Table 4.06

Infant Mortality Rates (IMRs) and Child Mortality Rates (CMRs) By Province and Urban/Rural Location

PROVINCE	BIRTHS IN 1986-90						ALL BIRTHS					
	URBAN AREAS		RURAL AREAS		TOTAL COUNTRY		URBAN AREAS		RURAL AREAS		TOTAL COUNTRY	
	IMR	CMR	IMR	CMR	IMR	CMR	IMR	CMR	IMR	CMR	IMR	CMR
PUNJAB	94	108	120	143	113	134	98	123	123	163	116	152
SINDH	100	114	145	171	127	148	107	131	157	188	135	162
N.W.F.P	165	202	119	138	127	149	158	201	145	166	147	172
BALOCHISTAN	200	213	177	221	180	220	211	231	164	206	171	209
ALL PAKISTAN	104	120	127	151	121	142	109	134	135	170	127	159

Note: The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of children who died during a specific period (i.e. 1986-90) before reaching one year of age divided by the total number of births during that same period. The Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is defined as the number of children who died during a specific period before reaching 5 years of age divided by the total number of births during that period.

Table 4.07

Information on Individuals 15 Years and Older Who Fell Ill in the Past 30 Days, by Gender of Individual, Province and Region

	PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS WHO FELL ILL IN THE PAST 30 DAYS			PERCENTAGE OF CASES OF ILLNESS WHERE A HEALTH PRACTITIONER WAS CONSULTED		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
PUNJAB	27.1	35.0	30.8	81.2	74.6	77.7
SINDH	19.2	32.4	25.5	93.8	87.3	89.9
N.W.F.P.	32.8	43.7	38.2	82.4	72.6	76.8
BALOCHISTAN	25.7	24.4	25.1	65.4	65.0	65.2
URBAN	23.6	33.6	28.3	84.5	82.9	83.7
RURAL	27.1	35.9	31.3	82.3	74.0	77.7
OVERALL	26.0	35.2	30.4	82.9	76.6	79.4

Table 4.08A

## Type of Health Practitioner Consulted for Illness, by Gender of Individual and Province

TYPE OF HEALTH PRACTITIONER	PUNJAB			SINDH			N.W.F.P.			BALOCHISTAN		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
SIANI	2.3	2.6	2.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	2.9	1.0	1.9	2.7	0.0	1.4
HERBALIST, HAKIM, HOMEOPATH	10.9	10.3	10.6	3.9	2.3	3.0	4.1	0.1	2.0	0.8	0.2	0.5
COMPUNDER, MEDICAL STORE	30.4	17.2	23.6	1.1	1.7	1.4	32.5	28.2	30.1	19.9	12.4	16.4
GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY	4.0	2.4	3.2	4.7	5.6	5.2	2.6	3.4	3.0	8.3	22.3	14.8
GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL	8.3	15.2	11.8	15.6	23.3	20.1	19.3	24.2	22.0	27.1	16.4	22.1
PRIVATE DOCTOR	40.0	46.8	43.5	66.4	60.6	63.0	36.3	38.8	37.6	37.2	46.5	41.6
PRIVATE HOSPITAL	1.2	2.9	2.1	6.3	3.3	4.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.8	0.3	1.6
FAITH HEALER	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3
GOVERNMENT B.H.U.	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	2.0	3.8	3.0	0.7	0.0	0.4
GOVERNMENT R.H.C.	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.9
MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH CENTRE	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHER	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.08 B

Type of Health Practitioner Consulted for Illness, by Gender of Individual and Region

	URBAN			RURAL		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
SIANI	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.4	2.4	2.4
HERBALIST, HAKIM, HOMEOPATH	6.6	6.2	6.4	9.0	6.8	7.8
COMPUNDER, MEDICAL STORE	12.1	10.5	11.2	30.2	17.4	23.5
GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY	1.9	3.3	2.7	4.9	3.9	4.4
GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL	15.3	17.0	16.2	10.4	19.2	15.0
PRIVATE DOCTOR	59.2	57.4	58.2	38.2	44.7	41.6
PRIVATE HOSPITAL	2.8	2.6	2.7	1.8	2.5	2.2
FAITH HEALER	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
GOVERNMENT B.H.U.	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.0	1.2
GOVERNMENT R.H.C.	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.7
MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH CENTRE	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
OTHER	0.6	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 4.04 TYPE OF HEALTH PRACTITIONER CONSULTED
FOR ILLNESS BY REGION
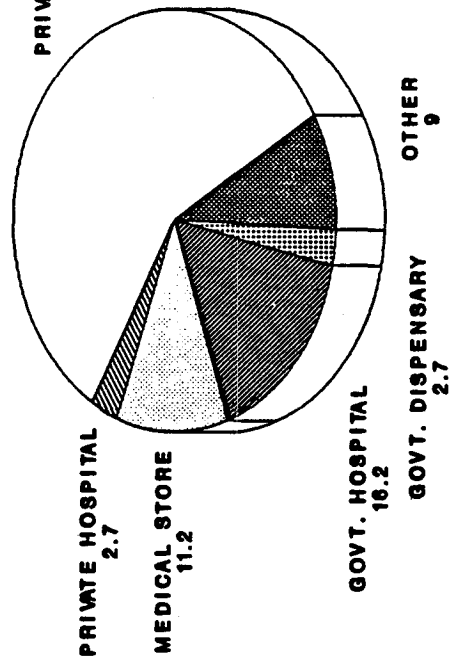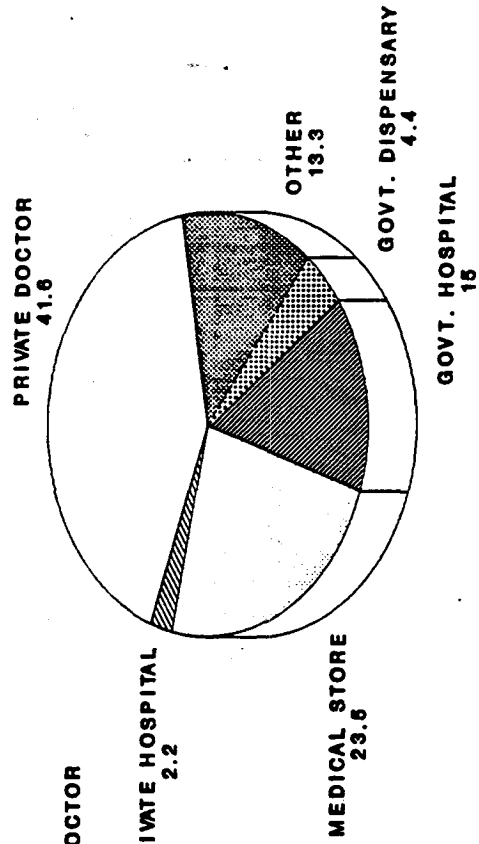
Table 4.09

Average Number of Days Lost in the Past 30 Days Due to Illness, by Gender, Age, Province and Region

GENDER	AGE IN YEARS	PROVINCE				LOCATION		OVERALL
		PUNJAB	SINDH	N.W.F.P.	BALOCHISTAN	URBAN	RURAL	
MALE	15 - 19	1.3	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.1
	20 - 24	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.9
	25 - 29	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0
	30 - 34	1.1	0.8	2.1	2.7	1.0	1.3	1.2
	35 - 39	2.0	1.4	2.6	2.4	1.5	2.1	1.9
	40 - 44	1.9	1.4	3.4	2.5	1.3	2.3	2.0
	45 - 49	1.8	1.3	3.2	0.8	1.4	2.1	1.9
	50 - 54	1.7	1.5	3.5	3.7	1.9	2.0	1.9
	55 - 59	4.7	2.3	3.2	3.4	2.6	4.4	4.0
	60 - 64	3.5	3.8	6.5	4.3	3.5	4.0	3.9
	65 +	5.5	4.7	5.6	1.4	5.2	5.3	5.3
	OVERALL	2.0	1.4	2.5	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.9
FEMALE	15 - 19	1.4	1.0	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4
	20 - 24	0.9	1.2	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.1
	25 - 29	1.4	1.6	0.9	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.4
	30 - 34	2.5	1.9	1.5	2.1	1.6	2.5	2.2
	35 - 39	2.3	1.3	2.1	0.7	1.4	2.2	1.9
	40 - 44	2.5	1.6	2.4	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.3
	45 - 49	3.4	1.9	4.0	0.9	2.9	3.2	3.1
	50 - 54	3.4	2.1	2.9	4.3	3.4	3.0	3.1
	55 - 59	3.0	1.8	5.1	7.4	3.1	3.1	3.1
	60 - 64	5.7	2.7	7.1	5.1	4.6	5.4	5.2
	65 +	4.5	3.1	7.2	0.3	4.3	4.6	4.5
	OVERALL	2.3	1.6	2.7	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.2

E. LITERACY, EDUCATION, AND TRAINING

Overall, 28.9 percent of the population in Pakistan is literate[1] (Table 5.01A). Literacy in urban areas (43.0 percent) is twice as high as in rural areas (22.7 percent), and decreases markedly with increasing age. There are likewise differences in average literacy rates between provinces: Punjab and Sindh have higher levels (29.8 percent and 33.2 percent, respectively) than NWFP (21.5 percent) and Balochistan (16.1 percent).

There is a sharp divergence in male and female literacy which is most evident in older age cohorts, rural areas, and in NWFP and Balochistan (Tables 5.01B and 5.01C). On average, 39.6 percent of males are literate (51.2 percent in urban areas and 34.5 percent in rural areas) in comparison to only 17.1 percent of females (rates in urban and rural areas are 34.0 percent and 9.8 percent, respectively). On a provincial basis, female literacy is particularly low in NWFP (8.2 percent) and Balochistan (4.8 percent).

Recent increases in girl's school enrollments -- particularly in Pakistan's urban areas -- has helped to ameliorate some of the difference in literacy rates between men and women. Nearly half of girls aged 5-21 years have attended school, in comparison to three-quarters of boys in the same age group (Table 5.02). It is important to note the lag in when children begin primary school: only 34.6 percent of 5 year old boys were enrolled in school, in comparison to 70.3 percent of 8 year old boys and 80.7 percent of 11 year old boys. Similar patterns are evidenced for girls: 20.2 percent of 5 year old girls are in school, 52.4 percent of 8 year old girls and 51.1 percent of 11 year old girls. After age 10, school drop-outs become prevalent.

There are significant locational and provincial differences in school attendance. Punjab has the highest levels of attendance (65.4 percent of males and 35.5 percent of females either have attended or are presently attending school), and Balochistan has the lowest levels (38.1 percent and 11.7 percent for males and females, respectively) (Table 5.03). Note that urban enrollments (31.5 percent for boys and 27.4 percent for girls) are higher than rural enrollments (28.3 percent for boys and 13.5 percent for girls). The discrepancy between urban and rural enrollments is more pronounced for girls. Note also that mother's education is an important predictor of current school attendance: children of educated women are equally likely to be in school, regardless of gender (Table 5.03).

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[1]Defined as all individuals who are able to read a newspaper, write a letter, and perform simple sums.

Gross enrollment rates are defined as the number of students enrolled at a certain level (for example, primary school) divided by the target population for that schooling level (for example, persons 5-10 years of age).[2] To the extent that children start school late or repeat classes, gross enrollments may be higher than age stratified enrollment rates. For example, the gross enrollment rate for boys in primary school is 73.4 percent and for girls is 49.5 percent (Table 5.04), despite the fact that only 35 percent of 5 year old boys and 20 percent 5 year old girls were enrolled in primary school. Note the sharp differentials between gross enrollments for girls in urban versus rural areas and across provinces; primary school gross enrollments are 57.6 percent for girls in Punjab, 44.4 percent in Sindh, 37.1 percent in NWFP, and only 23.3 percent in Balochistan.

