

ATTACHMENT A: BIBLIOGRAPHY

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ATTACHMENT B: LIST OF PROGRAMS AND RESPONSIBLE MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS

Federal Ministry	Linked Autonomous or Semi-Autonomous Agencies	Related Provincial Departments	Programs
Finance		Finance	Public Service Pensions Pension Fund Regulation Tax Expenditures
Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis	Employees Old Age Benefits Institution Workers Welfare Fund	Labour Industries Employees Social Security Institutions	Vocational Training EOBI Legislation Labour Laws (including child labour and bonded labour)
Local Government		Local Government Works	Tameer-e-Pakistan (public works)
Planning Commission		Planning Department	Monitoring of all programs
Religious Affairs	Central Zakat Council	Zakat and Ushr Welfare Relief Provincial Zakat Councils	Zakat and Ushr
State Bank Of Pakistan			Regulation of pension funds and micro-credit
Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education	Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal National Commission for Child Welfare and Development National Council for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Directorate of Special Education	Women Development Welfare Provincial Councils for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons	Status of women Child Protection Community Development Special Education Support for People with Disabilities Social Welfare Institutions Training for the Disadvantaged

ATTACHMENT C: COVERAGE OF MAIN SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMS

Program	Number of households Covered
Employees Old Age Benefits Institution	1.3 million
Employees Social Security Institutions	0.85 million (most also covered by EOBI)
Zakat	1.7 million
Bait-ul-Mal Individual Financial Assistance	0.021 million
Bait-ul-Mal Food Support Program	1.25 million

ATTACHMENT D: VULNERABILITY PROFILE

Main Vulnerable Groups	Source of Risk	Incidence	Immediate Risks	Consequent Risks	Current Non-SP Response (Impact)	Current SP Response (Impact)	Possible SP Options
Small farming households	Lack of non-agricultural job opportunities. Increased mechanisation of agriculture.	Recorded unemployment 8.27%.	Too few earners to support household	Debt, mal-nutrition, reduction in children's opportunities	Tameer-E-Pakistan public works program (L) Increased budget for development activities. (L) Support for labour-intensive industries. (L) Individual migration to cities (H)	Zakat, Bait-ul-Mal (L) Micro-finance (L)	Public Works Programs targeted at the poor
	Lack of access to health care	48% of basic health units not functioning. 65% poor ill at time of UNDP 2002 survey	Minor health problems become major health problems Very high rates of infant and maternal mortality	Death, inability to earn, lower productivity catastrophic health care costs.	Health reforms (L) Handing over basic health units to NGOs and Rural Support Programmes (L)		Social Health Insurance
	Lack of affordable catastrophic health care		Untreated major illness	Death, inability to earn, lower productivity catastrophic health care costs.		Zakat, Bait-ul-Mal, Patients' Welfare Funds (L)	Social Health Insurance
	Population Growth	149 million 45% of landholdings less than 5 acres	Land-holdings too small for survival. Too many mouths to feed.	Debt/poverty Loss of land Malnutrition	Fertility reduction programs (L)	Population Welfare Department food distribution for clinic attendance	
	Lack of water for irrigation or safe drinking Drought	Delivery efficiency of irrigation 37%.	Crop failure/ reduced yield Water-borne disease	See above High death rate from diarrhoea among children	Infrastructure Development (L+) Community Physical Infrastructure Projects (L+)	Relief Department	
	Low agricultural productivity	Average growth in yield 40% less than decade 1960-70.	In-sufficient income Debt bondage	Landlessness Bonded labour	Controls over wheat pricing and distribution (L)	Micro-finance (L) Rural Support Programs	Expand micro-finance to address role of

