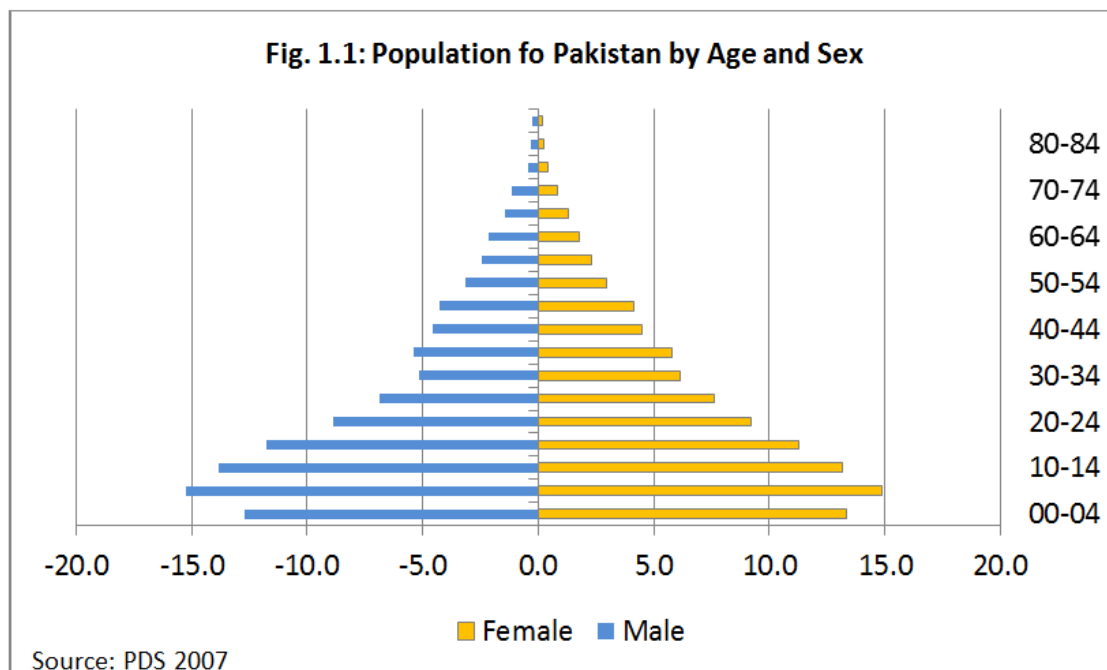


Chapter 1

Demographics: A Profile



Age-Sex Pyramid



Population of Pakistan	180 million	48% females	and	52% males
Crude birth rate	27.5			
Total Fertility Rate	3.5			
Population under 15 years	37%			
Population ages of 15-24 years	38 %			
Females head households	10% ³			

In the past two decades the population of Pakistan has grown significantly, estimated at 180 million in 2012⁴, making it the sixth most populous and youthful country in the world with an annual growth rate of 2.3%⁵. The implications of this “youth bulge” on education and health facilities and the economy cannot be underestimated. Without major increase in economic growth rates and redistribution of development resources to improve education, health and employment creation, this largely unskilled, unemployed youth cohort can become a burden on the country’s infrastructure and resources, and not the expected demographic dividend. Already deprived and marginalized households are liable to fall into chronic poverty.

2 <http://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/pakistan-demographic-survey-2007>