Information was obtained on the reason(s) children did not attend school (Table 5.05A and 5.05B) and the reason(s) for dropping out of school (Table 5.06A and 5.06B). For both boys and girls, disinterest on the part of parents (or the potential student) was often cited as a major reason for not attending school. Cost and commuting distance (particularly for girls, and particularly in rural areas) were also frequently cited. Boys tended to leave school due to poor academic progress, lack of interest, or cost, while girls also cited commuting distance and the need to help out at home as reasons for leaving school.

Private schooling is predominately an urban phenomena, accounting for 23.9 percent of enrollments, and is generally limited to primary levels (14.1 percent of enrollments) or university (16.3 percent of enrollments) (Table 5.07). Note that over 30 percent of urban primary school students are enrolled in private schools.

School completion rates, stratified by gender, were estimated for all persons 21 years of age and older (Table 5.08). Differences between men's and women's school attainment is determined almost entirely by differences in the likelihood of beginning primary school: 53.9 percent of males 21 years and older began primary school in contrast to only 16.5 percent of females. School attainment, conditioned on the likelihood of beginning primary school, is similar for men and women. For example, 76.8 percent of males and 77.0 percent of females who started primary school completed class 5. While completion rates are somewhat greater for males at higher levels of education, these discrepancies are far smaller than gender discrepancies in initial enrollments.

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[2]The target age category for primary school was assumed to be 5-10 years, for middle school is 11-13 years, for secondary school is 14-18 years, and for higher education is 19-25 years.

Historical differences in enrollment rates for men and women in Pakistan are reflected in average school attainment levels. For example, Pakistani males have completed an average of 2.1 years of schooling (3.0 years and 1.8 years for urban and rural, respectively) in contrast to only .8 years for Pakistani women (1.6 years and 0.4 years, for urban and rural, respectively) (Table 5.09). While overall levels of schooling are low, differences between men and women are most striking for rural areas and in older age cohorts.

Some 21.9 percent of men and 10.9 percent of women in Pakistan have received vocational training[3], with an average duration of 17.4 and 7.0 months for men and women, respectively (Table 5.10). People are more likely to receive training if they reside in urban areas (31.1 percent and 14.5 percent for men and women, respectively) than in rural areas (17.7 percent and 9.3 percent, respectively).

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[3]This includes formal training and informal training and apprenticeships.

Table 5.01 A

Percentage of Individuals 5 Years and Older Who are Literate, by Age, Province and Location (Both Genders)

AGE CATEGORY (YEARS)	PROVINCE				LOCATION		TOTAL
	PUNJAB	SINDH	N.W.F.P.	BALOCHISTAN	URBAN	RURAL	
5 - 9	3.5	6.4	0.9	2.8	6.6	2.6	3.8
10 - 14	40.4	45.7	26.0	25.6	52.7	32.7	38.9
15 - 19	52.4	55.6	41.4	37.8	68.4	42.8	51.1
20 - 24	48.3	48.9	34.1	27.2	63.9	37.0	45.8
25 - 29	39.9	43.8	29.4	20.8	56.8	30.2	38.6
30 - 34	35.9	38.2	27.6	19.1	54.8	26.1	34.7
35 - 39	33.6	35.0	23.6	18.1	46.0	25.2	32.0
40 - 44	25.6	31.5	22.6	7.5	39.5	20.0	25.8
45 - 49	28.7	34.6	21.5	9.4	39.9	23.3	28.1
50 - 54	21.1	28.6	12.2	6.3	35.1	14.3	21.1
55 - 59	14.5	20.2	13.7	8.7	27.4	10.9	15.3
60 - 64	12.6	20.3	22.6	6.1	28.3	9.3	15.0
65 +	12.2	13.6	9.9	1.4	23.1	8.1	11.9
TOTAL	29.8	33.2	21.5	16.1	43.0	22.7	28.9

Note: Literacy is defined as the ability to count, to read and to write.

Table 5.01 B

Percentage of Males 5 Years and Older who are Literate, by Age, Province and Location

AGE CATEGORY (YEARS)	PROVINCE				LOCATION		TOTAL
	PUNJAB	SINDH	N.W.F.P.	BALOCHISTAN	URBAN	RURAL	
5 - 9	3.8	6.8	1.1	5.0	5.6	3.7	4.2
10 - 14	48.3	52.9	32.1	39.6	54.0	43.3	46.6
15 - 19	63.2	65.2	63.8	56.4	72.1	59.2	63.5
20 - 24	62.0	65.1	57.0	48.3	71.8	56.5	61.6
25 - 29	54.7	58.5	47.8	40.5	67.5	47.9	54.1
30 - 34	56.0	56.2	53.1	35.5	73.0	46.6	54.7
35 - 39	53.9	48.9	45.9	30.9	65.8	43.5	50.7
40 - 44	45.3	45.9	42.4	11.3	56.8	37.9	43.6
45 - 49	43.3	53.0	36.8	10.0	54.9	38.2	43.0
50 - 54	38.6	44.1	24.1	14.6	53.5	28.3	37.2
55 - 59	25.0	40.2	19.7	18.5	47.2	19.6	26.7
60 - 64	21.0	33.0	40.4	8.2	41.1	17.2	24.9
65 +	19.1	22.0	17.0	2.3	34.7	13.3	18.9
TOTAL	40.1	43.5	34.4	27.2	51.2	34.5	39.6

Note: Literacy is defined as the ability to count, to read and to write.

Table 5.01 C

Percentage of Females 5 Years and Older who are Literate, by Age, Province and Location

AGE CATEGORY (YEARS)	PROVINCE				LOCATION		TOTAL
	PUNJAB	SINDH	N.W.F.P.	BALOCHISTAN	URBAN	RURAL	
5 - 9	3.1	5.9	0.7	0.9	7.5	1.5	3.3
10 - 14	32.0	37.8	19.6	11.9	51.4	21.3	30.6
15 - 19	40.5	44.8	17.9	15.1	64.2	24.9	37.3
20 - 24	32.0	32.4	10.2	7.9	55.0	15.0	28.2
25 - 29	23.7	26.4	7.1	2.7	44.7	10.3	21.3
30 - 34	15.4	17.7	8.4	0.9	35.1	6.0	14.3
35 - 39	12.1	20.5	4.5	1.4	26.6	5.6	12.7
40 - 44	6.8	15.6	4.1	3.3	21.4	2.8	8.1
45 - 49	9.6	13.0	0.8	8.1	21.1	3.6	8.8
50 - 54	5.2	11.2	0.9	0.4	14.6	2.0	5.8
55 - 59	3.6	2.2	2.3	0.0	7.8	1.2	3.1
60 - 64	3.2	5.0	1.6	2.1	10.4	0.8	3.4
65 +	2.1	2.0	0.9	0.0	5.0	0.9	1.9
TOTAL	18.3	21.9	8.2	4.8	34.0	9.8	17.1

Note: Literacy is defined as the ability to count, to read and to write.

Figure 5.01

LITERACY RATES BY GENDER
URBAN HOUSEHOLDS
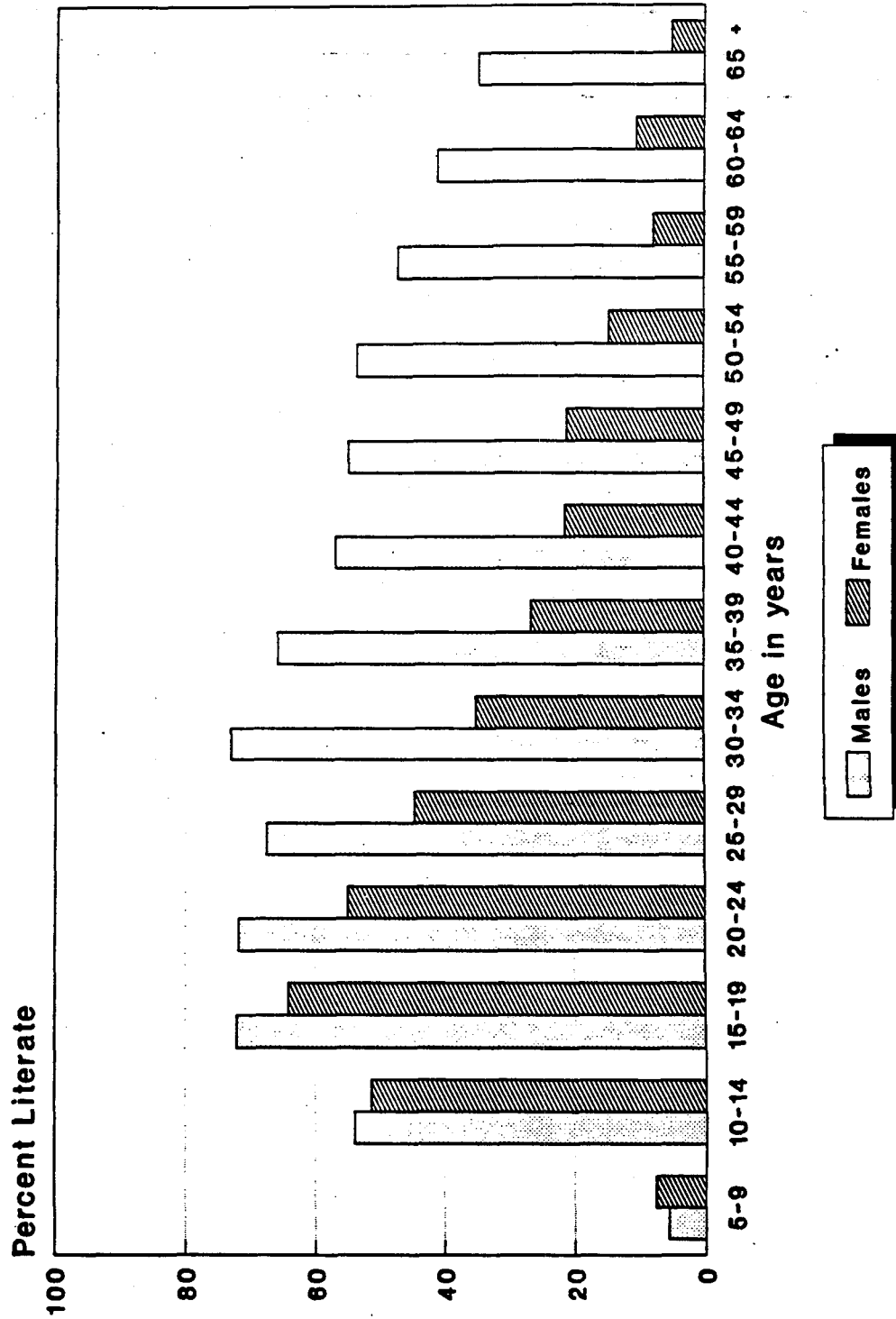
Figure 5.02