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			to middlemen and landlords for finance of agricultural inputs.			(L)	middlemen and landlords. Continuing Rural Support Programme activity.
Landless labourers	Absence of effective government or other constraints on local political and economic power with landlords	Approximately 1.2 million bonded labourers	In-sufficient pay Physical abuse	Bonded labour Child labour Cycle of debt and poverty	Land reform (L) Bonded Labour Abolition Act (L)	Micro-finance (L) Zakat and Bait-ul-Mal (L)	Expanded micro-credit as part of co-ordinated strategy. Employment programs targeted at the poor.
Households without adults with capacity for work	Frailty or poor health in old age and lack of family or death of breadwinner	Perhaps 5 to 7% of population (say 8 million)	Poverty and difficulty in personal care	Destitution	Support from community (M)	Zakat and Bait-ul-Mal (L)	Expanded and better targeted Zakat and Bait-ul-Mal.
Rural women	Restrictions on options for girls and women	Female literacy 33.5%	Poor health Lack of awareness of rights or options		Wide range of awareness raising campaigns heavily supported by donors (L)	Training programs for poor women (L) micro-finance (L) Zakat and Bait-ul-Mal support for self-employment (L)	Expansion of micro-credit. Better targeted training courses.
	Acceptance of violence and murder within local culture	4,101 honour killings 1998-2003	Death, rape, injury, humiliation		Dar-ul-aman (place of safety network (L)) Review of Hudood laws (L) Infrequent prosecution and jailing of offenders (L)	Women's Crisis Centres being implemented as part of donor project.	
	Lack of health services for	Only 20% births assisted by a trained	High rates of infant and		Lady Health Workers Scheme (L)		Social Health Insurance

Main Vulnerable Groups	Source of Risk	Incidence	Immediate Risks	Consequent Risks	Current Non-SP Response (Impact)	Current SP Response (Impact)	Possible SP Options
	women (including female health workers)	person.	maternal mortality Untreated illness		Maternal Child Health Clinics (L)		
Poor children	Lack of access to affordable quality education	Primary enrolment 62%	Illiteracy Child labour	Lack of opportunity Unhealthy or unsafe work Sexual abuse and violence	Building and regeneration of schools (L)		
Poor Women	Dependence on husband or relatives	Female paid labour force participation 13.7%	Lack of income if husband dies or unable to work	Malnutrition, children institutionalised, leaving school and working	Individual zakat Family support Re-marriage	Zakat, Bait-ul-Mal Student scholarships and school feeding programs	Expanded Zakat and Bait-ul-Mal for widows.
	Women's nutritional needs seen as less priority than men's.	40% women anaemic	Malnutrition of women and children	Poor health, arrested development or early death of children		School feeding problems for girls	Delivery of nutritional supplements
Urban unskilled informal sector workers	Supply of unskilled labour greater than demand. Low educational levels and productivity of work force.	Literacy 46% Unskilled wages approximately \$1.50 a day	Lack of security Low pay Mal-treatment Unsafe working conditions	Child labour	Trade union activity limited. Training and technical education programs	Micro-finance	Development of mutual aid societies and micro-insurance.
	Lack of social protection.	Approximately 80% of the population (120 million) not covered	Lack of income from ill-health, age or retirement	Impoverishment of family Child labour	Extended family support	Zakat and Bait-ul-Mal (L)	Development of mutual aid societies and micro-insurance.
Child labourers	Necessity to work because of family income and lack of effective regulation of	Estimates of the number of child labourers vary from between 8 to 11 million.	Physical and sexual abuse Unsafe and unhealthy work.	Lack of opportunities as an adult. Poor health in adult life		Employment of Children Act 1991 (L) Centres for Rehabili-	Development of a child protection system with properly trained

Main Vulnerable Groups	Source of Risk	Incidence	Immediate Risks	Consequent Risks	Current Non-SP Response (Impact)	Current SP Response (Impact)	Possible SP Options
	conditions					tation of Child labour (L+) National Policy and Action Plan to Combat Child Labour (L)	workers

