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WHAT AFFECT SINGLES' ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN PAKISTAN

Abstract

Based on the Labor Force Survey of Pakistan (LFS) 2003-04 the paper highlights the factors that influence the decision of single population in Pakistan on their participation/economic activities. Employing probit model on 12188 observations it is expected that single population in Sindh and Punjab are more likely to engage in economic activity than their counterparts in Balochistan and NWFP. Age, family size and education are likely to positive relation with the involvement of singles in economic activity. However household annual income, nuclear family system, and age are expected to have negative effect. The study finds that the education level is strong determinant of their LFP decision. Joint family system, male and household size are positively and significantly related to it.

Key words: Economic Activity, Labour Market

Introduction

Labor force participation of men and women has an important bearing in the socioeconomic development that is it provides income and therefore reduces poverty. In Pakistan like other developing countries, ten plus population make significant contributions in household and other economic activities directly and/or indirectly. According to LFS of Pakistan 2003-04 unmarried population is comprised of 65% males and 50% females in our country excluding divorced and separated population [Labour Force Survey 2003 – 04].

Comparison of rural and urban participation rates reveals that labor force participation rates are higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas because Pakistan economy is mainly agrarian where agriculture is the family profession. A comparison of male and female participation rates reveals that female labor force participation rate is far less as compared to male participation rates and as such their participation in economic activities is also low. The LFP rate for females have been increasing over the years and it has increased from 11.4 percent in 1994-95 to 15.93 percent in 2003-04 while that for males has increased from 69.1 percent in 1994-95 to 70.3 percent in 2001-02. Multiple factors like increased awareness, better educational opportunities, equal employment opportunities, changing social attitude etc are responsible for this. It still remains less than the male activity rate. On the other hand, male participation rate has seldom wavered and has generally remained steady since the early 90's (Labor Force Survey 2003-04). A theoretical model of time allocation has been developed by Becker (1965) following the traditional theory of utility maximization where the study assumes that the households are producers as well as consumers. An increase in wage rate is likely to induce a decline in the amount of time used on consumption activities and an increase in market production resulting from relative increase in the value of time. Almost similar argument is presented by Samuelson (1956).

A similar study by Garcia et al. (1998) estimated the impact of non-workers on the labor supply of working individuals in households where both spouses were employed in Spain. Latest Spanish Households Data 1996 and Probit model were used for this purpose. It was found that number of dependents had negative impact on female participation. Any increase in wages had negative impact on hours worked for males while positive effect for females assuming leisure as normal good.

A number of studies have been conducted to analyze the labor force participation decision in Pakistan. For example Chaudhry and Khan (1987) found that the activity rates of rural women depend to a large extent on the social status of the household concerned. Landlessness and land ownership are generally indicative of the poverty and richness, respectively of a household. Household incomes are found to be inversely related to women activity rates.

Malik et al. (1994) analysed optimum time allocation between home and market production of females in rural Pakistan Field survey of four districts (Dir, Faisalabad, Attock, and Badin) in 1989 using OLS and Tobit models. Time allocated to home activities is found to be significantly and negatively dependent upon women age, education and predicted wages of husbands. Female labor supply depends on female wage rate and predicted male wage.

To analyze the determinants of female labor supply Irfan (1983) studied the data based on a random sample conducted in 1979 covering all the four provinces of Pakistan employing OLS and Logit estimation techniques. Higher level of education and household per capita income significantly influences the female LFP rate.

Using Labor Force Survey (1996-97), Jamil (2001) analyzed the determinants of women labor force participation in Pakistan. The study found that the effect of residence on women labor force participation is negative in the urban areas while positive in rural areas of Pakistan

The objective of present study is to identify labor force participation of singles in Pakistan. Hardly any study has been conducted in Punjab on this very important and interesting issue. Wide variation exists between the involvement in economic activities of married and unmarried people in Pakistan.