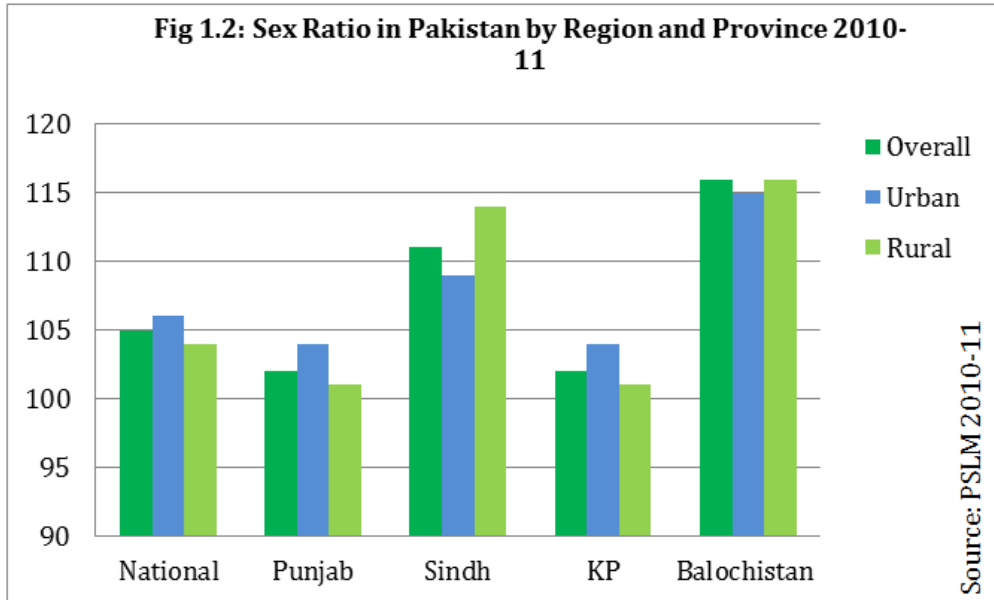
3 World Bank 2008: http://data.worldbank.org/country/pakistan#cp_wdi

4 Population Reference Bureau: http://www.prb.org/Publications/Datasheets/2012/world-population-data-sheet/world-map.aspx#/map/population/south_central_asia