LITERACY RATES BY GENDER
RURAL HOUSEHOLDS

Percent Literate

Age in years
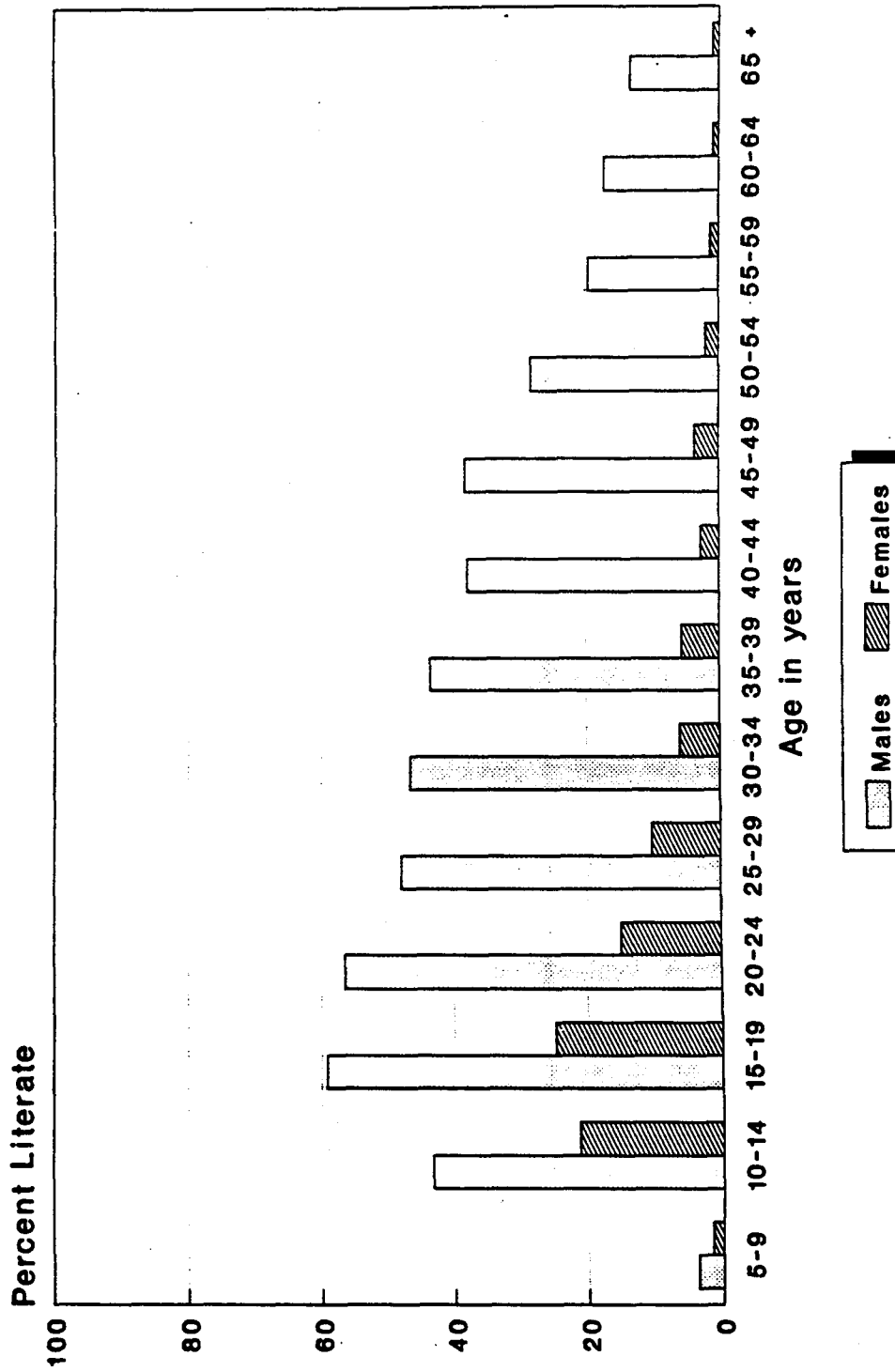
Males   Females

Table 5.02

Educational Status of Individuals 5 Years and Older, by Age and Gender

AGE CATEGORY (YEARS)	MALES			FEMALES			OVERALL		
	PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE NEVER BEEN TO SCHOOL	PERCENTAGE NOT IN SCHOOL WHO HAVE ATTENDED	PERCENTAGE CURRENTLY IN SCHOOL	PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE NEVER BEEN TO SCHOOL	PERCENTAGE NOT IN SCHOOL WHO HAVE ATTENDED	PERCENTAGE CURRENTLY IN SCHOOL	PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE NEVER BEEN TO SCHOOL	PERCENTAGE NOT IN SCHOOL WHO HAVE ATTENDED	PERCENTAGE CURRENTLY IN SCHOOL
5 YRS	65.0	0.3	34.6	79.4	0.3	20.2	72.0	0.3	27.7
6 YRS	54.8	0.3	44.8	64.1	0.5	35.3	59.5	0.4	40.0
7 YRS	32.7	0.8	66.4	47.7	0.9	51.5	39.9	0.8	59.3
8 YRS	28.3	1.4	70.3	45.7	1.9	52.4	37.0	1.6	61.4
9 YRS	21.3	3.2	75.6	42.5	2.6	54.9	30.7	2.9	66.4
10 YRS	17.2	2.3	80.4	47.4	4.9	47.7	32.7	3.6	63.7
11 YRS	13.4	5.9	80.7	43.4	5.5	51.1	26.8	5.8	67.5
12 YRS	17.7	8.0	74.4	49.0	8.4	42.6	31.4	8.2	60.5
13 YRS	14.7	16.1	69.2	42.8	15.7	41.5	29.4	15.9	54.7
14 YRS	14.0	18.5	67.5	49.3	18.1	32.6	32.2	18.3	49.5
15 YRS	23.3	21.9	54.7	47.9	25.4	26.6	35.1	23.6	41.3
16 YRS	25.8	25.8	48.4	52.4	25.5	22.1	38.7	25.7	35.6
17 YRS	16.8	35.7	47.6	58.0	20.5	21.5	34.3	29.2	36.5
18 YRS	26.3	45.1	28.6	58.3	33.5	8.2	41.8	39.5	18.7
19 YRS	18.1	58.4	23.5	51.9	40.3	7.8	34.1	49.8	16.1
20 YRS	30.8	50.7	18.4	73.1	21.9	5.0	51.9	36.3	11.8
21 YRS	20.5	58.0	21.5	58.9	35.3	5.8	37.3	48.0	14.7
	28.2	16.3	55.5	54.3	12.3	33.5	40.8	14.4	44.9

Figure 5.03   EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF GIRLS IN PAKISTAN
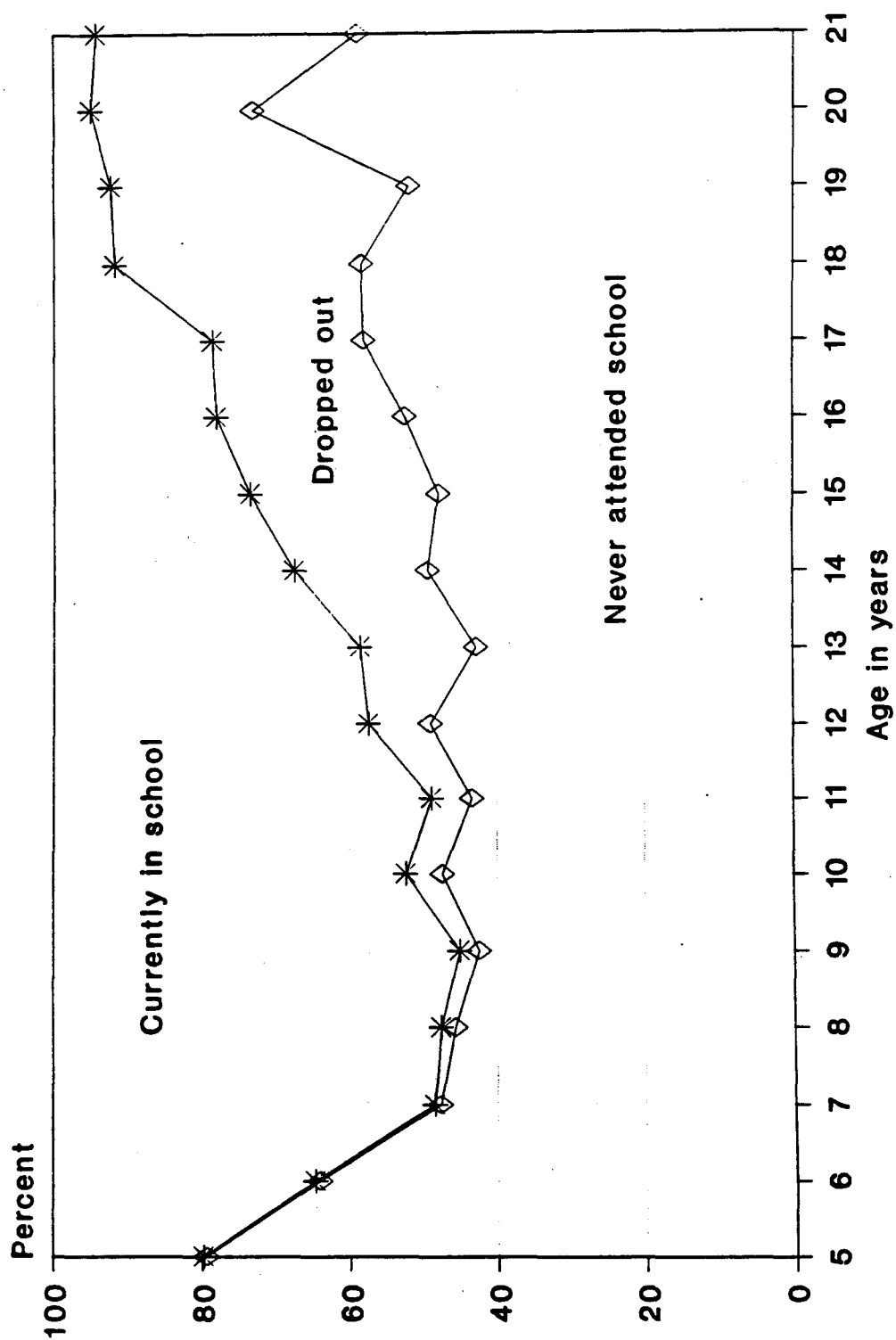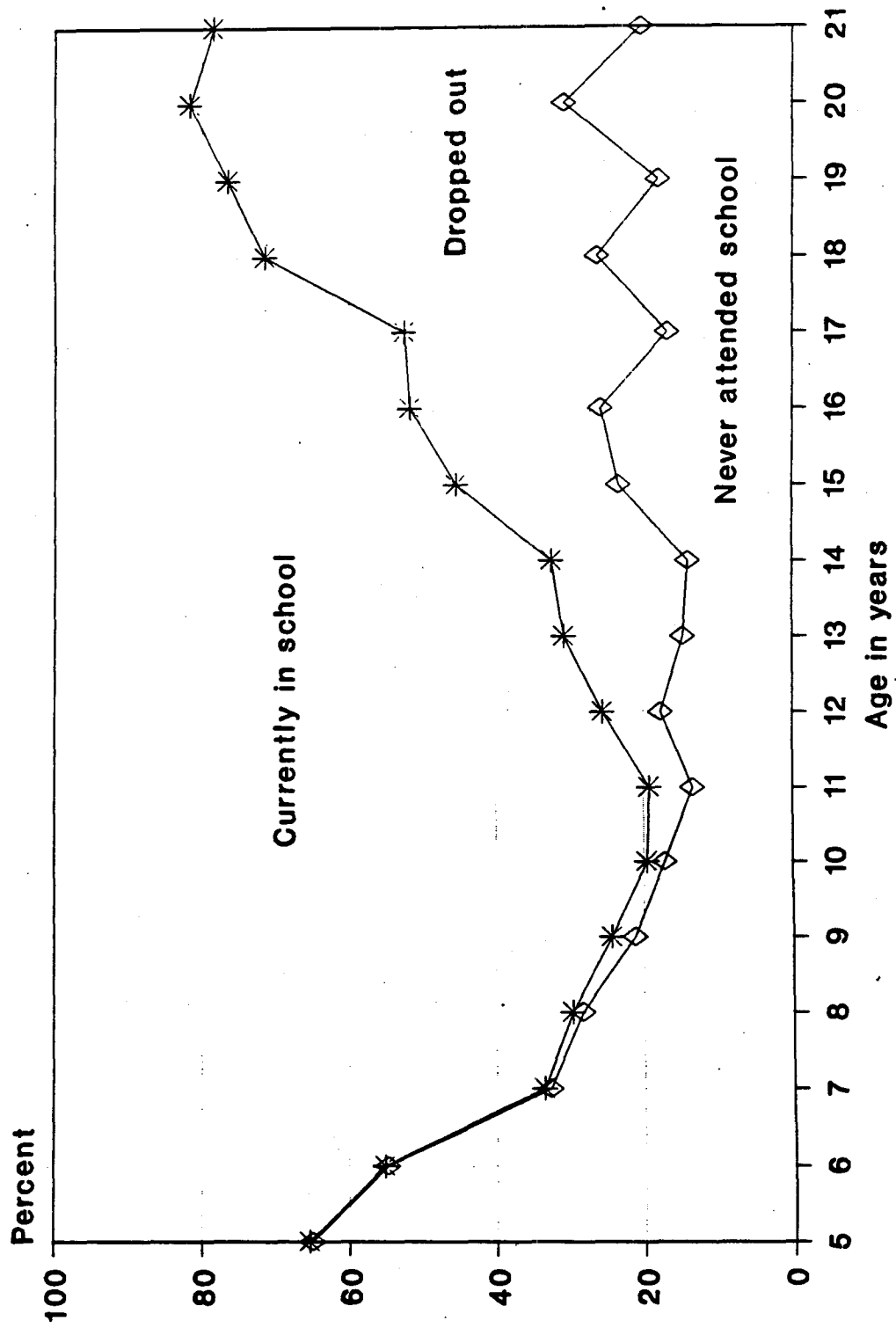AGED 5-21 YEARS