The data for this study is based on Labor Force Survey (LFS) 2003-04. The study employs probit model in order to empirically identify the effect of education, age, family structure and size, on labor force participation of singles in Pakistan.

The study is organized as follows. Methodology and estimation procedures are discussed in section 2. Data source and variables follow in section 3. Section 4 presents and analysis the empirical results. Finally, section 5 consists of summary and conclusion.

Methodology

Using Pakistan *LFS 2003-04*, the study concentrates on the sample of singles and analyzing their involvement in the economic activity in relation to the various socioeconomic and demographic factors. For this purpose the study estimates regression model in which labor force participation of singles (hereafter LFSINGL) is a function of several explanatory variables. The dependent variable can take only two binary values: 1 if an unmarried person participates in economic activity and 0 if he/she does not. The study uses nonlinear maximum likelihood function for the normal probability (Probit) model as estimation technique [Greene, 1993].

Probit model that emerges from the normal cumulative distribution function has been used here in order to explain the dichotomous dependent variable. Suppose y^* , the ability to participate in the economic activity, is unobservable and it depends on a set of observed factors X_i . That is

$$y_i^* = \beta X_i + \varepsilon_i \quad (1)$$

where β is a row vector of parameters, and X_i is the column vector of the variables that affect y^* and ε_i is normally distributed with 0 mean. The observable binary variable is related to y^* in the following sense

$$Y = 1 \quad \text{if } y^* > 0 \\ = 0 \quad \text{otherwise}$$

Given the normality assumption, the probability that y^* is less than or equal to Y can be computed from the standardized normal cumulative distribution function as

$$P_i = \Pr(Y = 1) = \Pr(y^* \leq Y) = F(Y_i) = \int_{-\infty}^{\beta X_i} f(z) dz \quad (2)$$

where $f(z)$ represents density function, z is normally distributed with 0 mean and unit variance and P_i is the probability that a husband will participate in economic activities.

Data Source and Variables

This study is based on a nation wide Labor Force Survey 2003-04 data, which provides comprehensive information on various dimensions of the country's civilian labor force. It provides information on the measures of household composition and demographic information for all individuals of the households of all ages; all other information collected pertains to persons aged 10 years and above. Data is collected at the national, provincial, urban & rural levels. It is observed that 45.23 million of total population is currently active, termed as labor force. The survey aims to provide policy makers and researchers with micro level data needed to analyze the impact of policy initiatives on individuals, households and labor market.

A nationally representative sample of 18,912 households (10992 rural and 7920 urban) and 139123 individuals has been considered appropriate to provide reliable estimates of key labor force characteristics. As urban population is more heterogeneous therefore a higher proportion of sample size is allocated to urban domain. In order to get reliable estimates, higher proportion of sample has been assigned to NWFP and Balochistan in consideration to their smallness.

For the purpose of investigating labor force participation of singles, the study selected those households where unmarried workers aged 15-50 years and as a result a working sample of 12188 was obtained.

LFP Decision of Singles

The major purpose of the present study is to find out the relationship between LFP decision of unmarried and various socioeconomic variables in Pakistan and the analysis was further extended to rural as well as urban areas of Punjab. These socioeconomic variables have been divided in different categories described below. Dependent variable LFSINGL, as clearly defined in Table 1, takes values of one if unmarried workers participate in the economic activity and 0 otherwise.

The Explanatory Variables

The explanatory variables are classified into various groups. These groups are based on review of literature. Some discussion about the construction of variables is given below.

Individual's characteristics

This group comprises of age of singles. Educational level has been categorized in four groups: no formal education, primary, college and higher. Under the different categories for

education employed here it is assumed that there is no difference in the level of educational attainment between husband who has acquired no formal education and another who has passed class three/four but has not completed primary education. The one enrolled in class sixth who has completed five classes is assumed to have completed primary education. Those with complete intermediate or degree education are assumed to have college education. However those who have acquired M.A/M.Sc and higher are termed as higher education.