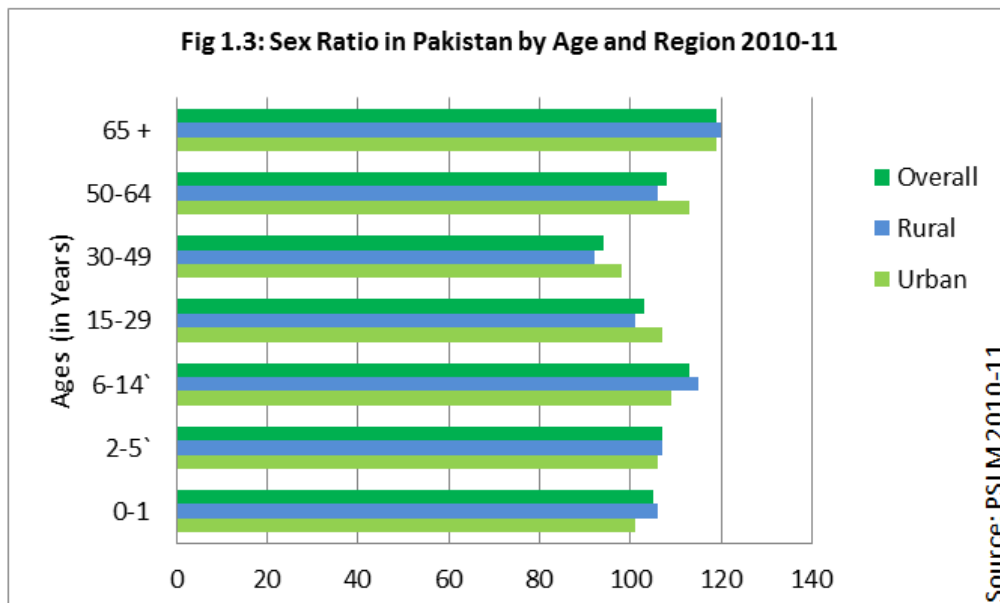
5 PBS Social Indicators 2011

Sex Ratios by Province, Region and Age

Sex Ratio (M: F) 105

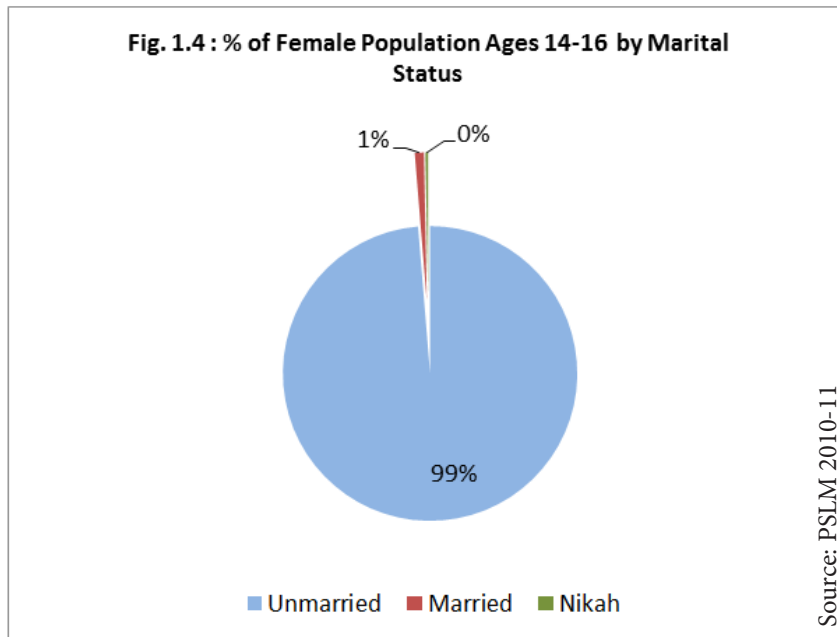


The rural-urban difference in sex ratios is most marked in Sindh. Balochistan has the highest sex ratio at 115 urban and 116 rural – some of which can be attributed to the high maternal mortality rate.



The overall sex ratio for ages 6-14 years is 113, and 115 for rural — a sharp increase from 107 for the previous age group of 2-5 years (Annex 2, Table 1.1b)

