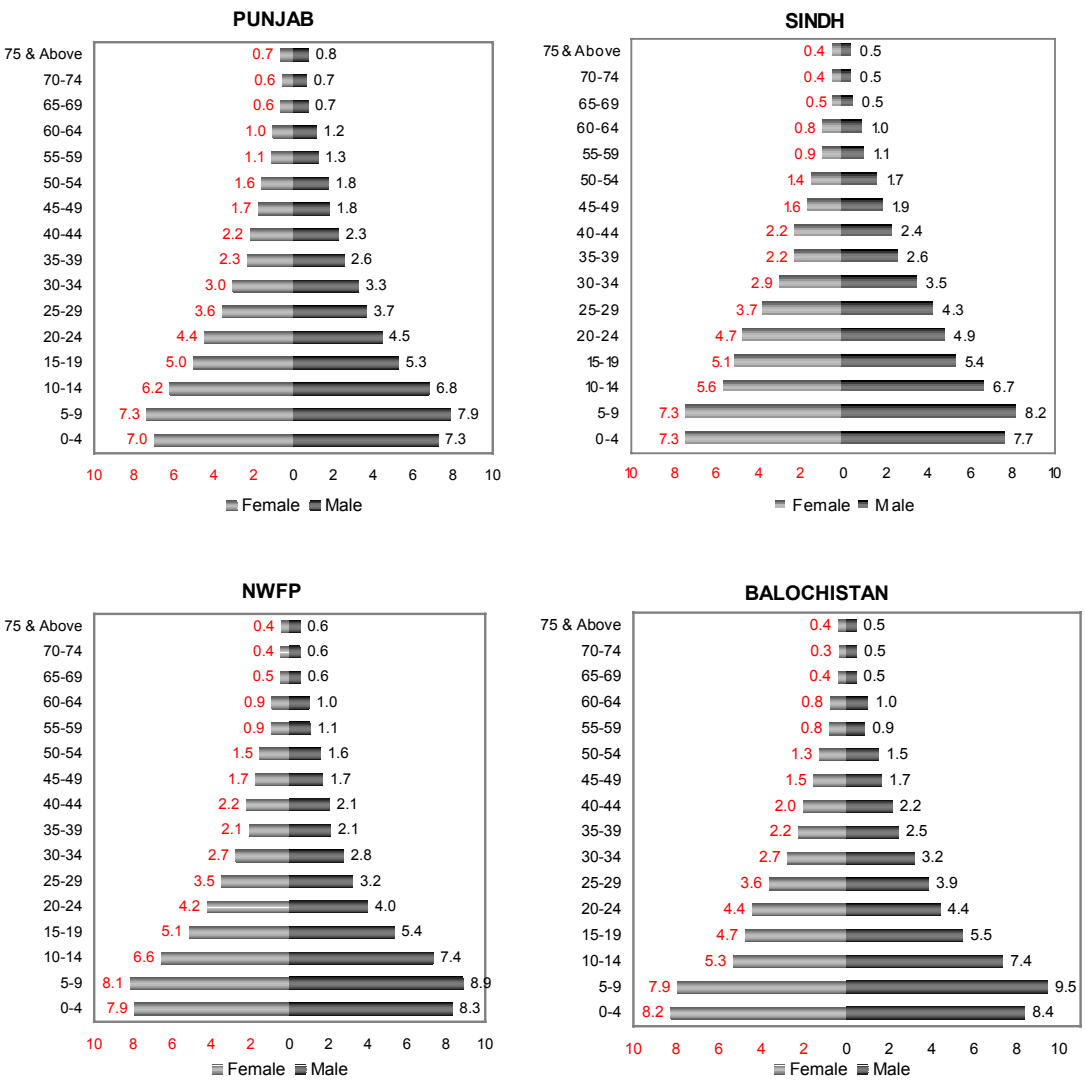
Source: Population Census Organization, Census Report of Pakistan, 1998.

- Figure 1.2a illustrates that according to the Population Census 1998, the population of Pakistan is skewed towards the younger ages. Over 43 percent of the total population is under the age of 15 years of which, nearly 21 percent are females. About 63 percent of population is under the age of 25 years of which, 30 percent are females.

- To attain a marked level of human development with such a large proportion of youth population requires a large amount of resources to be invested in education and health, which poses a great challenge for the government.

- The share of females in total population is lower than that of males in each age group. Highest proportion of both females and males is seen in the 5-9 years age group.

Figure 1.2b: Percentage Distribution of Female and Male Population by Age Group in 1998 – Province-Wise

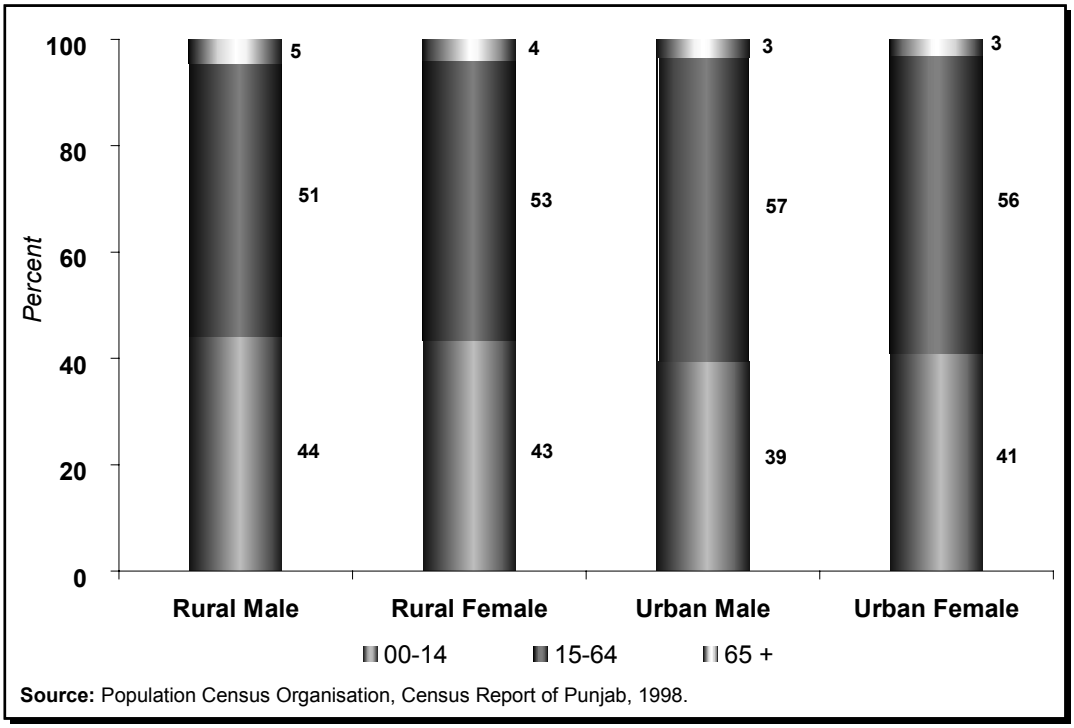


Source: Population Census Organization, Provincial Census Reports, 1998.

- Figure 1.2b presents that NWFP is the only province in Pakistan in which women population is higher than that of men in adult-age categories as per the Provincial Census Reports. For instance, there are 7.7 percent women between ages 20 to 29 years as compared to 7.2 percent men in the same age bracket.

- In the remaining three provinces, the male population is higher in all age groups.

Figure 1.3a: Proportion of Female and Male Population by Working and Non-Working Age in 1998 – Punjab



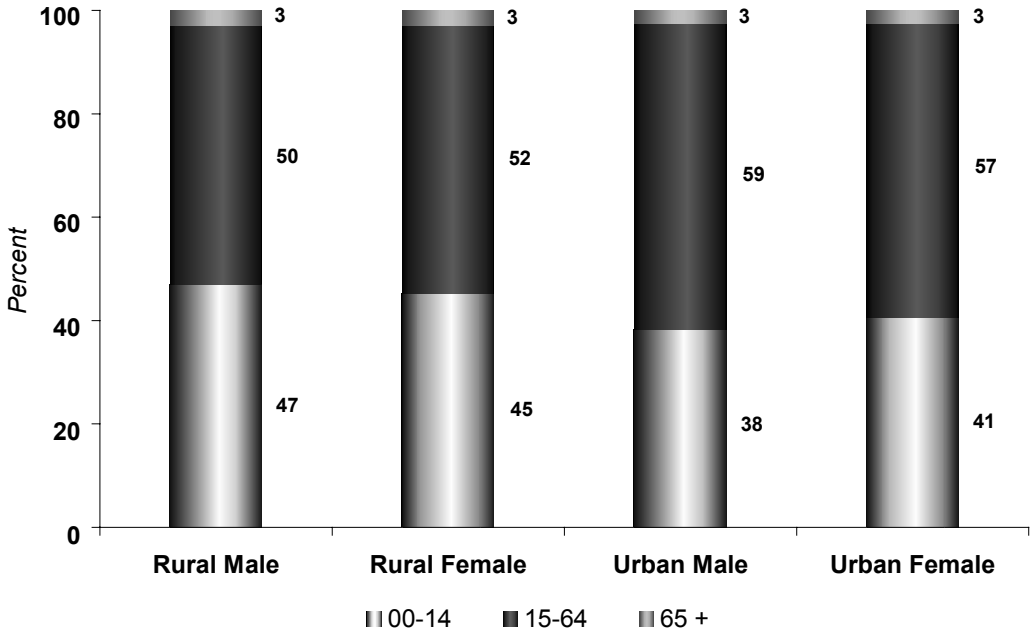
Source: Population Census Organisation, Census Report of Punjab, 1998.

- Figure 1.3a explains that as per the Census Report of Punjab 1998, 56 percent of females and 57 percent of males in the urban areas of Punjab, are in working age group. In rural areas it is 53 percent of females and 51 percent of males, respectively.

- The proportion of females below 15 years in urban Punjab is 41 percent and of males, it is 39 percent, whereas, in rural Punjab these ratios are 43 percent and 44 percent, respectively.

- Amongst all provinces, the proportion of population in the older (65+) age group is highest in Punjab. In urban areas, 3 percent of females and 3 percent of males are in this age group, whereas, in rural areas it is 4 percent of females and 5 percent of males, respectively.

Figure 1.3b: Proportion of Female and Male Population by Working and Non-Working Age in 1998 – Sindh



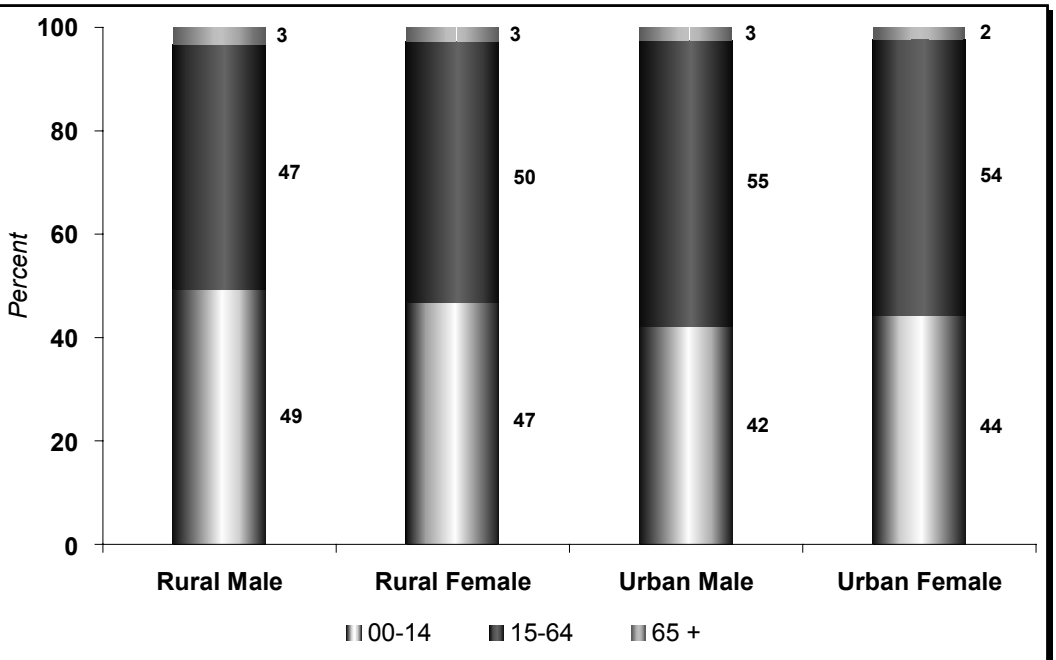
Source: Population Census Organisation, Census Report of Sindh, 1998.

- Figure 1.3b explains that as per Census Report of Sindh 1998, 57 percent females and 59 percent males of the total urban population of Sindh lies in the working age group, whereas, these percentages are 52 percent and 50 percent respectively of the total rural population.

- Children up to 14 years of age account for 41 percent of total females and 38 percent of total males in the urban areas, whereas, these percentages are 45 percent and 47 percent, respectively in the rural areas.

- There is no difference in the shares of both females and males of older age group in rural and urban areas of Sindh.

Figure 1.3c: Proportion of Female and Male Population by Working and Non-Working Age in 1998 – NWFP



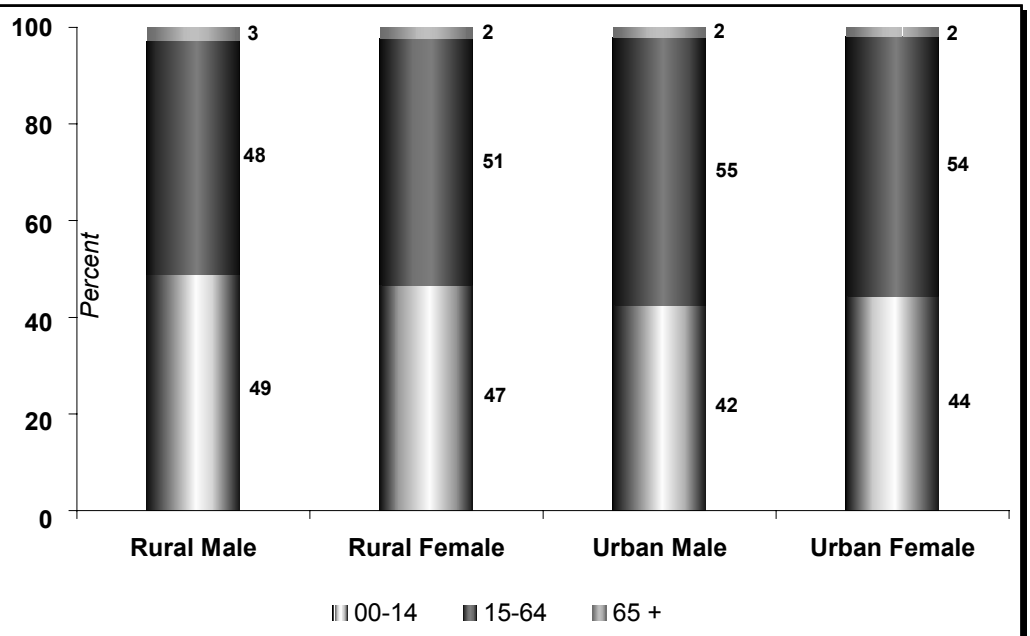
Source: Population Census Organisation, Census Report of NWFP, 1998.

- Figure 1.3c tells that 54 percent of total females in the urban areas of NWFP and 55 percent of total males are in the working age group. Corresponding proportions in the rural areas are 50 percent and 47 percent, respectively.

- Population under 15 years of age makes up 44 percent of the total female population and 42 percent of the total male population in urban areas, whereas, these shares are 47 percent for females and 49 percent for males in rural areas.

- The proportion of females in the older age group is one percentage point lower than that of males in the urban areas, whereas, it is same in rural areas.

Figure 1.3d: Proportion of Female and Male Population by Working and Non-Working Age in 1998 – Balochistan



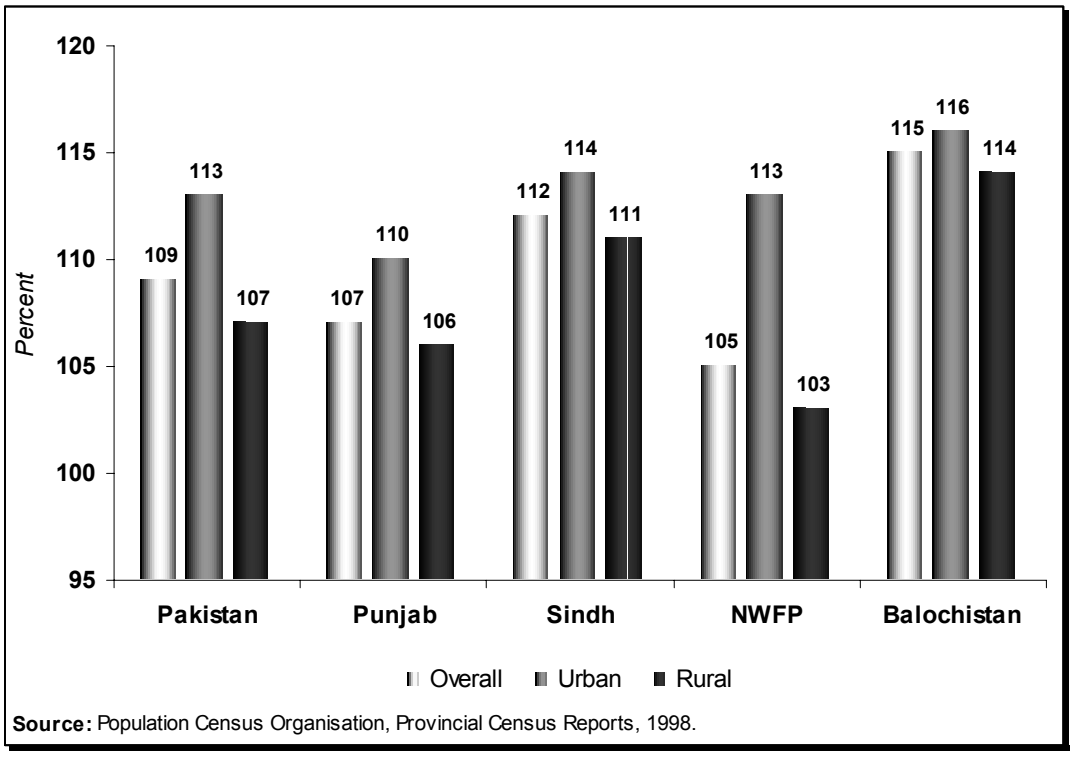
Source: Population Census Organisation, Census Report of Balochistan, 1998.

- Figure 1.3d tells that in the urban areas of Balochistan, 54 percent of females and 55 percent of males come under the working age group, whereas in the rural areas these ratios are 51 percent and 48 percent, respectively.

- Children under 15 years make up 44 percent of total female population and 42 percent of total male population in urban areas while in the rural areas the shares are 47 percent and 49 percent, respectively.

- The proportion of females and males falling into the older age group is similar in the urban areas while one percentage point higher for male in the rural areas.

Figure 1.4: Sex Ratio in Rural and Urban Areas in 1998



Source: Population Census Organisation, Provincial Census Reports, 1998.

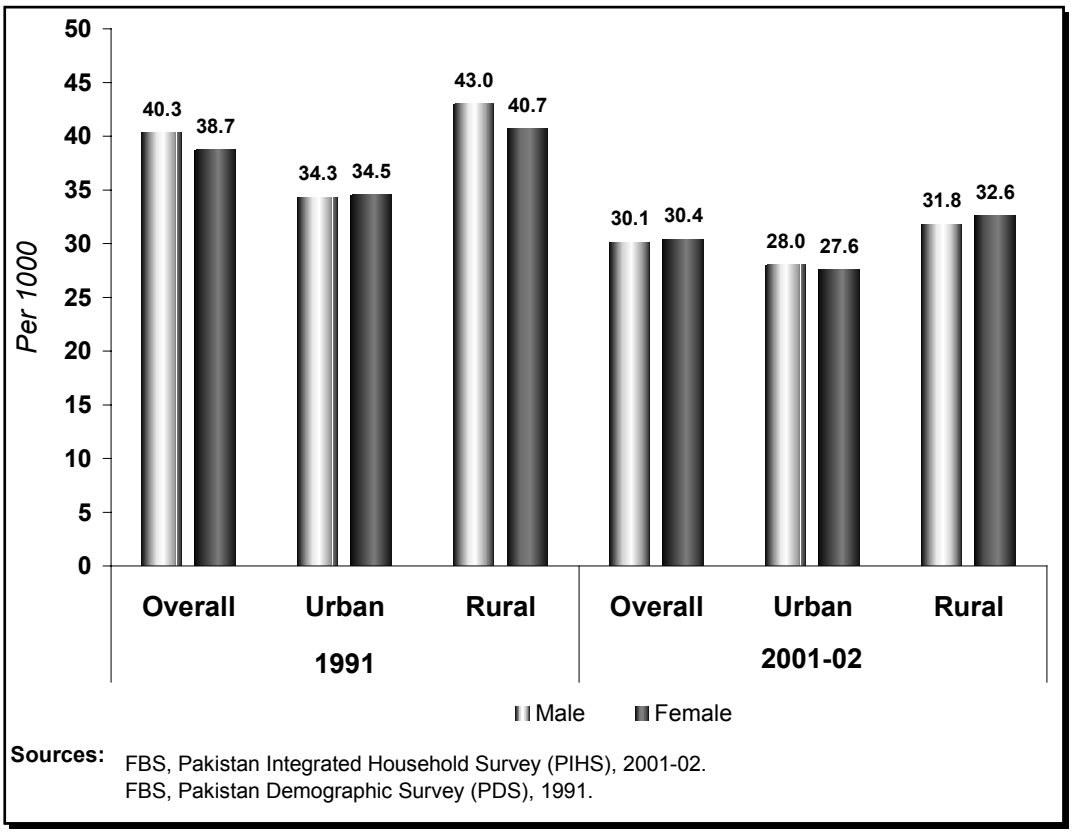
- Figure 1.4 that depicts the sex ratio (number of males for every 100 females), tells that Balochistan has the highest sex ratio and NWFP the lowest.
- Sex ratio in Sindh is considerably higher than that in Punjab.
- For rural areas, the sex ratio is highest in Balochistan and lowest in NWFP.
- For urban areas, Balochistan has the highest sex ratio and Punjab the lowest.
- The sex ratio difference between rural and urban areas is the most in NWFP suggesting that the incidence of male migration to urban areas is highest in this province.

2 DEMOGRAPHY

Demographic information gives useful diagnostic indicators, which point to gender biases in a country. This chapter discusses four demographic indicators that affect on gender equality in Pakistan. These are: crude birth rate (CBR), infant mortality rate (IMR) and fertility rate.

Crude birth rate is defined as the number of live births per 1000 people (measured as mid-year population) of a given geographic area in a given year. Infant Mortality rate is defined as the number of infant (below one year of age) deaths during a year per 1000 live births. It is considered an important indicator to judge the socio-economic conditions, cultural factors, status of hygiene, and availability and utilization of medical services. This indicator can help in identifying gender biases at household level in health care. Fertility rate is the average number of babies born to women during their reproductive years. A more refined measure for this is the age-specific fertility rate, which is defined as children born per 1000 women at each age of reproductive years. This is the most important factor in determining future population. This indicator can also be relevant for the status of women, their health conditions, and decision-making power in any country.

Figure 2.1: Female and Male Crude Birth Rate – Pakistan



Sources: FBS, Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS), 2001-02.
FBS, Pakistan Demographic Survey (PDS), 1991.

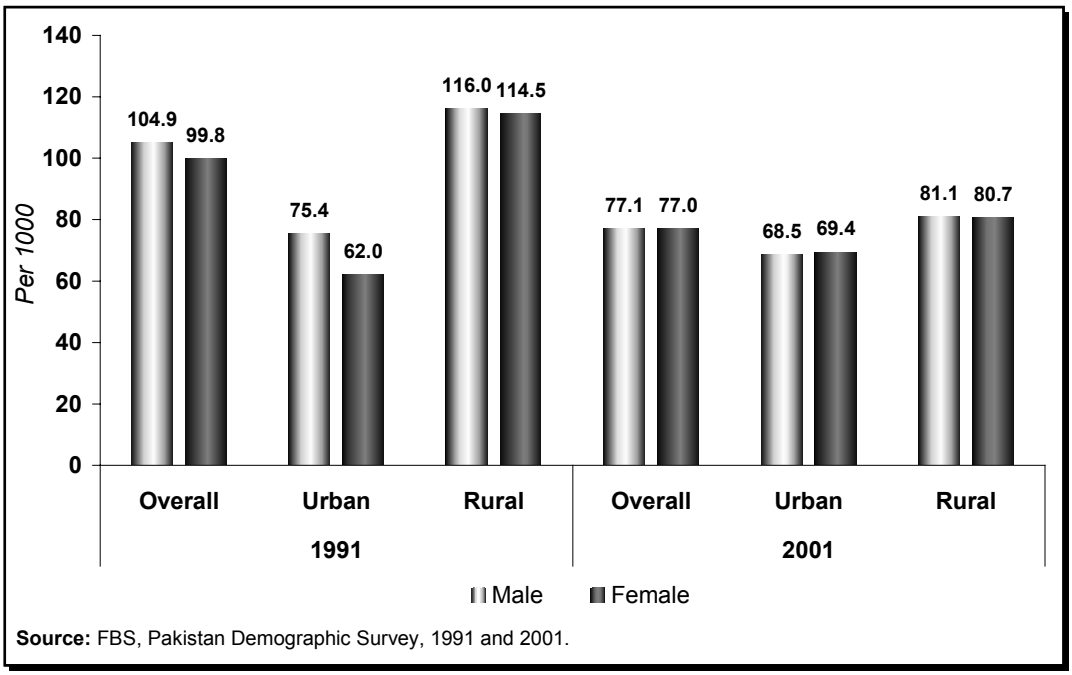
- Figure 2.1 depicts that the crude birth rate (live births per thousand population) of males (40) was slightly higher than that of females (39) in 1991 but both were nearly the same (30) in 2001-02.

- In 2001-02, the crude birth rate (CBR) of females (32.6) was slightly higher as compared to that of males (31.8) in the rural areas, while in urban areas it was a little higher in case of males (28) than that of females (27.6).

- Over the period of ten years, from 1991 to 2001-02, the CBR of females has declined by 20 percent, while of males it has declined by 18 percent in the urban areas.

- In contrast, over the same period, the CBR of females has declined by 20 percent, whereas, that of males it has declined by 26 percent in the rural areas.

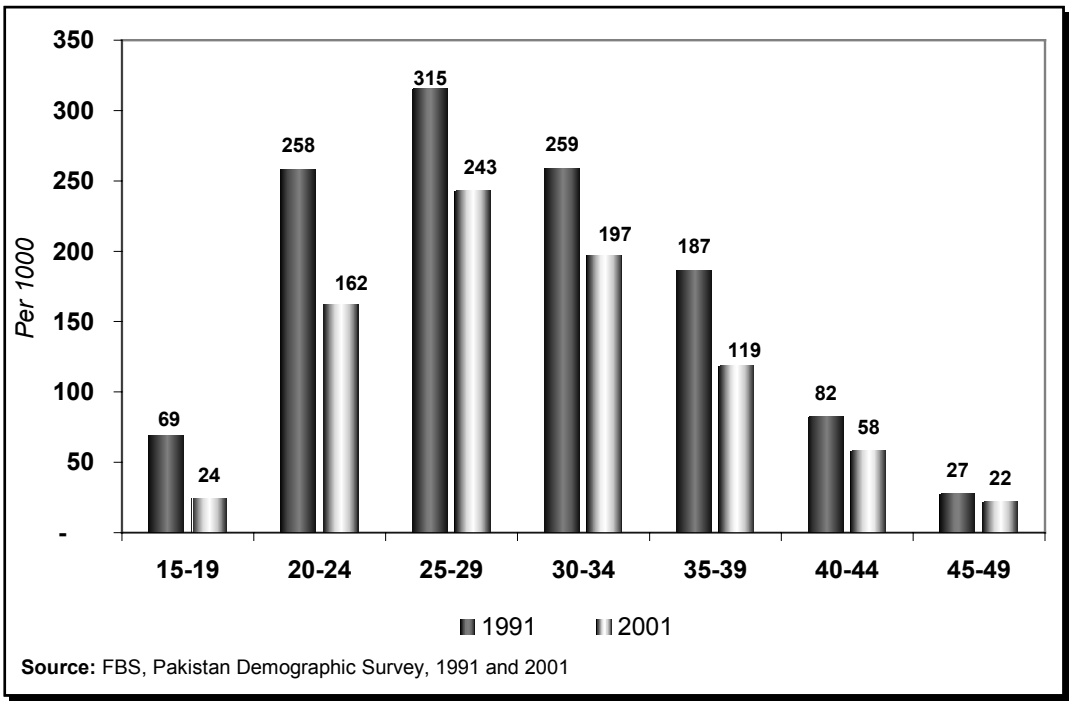
Figure 2.2: Female and Male Infant Mortality Rate – Pakistan



Source: FBS, Pakistan Demographic Survey, 1991 and 2001.

- Figure 2.2 shows that the infant mortality rate (deaths per thousand live births) of males (105) was higher as compared to that of females (100) in 1991 but both were approximately the same (77) in 2001.
- In 2001, the infant mortality rate (IMR) was higher in rural areas as compared to the IMR in urban areas. The possible reason could be lower literacy rates of mothers in rural areas.
- Mortality rate of female babies was slightly higher than that of male babies in urban areas.
- In rural areas, the mortality rate of female babies is slightly lower than that of male babies.
- From 1991 to 2001, the IMR of females has increased by 12 percent, whereas, the IMR of males has declined by 8 percent in the urban areas.
- Over the same period, the IMR of both females and males has declined by 30 percent in the rural areas.

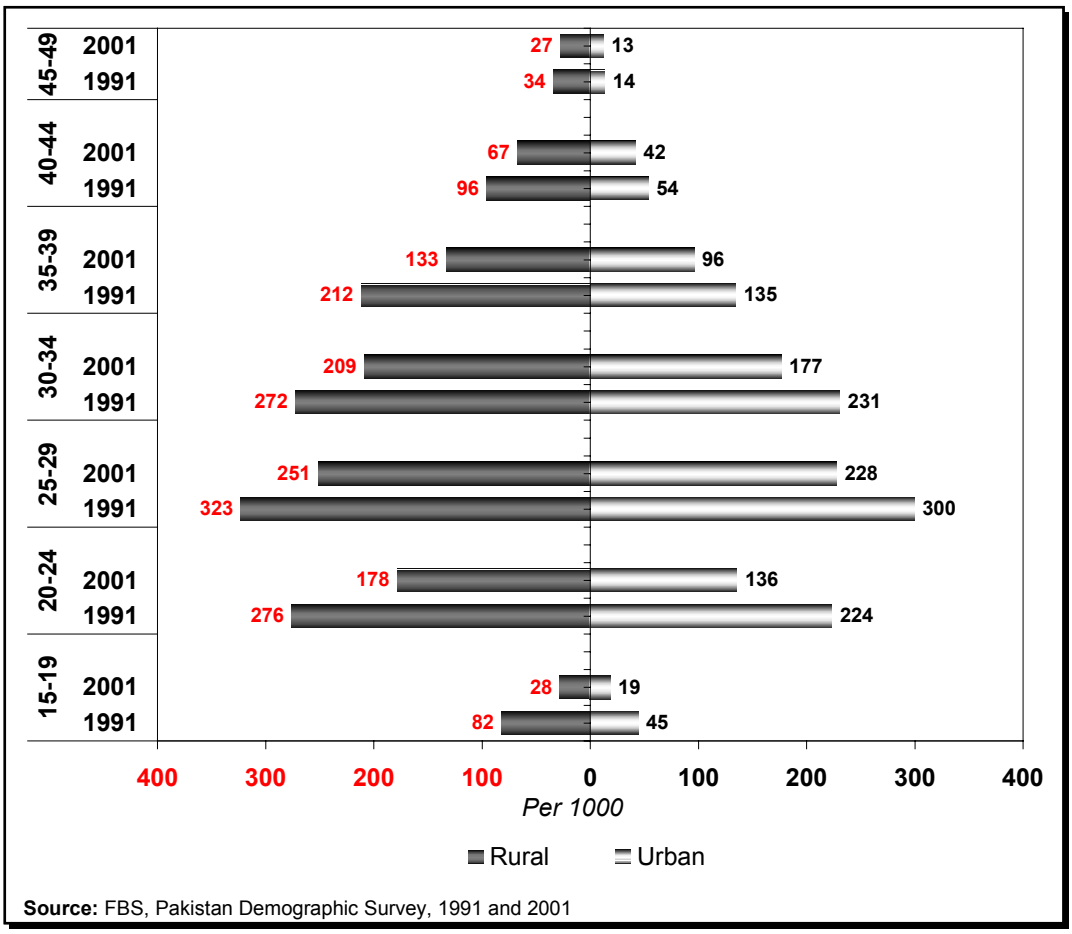
Figure 2.3a: Age Specific Fertility Rate – Pakistan



Source: FBS, Pakistan Demographic Survey, 1991 and 2001

- Figure 2.3a illustrates that the fertility rate (births per thousand women) in Pakistan has declined in each age group from 1991 to 2001.
- There has been a relatively notable decline (65 percent) in the fertility rate in the youngest age group 15-19 years.
- In both the years, 1991 and 2001, the highest fertility rates are observed in the 25-29 years age group followed by the 30-34 years age group.
- In the 25-29 years age group and 30-34 years age group, the fertility rates have declined by 23 percent and 24 percent, respectively, from 1991 to 2001.