Household Characteristics

The third group of variables includes household size, family type, and a dummy variable for male in the household. Family type is classified as nuclear and extended¹.

Residential Characteristics of the Household

Finally, a dummy for rural is included to verify the pattern of regional differences in labor force participation of singles.

The definitions of dependent and explanatory variables of three models are presented in a common Table 1. The summary statistics of the variables appears by Table 2, Table 3, and Table 4 in appendix.

Empirical Results

Empirical results show that education, household size and structure, and age are the most important factors affecting the LFP decision of singles in Pakistan. Regression coefficients in all three models are almost statistically significant 5 percent and 10 percent level.

It is observed that the estimated values of intercept in all the models, except that for rural Pakistan, are insignificant, suggesting that the variables selected by study are very important to influence the LFSINGL. Further low values of R^2 and log likelihood in nonlinear regressions does not reflect the poor quality of results because low value of R^2 is typical phenomenon of cross-section data. There are invariably many unknown factors affecting the dependent variable under consideration, no matter how careful one tries to be in selecting the potential explanatory variables.

The probability derivatives have been computed for all the variables for the interpretation of regression parameters. These derivatives help to measure the effect of one unit change in an explanatory variable on the probability of LFSINGL. For a dummy variable, the probability derivative measures the change in the probability of LFSINGL when the dummy variable takes the value of 1 rather than zero. Since the probit model is nonlinear, their probability derivatives are not constant. Therefore these derivatives are estimated at the mean of the sample.

Estimates of Probit Model for Pakistan

Table 1 represents the findings of probit model in detail for the sake of brevity. Results imply that AGE is likely to exert strong inverse effect on the participation of husbands. For example one-year increase in age is likely to reduce participation by 0.3 percentage point. Increase in age makes wives mature and more experienced than younger wives, so their participation in the labour market may increase. Experience through age enables wives to earn

¹ Here nuclear family is defined as the one that includes only husband and wife with or without their children, while joint family includes other members (of either or both spouses) but who have common expenses, especially of kitchen.

more. Therefore the probability of LFP of husbands may decline. The regression coefficient is significant at 10% level.

Similarly education is likely to have positive relationship with dependent variable. For example all categories of education are likely to increase the participation of singles monotonically. For e.g. primary, college and higher education have respectively 0.4 percent, 0.8 percent and 2.2 percent probability to increase their participation than those without formal education. The regression coefficients are significant at 5% level. This indicates that educated singles have higher opportunities to find jobs as compared to those without any formal education.

In Pakistan unmarried males more likely to participate in the labour market as compared to unmarried females and this probability is 2.4 percentage points higher. This is so because males are considered more independent and energetic than females according to traditional setup of the society, therefore have higher probability to participate in earning activities. The regression coefficient is statistically significant at 10% level.

Likewise increase in HHSIZE is seen to increase the LFP of singles by 0.7 percent. It has been observed that more family members exerting more burden on financial resources of the household requires more participation of husbands. The regression coefficient is statistically significant at 10% level.

Similarly, the set up of the family has a significant positive relationship with the LFP decision. Singles belonging to joint family have 0.2 percent less probability to involve in labour market activities than those living in the nuclear family system. The regression coefficient is significant at 10% level. Since the joint families are expected to be large and are also likely to increase the burden on the finance of the family that pushes singles to the labor market.

Likewise the probability of LFSINGL is high in rural areas as compared to those living in urban areas. This is so because in rural areas a lot of work opportunities are available in the fields where families are used to work together. For example RURAL is likely to increase the singles' participation by 2.3 percent and the regression coefficient is significant at 10% level.