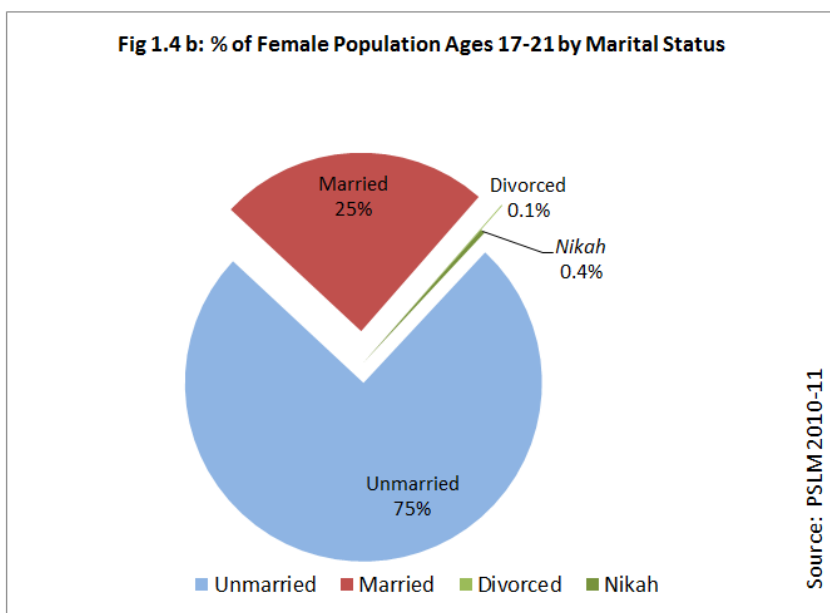
Marital Status of Female Youth



Only 1% of young women ages 14-16 are married

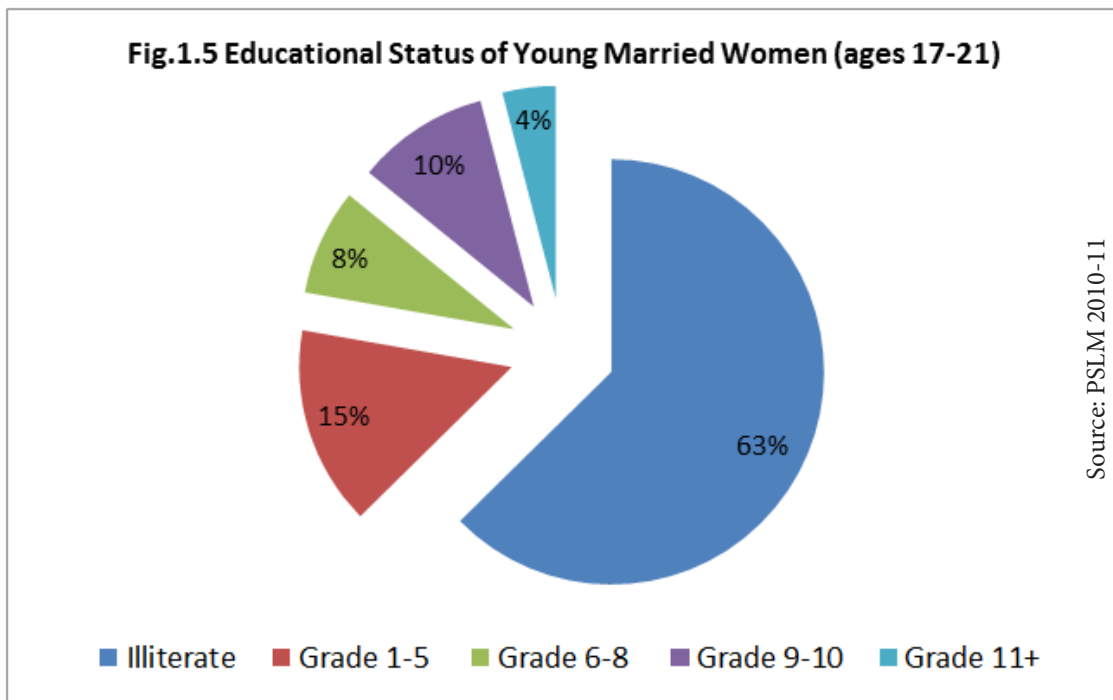
25% of women ages 17-21 are married vs. only 6% of men in the same age group ⁶

29% of rural women ages 17-21 are married, contrary to common perception of a high incidence of early marriages



⁶ See Annex 3, Tables 1.2 and 1.2b

Education of Married Youth



Among Married Youth (ages 17-21):

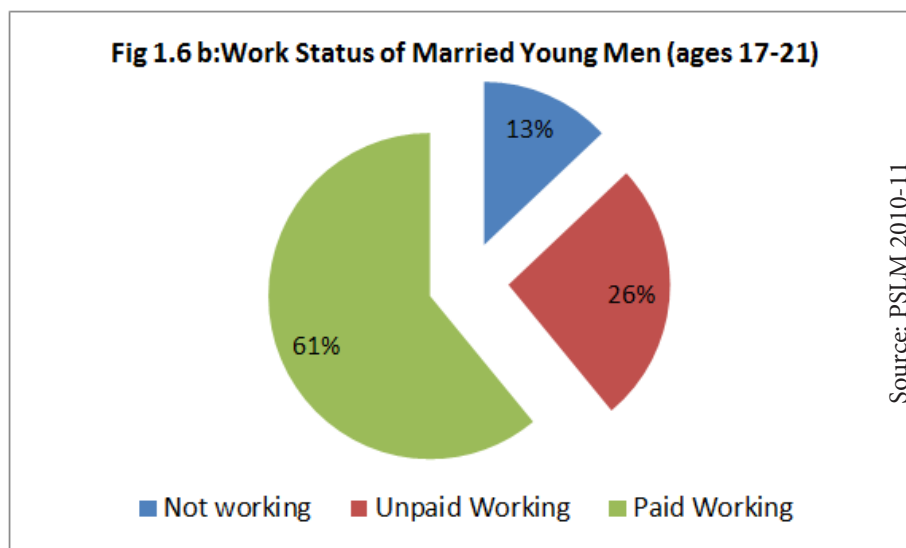
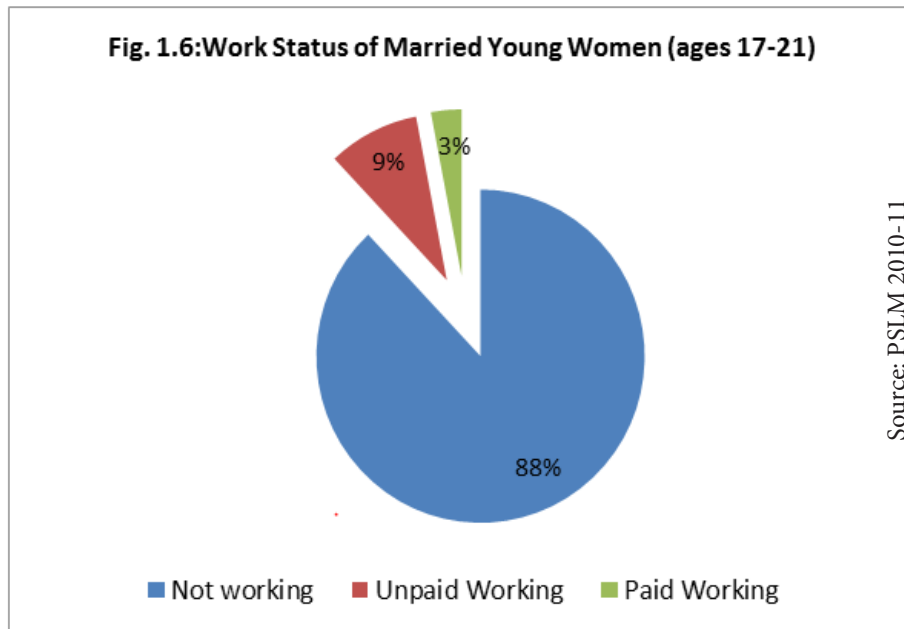
- 41% of urban women are illiterate
- 69% of rural women and 36% of rural men are illiterate
- 15% of rural women and 22% of rural men have primary or below education
- 7% of rural women and 17% of rural men make it to high school.

