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Skills, Return to Households and Poverty Reduction

Baseline Report of PEOP

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Title:

Skills, Return to Households and Poverty Reduction: Baseline Report of PEOP

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Executive Summary

The Government of Punjab, Pakistan and DFID have launched a collaborative development programme, Punjab Economic Opportunities Programme, for four economically marginalized districts in Southern Punjab: Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar, Lodhran and Muzaffargarh. The Punjab Economic Opportunities Programme (PEOP) will focus on the provision of marketable skills and interventions related to the livestock and dairy sector of the target areas.

This report offers baseline indicators for the PEOP programme logframe, which may be used to measure progress against targets indicated in the LFA. These indicators have been developed for the two major components of the programme, skill development and livestock. The skills and poverty indicators have been developed by CERP with Technical and Management Agency (TAMA) support, by using data from the 2003-4 and 2007-8 Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS), Labor Force Survey (LFS), TEVTA and PVTC.

Poverty in all target districts increased between 2003/04 and 2007/08 except for Muzaffargarh where it decreased marginally. The data suggests increasing divergence in incomes. The poor in the region witnessed a decrease in their purchasing power as their real income decreased, while overall average income in the region increased. Clearly, the current economic structure of these high-poverty districts is not enabling inclusive growth outcomes to be realized.

The poor have consistently fewer assets across districts; they are less likely to own land or their own homes. The non poor have better housing, are more urban and are more likely to receive remittances from outside their locality. Across districts the poor have similar literacy rates and demographic profiles, but are less literate and younger than the non poor. There are substantial variations within the poor as well. Among the poor literacy correlates with income; it is lowest among the poorest. Unemployment indicators, remittances and nominal income all move in the expected directions as we compare different bands of poverty. Comparing genders, female headed households are less likely to own land, have fewer average numbers of animals and are more urban than non-female headed households.

Interestingly, the unemployed have almost the same mean years of schooling as the employed and a higher proportion of the unemployed have ever attended school compared to the employed. They are, however, less likely to own land and a smaller proportion of the unemployed own livestock relative to the employed. With regard to labour market and skills provision the most important finding is that the occupational structure of the target districts is extremely narrow; within this structure the income growth for poor is always behind and in most cases opposite to the growth for non poor. The most common occupations reported, such as agriculture, agriculture related labor and laborer in construction etc require little formal education. Nearly half of people employed in such jobs have never been to school. Not only is the economic structure in these districts creating low returns for poor households, labour market opportunities are creating divergent returns within broadly similar occupation categories. Clearly, increasing returns to low-income, low-skill and poor households

through skill provision and occupational diversification has to be a fundamental pillar of PEOP without which the objective of inclusive growth will not be realized.

The available evidence suggests a severe lack of skilled labour in the region, a very small proportion of labour force received any on- or off-the-job training in last eight years in all four districts. The existing capacity of skills training in public sector may be one of the reasons for such low supply of skilled labour. The PVTC, second largest public sector training provider, courses are oversubscribed and the organization is running at full capacity. The lack of information about TEVTA's capacity does not allow us to make the same judgment, however, the situation appears to be similar. If the current enrollment is indicative of the capacity of both organizations, they can together train only a minuscule fraction of the unemployed population. The proportion of high end skills is particularly small and the supply is not uniform across districts.

Apart from reporting on available indicators, this section also identifies knowledge gaps that can be filled only by way of detailed surveys at the community level that, for instance, capture information regarding access to fodder and nutrition for animals by households.

This report provides a strong baseline against which progress of PEOP can be measured in four focus areas 1) real income growth for poor; 2) graduation of target groups from unskilled employment to comparatively higher skilled jobs; 3) improvement in the average income of the poorest tehsils. However, data limitations will not make it possible to track log-frame indicators according to the schedule given in the LFA and will constrain effective targeting of the programme. The report underscores the importance of conducting independent baseline surveys to obtain a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the labor market dynamics, income and employment challenges in the region.

PEOP interventions would greatly benefit from the conduct of such surveys. For instance, the preliminary analysis on the skills side is consistent with a number of possible failures in the labor market, each of which implies a different policy solution.

1. Introduction

The Punjab Economic Opportunities Programme (PEOP) has been jointly launched by DFID and Government of Punjab, to address the chronic poverty prevailing in the southern districts of the province i.e. Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar, Lodhran, and Muzaffargarh. In order to address the prevailing poverty, PEOP is adopting dual approach of providing skills training to the poor and marginalized communities along with improving the livestock and dairy sector through various interventions. The skills training will be provided through private and public sector organizations. A market driven approach will be established in which the trainers will be offered courses based on the demand. This strategy will be implemented through establishment of a Punjab Skills Development Fund. The livestock interventions will focus on improving milk yield, better farm management and strengthening market linkages. These interventions will be implemented by special project implementation unit in Livestock and Dairy Department.

This report provides baseline estimates for the indicators listed in the PEOP programme log frame[2]. It is organized into three sections, the first part deals with poverty estimates, second part is about poverty profile and third deals with skills indicators. Appendix A reports the baseline indicators developed against the LFA.

1.1 Methodology

The report draws on several data sources to make a credible assessment of baseline indicators. For the poverty and skills sections of the analysis, Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2003-04 and 2007-08 were used along with Labor Force Surveys and data from public sector training organizations, TEVTA and PVTC. The fourth section of the report draws on the Pakistan Livestock Census (Punjab section primarily) as well as Milk Production Survey and Mouza Statistics.

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is an instrument originally designed by UNICEF to provide a comparable set of education, health and other social indicators across the globe particularly in developing countries. "MICS findings have been used extensively as a basis for policy decisions and programme interventions, and for the purpose of influencing public opinion on the situation of children and women around the world"[3]. In Punjab the MICS instrument was fielded in 2003 and 2007 by the GoPb to assess the social indicators in the province and help in monitoring and planning of policies pertaining to the social sector. The survey was conducted by Bureau of

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[2] This report has been jointly produced by TAMA and Center for Economic Research, Pakistan (CERP). Economists from CERP, with support from IGC (International Growth Centre) Pakistan, have provided support regarding estimation of baseline indicators (other than livestock) and assisted in development of indicators. The poverty estimates, poverty profile and skills indicators have been developed by Yasir Khan, Research Associate TAMA, while preparation of livestock indicators and compilation of report has been done by Sara Qutub, Research Associate TAMA. The final report benfitted from valuable comments and feedback from Mr. Asad Mekan, Coordinator PEOP TAMA, and Mr. Raza Ahmed, Deputy Programme Manager TAMA.

[3] MICS, UNICEF, <http://www.unicef.org/statistics/index_24302.html>

Statistics Punjab with technical assistance from UNICEF and sample design assistance from Federal Bureau of Statistics.

As is evident from the above, the MICS offers two main advantages for undertaking poverty and income analysis: the survey has international reliability, and it provides data disaggregated to the district and tehsil levels for our districts of interest. The latter is critical as it allows for intra-district variations to be observed at the baseline stage, which may be monitored over the duration of the programme.

2. Poverty and Income Indicators

2.1 Poverty Headcount Ratio

The four districts selected for PEOP (i.e. Bahawalnagar, Bahawalpur, Lodhran and Muzaffargarh) are among the districts with highest poverty headcount ratio[4]. However those estimates were based on data available until 2003-04. In order to better understand the poverty situation in those districts before the start of PEOP, we need to study the most current trends in poverty. A major reason to study the recent poverty trends before designing the interventions is the high level of growth achieved by Punjab during first seven years of the decade. There has been immense debate whether this growth has altered the poverty situation in the province, and particularly in the southern regions of the province.

Appendix 1 describes the methodology used for estimation of poverty headcount ratio[5] in this section; the poverty line is Rs. 807.53 per capita per month for 2003-04 and Rs. 957.3 per capita per month for 2007-08. The following table reports the poverty ratio for 2003-04 and 2007-08 in the four districts. As mentioned above we have used the MICS data sets for measuring poverty. Table 1 reports the district level poverty headcount ratios.

Table 1: Poverty Head Count Ratio

	Bahawalnagar	Bahawalpur	Lodhran	Muzaffargarh
2007-08	51.30%	55.07%	50.40%	51.75%
Std Error	(1.2)	(1.25)	(1.7)	(1.1)
2003-04	47.80%	54.70%	47.04%	52.34%
Std Error	(2.2)	(2.3)	(3.02)	(2.3)

Data Source: Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department, Government of Punjab, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Punjab 2007-08 & 2003-04

Except for the district of Muzaffargarh which showed marginal improvement, the rest of districts have witnessed an increase in poverty. This points to direction that most of the economic growth of the province has left behind the southern region and failed to create economic opportunities. The biggest jump in poverty was witnessed by Bahawalnagar district in the time period 2003-2007, whereas Bahawalpur witnessed the highest poverty rate of 55.07% among four districts in 2007-08.

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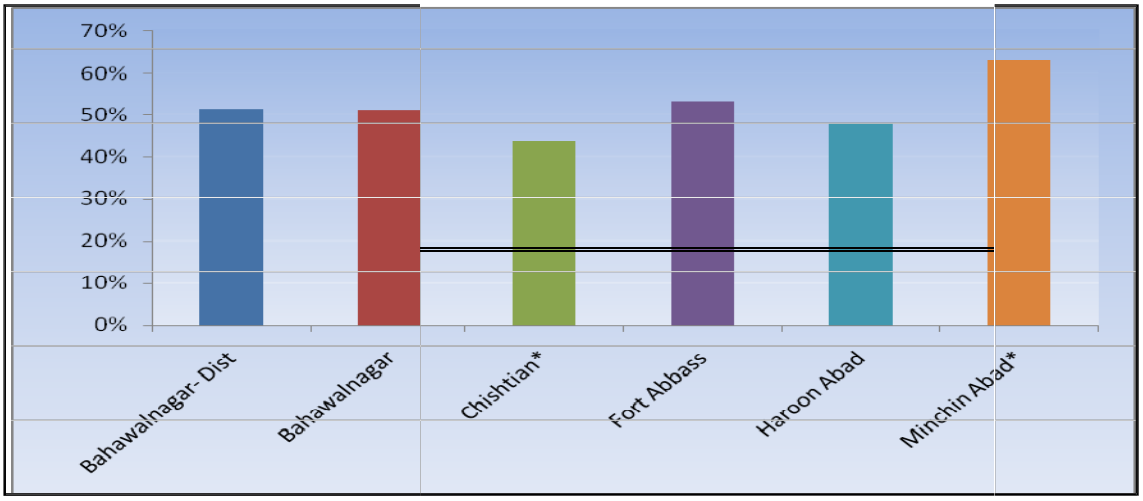
[4] Dr. Ali Cheema and Lyyla Khalid, Poverty in Punjab causes and constraints. Other highest poverty districts according to this article are D.G. Khan, Rajanpur, Rahimyaar Khan and Pakpathan.

[5] Poverty headcount ratio is the proportion of people living below the poverty line.

2.2 Tehsil Level Poverty

The additional benefit of using MICS data is the availability of credible data to analyze variations in poverty ratios at tehsil level. This analysis is only possible for 2007-08 because 2003-04 MICS does not provide data at tehsil level. Figure 1 provides a glimpse of poverty head count ratio for different tehsils of Bahawalnagar district.

Figure 1: Poverty Headcount Ratio Bahawalnagar District

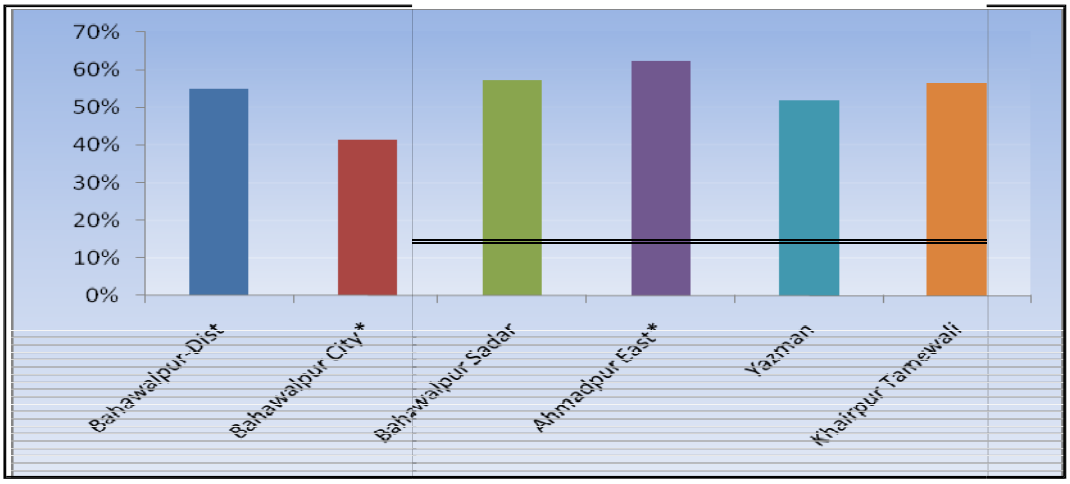


Data Source: Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department, Government of Punjab, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Punjab 2007-08, * denotes the poverty rate is significantly different from district poverty

Poverty numbers show huge variations within the district of Bahawalnagar, which has the second lowest poverty rate in districts of our interest. The poorest tehsil is that of Minchin Abad which has 63.30% poverty headcount ratio, while Chishtian is the least poor with 43.9% poverty. It is important to note that Bahawalnagar tehsil, which is the district headquarter, has very high poverty as well, just behind Fort Abbass. It would be natural to expect that district headquarters has relatively lower poverty rate however this is not the case in Bahawalnagar.

The district of Bahawalpur has a highest poverty headcount ratio, and the variation at sub district level is even higher. As we can see Bahawalpur City, which is district headquarter as well, has the lowest poverty rate 41%, whereas Ahmadpur East is the tehsil with highest poverty rate of 62.09%. Bahawalpur Sadar has a higher poverty rate compared to the city.