Table 1. Probit Estimates of Singles' Work Activity in Pakistan (N=12188)

Explanatory Variables	Coefficients and t values	Derivatives/Marginal Effects
Intercept	1.243 (11.105)**	0.191
Individuals' Characteristics		
<i>AGE</i>	0.014 (3.798)**	0.002
Educational Profile		
<i>PRIMARY</i>	-0.296 (-6.768)**	-0.046
<i>MATRIC</i>	-0.734 (-14.794)**	-0.113
<i>COLLGE</i>	-0.885 (-15.400)**	-0.136
<i>HIGHER</i>	-0.992 (-8.458)**	-0.153
Household Characteristics		

<i>MALE</i>	0.156 (3.315)**	0.024
<i>HHSIZE</i>	-0.002 (-0.387)	-0.003
<i>JOINT</i>	-0.012 (-0.338)	-0.002
Residence of Household		
<i>RURAL</i>	0.153 (4.339)**	0.023
<i>PUNJAB</i>	0.094 (1.526)*	0.015
<i>SINDH</i>	-0.004 (-0.063)	-0.007
<i>NWFP</i>	-0.270 (0.070)	-0.041
Log likelihood	-3473.29	
R-squared	0.452	

Note: The dependent variable is of polychotmous nature and is set equal to 1 for working husbands, and zero for none workers. Values in parentheses are t statistics. The statistics significant at 5% and 10% level are indicated by * and ** respectively.

Source: own compilation.

Estimates of Probit Model for Rural Pakistan

The findings of probit model for rural Pakistan are described in Table 2 in detail. AGE is seen to exert strong reducing effect on the participation of singles. For example one-year increase in age is likely to reduce LFSINGL by 0.2 percentage point. This is so because age makes them experienced and enables them to earn more. Therefore their participation can increase in economic activities. As a result the probability of LFP of husbands may decline. The regression coefficient is negative but significant at 10% level.

Likewise education is likely to exert positive effect on LFSINGL. All categories of education are likely to have increasing relationship with the participation of singles. For e.g. those who have acquired primary, higher secondary, and higher education have respectively 0.5 percent, 2.2 percent and 0.5 percent higher probability to participate than those without formal education. The regression coefficients are significant at 5% level. This indicates that educated singles are likely to avail higher job opportunities as compared to those without formal education.

The results indicate that unmarried males have higher probability to participate in the labour market as compared to unmarried females in rural Pakistan and this probability is 2.1 percentage points higher. The regression coefficient is statistically significant at 10% level.

Similarly LFP of singles is likely to be influenced positively and significantly by large family size. For example HHSIZE is likely to increase LFSINGL by 0.5 percent. It has been observed that more family members exerting more pressure on household financial resources require more participation of husbands. The regression coefficient is statistically significant at 10% level.

Results indicate that joint family system has a significant positive relationship with the LFP decision of singles. Singles belonging to joint families have 9.1 percent more probability to involve in labour market activities than those living in the nuclear family system. The regression coefficient is significant at 5% level. Since the joint families are expected to be large and are also likely to increase the pressure on the finance of the family, thus pushing singles to the labor market.

Table 2. Probit Estimates of Singles' Work Activity in Rural Pakistan (N=6914)

Explanatory Variables	Coefficients and t values	Derivatives/Marginal Effects
Intercept	1.118 (7.993)**	0.159
Individuals' Characteristics		
AGE	0.016 (3.022)**	0.002
Educational Profile		
PRIMARY	-0.329 (-5.494)**	-0.047
MATRIC	-0.740 (-10.681)**	-0.105
COLLEGE	-0.966 (-12.191)**	-0.137
HIGHER	-1.031 (-6.241)**	-0.146
Household Characteristics		
MALE	0.148 (2.554)**	0.021
HHSIZE	-0.002 (-0.027)	-0.003
JOINT	0.057 (1.175)	0.008
Residence of Household		
PUNJAB	0.245 (3.698)**	0.035
NWFP	-0.763 (-0.699)	-0.108
BALOCHI	-1.042 (-0.954)	-0.148
Log likelihood	-1828.37	
R-squared	0.443	

Note: The dependent variable is of polychotmous nature and is set equal to 1 for working husbands, and zero for none workers. Values in parentheses are t statistics. The statistics significant at 5% and 10% level are indicated by * and ** respectively.