The figures for urban married men are only a few percentage points higher compared to their rural counterparts.⁷

The only striking urban-rural difference is for women with schooling up to ninth or tenth grade: 20% of urban women vs. only 7% of rural women have more than middle but less than high school level of education.

⁷ Annex 4 Table 1.3

Work Status of Married Youth



Among Married youth (ages 17-21)

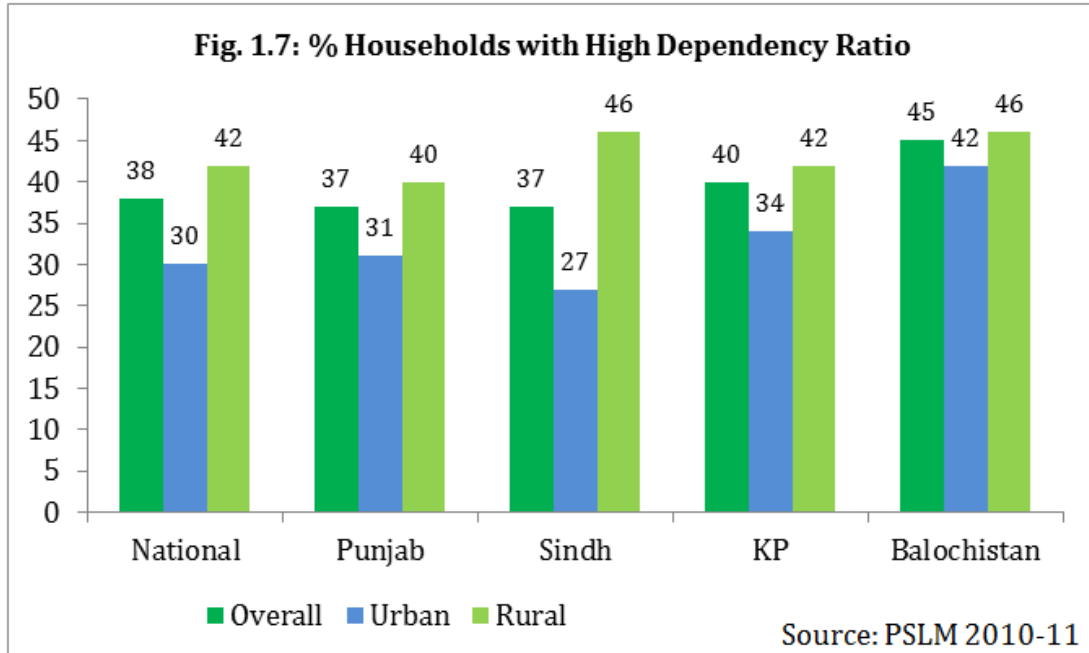
97% of urban young women are not working vs. 13% of young men