Figure 2.3b: Age Specific Fertility Rate – Rural and Urban Pakistan



Source: FBS, Pakistan Demographic Survey, 1991 and 2001

- Figure 2.3b illustrates that in both 1991 and 2001, the fertility rates (births per thousand women) in each age group are higher in rural areas of Pakistan as compared to that in urban areas.

- In 2001, the fertility rates are much higher in the 25-29 years age group followed by the fertility rates in the 30-34 years age group, in both rural and urban areas. Women in the age group of 20-24 come in the third highest category of fertility rates in Pakistan.

- A comparison of 1991 and 2001 indicates that in both urban and rural areas, the maximum decline in the fertility rate is observed in the 15-19 years age group (58.3 percent in urban and 66 percent in rural areas) followed by the fertility rate decline in the 20-24 years age group (39.9 percent in urban and 35.5 percent in rural areas).

- Comparison of the fertility rate decline in urban and rural areas shows that urban areas led in the 20-24 years and 25-29 years age groups while in the rest of the age groups, rural areas led the urban areas.

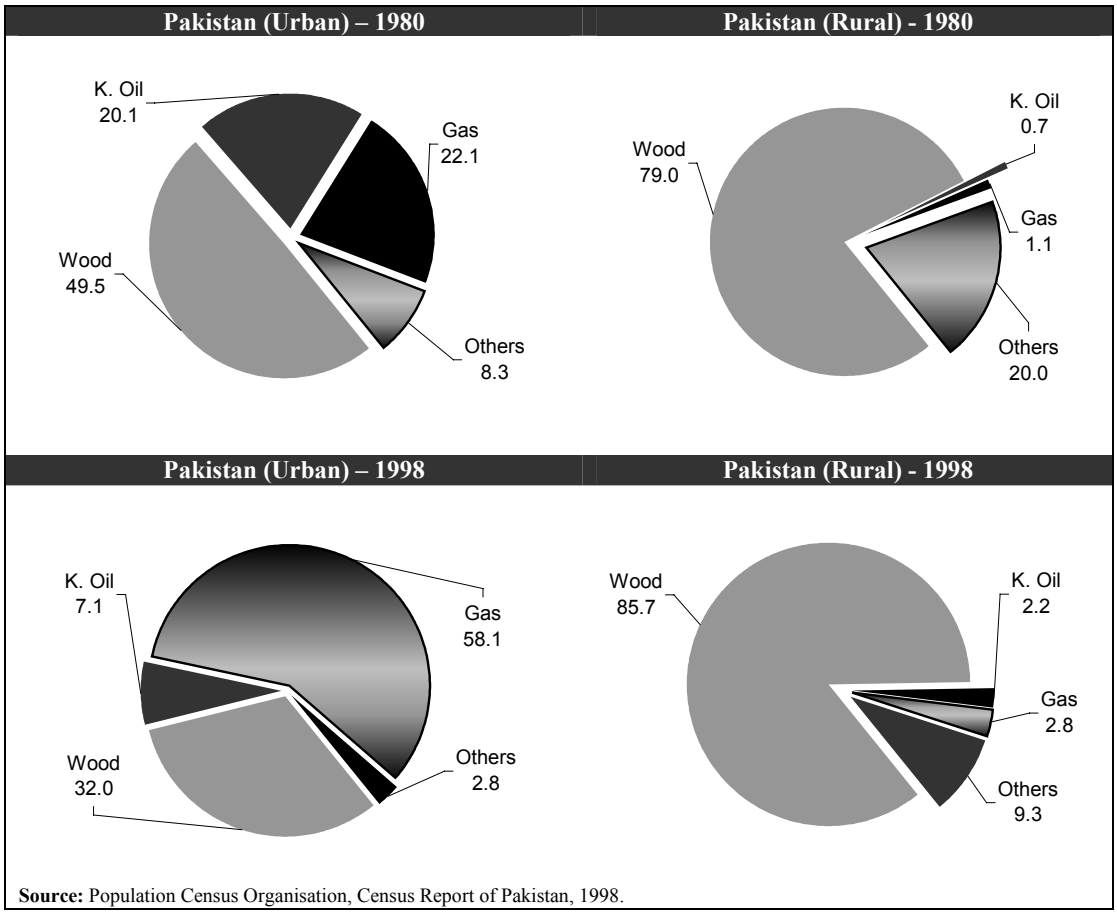
3 LIVING CONDITIONS

Indicators of housing facilities reveal the living conditions of household and could help developing policies for reducing gender and regional disparities. Of these indicators, type of fuel available for cooking purposes and sources of drinking water, which are particularly relevant for highlighting gender disparities, are considered in this chapter.

Having the role of a manager of household activities, it is the responsibility of a female to arrange for wood for cooking and water for drinking purposes. Due to lack of proper cooking fuel and inside water sources, as indicted in the subsequent pages, females have to make an extra effort and thus sacrifice their leisure time, among other things. This implies that females are more deprived than males and within females rural females suffer more than urban females.

The chapter also gives the changes that have occurred in these conditions from 1980 to 1998. Although, the situation has improved in 1998, there is ample room for further progress. Note that according to the definition of urban areas given in the Population Census Report of Pakistan 1998, most of the areas that were rural in 1980 became urban in 1998. However, the urban facilities in these areas have not been developed. Due to this, one finds while doing the comparison over time that the provision of these housing facilities has declined in urban areas.

Figure 3.1a: Percentage of Housing Units by Type of Available Cooking Fuel – Pakistan

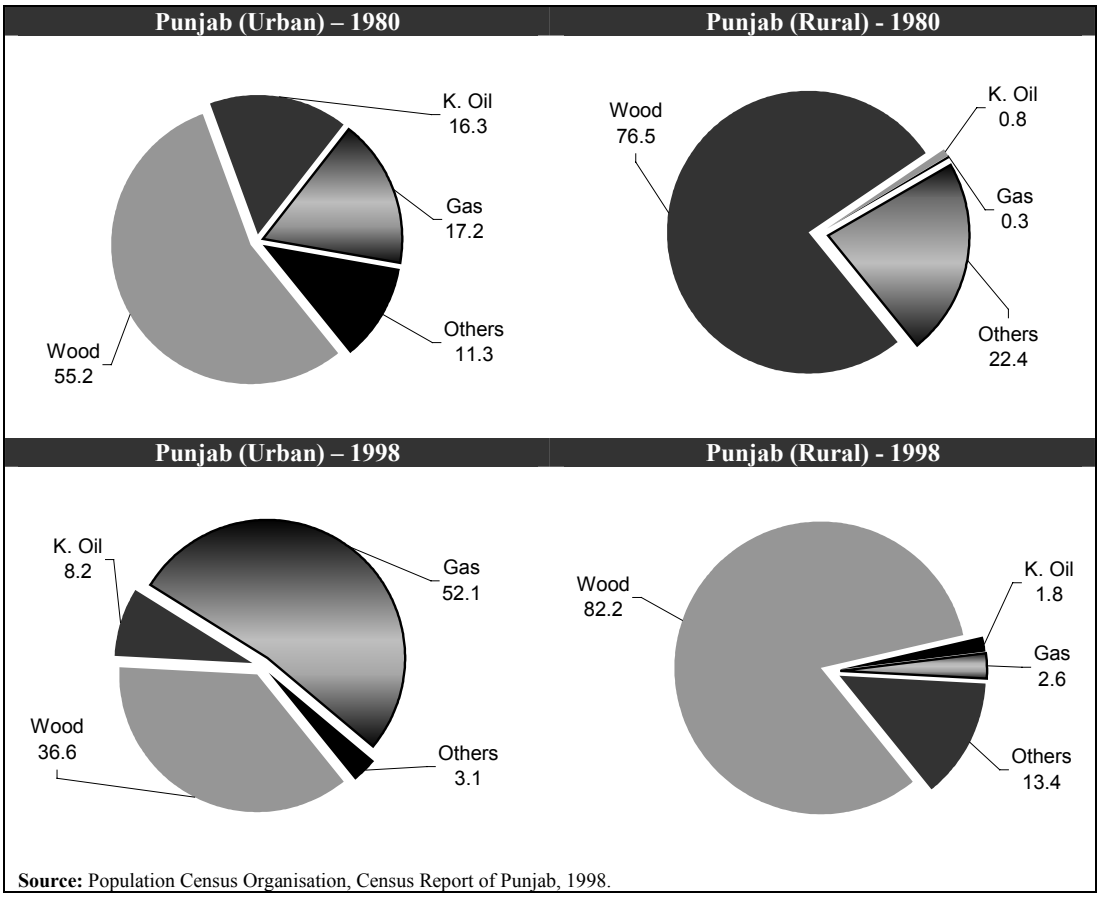


Source: Population Census Organisation, Census Report of Pakistan, 1998.

- Figure 3.1a portrays that in 1998, 58 percent of the housing units in the urban areas of Pakistan used natural gas as cooking fuel, 32 percent used wood and 7 percent used kerosene oil. Compared to 1980, the housing units using gas has increased by 163 percent while those using kerosene oil and wood have declined by 65 percent and 35 percent, respectively.

- By contrast, in rural areas 86 percent of the total rural housing units used wood as cooking fuel in 1998, an increase of 8 percent compared to that in 1980. Improvement has taken place in the provision of gas and kerosene oil as the housing units using them for cooking fuel have increased by 2.5 percentage points and 1.5 percentage points, respectively.

Figure 3.1b: Percentage of Housing Units by Type of Available Cooking Fuel – Punjab

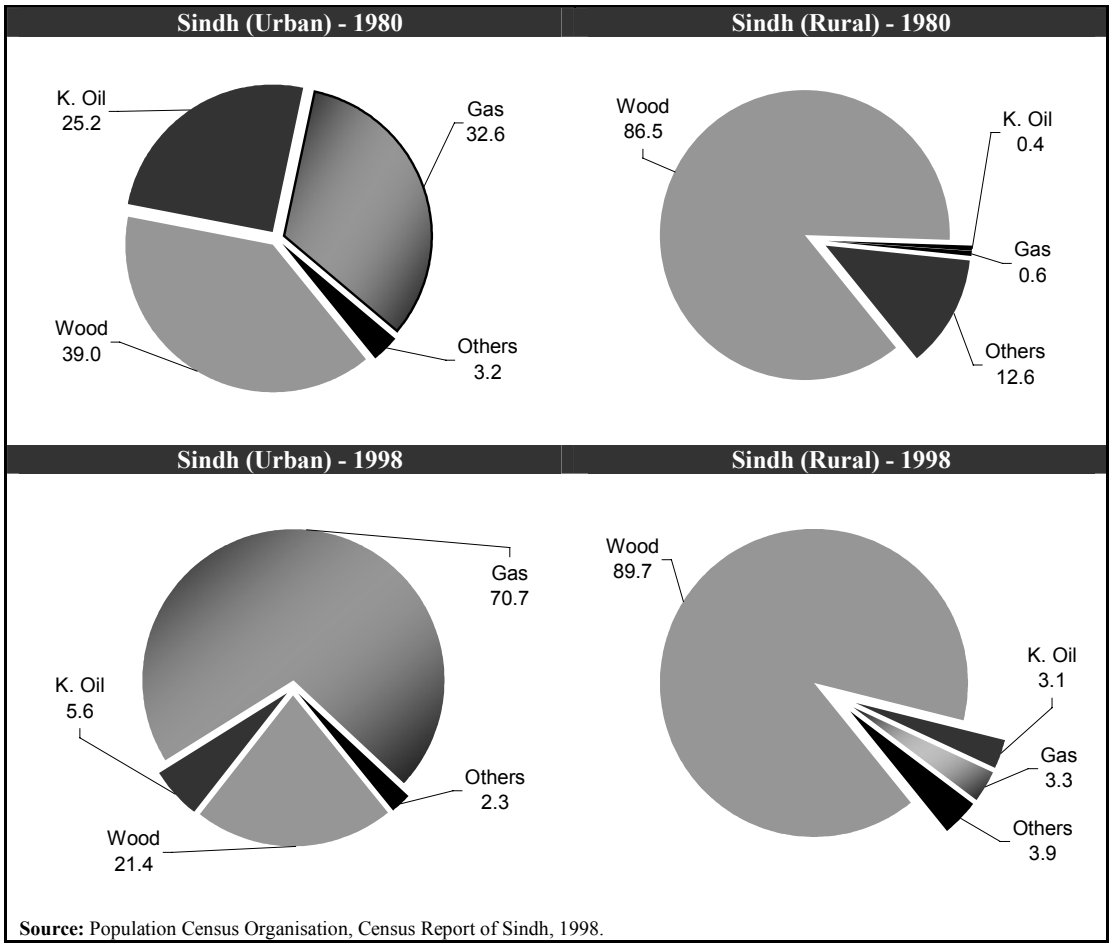


Source: Population Census Organisation, Census Report of Punjab, 1998.

- Figure 3.1b portrays that in urban areas of Punjab, 52 percent of housing units used natural gas, 37 percent used wood and 8 percent used kerosene oil as cooking fuel in 1998. An improvement, however, is seen since 1980 when over 55 percent of housing units were using wood as cooking fuel.

- On the other hand, in the rural areas of Punjab, 82 percent of housing units used wood as cooking fuel in 1998. This figure has increased by almost 6 percentage points from 1980. At the same time, the percentage of housing units using kerosene oil has doubled and those using natural gas has increased by 8 times.

Figure 3.1c: Percentage of Housing Units by Type of Available Cooking Fuel – Sindh

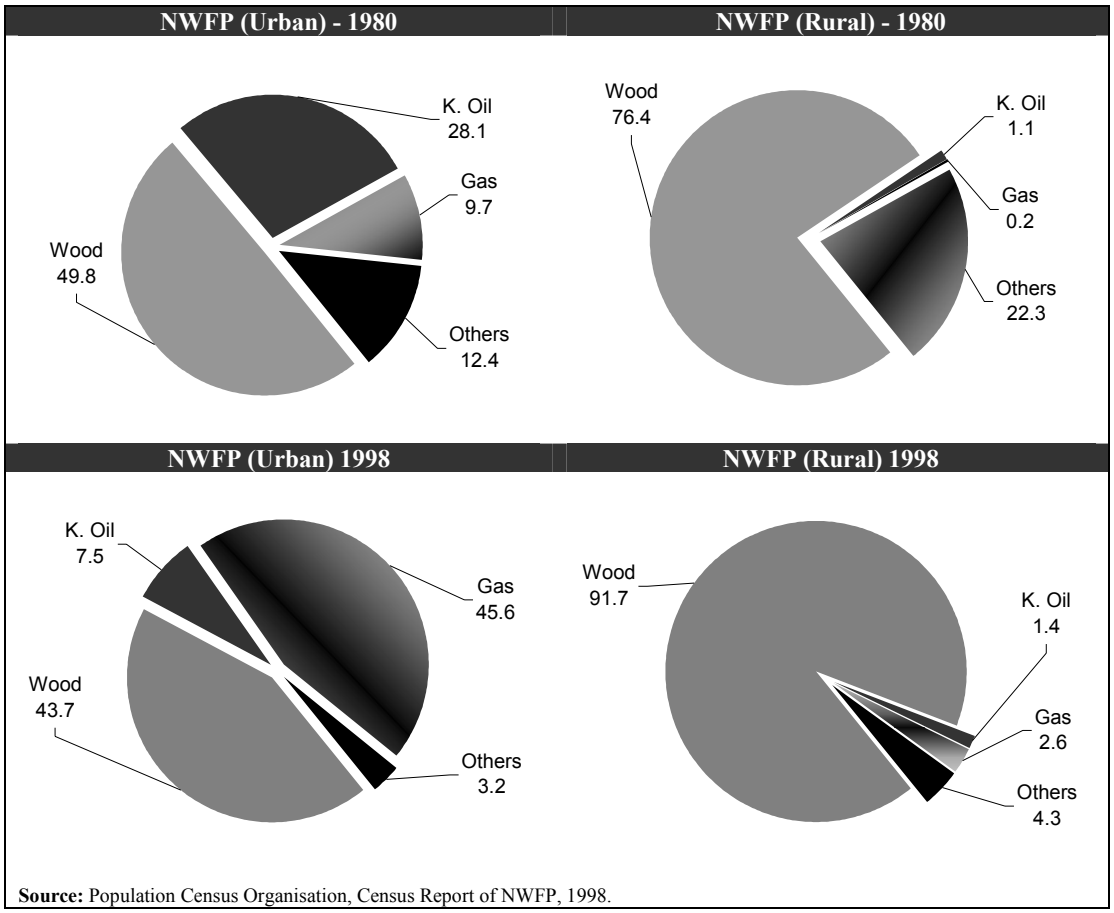


Source: Population Census Organisation, Census Report of Sindh, 1998.

- Figure 3.1c demonstrates that in urban Sindh, the situation has improved significantly from 1980 to 1998. In 1998, almost 71 percent of the housing units used natural gas, and only 21 percent of them relied on wood as cooking fuel. We conjecture that this likely represents the relatively better position of Karachi within the urban areas.

- The situation in rural Sindh has also improved somewhat as the reliance on natural gas as cooking fuel is increasing. Nevertheless, the percentage of housing units using wood for cooking fuel purposes was very high at 90 percent in 1998. This situation is less favourable when compared not only to rural Punjab but also to rural Balochistan.

Figure 3.1d: Percentage of Housing Units by Type of Available Cooking Fuel – NWFP

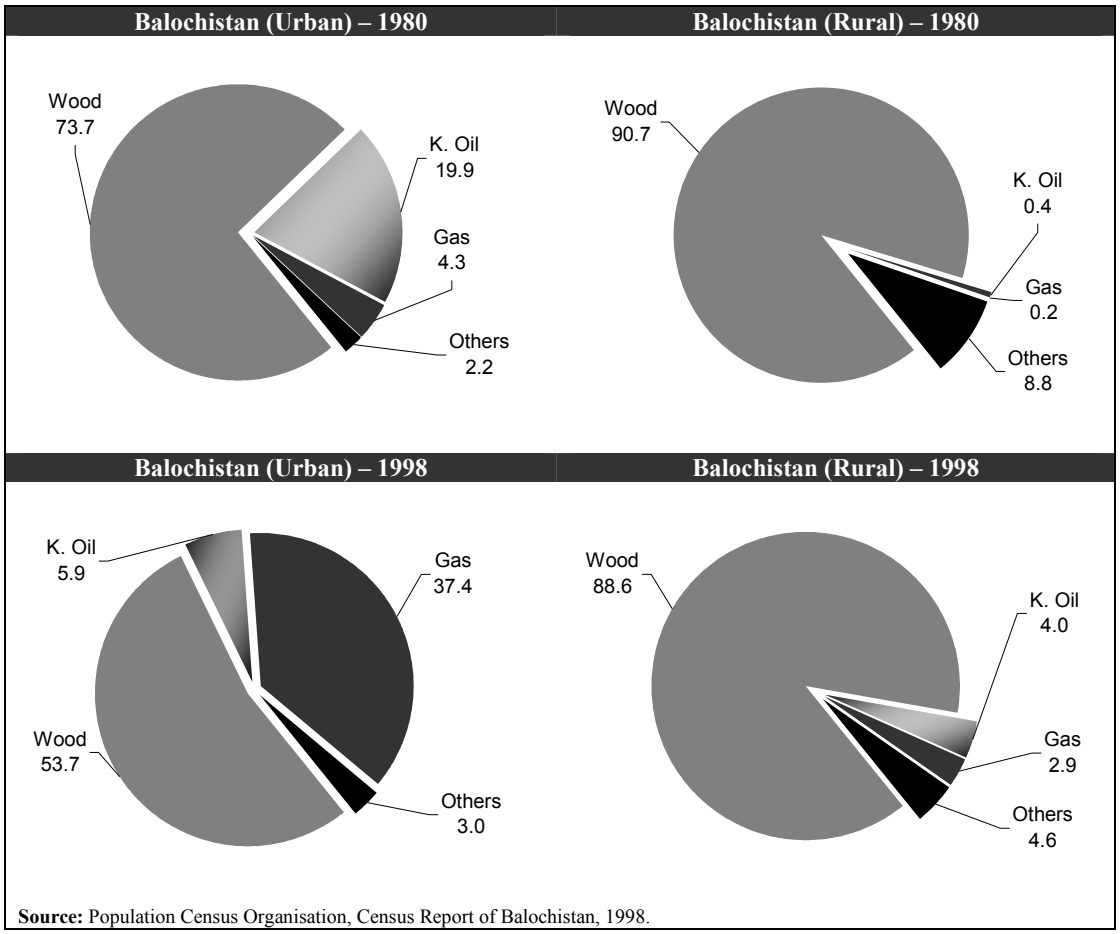


Source: Population Census Organisation, Census Report of NWFP, 1998.

- Figure 3.1d shows that in the urban areas of NWFP, the usage of natural gas as fuel for cooking purposes has increased much from 1980 to 1998. However, this appears to be largely a shift away from kerosene oil, whereas, the use of wood as cooking fuel has not delivered much change.

- The situation is worse in rural NWFP. Although the increase in the housing units using natural gas is again considerable, the housing units utilising wood as cooking fuel has climbed up sharply from 76 percent in 1980 to almost 92 percent in 1998.

Figure 3.1e: Percentage of Housing Units by Type of Available Cooking Fuel – Balochistan



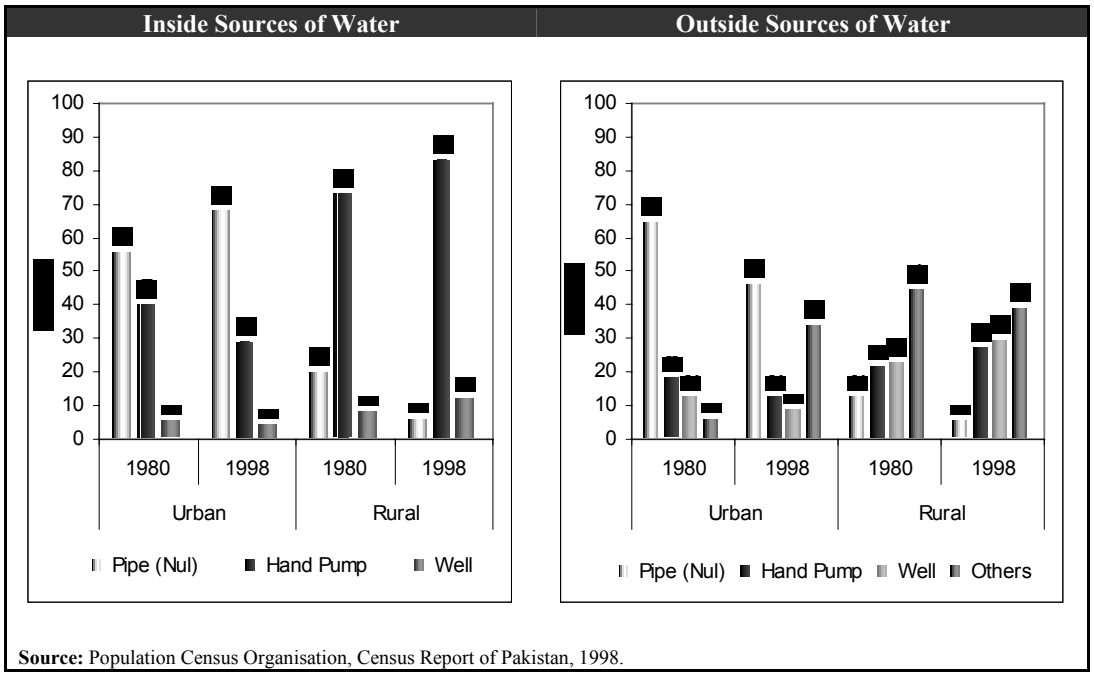
Source: Population Census Organisation, Census Report of Balochistan, 1998.

- Figure 3.1e depicts that as in other provinces, in urban Balochistan too, the housing units using natural gas as cooking fuel have increased very sharply while those having wood have declined between 1980 and 1998.

- In rural Balochistan, the percent of housing units having natural gas and kerosene oil has increased significantly in 1998 as compared to 1980, while those consuming wood have declined but was still over 88 percent in 1998.

- The category of 'others' that largely comprises of animal dung has declined considerably in Balochistan, as is the case in other provinces.

Figure 3.2a: Percentage of Housing Units by Sources of Drinking Water Collection – Pakistan



Source: Population Census Organisation, Census Report of Pakistan, 1998.

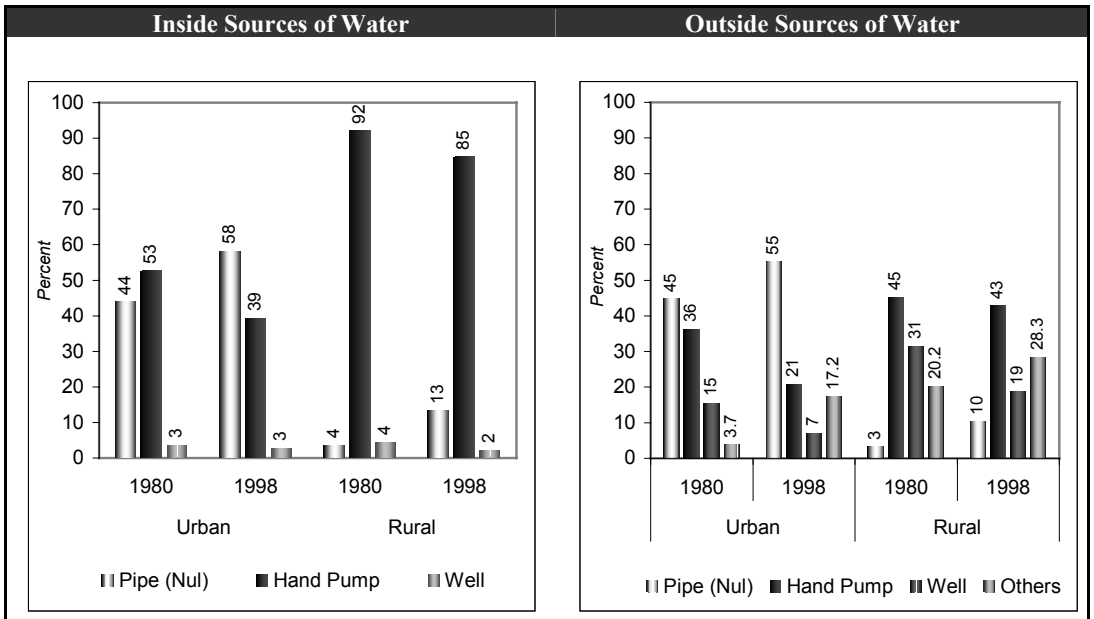
- Figure 3.2a shows that in 1998, among the housing units with inside sources of water collection in the urban areas, 67 percent has the pipe water facility. In the rural areas, however, a large proportion of housing units (83 percent) rely on water collection from hand pumps.

- From 1980 to 1998, the facility of pipe water has increased by 21 percent in the urban areas. On the other hand, in the rural areas this facility has declined by 71 percent while water collection from hand pumps has increased by 14 percent.

- In 1998, among the housing units with outside sources of water collection in the urban areas, only 46 percent had pipe water facility and 33 percent relied on 'others' sources, which includes pond, river, canal and streams. In the rural areas, however, the majority of the housing units (68 percent) do not have the facility of getting water either from pipe or hand pumps.

- From 1980 to 1998, the facility of pipe water has declined by 29 percent in the urban areas and by more than 50 percent in the rural areas. Water collection from hand pump and well has increased by 26 percent in the urban areas and 31 percent in the rural areas.

Figure 3.2b: Percentage of Housing Units by Sources of Drinking Water Collection – Punjab



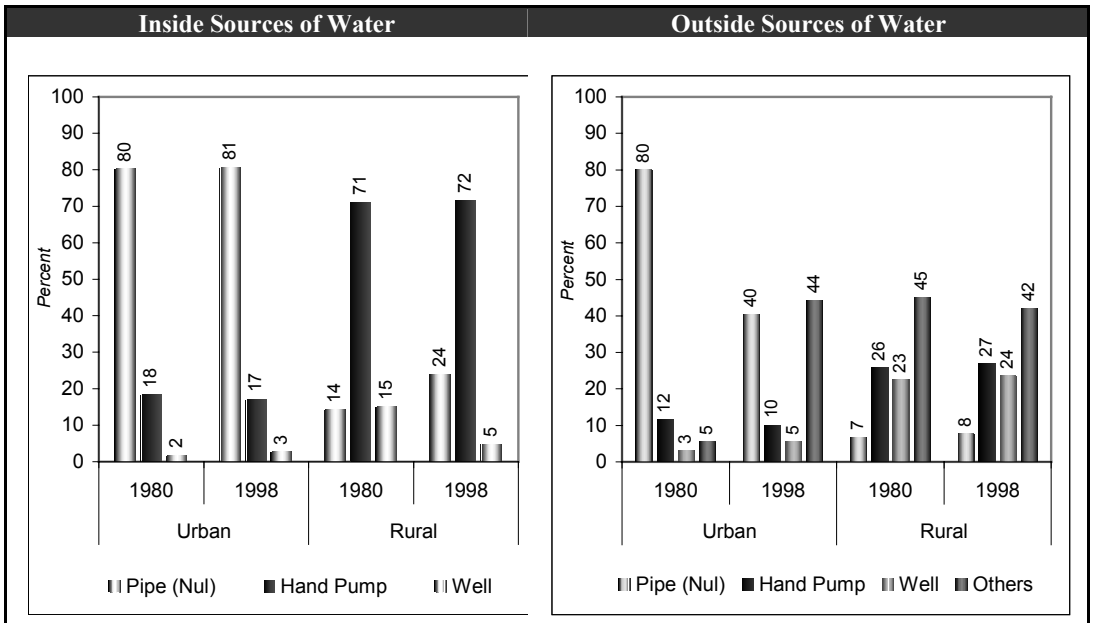
Source: Population Census Organisation, Census Report of Punjab, 1998.

- Figure 3.2b shows that for both inside and outside sources of drinking water collection, hand pumps are the most common source in the rural areas of Punjab, although, their relative use has declined between 1980 and 1998.

- In the urban areas of Punjab, 58 percent of the housing units have the facility of getting drinking water from pipe inside their houses.

- In the case of outside water sources, collection from other sources (ponds, rivers, canals and streams) has increased in 1998 relative to 1980 in both urban and rural areas.

Figure 3.2c: Percentage of Housing Units by Sources of Drinking Water Collection – Sindh



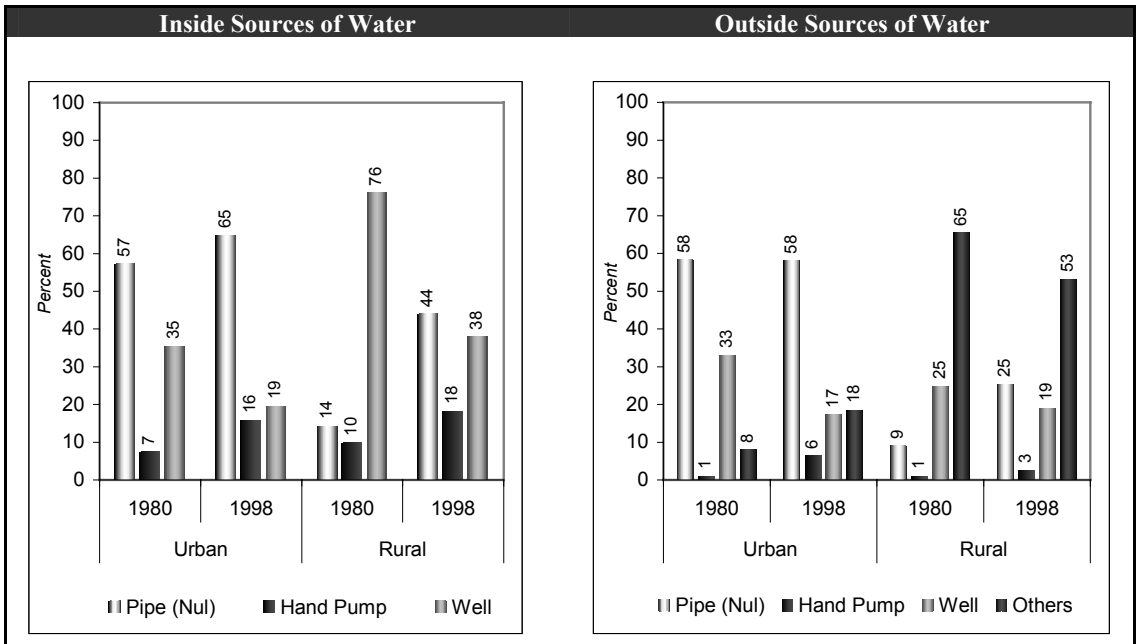
Source: Population Census Organisation, Census Report of Sindh, 1998.

- Figure 3.2c shows that in Sindh, of the housing units with inside sources of water collection, the proportion of units with pipe has increased in the rural areas between 1980 and 1998, whereas, the proportion of housing units having this facility in the urban areas has remained almost the same.

- Amongst the units with inside sources, the majority in urban areas have pipe water facility, while in rural areas hand pumps are the most common source for drinking water collection.

- Amongst the units with outside sources, pipe water as a source has declined in urban areas, while water collection from other sources has increased considerably between 1980 and 1998. In the rural areas, the pattern of drinking water collection is nearly the same during this period where only 8 percent of the housing units collect water from pipe and 42 percent depend on other sources of water collection.