Source: own compilation.

Estimates of Probit Model for Urban Pakistan

The detailed estimates of probit model for urban Pakistan are reported in Table 3. As in the case of singles' participation in overall Pakistan and rural Pakistan AGE is seen to exert strong reducing effect on the participation of singles in the urban areas of Pakistan as well. For example one-year increase in wife's age is likely to reduce LFSINGL by 0.3 percentage point. The reason is the same as is discussed in two previous sections that wive become mature and experienced with increase in age, which enables wives to earn more. They are also expected to complete their required family that may lead to increase their participation in economic activities. As a result the probability of LFP of singles may decline. The regression coefficient is statistically significant at 10% level.

The results indicate that unmarried males have 3 percent higher probability to participate in the labour market as compared to unmarried females and the regression coefficient is statistically significant at 10% level.

LFP of singles is likely to be influenced positively and significantly by large family size. For example HHSIZE is likely to increase LFSINGL by 1.1 percent. It has been observed that more family members exerting more pressure on household financial resources require more participation of husbands. The regression coefficient is statistically significant at 10% level.

LFP decision of singles has a significant positive relationship with the joint family system. Singles belonging to joint families have 2.3 percent more probability to involve in labour market activities than those living in the nuclear family system and the regression coefficient is significant at 10% level. Since the joint families are expected to be large and are also likely to increase the financial pressure of the family, hence singles are pushed greatly to the labor market.

Table 3. Probit Estimates of Singles' Work Activity in Urban Pakistan (N=5274)

Explanatory Variables	Coefficients and t values		Derivatives/Marginal Effects
Intercept	1.216	(8.777)**	0.229
Individuals' Characteristics			
<i>AGE</i>	0.013	(2.604)**	0.002
Educational Profile			
<i>PRIMARY</i>	-0.179	(-2.728)**	-0.034
<i>MATRIC</i>	-0.532	(-7.464)**	-0.100
<i>COLLEGE</i>	-0.767	(-10.308)**	-0.144
<i>HIGHER</i>	-0.862	(-6.457)**	-0.162
Household Characteristics			
<i>MALE</i>	0.159	(2.348)**	0.030
<i>HHSIZE</i>	-0.013	(-1.856)*	-0.002
<i>JOINT</i>	0.016	(0.313)	0.003
Residence of Household			
<i>PUNJAB</i>	0.118	(2.140)**	0.022
<i>NWFP</i>	-0.204	(-2.956)**	-0.038
<i>BALOCHI</i>	-0.197	(-2.126)**	-0.037
Log likelihood	-1819.31		
R-squared	0.442		

Note: The dependent variable is of polychotmous nature and is set equal to 1 for working husbands, and zero for none workers. Values in parentheses are t statistics. The statistics

significant at 5% and 10% level are indicated by * and ** respectively.

Source: own compilation.

Concluding Remarks

Estimation results indicate that LFP of singles is influenced by a variety of strong and systematic factors. The study mainly finds that the education and household characteristics appears to be influencing the labor force participation of singles significantly. The signs and significance of variables is almost similar in all three models.

Demographic characteristics of families have a major impact on the labor force participation decision of singles. AGE is likely to exert strong inverse effect on the participation of singles in all three models. Increase in age makes wives mature and more experienced than younger ones, and since experience through age enables wives to earn more, which may reduce the probability of LFP of singles. As a result the overall effect is negative but significant.

Similarly education is likely to have positive relationship with dependent variable in all three models. For example all categories of education are likely to increase the participation of singles monotonically. This indicates that educated singles have higher opportunities to find jobs as compared to those without any formal education.