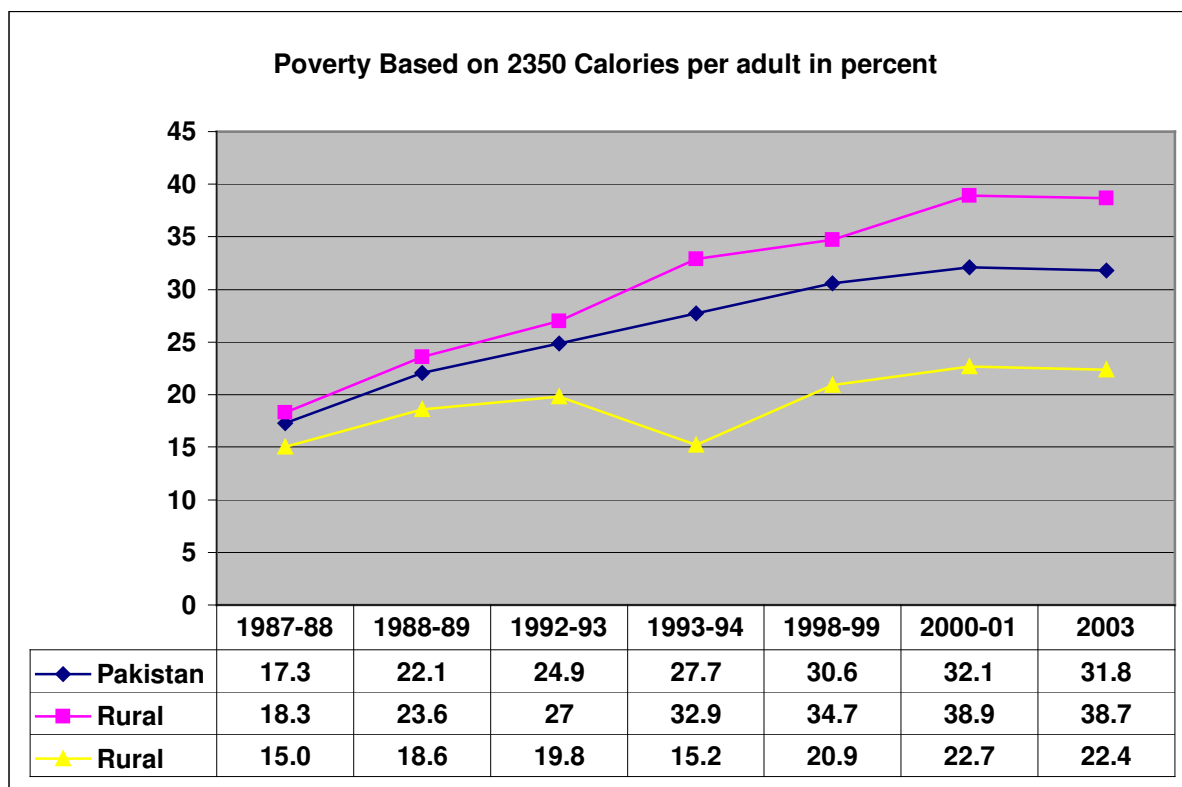
ATTACHMENT E: LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CO	Community Organisation
DCO	District Coordinating Officer
DFSSC	District Food Support Steering Committee
EOBI	Employees' Old Age Benefits Institution
ESSI	Employees' Social Security Institution
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
ILO	International Labour Organisation
NCCWD	National Commission for Child Welfare and Development (NCCWD)
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NHDR	National Human Development Report
NRCL	National Centre for the Rehabilitation of Child Labour
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
NWFP	North West Frontier Province
PIDE	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme
SPDC	Social Policy and Development Centre
WWF	Workers' Welfare Fund
ZTBL	Zarai Tarqiati Bank Limited

ATTACHMENT F: POVERTY STATISTICS

Provided by Dr Shabbir Hussain

In Pakistan, the National Poverty Line on the basis of 2350 calories per adult equivalent per day for the year 2000-01 is estimated to be Rs 748.57 per capita per month at the prices of 2000-01. After taking into consideration the inflationary changes over the period, the poverty line at the prices of 2004 is estimated at Rs 848.798 per adult equivalent per month.



Poverty Incidence in Provinces

Poverty incidence varies across the provinces. NWFP has the highest rural and urban poverty being 44.3 % and 31.2 percent respectively. The incidence of poverty in the provinces and regions is given below (in percentages) :

	Urban	Rural
Punjab	26.5	32.4
Sindh	19.0	29.2
NWFP	31.2	44.3
Balochistan	28.4	24.6
AJK	14.5	15.6
Northern Areas	22.6	36.5
FATA	22.6	44.5

Source : HIES 1998-99 quoted in PRSP (GoP), 2003

Divisions of Poverty

An important feature of poverty in Pakistan is a high concentration of the population within a small range around the poverty line. According to the Planning Commission, as much as 63 percent of the poor population in fact fall between the poverty line and a level of consumption that is equivalent to 75 percent of the poverty line. Recognising that the headcount rate provides a mere snapshot of poverty, it is also informative to take a closer look at the poor population. This will make the target identification for a specific policy more efficient and hence optimal allocation of already scarce resources leading to successful implementation of different socio-economic pro-poor policies including social protection. Based on this argument, the whole population is divided into the consumption-expenditure based quartiles or poverty band around the poverty line of Rs 748.56.