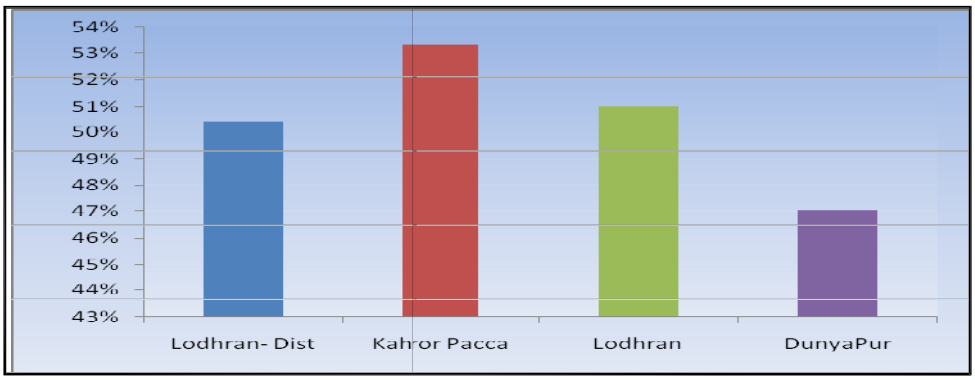
Figure 2: Poverty Headcount Ratio Bahawalpur District



Data Source: MICS 2007-08, * denotes the poverty rate is significantly different from district poverty rate

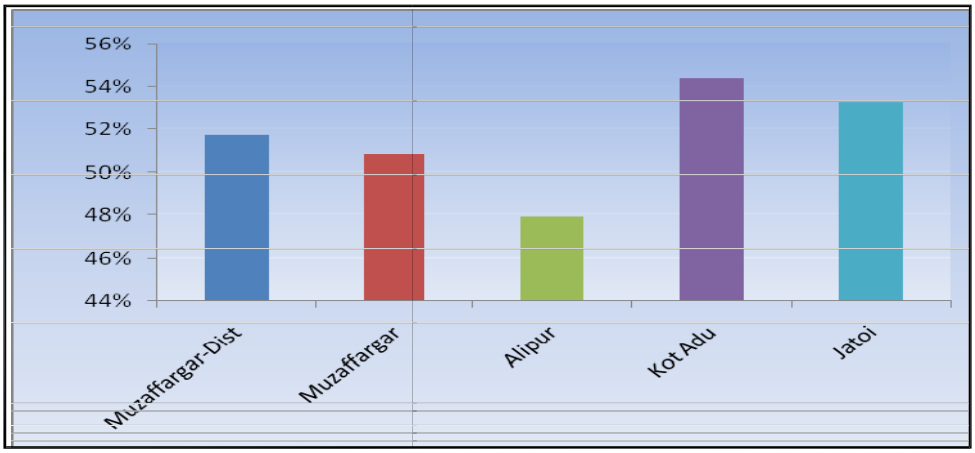
Next we calculate the poverty headcount ratio for tehsils of Lodhran district. Lodhran has the least poverty ratio in all the districts as reported in Table 1. Poverty in Lodhran varies from 53% to 47%. Within Lodhran, Kehror Pacca tehsil has the highest poverty rate followed by Lodhran tehsil. Dunya pur has the lowest poverty rate of 47% within the district.

Figure 3: Poverty Headcount Ratio Lodhran District



Muzaffargarh is the only district where poverty situation has improved between 2003 and 2007. Though the improvement is marginal, unfortunately we cannot trace the variation in this improvement at sub-district level for lack of data. In 2007-08, Kot Adu tehsil had the highest poverty rate of 54.36%. Jatoi follows with second highest poverty rate of 53.3%. The District headquarter Muzaffargarh tehsil has poverty rate of 50.8%. The lowest poverty ratio is found in Alipur tehsil, where the poverty rate stood at 47.9%.

Figure 4: Poverty Headcount Ratio Muzaffargarh District



Data Source: Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department, Government of Punjab, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Punjab 2007-08

2.3 Economic Growth

The programme document for PEOP requires an assessment of economic growth at the level of the target districts. However, district-level GDP estimates are not available in Pakistan that could be used to estimate economic growth at the level of the district. Therefore, we use household income data from the two rounds of MICS to analyze differences in income at the district-level and to generate a proxy measure for the growth in income levels for target districts.

2.3.1 Average Income for all Households

This section provides data on the level of average household income and its rate of growth for the four target districts. Given that PEOP is directly concerned with poor households we provide the same information separately for poor households and for households that have been able to acquire employment through the labor market.

Table 2: Average Income of all Households at District Level[6]

	Bahawalnagar	Bahawalpur	Lodhran	Muzaffargarh
Year 2003 (000 Rs)	4.01	3.33	6.91	6.64
Year 2007(000 Rs)	10.25	9.63	10.6	10.1
Nominal Growth (Yearly)	26%*	30%*	11%	11%
Real 2007(000 Rs)	7.21	6.78	7.50	7.15
Growth Four year	0.80	1.03	0.08	0.07
Real Growth-yearly	16%*	19%*	2%	2%

Data Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Punjab 2007-08 & 2003-04

* means growth rate significantly different from zero

Table 2 reports the household average income per month for all households at district level. From the table we can see that on average the yearly growth rate has been substantial for all districts. However this is nominal growth rate, a household's income might be increasing but they may be becoming worse off due to ever increasing inflation. Therefore in order to assess the real increase in income of the households we had to make the numbers comparable. In order to do that we calculated inflation from 2003 to 2007-08, this came out to be 42%[7]. We deflated 2007-08 average

[6] An alternative to using CPI for making the incomes comparable would be the GDP deflator. We have reported the results using GDP deflator in table 1 annex 4; however the variation in income growth remained the same.

[7] We have used CPI reported in Economic Survey of Pakistan available from Ministry of

Finance's website to calculate the inflation figure. The CPI for 2003-04 is 111.63 and for 2007-08 it is 158.9. Base year for both numbers is 2000.

income figures with the four year inflation to get real income in 2007 comparable to the income of 2003-04. The yearly real growth figures calculated from the real income show a considerably lower growth in income especially for Lodhran and Muzaffargarh. These figures lead us to confirm again that economic growth witnessed by Punjab province had been not uniform especially in south Punjab.

2.3.2 Average Income for Poor Households

In order to assess income situation of the poor, we carried out a comparative analysis of the poor in both the periods. The average household income for those classified as poor households is reported in table 3. The surprising fact coming out of this analysis is the negative income growth in three districts. So even in nominal terms the average household income of poor belonging to Bahawalnagar, Lodhran and Muzaffargarh saw a decline during the time period. Analysis of the real income shows negative growth for all the districts. The average household real income of the poor has decreased considerably in time period between 2003 and 2008. These households have lost up to 14% of their income every year to inflation during this time.

Table 3: Average Income of Poor Households[8]

	Bahawalnagar	Bahawalpur	Lodhran	Muzaffargarh
Year 2003(000 Rs)	4.51	2.84	5.8	4.42
Year 2007(000 Rs)	4.33	4.11	4.44	4.27
Nominal Growth (Yearly)	-1%*	10%	-6%*	-1%*
Real 2007(000 Rs)	3.05	2.89	3.12	3.01
Growth Four year	-0.32	0.01	-0.46	-0.31
Real Growth-yearly	-9%*	0%	-14%*	-9%*

Data Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Punjab 2007-08 & 2003-04

* means growth rate significantly different from zero

2.3.3 Income of Employed Individuals

The average income analysis at household level gave us a direction in which the economic growth analysis could have gone, given the data was available. The income

[8] An alternative to using CPI for making the incomes comparable would be the GDP deflator. We have reported the results using GDP deflator in table 2 annex 4; however the variation in income growth remained the same.

of the employed individuals, not aggregated at household level, will further help us in understanding effects of economic growth.

Table 4: Average Income of Employed[9]

	Bahawalnagar	Bahawalpur	Lodhran	Muzaffargarh
Year 2003(000 Rs)	2.72	2.24	2.66	3.24
Year 2007(000 Rs)	4.88	4.6	4.32	5.58
Nominal Growth	16%*	20%*	13%	15%*
Real 2007(000 Rs)	3.44	3.24	3.04	3.93
Growth Four year	0.265	0.445	0.14	0.21
Real Growth-yearly	6%*	10%*	3%	5%*

Data Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Punjab 2007-08 & 2003-04

* means growth rate significantly different from zero

Table 4 provides the average income for all those who are in labor force and have been employed in a paying job. The average real income for those employed saw a positive upward trend. The real yearly growth rate of income has been in the range of 3% to 10%, the lowest is found in Lodhran while the highest in Bahawalpur. This could mean that those had employment did benefit from the economic growth.

2.3.4 Income of Employed Poor Individuals

We studied the trends in income reported by poor adults employed in a paying job to confirm whether the trend of positive income for employed individuals is also confirmed by poor individuals. Table 5 reports the average income earned by working individual for the two points of reference in the four districts.

[9] An alternative to using CPI for making the incomes comparable would be the GDP deflator. We have reported the results using GDP deflator in table 3 annex 4; however the variation in income growth remained the same.

Table 5: Average Income of Employed Poor[10]

	Bahawalnagar	Bahawalpur	Lodhran	Muzaffargarh
Year 2003 (000 Rs)	1.92	1.49	1.56	2.16
Year 2007 (000 Rs)	2.41	1.99	1.91	2.52
Nominal Growth (Yearly)	6%	8%	5%*	4%*
Real 2007 (000 Rs)	1.69	1.40	1.34	1.79
Growth Four year	-0.10	-0.051	-0.14	-0.17
Real Growth-yearly	-3%	-2%	-4%*	-5%*

Data Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Punjab 2007-08 & 2003-04

* means growth rate significantly different from zero

The nominal income showed healthy yearly growth rate for employed poor individuals in all four districts, the highest rate was achieved in Bahawalpur. However this positive growth disappears as we deflate the incomes to get real growth. The real growth has been negative in all four districts. The poor employed have lost on average 2% to 5% of their income every year to inflation. Their counterparts in non poor category have seen a real gain in their income for the same period. We can safely speculate that the economic growth period that Punjab has seen, largely benefited the labor categories that required technical or professional skills, since there is divergent growth in income of two groups of employed individuals. And the lack of those skills is one of the reasons why the poor are below poverty line in the first place. Poor are mostly employed in sectors that did not fare better in the economic growth period, discussed further in section 3 of the report.

The real income growth rate is quite skewed, as we can see from figure 5 which reports growth rates for income quintiles across four districts for household incomes. The bottom quintile is moving in the opposite direction of the top quintile, implying that the richest grew richer and the poorest became poorer. The increase for exact middle quintile is marginally positive; it is the IV and V quintiles driving the overall increase in household incomes we discussed earlier.

[10] An alternative to using CPI for making the incomes comparable would be the GDP deflator. We have reported the results using GDP deflator in table 4 annex 4; however the variation in income growth remained the same.

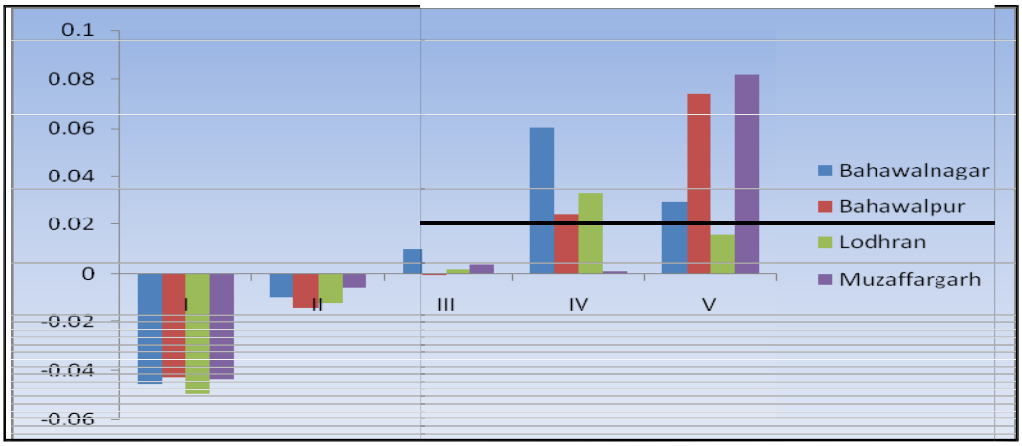
Table 6: Difference in average income in Rs. and growth rate by quintile

	I	II	III	IV	V
Bahawalnagar	-258 [-5%]	-418[-1%]	119 [1%]	572 [6%]	3885 [3%]
S.E	(47.08)*	(31)*	(48)*	(87)*	(4519)
Bahawalpur	-325 [-4%]	310 [-1%]	159 [0%]	749 [2%]	3787 [7%]
S.E	(38)*	(28)*	(54)*	(91)*	(2272)
Lodhran	-346[-5%]	-150 [-1%]	34[0%]	865 [3%]	1203 [2%]
S.E	(63)*	(54)*	72	(105)*	(2479)
Muzaffargarh	-303[-4%]	-73 [-1%]	64 [0%]	287 [0%]	5806 [8%]
S.E	(50)*	(48)*	52	(87)*	(2387)*

Note: standard errors are in parentheses. * denotes that changes are significant at 5%, Growth rate in braces

The above table represents standard errors of the income growth rates across quintiles and their significance.