Figure 5.04   EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF BOYS IN PAKISTAN AGED 5-21 YEARS

Table 5.03

Educational Status of Individuals 5 Years and Older, by Province, Location, Education Level of Mother and Gender

	MALES			FEMALES			OVERALL		
	PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE NEVER BEEN TO SCHOOL	PERCENTAGE NOT IN SCHOOL WHO HAVE ATTENDED	PERCENTAGE CURRENTLY IN SCHOOL	PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE NEVER BEEN TO SCHOOL	PERCENTAGE NOT IN SCHOOL WHO HAVE ATTENDED	PERCENTAGE CURRENTLY IN SCHOOL	PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE NEVER BEEN TO SCHOOL	PERCENTAGE NOT IN SCHOOL WHO HAVE ATTENDED	PERCENTAGE CURRENTLY IN SCHOOL
PUNJAB	34.6	36.4	29.0	64.5	16.4	19.1	48.8	26.9	24.3
SINDH	39.7	32.5	27.8	68.8	13.7	17.5	53.5	23.6	22.9
N.W.F.P.	37.0	29.2	33.8	78.5	6.9	14.5	57.4	18.3	24.4
BALOCHISTAN	61.9	12.6	25.5	88.3	2.6	9.1	75.0	7.6	17.4
URBAN	25.9	42.6	31.5	48.2	24.4	27.4	36.5	34.0	29.5
RURAL	42.0	29.7	28.3	77.2	9.3	13.5	58.8	20.0	21.2
EDUCATION LEVEL OF MOTHER									
NO EDUCATION	39.4	33.7	26.9	73.3	12.6	14.1	55.5	23.7	20.8
PRIMARY	9.8	36.8	53.4	14.8	28.5	56.7	12.3	32.7	55.0
MIDDLE	6.3	35.0	58.7	7.7	36.6	55.7	7.0	35.8	57.2
SECONDARY	5.6	20.7	73.7	8.1	22.8	69.0	6.9	21.8	71.3
HIGHER	0.0	7.7	92.3	12.0	12.9	75.1	2.8	8.9	88.3
OVERALL	37.1	33.6	29.2	68.4	13.9	17.7	52.1	24.2	23.7

Table 5.04

Gross Enrollment Rates (1)
By Level of Education, Gender, Province, and Location

GENDER	EDUCATION LEVEL	PROVINCE				REGION		PAKISTAN
		PUNJAB	SINDH	N.W.F.P.	BALOCHISTAN	URBAN	RURAL	
MALE	PRIMARY	77.3	64.4	78.5	56.4	80.9	70.6	73.4
	MIDDLE	65.2	62.7	54.0	95.3	70.2	60.8	63.7
	SECONDARY	32.4	36.4	34.0	30.5	39.1	30.7	33.4
	HIGHER	6.1	7.5	13.7	4.6	9.4	6.3	7.3
	OVERALL	47.5	44.5	49.9	43.3	50.9	45.3	47.0
FEMALE	PRIMARY	57.6	44.4	37.1	23.3	72.7	40.0	49.5
	MIDDLE	37.7	40.2	24.5	19.0	57.9	25.4	35.6
	SECONDARY	12.4	18.3	6.1	5.0	26.9	6.0	12.5
	HIGHER	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.0	4.0	1.2	2.1
	OVERALL	30.9	27.8	20.9	14.6	43.0	21.4	28.1

(1) Ratios between the actual number of students enrolled in each level and the target population for the corresponding age categories (Primary: 5 to 10, Middle: 11 to 13, Secondary: 14 to 18, Higher: 19 to 25)

Figure 5.05

GROSS ENROLLMENT RATES
BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION
URBAN HOUSEHOLDS

Figure 5.06

GROSS ENROLLMENT RATES
BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION
RURAL HOUSEHOLDS

Table 5.05 A

First Reason for Not Attending School, by Province and Region
(Males Aged 5 to 24)

EDUCATION CATEGORY	PROVINCE				REGION		OVERALL
	PUNJAB	SINDH	N.W.F.P	BALOCHISTAN	URBAN	RURAL	
TOO EXPENSIVE	18.1	11.1	13.3	19.9	15.5	15.3	15.3
TOO FAR AWAY	10.5	11.4	13.2	15.9	7.2	12.7	11.4
HAS TO HELP AT HOME	6.8	7.9	12.7	16.8	7.9	8.7	8.5
HAS TO HELP WITH FARM WORK	4.7	4.3	14.4	0.6	1.0	6.6	5.4
HAS TO HELP WITH FAMILY BUSINESS	1.8	2.2	2.2	0.3	2.6	1.7	1.9
SCHOOL OR TEACHER NOT GOOD	0.8	1.8	2.0	0.0	0.7	1.4	1.2
TEACHER ABSENT TOO OFTEN	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.6
CHILD TOO ILL	1.3	1.0	2.4	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
EDUCATION NOT USEFUL	1.4	6.7	4.4	0.1	2.0	3.8	3.4
CHILD WILL MOVE AWAY	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.7
POOR ACADEMIC PROGRESS	5.8	2.9	1.5	8.7	5.0	4.4	4.5
PARENTS DID'NT WANT	21.7	21.1	13.6	21.0	26.1	19.0	20.6
CHILD NOT WILLING TO ATTEND	13.2	16.4	16.7	13.3	15.2	14.5	14.7
OTHER REASONS	12.3	11.6	3.0	2.9	14.3	9.3	10.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.05 B

First Reason for Not Attending School, by Province and Region
(Females Aged 5 to 24)

EDUCATION CATEGORY	PROVINCE				REGION		OVERALL
	PUNJAB	SINDH	N.W.F.P	BALOCHISTAN	URBAN	RURAL	
TOO EXPENSIVE	13.34	6.14	9.56	5.06	12.63	9.19	9.87
TOO FAR AWAY	16.82	11.40	6.55	23.59	9.60	14.70	13.68
HAS TO HELP AT HOME	10.02	9.82	15.28	16.88	8.99	12.15	11.52
HAS TO HELP WITH FARM WORK	0.68	1.89	0.63	--	0.57	1.07	0.97
HAS TO HELP WITH FAMILY BUSINESS	0.26	1.08	0.12	--	1.47	0.20	0.45
SCHOOL OR TEACHER NOT GOOD	0.90	0.11	3.25	0.27	0.15	1.33	1.09
TEACHER ABSENT TOO OFTEN	--	0.49	--	2.25	--	0.38	0.31
CHILD TOO ILL	1.12	0.78	0.96	--	1.61	0.73	0.91
EDUCATION NOT USEFUL	4.19	5.67	13.59	0.10	3.54	6.87	6.20
CHILD WILL MOVE AWAY	0.76	0.72	2.26	--	0.34	1.15	0.99
POOR ACADEMIC PROGRESS	6.60	1.53	3.56	--	4.29	3.96	4.03
PARENTS DID'NT WANT	29.67	39.15	26.93	27.01	37.30	30.29	31.69
CHILD NOT WILLING TO ATTEND	7.79	12.03	13.69	7.44	8.66	10.56	10.18
OTHER REASONS	7.86	9.18	3.63	17.40	10.84	7.42	8.10
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 5.06 A

**First Reason for Leaving School, by Province and Location
(Males Aged 5 to 24)**

EDUCATION CATEGORY	PROVINCE				LOCATION		OVERALL
	PUNJAB	SINDH	N.W.F.P	BALOCHISTAN	URBAN	RURAL	
TOO EXPENSIVE	13.2	10.7	12.0	23.8	12.7	12.7	12.7
TOO FAR AWAY	2.7	5.4	4.7	19.9	2.0	5.1	3.9
HAS TO HELP AT HOME	9.6	21.5	13.5	29.7	14.5	12.3	13.2
HAS TO HELP WITH FARM WORK	4.5	1.7	10.2	0.0	0.1	7.2	4.3
HAS TO HELP WITH FAMILY BUSINESS	6.8	3.8	7.4	0.0	6.3	5.9	6.0
SCHOOL OR TEACHER NOT GOOD	0.7	0.8	2.3	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.9
TEACHER ABSENT TOO OFTEN	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
CHILD TOO ILL	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.6	1.8	1.3
EDUCATION NOT USEFUL	0.7	2.1	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.5	1.0
CHILD WILL MOVE AWAY	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3
POOR ACADEMIC PROGRESS	19.1	3.6	10.9	2.5	15.6	13.4	14.3
PARENTS DID'NT WANT	16.5	14.3	9.4	12.2	15.0	15.3	15.2
CHILD NOT WILLING TO ATTEND	17.6	17.9	16.5	11.8	17.9	17.1	17.4
OTHER REASONS	6.7	16.2	11.8	0.1	13.0	7.0	9.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.06 B

First Reason for Leaving School, by Province and Location
(Females Aged 5 to 24)

EDUCATION CATEGORY	PROVINCE				LOCATION		OVERALL
	PUNJAB	SINDH	N.W.F.P	BALOCHISTAN	URBAN	RURAL	
TOO EXPENSIVE	10.4	8.6	19.9	0.0	11.1	9.5	10.3
TOO FAR AWAY	14.3	9.7	7.9	3.0	7.0	18.1	12.5
HAS TO HELP AT HOME	22.9	23.0	19.6	42.1	26.3	19.4	22.9
HAS TO HELP WITH FARM WORK	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.6
HAS TO HELP WITH FAMILY BUSINESS	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.6	1.2
SCHOOL OR TEACHER NOT GOOD	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
TEACHER ABSENT TOO OFTEN	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4
CHILD TOO ILL	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.2	1.4
EDUCATION NOT USEFUL	2.1	1.3	8.9	0.0	2.5	2.0	2.2
CHILD WILL MOVE AWAY	0.9	2.1	2.6	0.0	0.9	1.8	1.4
POOR ACADEMIC PROGRESS	6.6	5.6	7.3	12.4	7.0	5.8	6.4
PARENTS DID'NT WANT	19.1	23.5	17.0	32.3	20.7	20.1	20.4
CHILD NOT WILLING TO ATTEND	9.3	7.6	3.1	7.7	6.2	10.7	8.4
OTHER REASONS	8.8	15.6	13.4	2.5	13.6	8.4	11.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.07