85% of rural young women are not working vs. 13% of rural young men

2% of urban and 4% of rural young women are in paid work vs. 73% urban and 58% of rural young men.⁸

⁸ Annex 5 Table 1.4

Households with High Dependency Ratios



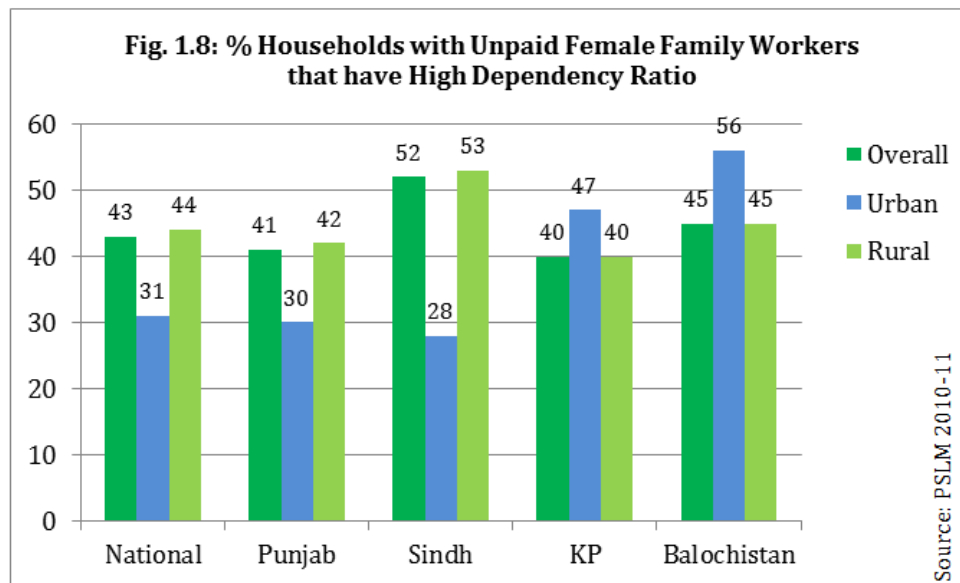
Rural households have higher dependency ratios than urban households - more households that are rural are multi-generational and have more children in general. ⁹

46% of households in rural Balochistan and Sindh have high dependency ratios- indicative also of the higher than national average fertility rates.

Child dependency ratio is estimated at approximately 59%, and old dependency ratio at 6%. This has significant implications for women who are the primary care givers in households across Pakistan, with potentially adverse effects on women's ability to join paid labor, pushing children into paid work, and a negative effect on school enrollments.

⁹ Dependency ratio is the number of members in a household who are below age 15 and above age 64 divided by the number of members in the same household who are between ages 15-64 years. Low dependency ratio is 0-0.5, medium is 0.51-1 and high dependency is >1. See Annex 6, Table 1.5 and 1.5 a

Unpaid family work and high household dependency



The vulnerability of households that have unpaid female family workers and high dependency can be seen in Fig.1.8 above. It points to the triple burden of women where their productive and reproductive labor is increased with the care and responsibilities of dependent family members, restricting the time they have for paid work.

This is borne out by the results of the Time Use Survey (2007) that showed women ages 20-39, peak productive years, spent an average of three hours per day taking care of children, the sick and elderly in the household. Males of the same age group reported spending an hour on care of family members.

Rural Sindh and urban Balochistan have the largest proportion of households with high dependency and at least one unpaid female worker.