The Absolute Poor If the per capita per month consumption expenditure of the household is less than 75 % of the poverty line, it is categorised as a chronically poor household. This group is further sub-divided into two sub-sections - the extremely poor (less than 50 per cent of the poverty line) and chronically poor (between 50 and 75% of the poverty line).

The Transitory Poor If the per capita per month consumption expenditure of the household is less than 1.25 % of the poverty line and more than 75 % of the Poverty Line, it is categorised as transitory Poor Household. This group is further sub-divided into two sub-sections – the transitory poor (between 75 and 100% of the poverty line and transitory vulnerable (between 100 and 125% of the poverty line).

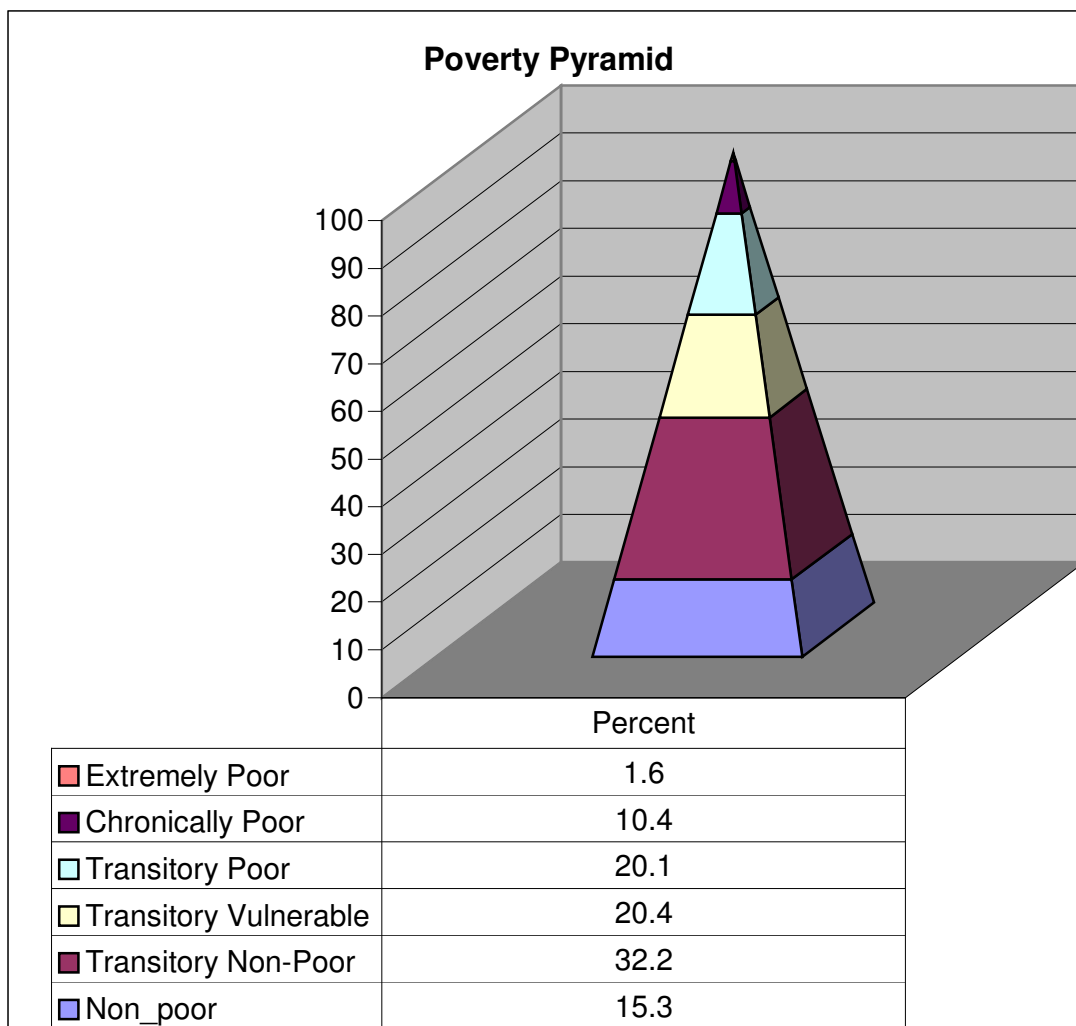
The Non-Poor If the per capita per month consumption expenditure of the household is more than or equal to the 1.25 % of the poverty line, it is categorised as non-poor household. As with the other categories, this group is divided into two sections- transitory non-poor (between 125 and 150% of the poverty line and the non-poor (more than 200% of the poverty line).