Likewise increase in HHSIZE is likely to increase the LFP of singles. It has been observed that more family members exert more burdens on household financial resources and thus requires more participation of singles. Similarly, the set up of the family has a significant positive relationship with the LFP decision. Singles belonging to joint family system have more probability to involve in labour market activities than those living in the nuclear family system. Similarly presence of smaller children of up to five years age are likely to put strong positive effect on LFSINGL. This indicates that increase in the household expenditure resulting from presence of small children requires more LFP of singles.

Likewise the probability of LFSINGL is high in rural areas as compared to those living in urban areas. This is so because in rural areas a lot of work opportunities are available in the fields where families are used to work together.

Looking at the LFP decision of currently singles it has been found that, there is need that policies on the employment of currently singles should be carefully planned, based on proper analysis of the available field data that provide the most important input in this respect. The government can also intervene in the labor market with measures to provide job facilities, improving education, and training facilities. Education can bring awareness among people regarding the importance of labor force participation of currently married population both for improving the economy of the household as well as of the country. The provision of increased educational opportunities is however, one of the major questions to which the social and economic planners need to address. Also better working opportunities for married population should be provided in rural as well as urban areas of Pakistan. Educated unmarried population should be provided civilized job opportunities.

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APPENDIX

Table 1. Definition of Variables

Variables	Description
Dependent Variables	
LFSINGL 0	= 1 if individual is not engaged in economic activity for at least one hour during reference period (whether paid or unpaid or profit or family gain, in formal or informal sector), excluding housekeeping or household chores, and 0 otherwise.
LFSINGL 1	= 1 if individual is engaged in economic activity for at least one hour during reference period (whether paid or unpaid or profit or family gain, in formal or informal sector), excluding housekeeping or household chores, and 0 otherwise.
Explanatory Variables	
Individual's Characteristics	
<i>AGE</i>	Age of the individual in completed years
Educational Profile	
<i>NOFORML</i>	= 1 if the individual is has not acquired formal education and 0 otherwise.

<i>PRIMARY</i>	= 1 if individual's highest level of completed education is primary schooling and 0 otherwise.
<i>MATRIC</i>	= 1 if individual's highest level of completed education is higher secondary and 0 otherwise.
<i>COLLGE</i>	= 1 if individual's highest level of completed education is more than higher secondary, i.e. intermediate, B. A/B. Sc, including degree in engineering, medicine, agriculture or other subjects and 0 otherwise.
<i>HIGHER</i>	= 1 if individual's highest level of completed education is M.A/M.Sc and higher, 0 otherwise.
Household Characteristics	
<i>MALES</i>	= If male, 0 otherwise
<i>HHSIZE</i>	Represents the number of household members.
<i>JOINT</i>	= 1 if individual lives in a joint family and 0 otherwise
Residence of Household	
<i>RURAL</i>	= 1, if currently residing in the rural area, and 0 otherwise.
<i>PUNJAB</i>	= 1, if currently residing in the province of Punjab, and 0 otherwise.
<i>SINDH</i>	= 1, if currently residing in the province Sindh, and 0 otherwise.
<i>NWFP</i>	= 1, if currently residing in the province of NWFP, and 0 otherwise.
<i>BALOCHI</i>	=1, if currently residing in the province of Balochistan, and 0 otherwise.

Table 2. Summary Statistics of Selected Sample in Pakistan (N=12188) (Sample Means and Standard Deviations)

Explanatory Variables	<i>LFSINGL0</i>	<i>LFSINGL1</i>
Individuals' Characteristics		
<i>AGE</i>	20.879 (4.992)	19.961 (5.747)
Educational Profile		
<i>NOFORML</i>	0.211 (0.408)	0.450 (0.497)
<i>PRIMARY</i>	0.267 (0.443)	0.316 (0.465)
<i>MATRIC</i>	0.262 (0.440)	0.135 (0.342)
<i>COLLGE</i>	0.223 (0.417)	0.088 (0.283)
<i>HIGHER</i>	0.037 (0.190)	0.011 (0.106)
Household Characteristics		
<i>MALE</i>	0.823 (0.382)	0.863 (0.344)
<i>HHSIZE</i>	8.400 (3.503)	8.281 (3.623)
<i>JOINT</i>	0.496 (0.500)	0.482 (0.500)