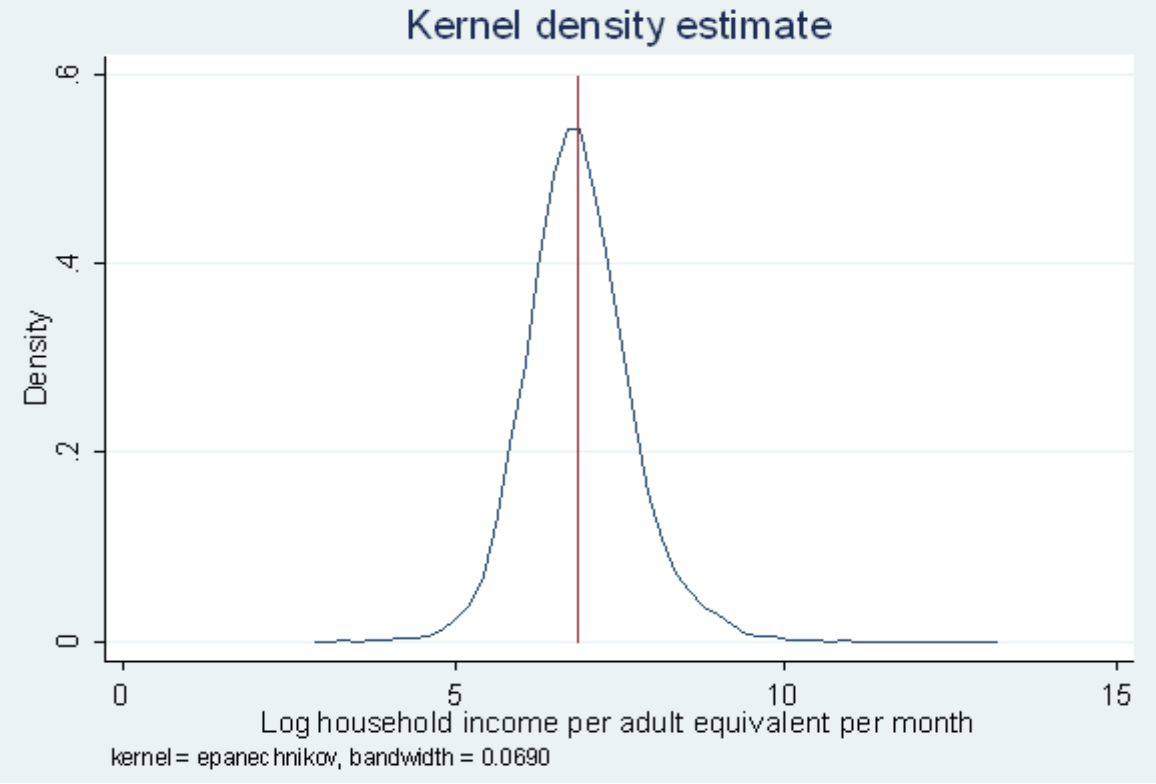
Figure 5: Real Income Growth over all income quintiles[11]



[11] An alternative to using CPI for making the incomes comparable would be the GDP deflator. We have reported the results using GDP deflator in figure 1 annex 4; however the variation in income growth remained the same.

The analysis in this section highlights the skewed effects of economic growth in south Punjab. While the non poor might have benefited from economic growth, the poor segment of society clearly did not benefit. It is commonly understood that poor lag behind in skills and are almost always employed in low skill jobs. This analysis confirms that the economic growth failed to impact such low skills jobs, which are usually, paid for though daily wages and are mostly agriculture based.

Figure 6: Income Density plot by poverty status



The above graph shows income density of households per adult equivalent per month. The red line signifies poverty line; on the left of this line are the log incomes of the poor and on the right, non poor. The figure has a long right hand tail which indicates a small fraction of households with high income.

3. Individual and Household Attributes of Target Groups

This sections reports on a wide dimension of attributes of the poor and non-poor households. It also reports distinctions in attributes within the poor. Lastly, it identifies attributes of specific groups- such as unemployed and females.

3.1 Poverty Profile

In this section we discuss the poverty profile both at individual and household level. The table below compares poor and non poor individuals on certain necessary indicators using the MICS data for 2007-08. The literacy rate for poor individuals is consistently lower across all districts compared to non-poor; the disparity is also visible in school enrollment indicator. Females have relatively greater representation in poor versus non poor category. The poor individuals are younger and less literate. The proportion of widows is same for both groups across all districts, except Bahawalnagar where smaller proportion are poor. The proportion of people working without pay is same as well except for Bahawalnagar. The unemployment rate is clearly higher for the poor group across all districts. Smaller proportions of poor reside in urban areas compared to non poor households.

Table 7: Individual Attributes by District

	Bahawalnagar	Bahawalpur	Lodhran	Muzaffargarh
Non- Poor				
Percent Literate (%)	40	38	33	33
Percent Ever Enrolled in School (%)	58	54	52	49
Percent Females (%)	48	48	48	48
Mean Age	26	25	25	24
Percent Widows (%)	4	3	3	2
Percent Unpaid Worker (%)	1	1	1	0
Percent Unemployed (%)	5	4	3	5
Percent Urban (%)	26	35	16	18
Poor				
Percent Literate (%)	25	23	22	22
Percent Ever Enrolled in School (%)	44	40	41	40
Percent Females (%)	49	49	48	49
Mean Age	22	22	22	20
Percent Widows (%)	2	3	3	2
Percent Unpaid Worker (%)	2	1	1	0
Percent Unemployed (%)	7	8	8	8
Percent Urban (%)	16	20	13	12
Difference				
Percent Literate (%)	15*	15*	11*	11*
Percent Ever Enrolled in School (%)	14*	14*	11*	9*
Percent Females (%)	-1*	-1*	0	-1
Mean Age	4*	3*	3*	4*
Percent Widows (%)	2	0	0	0
Percent Unpaid Worker (%)	-1	0	0	0
Percent Unemployed (%)	-2	-4	-5	-3
Percent Urban (%)	10*	15*	3*	6*

* indicates that the difference between the two groups is significant at 5%

We compare the poor with non-poor on household attributes; the table below presents the indicators for two groups in 2007-08. The proportion of landless poor households is higher across all districts compared to proportion of landless non-poor households. There is not much difference between the two groups in terms of home ownership, however there is significant difference if compared for housing stock i.e. kacha[12]. Larger proportion of poor live in kacha households compared to non poor families. Interestingly, poor households have higher proportion of livestock ownership across all districts, that is because livestock is the most important and probably only affordable asset of poor families. Larger proportions of non poor households receive remittances from outside their area compared to poor families. The non poor have higher proportions of households living in urban areas compared to the poor. The trends are mostly consistent across all districts

[12] This indicators is constructed from two other variables which reported the material used in walls and roof

Table 8: Attributes of Poor and Non-poor households

	Bahawalnagar	Bahawalpur	Lodhran	Muzaffargarh
Non Poor HHs				
Percent Landless (%)	53	53	47	46
Percent Home ownership (%)	86	71	77	93
Percent Livestock (%)	67	60	70	71
Average number of livestock	7	5	6	6
Percent Housing Stock-Kacha (%)	43	37	32	45
Percent Remittance receiving HHs	12	13	13	6
Percent Urban (%)	24	23	15	17
Poor HHs				
Percent Landless (%)	62	66	61	61
Percent Home ownership (%)	84	62	74	93
Percent Livestock (%)	79	71	76	76
Average number of livestock	7	5	6	5
Percent Housing Stock-Kacha (%)	68	60	45	59
Percent Remittance receiving HHs	8	10	10	8
Percent Urban (%)	15	19	12	12
Difference				
Percent Landless (%)	-9*	-13*	-14*	-15*
Percent Home ownership (%)	2	9*	3	0
Percent Livestock (%)	-12*	-11*	-6*	-5*
Average number of livestock	0	0	0	1*
Percent Housing Stock-Kacha (%)	-25*	-23*	-13*	-14*
Percent Remittance receiving HHs	4	3	3	-2
Percent Urban (%)	9	4*	3*	5*

* indicates significant difference between two groups of households at 5% level

3.2 Poverty Profile at Tehsil Level

In this section we discuss indicators that usually help in understanding the profile of poor household. In order to better understand the attributes of poor we compare the indicators with attributes of non poor households as well.

3.2.1 Tehsils of Bahawalnagar

Poverty at sub district level shows variation in the district of Bahawalnagar. The headcount ratio is highest for Minchinabad, where poverty stood at 63.3%, whereas it is lowest in Chistian tehsil at 43%. The agriculture land ownership patterns are more or

less the same as at district level however Chishtian, which has the lowest poverty, had highest landlessness reported by the poor. The home ownership is consistent across the district. The table reports the unemployment rate for poor individuals. The unemployment rate is calculated by self reporting of individuals who are actively looking for jobs. The highest unemployment rate for the poor is found in Bahawalnagar. All tehsils have higher than 5% unemployment rate for the poor except for Minchinabad, which is the poorest tehsil. It is also important to notice that Minchinabad has the highest livestock ownership in all districts.

Table 9: Attributes at Tehsil Level

	Chishtian	Fort	Haroonabad	Michinabad	Bahawalnagar
Percent Poverty	43	53	48	63	51
Non Poor HHs					
Percent	51	41	53	46	56
Percent Home	84	87	85	77	91
Percent	77	84	76	90	76
Percent Urban	24	14	29	20	33
Unemployment	4	2	3	4	5
Poor HHs					
Percent	70	55	64	54	58
Percent Home	87	88	87	82	89
Percent	71	82	73	83	71
Percent Urban	20	12	20	7	22
Unemployment	6	5	6	2	7
Difference					
Percent	-19*	-14*	-11*	-8	-2
Percent Home	-3	-1	-2	-5	2
Percent	6	2	3*	7	5
Percent Urban	4	2	9*	13*	11*
Unemployment	-2*	-3*	-3*	2*	-2*

Data Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Punjab 2007-08 * indicates the difference between two groups is significant at 5% level

The proportion of landless households in non poor group is higher compared to the poor households; the highest is reported for Bahawalnagar tehsil. This might be indicating that lack of agriculture land has lead households to find alternative income sources which paid off more than agriculture and hence such households are not poor. Similarly the unemployment figures of the non poor group are lower compared to unemployment rate of the poor.

3.2.2 Tehsils of Bahawalpur

Bahawalpur has the highest poverty headcount ratio of all districts. In this section we will analyze individual and household attributes at tehsil level for poor and non poor segment of society. The tehsil level poverty shows variation in Bahawalpur as discussed in section 1.1.1. The most notable feature of poor households at tehsil level is the variation in landlessness. Bahawalpur city clearly has the lowest agriculture land ownership by poor because it is an urban area mostly. However Ahmadpur East which has the highest poverty headcount ratio in Bahawalpur has the lowest reported landlessness. Bahawalpur city being an urban district has lowest proportion of livestock ownership by the poor, while the rest of tehsils are almost at same level. Overall unemployment rate for poor individuals is highest in the Hasilpur district, while khairpur has lowest rate.

Table 10: Attributes of Households and Individuals at Tehsil Level

	Ahmedpur East	Bahawalpur City	Bahawalpur Sadar	Hasil Pur	Yazman	Khairpur Tamewali
Percent Poverty (%)	62	41	57	58	52	56
Non Poor						
Percent Landless (%)	40	75	41	50	41	50
Percent Home Ownership (%)	79	68	62	69	33	48
Percent Livestock Ownership (%)	77	39	80	74	83	79
Percent Urban (%)	16	86	0	22	13	14
Unemployment Rate	4	4	4	3	3	6
Poor HHs						
Percent landless (%)	52	87	61	70	66	67
Percent Home Ownership (%)	78	67	61	47	68	32
Percent Livestock Ownership (%)	76	38	79	78	74	82
Percent Urban (%)	13	81	0	17	12	8
Unemployment Rate	6	7	5	9	6	2
Difference						
Percent landless (%)	-12*	-12	-20*	-20*	-25*	-17*
Percent Home Ownership (%)	1	1	1	22*	-35*	16*
Percent Livestock Ownership (%)	1	1	1	-4	9	-3
Percent Urban (%)	3	5	0	5	1	6*
Unemployment Rate	-2*	-3	-1	-6	-3*	4*

* indicates the difference between two groups is significant at 5% level

The landlessness indicator has considerable variation across tehsils for non poor group. In Ahmedpur East half the households are landless, whereas in Bahawalpur city 87% report to have no land. The unemployment rate for non poor individuals is lower than the poor group except for Khairpur Tamewali. The proportion of urban households is comparable to the same proportion in poor group.

3.2.3 Tehsils of Lodhran

Lodhran has the lowest poverty headcount rate and very little variation in tehsil level poverty as discussed earlier. Nearly a third of poor in all tehsils report to be landless. The unemployment rate for poor is almost at same level in all tehsils compared; Lodhran has the highest 9% rate.

The non poor households have lower landless ratio compared to the poor, Dunya Pur has the lowest reported landless households. The unemployment rate for non poor is highest in Lodhran, and along with Dunya pur it is more than the unemployment rate of the poor. Kahror Pacca has lower proportion of non poor households living in urban areas compared to poor families, while the rest of tehsils have a higher non poor urban resident ratio.

Table 11: Households and Individual Attributes, Lodhran District

	Kahror Pacca	Lodhran	DunyaPur
Percent Poverty (%)	53	51	47
Non Poor HHs			
Percent Landless (%)	56	61	61
Percent Home Ownership (%)	79	71	88
Percent Livestock Ownership (%)	81	72	81
Percent Urban (%)	8	19	14
Unemployment Rate	8	9	8
Poor HHs			
Percent Landless (%)	65	71	65
Percent Home Ownership (%)	76	65	86
Percent Livestock Ownership (%)	66	67	70
Percent Urban (%)	19	14	8
Unemployment Rate	9	8	6
Difference			
Percent Landless (%)	-9	-10*	-4
Percent Home Ownership (%)	3	6	2
Percent Livestock Ownership (%)	15*	5	11*
Percent Urban (%)	-11*	5	6*
Unemployment Rate	-1	1	2

Data Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Punjab 2007-08 * indicates difference between two groups is significant

3.2.4 Tehsils of Muzaffargarh

Muzaffargarh is the only district which showed slight improvement in poverty from 2003 to 2007. There is some marginal variation in tehsil level poverty in this district. The land ownership pattern suggests more than nearly two third of poor have no landownership. The unemployment rate varies within the district, Muzaffargarh has lowest unemployment rate of only 2.9% where as in Kot Adu, which has the highest poverty, and nearly 7% people reported unemployment. The landlessness indicator for non poor does not show clear trend compared to poor households, Muzaffargarh and Kot Adu have lower landless ratio compared to the poor group while Alipur and Jatoi have higher ratios. Ali pur has overall highest landless ratio reported for the non poor group. The unemployment rate for non poor is higher in Muzaffargarh and Alipur while lower in Kot Adu and Jatoi compared to the poor.