The numbers in each group are as follows:

Sub-group	Per Capita Rs per month	Population in million	Percent
Non-Poor	1497.1	21.5	15.3
Transitory Non-Poor	935.7	45.2	32.2
Transitory Vulnerable	748.6	28.7	20.4
Transitory Poor	561.4	28.2	20.1
Chronically Poor	374.3	14.5	10.4
Extremely poor		2.3	1.6
Total		140.5	100

Data Source : PHC 2003 and CRPRID ;Ministry of Finance PRSP 2003

A graphic presentation of above data is as under:



Trends in poverty distribution

Using the Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES) 2000-01 and HIES 1998-99 with **Rs 748.56 per capita per month** as the base poverty line based upon the prices of 200-01, an increase in poverty from 30.06 % in 1998-99 to 32.1 % in 2000-01 has been observed. This is equivalent to the addition of 3.9 million people into the poverty trap over the period. Some part of it can be attributed to population growth. However, when the movement among different poverty bands into the lower ones is critically analysed, it becomes obvious that there has been a shift in population from the upper poverty bands to the lower ones indicating a decline in their welfare level. Therefore the expansion of chronically and transitory poor groups is also accompanied by the contraction of the non-poor group over the fore mentioned period as it may be seen in the following table:

	Population (in million)		% Change
	1998-99	2000-01	
Extremely poor	2.0	2.3	+ 0.3
Chronically Poor	12.7	14.6	+1.9
Transitory Poor	26.4	28.20	+1.8
Transitory Vulnerable	22.9	28.7	+5.8
Transitory Non-Poor	44.9	45.2	+0.3
Non-Poor	25.0	21.5	- 4.1
Total	134.5	140.5	+ 6

Data Source : HIES Surveys 1998-99 and 2000-01 : HCP 2003

Recent Survey

More recently in April-May 2004, the Federal Bureau of Statistics conducted a survey of 5046 rural and urban households covering all the four provinces of Pakistan .The finding of the survey shows significantly decline in the incidence of poverty at national level by 4.2 percentage points as summarised below:

Head Count Index (April 19 to May 6)

	2000-01	2004
National	27.30	23.10
Urban	23.10	13.60
Rural	30.60	28.35

Source : Economic Survey 2003-04

ATTACHMENT G: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

Provided by Dr Zafar Mueen Nasir

Economic Growth

Economic growth largely depends on agriculture, manufacturing, and services sector in Pakistan. Economic growth rate has picked up during the current government. The growth rate reported by Economic Survey 2003-04 for the year is 6.4% which is a commendable achievement of the country. decreasing in the economy of Pakistan since 1980's as shown in the table.

1980's	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
6.1	3.9	2.2	3.1	5.1	6.4

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan, 2002-03

The main factors that contributed to the increase in the growth rate is the phenomenal increase in the manufacturing sector where growth was around 14 percent. Agriculture growth was 2.9 percent which is below the target set for the year. The inflow of remittances was more than USD 3.5 billion which also contributed positively in the growth of the economy. Given the present conditions, the economy of Pakistan can perform well in the coming years. This is because the present stable macroeconomic indicators will contribute in the recovery of agriculture, sustaining the growth momentum in manufacturing and achievement in higher level of investment. So the short term and medium term predictions about economic growth are above 8% growth with investment reaching above 20% of the GDP. The favorable conditions provided by political stability, good governance, law and order situation on internal side and favorable economic and political environment on external side will also help Pakistan's economy.