Residence of Household			
<i>RURAL</i>	0.443	(0.500)	0.580 (0.494)
<i>PUNJAB</i>	0.415	(0.493)	0.515 (0.500)
<i>SINDH</i>	0.247	(0.432)	0.232 (0.422)
<i>NWFP</i>	0.270	(0.444)	0.162 (0.369)
<i>BALOCHI</i>	0.068	(0.251)	0.091 (0.287)
Sample	10%		90%

Note: values in parentheses are standard deviations.

Table 3. Summary Statistics of Selected Sample in Rural Pakistan (N=6914) (Sample Means and Standard Deviations)

Explanatory Variables	<i>LFSINGL0</i>		<i>LFSINGL1</i>
Individuals' Characteristics			
<i>AGE</i>	20.665	(4.728)	19.993 (5.622)
Educational Profile			
<i>NOFORML</i>			0.425 (0.494)
<i>PRIMARY</i>	0.291	(0.455)	0.340 (0.474)
<i>MATRIC</i>	0.248	(0.432)	0.137 (0.344)
<i>COLLGE</i>	0.229	(0.420)	0.086 (0.280)
<i>HIGHER</i>	0.032	(0.176)	0.011 (0.105)
Household Characteristics			
<i>MALE</i>	0.771	(0.420)	0.815 (0.388)
<i>HHSIZE</i>	8.002	(3.391)	8.032 (3.343)
<i>JOINT</i>	0.459	(0.499)	0.483 (0.500)
Residence of Household			
<i>PUNJAB</i>	0.826	(0.379)	0.898 (0.303)
<i>SINDH</i>	0.174	(0.379)	0.102 (0.303)
<i>NWFP</i>	0.002	(0.042)	0.002 (0.013)

<i>BALOCHI</i>		0.002 (0.013)
Sample	9%	91%

Note: values in parentheses are standard deviations.

Table 4. Summary Statistics of Selected Sample in Urban Pakistan (N=5274) (Sample Means and Standard Deviations)

Explanatory Variables	<i>LFSINGL0</i>		<i>LFSINGL1</i>	
Individuals' Characteristics				
<i>AGE</i>	21.851	(5.192)	21.370	(5.712)
Educational Profile				
<i>NOFORML</i>	0.173	(0.378)	0.324	(0.468)
<i>PRIMARY</i>	0.233	(0.423)	0.326	(0.469)
<i>MATRIC</i>	0.240	(0.427)	0.176	(0.381)
<i>COLLGE</i>	0.297	(0.457)	0.150	(0.357)
<i>HIGHER</i>	0.058	(0.233)	0.024	(0.152)
Household Characteristics				
<i>MALE</i>	0.821	(0.384)	0.883	(0.322)
<i>HHSIZE</i>	8.478	(3.680)	8.206	(3.635)
<i>JOINT</i>	0.484	(0.500)	0.482	(0.500)
Residence of Household				
<i>PUNJAB</i>	0.390	(0.488)	0.495	(0.500)
<i>SINDH</i>	0.310	(0.463)	0.297	(0.457)
<i>NWFP</i>	0.214	(0.410)	0.139	(0.346)
<i>BALOCHI</i>	0.086	(0.281)	0.069	(0.253)
Sample	12%		88%	

Note: values in parentheses are standard deviations.

Table 5. Distribution of 10+ Populations by Marital Status and Sex

Marital Status	Never Married	Married	Widow/Widower	Divorced	Total
Male	65.46	33%	1.6	0.15	100
Male	65.46	33%	1.6	0.15	100
Female	50.05	37.67	4	0.19	100
Female	50.05	37.67	4	0.19	100
Total	61.85	35.18	2.8	0.2	100
Total	61.85	35.18	2.8	0.2	100

Source: LFS of Pakistan 2003-04.