Table 12: Households and Individual Attributes at Tehsil Level

	Muzaffargarh	Alipur	Kot	Jatoi
Percent Poverty (%)	51	48	54	53
Non Poor				
Percent Landless (%)	54	65	48	58
Percent Home Ownership (%)	94	94	90	97
Percent Livestock Ownership	80	73	87	77
Percent Urban (%)	18	8	27	17
Unemployment rate	6	5	4	5
Poor Households				
Percent Landless (%)	61	58	67	55
Percent Home Ownership (%)	91	89	94	97
Percent Livestock Ownership	73	76	69	75
Percent Urban (%)	12	3	15	12
Unemployment rate	3	4	7	6
Difference				
Percent Landless (%)	-7*	7	-19*	3
Percent Home Ownership (%)	3	5*	-4	0
Percent Livestock Ownership	7*	-3	18*	2
Percent Urban (%)	6*	5*	12*	5*
Unemployment rate	3*	1	-3*	-1

Data Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Punjab 2007-08 * indicates difference between two groups is significant at 5% level

3.3 Poverty Band Analysis

In this section we compare individual and household attributes for different bands of poor. We have divided the poor in five bands, the lowest being the most poor and highest band represents comparatively less poor.

The table compares profiles of individuals who fall in different bands .Literacy shows a clear correlation with the poverty band; the most poor are the least literate. The literacy rate increases as we move up the bands, the highest literacy is reported for individuals falling in the least poor band. The proportion of individuals who have ever enrolled in school also follows the same pattern and has clear correlation with poverty band. The relatively less poor have higher proportion of people who have ever attended school. This table also reports some demographic indicators for poor in different bands, less than half of the poor individuals are women in all bands except the lowest and the average age is around 22 years. The proportion of widows does not show a clear relationship and the proportion of people working without pay is uniform across all bands. Male unemployment does not show a clear trend. The proportion of most poor are comparatively more rural as the smallest proportion of most poor is found in urban areas.

We have also reported the household attributes for different poverty bands. The land ownership is lowest for second poverty band, and there is no clear relationship with the severity of poverty. The home ownership on the other hand is lowest for the most poor and increases as the poverty situation improves but stays almost same for top three bands. The livestock ownership does not show a clear trend and neither does the average number of livestock. Both of these indicators are lowest for the second band of poverty. The type of housing improves as we move up the bands; the most kacha houses are reported by the poorest households. The poorest band has the highest proportion of female headed households and the difference with other bands is comparatively high. The remittances do not show a clear trend, the second band has lower households receiving remittances compared to the most poor. The second band seems to lag behind the first band of poverty in land ownership, livestock ownership and remittances. This may be because of the geographical location of most of the households in these two bands. The first band, most poor, have smaller proportion residing in urban areas compared to the second band and that may be the reason why they have higher land and livestock ownership along with higher proportion of household receiving remittances.

Table 13: Profile of Poor across poverty bands

Bands	I	II	III	IV	V
Individual Attributes					
Percent Literate (%)	17	20	23	26	33
Percent Ever Enrolled (%)	33	38	41	45	51
Female (%)	50	49	49	49	47
Mean Age	22	21	21	22	22
Percent Widows (%)	3	2	3	2	2
Percent Unpaid-Workers (%)	1	1	1	1	1
Nominal Income of the Employed	1373	1920	2341	2691	2931
Percent Urban (%)	10	17	13	21	22
Percent Unemployed Men (%)	8	9	7	8	10
Household Attributes					
Percent Landless (%)	56	74	54	62	56
Percent Home Ownership (%)	74	78	81	81	81
Percent Livestock Ownership (%)	74	71	80	74	78
Average Livestock	4.8	4.3	6.8	5.9	7.8
Percent Housing Stock-Kaccha	66	65	59	51	51
Percent Female Headed HH (%)	8	1	3	1	1
Percent Remittances receiving	10	5	7	10	15

3.4 Profile of other Potential Target Groups

In this section we discuss household attributes of other potential target groups besides poor. We have selected different attributes and compared the profile of these groups across overall population.

3.4.1 Female Headed Households

Female headed households are an important potential target group for PEOP; however the number of such households is comparatively small, therefore their attributes will have large variations across districts. Female headed households reported to have higher landless ratio compared to rest of population. Homeownership is also lower however the difference is comparatively small and insignificant. The proportion of livestock ownership and average number of livestock both are significantly lower for female headed households indicating a lower asset ownership ratio. A higher proportion of female headed households are located in urban regions compared to the overall population. The proportion of kaccha housing is higher as well compared to other households.

Table 14: Profile of female-headed households

	Female Headed HH	All HHs	Difference
Percent Landless (%)	68	55	13*
Percent Home Ownership (%)	76	81	-5
Percent Livestock (%)	56	73	-17*
Average Livestock	3.07	6.5	-3.43*
Percent Urban (%)	25	20	5
Housing Stock-Kaccha (%)	43	48	-5

* indicates difference between the two is significant at 5% level

3.4.2 Unemployed Individuals

People who are unemployed and actively looking for jobs are one of the important target groups of this programme; the table below reports attributes of this potential target group. The proportion of unemployed who had ever attended a school is highest in Bahawalnagar, while lowest in Bahawalpur. Landless indicator is almost the same except that Muzaffargarh is the only district with less than 60% of landlessness in the unemployed. Livestock ownership does not show large variation either, Muzaffargarh has the highest followed by Lodhran, both Bahawalpur and Bahawalnagar have the same proportion of livestock ownership. Comparing the unemployed to the employed yields some interesting observations. The proportion of unemployed who have ever attended school is higher in all districts compared to the employed. The mean years of schooling is also higher for Muzaffargarh and Lodhran and marginally lower for Bahawalpur and Bahawalnagar.

Table 15: Profile of Unemployed and Employed

	Bahawalpur	Bahawalnagar	Muzaffargarh	Lodhran
	Unemployed			
Ever Attended School	60	71	63	63
Mean Schooling	8.01	7.6	8.17	8
Landless (%)	62	65	59	63
Livestock (%)	66	66	71	70
Urban Unemployment	7	9	9	10
Rural Unemployment (%)	6	5	6	5
	Employed			
Ever Attended School	42	49	46	43
Mean Schooling	8.14	8.28	8.13	7.6
Landless (%)	59	58	51	55
Livestock (%)	69	73	75	77
	Difference			
Ever Attended School	18*	22*	17*	20*
Mean Schooling	-0.13	-0.68	0.04	0.4
Landless (%)	3	7*	8*	8
Livestock (%)	-3	-7*	-4	-7

* indicates difference between two groups is significant at 5% level

The landless indicator is higher for the unemployed; this along with lower schooling and enrollment indicator suggests that most of the employed are working in agriculture or low skills occupations. The unemployment in urban areas is consistently higher in all districts compared to rural unemployment. This might be the case because mostly unemployed people from rural areas move towards the city to find a job, hence increasing the unemployment rate in urban areas.

4. Occupations and Skills Indicators

In this section we discuss the occupational structure, availability of skilled labor and provision of training in the target districts. We have used several data sources from MICS, Labor Force Survey, TEVTA and PVTC to get a clear picture of the above mentioned broad areas.

4.1 Occupational Structure

In this section we discuss the individual employment profiles in the target districts and compare them across groups to study the occupational structure.

Table 16: Occupational Categories

	Bahawalpur	Bahawalnagar	Muzaffargarh	Lodhran
Govt employee	6.83%	6.50%	6.67%	4.98%
Pvt employee	11.52%	13.65%	14.59%	11.47%
Self-employed	12.80%	11.51%	11.23%	12.86%
Employer	0.56%	0.22%	0.35%	0.37%
Laborer	34.18%	29.76%	38.48%	31.27%
Rental income	0.13%	0.42%	0.08%	0.17%
Profit from deposits/shares	0.03%	0.44%	0.21%	0.03%
Agriculture	28.04%	31.83%	24.85%	33.84%
Livestock, poultry, fishery	2.89%	3.25%	1.78%	2.13%
Home-based work/cottage	0.02%	0.02%	0.06%	0.07%
Pension	1.61%	1.78%	1.30%	1.64%
Tutor	0.33%	0.11%	0.12%	0.35%
Embroidery/stitching	0.84%	0.48%	0.26%	0.66%
Student laborer	0.23%	0.04%	0.03%	0.14%

Table 16 provides the proportion of employed population in different occupational categories. It is very clear that the current structure of occupations is such that most of the employment is in agriculture sector, labor of various kinds, and self/private employment across all districts. Employment in low end skill oriented occupational groups such as home based work/ cottage and embroidery, makes a small proportion of the employed labor across districts. That can either mean there are no skilled

workers to take up employment in these groups or there are no opportunities, but this is suggestive of the possible gaps in the skilled sector.

Table 17 helps in understanding occupational structure of target groups. The Poor individuals of the target district have higher employment in agriculture and labor, which indicates even narrower employment structure. The proportion of employed poor is smaller in all other categories compared to non poor, except for livestock/poultry/ fishery. The proportion of self employment poor is also smaller compared to non-poor, this category is usually an important source of income in case the individual has a particular skill.

There is not much divergence in occupational structure between rural and urban area, except for agriculture and self employment. Larger proportion of urbanites is self employed compared to inhabitants of rural areas. However it gives a clear picture that there is not much difference in availability of opportunities on the basis of location. The structural difference is most visible if we do the analysis by gender, the largest proportion of females is involved in house work (not reported in table). If we look at only income earning activities, largest proportion of women are working as labor in various activities, while the second notable proportion works in embroidery and stitching category. This trend makes it intriguing to explore what percentage of females working as laborers are engaged as skilled workers. Also of interest is the comparatively higher percentage of self employed in the urban areas and a lower percentage in the rural areas because this is contrary to general perception that more people are self employed in rural areas. This trend augurs well for the programme as it appears that even in the face of a weak industrial base in these districts, there could potentially be high utilization of skilled trainees due to this trend of self employment.

Table 17: Employment Categories by Groups

	Non	Poor	Urban	Rural	Female	Male
Govt employee	9.80%	1.95%	13.25%	4.55%	5.40%	6.42%
Pvt employee	14.52%	10.83%	15.79%	12.15%	3.66%	12.93%
Self-employed	14.99%	8.13%	24.96%	8.49%	1.10%	12.03%
Employer	0.46%	0.28%	0.80%	0.27%	0.12%	0.38%
Laborer	27.61%	41.88%	33.49%	33.84%	69.36%	33.76%
Rental income	0.25%	0.13%	0.27%	0.18%	0.02%	0.20%
Profit from deposits/shares	0.19%	0.19%	0.17%	0.19%	0.12%	0.19%
Agriculture	27.38%	31.24%	6.07%	35.33%	1.15%	29.04%
Livestock, poultry, fishery	1.80%	3.56%	0.74%	3.06%	2.05%	2.56%
Home-based work/cottage	0.04%	0.03%	0.09%	0.02%	0.60%	0.04%
Pension	2.05%	0.94%	3.00%	1.18%	0.81%	1.57%
Tutor	0.26%	0.16%	0.20%	0.22%	0.45%	0.22%
Embroidery/stitching	0.59%	0.51%	1.03%	0.42%	15.02%	0.55%
Student laborer	0.07%	0.17%	0.14%	0.10%	0.15%	0.11%

Source: MICS 2007-08

On the basis of our analysis in this section so far we can summarize that

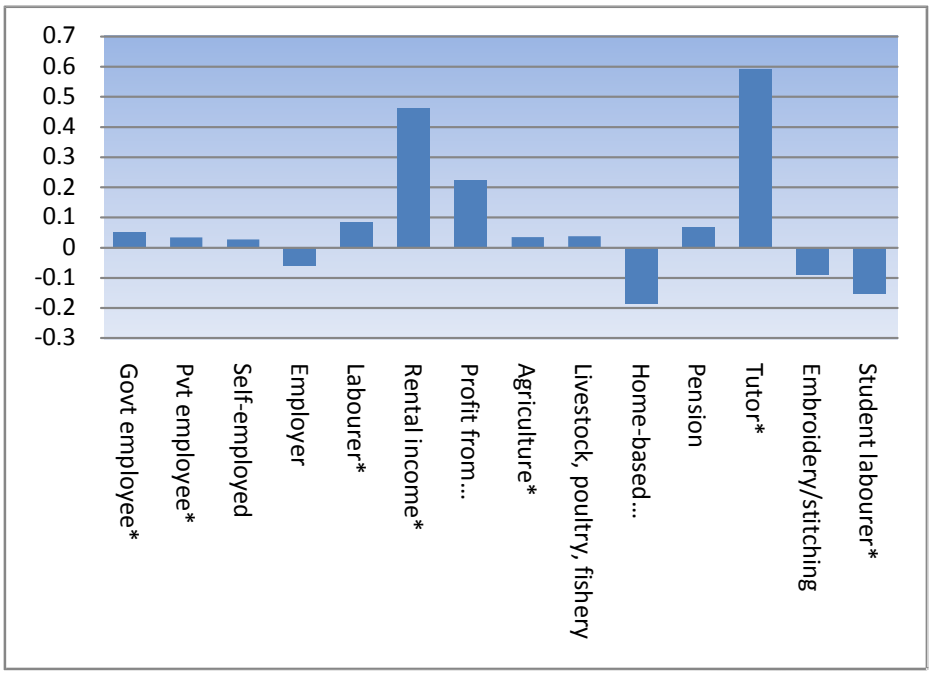
a) The occupation structures that exist in south Punjab are very narrow, indicating that people are concentrated in low skill low return labor work.

b) Smaller proportion of poor work in government and private sector

c) The occupational structure do not differ much across rural and urban divide, except for availability of agriculture sector in rural areas

It is also important to understand the growth in income in each category of occupation. As most of the adult working population is predominantly involved in agriculture and labor category, irrespective of the poverty status, therefore exploring the income changes might indicate the skill level of individuals having different economic standing. The following figure reports that income growth is not uniform across occupations, some even reporting negative growth. The biggest growth is observed for tutors followed by rental income and profit on deposits. As this was a time of easy money and booming real estate the growth in the latter two is not unexpected.