Per Capita Income

Per capita income is increasing at a very slower rate because of the slower growth rate of GDP and rising trend in population. The current data however show that per capita GDP in Pakistan has increased to USD 652 with the new base year. s given in the following table:

Years	Per Capita Income at 1980-81 prices(Rs)	% Growth	Per Capita Income at current prices (Rs)
1990-91	4639	0.7	9546
1991-92	4826	4.0	10853
1992-93	4778	-1.0	11674
1993-94	4813	0.7	13271
1994-95	4951	2.9	15552
1995-96	5016	1.3	17059
1996-97	4927	-1.8	18983
1997-98	4924	-0.0	20415
1998-99	4992	1.4	21899
1999-00	5073	1.6	22811
2000-01	5089	0.3	24248
2001-02	5214	2.5	25767
2002-03	5558	6.6	28933

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan, 2002-03

The predictions about per capita income is depending upon higher economic growth rate and declining population growth rate. The scenario about economic growth is given above while the population growth rate is declining slowly over the years as the present data shows that population growth rate

declined to 2.1 in 2003 from 3.63 in 1982. Given the present situation, per capita income will increase in the coming years.

Distribution of Income

The trends in income distribution are mixed. Income inequality was on the rise in the sixties and seventies. This is because the fruit of higher growth did not reach to the poor and vulnerable class of the society. However, it declined in eighties and is on the rise in nineties as the Gini Coefficient shows in the table.

Year	Household Gini Coefficient	Share of Lowest 20% (in%)	Share of Middle 60% (in %)	Share of Highest 20% (in %)
1979	0.373	7.4	47.6	45.0
1984-85	0.369	7.3	47.7	45.0
1985-86	0.355	7.6	48.4	44.0
1986-87	0.346	7.9	48.5	43.6
1987-88	0.348	8.0	45.3	43.7
1990-91	0.407	5.7	45.0	49.3
1992-93	0.410	6.2	45.6	48.2
1993-94	0.400	6.5	46.3	47.2
1996-97	0.400	7.0	43.6	49.4
1998-99	0.410	6.2	44.1	49.7

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan, 2003-04

The trends in income inequality show that the distribution of income is skewed towards the rich segment of the society. Over the years there is increase in the share of rich people and the share of lowest 20% in the income has declined.

Employment Growth and Growth in Numbers of Job Seekers

The trend in labour force and employment is given in the following table.

Year	Labour Force		Employed Labour Force		Unemployed Labour Force (million)	Unemployment rate (%)
	Million	Growth	Million	Growth		
1995	34.18	-	32.34	-	1.84	5.37
1996	35.01	2.43	33.13	2.4	1.88	5.37
1997	37.46	7.00	36.17	6.7	2.29	6.12
1998	39.25	4.78	36.94	2.1	2.31	5.89
1999	40.16	2.32	37.80	2.3	2.36	5.89
2000	40.55	0.97	37.38	-1.1	3.17	7.82
2001	41.39	2.07	38.15	2.1	3.24	7.82
2002	43.22	4.42	39.65	3.9	3.57	8.27
2003	44.13	2.00	40.48	2.1	3.65	8.27
2004	45.04	2.06	41.32	2.1	3.72	8.27

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan, 2003-04

The labour force is increasing over the years at a steady rate of around 2%. However, unemployment rate is also increasing side by side. Given the present conditions the number of job seekers would decrease in both short term as well as in medium run.

Population Growth, Distribution of Population between Urban and Rural

In the table population growth rate is decreasing continuously since 1991. The urban population is increasing faster than the rural population, which shows increased migration to urban areas from rural areas. Given the present situation of unemployment in the rural areas, the migration to urban areas will remain high in the coming years.