Percentage of Students Enrolled in Private Schools
By Province

EDUCATION CATEGORY	PROVINCE				LOCATION		OVERALL
	PUNJAB	SINDH	N.W.F.P	BALOCHISTAN	URBAN	RURAL	
PRIMARY SCHOOL	15.9	15.7	4.5	10.3	30.2	5.3	14.1
MIDDLE SCHOOL	5.7	16.6	1.2	0.7	15.7	1.9	7.3
SECONDARY SCHOOL	9.0	12.5	3.4	0.0	14.2	4.8	9.1
HIGHER SCHOOL	14.3	8.9	31.1	0.0	10.1	21.5	16.3
TOTAL	12.9	15.1	5.0	6.8	23.9	5.1	12.2

Table 5.08

Percentage of Individuals 21 Years and Older Who Ever Attended School Of Those Attending, Level of Education Completed

		MALE	FEMALE
HAVE EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		53.9	16.5
HIGHEST LEVEL ATTAINED	HIGHER EDUCATION	2.1	0.5
	4TH YEAR	6.1	5.3
	3RD YEAR	6.3	5.4
	2ND YEAR	11.4	11.9
	1ST YEAR	12.3	12.1
	10TH CLASS	30.2	31.9
	9TH CLASS	35.9	33.0
	8TH CLASS	47.6	44.5
	7TH CLASS	53.4	47.6
	6TH CLASS	58.7	50.8
	5TH CLASS	76.8	77.0
	4TH CLASS	84.8	84.6
	3RD CLASS	89.8	91.3
	2ND CLASS	95.0	96.7
	1ST CLASS	97.9	98.9
	PRE-SCHOOL	100.0	100.0

Figure 5.07   CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE COMPLETING EACH
LEVEL OF EDUCATION FOR PERSONS 21 YEARS
AND OLDER WHO HAVE BEEN ENROLLED
IN SCHOOL BY GENDER
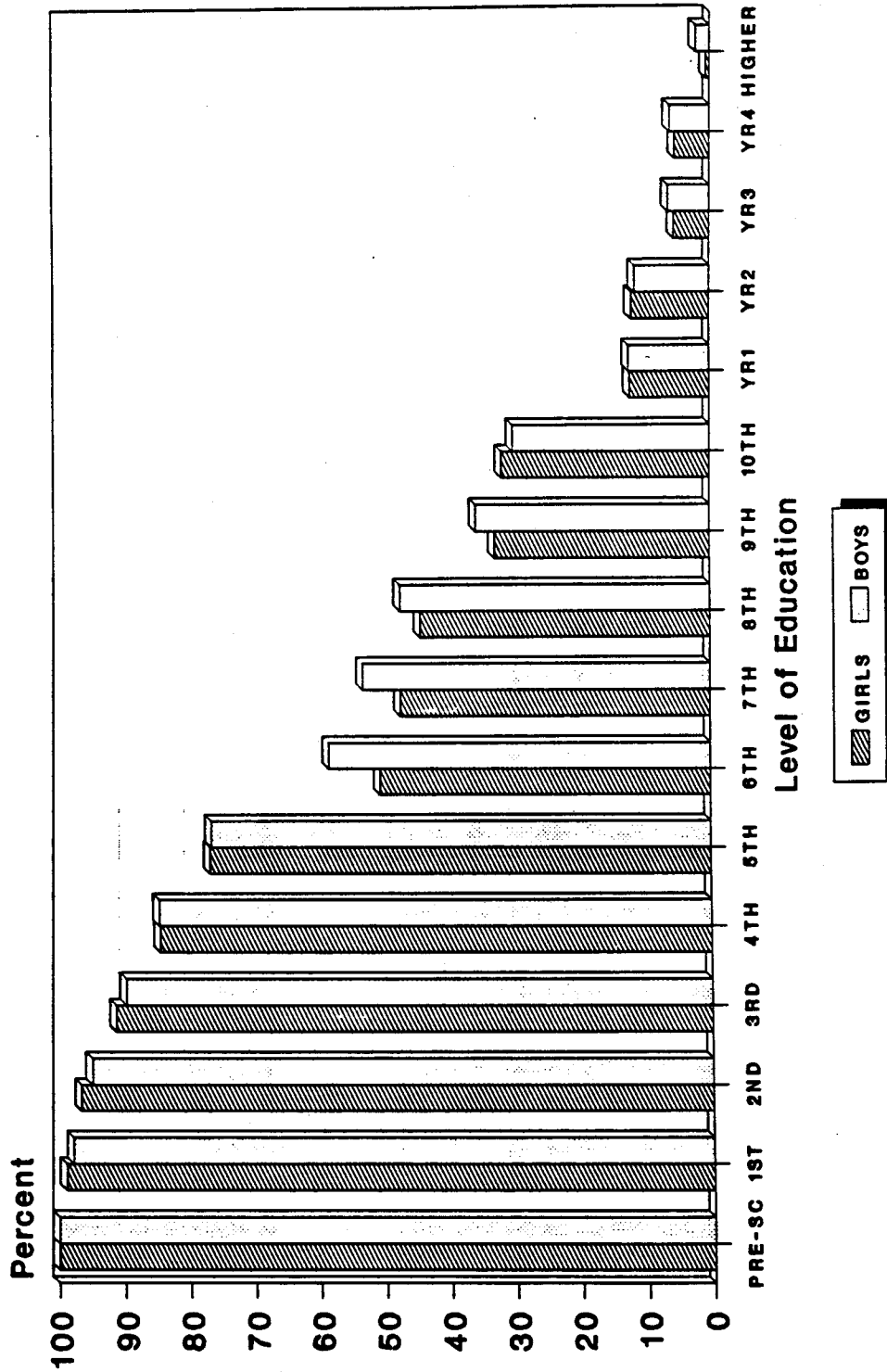
Table 5.09

Average number of Years of Education Completed Stratified by Age, Gender and Location

AGE CATEGORY (YEARS)	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
5- 9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
15-19	2.4	1.8	2.0	2.5	1.1	1.6	2.5	1.5	1.8
20-24	5.1	3.7	4.2	4.2	1.0	2.1	4.7	2.5	3.2
25-29	6.1	3.9	4.6	3.7	0.7	1.6	5.0	2.4	3.2
30-34	6.2	3.8	4.5	2.7	0.5	1.1	4.5	2.1	2.8
35-39	6.0	3.3	4.2	2.5	0.4	1.1	4.2	1.9	2.6
40-44	5.0	2.7	3.4	1.4	0.2	0.6	3.3	1.5	2.0
45-49	4.8	2.7	3.3	1.4	0.3	0.6	3.3	1.6	2.1
50-54	4.3	2.0	2.8	1.0	0.1	0.4	2.7	1.0	1.6
55-59	3.7	1.6	2.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	2.1	0.8	1.2
60-64	3.1	1.0	1.7	1.0	0.1	0.3	2.2	0.6	1.1
65 +	2.6	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.6	0.9
TOTAL	3.0	1.8	2.1	1.6	0.4	0.8	2.4	1.1	1.5

Table 5.10

**Percentage of Individuals Who Have Received Vocational Training,
by Age, Gender and Location
Average Length of Training Received by Those Individuals**

	AGE CATEGORY (YEARS)	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
		URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
PERCENTAGE WHO HAVE RECEIVED TRAINING	15 - 19	22.7	11.6	15.3	16.5	11.4	13.0	19.8	11.5	14.2
	20 - 24	38.1	24.6	29.1	21.8	14.9	17.2	30.4	20.1	23.5
	25 - 29	37.0	26.3	29.7	19.6	13.8	15.7	28.8	20.4	23.1
	30 - 34	40.1	20.2	26.3	15.9	10.3	11.9	28.4	15.2	19.1
	35 - 39	34.3	18.6	23.6	10.0	8.0	8.7	22.0	13.5	16.3
	40 - 44	34.6	16.9	22.3	13.9	6.5	8.6	24.5	11.6	15.4
	45 - 49	34.0	18.2	22.7	10.9	8.3	9.1	23.7	13.9	16.8
	50 - 54	27.1	17.5	20.9	7.2	5.8	6.2	17.7	11.3	13.4
	55 - 59	33.0	12.3	17.6	6.0	2.1	3.2	19.4	7.5	10.7
	60 - 64	16.4	14.4	15.1	5.3	3.9	4.3	11.8	9.3	10.1
	65 +	20.2	9.2	12.1	3.4	0.8	1.4	13.7	5.7	7.7
	TOTAL	31.1	17.7	21.9	14.5	9.3	10.9	23.3	13.7	16.7
AVERAGE LENGTH OF TRAINING RECEEVED (MONTHS)	15 - 19	16.0	14.6	15.3	6.2	5.4	5.7	12.2	10.3	11.2
	20 - 24	18.8	16.8	17.7	8.7	7.0	7.7	15.4	13.3	14.2
	25 - 29	20.3	17.6	18.7	9.9	6.4	7.8	17.0	14.0	15.2
	30 - 34	17.6	17.2	17.4	8.0	5.6	6.5	15.0	13.2	14.0
	35 - 39	18.5	17.7	18.1	8.2	5.2	6.4	16.1	14.2	15.1
	40 - 44	19.1	15.4	17.2	8.4	5.0	6.6	16.1	12.5	14.2
	45 - 49	16.6	17.4	17.0	9.3	6.5	7.5	15.1	14.6	14.8
	50 - 54	16.1	14.6	15.3	9.6	7.4	8.1	15.0	12.6	13.6
	55 - 59	21.1	15.3	18.0	6.4	5.8	6.1	18.7	14.0	16.3
	60 - 64	15.2	16.9	16.3	13.9	10.1	11.4	14.9	15.6	15.3
	65 +	17.9	22.3	20.4	10.4	3.0	8.6	17.3	21.9	19.8
	TOTAL	18.1	16.8	17.4	8.3	6.2	7.0	15.3	13.4	14.2

F.   EMPLOYMENT

A person's employment status is defined as the class of activity in which he or she spent the most time during the 12 months preceding the household interview.   For present purposes, employment status has been delineated as (1) inactive or unemployed; (2) agriculture employee; (3) non-agriculture employee; (4) self-employed in agriculture (i.e. a farmer); and (5) self-employed outside the agriculture sector (i.e. an entrepreneur).   Any person working for at least one hour over the past 12 months was considered employed.   For present purposes, sectors of employment are defined similarly to employment status: persons who work for wages are employed in the agriculture sector or some other sector, while self-employed persons are likewise working in agriculture or some other sector.   Future work will analyze the distribution of the labor force by industry and standard occupational status.

Overall, some 53.8 percent of Pakistan's adult population (aged 10 years and above) reported some work activity in the year preceding the survey (Table 6.01A).   The majority are self-employed: 21.7 percent are classified as farmers and 11.1 percent as entrepreneurs (i.e. self-employed outside agriculture).   Some 15.3 percent are employed as wage workers outside the agriculture sector, and only 5.7 percent work as agriculture laborers.

Aggregating across gender obscures important relationships in the data.   Specifically, 66.5 percent of adult men are economically active (Table 6.01B) in comparison to only 39.8 percent of adult women (Table 6.01C).   Further, an estimated 90 percent of men of prime working age (40-49 years) are economically active, in comparison to an estimated 50 percent of women in the same age group.   Over half of these women work on land operated by the household or tend livestock. and some .   Men work most frequently as employees (29.3 percent), although a substantial share are farmers (21.1 percent) or entrepreneurs (16.1 percent).