Figure 7: Growth Rate of Income by Occupation[13]

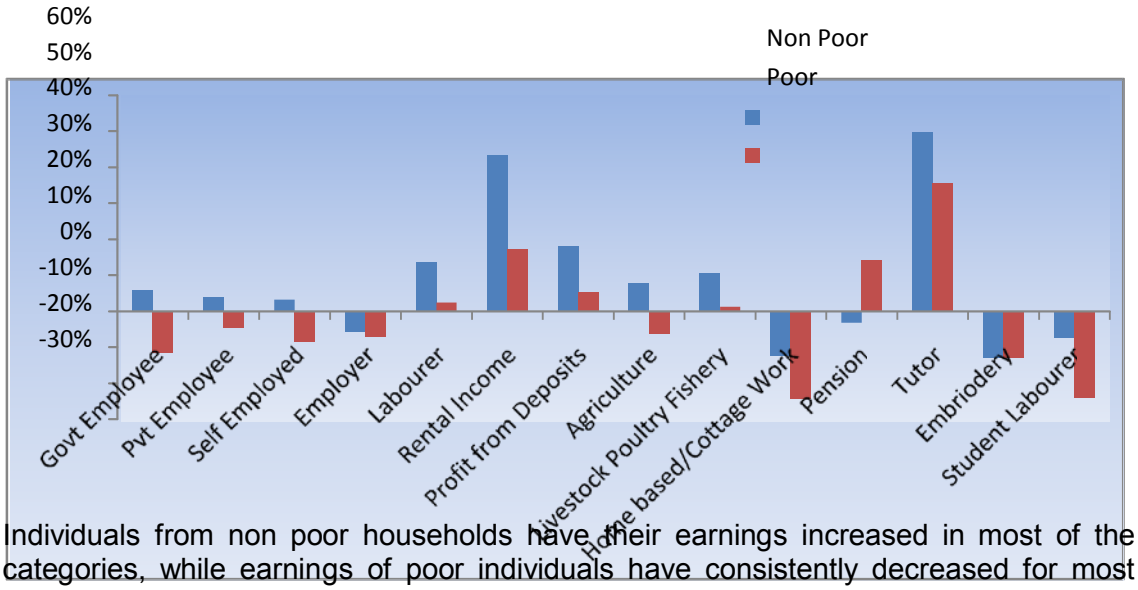


* indicate growth rates are significant at 5% level

The growth in income for individuals by broad occupational categories show divergent trends based on the poverty status of a household. The following figure show real growth rate per year from 2003-07 to 2007-08 for occupational groups by poverty status.

[13] An alternative to using CPI for making the incomes comparable would be the GDP deflator. We have reported the results using GDP deflator in figure 2 Appendix 4; however the variation in income growth remained the same

Figure 8: Real Income Growth by Occupation and Poverty Status[14]



Individuals from non poor households have their earnings increased in most of the categories, while earnings of poor individuals have consistently decreased for most occupational categories. Even the cases where income increased for both the groups, the increase in income of poor individuals had been lagging behind the non poor, but wherever incomes have decreased the decline has been sharp in case of poor vis a vis the non poor. This analysis highlights that within the narrow structure of employment that exist in southern Punjab the poor are worse off compared to rest of the economic groups. This can be attributed to lack of capacity of the poor in terms of skills that have higher return.

Next we analyze the profile of individuals employed in the most common occupation on the basis of Labor Force Survey. This will give us a fair idea about the background of labor force in the region i.e. education, income, rural/urban and gender. The table below has some very important attributes of people employed in most common occupation. The most visible is the gender distribution in low skill, subsistence agriculture farming. The table suggests that only 22% of those employed in subsistence farming are males. Similarly in agriculture related labor 60% are women.

Majority of the most common occupation pay less than Rs.5000 per month, except for sales service, general management and driver. Trades employing sizeable proportion of women are the least paying jobs. Similarly the proportion of people having no education at all is the highest for female employing jobs. It is also noteworthy that majority of these occupations do not seem to have basic education requirement. More than half of the individuals employed in seven job categories have no education at all. The highest mean years of education is for general manager category while the lowest is for subsistence agriculture/fishery worker.

[14] An alternative to using CPI for making the incomes comparable would be the GDP deflator. We have reported the results using GDP deflator in figure 3 Appendix 4; however the variation in income growth remained the same

Table 18: Profile of most common occupations

	General Manager	Market Oriented Agri/fish	Subsistence Agri/fish	Extraction & building	Metal and Machinery
Percent Male (%)	96	77	22	95.5	97
Percent Urban (%)	39	6.7	.6	22	32
Average Income (000 Rs)	13.6	3.38	2.15	1.04	3.30
No Education (%)	35	57%	87%	54%	30%
Mean Schooling	6	2	.5	2	3
	Other Craft	**Driver/operator**	**Sales/Services**	**Agri/Fishery related Labor**	**Laborer in Mining/Const**
Percent Male (%)	34	100	81	40	97.6
Percent Urban (%)	14	28	37	1.4	10
Average Income (000 Rs)	3.89	6.35	5.21	2.78	3.35
No Education (%)	66	25	58	71	68
Mean Schooling	1	3	2	1	1

Source : LFS 2007-08

4.2 Supply of Skilled Workers and Trainers

In this section we analyze the supply of skilled labor in the south Punjab market and also study the supply of trainers of skills. The supply of skilled labor is extremely inadequate in the target districts, as visible from the following table. To further the observation that occupational structure of the region is very narrow because of the lack of skills, consider the proportion of trained labor force in the region.

Table 19: Trained Labor

	Bahawalnagar	Bahawalpur	Lodhran	Muzaffargarh	All
Trained Labor	2%	3%	1%	3%	3%

Source: LFS 2007-08

The labor force survey suggests that in our target districts, only 3% of the labor force have received any kind of on or off the job training in last eight years. This statistic presents a very clear picture of the lack of skills in the region. The proportion of skilled labor force is highest in Bahawalpur and Muzaffargarh followed by Bahawalnagar and Lodhran. This also indicates to the lack of training providers in the region as well.

Table 20: Supply of Training, TEVTA capacity

District	Population	Poverty Rate	Total Enrollment	Percent Commerce	Enrollment without Commerce	Capacity as percent of young poor*	Capacity as percent of young un-employed*
Bahawalnagar	2,340,000	55.07%	2518	59%	1032	0.22%	0.61%
Bahawalpur	2,761,000	51.30%	5483	26%	4057	0.79%	2.26%
Lodhran	1,330,000	50.40%	506	60%	202	0.08%	0.18%
Muzaffargarh	2,992,000	51.75%	1219	62%	463	0.08%	0.26%

Source: TEVTA, www.tevta.gov.pk, Population Estimate 2004, * Young defined as 15-35 years of age

The above table gives a sense of supply of skills training in the region through aggregate enrollment figures of TEVTA, which is the largest training provider in public sector. The total capacity of TEVTA reflected through the total enrollment numbers is nothing compared to the young poor population of the region. Another problem is the nature of courses offered through TEVTA institutes, more than half of the capacity is dedicated to courses in commerce which is not a skills programme. The capacity issues become even clearer when we look at the enrollment without commerce. In order to understand the capacity constraints we define the target population as poor individuals between age of 15 and 35 years and the second target population is defined as unemployed individuals looking for work in these districts. It is clear that only smaller fractions of target populations can be trained through the available training programs. Such a limited supply of training is one of the major sources of narrow occupational structure.

Table 21: Supply of Training, PVTC Capacity

	Population	Poverty Rate	Male	Female	Total	Capacity as percent of young poor population	Capacity as percent of young unemployed
Bahawalpur	2,340,000	55.07%	510	468	978	0.21%	0.58%
Muzaffargarh	2,761,000	51.30%	344	417	761	0.15%	0.42%
Lodhran	1,330,000	50.40%	562	507	1069	0.44%	0.96%
Bahawalnagar	2,992,000	51.75%	604	396	1000	0.18%	0.56%

Source: PVTC Population Estimate 2004, * Young defined as 15-35 years of age

PVTC is the second largest skills training provider in Punjab and in our target region. It caters exclusively to Zakat recipients, who by definition are assumed to poorest of the poor. However the maximum capacity of PVTC, like TEVTA, is not enough to cater to the target population of young poor individuals and the unemployed. PVTC's capacity

is even smaller compared to TEVTA although they may have greater outreach since they offer mostly vocational skills training courses. Capacity problem in public sector could have been addressed through investments from private sector; however there are only a few training providers from private sector operating in the region.

4.3 Available Skills Training Programs

The current skills provided by public sector though in limited capacity cover a whole band of skills from high to low end. TEVTA has the capacity to offer high end skill courses along with certain low end skills as well, while PVTC focus is more towards low end.

4.3.1 High-end Skills Training

The first enrollment table in Appendix C indicates course enrollment in TEVTA courses in Bahawalpur. The institutes in Bahawalpur are the only centers in the entire target region to offer high end technology courses through three years diploma DAE. These centers offer training in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering fields along dress designing and farm machinery. The mid range skills training is also offered through two years such as B-Tech in Mechanical, Auto and Diesel and Diploma in Vocational training.

High end skill training courses are not offered in Bahawalnagar district, the TEVTA institutes offer medium level two year certificate courses in trades such as electrician, heating ventilation and draftsman. High or medium skill courses, particularly related to engineering, are not offered by any institute in Muzaffargarh and Lodhran.

4.3.2 Low-end Skills Training

TEVTA institutes in our target districts offer low skill courses as well. In Bahawalpur the number of short term, low skill courses is very small, only few courses in computer application, wireman and quantity surveyor are offered. In Bahawalnagar, low skill courses such as computer applications six months certificate course in wood work and electrician are offered, however demand for such courses is extremely low as evident by enrollment numbers in table 2 Appendix C. In Muzaffargarh and Lodhran most of the courses besides commerce are short term and low skill such as plumbing, tailoring and industrial electrician; however like Bahawalnagar enrollment in these courses is comparatively lower.

Most of the courses offered by PVTC are short term and focus on low end skills training. PVTC offers courses exclusively targeted at the poor zakat receiving section of the society who can be regarded as one of the most economically marginalized group. Another important feature of the PVTC programmes is the availability of on job training so that the income sources of the participants remain intact during the course of training.

Annex 3 represents graphically the proportional enrollment in different courses by gender. It gives us an idea about the skill that is high in demand in market. An analysis of the female charts reveals that dress making is the most demanded trade in two out of four districts, while Bahawalpur, the course of beautician is the most demanded and in Muzaffargarh the course on embroidery seems to be most in demand. The female demand for courses is not related only to the business targeting female clients, in Muzaffargarh and Bahawalnagar a sizeable proportion of girls are enrolled in Computer applications course. Lodhran and Bahawalpur have a decent demand of courses training females in trade of clinical assistant.

Analysis of male enrollment trends reveals wide variation in course enrollments across districts. There is no one course that can be regarded as the most demanded course by the participants of programmes. In Muzaffargarh course on repair and maintenance of electrical appliances seems to be the most demanded, followed by a course in computer application and database management.

Annex 3 also reports the enrollment numbers for PVTC courses in different Tehsils. It is clear from quick look on the tables that there are certain courses where the enrollment exceeds available capacity, highlighting the skills that are high on demand. In Bahawalpur computer related courses have highest combined enrollment in all tehsils. The clinical assistant course in Bahawalpur tehsil is the most oversubscribed courses as the enrollment exceeds by more than twice of the available capacity. In Yazman and Ahmedpur the same can be said for computer operator/office assistant course.

In Rangpur area of Muzaffargarh, courses offered to females are highly demanded. The enrollment in embroidery and dress making far exceeds the available capacity. The clinical assistant course in Muzaffargarh tehsil, is the most demanded courses as the enrollment exceeds the capacity. Similarly the database management skill is also on top of demanded courses not only by males but females as well. This course has highest enrollment in Jatoi tehsil as well. Bahawalnagar and Chistian tehsils have demand for database management and clinical assistants' skills as evident from high enrollment, where as in Fort Abbas the course on clinical assistant is not demanded at all. Dress making and database management are the most demanded skills in Fort Abbass and Minchinabad.

4.3.3 Educational Requirement

The existing skills training offered in the region differ by educational pre requisite depending on the level of skill. The high end engineering related courses offered by TEVTA require matric and intermediate background depending on the level of degree, whereas the certificate courses also require matriculation.

The most demanded PVTC courses as discussed above require comparatively higher education background as well. Overall different computer related courses are in high demand, which require the participant to have at least matric education with science subjects. Same is the case for courses of clinical assistant and electrical related courses. The courses offered exclusively to females such as embroidery and dress making have lower education pre requisite, most of these courses requires the participants to have cleared middle school.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

The analysis above has established that poverty incidence is high with rising inequality in the four districts of Southern Punjab included in the Punjab Economic Opportunities Programme, going as high as 55% +/- 3 percentage points. Moreover, the average real income in two of these districts, Lodhran and Muzaffargarh, did not change between 2003 and 2007 despite high overall economic growth in the country. For the poor households in these two districts, this period was especially hard as their average income as a group actually went down in real terms, even without including the poorest (unemployed poor). When the unemployed poor are included, the average real income among the poor households declined in all districts except Bahawalpur, where no significant change was observed.