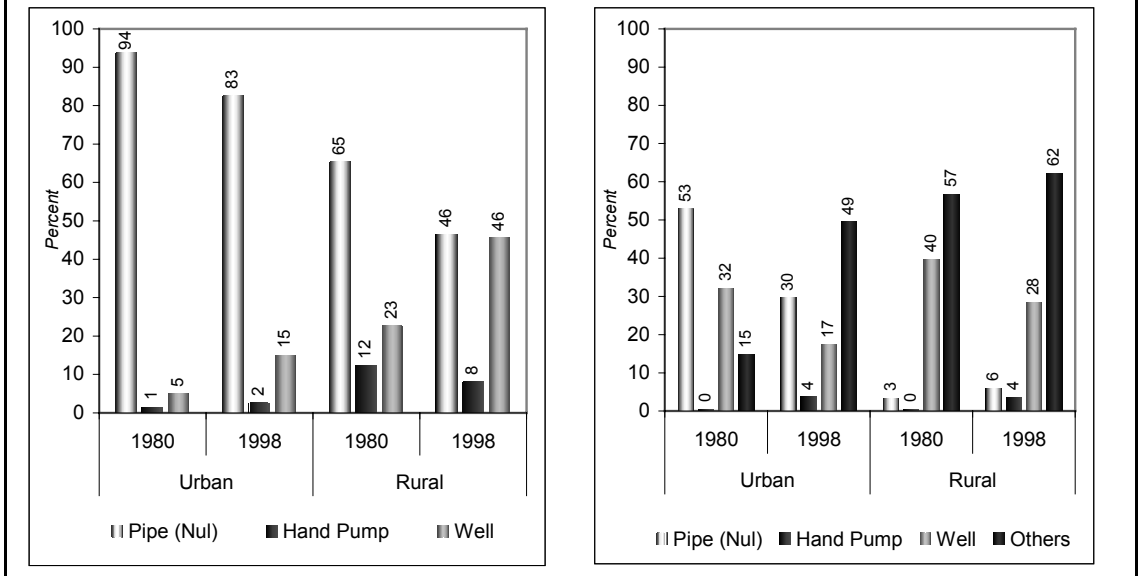
Figure 3.2d: Percentage of Housing Units by Sources of Drinking Water Collection – NWFP



Source: Population Census Organisation, Census Report of NWFP, 1998.

- Figure 3.2d shows that among units with inside sources, the use of pipe water has increased in both urban and rural areas of NWFP between 1980 and 1998.
- In 1998, among units with inside sources in the rural areas, less than half of the housing units have facility of pipe water and in more than one-third of the housing units drinking water is being collected by well.
- Among units with outside sources, the use of pipe water has increased in rural areas between 1980 and 1998.
- In 1998, for units with outside sources, water collection by more than half of the housing units come under the 'others' category, which comprises of ponds, rivers, canals and streams.

Figure 3.2f: Percentage of Housing Units by Sources of Drinking Water Collection – Balochistan



Source: Population Census Organisation, Census Report of Balochistan, 1998.

- Figure 3.2f portrays that the proportion of housing units that have drinking water facility from pipe inside the house has declined in both urban and rural areas of Balochistan between 1980 and 1998.

- The proportion of housing units that have water collection sources from wells inside the house has sharply increased in both the urban and rural areas. More than two-fifth of the housing units collect drinking water from well inside the house in rural Balochistan.

- Among the units with inside sources of collection, the proportion of those that collect water from pipe has declined in the urban areas, while increased in the rural areas.

- Water collection from other sources (ponds, rivers, canals, streams) among units with outside sources has increased in both urban and rural Balochistan between 1980 and 1998. In the rural areas, over three-fifth of the housing units have to collect water from these sources.

4 EDUCATION

Empowerment of women has been advocated as a crucial factor in achieving sustainable development in a number of international conferences. Education, being a basic human right, empowers women. In particular, it enables them to take an active part in the decision-making process and provides them with greater opportunities and choices to improve not only their lives but also of their families. Education is the key to overcome oppressive customs and traditions that have neglected the needs of girls and women. In a broader perspective, educating women helps them achieve greater self-fulfillment, influences childbearing patterns, increases labor force participation, improves their earning prospects, and enhances productivity and economic growth. This chapter aims to point out gender disparities in the area of education through indicators such as literacy rate, gross enrolment rate and dropout rates at the primary level.

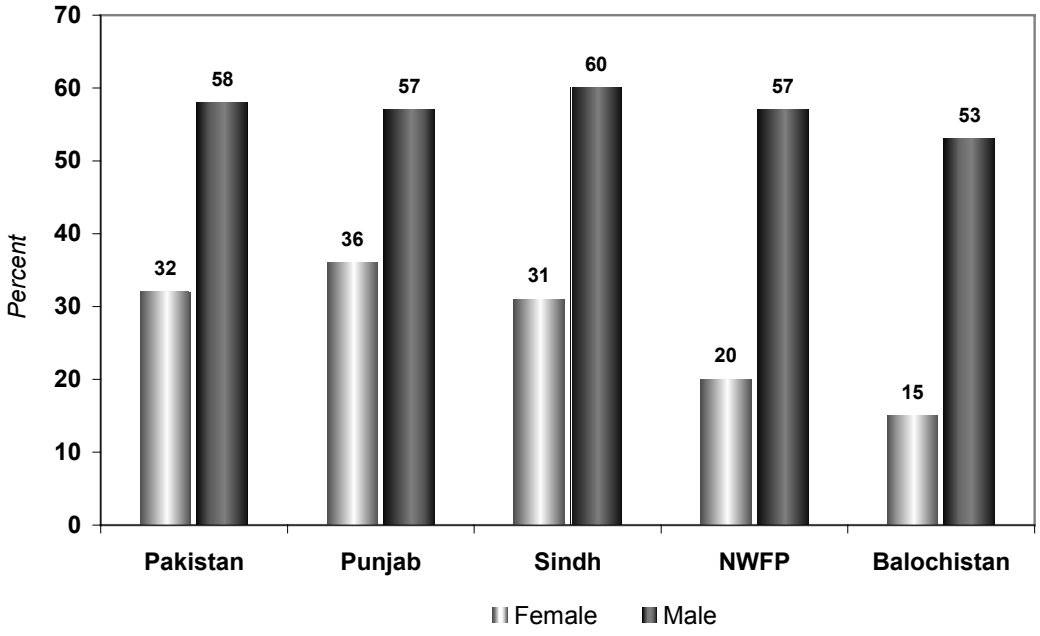
Literacy rate is a standard indicator to evaluate the attainment of education level in any country. It is defined as the number of literate persons as a percentage of population 10 years and above. A literate person is considered as one who has the ability to read a newspaper and write a simple letter in any language.

For gross enrolment rate and dropout rates, the chapter focuses only on the primary level of education. Primary level provides the basic elements of education, and girls need to complete at least this minimum threshold of schooling in order to have an impact, especially in societies where the status of women is low. Unsatisfactory performance of these indicators and the presence of greater gender disparity certainly present serious concerns.

Gross enrolment ratio (GER) for girls and boys at the primary level is defined as the ratio of total enrolment at primary level, regardless of age, to the population of the 5-9 years age group that officially corresponds to the age group of primary level of education.[1] Since GER includes children out-of-age group of primary level education, it may exceed 100 percent. High GER (over 100 percent) indicates large number of over-age children in primary schools, poor academic progress, and a higher numbers of repeaters in schools. Low GER reflects lack of school attendance either because children have poor access to schools or they are kept away by their parents. Dropout rates are defined as the proportion of children who leave school before completing a certain level of education to the total number who were enrolled at that level. Dropping out constitutes a complex social problem in a developing country like Pakistan; reasons for this include poverty, unemployment, discrimination, role of family, social values, welfare cycle, child abuse, and drug abuse.

[1] Here only the gross enrolment rate is discussed and not the net gross enrolment rate. This is because the objective is to look at the overall picture of the attitude of population towards the attainment of primary education. NER is defined as the ratio of total enrolment that officially corresponds to the age group of primary level education (5-9 years) to the total population of the same age group.

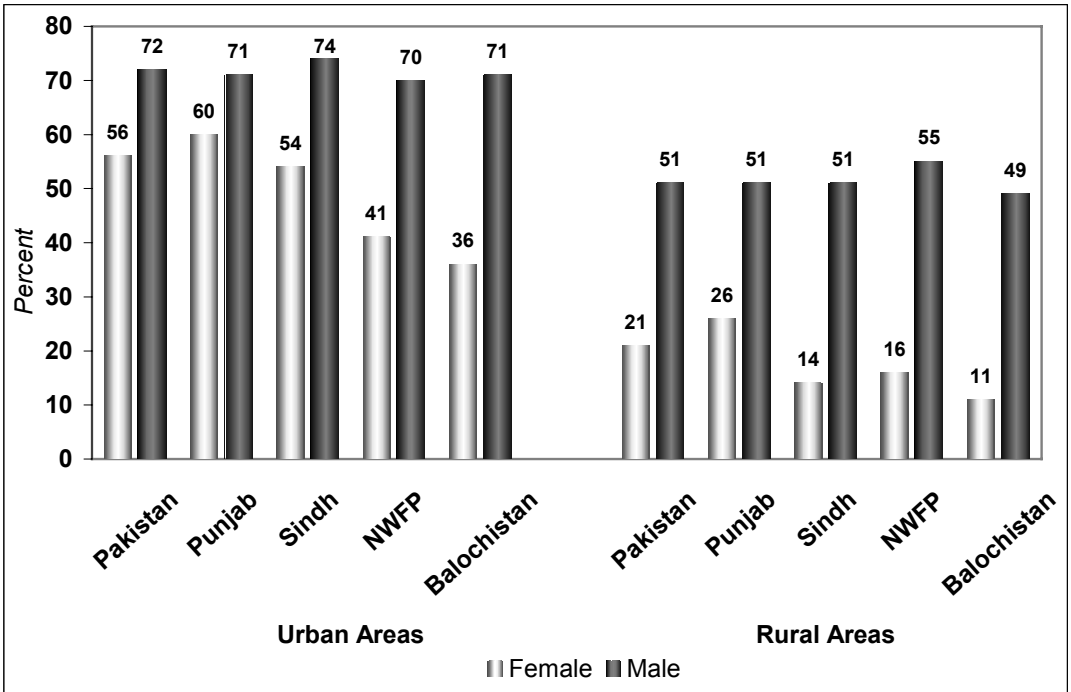
Figure 4.1a: Female and Male Literacy Rates in 2001-02 – All Areas



Source: Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS), 2001-02.

- Figure 4.1a shows that female literacy rates (32 percent) are far below than male literacy rates (58 percent) in Pakistan. All the provinces show a similar pattern.
- Among the provinces, female literacy rate is highest in Punjab and male literacy rate is highest in Sindh.
- The lowest literacy rates for both female and male are observed in the province of Balochistan.
- The provinces of Balochistan and NWFP have a severe gap between female and male literacy rates.

Figure 4.1b: Female and Male Literacy Rates in 2001-02 – Urban and Rural Areas



Source: Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS), 2001-02.

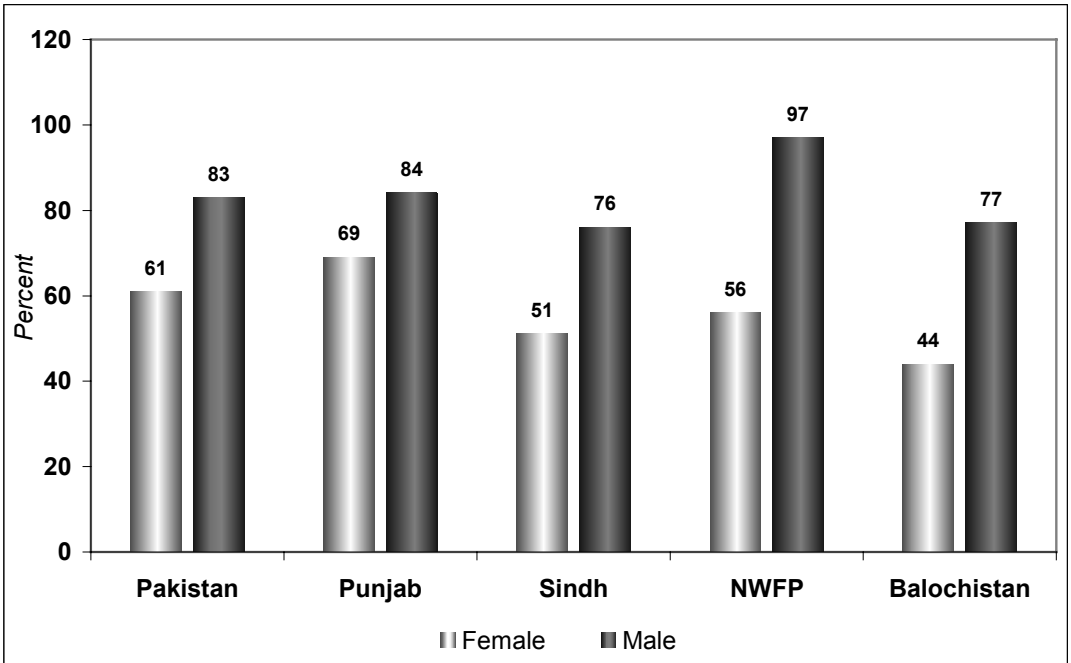
- Figure 4.1b shows that literacy rates for males are higher than the literacy rates for females, in both urban and rural areas of each province.

- Literacy rates for both males and females living in urban areas are higher as compared to those living in rural areas in each province. This urban-rural difference is more pronounced in female literacy rates than in male literacy rates.

- Regional comparison reveals that in the urban areas literacy rates for males are almost the same (over 70 percent) in all the provinces. In case of females, on the other hand, there seems to be a lot of variation ranging from the lowest of 36 percent in Balochistan to the highest of 60 percent in Punjab.

- A similar pattern is found in the regional comparison of rural areas. Literacy rates for males are around 50 percent in all the provinces. However, there exists a big gap in female literacy rates, with the highest (26 percent) in Punjab and the lowest (11 percent) in Balochistan.

Figure 4.2a: Female and Male Gross Enrolment Rates in 2001-02 – All Areas



Source: Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS), 2001-02.

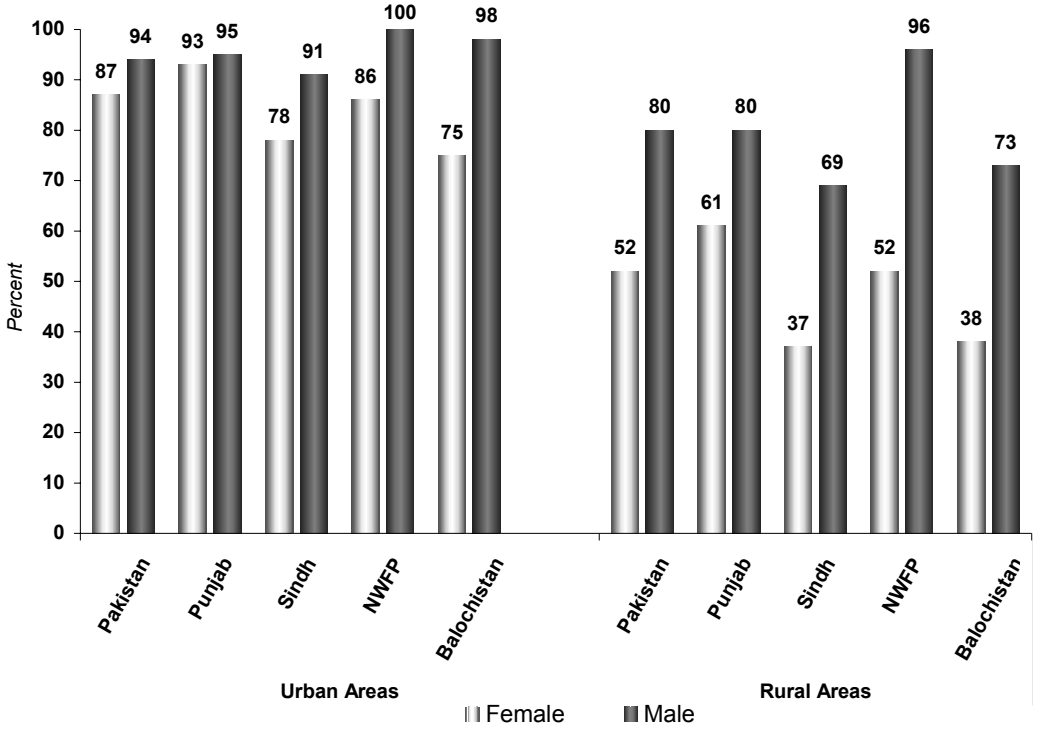
- Figure 4.2b shows that gross enrolment rates (GERs) of females are significantly lower (61 percent) as compared to GERs of males (83 percent) in Pakistan. The same pattern is observed in all the provinces.

- For females, the highest GERs (69 percent) are observed in the province of Punjab, while for males, the highest GERs (97 percent) are observed in the province of NWFP.

- For females, the lowest GERs (44 percent) are observed in the province of Balochistan, while for males, it is seen in the province of Sindh (76 percent).

- The highest difference in female and male GERs is observed in the province of NWFP while the lowest difference exists in the province of Punjab.

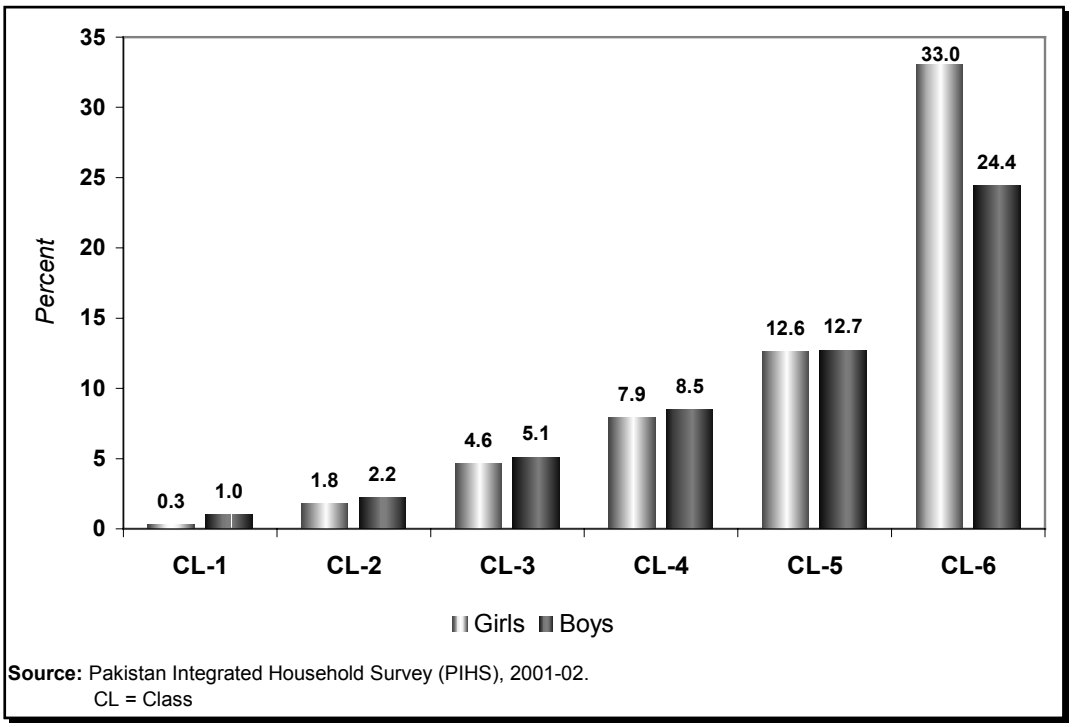
Figure 4.2b: Female and Male Gross Enrolment Rates in 2001-02 – Urban and Rural Areas



Source: Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS), 2001-02.

- Figure 4.2b shows that the gross enrolment rates (GERs) at the primary level are higher in urban areas than in rural areas.
- More males as compared to females are enrolled at the primary level in urban areas in all the provinces.
- Among urban males, NWFP region shows 100 percent enrolment rate followed by 98 percent in Balochistan. Punjab comes with the third highest rate. Lowest male primary enrolment rates are found in Sindh.
- Among urban females, Punjab has the highest enrolment rates while Balochistan has the lowest enrolment rates.
- In rural areas, male enrolment rates are highest in NWFP and lowest in Sindh.
- For females, rural Punjab shows highest female enrolment rates, while Balochistan and Sindh have the lowest.

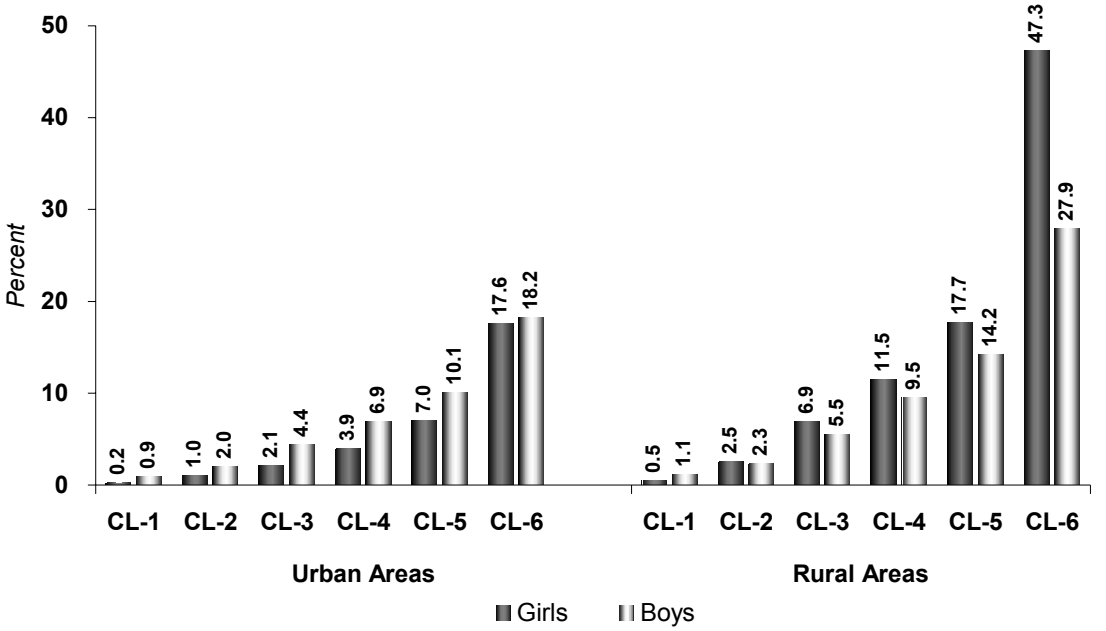
Figure 4.3a: Female and Male Dropout Rates in 2001-02 – All Areas



Source: Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS), 2001-02.
CL = Class

- Figure 4.3a shows that the dropout rates of both females and males in Pakistan are positively correlated with the level of class being lowest in level one and highest in level six.
- Up to level four, dropout rates of girls are lower as compared to the dropout rates of boys.
- In level five dropout rates of both girls and boys are almost equal.
- In level six female dropout rates rise sharply and exceed the male dropout rates. A large proportion of girls thus discontinue their education after primary level.

Figure 4.3b: Female and Male Dropout Rates in 2001-02 – Urban and Rural Areas



Source: Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS), 2001-02.
CL = Class

- Figure 4.3b depicts that the dropout rates for both females and males increase with the level of class in urban as well as in rural areas of Pakistan.
- Rural areas have higher dropout rates as compared to those in urban areas for both females and males.
- Within the rural areas, females have higher dropout rates at each level of class (except class 1), while reverse is the case in the urban areas.

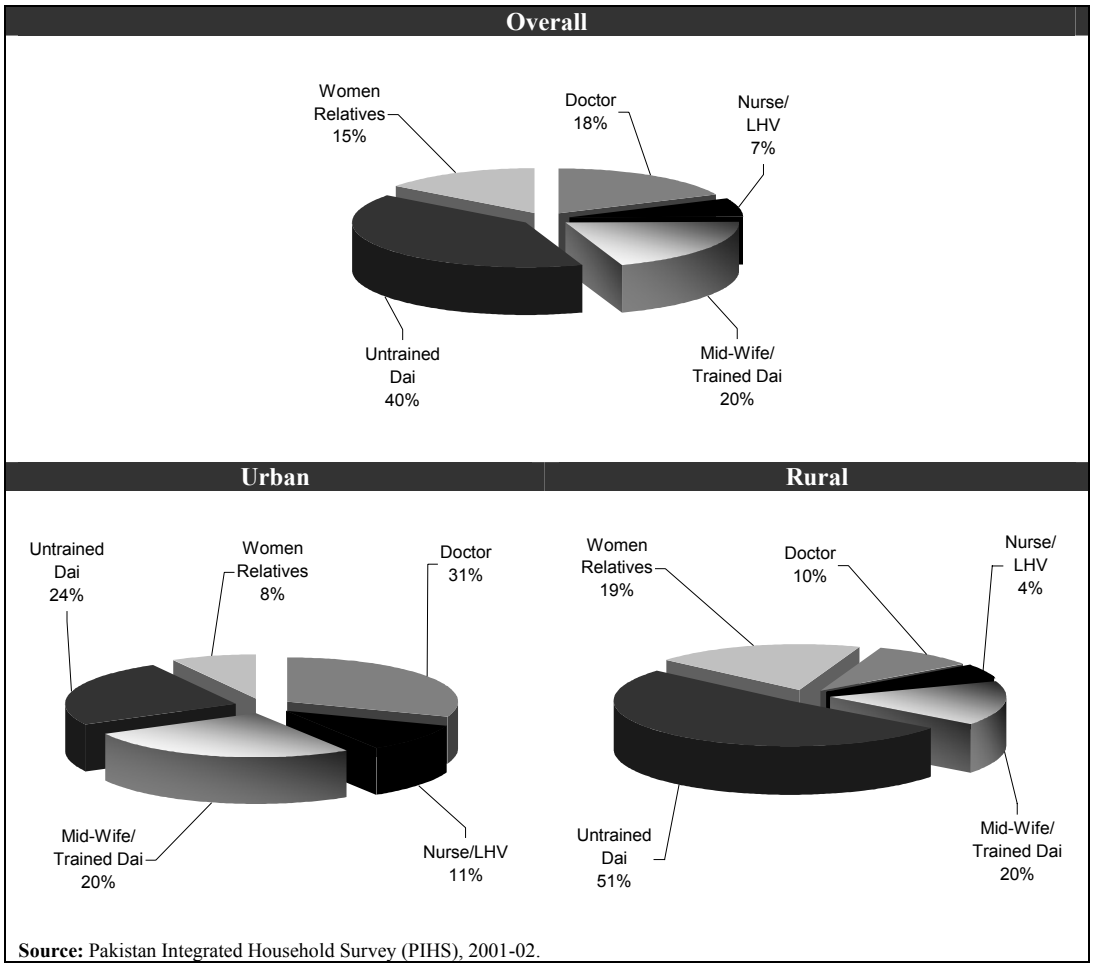
5 HEALTH

Health is another important area that needs to be looked at from a gender perspective. Gender-based analyses now widely accept that health needs of women and men are much different. Moreover, among the women themselves, two women are not alike as the differences in socio-economic status, ethnicity, ability, geography, etc. affect their health in different ways. Furthermore, in developing countries like Pakistan, the provision of health facilities requires particular attention as their inadequacy affects women disproportionately due to their subordinate status and the numerous roles that they traditionally perform.

This chapter looks at five indicators of health in Pakistan in relation to women's health and gender equity. In general, giving birth in a clinic or hospital is safer for both the mother and the baby. In this regard, the chapter presents data on the type of persons (doctors, mid-wives, relatives, etc.) that assisted in the delivery of babies and the type of places (hospitals, home, etc.) where the delivery took place. Family planning awareness is an important indicator of women reproductive rights.[1] It is defined as the percentage of women having awareness of, and using family planning methods. The indicators of government health facilities consulted for diarrhea cases by sex are also considered, as childhood diarrhea has been a serious health problem in Pakistan and dehydration caused by diarrhea is a major cause of mortality among children under the age of 5 years. Finally, to explore the outcome of the government's primary objective to expand the coverage of immunization programme, the percentage of fully immunized children (12-23 months) is analysed by sex using both the recall and the record based data.

[1] Reproductive right is defined as the basic human right for couples to decide freely about the number and spacing of their children and the right to have adequate education and information in this respect. The indicator is very useful in measuring the empowerment of women in Pakistan.

Figure 5.1: Type of Person that Assisted with Delivery in 2001-02 – Pakistan



Source: Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS), 2001-02.

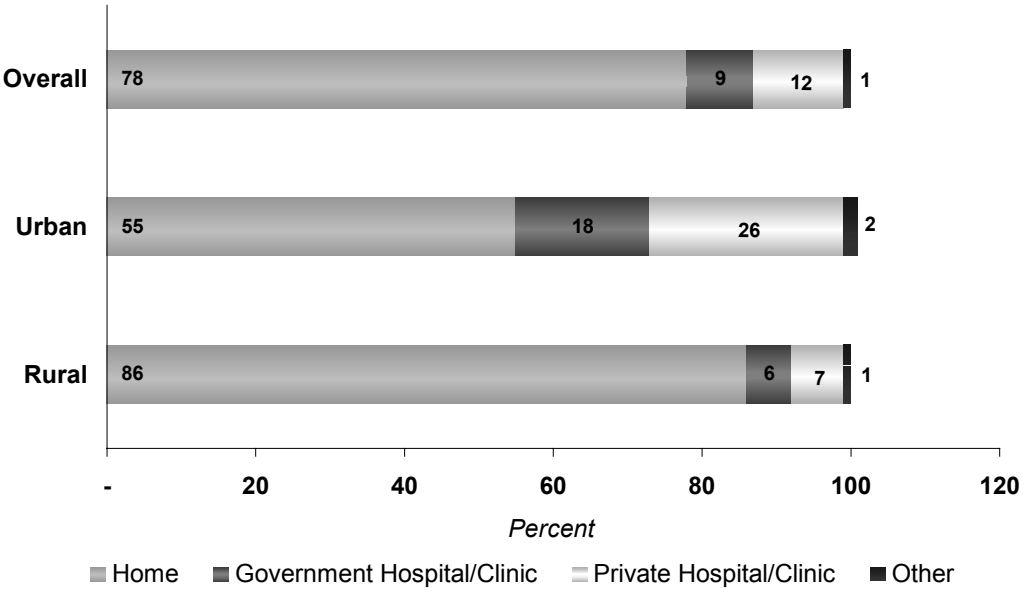
- Figure 5.1 shows that of the total deliveries in Pakistan during a year, a large proportion (40 percent) is assisted by untrained dais followed by mid-wife/trained dais (20 percent). Doctors assist in less than one-fifth of the deliveries.

- In urban areas, although a sizable proportion of deliveries (31 percent) are assisted by doctors, whereas, untrained dais assist nearly a quarter of the deliveries (24 percent) followed by the mid-wife/trained dais (20 percent).

- In rural areas, the situation is particularly worrisome as untrained dais assist in more than half the percentage (51 percent) of births followed by mid-wife/trained dais (20 percent) and women relatives (19 percent). Doctors assist in only 10 percent of births.

- Nurses/LHVs are contacted for delivery assistance more in urban areas (11 percent) than in rural areas (4 percent).

Figure 5.2: Type of Places Where Child was Delivered in 2001-02 – Pakistan

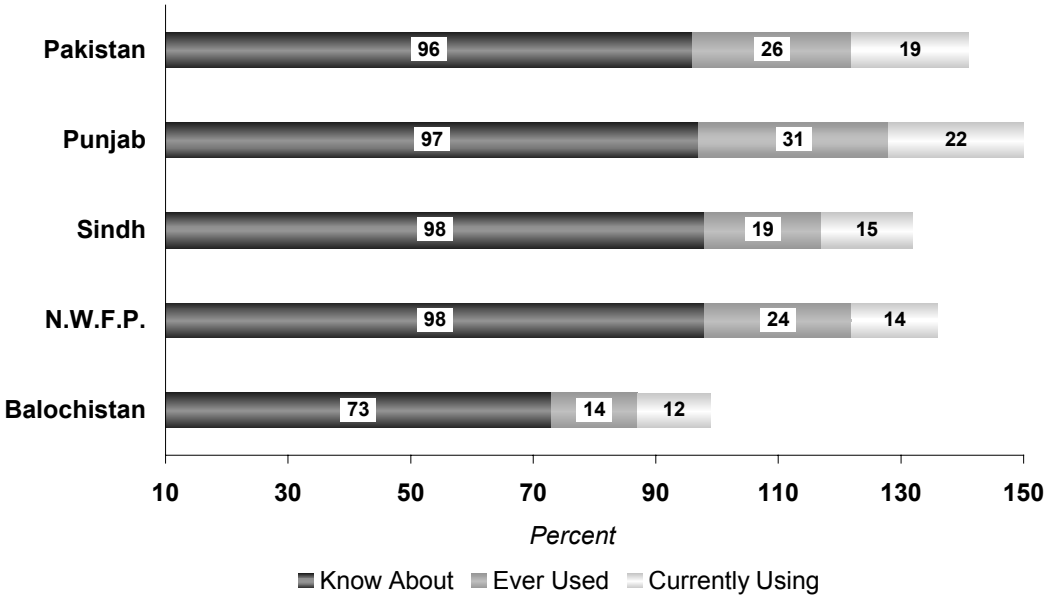


Source: Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS), 2001-02.

- Figure 5.2 gives that of the total births occurring in Pakistan during a year, 78 percent of them are home deliveries. This percentage is higher for rural areas (86 percent) as compared to urban areas (55 percent).

- In comparison to government hospitals/clinics, mothers appear to prefer giving birth at private hospitals/clinics in both urban and rural areas.