Pakistani households have an average of 2.7 economically active persons per household (Table 6.03), with a greater number of workers in rural households (2.9) than urban households (2.1).   Difference between urban and rural areas are primarily accounted for by differential female employment rates -- urban households have .5 female workers per household in contrast to 1.1 female workers per household in the countryside.

Men work an average of 41.6 hours per week at their primary job, while women work an average of 16.0 hours (Tables 6.04A, 6.04B, 6.04C).   Both women and men work the longest hours in jobs outside the agriculture sector -- female employees work an average of 29.6 hours per week and male

employees work an average of 44.9 hours per week. Self-employed women work an average of 21.7 hours each week, in comparison to 50.1 hours per week for self-employed men working outside the agriculture sector. Clearly many women have part-time jobs.

If we include all persons (employed and inactive), men work an average of 36.5 hours per week and women work an average of 8.0 hours per week outside the house (Tables 6.06A, 6.06B, and 6.06C). Agriculture accounts for the majority of women's work, while other sectors are more important in providing employment for men. For both men and women, the very old and the young work fewer hours than those towards the middle of the age distribution.

Unemployment rates were estimated separately for men and women, by province, and for urban versus rural areas. The unemployment rate is calculated as the number of persons who were (1) not working for pay or profit in the 7 days preceding the household interview; (2) willing and able to work; and (3) actively seeking work during the 7 day period, divided by the total number of persons in the labor force (i.e. either working or unemployed). Overall, 5.1 percent of persons aged 10 years and older are unemployed in Pakistan, with a substantially higher rate of female unemployment (11.4 percent) than male unemployment (3.5 percent) (Table 6.06). Unemployment rates are roughly equal across provinces, and unemployment is higher in urban areas (6.6 percent) than rural areas (4.5 percent), for both mean and women (Tables 6.07 and 6.08). Note that unemployment is highest for young people -- unemployment rates are 5.8 percent and 13.6 percent for males and females aged 10-14 years, respectively, 7.2 percent and 13.4 percent for males and females aged 15-19 years, respectively, and 6.3 percent and 13.0 percent for males and females aged 20-24 years, respectively.
respectively.

Table 6.01 A

Employment status of individuals, by age
All Pakistan-both genders

AGE GROUP	INACTIVE OR UNEMPLOYED	WAGE WORKER		SELF EMPLOYED		TOTAL
		AGRICULTURE	NON-AGRICUL.	AGRICULTURE	NON-AGRICUL	
10-14	73.9	5.3	3.0	15.2	2.7	100.0
15-19	52.9	5.7	13.9	19.3	8.2	100.0
20-24	40.4	4.7	23.6	18.0	13.2	100.0
25-29	31.0	5.8	25.4	22.2	15.7	100.0
30-34	28.6	8.3	22.9	25.6	14.6	100.0
35-39	27.8	7.0	22.3	27.8	15.2	100.0
40-44	28.2	8.2	19.5	28.4	15.8	100.0
45-49	26.4	5.8	21.1	28.6	18.1	100.0
50-54	35.3	6.1	15.3	27.6	15.8	100.0
55-59	37.5	5.2	12.4	32.2	12.7	100.0
60-64	44.2	6.0	9.6	25.3	14.8	100.0
65 +	64.6	2.1	5.0	20.6	7.6	100.0
TOTAL	45.9	5.7	15.4	21.9	11.1	100.0

Table 6.01 B

Employment status of Males, by Age
All Pakistan

AGE GROUP	INACTIVE OR UNEMPLOYED	WAGE WORKER		SELF EMPLOYED		TOTAL
		AGRICULTURE	NON-AGRICUL.	AGRICULTURE	NON-AGRICUL	
10-14	76.0	1.9	4.4	15.0	2.6	100.0
15-19	43.0	2.5	24.3	20.1	10.1	100.0
20-24	21.2	2.8	41.8	16.4	17.9	100.0
25-29	10.1	2.9	45.5	18.3	23.3	100.0
30-34	7.5	3.1	42.0	23.8	23.5	100.0
35-39	7.7	3.1	41.3	23.7	24.2	100.0
40-44	9.5	4.0	36.6	26.1	23.8	100.0
45-49	9.0	3.4	33.4	26.8	27.4	100.0
50-54	14.6	4.8	27.9	26.8	25.9	100.0
55-59	20.0	1.3	20.4	37.4	21.0	100.0
60-64	26.5	4.5	16.3	28.2	24.4	100.0
65 +	53.5	1.8	6.8	25.8	12.2	100.0
TOTAL	32.8	2.8	26.9	21.3	16.3	100.0

Table 6.01 C

Employment status of Females, By Age
All Pakistan

AGE GROUP	INACTIVE OR UNEMPLOYED	WAGE WORKER		SELF EMPLOYED		TOTAL
		AGRICULTURE	NON-AGRICUL.	AGRICULTURE	NON-AGRICUL	
10-14	71.6	8.8	1.4	15.4	2.8	100.0
15-19	63.9	9.1	2.3	18.5	6.2	100.0
20-24	61.6	7.0	3.5	19.9	8.0	100.0
25-29	53.9	8.9	3.3	26.5	7.3	100.0
30-34	49.3	13.4	4.1	27.4	5.8	100.0
35-39	48.0	11.0	3.1	31.9	6.0	100.0
40-44	46.5	12.3	2.7	30.6	7.9	100.0
45-49	48.5	8.8	5.4	30.9	6.4	100.0
50-54	54.5	7.3	3.4	28.3	6.3	100.0
55-59	56.5	9.5	3.8	26.6	3.7	100.0
60-64	64.9	7.8	1.8	21.9	3.6	100.0
65 +	80.4	2.6	2.5	13.3	1.2	100.0
TOTAL	60.2	9.0	2.9	22.4	5.5	100.0

Figure 6.01   EMPLOYMENT STATUS
FOR ALL PERSONS 10 YEARS AND OLDER
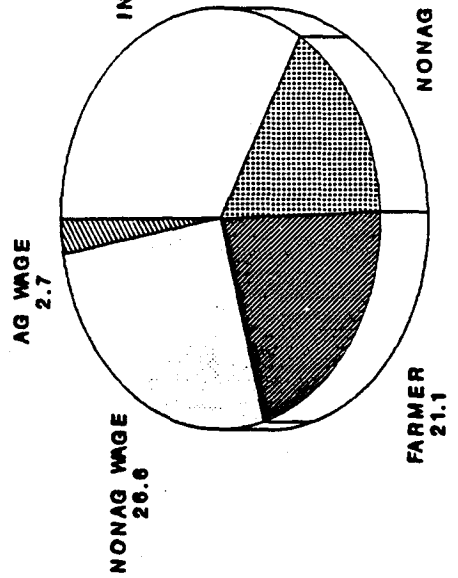
FEMALES

MALES
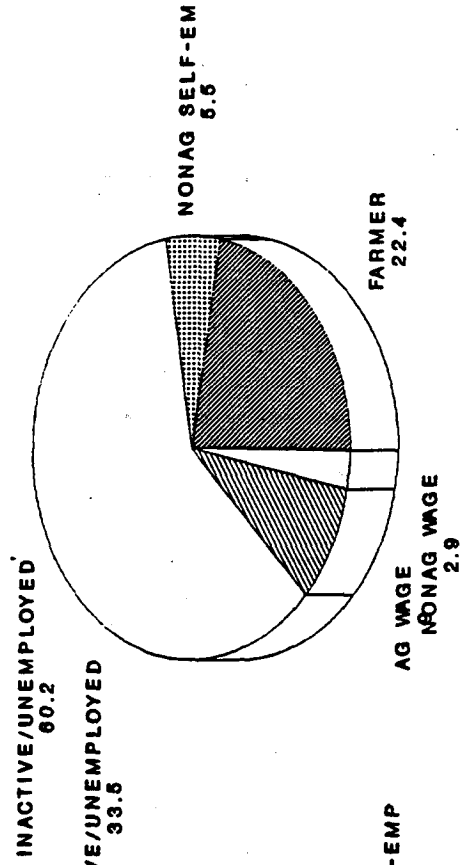
Table 6.02

**Employment status of all Persons aged 10 Years and Older
By Province and Location**

PROVINCE	INACTIVE OR UNEMPLOYED	WAGE WORKER		SELF EMPLOYED		TOTAL
		AGRICULTURE	NON-AGRICUL.	AGRICULTURE	NON-AGRICUL	
PUNJAB	43.7	7.9	14.7	21.3	12.5	100.0
SINDH	50.1	3.0	17.7	20.2	9.0	100.0
N.W.F.P.	48.2	1.4	14.5	26.1	9.7	100.0
BALOCHISTAN	55.9	1.6	14.0	23.0	5.5	100.0
URBAN	58.5	0.5	20.8	4.0	16.2	100.0
RURAL	40.7	8.0	12.8	29.7	8.8	100.0
TOTAL	46.2	5.7	15.3	21.7	11.1	100.0

Note: Employment status is defined as the work activity in which the respondent
spent the most time over the 12 month period before the interview. Persons
who did not work during the period are considered either inactive (and
outside the labor market) or unemployed.

Table 6.03

Average Number of Workers per Household
By Gender, Province, and Location

PROVINCE	WORKER		TOTAL
	FEMALE	MALE	
PUNJAB	0.9	1.8	2.7
SINDH	0.8	1.6	2.4
N.W.F.P.	1.1	1.8	2.9
BALOCHISTAN	0.8	1.6	2.4
URBAN	0.5	1.6	2.1
RURAL	1.1	1.8	2.9
PAKISTAN	0.9	1.7	2.7

Table 6.04 A

**Average Hours Worked in the Past 7 Days on Primary Job
By Age and Employment Status**

AGE GROUP	WAGE-WORKERS		SELF-EMPLOYED		TOTAL
	AGRICULTURE	NON-AGRICUL.	AGRICULTURE	NON-AGRICUL.	
10-14	17.9	44.8	16.2	29.4	21.1
15-19	20.9	44.2	20.8	36.9	30.6
20-24	24.4	45.6	22.1	42.3	36.1
25-29	15.7	42.3	23.1	43.9	34.3
30-34	18.6	44.8	23.9	46.3	34.5
35-39	24.2	42.3	23.4	45.6	34.0
40-44	18.6	43.8	24.1	48.0	34.0
45-49	24.8	41.1	25.2	48.4	35.4
50-54	27.8	44.5	25.3	44.1	34.6
55-59	25.8	40.2	26.8	44.9	33.1
60-64	22.5	41.5	24.5	46.2	33.0
65 +	27.5	37.7	23.4	41.0	29.5
ALL AGES	20.9	43.5	22.5	43.4	32.6

Table 6.04 B

Average Hours Worked in the Past 7 Days on Primary Job By Age and Employment Status (Males)

AGE GROUP	WAGE-WORKERS		SELF-EMPLOYED		TOTAL
	AGRICULTURE	NON-AGRICUL.	AGRICULTURE	NON-AGRICUL.	
10-14	31.1	50.1	21.1	40.1	29.3
15-19	30.8	45.6	28.0	45.1	38.6
20-24	40.8	46.4	33.5	50.1	44.4
25-29	30.9	43.0	35.7	51.3	43.3
30-34	29.9	46.3	36.8	54.0	45.3
35-39	32.4	43.8	36.1	52.0	43.6
40-44	42.6	44.5	36.3	55.6	45.0
45-49	43.5	42.5	34.2	52.5	43.1
50-54	41.8	46.1	37.2	50.0	44.3
55-59	43.8	43.3	35.9	47.5	41.0
60-64	29.3	44.0	32.9	48.7	40.4
65 +	35.1	39.2	28.4	41.4	33.7
ALL AGES	35.1	44.9	31.8	50.1	41.6