While a large fraction of the poor households are clustered close to the poverty line, as shown by Figure 6, therefore making head-count ratios very sensitive to where the poverty line is drawn, the above findings show that the economic boom in the recent past may have passed by a sizable fraction of the population in the Programme area. Provided there is a lack of marketable skills or human capital in this population, a targeted government programme would be required for long-term and sustainable improvement in their livelihoods.

LFS 2007-08 indicates that a miniscule fraction of population in the Programme region (3%) received any kind of on- or off-the-job skills training. Even though systematic survey information on skills demand in these areas is missing, anecdotal evidence from talking to PVTC and TEVTA officials suggests that there is more demand for skills training than is currently being met given substantial over-subscription in their training courses and a general lack of vocational training schools in the private sector. An alternative indicator of this under-supply was also presented in this report: the fraction of eligible training-age beneficiary population that can be trained each year by the two main skills training providers, (given their current enrollment rates) is less than 3% in each of the four districts.

The report also looks at the occupational distribution in the four Programme districts and finds interesting patterns. Household surveys indicate the salience of the following occupations in the urban areas: government employment, private employment, self-employment and labour work; whereas in the rural areas agriculture and laborer categories together account for the majority of employed workforce with a smaller fraction employed in the first three categories. Whereas real incomes have increased in all of these occupations except self-employment between 2003 and 2007, the income differentials for the poor households in *all* of these occupations were worse compared to the non-poor (Figures 7 and 8). This result makes sense when one considers the fact that the poor are also likely to be less educated and less skilled than the non-poor on average and thus likely to serve in a lower income position in each of these occupational categories, e.g., poor are more likely to be peons or sweepers in the “government employee” category, with lower wage growth. The difference in income growth among poor and non-poor in self-employment and laborer categories is particularly relevant to an explanation revolving around different skills.

Hence the analysis suggests that a skills training programme, which circumvents the training supply constraints identified above, and is targeted towards the poor and the unemployed population could be an effective tool in sustained poverty alleviation and economic uplift in this region. That much is clear and is supported by the data. But there are several fundamental economic questions that could not be answered by the data above, such as what the demand for skills and constraints to acquiring them are,

especially for the poor, and why the markets have not responded by providing cheap low-end skills training. This, and related questions, are essential to understanding the dynamics of poverty, in informing the PEOP Programme design and in furthering its eventual success.

An attempt has been made to make the best use of available data bringing to fore some important information about poverty trends at the tehsil and district level, the real income growth of different segments of population, livestock population and trends thereof at the district level and skills levels, demands and supply in the four districts. This information will help in determining some benchmarks for reporting on the goals laid out in the log frame; however, it is important to highlight here that the data available is inadequate for tracking the log frame indicators of PEOP. This underscores our concern that the analysis presented in this report is constrained by multiple data limitations.

First, the use of MICS as the main source of household information will be inadequate for PEOP log-frame monitoring for the following reasons: MICS is a large province-level survey that takes place every four to five years and the next round may come too late to provide adequate benchmarks or to measure any intermediate program effects; the methodology of MICS for household welfare measurement, for instance, was not consistent between 2003 and 2007 and any such arbitrary changes can introduce errors in the analysis; MICS does not track households over time and is therefore not helpful for understanding the dynamic impacts of a program like PEOP at the household level as required by the log-frame indicators.

Second, even though this report does important ground work in identifying the necessary ingredients for a strong programme, the maximum impact of the skills training is dependent on precise targeting of the poor and marginalized groups who are most likely to benefit from the training. Such precise targeting can only take place through a purpose-built survey designed to identify potential beneficiary households. If the targeted beneficiary group for the Program consists of, say, all the poor households lacking vocational skills, then a poverty census is required which enumerates all households in the region on their poverty status as well as skills, education and employment etc. Such pre-program data collection to anchor the program roll out is common in large programs and is currently being conducted in the form of a poverty scorecard exercise for BISP.

Lastly, there is no existing data that directly provides information on the potential demand or supply side failures in skill acquisition. Understanding these failures is critical for developing effective solutions that make the best use of DFID and Government of Punjab funds. On the demand side, one needs to know what the constraints are to individuals, especially the poor, in acquiring skills. On the supply side, one needs to understand the capacity and needs of private skills training providers, and employers.. The extent to which skills are provided by such suppliers of training is a function of the demand for those skills in the formal and informal sector occupations, which can have considerable local variation and flavours. All of this information is not only vital for the design of a program like PEOP but also helps us understand more generally why individuals may not be productively engaging with the labor market and being effectively served by the public sector.

We believe that a well-designed program requires a lot of micro-level information and conclude by proposing that PEOP should invest in creating these program-specific data sources, including a comprehensive baseline household census and community/employer survey- depending upon the time frame either the surveys could be phased out functionally or geographically or else the surveys could be scaled down in terms of the sample size- to ensure its own success as well as that of the other programmes that may follow in future. This census would be designed to move beyond a simple enumeration by building in select questions that help us learn why people are disengaging with the labor market and training opportunities in the first place. Knowledge of those factors will help in

designing a range of interventions in the future.

APPENDIX

	Indicator	Baseline	Summary Explanation	Data Source	Missing Information
Poverty/income	Number of People living below poverty line	Poverty Headcount ratio Bahawalpur= 55.07% Bahawalnagar= 51. 3% Lodhran= 50.4% Muzaffargarh= 51.75%	Proportion of population living below the	MICS 2003-04 & 2007-08	
	Rate of economic growth in the 4 selected districts	Real Growth in Household Income Bahawalpur = 19% Bahawalnagar= 16% Lodhran= 2% Muzaffargarh= 2%	This is the yearly real growth rate of income, adjusted for inflation	MICS 2003-04 & 2007-08	District level GDP estimates are not available
	Incomes of the Targeted Population	Real Growth in Household Income of the Poor Bahawalpur= 0% Bahawalnagar= -9% Lodhran= -14% Muzaffargarh= -9%	This is the yearly real growth rate of income, adjusted for inflation	MICS 2003-04 & 2007-08	

	Indicator	Baseline	Summary Explanation	Data Source	Missing Information

Poverty/income	Literacy rate of individuals	**Poor:** Bahawalpur=23% Bahawalnagar=25% Lodhran22% Muzaffargarh=22% **Non-Poor:** Bahawalpur=38% Bahawalnagar=40% Lodhran=33% Muzaffargarh=33%			
	Mean Age of individuals in targeted population	**Poor:** Bahawalpur=22 Bahawalnagar=22 Lodhran=22 Muzaffargarh=20 **Non-Poor:** Bahawalpur=25 Bahawalnagar=26 Lodhran=25 Muzaffargarh=24			
	Indicator	**Baseline**	**Summary Explanation**	**Data Source**	**Missing Information**

Poverty/income	Literacy levels of poor	Band I= 17% Ban II=20% Band III=23% Band IV=26% Band V=33%	The numbers in opposite column correspond to poverty bands (poor households divided according to income levels). Refer to Section 2		
	Male unemployment among the poor	Band I=8% Band II=9% Band III=7% Band IV=8% Band V=10%			
	Remittance receiving households among the poor	Band I=10% Band II=5% Band III=7% Band IV=10% Band V=15%			

	Indicator	**Baseline**	**Summary Explanation**	**Data Source**	**Missing Information**

Skills	Number of Skills trainees commencing Income generating activities	Proportion of skilled labor force Bahawalpur= 3% Bahawalnagar= 2% Lodhran= 1% Muzaffargarh=3%	This proportion of labor force who have received technical or professional training in last 8 years	Labor Force Survey 2007-08	Information on TEVTA graduates
	Public Sector Training Capacity	**TEVTA:** Bahawalnagar=.61% Bahawalpur=2.26% Lodhran= 0.18% Muzaffargarh=0.26% **PVTC:** Bahawalnagar=0.58% Bahawalpur=0.42% Lodhran=0.96% Muzaffargarh=0.56%	Total enrollment capacity as proportion of unemployed population		
	Low End Skills Capacity (current enrolment numbers)	Bahawalpur= 1418, Bahawalnagar=1271, Lodhran=920, Muzaffargarh=1446	Low end courses are of duration less than or equal to 12 months		

	Indicator	**Baseline**	**Summary Explanation**	**Data Source**	**Missing Information**

Skills	High End Skills Capacity (current enrolment numbers	Bahawalpur =2633, Bahawalnagar=312, Lodhran=42, Muzaffargarh=79	High end courses are of duration greater than 24 months		
	Most common Occupation Categories	**Bahawalpur:** Labor=34%, Agriculture=28%, Self Employed 12.8% **Bahawalnagar:** Labor=29%, Agriculture=31%, Private Employee=13% **Lodhran:** Labor=31%, Agriculture 33% Self Employed=12% **Muzaffargarh:** Labor 38%, Agriculture 24% Private Employee=14%	Percentage of Labor force Employed in these categories		

	Indicator	**Baseline**	**Summary Explanation**	**Data Source**	**Missing Information**

Livestock	Number of people owning at least 1 animal for livestock farming (Figures in opposite column report number of households having 1 to 2 animals)	**Lodhran:** Cattle: 48.07% Buffaloes: 52.4% Milch cows/buffaloes: 65.07% **Muzaffargarh:** Cattle: 38% Buffaloes: 48.9% Milch cows/buffaloes: 57.66% **Bahawalpur:** Cattle: 50.61% Buffaloes: 49.93% Milch cows/buffaloes: 69.55% **Bahawalnagar:** Cattle: 47.95% Buffaloes: 39.12% Milch cows/buffaloes: 63.06%			The Livestock Census survey is designed such that it drops observations on households that do not report owning a particular kind of animal.

Measurement of poverty is the most important step of any analysis targeting the poor. Poverty can be estimated using either expenditure or income of the family, however most of the literature supports using expenditure to establish a poverty line and measure the poverty. However in this analysis we were faced with a dilemma because MICS 2007-08 did not report expenditure data for the households interviewed. Therefore we took a longer route to calculate poverty rather than simply comparing income with poverty line. In this report we first estimated poverty for 2003-04 using the expenditure method as favored by Deaton and Zaidi[15]. Once we had the poverty estimates, we used the income of those households who were on the poverty line, adjusted it for inflation and used as poverty line for 2007-08.

We used the national poverty line which was estimated to be Rs. 723.4[16] per capita per month for 2000-01. The national line uses the calorific requirement approach and is based on calorie intake requirement of 2350 calories per adult equivalent per day. We adjusted the national poverty line for inflation to get Rs. 807.53 per capita per month, in terms of year 2000 rupees. After measuring the income of households on poverty line and adjusting for inflation the poverty line for 2007-08 came out to be Rs. 957.3 per capita per month.

In estimating the expenditure based poverty line for 2003, we construct consumption aggregate for each household that includes food items, non-food items, expenditure on house maintenance and rents. We excluded payment of taxes, loans and expenditures of marriage etc. As not all households report rents therefore we imputed house rents using the hedonic rents methodology described by Cheema(2008). "...we regress house rent of rented households on a number of house characteristics such as number of rooms, facilities provided in the house (gas, electricity, water, telephone) etc, and then using the parameters developed by our model impute rent for the rest of the population. Aggregating over the above mentioned items gives us an estimate of the total monthly expenditure for each household"[17].

The aggregate expenditure by each household cannot be used directly in measurement of poverty. Deaton & Zaidi (2002) argue that there are spatial price differences across geographical locations therefore such differences need to be taken into account. They propose two kinds of indices to deflate expenditure in order to make them comparable across regions. In this report we have used Paache price index to measure spatial price differences and deflate the household aggregates. In line with the methodology of Cheema (2008) we have used cluster as the unit of analysis for constructing Paache price indices. "Given this, the real value of total monthly expenditure of household *h* is:

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[15] Deaton, A. & Zaidi, S., 2002, *Guidelines for Constructing Consumption Aggregates for Welfare Analysis*, World Bank Publications.

[16] World Bank, 2002, "Pakistan Poverty Assessment, Poverty in Pakistan: Vulnerabilities, Social Gaps, and Rural Dynamics," Report No. 24296-PAK, South Asia Region. Washington DC.

[17] Cheema, A. Khalid, L and Patnam, M.(2008) The Geography of Poverty: Evidence from Punjab, The Lahore Journal of Economic. pp 163-188.

$$x_r^h = \frac{x_n^h}{P^c}$$

and the Paasche price index, P^c is given by:

$$P^c = \quad w^c \quad {}_0 \quad -1$$

$$c \qquad k \quad \frac{p_k}{\frac{c}{p^k}}$$

$$0$$

where w_k is the share of cluster *c's* budget devoted to food item *k*; p_k is the Punjab level median price for food item *k*, and p^c is the cluster level median price for food item *k*. These cluster level price indices are then normalized by the average price indices"[18].

As members of households have differing needs on the basis of their age and gender, e.g. the needs and requirements of children are different from adults; therefore we construct effective household size for each household by using the following equivalence scale.

Table 1: Equivalence Scale[19]

Age Bracket	Energy Per Person	Daily Requirement
Children		
< 1	1010	0.4298
1-4	1304	0.5549
5-9	1768	0.7523
Males		
10-14	2,816	1.1983
15-19	3,087	1.3136
20-39	2,760	1.1745
40-49	2,640	1.1234
50-59	2,460	1.0468
60 or more	2,146	0.9132

[18] Cheema, A. Khalid, L and Patnam, M.(2008) The Geography of Poverty: Evidence from Punjab, The Lahore Journal of Economic. pp 163-188.