Figure 5.3a: Awareness and Use of Family Planning Methods in 2001-02 – All Areas



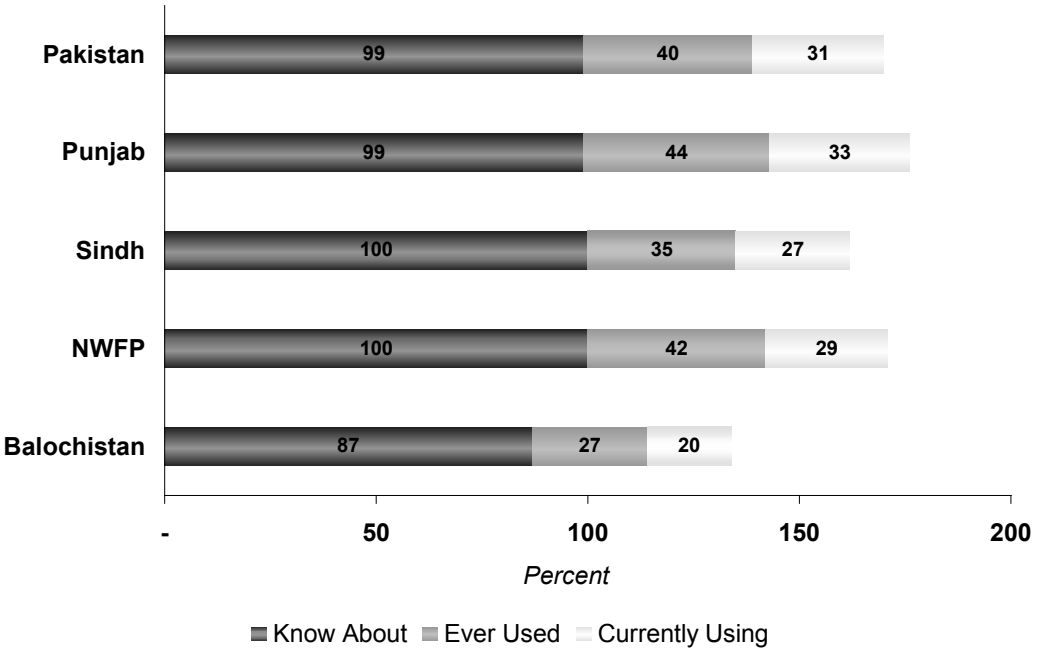
Source: Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS), 2001-02.

- Figure 5.3a indicates that of the total currently married women in Pakistan, aged 15-49 years, 96 percent have knowledge about family planning practices, but only 26 percent have ever used it and only 19 percent are currently using it.

- Among the provinces, 73 percent of the women in Balochistan have the knowledge of family planning, while in other provinces about 97 to 98 percent of women are aware of these practices.

- As far as practicing of family planning is concerned, more than half (53 percent) of the women in Punjab have used it or are currently using it. This percentage is higher in the province of NWFP (38 percent) as compared to that in the province of Sindh (34 percent). The province of Balochistan has the lowest percentage of women (26 percent) using family planning methods.

Figure 5.3b: Awareness and Use of Family Planning Methods in 2001-02 – Urban Areas



Source: Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS), 2001-02.

- Figure 5.3a indicates that in the urban areas, family planning knowledge and practicing patterns are more acceptable. Of the total currently married women in Pakistan, aged 15-49 years, 99 percent have the knowledge about family planning practices, 40 percent have ever used it, and 31 percent are currently using it.

- Among the provinces, 87 percent of women in urban Balochistan have this knowledge, while in other provinces 99 to 100 percent of women are aware of these practices.

- As for practicing family planning, 77 percent women in urban Punjab and 71 percent women in urban NWFP have ever used it or are currently using it. The proportions are significantly lower in urban Sindh (62 percent) and especially in urban Balochistan (47 percent).

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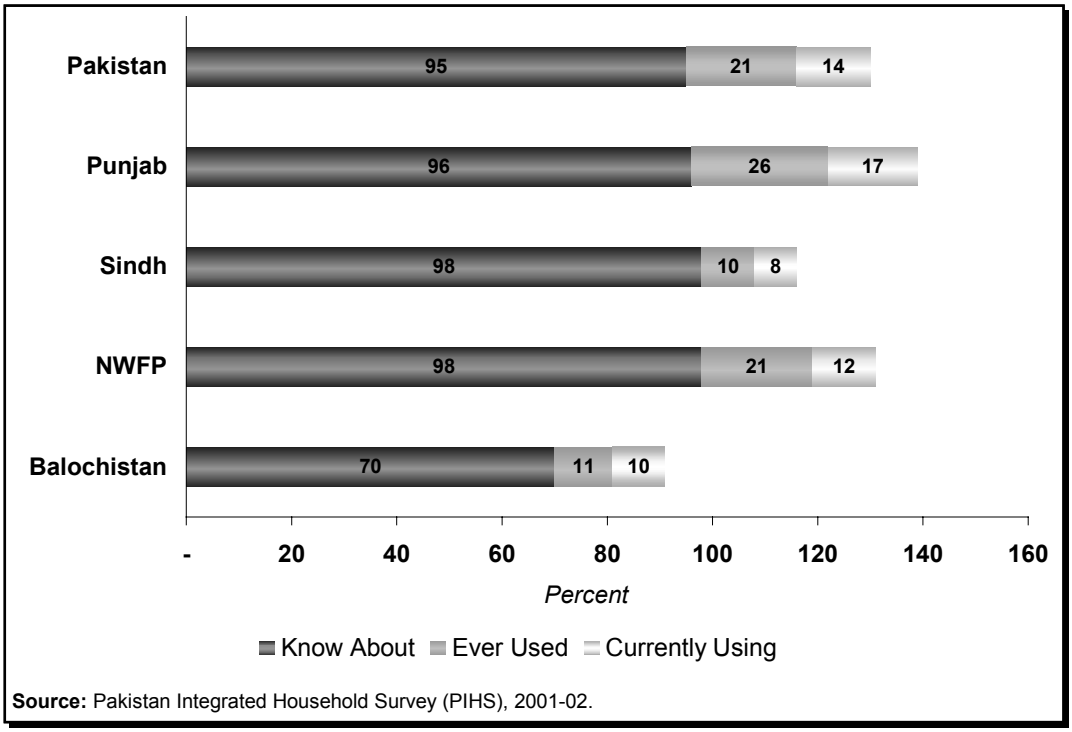
Figure 5.3c: Awareness and Use of Family Planning Methods in 2001-02 – Rural Areas



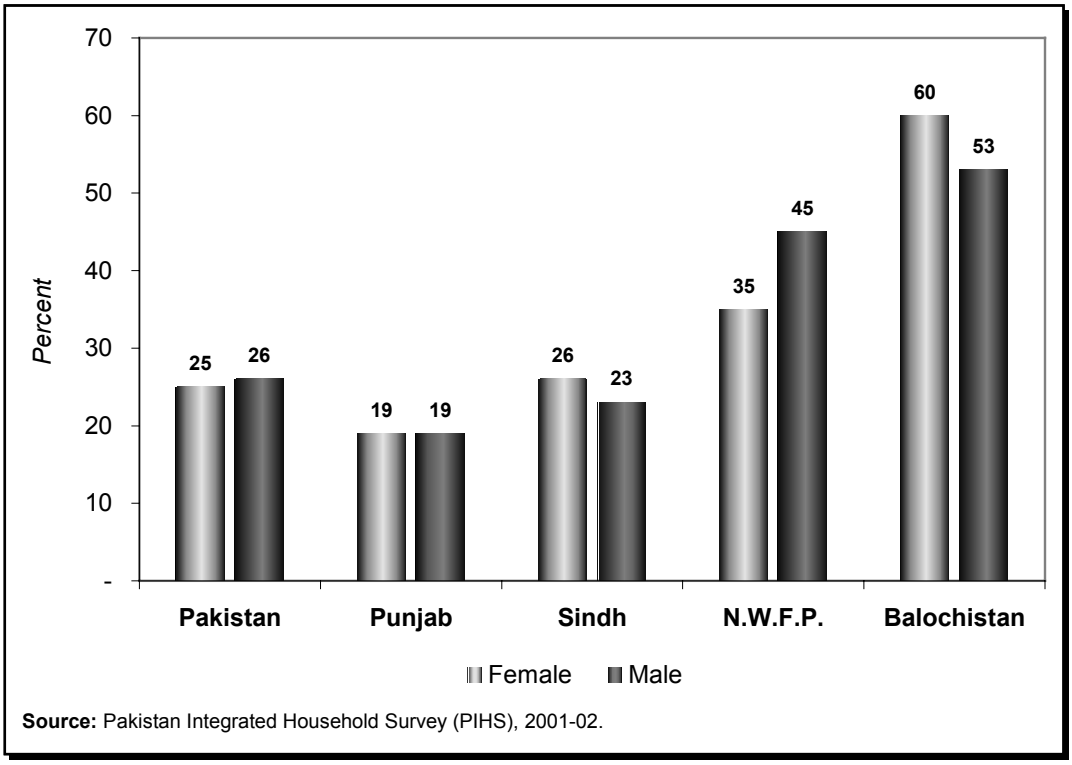
Source: Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS), 2001-02.

- Figure 5.3c indicates that in 2001, although, 95 percent of these women have the knowledge about family planning practices, only 21 percent have ever used it and only 14 percent are currently using it in rural areas of Pakistan.

- Among the provinces, 70 percent of the women in rural Balochistan have the knowledge, while in the rural areas of other provinces 96 to 98 percent of women are aware of these practices.

- As far as practicing of family planning is concerned, the highest percentage is observed in rural Punjab (43 percent) followed by NWFP (33 percent). More women are practicing family planning in rural Balochistan (21 percent) as compared to rural Sindh (18 percent).

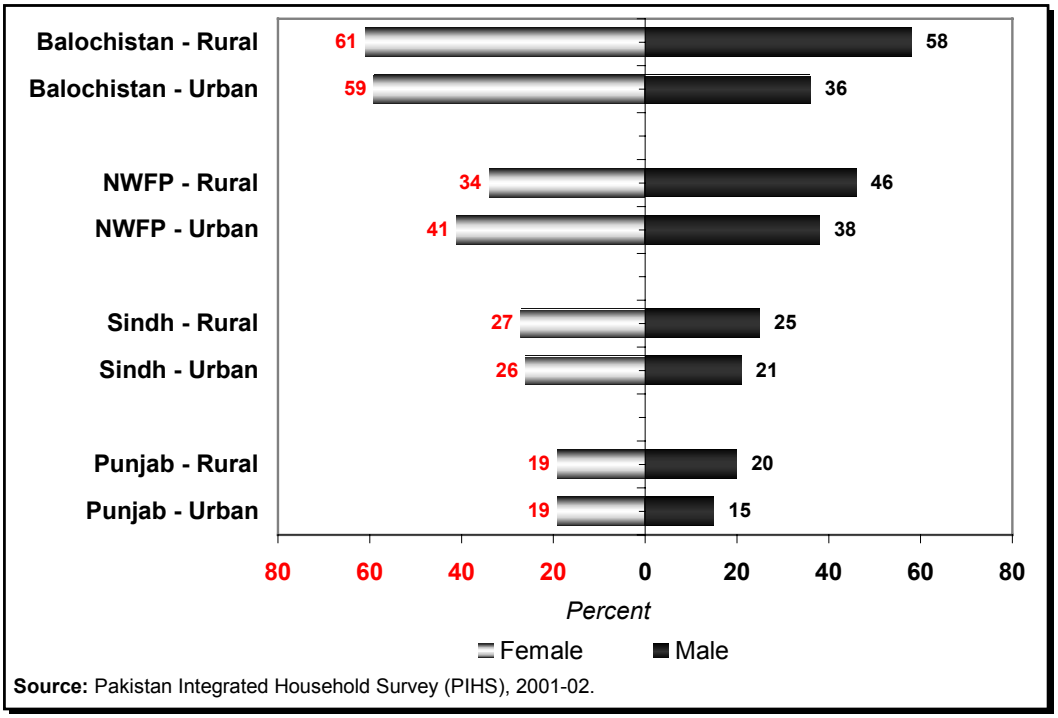
Figure 5.4a: Government Health Facilities Consulted in Case of Diarrhea in 2001-02 – All Areas



Source: Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS), 2001-02.

- Figure 5.4a indicates that of the children under the age of 5 years, 25 percent of female children and 26 percent of male children consult government health facilities in case of diarrhea in Pakistan.
- Among the provinces, the highest proportion of this is seen in the province of Balochistan for both female and male children.
- The lowest proportion for both female and male children who consulted government health facilities is observed in the province of Punjab.

Figure 5.4b: Government Health Facilities Consulted in Case of Diarrhea in 2001-02 – Rural and Urban Areas



Source: Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS), 2001-02.

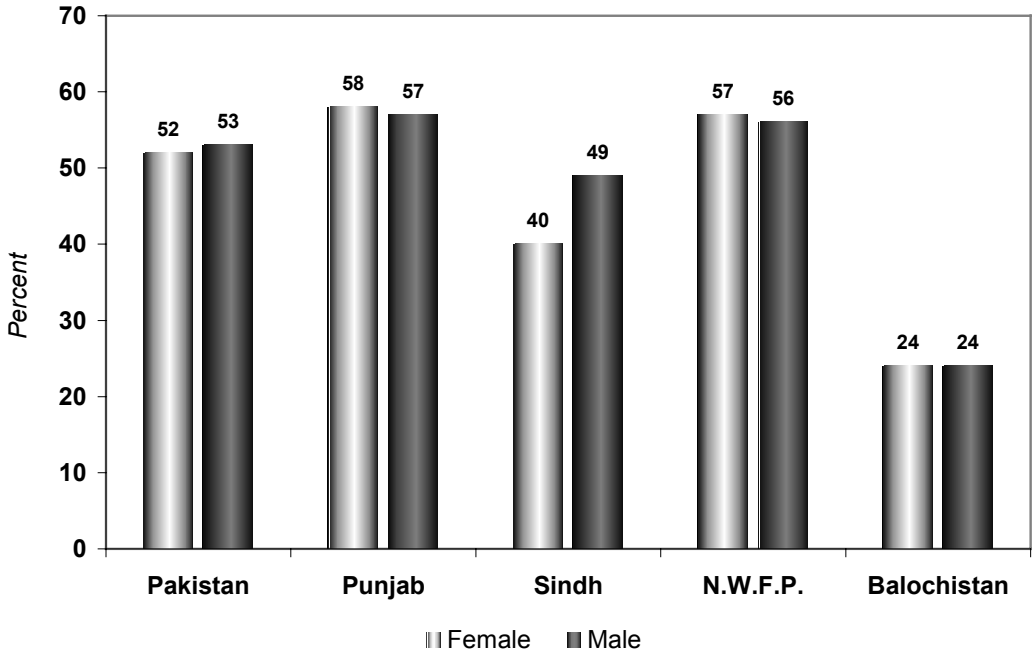
- Figure 5.4b indicates that more rural male children under the age of 5 years, have received government facilities in case of diarrhea as compared to urban male. The reason might be the provision of other health facilities in urban areas as compared to rural area.

- By contrast, the proportion of female children, who have received this facility, is nearly the same in urban and rural areas in all the provinces, except NWFP where more urban female babies have received this facility.

- Regional variations are also apparent from this figure. For example, government facilities are being utilized more in rural as well as in urban Balochistan as compared to other provinces.

- In rural NWFP and rural Punjab, less female babies are taken to government health care facilities in case of diarrhea as compared to male babies.

Figure 5.5a: Fully Immunized Children in 2001-02 – All Areas



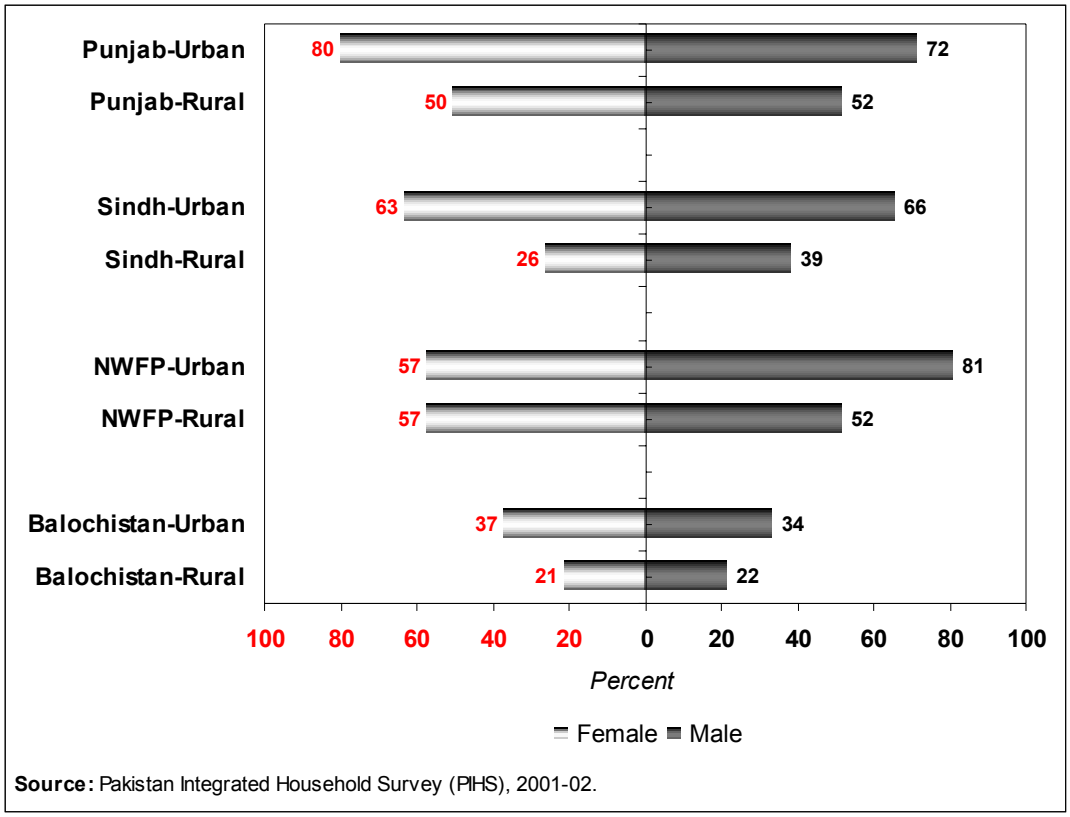
Source: Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS), 2001-02.

- Figure 5.5a that gives the status of children (12-23 months) who received age appropriate dosages of vaccines, illustrates that there is not much difference in the proportion of fully immunized female (52 percent) and male (53 percent) children in Pakistan.

- Comparison of this among the provinces depicts that the province of Punjab has the highest proportion of fully immunized children for both females and males followed closely by the province of NWFP.

- Female-male comparisons indicate that in Sindh the proportion of female babies immunized is 9 percentage points lower than that of male infants immunized, while the proportions of female immunization is slightly higher than male immunization in Punjab and NWFP, and the same in Balochistan.

Figure 5.5b: Fully Immunized Children in 2001-02 – Rural and Urban Areas



Source: Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS), 2001-02.

- Figure 5.5b shows that the proportion of both female and male babies (12-23 months) who are fully immunized is higher in urban areas as compared to that in rural areas in each province, except NWFP.
- Overall higher proportion of immunized babies has been recorded in urban Punjab.
- More female babies appear to be vaccinated as compared to male babies in urban Punjab and urban Balochistan while opposite is the case in urban Sindh and urban NWFP.
- More male babies are immunized as compared to female babies in rural areas in all the provinces, except NWFP.

6 EMPLOYMENT

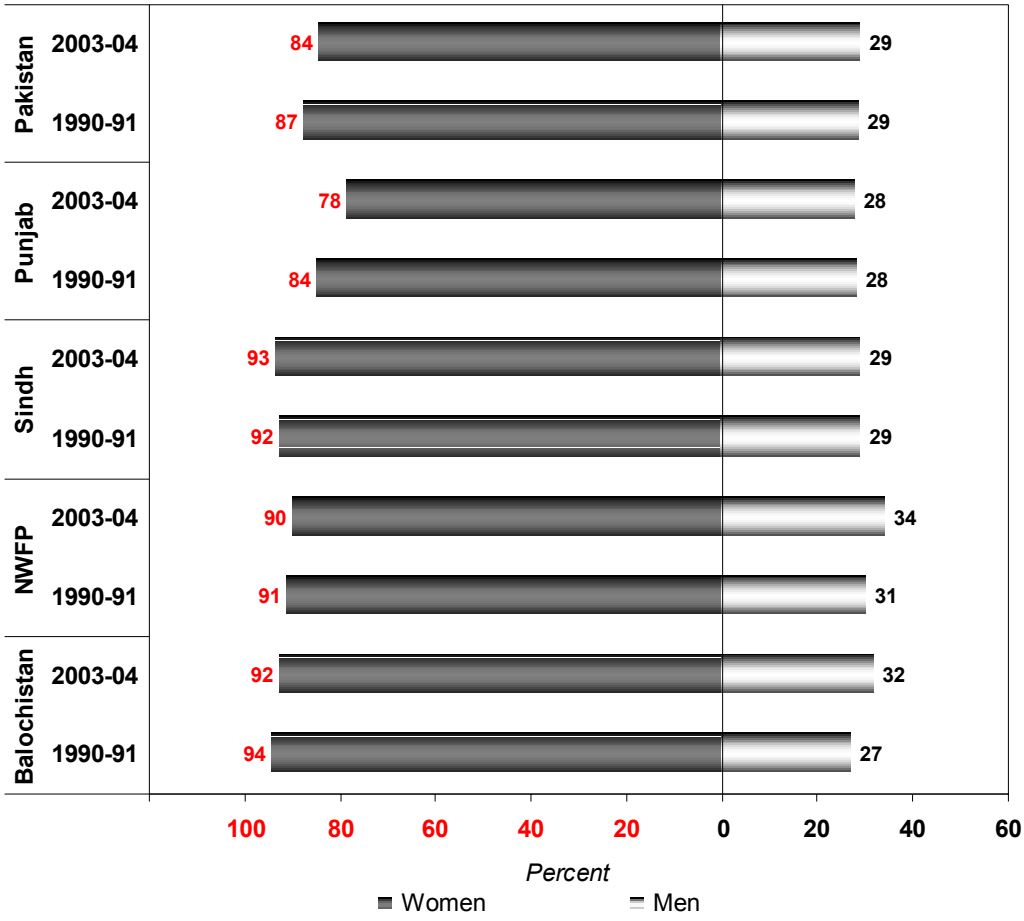
Economic development depends to a large extent on the quantity and quality of the labour force that is available. Moreover, gender-sensitised labour force statistics are crucial to demonstrate gender disparities in employment patterns. They document that the participation of most of the women in unpaid and low paid work is one of the main reasons for lack of economic empowerment among women.

The labour force surveys are the prime source of labour force statistics in Pakistan. These surveys classify the overall population into two broad categories: economically active population and not-economically active population. Economically active population comprises of all persons of either sex who can provide labour services for the production of goods and services as defined by the United Nation System of National Accounts. Not-economically active (NEA) population (also called "persons not in labour force") comprises of all persons who were not employed and also not searching for a job during the reference period.

Economically active population is further divided into two categories: (1) employed– comprising all persons of age ten years and above who worked at least one hour during the reference period and were either paid employed or self employed; and (2) unemployed – comprising all persons of age ten years and above who during the reference period were not in paid-employment or self-employment available for, and had taken specific steps to find work. Persons, employed on permanent/regular footing who have not worked for any reasons during the reference period are however, treated as employed.

This chapter presents gender-segregated labour force indicators based on micro and published data from Labour Force Surveys. Although, in the last decade labour statistics have improved substantially, these surveys still do not adequately reflect gender roles and responsibilities or the distinct contributions, constraints, and needs of women and men in the labour market. Therefore, the scope of these indicators to provide an accurate basis for effective and gender-sensitive labour market and employment policies and programmes is limited, unfortunately.

Figure 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Not-Economically Active Women and Men

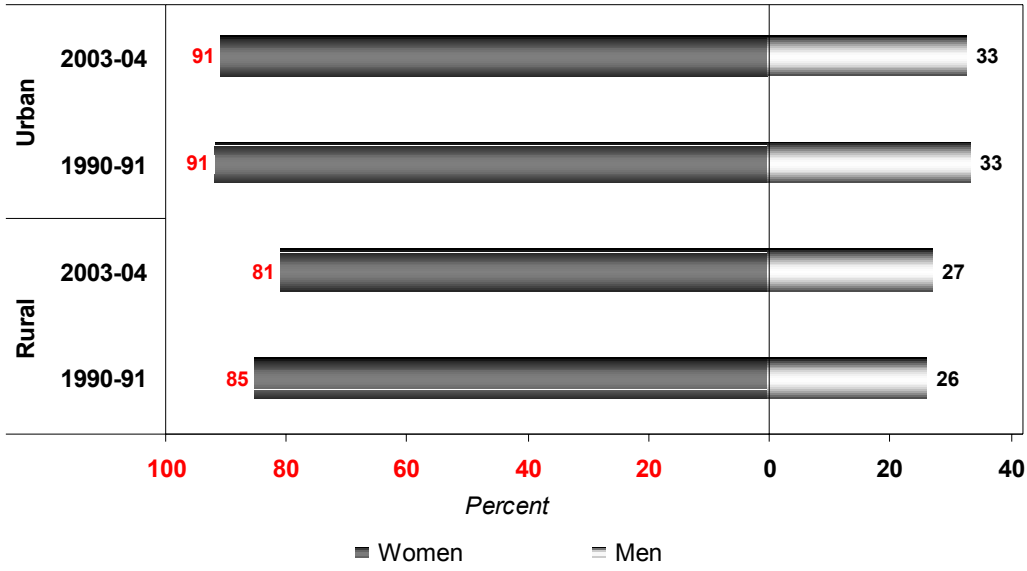


Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure-6.1 reveals that within each region, a far greater proportion of women than men are not-economically active. Moreover, the proportion of women in employment varies from province to province and ranges from 78 percent to 94 percent.

- An alarming feature is that, in three out of four provinces, the proportion of not-economically active women has decreased in 2003-04 as compared to 1990-91. The exception is Sindh, in which the proportion of not-economically active women has slightly increased from 92 to 93 between the two periods.

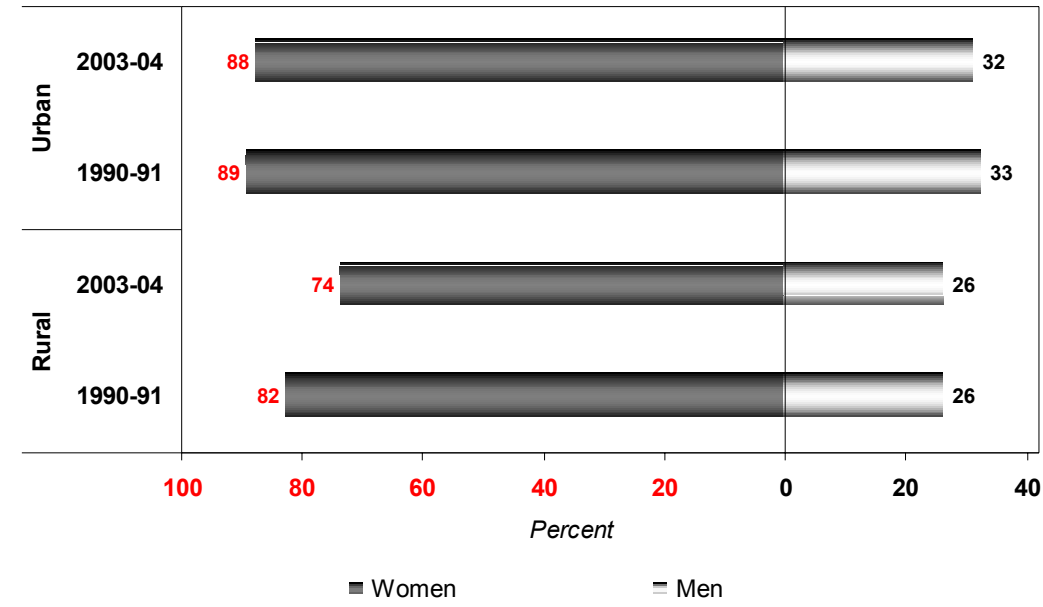
Figure 6.1a: Percentage Distribution of Not-Economically Active Women and Men – Pakistan



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure-6.1a reveals that in both urban and rural areas, a far greater proportion of women than men are not-economically active. Specifically, 91 percent women age 10 years and above in urban areas and 81 percent women age 10 years and above in rural areas were not-economically active during 2003-04.
- As compared to 1990-91, the proportion of not-economically active women has decreased marginally in rural areas during 2003-04, while in urban areas it has remained the same.
- The proportion of not-economically active men has almost remained constant in urban areas and increased slightly in rural areas.

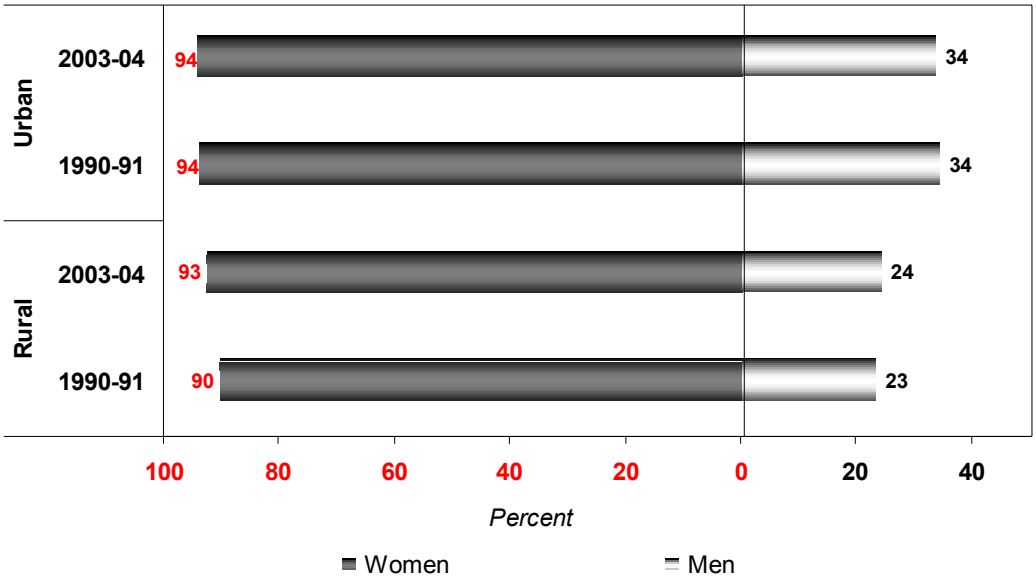
Figure 6.1b: Percentage Distribution of Not-Economically Active Women and Men – Punjab



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure-6.1b shows that in both the regions of Punjab, a much greater proportion of women than that of men are not-economically active.
- A comparison of 1990-91 and 2003-04 portrays a positive picture of 8 percentage points decline in the proportion of not-economically active women in the rural areas of Punjab. This is the sharpest decline in not-economically active women among all the regions of Pakistan. There is also a decline of 1 percentage point in not-economically active women in urban areas during the same period.
- In contrast, the proportion of not-economically active men has remained constant in the rural areas and has declined by 1 percentage point in the urban areas between 1990-91 and 2003-04.

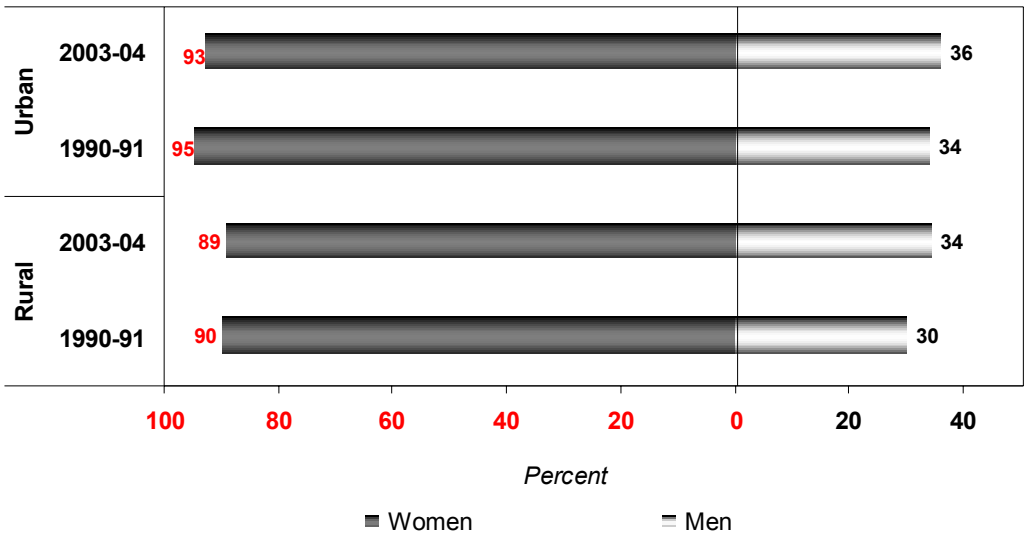
Figure 6.1c: Percentage Distribution of Not-Economically Active Women and Men – Sindh



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure-6.1c shows that 94 percent women and 34 percent men age 10 years and above in urban area and 93 percent women and 24 percent men in rural areas were not-economically active during 2003-04.
- A comparison between 1990-91 and 2003-04 portrays a bleak picture. There is an increase of 3 percentage points in the proportion of not-economically active women in the rural areas of Sindh. Moreover, there is no change in the proportion of not-economically active women in urban areas over the same period.
- The proportion of not-economically active men in urban areas has remained constant and has increased by 1 percentage point in rural areas over the period 1990-91 to 2003-04.