(Population 000)

Years	Total Population	Population Growth Rate (%)	Urban Population	Urban Population Growth rate	Rural Population	Rural Population Growth rate
1991	112.61	2.63	34.66	3.26	77.95	-
1992	115.54	2.60	35.79	-	79.60	2.12
1993	118.5	2.56	37.05	3.52	81.45	2.32
1994	121.48	2.51	28.29	-23.64	93.19	14.41
1995	124.49	2.47	29.54	4.42	94.95	1.89
1996	127.51	2.43	40.82	38.19	86.69	-8.70
1997	130.56	2.38	42.12	3.18	88.44	2.02
1998	133.61	2.34	43.44	3.13	90.17	1.96
1999	136.69	2.29	44.78	3.08	91.91	1.93
2000	139.96	2.24	46.13	3.01	93.63	1.87
2001	142.86	2.22	47.50	2.97	95.36	1.85
2002	145.96	2.16	48.89	2.93	97.06	1.78
2003	149.03	2.10	49.91	2.09	99.12	2.12

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan, 2003-04

Distribution of the Workforce between Occupations and Industries:

The distribution of employed population in different sectors remains the same since 1990. Agriculture occupy round 50% of the total labour force. Manufacturing and mining retains 10 to 12 per cent and trade absorbs almost 13%. I think in short as well as medium term, there is no possibility of structural change in the composition of labour force.

Distribution of Employed Persons by Major Industries (Percentage)

Years	Agriculture	Mining and Manufacturing	Construction	Electricity and Gas Distribution	Transport	Trade	Others
1990	51.15	12.84	6.38	0.59	4.89	11.93	12.22
1991	47.45	12.38	6.62	0.83	5.24	13.24	14.22
1992	48.27	12.53	6.33	0.79	5.51	13.10	13.48
1993	47.55	11.00	6.93	0.84	5.52	13.32	14.84
1994	50.04	10.12	6.50	0.87	4.95	12.78	14.75
1995	46.79	10.50	7.21	0.82	5.07	14.50	14.12
1996	46.79	10.50	7.21	0.82	5.07	14.50	15.12
1997	44.15	11.20	6.75	0.98	5.71	14.62	16.60
1998	47.25	10.15	6.26	0.70	5.48	13.87	16.28
1999	47.25	10.15	6.26	0.70	5.48	13.87	16.28
2000	48.42	11.55	5.78	0.70	5.03	13.50	15.02
2001	48.42	11.55	5.78	0.70	5.03	13.50	15.02
2002	48.42	11.55	5.78	0.70	5.03	13.50	15.02
2003	48.42	11.55	5.78	0.70	5.03	13.50	15.02
2004	48.42	11.55	5.78	0.70	5.03	13.50	15.02

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan, 2003-04

Distribution of Labor Force in 2001-02 (In Million)

Total Labor Force	Agricultural Labour Force	Non Agri- Labour Force	Formal Sector Labour Force	Informal Sector Labour Force
43.17	20.90	22.27	15.28	27.89

Source: Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2001-02

Distributional of Informal Sector Workers

Major Occupational Groups	In Million	(In % of total labour force)
Legislature, Senior Officials and Managers	3.43	8.2
Professionals	0.25	0.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0.39	0.93

Clerks	0.03	0.07
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	1.32	3.15
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	0.01	0.02
Craft and Related Trade Workers	4.5	10.76
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	0.89	2.13
Elementary (Unskilled) Occupations	3.12	7.46
Total	13.94	33.32

Source: Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2001-02

Numbers of New Births Each Year

Years	Population(Million)	Growth Rate (%)	New Births (Million)
1981	85.09	3.06	
1982	87.67	3.63	2.58
1983	90.3	2.99	2.63
1984	92.96	2.95	2.66
1985	95.67	2.9	2.71
1986	98.41	2.86	2.74
1987	101.18	2.82	2.77
1988	103.99	2.77	2.81
1989	106.84	2.73	2.85
1990	109.71	2.69	2.87
1991	112.61	2.63	2.9
1992	115.54	2.6	2.93
1993	118.5	2.56	2.96
1994	121.48	2.51	2.98
1995	124.49	2.47	3.01
1996	127.51	2.43	3.02
1997	130.56	2.38	3.05
1998	133.61	2.34	3.05
1999	136.64	2.29	3.03
2000	139.76	2.24	3.12
2001	142.86	2.22	3.1
2002	145.96	2.16	3.1