[19] Ibid.

Females		
10-14	2464	1.0485
15-19	2332	0.9881
20-39	2080	0.8851
40-49	1976	0.8409
50-59	1872	0.7966
60 or more	1632	0.6945

We calculate the expenditure per month per adult equivalent using the effective household size and compare it with poverty line to determine the poverty status of a household. The sampling weights are then used to obtain district-level poverty rate. This gives us poverty headcount ratio for 2003-04. Then we use the monthly income (in per capita adult equivalent terms) of those sitting on the poverty line in 2003-04 to obtain an "income poverty line", inflate it with the CPI inflation rate and compare with the reported monthly income (in per capita adult equivalent terms) to get poverty rate for 2007-08.[20]

[20] This last step was necessitated by the fact that the latter round of survey, MICS 2007-08, did not include information on household consumption expenditure.

LowendandHighendSkillsTrainingCapacity

	Bahawalpur	Bahawalnagar	Lodhran	Muzaffargarh
High End Skills	2633	312	42	79
Low End Skills	1419	1271	920	1446

TEVTABahawalpur

Trade Name	Duration (In Months)	Boys	Girls	Co-Ed	Total
Diploma in Commerce (Diploma 2 Years)	24	0	0	545	545
Civil (DAE)	36	470	0	0	470
B.Com(Degree)	24	0	0	467	467
Mechanical (DAE)	36	462	0	0	462
Electrical (DAE)	36	460	0	0	460
Diploma in Commerce (Diploma 2 Years)	24	441	0	0	441
Electronics Application (Radio & TV)(G-II)	36	283	0	0	283
Auto and Farm (DAE)	36	254	0	0	254
Diploma in Commerce (Diploma 2 Years)	24	0	190	0	190
Computer Information Technology (DAE)	36	151	0	0	151
Dress Designing & Making (DAE)	36	0	136	0	136
Telecom(DAE)	36	115	0	0	115
M.Com(Master Degree)	24	0	0	98	98
Certificate Vocational Girls (1 Year Certificate	12	0	98	0	98
Mechanical (B.Tech Pass)	24	80	0	0	80
Certificate in Computer Applications	3	0	75	0	75
Mechanical (B.Tech Hons)	24	60	0	0	60
Wireman	6	60	0	0	60
Draftsman Civil(G-II)	24	55	0	0	55
Electronics (B.Tech Pass)	24	55	0	0	55
Auto & Diesel(B.Tech Pass)	24	49	0	0	49
Electrician(G-II)	24	46	0	0	46
Certificate in Computer Applications	3	45	0	0	45
Civil (B.Tech Pass)	24	40	0	0	40
Quantity Surveyor	6	40	0	0	40
Diploma in Vocational Girls (Diploma 2 Years	24	0	37	0	37
Electronics Application (Radio & TV)	24	37	0	0	37
Welder(G-II)	24	36	0	0	36
Draftsman Mechanical(G-II)	24	33	0	0	33
Electrician(G-III)	12	33	0	0	33
Dress Designing & Making (G-III)	12	0	32	0	32
B.Com(Degree)	24	0	31	0	31
Beautician (G-III)	12	0	30	0	30
Machinist(G-II)	24	28	0	0	28
Certificate in Computer Applications	6	28	0	0	28

TEVTABahawalnagar

Trade Name	Duration (In Months)	Boys	Girls	C0-Ed	Total
Diploma in Commerce (Diploma 2 Years)	24	1,114	0	0	1,114
Certificate in Computer Applications	6	461	0	0	461
B.Com(Degree)	24	262	0	0	262
Certificate Vocational Girls (1 Year Certificate	12	0	148	0	148
Diploma in Vocational Girls (Diploma 2 Years	24	0	97	0	97
M.Com(Master Degree)	24	50	0	0	50
Diploma in Commerce (Diploma 2 Years)	24	0	48	0	48
Electrician(G-II)	24	41	0	0	41
Auto and Farm(G-II)	24	39	0	0	39
Fitter General(G-II)	24	36	0	0	36
Heating Ventilation Air Conditioning (HVACR)	24	31	0	0	31
Draftsman Civil(G-II)	24	30	0	0	30
Auto Cad	6	25	0	0	25
Heating Ventilation & Air Conditioning	6	25	0	0	25
Wireman	6	21	0	0	21
Welder(G-II)	18	20	0	0	20
Beautician	3	0	19	0	19
Electronics Application (Radio & TV)	24	18	0	0	18
Welder	6	15	0	0	15
Auto & Farm Machinery	6	5	0	0	5
Auto and Farm	6	5	0	0	5
Turner	6	5	0	0	5
Wood Work	6	3	0	0	3
Total:		**2,206**	**312**	**0**	**2,518**

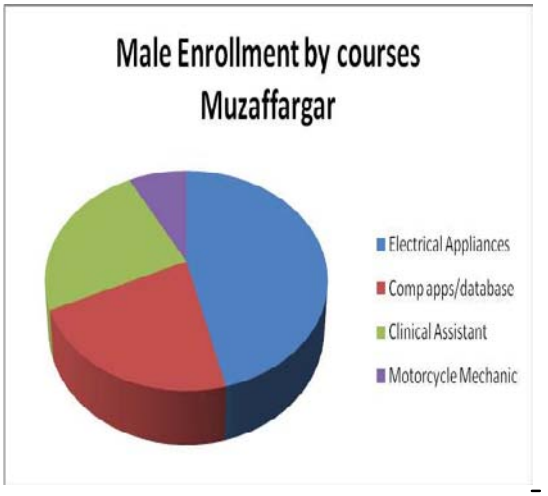
TEVTAMuzaffargarh

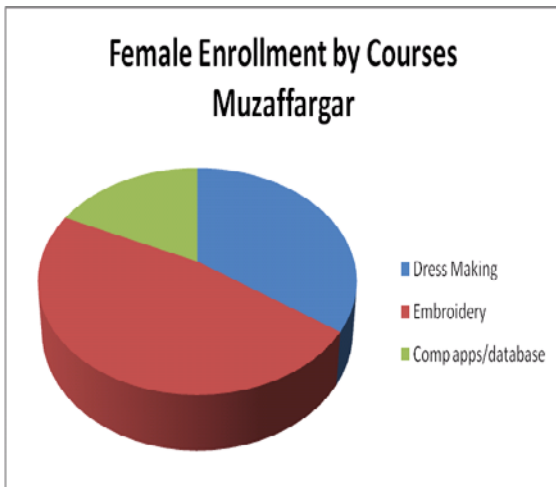
Trade Name	Duration (In Months)	Boys	Girls	Co-Ed	Total
Diploma in Commerce (Diploma 2 Years)	24	422	0	0	422
Diploma in Commerce (Diploma 2 Years)	24	0	0	235	235
Certificate Vocational Girls (1 Year Certificate	12	0	146	0	146
Diploma in Vocational Girls (Diploma 2 Years	24	0	79	0	79
B.Com(Degree)	24	66	0	0	66
B.Com(Degree)	24	0	0	40	40
Welder	6	32	0	0	32
Beautician	3	0	25	0	25
Wireman	6	17	0	0	17
Auto Mechanic(G-III)	12	16	0	0	16
Electrician(G-III)	12	16	0	0	16
Machinist(G-III)	12	15	0	0	15
Certificate in Computer Applications	6	15	0	0	15
Domestic Tailoring	6	0	15	0	15
Industrial Electrician	6	15	0	0	15
Machine Embroidery	6	0	15	0	15
Hand Embroidery	3	0	15	0	15
Electronics Application (Radio & TV)(G-III)	12	10	0	0	10
Auto and Farm	6	10	0	0	10
Refrigeration & Air Conditioning(G-III)	12	8	0	0	8
Turner	6	5	0	0	5
Carpenter	6	2	0	0	2
Total:		**649**	**295**	**275**	**1,219**

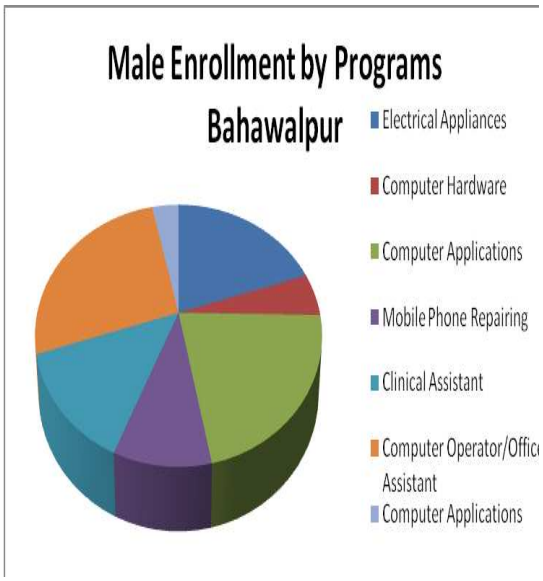
TEVTALodhran

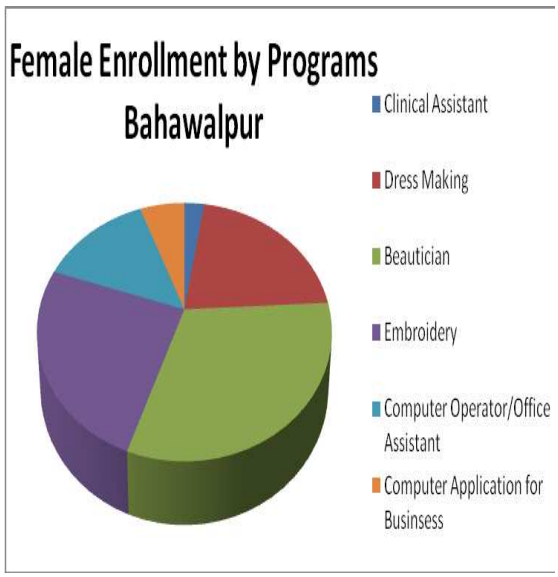
Trade Name	Duration (In Months)	Boys	Girls	Co-Ed	Total
Diploma in Commerce (Diploma 2 Years)	24	305	0	0	305
Diploma in Vocational Girls (Diploma 2 Year	24	0	42	0	42
Welder	6	24	0	0	24
B.Com(Degree)	24	22	0	0	22
Wireman	6	21	0	0	21
Certificate in Computer Applications	3	19	0	0	19
Certificate in Computer Applications	6	0	15	0	15
Electrician	6	15	0	0	15
Plumber	6	15	0	0	15
Tailoring	6	0	15	0	15
Auto Mechanic(Petrol)	6	4	0	0	4
Beautician	3	0	4	0	4
Diploma in Vocational Girls (Additional) (Diplo	12	0	3	0	3
Turner	6	1	0	0	1
Domestic Tailoring	3	0	1	0	1
Total:		**426**	**80**	**0**	**506**

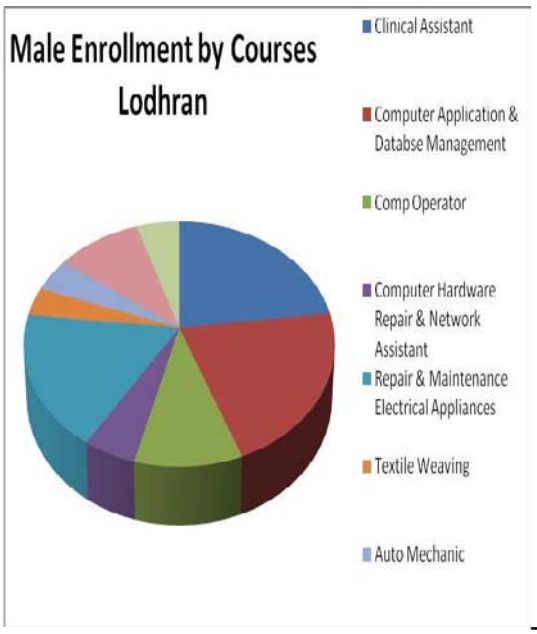
Source: For all tables, TEVTA website

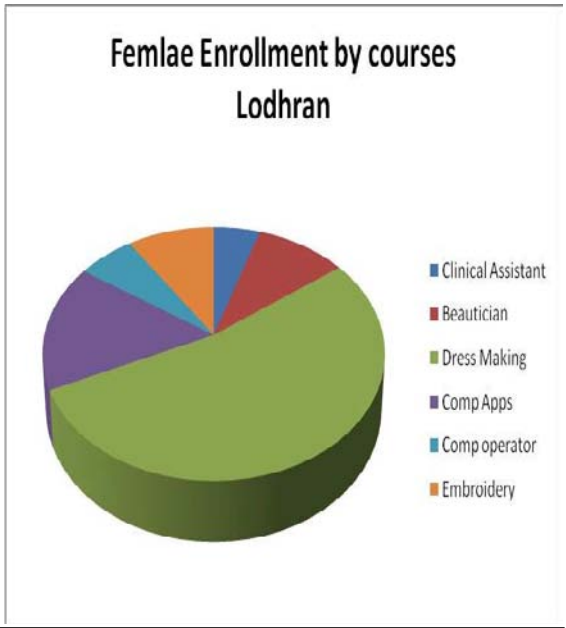

Male Enrollment by courses
Muzaffargar
Electrical Appliances
Comp apps/database
Clinical Assistant
Motorcycle Mechanic

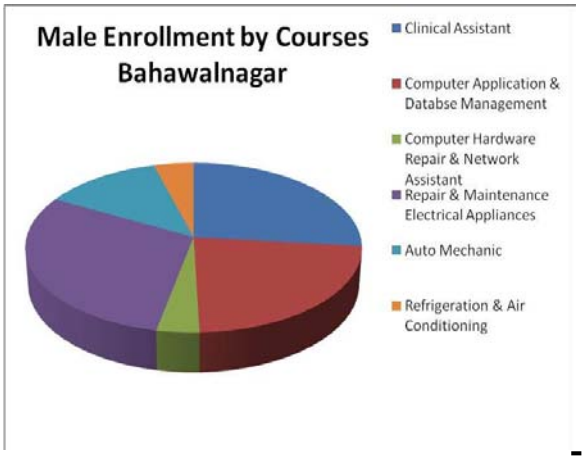

Female Enrollment by Courses
Muzaffargar
Dress Making
Embroidery
Comp apps/database