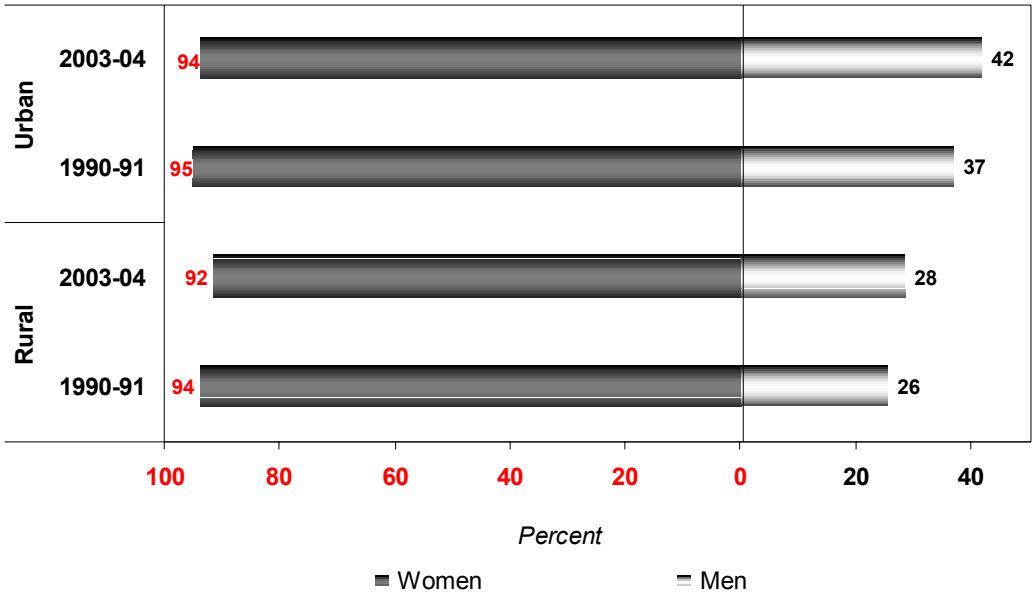
Figure 6.1d: Percentage Distribution of Not-Economically Active Women and Men – NWFP



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.1d shows that 93 percent of urban women, aged ten years or more were not-economically active in NWFP during 2003-04. In contrast, this percentage is much smaller for men.
- A comparison of 1990-91 and 2003-04 yields that there is a decline of 1 percentage point and 2 percentage points in not-economically active women in the rural and urban areas of NWFP, respectively.
- In contrast, the proportion of not-economically active men in the urban areas of NWFP has increased from 34 percent to 36 percent between 1990-91 and 2003-04 and has increased from 30 percent to 34 percent in its rural areas.

Figure 6.1e: Percentage Distribution of Not-Economically Active Women and Men – Balochistan

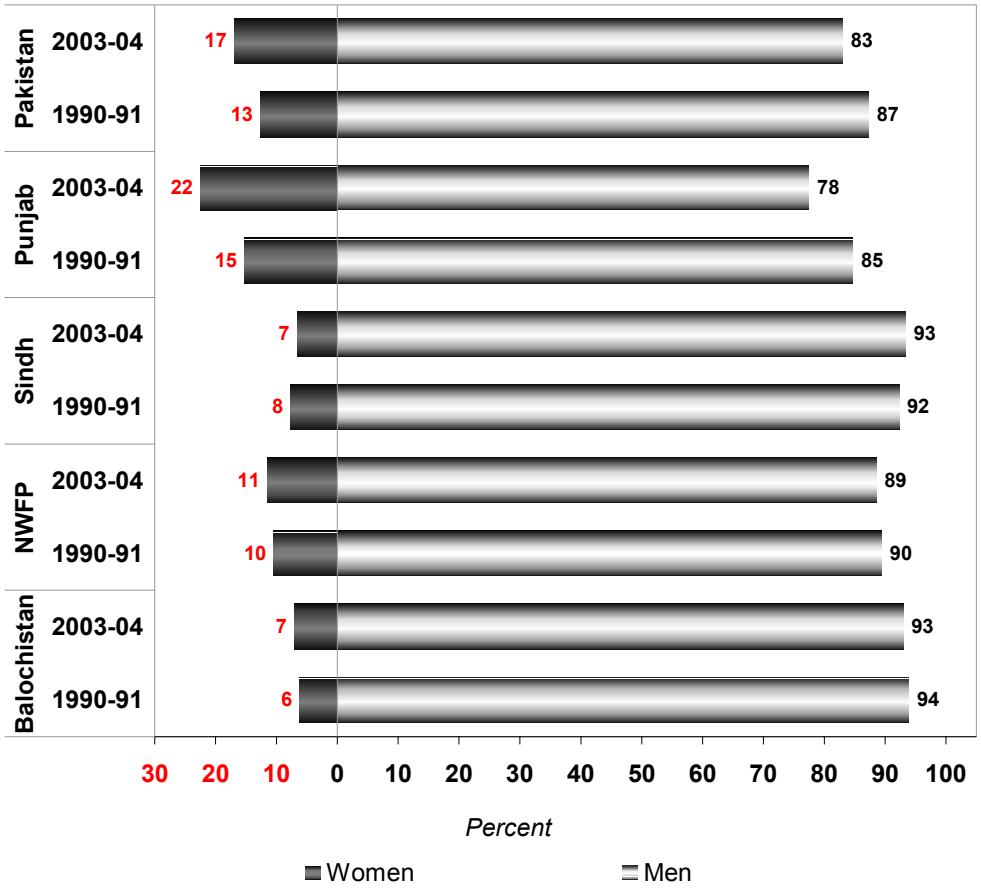


Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.1e indicates that between 1990-91 and 2003-04, there is a decline of 1 percentage points and 2 percentage points, respectively, in the proportion of not-economically active women in the urban and rural areas of Balochistan.

- In contrast to women, the proportion of not-economically active men in urban areas has increased from 37 percent to 42 percent, whereas, in the rural areas it has increased from 26 percent to 28 percent between the two periods.

Figure 6.2: Percentage Share of Women and Men in Employment



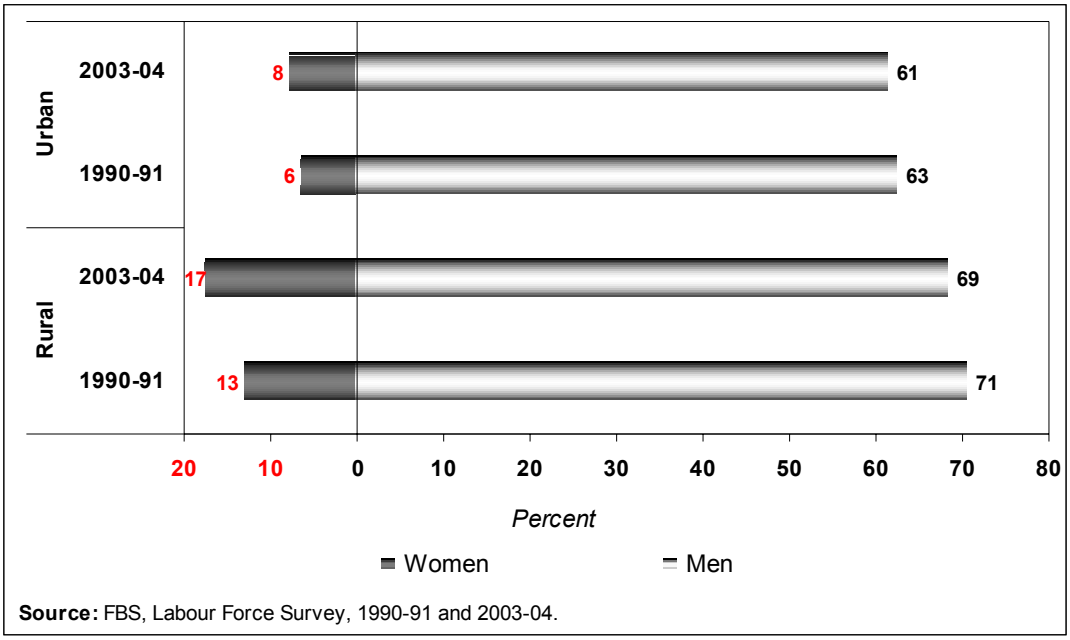
Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.2 reveals that Pakistan's employment structure is heavily male-dominated, with at least 80 percent of the employed labour force comprising of men in each of the provinces.

- The share of women in employement varies province to province, but ranges from a meager 7 percent to 22 percent.

- Women's share in employment has not significantly changed since 1990-91. Although, it has increased 7 percentage points in Punjab and by just a percentage point in NWFP and Balochistan, it has declined in Sindh.

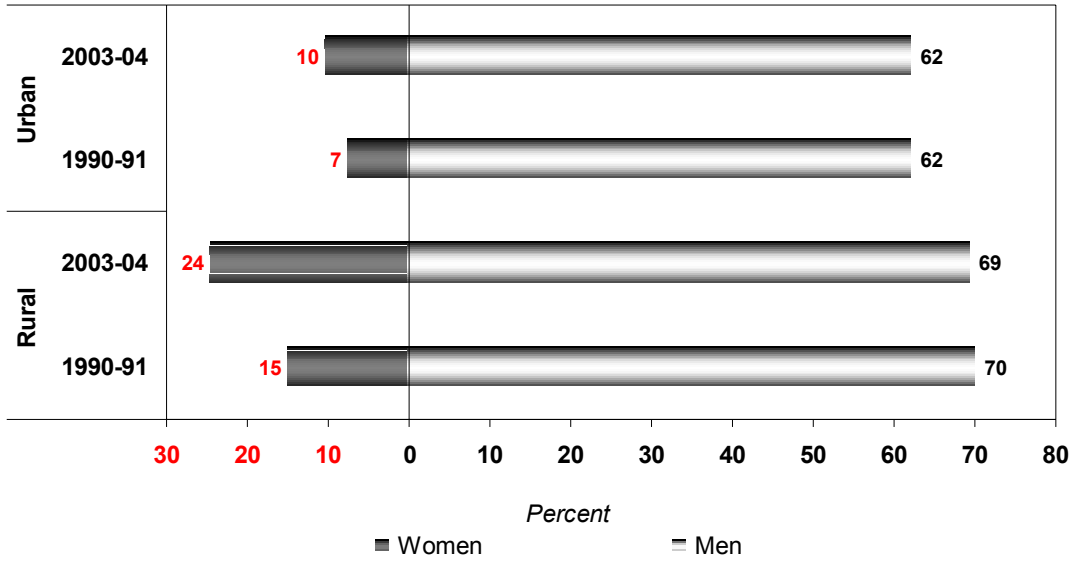
Figure 6.2a: Percentage of Women and Men that are Employed – Pakistan



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.2a shows that a greater proportion of women living in rural areas are employed than those living in urban areas.
- The percentage of women employed has marginally increased in 2003-04 as compared to 1990-91. However, 92 percent women in urban and 83 percent women in rural areas are still either out of labour force or unemployed.
- The percentage of men employed has declined between 1990-91 and 2003-04 in both urban and rural areas.

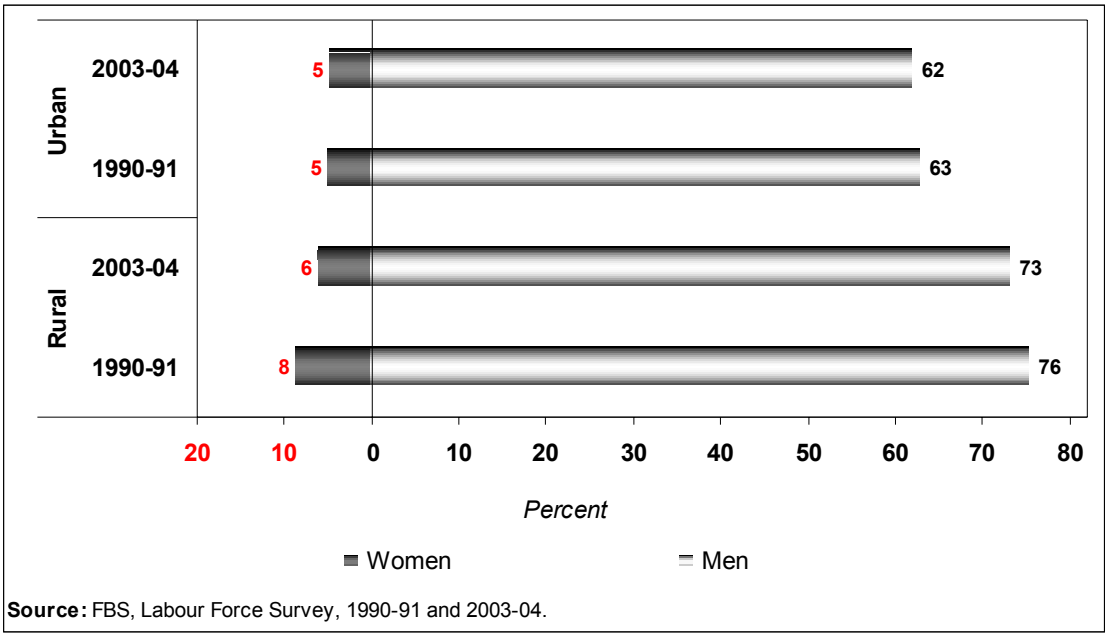
Figure 6.2b: Percentage of Women and Men that are Employed – Punjab



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.2b shows that women living in the rural areas of Punjab have a greater propensity to be employed than women living in the urban areas.
- The percentage of women employed has increased in 2003-04 as compared to 1990-91 in both urban and rural areas.
- The percentage of men employed has declined in 2003-04 as compared to 1990-91 in the rural areas but has remained constant in the urban areas.

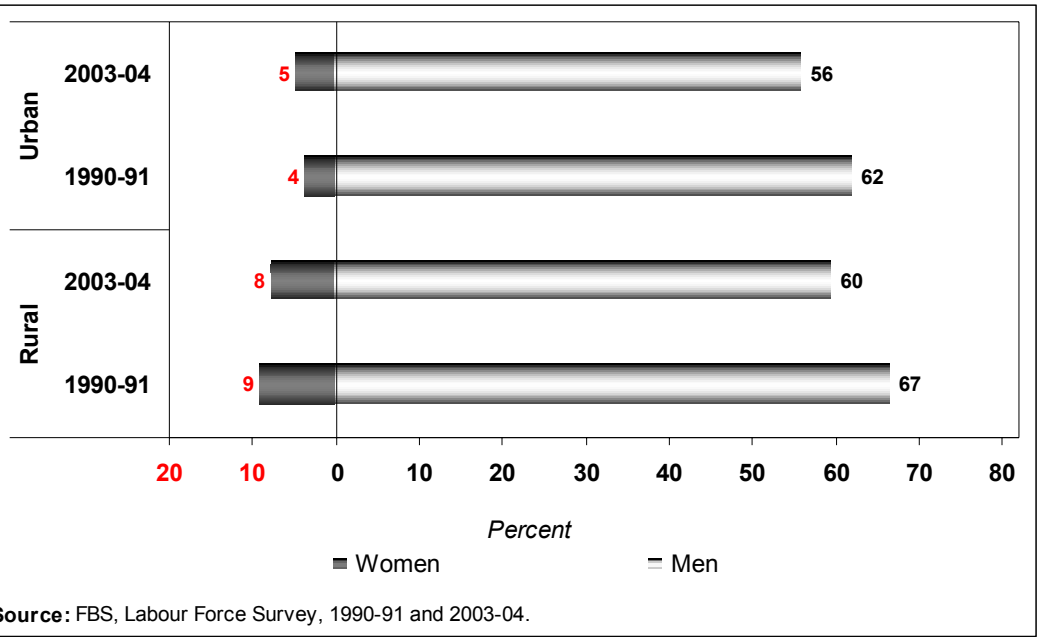
Figure 6.2c: Percentage of Women and Men that are Employed – Sindh



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.2c gives that in Sindh, the proportion of women that are employed is greater in rural areas than in urban areas.
- The percentage of women employed has declined between 1990-91 and 2003-04 in rural areas, while in urban areas it has remained the same.
- The percentage of men employed however, has declined in 2003-04 as compared to 1990-91 in both urban and rural regions.

Figure 6.2d: Percentage of Women and Men that are Employed – NWFP

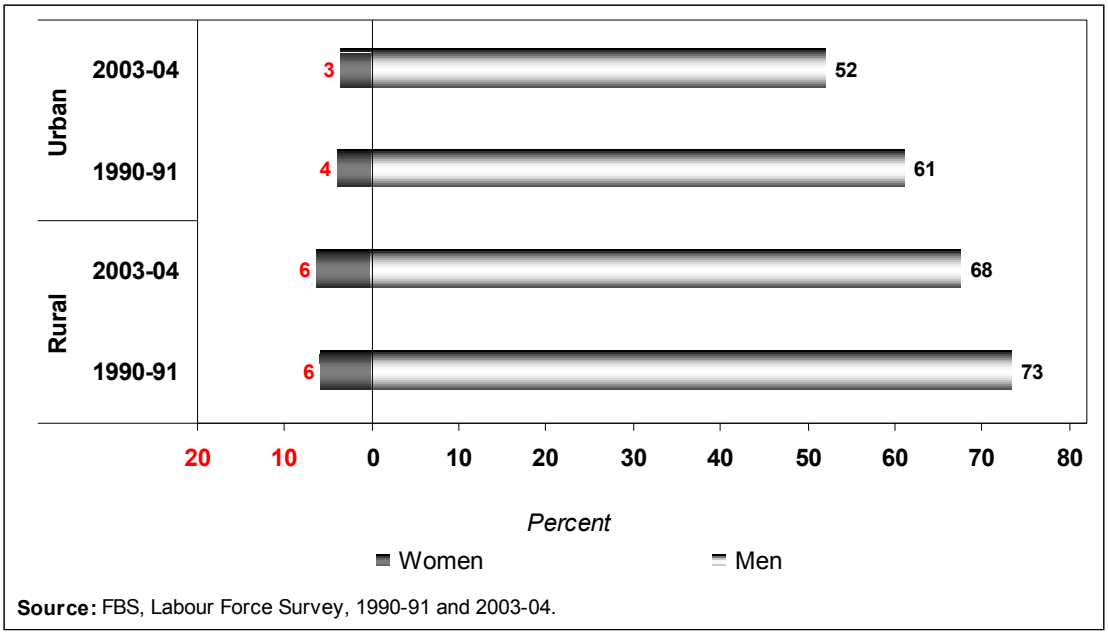


Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.2d shows that in urban areas, the percentage of women employed has increased from 4 percent to 5 percent, while in rural areas this percentage has declined from 9 percent to 8 percent in 2003-04 as compared to 1990-91. Consequently, at least 95 percent of women are either out of labour force or are unemployed in both urban and rural areas of NWFP now.

- The percentage of men employed has declined between 1990-91 and 2003-04 in both of the areas.

Figure 6.2e: Percentage of Women and Men that are Employed – Balochistan

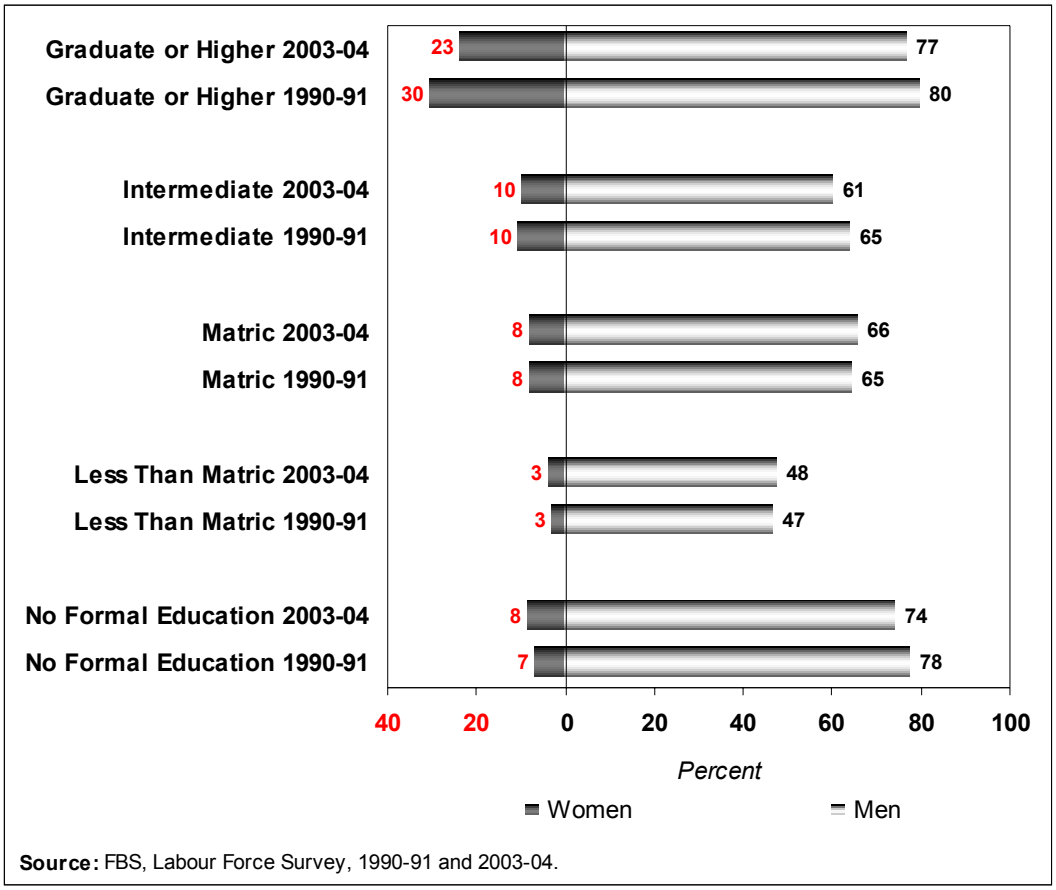


Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.2e indicates that the percentage of women employed has declined from 4 percent to 3 percent in the urban areas of Balochistan, whereas, in the rural areas this percentage has remained constant at 6 percent.

- The percentage of men employed has also declined in both urban and rural areas of Balochistan.

Figure 6.3a: Percentage of Employed Women and Men by Level of Education – Urban Pakistan



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

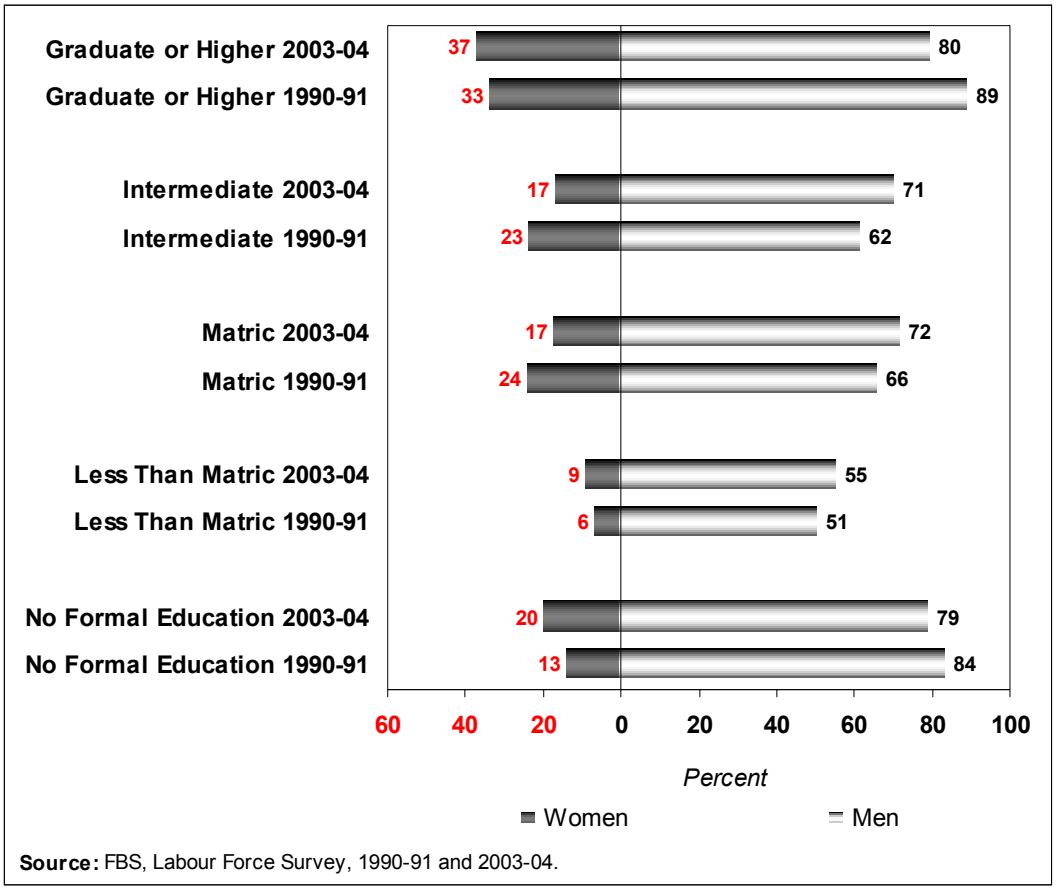
- Figure 6.3a shows that among those women that have some education, percentage of women employed increases with the level of education, from 3 percent for those with less than matric educational qualification to 23 percent for those who are graduate or higher.

- 8 percent of women with no formal education were employed in 2003-04, which is a higher proportion than that of those employed and have education less than matric.

- The percentage of women employed in the category graduate or higher education has declined while this percentage has increased slightly in the no formal education category in 2003-04 as compared to 1990-91. In the other categories, this percentage has remained constant over this period.

- Among the educated men also, the percentage of employed increases with the level of education, ranging from 47 percent to 80 percent.

Figure 6.3b: Percentage of Employed Women and Men by Level of Education – Rural Pakistan



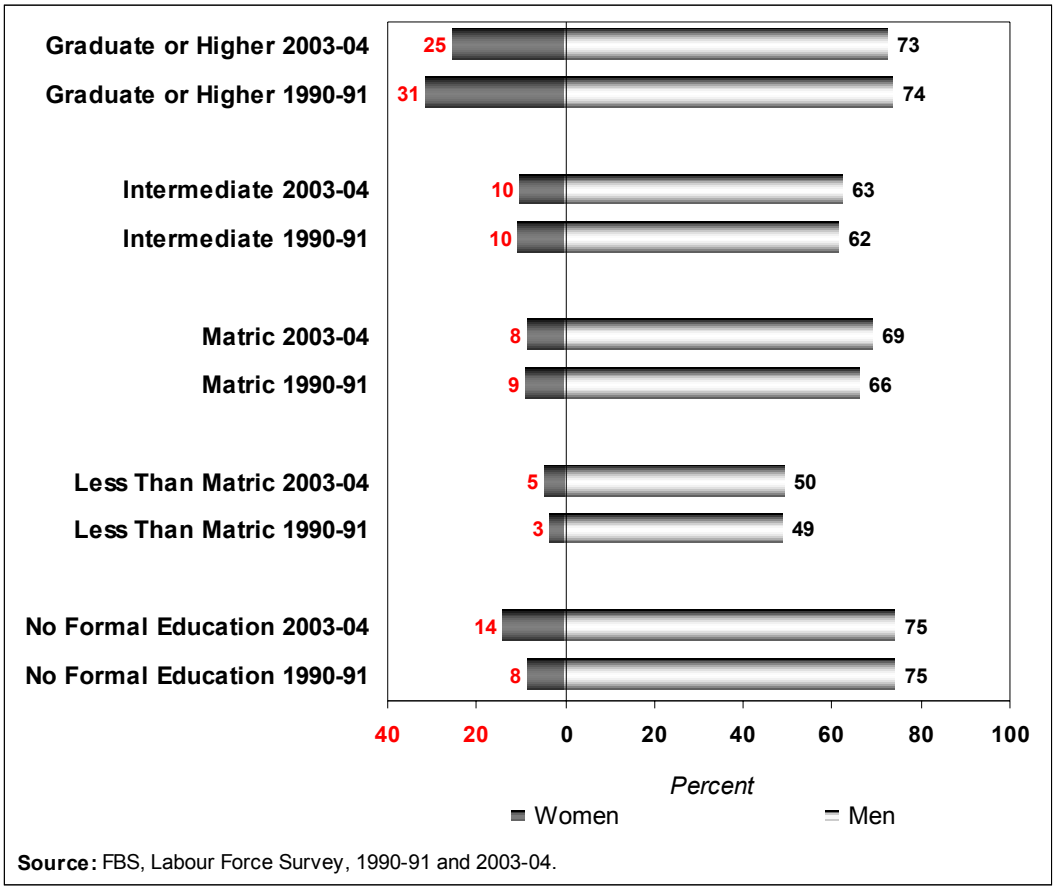
Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- A comparison of Figure 6.3a with 6.3b shows that for all level of education, the proportion of women employed is higher in rural areas than that in urban areas.

- In rural areas of Pakistan as well, among the educated women the percentage of women employed increases with the level of education. The percentage of women employed has increased in the categories of less than matric, graduate or higher and no formal education in 2003-04 as compared to 1990-91, while it has declined in the remaining two categories.

- Among the educated men too, the percentage of men employed increases with the level of education. Between 1990-91 and 2003-04, the percentage of men employed has declined in two categories: no formal education and graduate or higher education.

Figure 6.3c: Percentage of Employed Women and Men by Level of Education – Urban Punjab



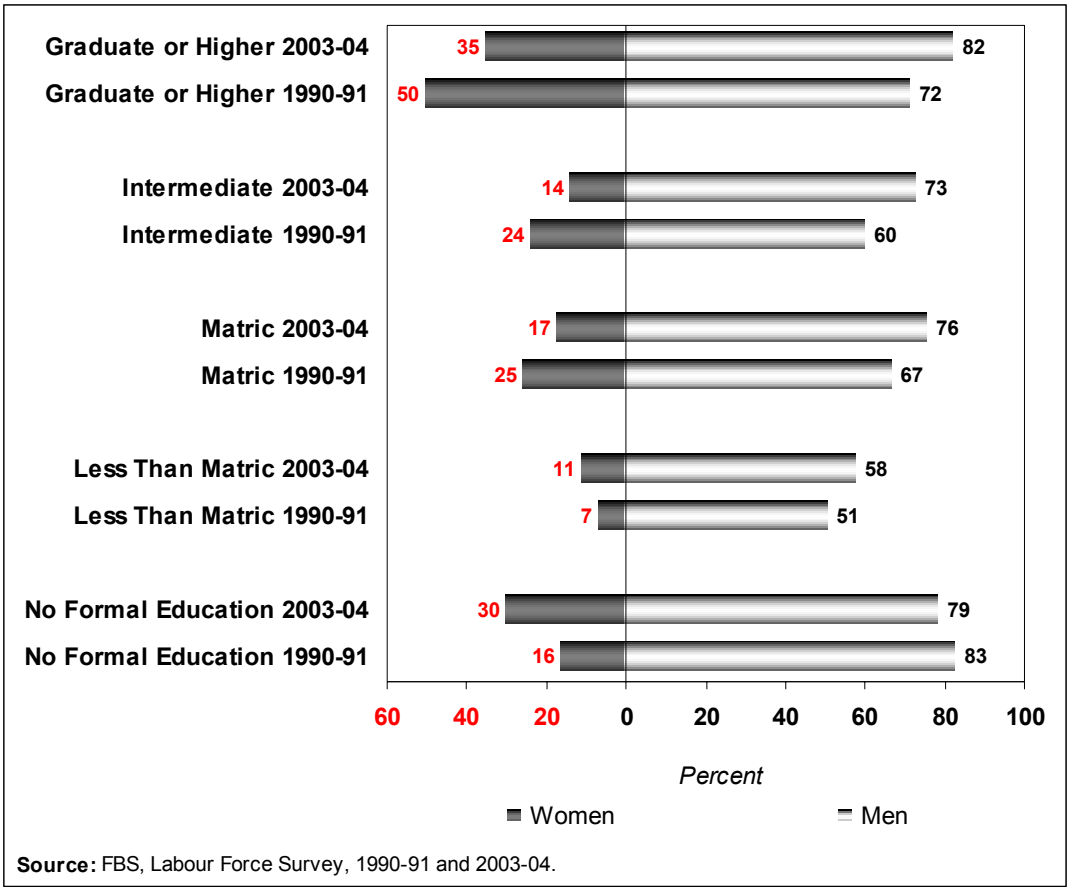
Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.3c reveals that among the educated women, the percentage of those employed increases with the level of education in the urban areas of Punjab.

- For education categories graduate or higher and matric, the percentage of women employed has declined between 1990-91 and 2003-04, while for intermediate educational qualification, this percentage has remained the same. However, for less than matric qualification and for no formal education, the percentage of women employed has increased.

- Among the educated men also, the percentage of men employed increases with the level of education. The percentage of employed men has increased in all categories except that with graduate or higher education between 1990-91 and 2003-04.