Table 6.04 C

Average Hours Worked in the Past 7 Days on Primary Job By Age and Employment Status (Females)

AGE GROUP	WAGE-WORKERS		SELF-EMPLOYED		TOTAL
	AGRICULTURE	NON-AGRICUL.	AGRICULTURE	NON-AGRICUL.	
10-14	14.9	27.4	11.0	19.0	13.8
15-19	17.8	28.6	12.2	22.1	16.3
20-24	17.2	35.0	11.7	23.1	17.3
25-29	10.4	32.6	13.6	18.4	15.1
30-34	15.9	29.4	12.8	15.7	15.3
35-39	21.8	21.2	13.9	19.6	16.7
40-44	11.1	33.6	14.0	25.6	16.1
45-49	15.6	30.1	15.2	26.3	18.2
50-54	19.2	32.1	14.8	21.9	17.8
55-59	23.3	22.8	12.9	29.1	17.4
60-64	17.9	14.8	11.8	26.3	14.8
65 +	20.2	31.8	9.8	35.0	15.5
ALL AGES	16.2	29.6	12.8	21.7	16.0

Table 6.05 A

Distribution of Average Hours Worked By Economic Sector and Age of All Persons

AGE GROUP	WAGE		SELF-EMPLOY		AVERAGE HOURS
	AGRICULTURE	NON-AGRICUL.	AGRICULTURE	NON-AGRICUL.	
10-14	1.0	1.5	2.7	0.8	6.0
15-19	1.4	6.5	4.6	3.2	15.7
20-24	1.4	11.1	4.9	5.8	23.3
25-29	1.2	11.3	6.1	7.1	25.7
30-34	1.6	11.1	7.8	7.2	27.8
35-39	1.9	10.0	8.0	7.4	27.4
40-44	1.8	8.9	9.1	7.8	27.6
45-49	1.6	9.3	9.1	8.8	28.9
50-54	2.2	7.7	8.9	7.2	26.0
55-59	1.5	5.2	10.4	5.9	23.0
60-64	1.6	4.4	7.4	7.0	20.4
65 +	0.6	2.1	5.4	3.3	11.4
ALL AGES	1.4	7.1	6.0	5.0	19.5

Table 6.05 B

Distribution of Average Hours Worked By Economic Sector and Age of Males

AGE GROUP	WAGE-WORKERS		SELF-EMPLOYED		TOTAL
	AGRICULTURE	NON-AGRICUL.	AGRICULTURE	NON-AGRICUL.	
10-14	0.7	2.5	3.4	1.1	7.7
15-19	1.0	11.6	6.5	4.8	23.9
20-24	1.4	19.9	6.8	9.3	37.5
25-29	1.1	20.2	7.7	12.1	41.1
30-34	1.0	20.8	11.0	13.1	45.9
35-39	1.1	19.0	10.7	13.3	44.0
40-44	1.9	16.8	13.0	13.6	45.3
45-49	1.5	15.1	12.0	14.3	42.9
50-54	2.4	14.5	13.2	12.9	43.0
55-59	0.8	9.2	15.7	10.2	35.7
60-64	1.4	7.9	11.4	12.2	32.9
65 +	0.6	3.0	8.2	5.3	17.1
ALL AGES	1.1	12.7	8.3	8.4	30.6

Table 6.05 C

Distribution of Average Hours Worked By Economic Sector and Age of Females

AGE GROUP	WAGE-WORKERS		SELF-EMPLOYED		TOTAL
	AGRICULTURE	NON-AGRICUL.	AGRICULTURE	NON-AGRICUL.	
10-14	1.4	0.4	1.9	0.6	4.3
15-19	1.9	0.7	2.5	1.5	6.6
20-24	1.4	1.3	2.8	2.0	7.4
25-29	1.3	1.2	4.3	1.5	8.4
30-34	2.3	1.4	4.7	1.2	9.5
35-39	2.9	0.7	5.2	1.3	10.1
40-44	1.7	1.1	5.2	2.1	10.0
45-49	1.9	1.8	5.4	1.7	10.7
50-54	2.0	1.3	4.8	1.8	9.9
55-59	2.3	0.9	4.7	1.3	9.2
60-64	1.9	0.3	2.8	0.9	5.8
65 +	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.4	3.3
ALL AGES	1.7	0.9	3.4	1.3	7.3

Figure 6.02 AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY AGE FOR ALL MALES AND FEMALES
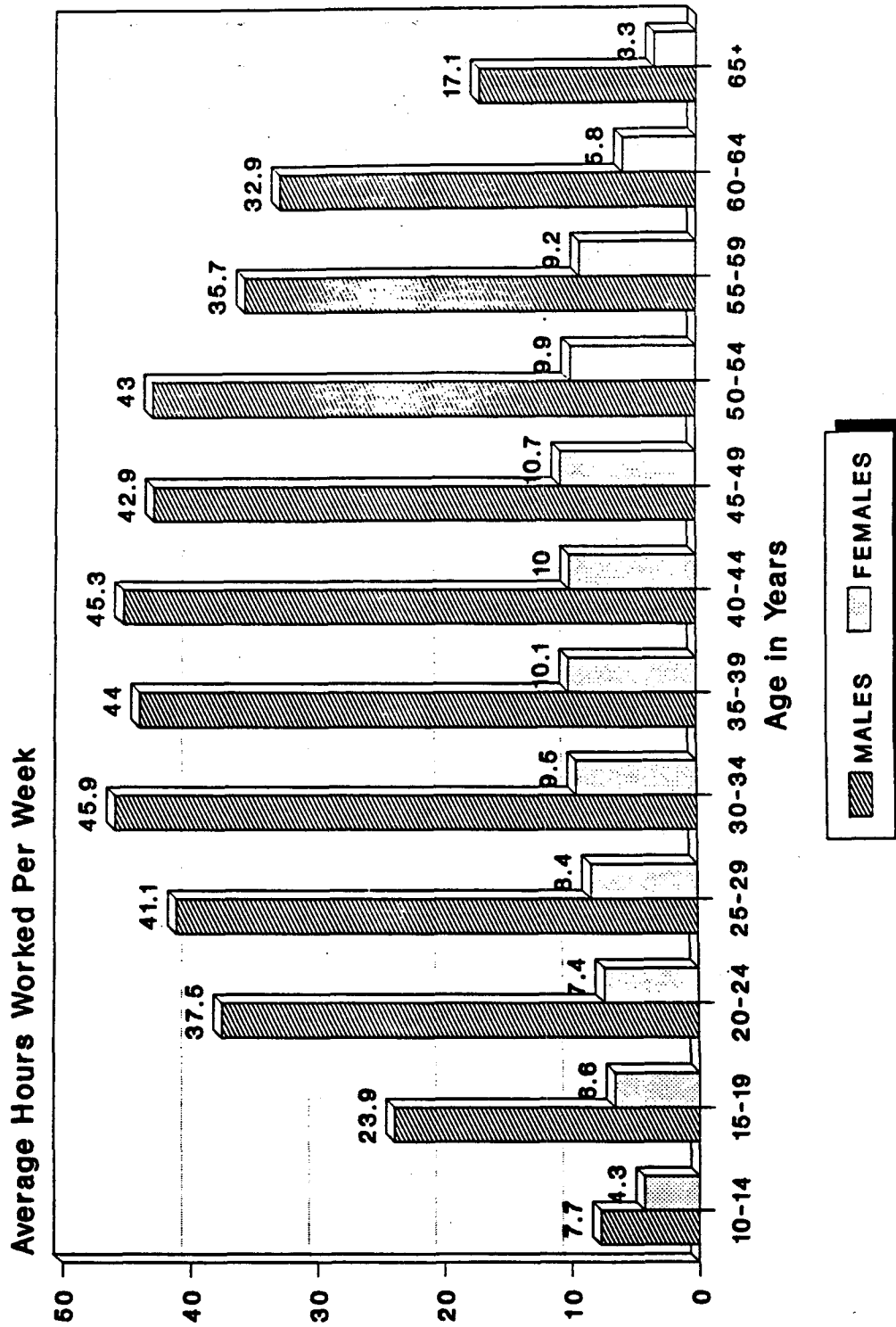
Table 6.06

Unemployment Rates by Age, Gender, Province and Location

AGE GROUP	GENDER		PROVINCE				LOCATION		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	PUNJAB	SINDH	N.W.F.P	BALOCHIS.	URBAN	RURAL	
10-14	5.8	13.6	10.4	7.2	6.1	16.4	10.8	8.9	9.2
15-19	7.2	13.4	8.8	7.5	9.3	18.4	11.2	7.8	8.8
20-24	6.3	13.0	6.8	7.9	9.1	15.3	11.4	5.8	7.5
25-29	2.8	10.8	5.2	2.2	3.7	1.5	5.5	3.4	4.1
30-34	2.1	14.4	5.2	3.5	1.3	6.8	3.9	4.7	4.5
35-39	1.4	9.8	3.6	1.4	3.3	2.2	3.4	2.7	2.9
40-44	1.6	9.8	4.0	2.3	1.6	4.5	3.8	3.0	3.3
45-49	1.1	7.6	2.0	3.2	2.2	0.0	4.0	1.6	2.2
50-54	2.1	6.1	2.6	2.1	3.8	9.2	2.5	3.1	2.9
55-59	1.5	11.9	3.4	3.4	2.7	2.4	4.9	2.8	3.3
60-64	2.9	7.0	2.1	6.1	1.9	18.0	7.5	1.8	3.5
65 +	0.9	2.7	0.5	3.9	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.8	1.1
TOTAL	3.5	11.4	5.3	4.5	4.6	7.8	6.6	4.5	5.1

Note: Persons are considered unemployed if they did not work for pay or profit in the 7 days preceding the interview, were willing and able to work, and were actively seeking employment.

Table 6.07

Unemployment Rates for Men, by Age, Province and Location

AGE GROUP	PROVINCE				LOCATION		TOTAL
	PUNJAB	SINDH	N.W.F.P	BALOCHIS.	URBAN	RURAL	
10-14	5.8	8.7	1.6	0.0	11.8	4.4	5.8
15-19	7.6	6.2	7.2	6.0	10.6	5.7	7.2
20-24	5.7	7.1	7.1	12.7	11.0	4.2	6.3
25-29	3.2	1.9	3.1	0.0	4.4	2.0	2.8
30-34	2.7	1.0	0.2	5.6	2.4	2.0	2.1
35-39	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.0	2.9	0.6	1.4
40-44	1.7	1.8	1.6	0.0	2.6	1.2	1.6
45-49	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.9	1.1
50-54	2.7	1.1	1.6	0.0	1.7	2.2	2.1
55-59	0.6	4.3	1.7	1.4	4.7	0.4	1.5
60-64	1.5	5.0	2.0	18.6	6.2	1.4	2.9
65 +	0.4	5.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.6	0.9
TOTAL	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.8	5.6	2.5	3.5

Note: Persons are considered unemployed if they did not work for pay or profit in the 7 days preceding the inerview, were willing and able to work, and were actively seeking employment.