ANNEXES TO CHAPTER 1

Annex 1

Table 1.1: Population by Age, Sex and Area

Age	All Areas		Urban Areas		Rural Areas	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
All Ages	73002651	76857737	25629382	27178203	47373269	49679534
00-04	9756608	9783859	2907026	2854601	6849582	6929259
05-09	10844307	11710324	3345061	3414295	7499246	8296029
10-14	9619874	10636015	3282536	3572029	6337339	7063987
15-19	8211804	9063876	3175849	3454683	5035954	5609193
20-24	6733861	6824723	2691060	2913936	4042801	3910786
25-29	5564656	5268436	2045919	2128117	3518737	3140318
30-34	4474911	3957414	1573334	1539219	2901576	2418195
35-39	4219507	4132910	1559709	1522176	2659798	2610734
40-44	3281389	3496263	1216704	1348144	2064685	2148119
45-49	2999342	3277150	1186743	1271498	1812599	2005652
50-54	2156822	2429295	805188	967032	1351634	1462263
55-59	1679608	1864568	632770	693075	1046838	1171493
60-64	1296418	1637251	428698	574578	867720	1062673
65-69	932030	1106476	342526	371079	589504	735397
70-74	606846	857310	217808	282013	389039	575297
75-79	295833	358255	118577	125467	177256	232788
80-84	177547	250734	45531	84073	132015	166661
85+	151288	202880	54345	62189	96943	140691

Source: PDS, 2007, table 1

<http://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/pakistan-demographic-survey-2007>

Annex 2

Table 1.1b: Sex Ratios in Pakistan by Age and Region 2010-11

Age category (in year)	Overall	Urban	Rural
0-1	105	101	106
2-5	107	106	107
6-14	113	109	115
15-29	103	107	101
30-49	94	98	92
50-64	108	113	106
65 and above	119	119	120

Sex ratio=(male/female)*100

Source: PSLM 2010-11

Annex 3 Marital Status of Youth

Table 1.2: Percentage Distribution of Sampled Population (Ages 14-16) by Sex and Marital Status

Marital Status	Female			Male			Both Sexes		
	Overall	Urban	Rural	Overall	Urban	Rural	Overall	Urban	Rural
Unmarried	98.7	99.4	98.5	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.3	99.6	99.2
Married	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.1	0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6
Widow/ Widower	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Divorced	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nikkah	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: PSLM 2010-11

Table 1.2b: Percentage Distribution of Sampled Population (Ages 17-21) by Sex and Marital Status

Marital Status	Female			Male			Both Sexes		
	Overall	Urban	Rural	Overall	Urban	Rural	Overall	Urban	Rural
Unmarried	75.0	83.5	70.2	93.9	96.5	92.3	84.7	90.3	81.5
Married	24.5	16.3	29.1	5.8	3.3	7.3	14.9	9.6	18.0
Widow/ Widower	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Divorced	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1
Nikkah	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: PSLM 2010-11

Annex 4

Table 1.3: Percentage Distribution of Married Sampled Population (Ages 17-21) by Education and Region

Education	Female			Male			Both Sexes		
	Overall	Urban	Rural	Overall	Urban	Rural	Overall	Urban	Rural
Illiterate	62	41	69	35	30	36	57	39	62
Grade 1-5	15	17	15	21	19	22	17	18	16
Grade 6-8	8	13	7	19	21	18	11	14	9
Grade 9-10	10	20	7	17	19	17	11	20	9
Grade 11+	4	9	3	8	10	7	5	9	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: PSLM 2010-11

Annex 5

Table 1.4: Percentage Distribution of Married Sampled Population (Ages 17-21) by Work Status and Region

Work Status	Female			Male			Both Sexes		
	Overall	Urban	Rural	Overall	Urban	Rural	Overall	Urban	Rural
Not working	88	97	85	13	13	13	73	82	70
Unpaid Working	9	1	11	26	14	29	12	4	15
Paid Working	3	2	4	61	73	58	15	15	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: PSLM 2010-11

Annex 6

Table 1.5: Percentage of Households with High Dependency ratio^a

Province/Area	Overall	Urban	Rural
National	38	30	42
Punjab	37	31	40
Sindh	37	27	46
KP	40	34	42
Balochistan	45	42	46

^a Dependency ratio is the number of members in a household who are below age 15 and above age 64 divided by the number of members in the same household who are between ages 15-64 years. Low dependency ratio is 0-0.5, medium is 0.51-1 and high dependency is >1

Source: PSLM 2010-11

Table 1.5b: Percentage of Households with Unpaid Female Family Workers (Ages 19-55) and High Dependency Ratios

Province/Area	Overall	Urban	Rural
National	43	31	44
Punjab	41	30	42
Sindh	52	28	53
KP	40	47	40
Balochistan	45	56	45

Source: PSLM 2010-11