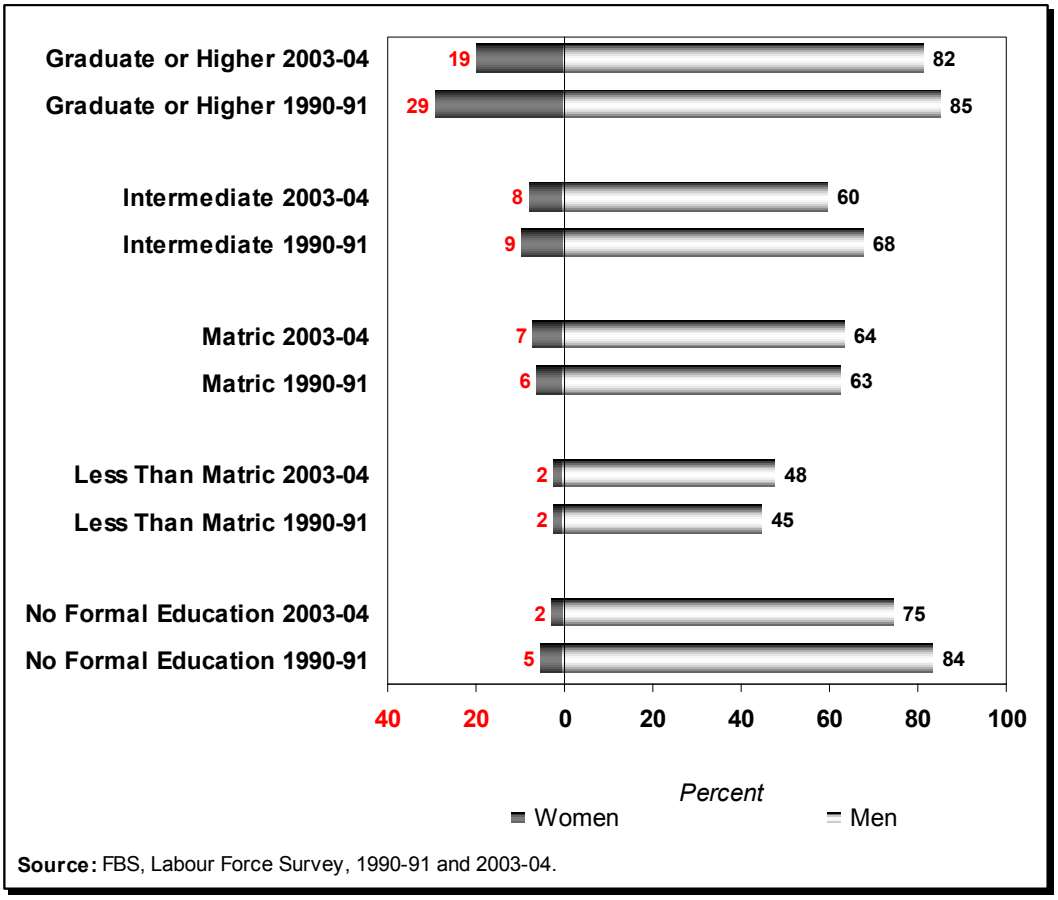
Figure 6.3d: Percentage of Employed Women and Men by Level of Education – Rural Punjab



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.3d depicts that more than a quarter of women with no formal education in rural Punjab were employed in 2003-04.
- At education level less than matric and in the no formal education category, the percentage of women employed has increased in 2003-04 as compared to 1990-91, while the opposite is the case in the other categories of education.
- Among men, the percentage of those employed has declined in the no formal education category from 1990-91 to 2003-04.

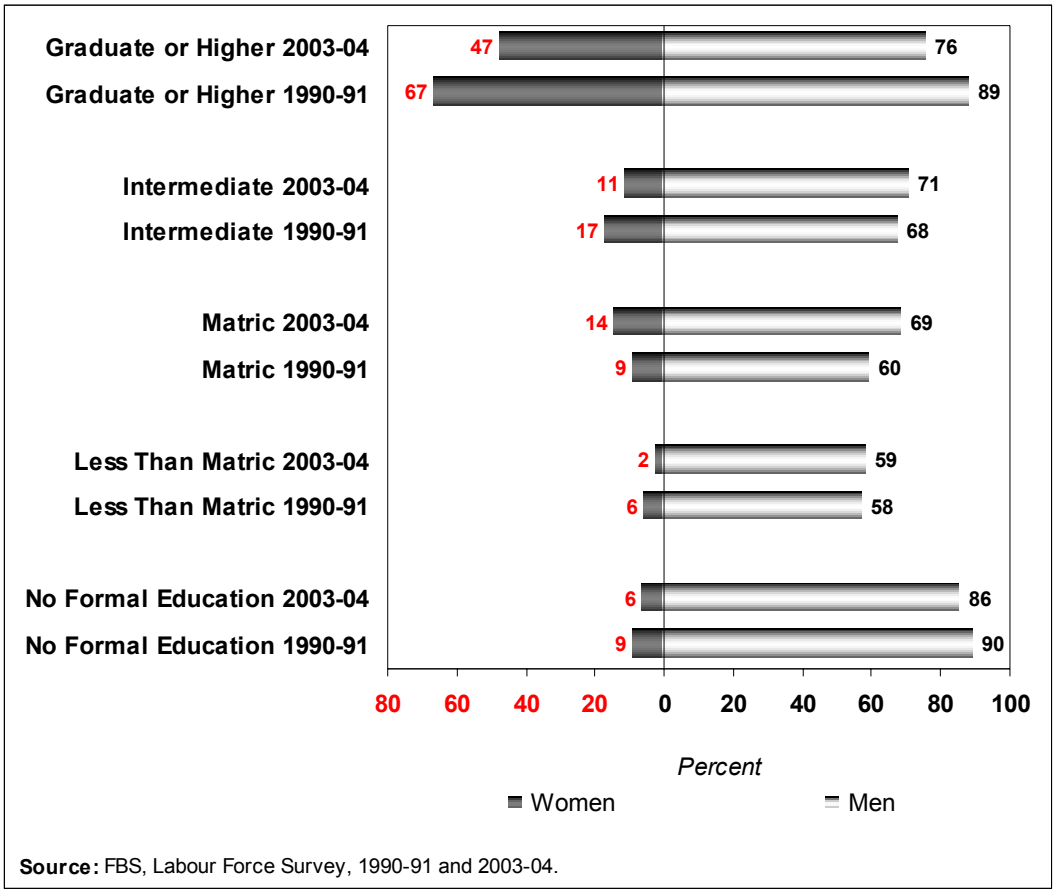
Figure 6.3e: Percentage of Employed Women and Men by Level of Education – Urban Sindh



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.3e shows that the variation in the percentage of women employed with the level of education in urban Sindh is similar to that in Punjab.
- Except matric level, the percentage of women employed has declined or remained constant in all categories between 1990-91 and 2003-04.
- Similarly, the percentage of employed men has increased in the education categories matric and less than matric, while in the other categories it has declined.

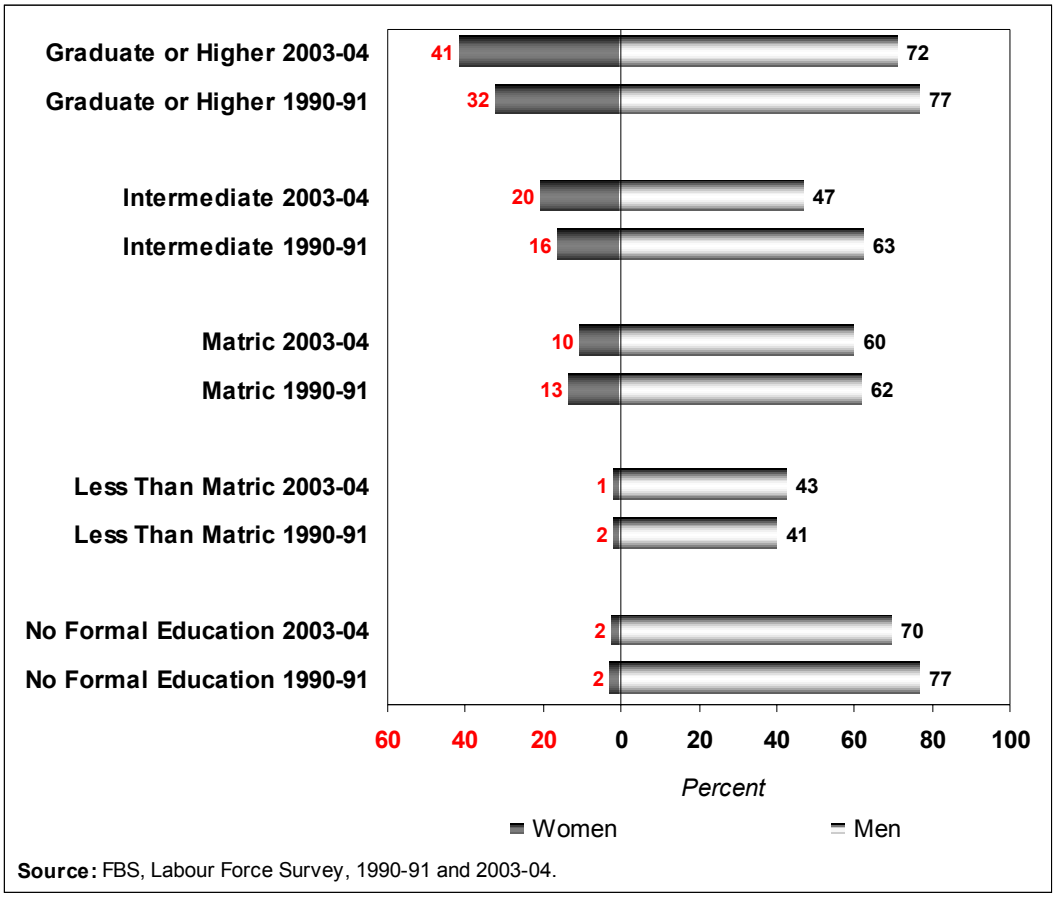
Figure 6.3f: Percentage of Employed Women and Men by Level of Education – Rural Sindh



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.3f reveals that the percentage of women employed in no formal education category in rural Sindh is very low as compared to that in Punjab. Only 6 percent of the women with no formal education were employed in 2003-04.
- Except for the matric education level, the percentage of women employed has declined in all categories in 2003-04 as compared to 1990-91.
- The percentage of men employed has declined in categories of no formal education and graduate or higher.

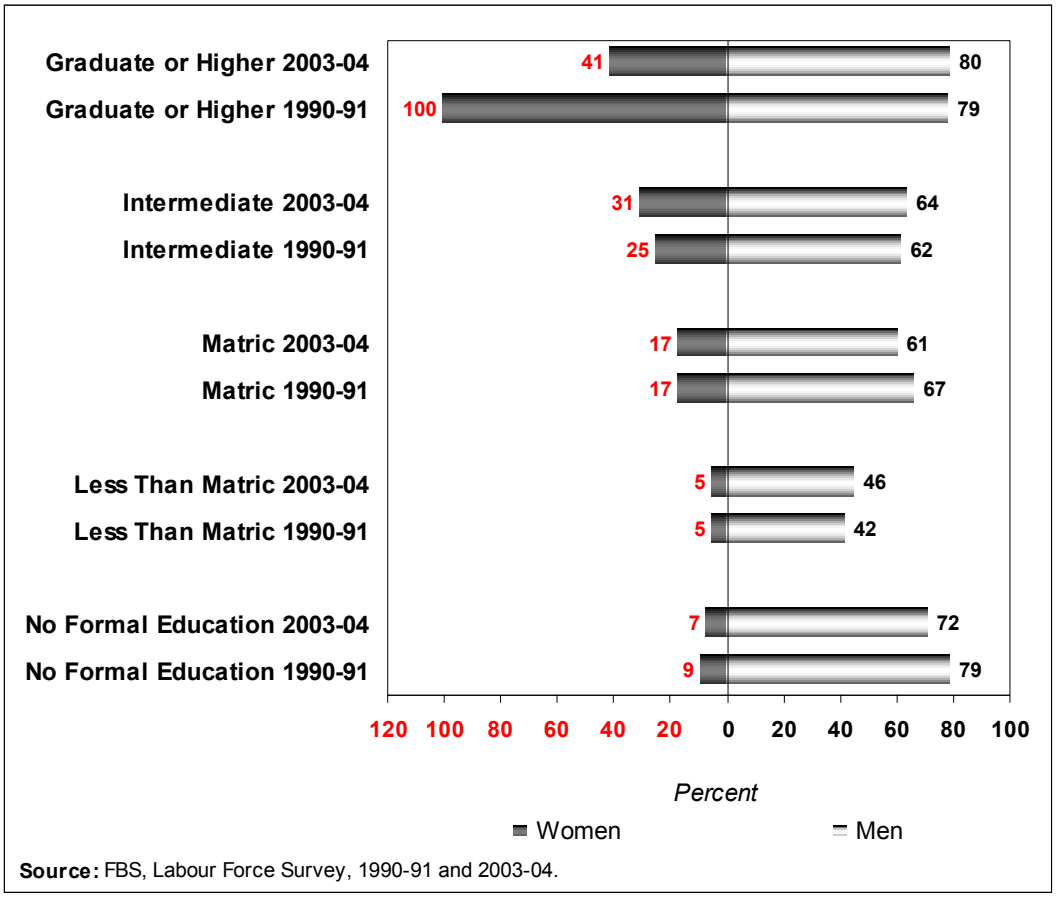
Figure 6.3g: Percentage of Employed Women and Men by Level of Education – Urban NWFP



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.3g shows that similar to that in Sindh, a very small proportion of women with no formal education or less than matric education living in urban NWFP are employed.
- The percentage of women employed has increased in the education categories of intermediate and graduate or higher in 2003-04 as compared to 1990-91. This percentage has declined for matric and less than matric education levels and has remained constant for no formal education.
- The percentage of employed men has declined in all categories except for less than matric category.

Figure 6.3h: Percentage of Employed Women and Men by Level of Education – Rural NWFP

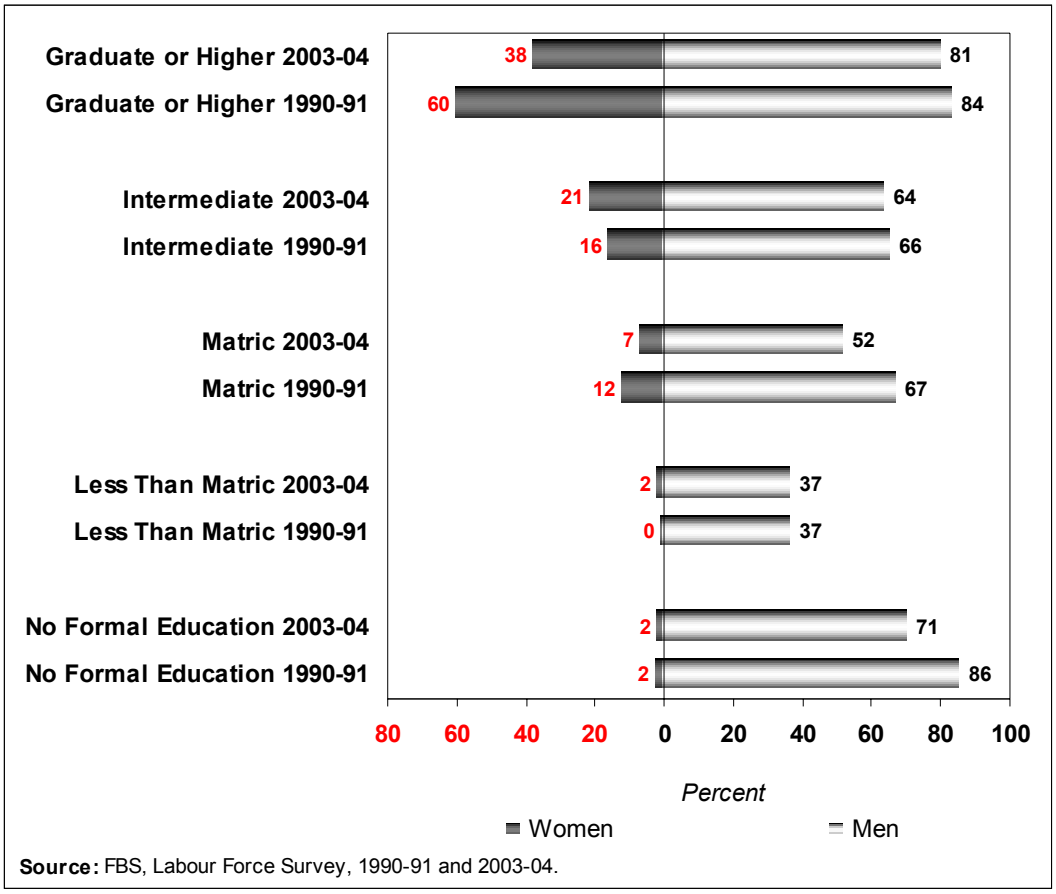


Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.3h shows that in rural NWFP the percentage of women employed has declined in the categories of graduate or higher and no formal education. This percentage has increased for education level intermediate and has remained the same for matric and no formal education in 2003-04 as compared to 1990-91.

- The percentage of men employed has increased in the categories of graduate or higher, intermediate and matric, whereas, for the rest of the categories this percentage has declined.

Figure 6.3i: Percentage of Employed Women and Men by Level of Education – Urban Balochistan

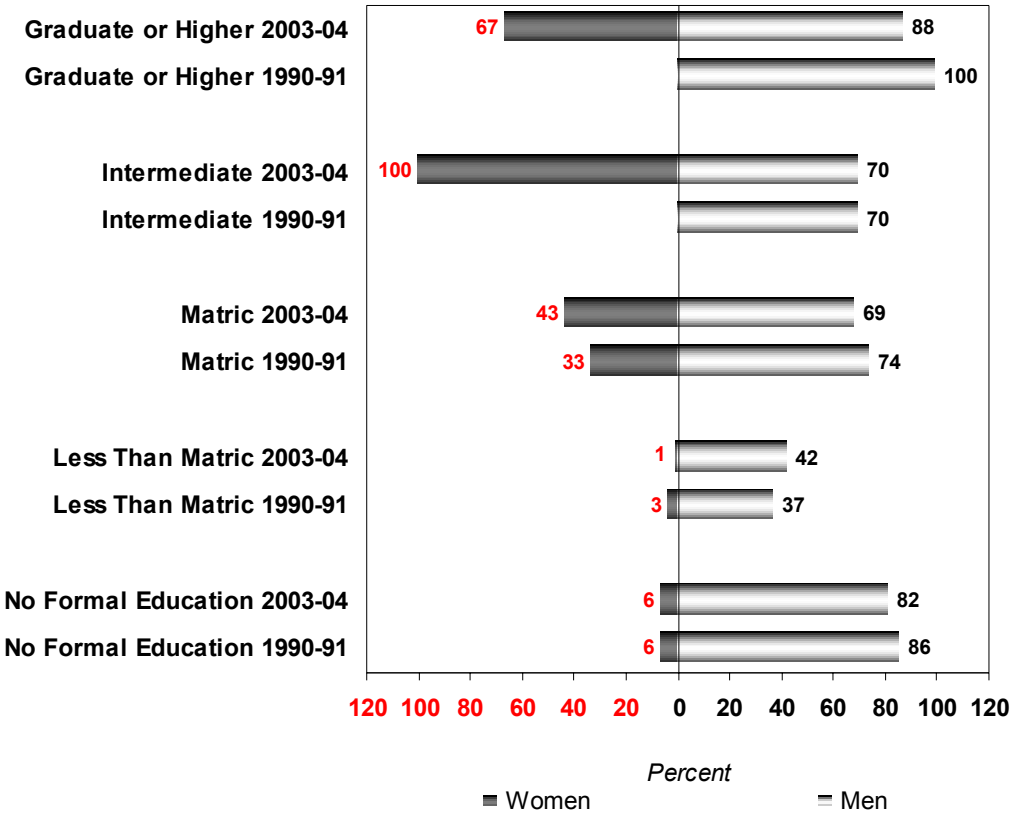


Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.3i shows that only 2 percent of the women with no formal education were employed in 2003-04. The percentage of women employed has increased in the categories of intermediate and less than matric education in 2003-04 as compared to 1990-91.

- Among the educated men of urban Balochistan, the percentage of employed varies from 37 percent to 86 percent and has declined in all categories in 2003-04 as compared to 1990-91, except for less than matric.

Figure 6.3j: Percentage of Employed Women and Men by Level of Education – Rural Balochistan

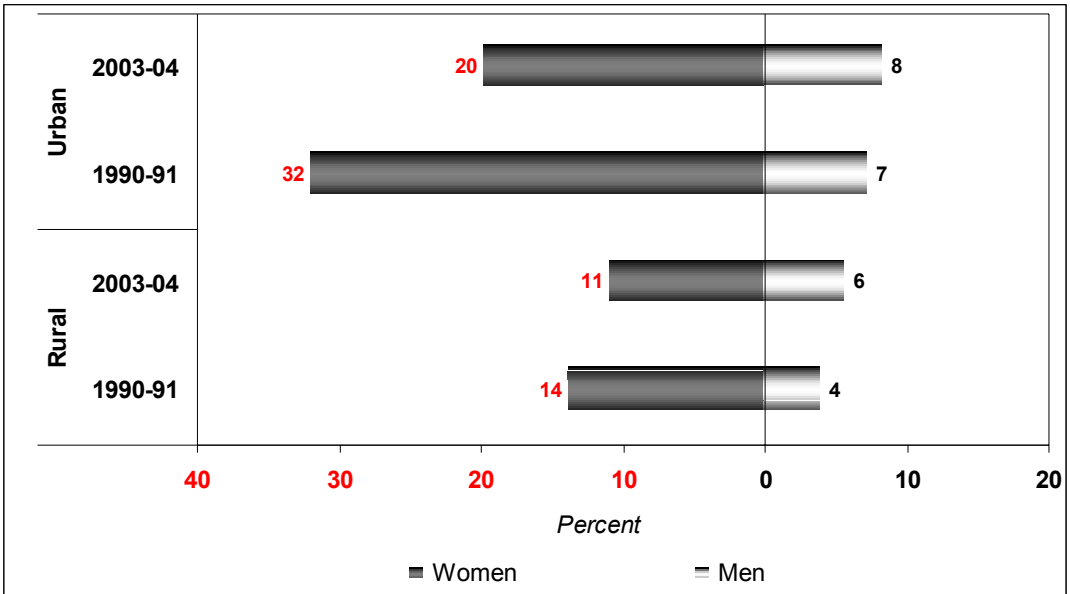


Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.3j reveals that there were no employed women with higher education level in 1990-91 but 67 percent of the women having education level graduate or higher were employed in 2003-04. Similarly, there were no employed women in the education category intermediate in 1990-91, whereas, 100 percent of women with the same level of education were employed in 2003-04.

- Among the educated men, the percentage of employed varies from 37 percent to 100 percent. The percentage of employed men has increased in the category of less than matric and has remained constant in intermediate, while in the remaining three categories this percentage has declined.

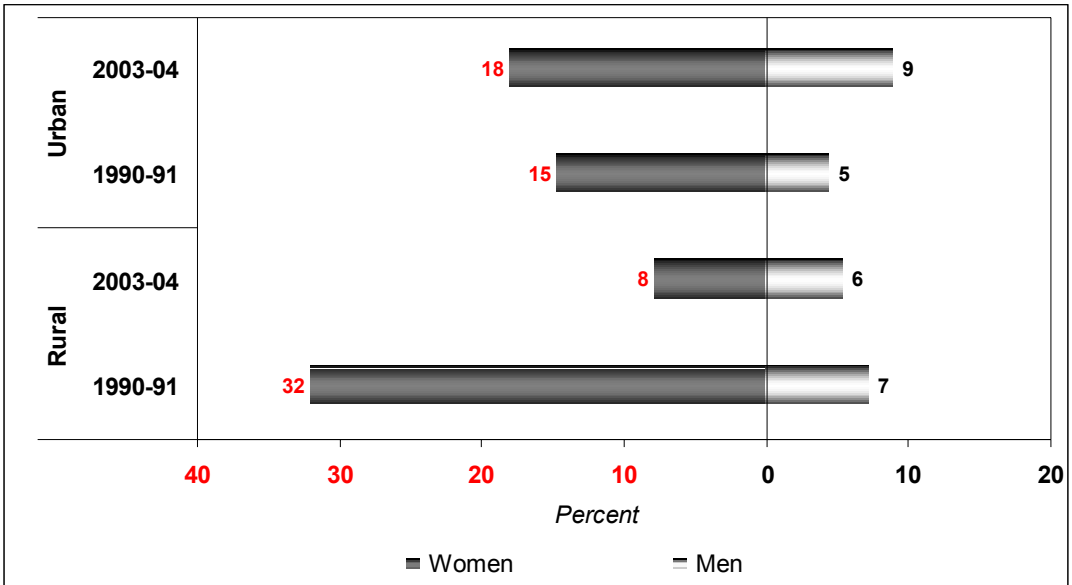
Figure 6.4: Unemployment Rate of Women and Men – Pakistan



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.4 reveals that within both urban and rural areas, the unemployment rate is much higher for women than for men.
- Unemployment among both women and men is more prevalent in urban areas than in rural areas.
- From 1990-91 to 2003-04, the unemployment rate for men has slightly increased but for women it has declined in both rural and urban areas.

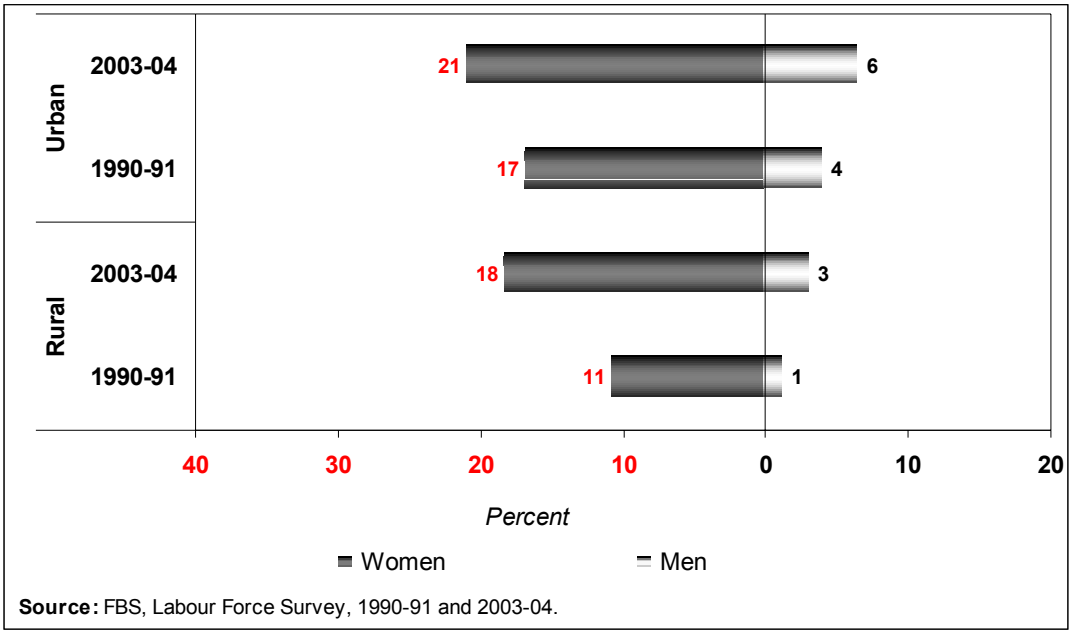
Figure 6.4a: Unemployment Rate of Women and Men – Punjab



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.4a shows that in Punjab as well, the unemployment rate for women is much higher than that for men.
- Unemployment among both women and men in the urban areas of Punjab is higher than in rural areas.
- Unemployment rate for both women and men has declined in rural areas, while it has increased in urban areas between 1990-91 and 2003-04.

Figure 6.4b: Unemployment Rate of Women and Men – Sindh

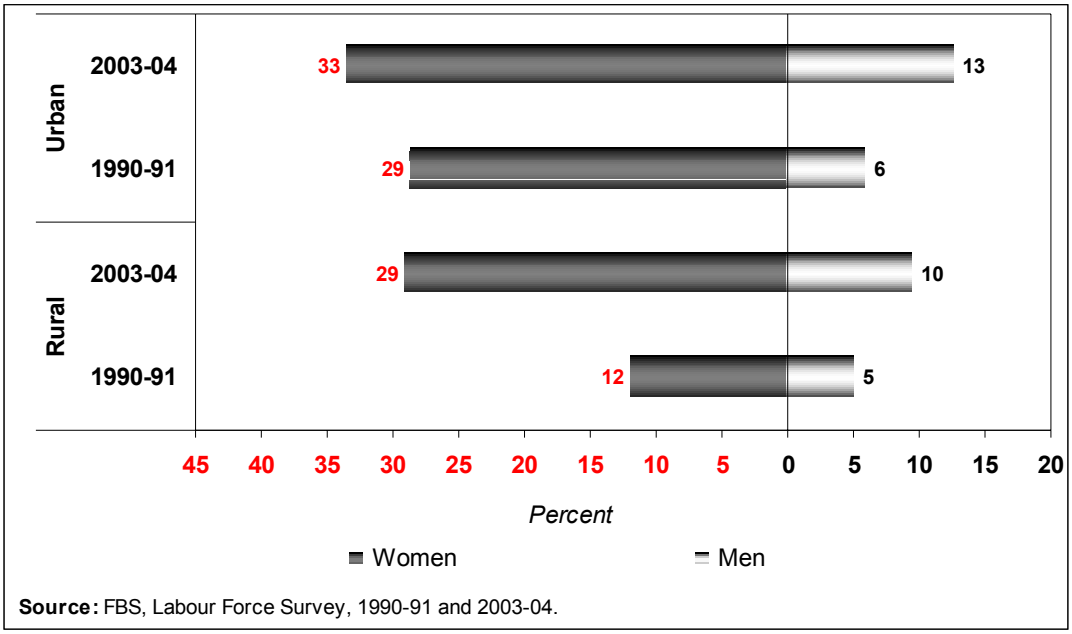


Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.4b shows that similar to the case in Punjab, unemployment among both women and men is more prevalent in the urban areas of Sindh than in its rural areas.

- From 1990-91 to 2003-04, unemployment rates have increased in urban and rural areas of Sindh for both women and men.

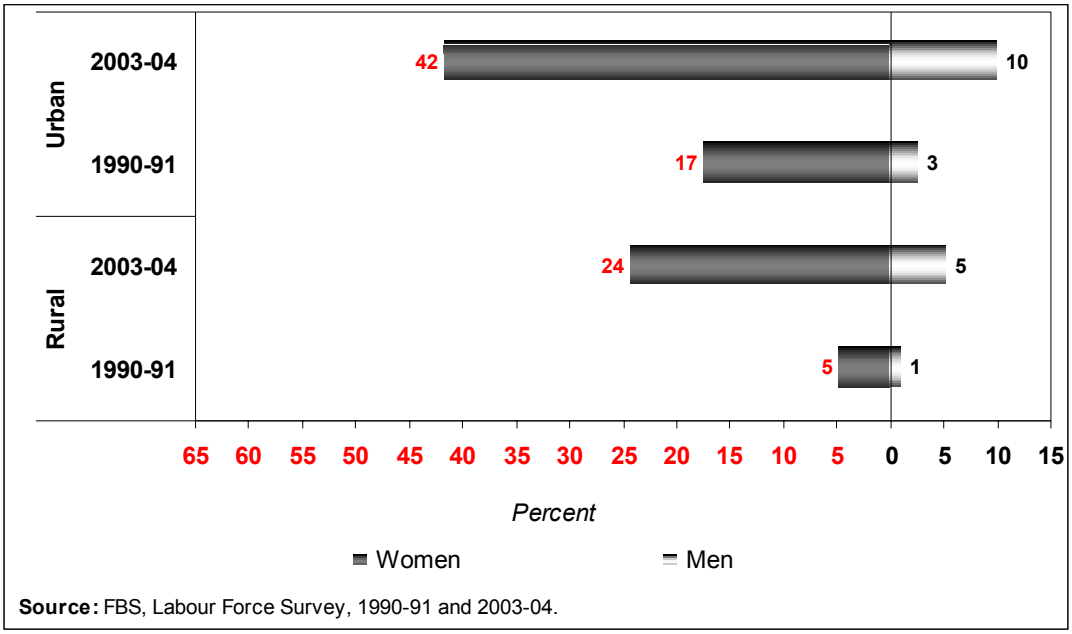
Figure 6.4c: Unemployment Rate of Women and Men – NWFP



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.4c reveals that in NWFP too, unemployment among both women and men in urban areas is higher than in rural areas.
- Unemployment rates in NWFP have increased in both urban and rural areas and for both sexes from 1990-91 to 2003-04.

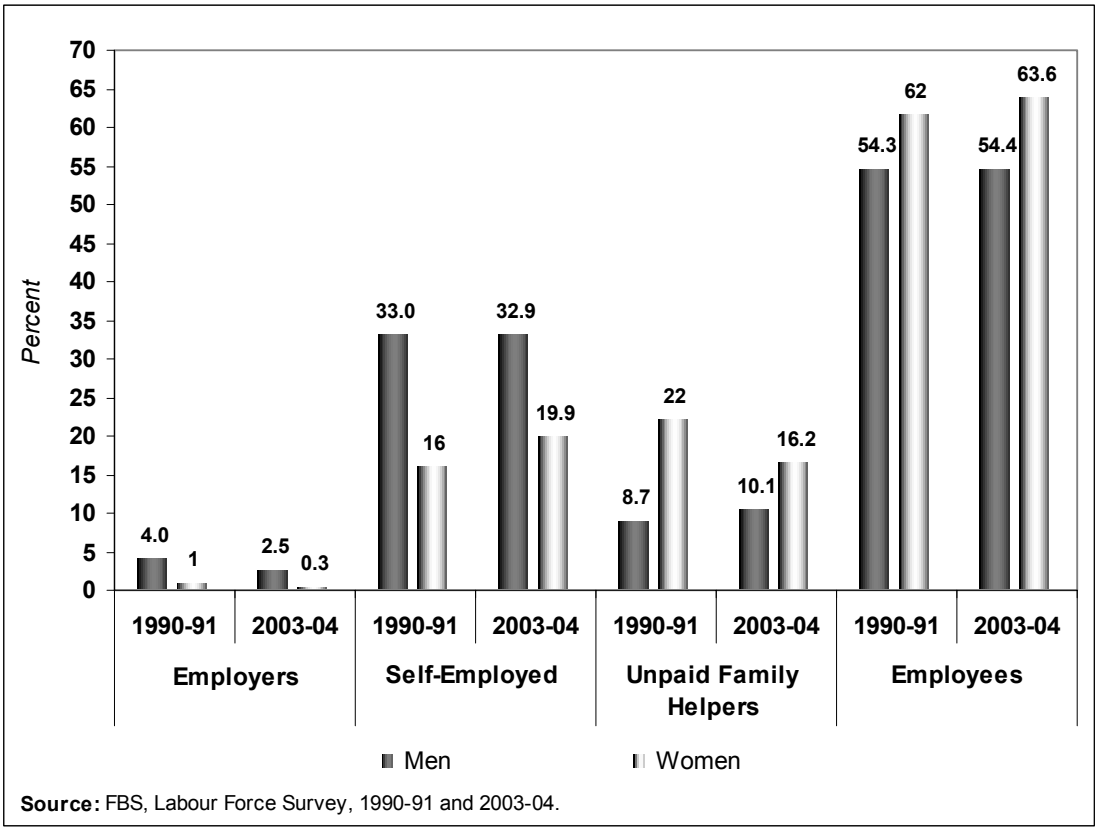
Figure 6.4d: Unemployment Rate of Women and Men – Balochistan



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.4d reveals that within both urban and rural areas, the unemployment rate is much higher for women than for men, as in all the other provinces.
- Similar to the case in other provinces, unemployment among both women and men is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.
- Female unemployment rates in Balochistan have increased sharply from 1990-91 to 2003-04 in both rural and urban areas. This has made Balochistan the province with the highest female unemployment rates in both rural and urban areas.