Source: 1998 Census Report of Pakistan

Numbers of Children aged 0-5, 6-11, 12-16, 17-20:

All Ages	Numbers of Children
0-5	23384006
6-11	23103442
12-16	14585420
17-20	12202968

Source: 1998 Census Report of Pakistan

Numbers of People Aged 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70+:

Ages	Number of People
55-59	2777184
60-64	2637178

65-69	1554008
70+	2971067

Source: 1998 Census Report of Pakistan

Number of Single Adults Aged 65-69, 70+

Ages	Numbers of Single Adults
65-69	55802
70+	187332

Source: 1998 Census Report of Pakistan

Numbers of Female Headed Households:

Age	No. of Female Headed Households
00-04	9439
05-09	9215
10-14	4323
15-19	10143
20-24	37658
25-29	76774
30-34	110475
35-39	119351
40-44	141439
45-49	129976
50-54	140679
55-59	103418
60-64	117306
65-69	70602
70-74	67831
75 & above	67839
Total	1216468

Source: 1998 Census Report of Pakistan

Disability and Workforce Injuries and Death:

Age	Total	Blind	Deaf & Mute	Crippled	Insane	Mentally Retarded	Having More than one Disability	Others
00-04	384892	28946	21836	30932	20427	24793	32760	225198
05-09	489276	30702	35485	54306	25831	27318	34804	280830
10-14	330333	21836	34357	47159	27291	30585	32833	136272
15-19	275916	18844	26026	43137	25081	27599	29004	106225
20-24	242837	16925	22286	36022	20697	24437	23590	98880
25-29	199743	13891	17474	31551	15906	19603	17974	83344
30-34	170001	11524	14676	27543	13965	17294	14905	70094
35-39	137275	9715	11769	24329	11097	13781	12287	54297
40-44	139199	10396	11731	26720	9590	13495	11006	56261
45-49	114114	9797	8425	25784	7992	10154	8817	43145
50-54	128338	12886	8556	32939	7439	10232	9095	47227
55-59	100182	11004	6159	28338	4972	7105	7293	35311
60-64	130220	15289	7073	43433	5360	7186	8239	43640
65-69	94664	10639	4702	33074	3920	4841	5718	31770
70-74	128216	15634	6170	49534	4631	4764	7667	39834
75 & above	221424	26734	7529	87224	5930	6654	14425	72928
Total	3E+06	3E+05	244254	622025	210129	249841	270417	1E+06

Source: 1998 Census Report of Pakistan

Work force Employed in different Organizations:

The information obtained from the report on restructuring of public sector indicates that about 383101 persons were employed at the federal level in the country. The distribution in the following table shows that majority of the workers were employed in the grades 1 to 16 and mostly employed in the autonomous organizations or attached departments.

Organization	Number of Employees			Total
	BPS 17-22	BPS 12-16	BPS 1-11	
Total Federal Divisions	2027	2261	6886	11174
Total Attached Departments	8671	21759	251193	281623
Total Autonomous Bodies	14696	6586	69022	90304
Gran Total	25394	30606	327101	383101

The further distribution in different departments is given in the table below

Banking and Finance	BPS 16-22	BPS 1-15	Total
National Bank of Pakistan	7805	7833	15638
Habib Bank Ltd.	11390	10729	22119
United Bank Ltd.	6495	8140	14635
National Investment Corporation of Pakistan	117	186	303
Energy			
KESC	1004	11474	12478
Oil & Gas Development Corporation	1421	8242	9663
Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Ltd.	583	6404	6987
Sui Southern Gas Company	1347	3998	5345
Pakistan State Oil	859	1843	2702

National refinery Ltd.	361	697	1058
Transport & Communication			
Pakistan Telecommunication Company Ltd.	4221	52542	56763
Industry			
Pak-Saudi Fertilizers	525	480	1005
Pak-Arab Fertilizers	629	456	1085

According to the government sources, the armed forces of Pakistan employ around 7.5 million people. These include the officers and Jawans of Army, Navy and Air force. The Pakistan International Airlines has current employment of 18946. The Pakistan Railway employs little over 100,000 people. The Wapda employ about 40,000 people, Pakistan Steel around 35,000.