Table 6.08

Unemployment Rates for Women, by Age, Province and Location

AGE GROUP	PROVINCE				LOCATION		TOTAL
	PUNJAB	SINDH	N.W.F.P	BALOCHIS.	URBAN	RURAL	
10-14	16.3	5.5	15.4	42.7	9.6	14.5	13.6
15-19	12.3	10.9	23.9	63.8	13.6	13.4	13.4
20-24	12.4	10.4	25.2	22.3	13.6	12.7	13.0
25-29	16.3	3.2	8.8	8.9	11.5	10.4	10.8
30-34	15.7	12.4	9.1	20.1	12.9	14.8	14.4
35-39	12.4	1.8	25.8	86.8	6.1	11.2	9.8
40-44	12.5	4.4	1.3	30.8	10.9	9.5	9.8
45-49	2.9	14.1	17.2	0.0	17.2	4.4	7.6
50-54	2.3	6.2	12.8	41.5	8.1	5.6	6.1
55-59	15.2	0.0	27.8	50.0	6.1	13.2	11.9
60-64	5.5	11.4	0.0	0.0	16.0	3.7	7.0
65 +	1.1	0.0	53.2	0.0	5.4	2.2	2.7
TOTAL	12.2	7.4	16.0	28.9	11.6	11.3	11.4

Note: Persons are considered unemployed if they did not work for pay or profit in the 7 days preceding the interview, were willing and able to work, and were actively seeking employment.

G.   HOUSING AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

An estimated 79 percent of urban households and 88 percent of rural households own their dwelling unit in Pakistan (Table 7.01). While renting is a rare phenomena in rural areas, a surprisingly high proportion of rural households (9.3 percent) live in a dwelling unit provided free of charge, typically by an employer or the Government.   In contrast, 15 percent of urban households rent rather than own, and only 3.8 percent live in a unit provided free of charge.   There are not large differences across provinces in the proportion of renters in urban areas, with the exception of Baluchistan, where 26.8 percent of urban households rent rather than own their dwelling unit.

As expected, urban households report better access to social infrastructure services (i.e. piped water, sanitation, and indoor toilet facilities) than do rural households (Table 7.02).   There is substantial diversity across regions in infrastructure supply, both in urban areas and rural areas.   Households in urban Sindh (dominated by Karachi) in general report the highest access to services, while households in all rural areas except N.W.F.P. have generally low levels of access to public services.

The vast majority of urban households in Pakistan have a private source of drinking water, although in some regions (specifically Punjab), this is as likely to be a private well as piped water (Table 7.03).   A substantial number of rural households in Punjab (90.2 percent) and Sindh (72.9 percent) likewise report a private supply of drinking water, although this typically tends to be a private well.   Rural households obtain water from a variety of sources, although only in N.W.F.P. and Balochistan do households report getting water from rivers or canals with any frequency.

Table 7.01

Occupancy Status of Dwellings by Province and Location

PROVINCE AND LOCATION		OWNER	RENTER	PROVIDED FREE OF CHARGE	SQUATTER	OTHER	TOTAL
PUNJAB	URBAN	79.6	12.6	4.1	2.9	0.8	100.0
	RURAL	89.5	1.0	8.6	1.0	0.0	100.0
	TOTAL	86.8	4.2	7.4	1.5	0.2	100.0
SINDH	URBAN	78.6	17.4	3.3	0.1	0.6	100.0
	RURAL	83.2	3.2	13.3	0.2	0.2	100.0
	TOTAL	81.0	10.0	8.5	0.1	0.4	100.0
N.W.F.P.	URBAN	78.1	15.7	4.8	0.4	0.9	100.0
	RURAL	86.2	3.0	10.3	0.5	0.0	100.0
	TOTAL	84.8	5.1	9.4	0.5	0.2	100.0
BALOCHISTAN	URBAN	70.4	26.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
	RURAL	99.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
	TOTAL	95.4	3.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
OVERALL	URBAN	79.0	14.8	3.8	1.7	0.7	100.0
	RURAL	88.3	1.6	9.3	0.7	0.0	100.0
	TOTAL	85.5	5.6	7.6	1.0	0.2	100.0

Table 7.02

Percentage of Households with Access to Facilities
By Province and Location

PROVINCE AND LOCATION		PIPED WATER	SANITARY SYSTEM	INDOOR TOILET
PUNJAB	URBAN	51.9	94.8	80.7
	RURAL	9.6	58.5	16.7
	TOTAL	21.1	68.4	34.1
SINDH	URBAN	77.7	93.4	92.3
	RURAL	13.5	31.8	55.9
	TOTAL	44.1	61.1	73.3
N.W.F.P.	URBAN	57.1	85.5	95.4
	RURAL	38.7	46.3	75.2
	TOTAL	41.8	52.9	78.5
BALOCHISTAN	URBAN	83.9	62.5	83.7
	RURAL	20.6	8.8	22.1
	TOTAL	29.1	16.1	30.4
OVERALL	URBAN	62.0	93.2	85.9
	RURAL	14.8	50.1	31.8
	TOTAL	29.0	63.1	48.1

Table 7.03

Main Source of Drinking Water by Province and Location

PROVINCE AND LOCATION		PRIVATE TAP	PRIVATE WELL	PUBLIC WELL	CANAL OR RIVER	DELIVERY	OTHER	TOTAL
PUNJAB	URBAN	49.7	46.9	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0
	RURAL	8.7	81.5	0.9	3.6	1.0	0.1	100.0
	TOTAL	19.9	72.1	1.2	2.8	0.7	0.1	100.0
SINDH	URBAN	68.2	14.9	9.5	0.7	0.0	3.2	100.0
	RURAL	11.7	61.2	1.9	9.0	12.8	0.2	100.0
	TOTAL	38.5	39.1	5.5	5.0	6.7	1.6	100.0
N.W.F.P.	URBAN	49.8	13.1	7.3	28.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
	RURAL	30.6	9.0	8.1	26.1	1.1	0.5	100.0
	TOTAL	33.8	9.7	8.0	26.5	0.9	0.4	100.0
BALOCHISTAN	URBAN	73.4	1.2	10.5	9.1	0.0	0.7	100.0
	RURAL	20.6	2.9	0.0	61.0	4.0	0.9	100.0
	TOTAL	27.7	2.7	1.4	54.0	3.4	0.9	100.0
OVERALL	URBAN	56.7	32.5	5.2	2.6	0.0	1.2	100.0
	RURAL	12.8	64.5	2.0	10.1	3.2	0.2	100.0
	TOTAL	26.0	54.9	3.0	7.8	2.2	0.5	100.0

ANNEX I: List of Field Staff

Following is a list of the field staff who participated in the PIHS, organized by team.

1. **Bannu:**   Amanullah Khan, Chief Statistical Officer
Mumtaz Khan, Statistical Officer
Latifullah Khan, Male Interviewer
Mohammad Munir, Male Interviewer
Naz Parveen, Female Interviewer
Zaitoon Akhtar, Female Interviewer
Halima Saadia, SFFA
Rehmatullah, KPVO
M. Yousuf, Driver

2. **Peshawar:**   Shaukatullah Khan, Chief Statistical Officer
Sher Rehman, Statistical Officer
Zaidullah, Male Interviewer
Hashmat Khan, Male Interviewer
Shanaz Akhter, Female Interviewer
Farmana Bibi, Alt. Female Interviewer
Rafiullah, KPVO
Abdul Ali, Driver

3. **Rawalpindi:**   Ishtiaq Ahmad, Chief Statistical Officer
Mumtaz Iqbal, Statistical Officer
Muhammad Islam, Male Interviewer
Intisar Haider, Male Interviewer
Farkhanda, Female Interviewer
Shaheen Naz, Female Interviewer
Asim Murtaza, KPVO
M. Naseer, Driver

4. **Gujranwala:**   Nasrullah Chaudhri, PIHS Supervisor
Muhammad Shafqat, Statistical Officer
Namat Ullah, Male Interviewer
Ghulam Mustafa, Male Interviewer
Farah Hassan, Female Interviewer
Samina Maqsood, Female Interviewer
Tanveer Ahmed, KPVO
Niamet Ali, Driver

5. **Sargodha:**   Khwaja Khalid Sultan, Chief Statistical Officer
Ayub Anwar, Statistical Officer
Manzoor Hussain, Male Interviewer
Abdul Jabbar, Male Interviewer
Farhana Asghar, Female Interviewer
Tahira Parveen, Female Interviewer
Tahir Saleem, KPVO
Muhammad Tufail, Driver

6.	**Lahore:**	Jalal-ud-din Chaudhry, Chief Stat. Officer
		Mohammad Anwar Pasha, Statistical Officer
		Ghulam Rasool, Male Interviewer
		Mohammad Yousaf, Male Interviewer
		Humaira Kaukab, Female Interviewer
		Talat Yasmeen, Female Interviewer
		Tanveer Ahmed, KPVO
		M. Iftikhar, Driver

Mohammad Taseer, Statistical Officer
Abdul Khaliq, Male Interviewer
Jahangir, Male Interviewer
Nagina Iqbal, Female Interviewer
Nusrat Malik, Female Interviewer
Naeemur Rehman, KPVO
Javaid Iqbal, Driver

7. **Faisalabad:** Mohammed Ashraf, Chief Statistical Officer
Shafique Ahmed, Male Interviewer
Mohammad Ashraf Shad, Male Interviewer
Shagufta Naheed, Female Interviewer
Dilshad Akhtar, Female Interviewer
Anwarul Haqbaloch, , KPVO
M. Saleem, Driver
M. Abdullah Tariq, Driver

8. **Multan:** Abdul Hakeem, Chief Statistical Officer
Allah Ditta Malik, Statistical Officer
Abdul Rahim, Male Interviewer
Marghub Ali Zahid, Male Interviewer
Shamim Akhtar, Female Interviewer
Shabana Nazneen, Female Interviewer
Farhat Kauser, Alt. Female Interviewer
Ghulam Hyder, KPVO
M. Nawaz, Driver

9. **Bahawalpur:** Shahid Naeem, Chief Statistical Officer
Kh. Irshad Ahmed, Statistical Officer
Tariq Mushir Siddiqui, Male Interviewer
Mohammad Bilal Bhatti, Male Interviewer
Fauzia Tasneem, Female Interviewer
Zeba Tasneem, Female Interviewer
Zahida Parveen, Alt. Female Interviewer
Imam Bux, KPVO
M. Azam, Driver

10.	**Sukkur:**	Irshad Ahmed Manghi, Chief Statistical Officer Mohammad Alam Junejo, Statistical Officer Qurban Ali Memon, Male Interviewer Irshad Ahmed, Male Interviewer Seema, Female Interviewer Noor Jehan Baloch, Female Interviewer Nighat Parveen, Alt. Female Interviewer Aftab Ali Bhutto, KPVO Shahnawaz, Driver
11.	**Hyderabad:**	Bashir Ahmed Bajwa, Chief Statistical Officer Faqqir Mohammad, Statistical Officer M. Rafiq Sheikh, Male Interviewer Qurban Ali Kalhoro, Male Interviewer Musarat Nazir, Female Interviewer Naheed Afroze, Female Interviewer Bilquis, Alt. Female Interviewer Hamid Khan, KPVO Mehran Ali, Driver Sabir Husain, Driver
12.	**Karachi:**	Mobeen Ahmed Arbab, Chief Statistical Officer Iftikhar Ahmed, Statistical Officer Kalim Ahmed, Male Interviewer Mohammad Ali, Male Interviewer Fehmida Parveen, Female Interviewer Asifa Masood, Female Interviewer Ahsan Qadeer Bhatti, KPVO M. Ashraf, Driver A. Salam, Statistical Officer Mohammad Younas, Male Interviewer Fazal Karim Baloch, Male Interviewer Rehana Asad Ali, Female Interviewer Alay Fatima, Female Interviewer Habibullah, KPVO Lal Khan, Driver
13.	**Quetta:**	Bahar Ali Shah, Chief Statistical Officer Ghulam Rasool, Statistical Officer Mohammad Suleman, Male Interviewer M. Javad, Male Interviewer Bushra Zafar, Female Interviewer Qamarun Nisa, Female Interviewer Risfa Ejaz, Alt. Female Interviewer Fazeel Ahmed, KPVO Yar Mohammad, Driver