Figure 6.5a: Percentage of Employed Women and Men by Type of Economic Activity – Urban Pakistan



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

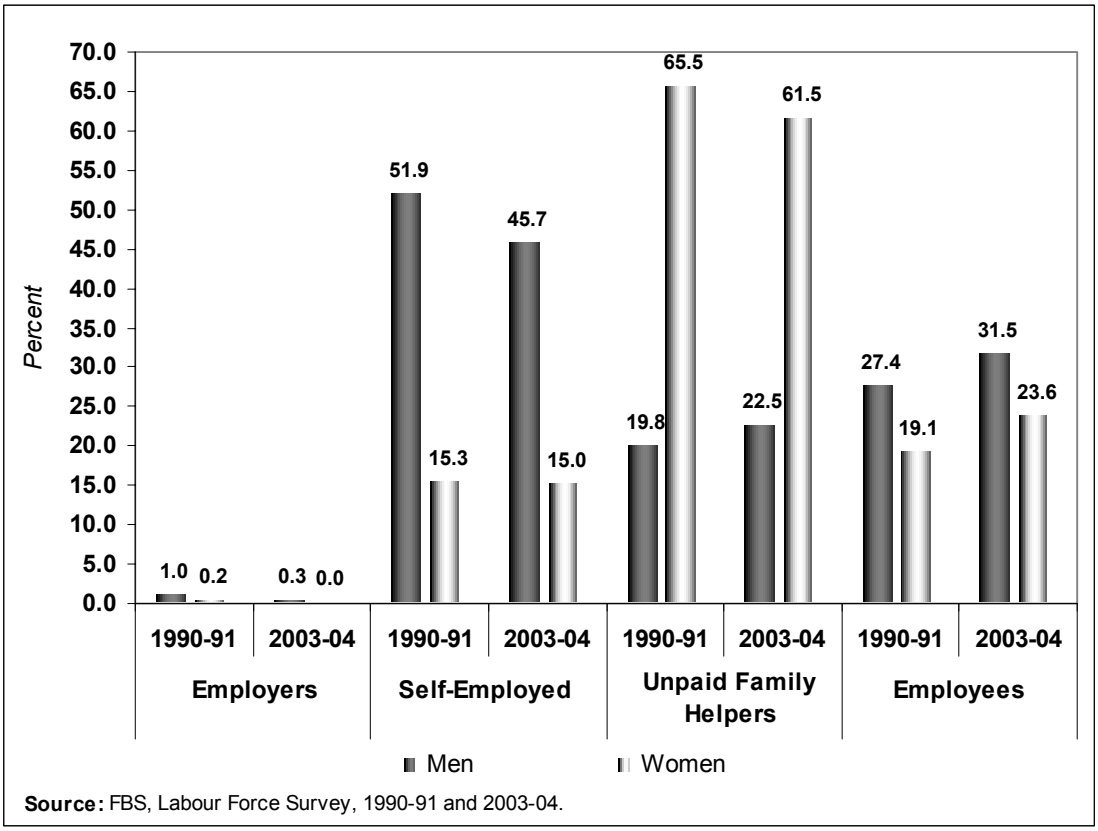
- In labour force survey, respondents were asked whether they were engaged in any of specific types of economic work activities over the previous seven days. The activities include work in one's own business (employer or self-employed), other work for a wage, salary or commission employees, and unpaid worker.

- Figure 6.5a reveals that in urban areas, the most common type of work activity is as an employee, which covers 64 percent of working women and 54 percent of men.

- It is markedly more common for women than men to work as unpaid family helpers.

- Self-employment is more common among men than among women.

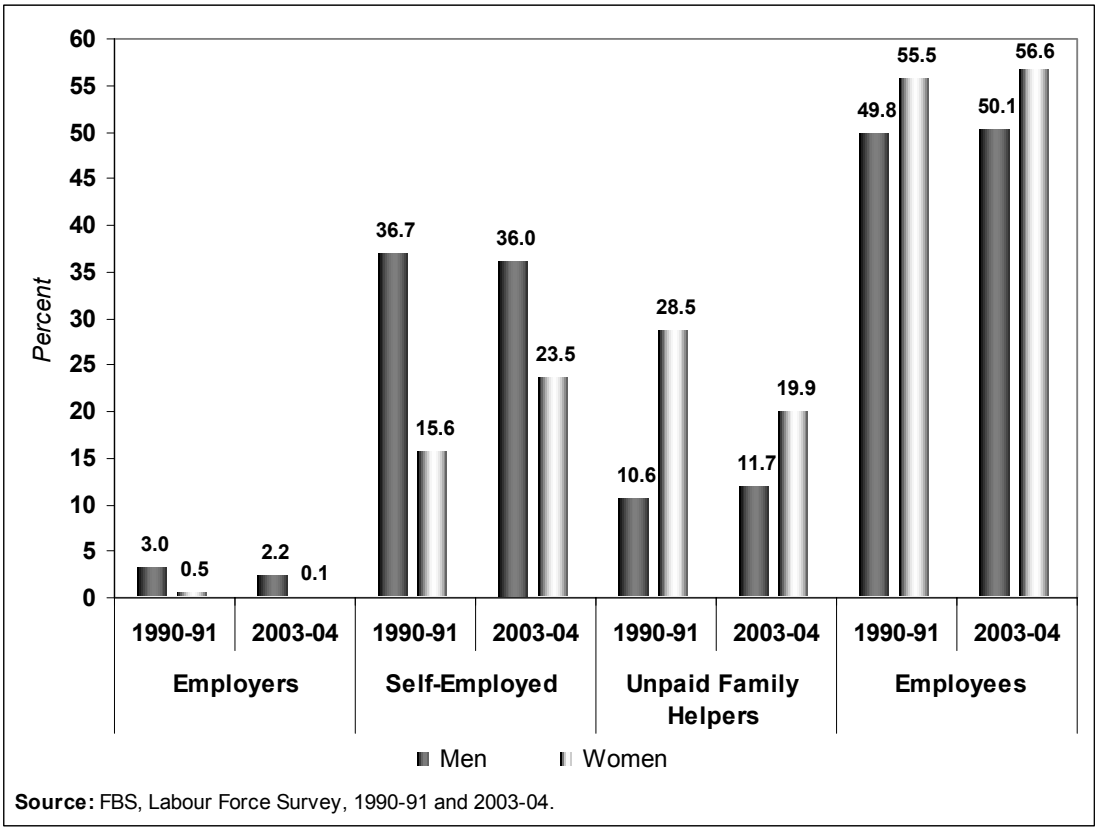
Figure 6.5b: Percentage of Employed Women and Men by Type of Economic Activity – Rural Pakistan



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.5b reveals that in contrast to the situation in urban areas, in rural areas the most common type of work activity is as an unpaid family helper for women and self-employment for men.
- As compared to 1990-91, the percentage of both women and men working as an employee increased in 2003-04.
- In contrast to urban areas, the percentage of men as employees is higher than the percentage of women as employees in rural areas.
- The percentage of working men that are self-employed is more than three times the percentage for women.

Figure 6.5c: Percentage of Employed Women and Men by Type of Economic Activity – Urban Punjab



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.5c reveals that the most common form of work activity is work as an employee for both sexes in urban areas of Punjab.
- As compared to 1990-91, the percentage of both women and men working as an employee has increased in 2003-04.
- The percentage of working women that are employees and unpaid family helpers are higher than those of men, while in case of self-employed, the percentage of men is higher than that of women.

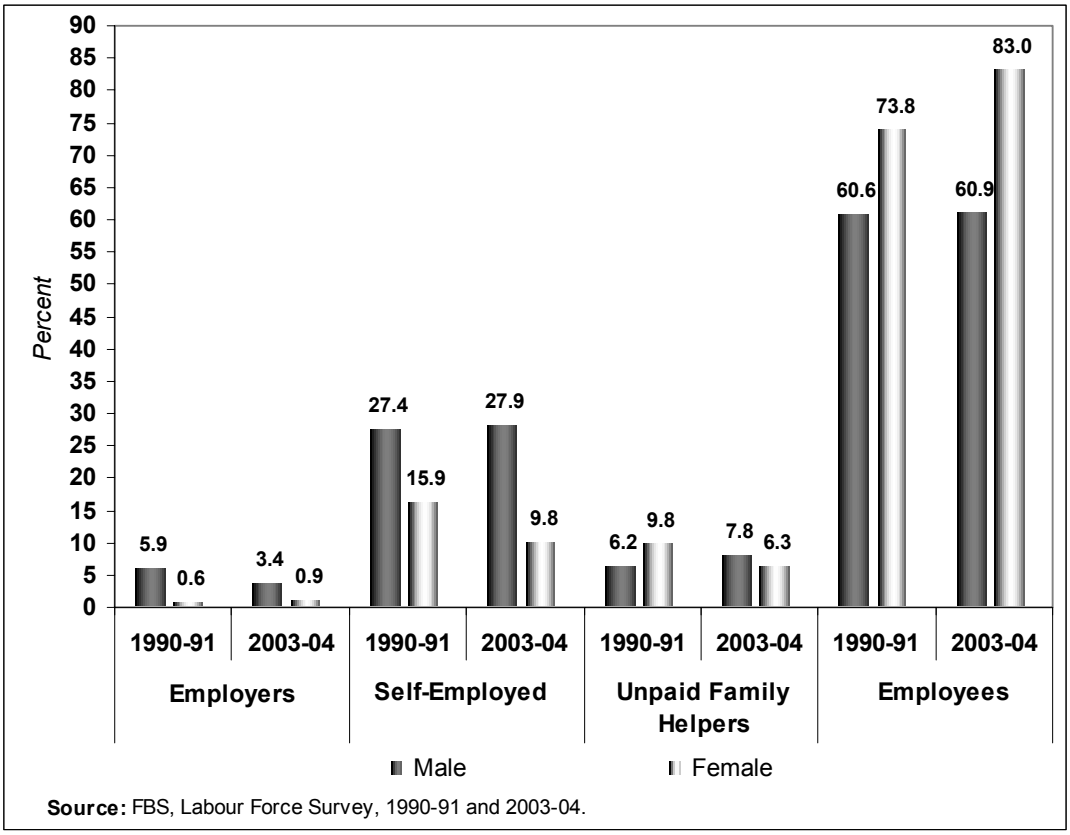
Figure 6.5d: Percentage of Employed Women and Men by Type of Economic Activity – Rural Punjab

Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.5d reveals that the most common form of working activity is as an unpaid family helper for women (three-fifth of the working women) and self-employed for men in the rural areas of Punjab.

- The percentage of women working as unpaid family helpers and men that are self-employed has declined between 1990-91 and 2003-04, while the percentages of both women and men working as an employee have increased.

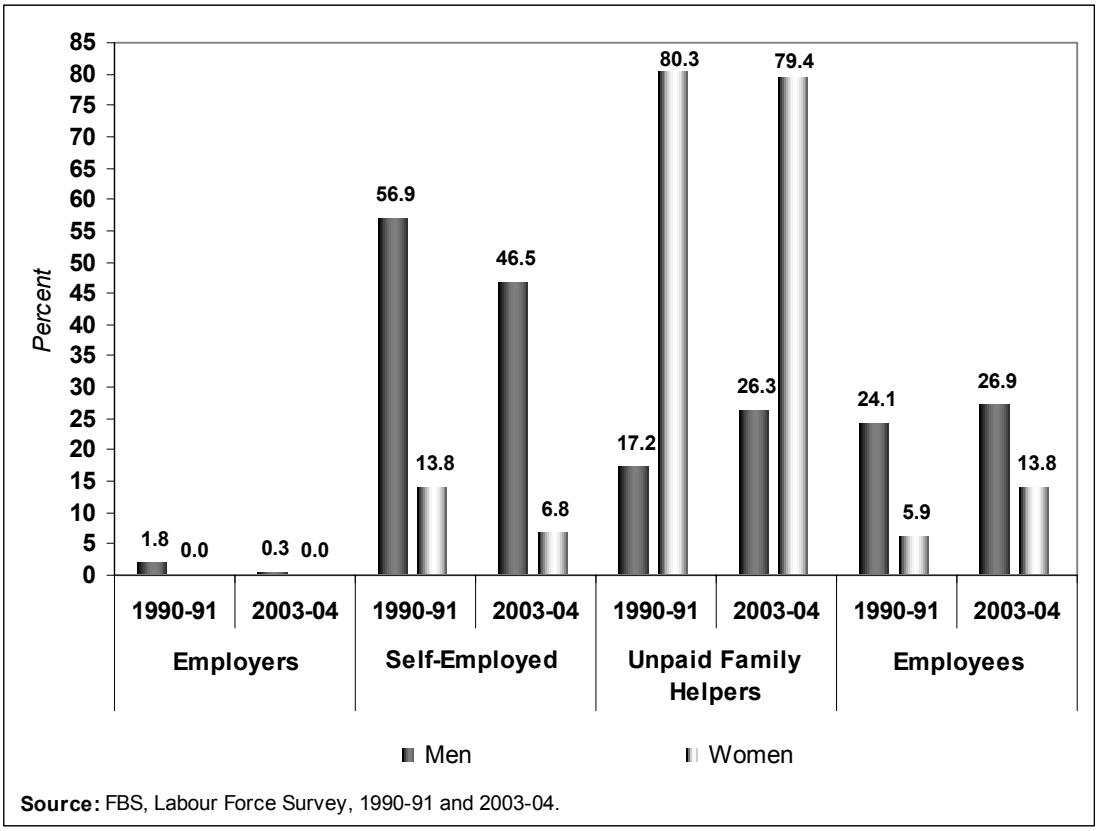
Figure 6.5e: Percentage of Employed Women and Men by Type of Economic Activity – Urban Sindh



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.5e reveals that the most common form of economic activity is work as an employee for both women and men in the urban areas of Sindh.
- The percentage of working men and women who are serving as unpaid family helpers in urban Sindh is lower than in urban Punjab.
- The percentage of women and men working as employees has increased from 1990-91 to 2003-04.

Figure 6.5f: Percentage of Employed Women and Men by Type of Economic Activity – Rural Sindh



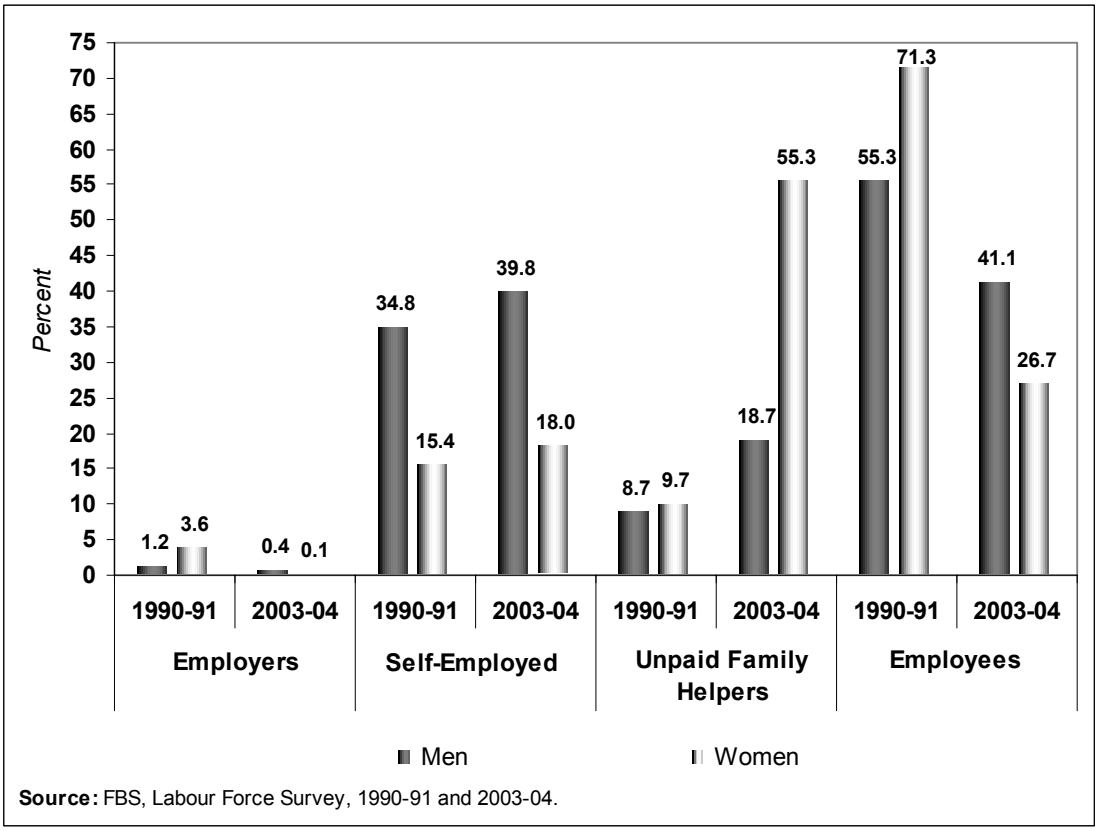
Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.5f reveals that in contrast to the urban areas of Sindh, the most common form of working activity in case of women in the rural areas is as an unpaid family helper.

- As compared to 1990-91, the percentage of women and men working as an employee among employed women and men have increased in 2003-04, while the percentage of self-employed has fallen sharply.

- For economic activity as unpaid family workers, the percentage of women employed has declined, while that of employed men has increased.

Figure 6.5g: Percentage of Employed Women and Men by Type of Economic Activity – Urban NWFP

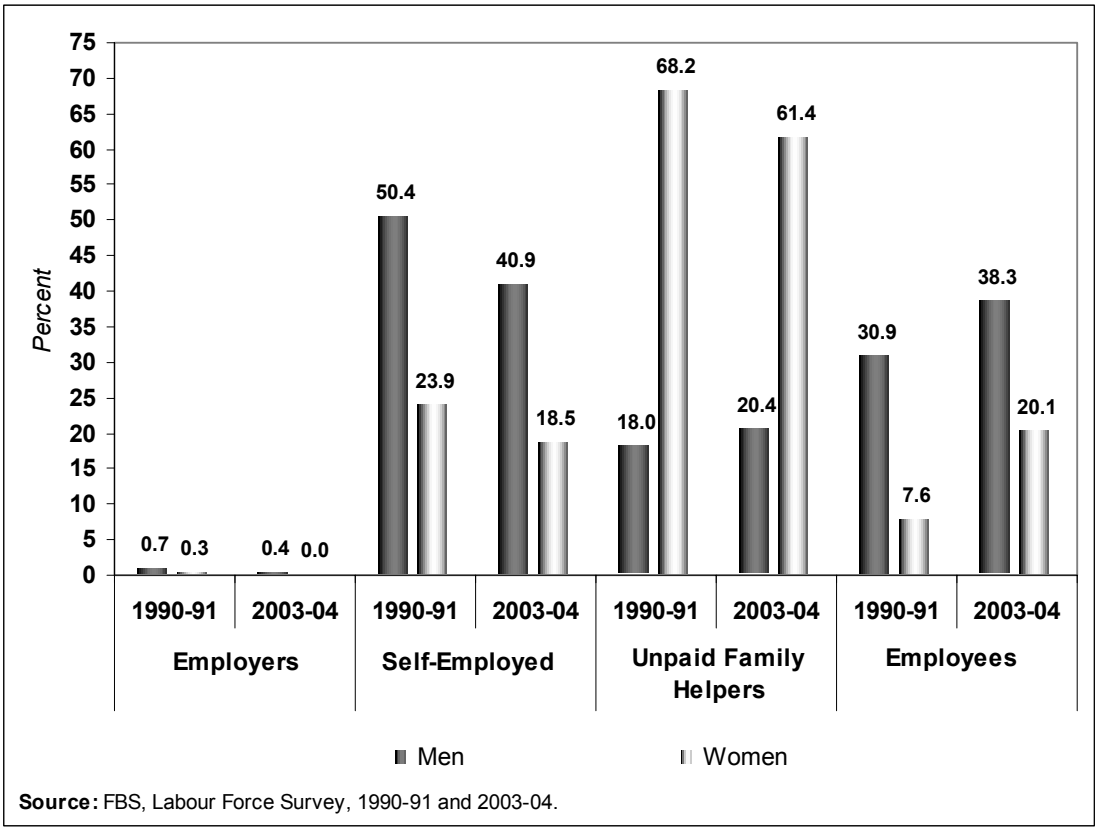


Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.5g indicates that in contrast to Punjab and Sindh, in urban NWFP most of the working women are engaged as unpaid family helpers in 2003-04. However, most of the men employed are working as employee.

- The percentage of both women and men employed has declined in the economic activity of employees between 1990-91 and 2003-04, whereas, for both sexes this percentage has increased in the economic activity of self-employed and unpaid family workers.

Figure 6.5h: Percentage of Women and Men Employed by Type of Economic Activity – Rural NWFP

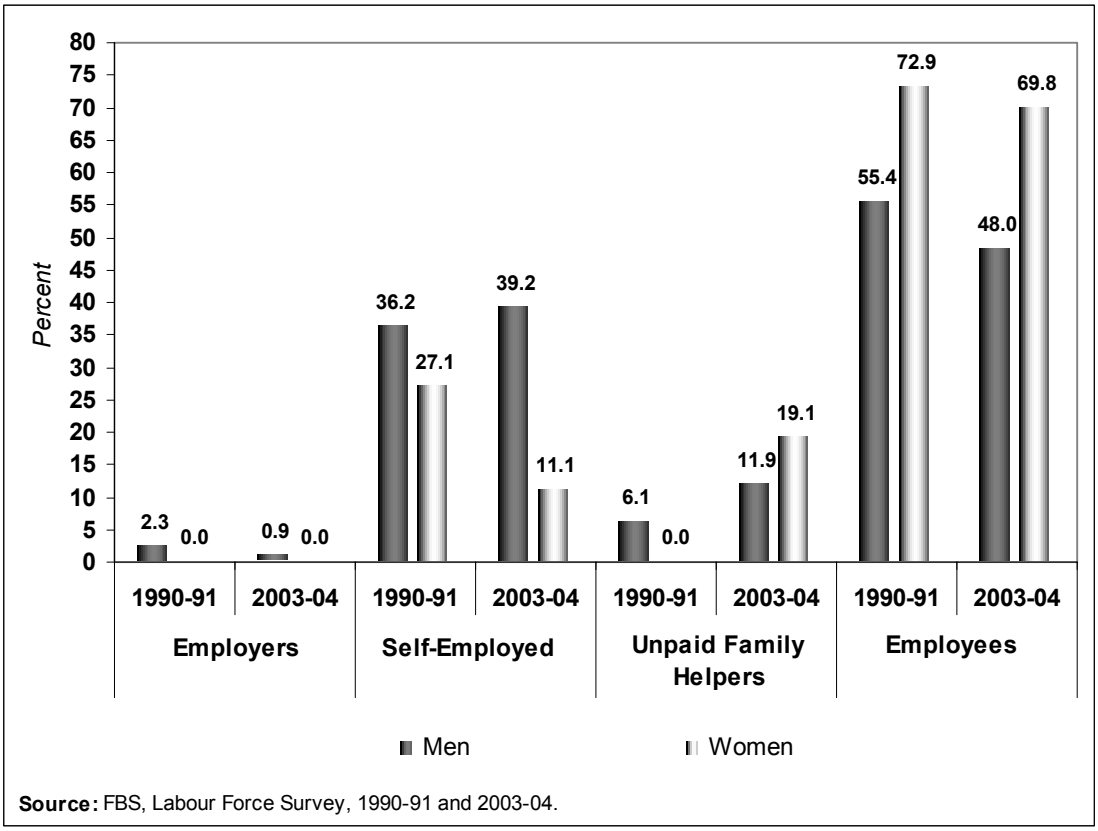


Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.5h reveals that as in Punjab and Sindh, the most common form of working activity in rural areas of NWFP too is as an unpaid family helper for women and self-employed for men.

- The percentage of women and men working as self-employed has declined between 1990-91 and 2003-04, whereas, that of those working as an employee has increased.

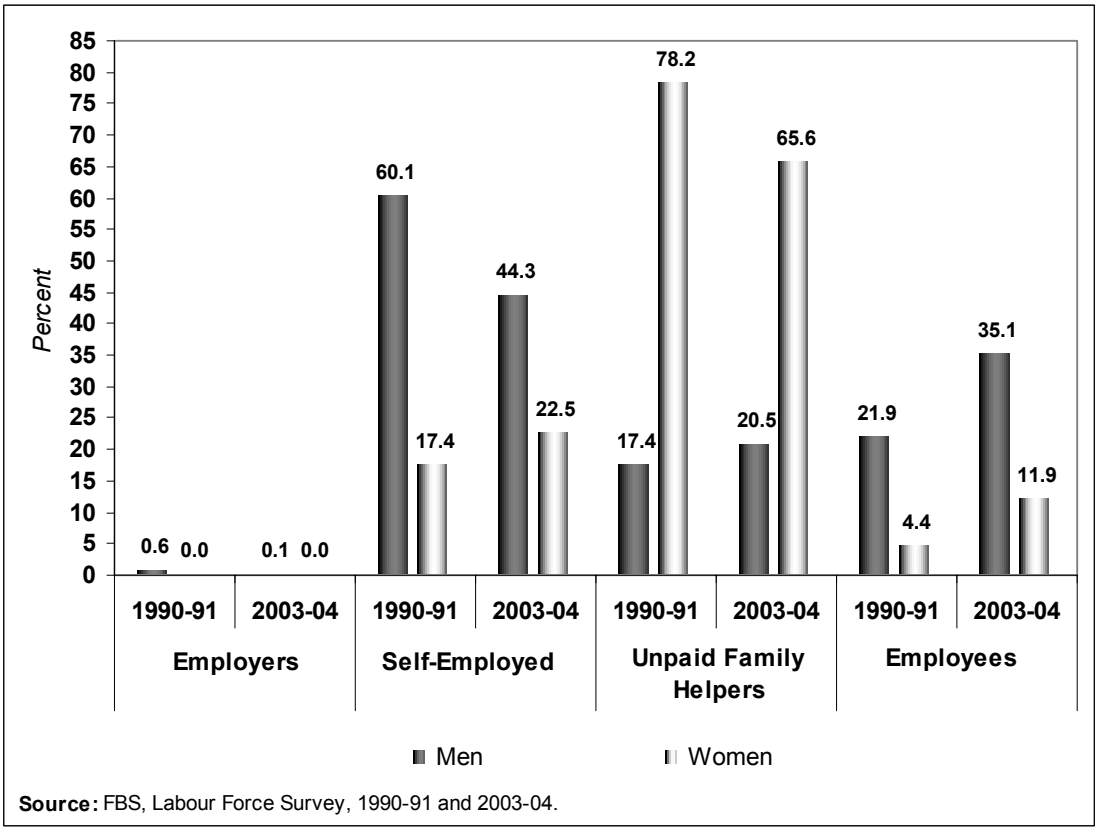
Figure 6.5i: Percentage of Women and Men Employed by Type of Economic Activity – Urban Balochistan



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.5i shows that the most common form of working activity for both women and men is work as an employee in urban areas of Balochistan, as it is in the urban areas of Punjab and Sindh.

Figure 6.5j: Percentage of Women and Men Employed by Type of Economic Activity – Rural Balochistan



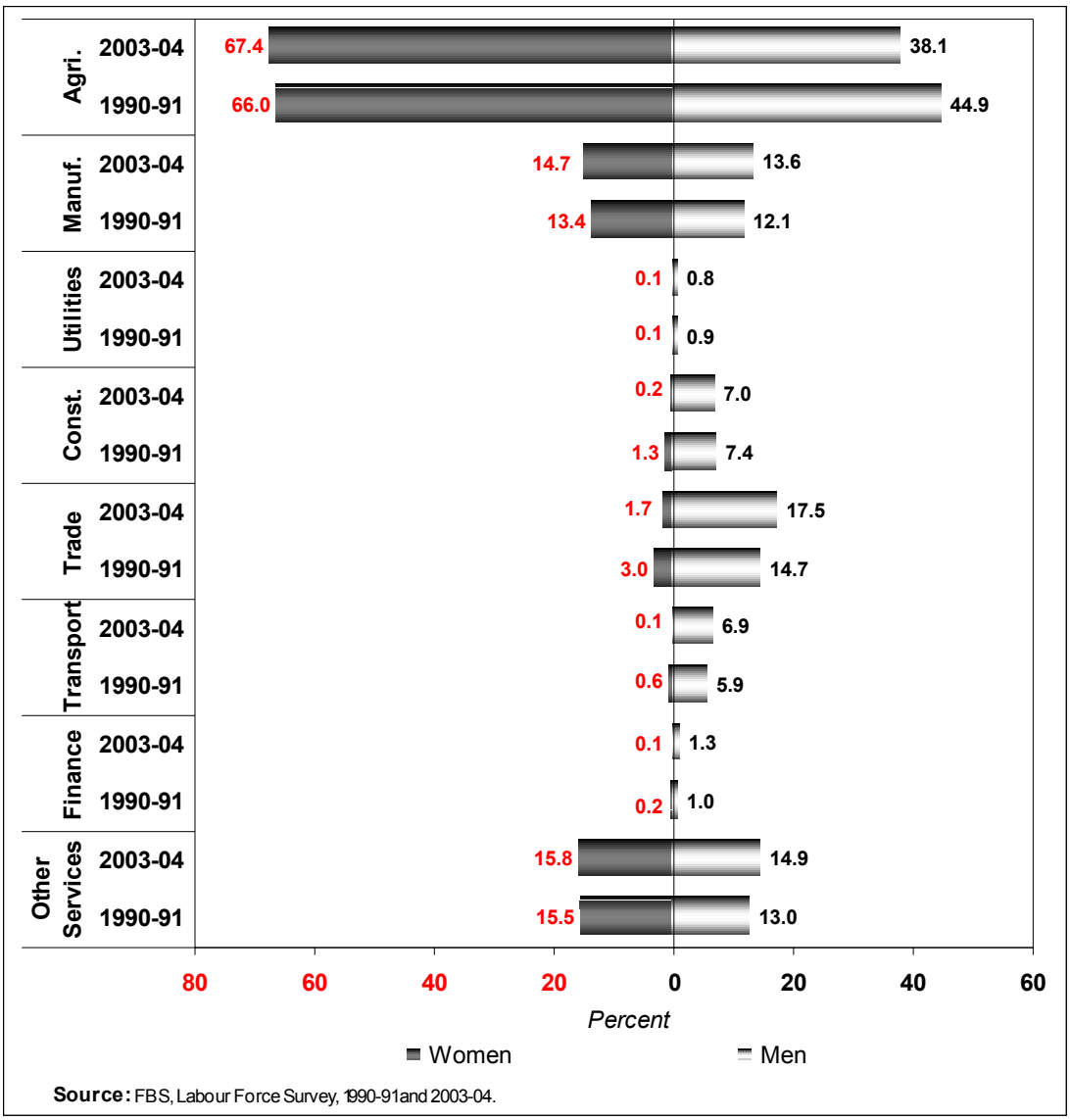
Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.5j reveals that the most common form of working activity for women in rural Balochistan is as unpaid family helpers and for men as self-employed, as it is in the rural areas of other provinces.

- For men employed, the percentage of those working as self-employed has declined while of those working as an employee has increased between 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- The percentage for women has increased in the working activity of self-employed, unpaid family helpers and employees.

Figure 6.6: Percentage Distribution of Employed Women and Men by Industry – Pakistan



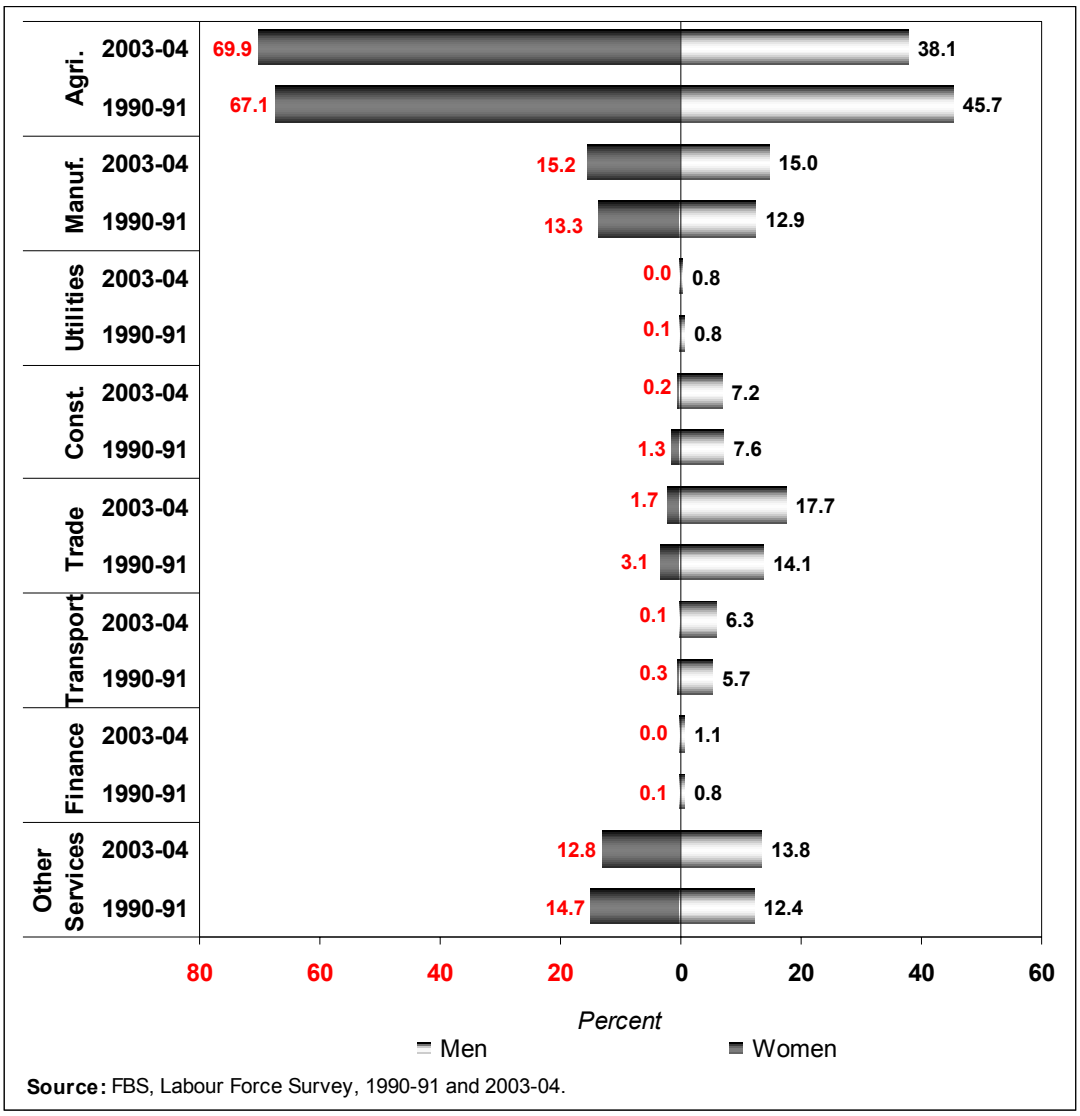
Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.6 displays that the agriculture sector provides the largest proportion of jobs for both women and men. It accounted for the main job of 67 percent of employed women and 38 percent of employed men aged 10 years and above in 2003-04.

- Employed women tend to cluster relatively more than men into a fewer industries. The top four industries for women together account for 99 percent of women's employment, while the top four industries for men account for 84 percent of male jobs.

- While men appear to have moved away from agriculture as a source of employment somewhat from 1990-91 to 2003-04, this is not true for women.

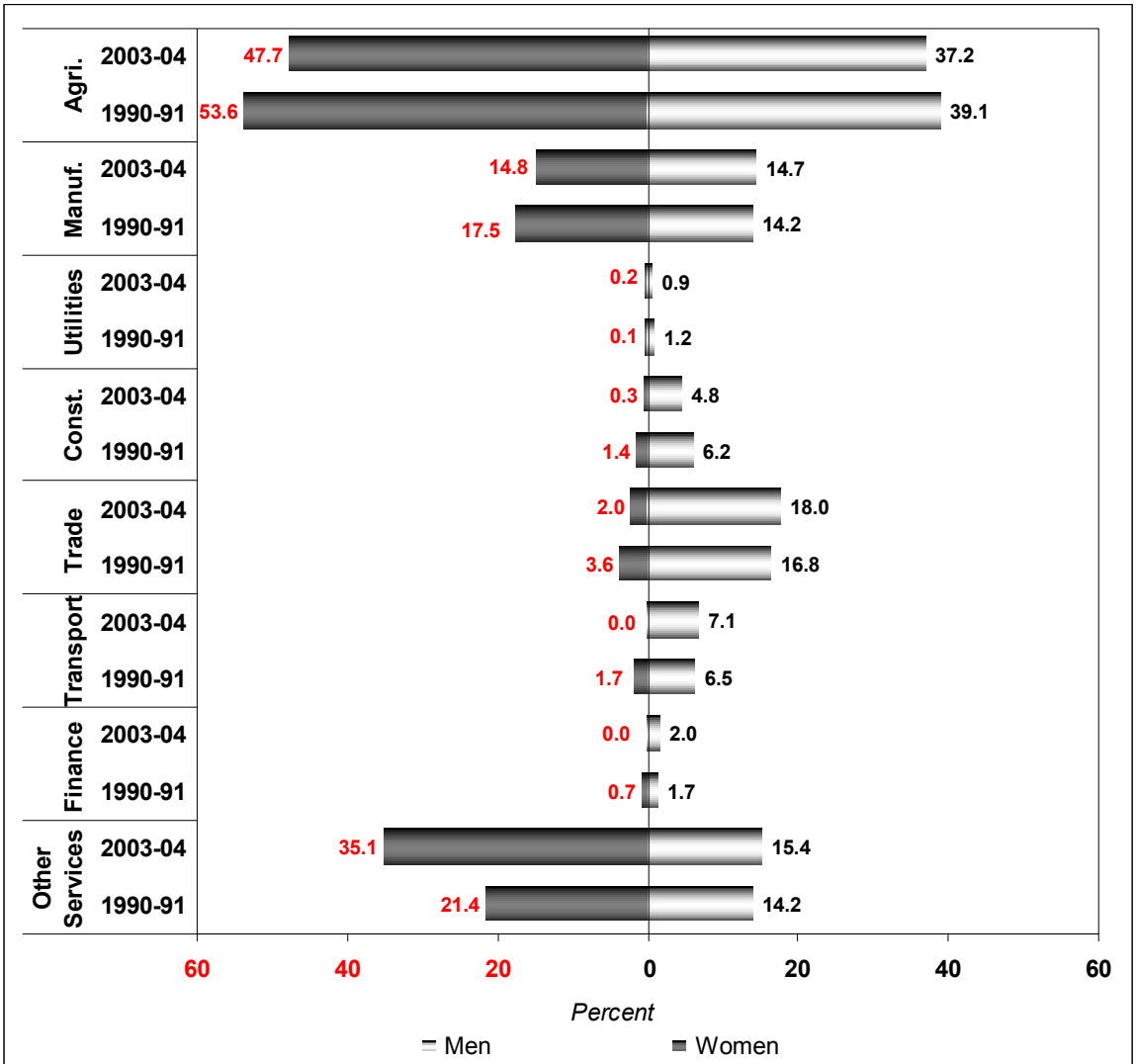
Figure 6.6a: Percentage Distribution of Employed Women and Men by Industry – Punjab



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.6a shows that the agriculture sector accounted for the main job of 70 percent of employed women and 38 percent of employed men in Punjab in 2003-04.
- Employed women tend to cluster into a small number of industries. The top three industries for women together account for 98 percent of women's employment, while the top three industries for men account for 71 percent of male jobs.
- In 2003-04, the second highest percentage of women employed is seen in the manufacturing sector, while that of men employed is seen in the trade sector.
- The percentage of women employed has increased in agriculture and manufacturing sector between 1990-91 and 2003-04, while that for men employed has increased in manufacturing, trade and other services (i.e. community and social services).

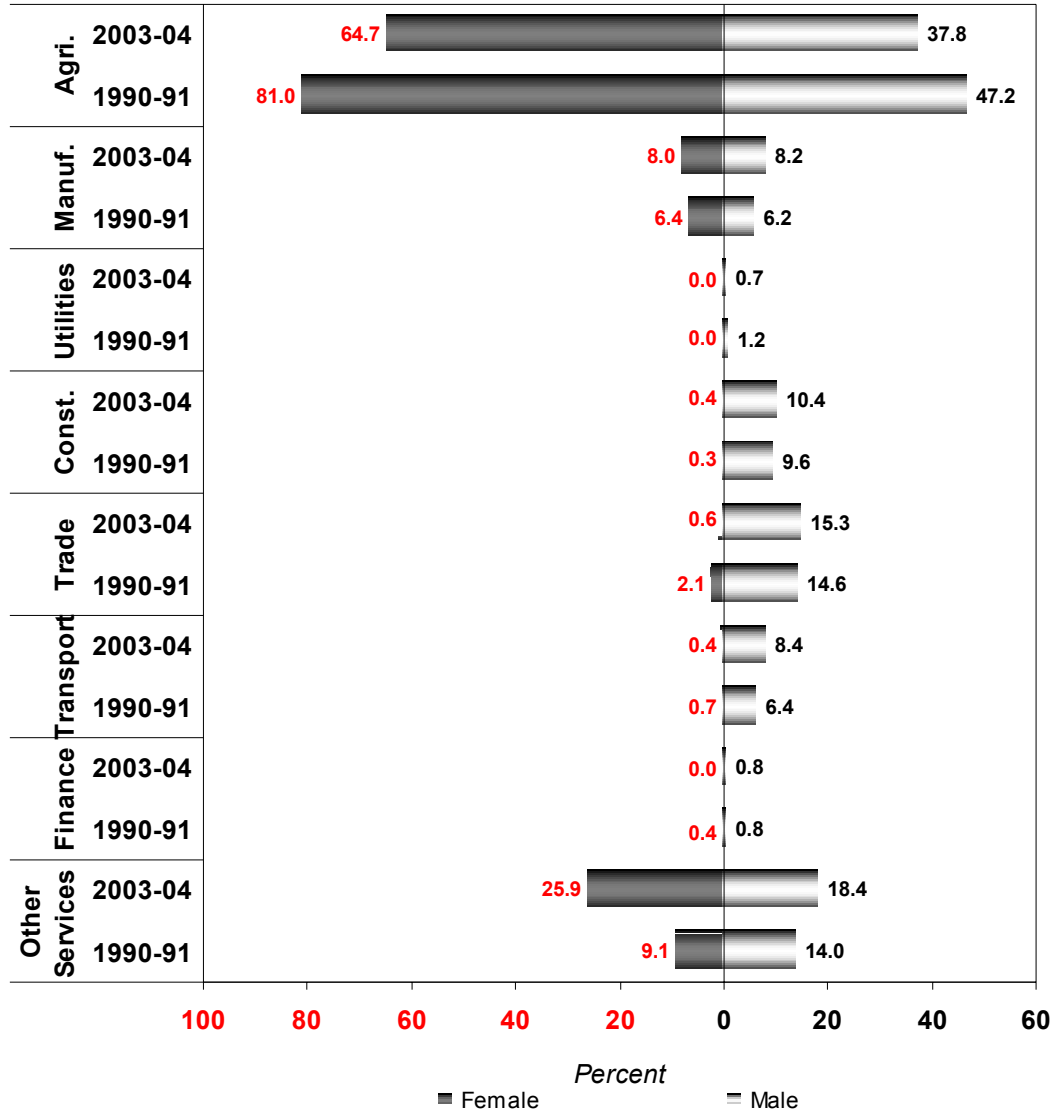
Figure 6.6b: Percentage Distribution of Employed Women and Men by Industry – Sindh



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.6b reveals that agriculture is still the main source of employment in Sindh but its relative importance is less than that in Punjab.
- Employed women tend to cluster into a small number of industries. The top three industries for women together account for 97 percent of women's employment, while the top three industries for men account for 71 percent of male jobs.
- The community and social services sector appears as the second largest job provider for women in 2003-04, while for men it is the trade sector.
- From 1990-91 to 2003-04, the percentage of women employed in other services industry has increased substantially in Sindh; with the proportion in agriculture gone down.

Figure 6.6c: Percentage Distribution of Employed Women and Men by Industry – NWFP



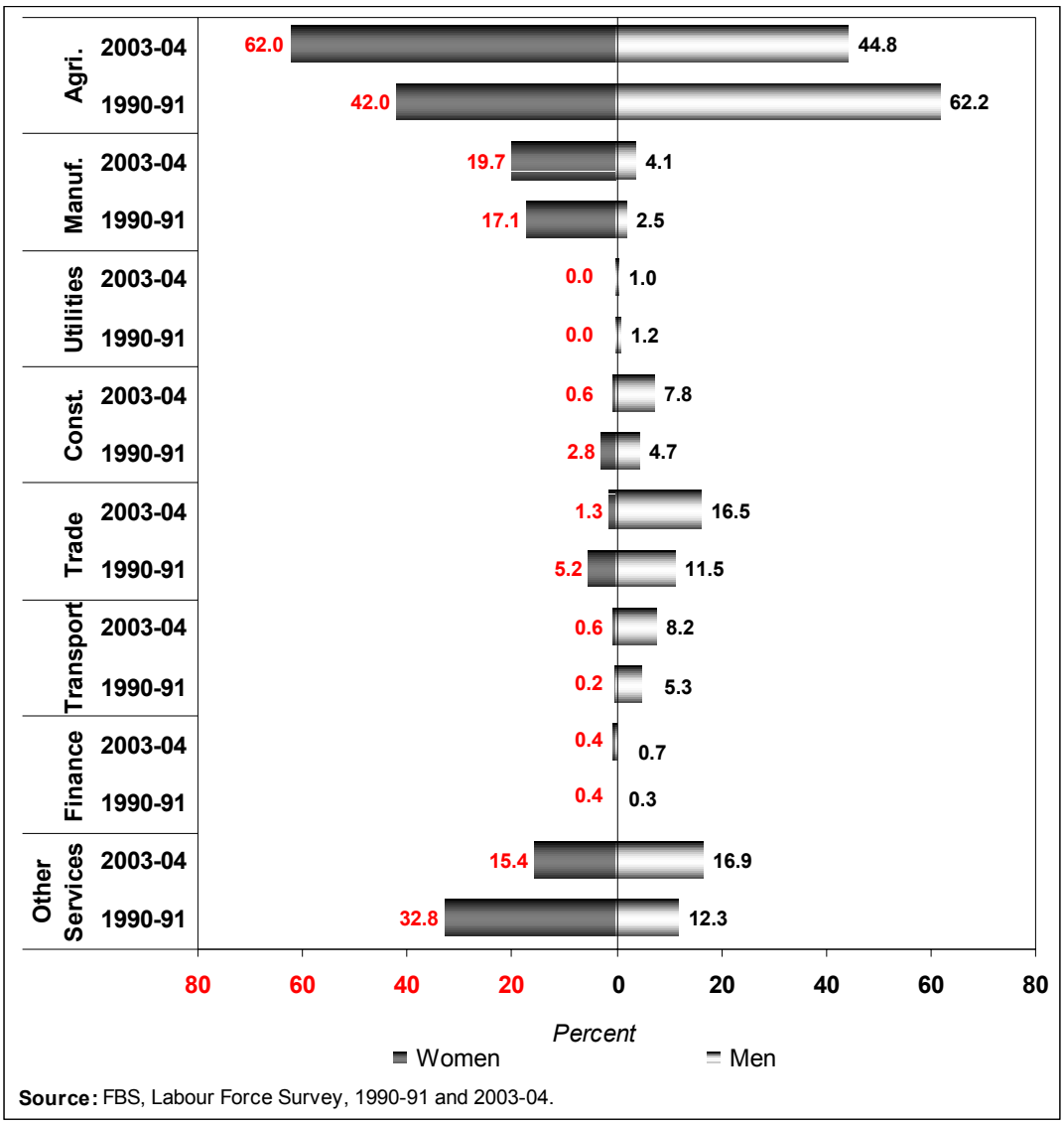
Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.6c reveals that although the importance of agriculture as a source of employment for women in NWFP has declined significantly, it still by far remains the primary source for both women and men.

- For women as well as for men, community and social service provided 26 percent and 18 percent of jobs respectively in 2003-04, with their proportion gone up substantially from 1990-91, particularly in case of women.

- Top three industries for women together contain 99 percent of women employed, while top three industries for men contain 72 percent of men employed. This indicates that in NWFP too, women employed are clustered into a fewer industries.

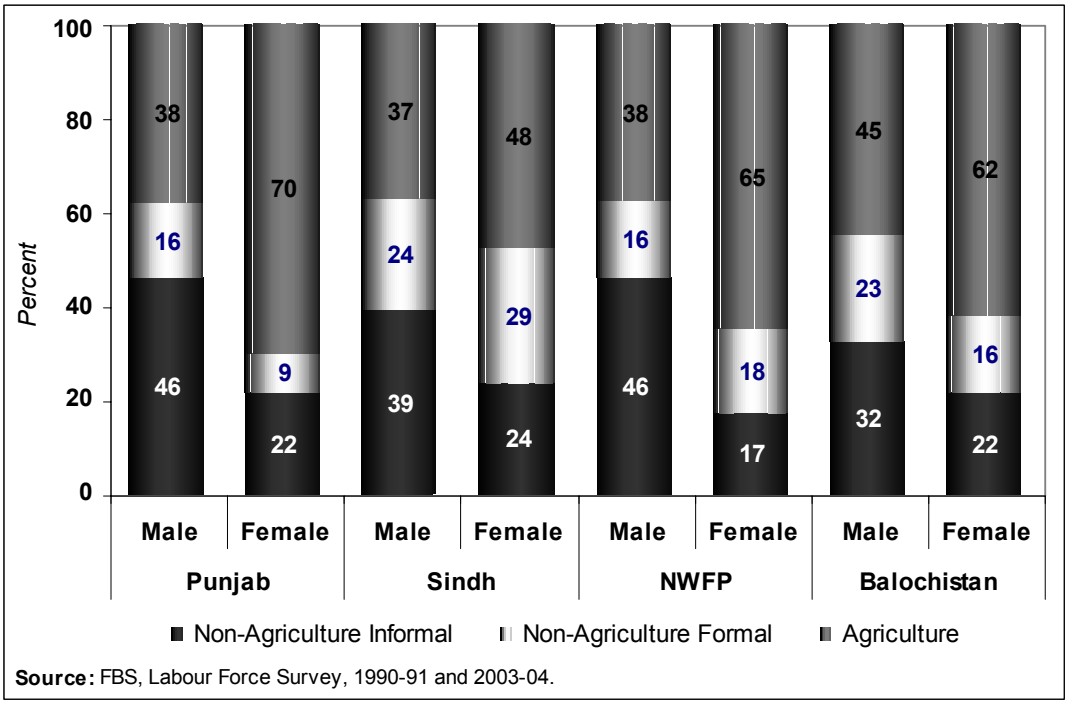
Figure 6.6d: Percentage Distribution of Employed Women and Men by Industry – Balochistan



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.6d reveals that as in other provinces, the agriculture sector provides the largest proportion of jobs for both women and men in Balochistan.
- Like in Punjab, the importance of agriculture as a source of employment has gone up in case of women and gone down in case of men.
- For women, manufacturing sector allows 20 percent of jobs in 2003-04 with its share moving up from 1990-91. For men, the same has happened in the community and social services sector.
- The top three industries for women together contain 97 percent of women employed, whereas, the top three industries for men contain 78 percent of men employed. This shows that similar to the picture seen in other provinces, in Balochistan too, women employed are clustered in a small of number of industries.

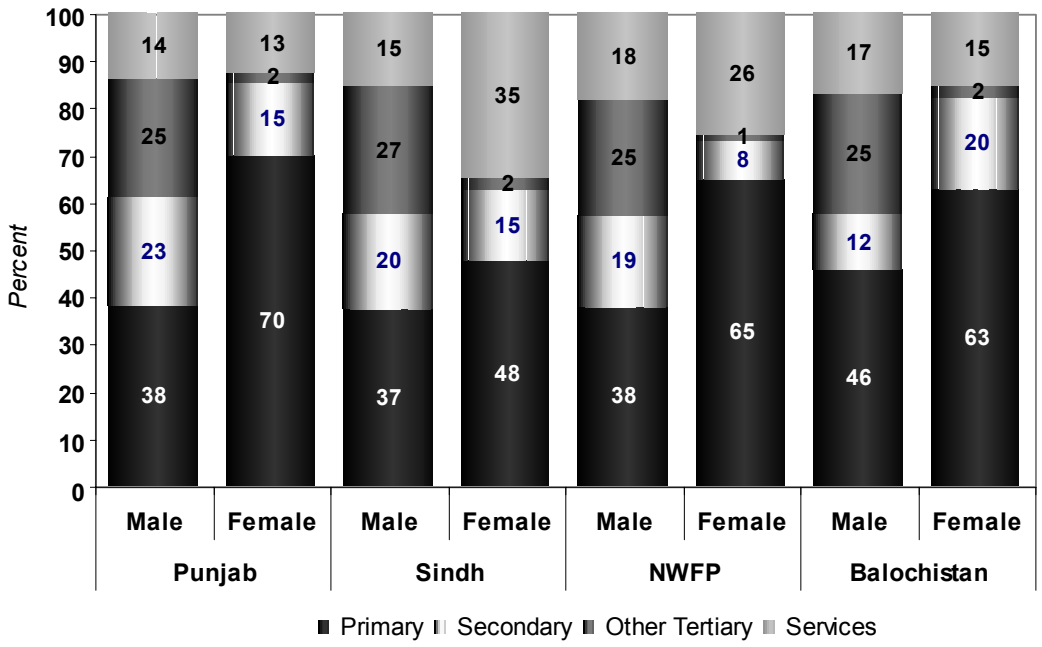
Figure 6.7: Percentage Distribution of Women and Men by Employment Sector in 2003-04



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.7 shows that agriculture sector work is far more common for women than for men within each province.
- Non-agriculture formal sector work is least common among women in Punjab (9 percent) and most common for women in Sindh (29 percent).
- Non-agriculture informal sector work is most common among women in Sindh (24 percent) and among men in Punjab and NWFP (46 percent).

Figure 6.8: Percentage Distribution of Employed Women and Men by Industrial Sector in 2003-04



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- The primary cluster includes agriculture and mining. The secondary cluster includes manufacturing, utilities and construction. The other tertiary group covers trade, transport and financial services. Services include personal and community services.

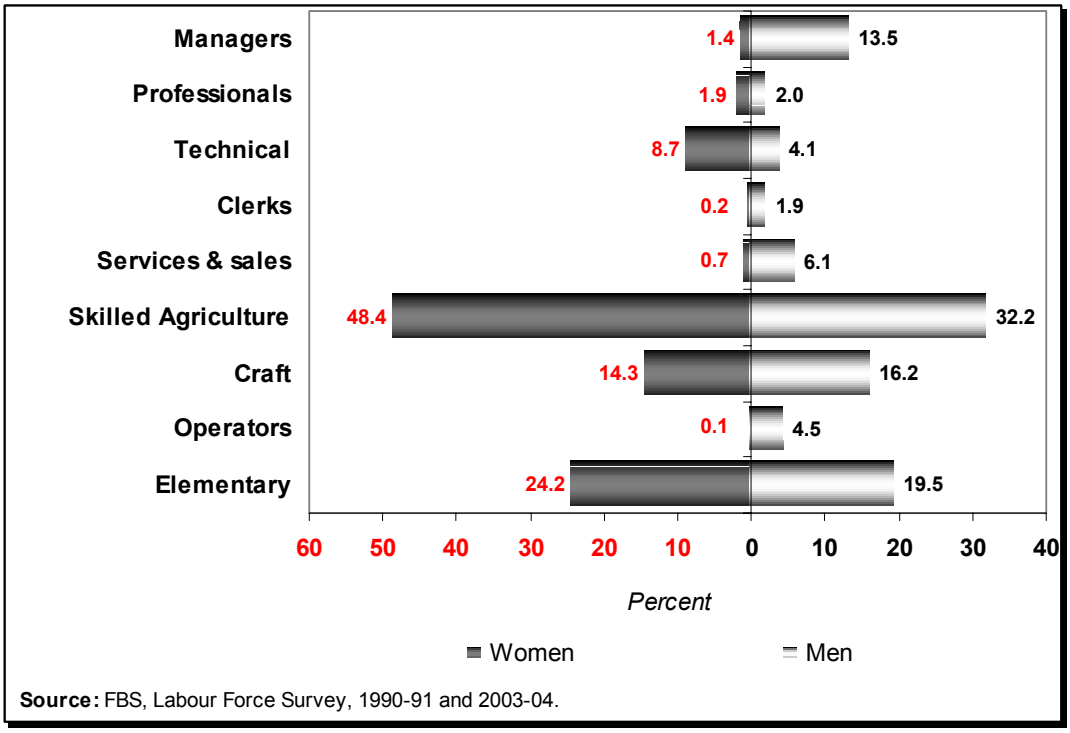
- Figure 6.8 shows that primary sector work is far more common for women than for men within each province.

- Secondary sector work is more common among men than among women in all the provinces except in Balochistan.

- In the sector other tertiary, the percentage of women employed is significantly low as compared to that of men in all the provinces.

- In the services sector, the percentage of women employed is higher than that of men employed in Sindh and NWFP, while reverse is the case in Punjab and Balochistan.

Figure 6.9: Percentage Distribution of Women and Men by Occupation in 2003-04 – Pakistan



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

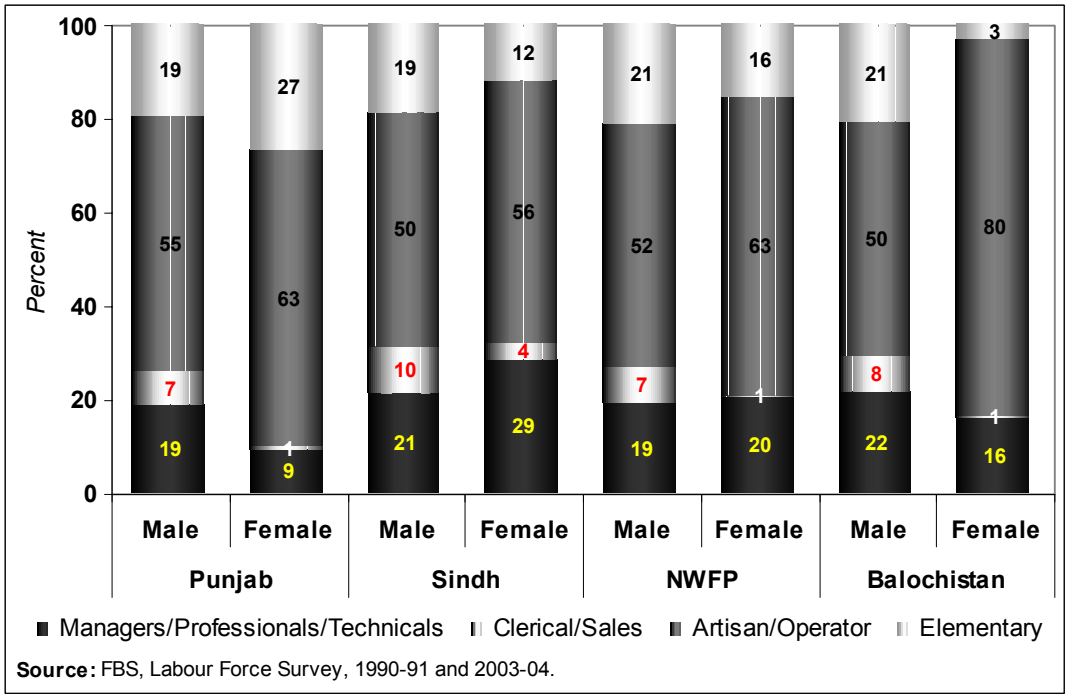
- Figure 6.9 shows that the proportion of women in elementary jobs (unskilled occupations) at 24 percent, is significantly higher than the corresponding proportion for men at about 20 percent.

- Women are significantly more likely than men to be employed in agriculture sector.

- On the other hand, men are far more likely to be employed as managers (13.5 percent of men and 1.4 percent of women) and operators (4.5 percent of men and 0.1 percent of women) than women.

- A relatively large percentage of women in technical occupations may, at first glance, seem surprising. However, the full description of this occupational grouping is technicians and associate professionals. The occupations covered include computer-related occupations, nursing aides and midwives, and less qualified primary, pre-primary and special education teachers.

Figure 6.10: Percentage Distribution of Employed Women and Men by Broad Occupational Categories in 2003-04



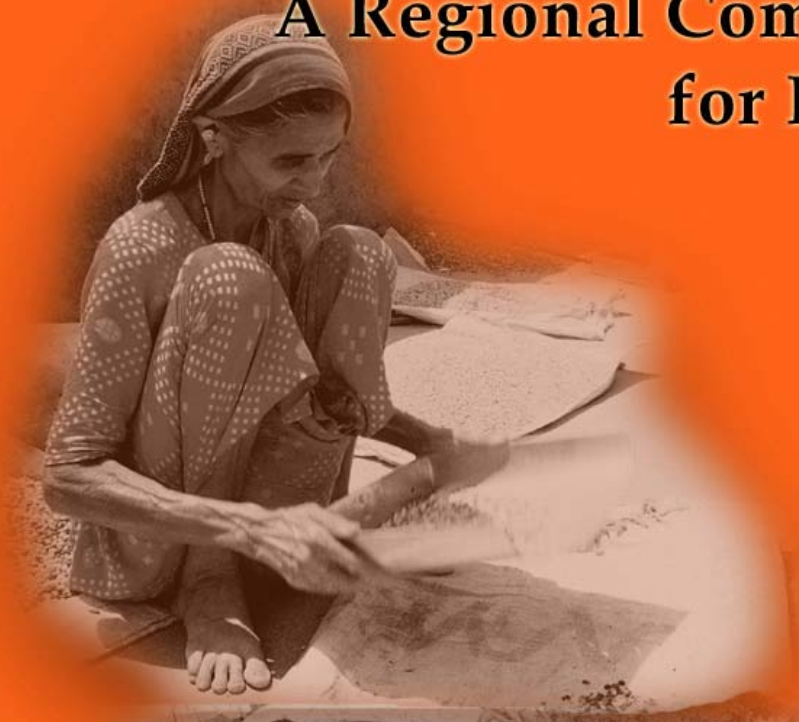
Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- The management/professional/technical grouping includes managers, professionals, associate professionals and technicians. The clerical/sales group includes clerical, service, and sales workers. The artisan/operator group includes skilled agricultural workers, craft workers, and operators.

- Figure 6.10 reveals that the percentage of both women and men employed is highest in the occupation group artisan/operator. However, women are significantly more likely than men to be employed in this group.

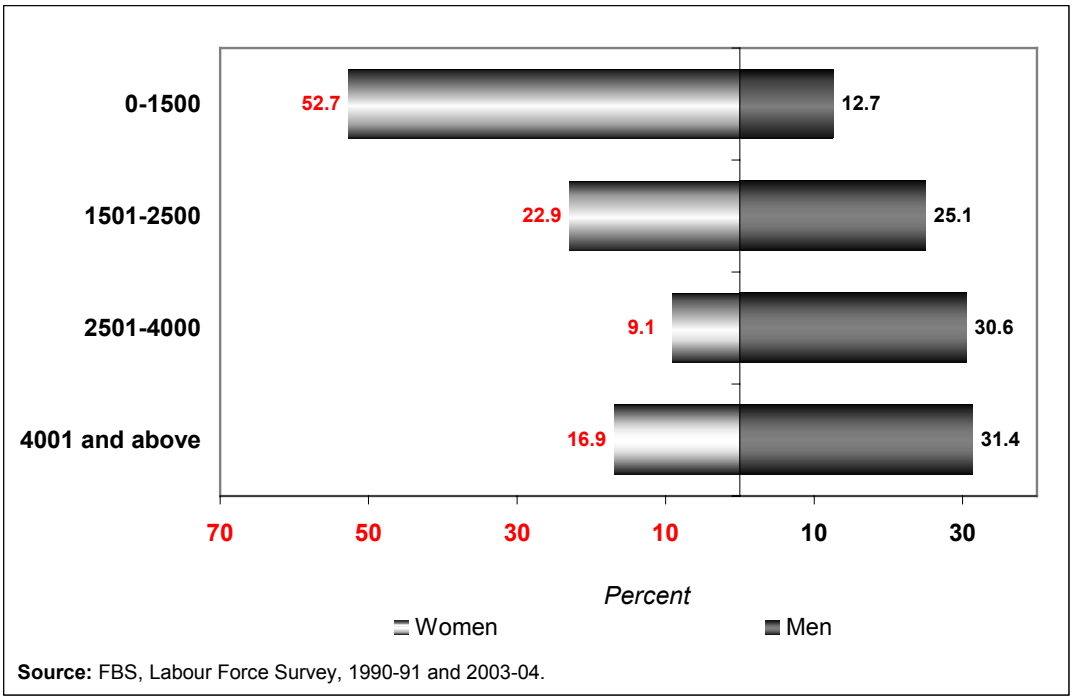
Data Base Report No.4
2005

Socio-Economic Indicators by Gender: A Regional Comparison for Pakistan



Social Policy and Development Centre

Figure 6.11: Percentage Distribution of Women and Men by Earnings in 2003-04 – Pakistan



Source: FBS, Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and 2003-04.

- Figure 6.11 shows that women are more likely to be found in the lower earning categories than men. More than half of the women employed as compared to 13 percent of the men employed, earn Rs. 1500 or less per month. A further 23 percent of women and 25 percent of men earn between Rs. 1501 and Rs. 2500 per month.

- Conversely, men are more likely to be found in the top earning categories than women. 31 percent of the men employed as compared to 17 percent of the women employed, earn more than Rs. 4001 per month.