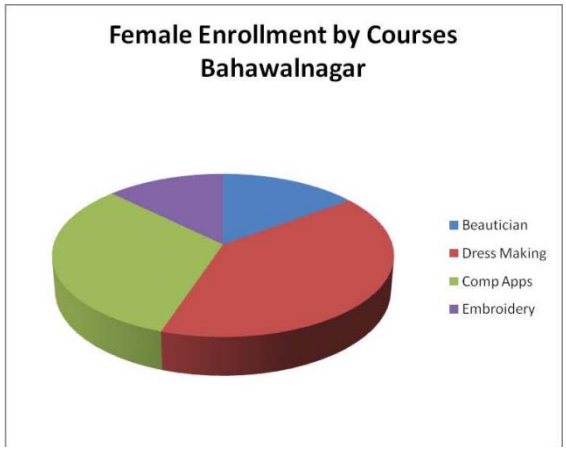

Male Enrollment by Programs
Bahawalpur
Electrical Appliances
Computer Hardware
Computer Applications
Mobile Phone Repairing
Clinical Assistant
Computer Operator/Offic
Assistant
Computer Applications


Female Enrollment by Programs
Bahawalpur
Clinical Assistant
Dress Making
Beautician
Embroidery
Computer Operator/Office
Assistant
Computer Application for
Businsess


Male Enrollment by Courses
Lodhran
Clinical Assistant
Computer Application &
Databse Management
Comp Operator
Computer Hardware
Repair & Network
Assistant
Repair & Maintenance
Electrical Appliances
Textile Weaving
Auto Mechanic


Femlae Enrollment by courses
Lodhran
Clinical Assistant
Beautician
Dress Making
Comp Apps
Comp operator
Embroidery





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EnrolmentinPVTCcourses,Bahawalpur

Tehsil	Name of trades/Course	Capacity	On-roll strength		OJT		Total	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bahawalpur-Male	Repair & Maintenance of Electrical	28	26	-	-	-	26	-
	Computer Hardware & Nework Assistant	28	27	-	-	-	27	-
	Computer Application & DataBase	56	60	-	50	-	110	-
	Mobile Phone Repairing	28	26	-	22	-	48	-
	Clinical Assistant	28	46	12	24	-	70	12
B ahawalpur-	Dress Making	28	-	27	-	-	-	27
	Beautician	28	-	28	-	26	-	54
	Embroidery	28	-	25	-	-	-	25
	Computer Operator/Office Assistant	28	-	30	-	28	-	58
	Computer Application for Businsess	28	-	27	-	-	-	27
Yazman	Dress Making	28	-	25		22	-	47
	Beautician	28	-	19	-	19	-	38
	Repair & Maintenance of Electrical	28	26	-	23	-	49	-
	Embroidery	28	-	24	-	20	-	44
	Computer Operator/Office Assistant	28	45	-	27	-	72	-
Ahmed Pur East	Dress Making	28	-	27	-	-	-	27
	Beautician	28	-	28	-	26	-	54
	Repair & Maintenance of Electrical	28	27	-	-	-	27	-
	Computer Application for Businsess	28	18	8	-	-	18	8
	Computer Operator/Office Assistant	28	35	21	28	26	63	47

EnrolmentinPVTCcourses,Muzaffargarh

Tehsil	Name of trades/Course	Capacity	On-roll strength		OJT		Total	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rang Pur	Dress Making	28	-	40	-	-	-	40
	Repair & Maintenance Electrical Appliances	28	25	-	-	-	25	-
	Embroidery	28	-	39	-	-	-	39
Kot Addu	Computer Application & Data Base Management	28	20	0	-	-	20	-
	Computer Application & Data Base Management	28	-	20	-	-	-	20
	Repair & Maintenance Electrical Appliances	28	26	0	-	-	26	-
	Dress Making	28	-	27	-	-	-	27
	Embroidery	28	-	28	-	24	-	52
Muzaffar Garh	Clinical Assistant	28	57	-	26	-	83	-
	Dress Making	28	-	28	-	-	-	28
	Computer Application & Data Base Management	28	28	27	-	-	28	27
	Repair & Maintenance Electrical Appliances	28	26	-	-	-	26	-
	Embroidery	28	-	26	-	-	-	26
Muzaffargarh	Repair & Maintenance Electrical Appliances	28	29	-	25	-	54	-
	Motorcycle Mechanic	28	27	-	-	-	27	-
	Dress Making	28	-	27	-	-	-	27
	Embroidery	28	-	27	-	-	-	27
Jatoi	Dress Making	28	-	23	-	-	-	23
	Repair & Maintenance Electrical Appliances	28	28	-	-	-	28	-
	Computer Application & Data Base Management	28	27	28	-	-	27	28
	Embroidery	28	-	29	-	24	-	53

EnrolmentinPVTCcourses,Lodhran

Tehsil	Name of trades/Course	Capacity	On-roll strength		OJT		Total	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Lodhran	Clinical Assistant	28	41	10	18	4	59	14
	Beautician	28	-	22	-	23	-	45
	Dress Making	28	-	28	-	-	-	28
	Computer Hardware Repair & Network Assistant	28	26	-	-	-	26	-
	Repair & Maintenance Electrical Appliances	28	25	-	-	-	25	-
	T extile Weaving	28	20	-	-	-	20	-
	Dress Making (Gogran Camp)	28	-	52	-	-	-	52
Dunyapur	Clinical Assistant	28	46	6	18	3	64	9
	Dress Making	28	-	52	-	-	-	52
	Computer Application & Databse Management	28	28	-	-	-	28	-
	Repair & Maintenance Electrical Appliances	28	26	-	-	-	26	-
	Computer Operator / Office Assistant	28	16	12	37	16	53	28
Dunyapur	Dress Making	28	-	50	-	-	-	50
	Embroidery	28	-	43	-	-	-	43
	Repair & Maintenance Electrical Appliances	28	17	-	-	-	17	-
	Auto Mechanic	28	24	-	-	-	24	-
Dunyapur	Dress Making	28	-	28	-	29	-	57
	Computer Application & Databse Management	28	28	28	29	20	57	48
	Repair & Maintenance Electrical Appliances	28	27	-	-	-	27	-
	Refrigeration & Air Conditioning	28	25	-	-	-	25	-
	Motorcycle Mechanic	28	27	-	-	-	27	-
Kehror Pakka	Dress Making	28	-	55	-	-	-	55
	Computer Application & Databse Management	28	28	26	-	-	28	26
	Repair & Maintenance Electrical Appliances	28	28	-	-	-	28	-
	Refrigeration & Air Conditioning	28	28	-	-	-	28	-

EnrolmentinPVTCcourses,Bahawalnagar

Tehsil	Name of trades/Course	Capacity	On roll strength		OJT		Total	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Dress Making	28	-	23			-	23
	Clinical Assistant	28	52	-	26	-	78	-
	Embroidery	28	-	21	-	-	-	21
	Beautician	28	-	28	-	28	-	56
	Computer Hardware Repair & Network Assistant	28	22		-	-	22	-
	Computer Application & Databse Management	28	26	26	-	-	26	26
	Repair & Maintenance Electrical Appliances	28	23	-	-	-	23	-
Bahawalangar	Auto Mechanic	28	24	-	-	-	24	-
	Dress Making	28	-	28	-	-	-	28
	Clinical Assistant	28	55	-	28	-	83	-
	Computer Application & Databse Management	28	28	28	-	25	28	53
Chishtian	Repair & Maintenance Electrical Appliances	28	28	-	25	-	53	-
	Dress Making	28	-	36	-	-	-	36
	Embroidery	28		27				27
	Computer Application & Databse Management	28	29	29	-	-	29	29
Fortabbas	Repair & Maintenance Electrical Appliances	28	30	-	-	-	30	-
	Dress Making	28	-	24	-	18	-	42
	Auto Mechanic	28	28	-	25	-	53	-
	Computer Application & Databse Management	28	34	13	-	-	34	13
	Regrigeration & Air Conditioning	28	26	-	-	-	26	-
Minchinabad	Repair & Maintenance Electrical Appliances	28	30	-	20	-	50	-
	Dress Making	28	-	23	-	-	-	23
	Embroidery	28	-	19	-	-	-	19
	Computer Application & Databse Management	28	21	-	-	-	21	-
Minchinabad	Repair & Maintenance Electrical Appliances	28	24	-	-	-	24	-

Occupation	Percent
Market oriented skilled agri or fishery	30.36
Subsistence agri. And fishery workers	18.13
Agri. Fishery related labourer	11.51
Other craft & related trade worker	6.93
General manager	6.25
labourer in mining construction manuf &	6.15
Sale and service elementary occupation	5.99
Metal Machinery and related trade worke	2.24
Driver and mobile plant operator	2.24
Extraction & building trade worker	2.19
Personal or protective services workers (1.3%)	1.35
teaching associate professional (1.3%)	1.3
Precision handicraft printing related w (0.8%)	0.83
Other professional	0.73
Office clerk	0.68
Model or sale person or demonstrators	0.68
Other associate professional	0.63
Life & health sc. Associate prof.	0.57
Machine operator & assemblers	0.36
Physical or engineering or science asso	0.26
Teaching professional	0.21
Corporate manager	0.16
Legislator or senior officer	0.1
Customer service clerk	0.1
Physical or engineering or science pro	0.05

Table 1: Average Income of all households at District level

	Bahawalnagar	Bahawalpur	Lodhran	Muzaffargarh
Year 2003 (000 Rs)	4.01	3.33	6.91	6.64
Year 2007 (000 Rs)	10.25	9.63	10.6	10.1
Nominal Growth (Yearly)	26%*	30%*	11%	11%
Real 2007(000 Rs)	7.48	7.03	7.74	7.37
Growth Four year	0.87	1.11	0.12	0.11
Real Growth-yearly	17%*	21%*	3%	3%

Table 2: Average income of poor households at District level

	Bahawalnagar	Bahawalpur	Lodhran	Muzaffargarh
Year 2003(000 Rs)	4.51	2.84	5.8	4.42
Year 2007(000 Rs)	4.33	4.11	4.44	4.27
Nominal Growth	-1%*	10%	-6%*	-1%*
Real 2007(000 Rs)	3.16	3.00	3.24	3.12
Growth Four year	-0.30	0.06	-0.44	-0.29
Real Growth-yearly	-9%*	1%	-14%*	-8%*

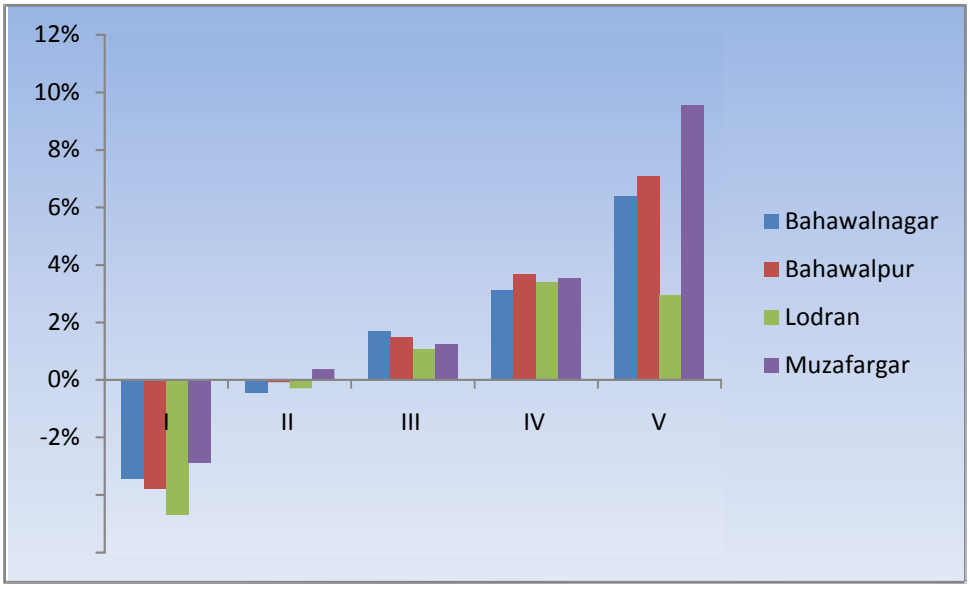
Table 3: Average Income of the employed

	Bahawalnagar	Bahawalpur	Lodhran	Muzaffargar
Year 2003(000 Rs)	2.72	2.24	2.66	3.24
Year 2007(000 Rs)	4.88	4.6	4.32	5.58
Nominal Growth	16%*	20%*	13%	15%*
Real 2007(000 Rs)	3.56	3.36	3.15	4.07
Growth Four year	0.31	0.50	0.19	0.26
Real Growth-yearly	7%*	11%*	4%	6%*

Table 4: Average Income of the employed poor

	Bahawalnagar	Bahawalpur	Lodhran	Muzaffargar
Year 2003 (000 Rs)	1.92	1.49	1.56	2.16
Year 2007 (000 Rs)	2.41	1.99	1.91	2.52
Nominal Growth (Yearly)	6%	8%	5%*	4%*
Real 2007 (000 Rs)	1.76	1.45	1.39	1.84
Growth Four year	-0.08	-0.03	-0.11	-0.15
Real Growth-yearly	-2%	-1%	-3%*	-4%*

Figure 1: Growth rates by income quintile



-4%

-6%

Figure 2: Growth rates of income by job category

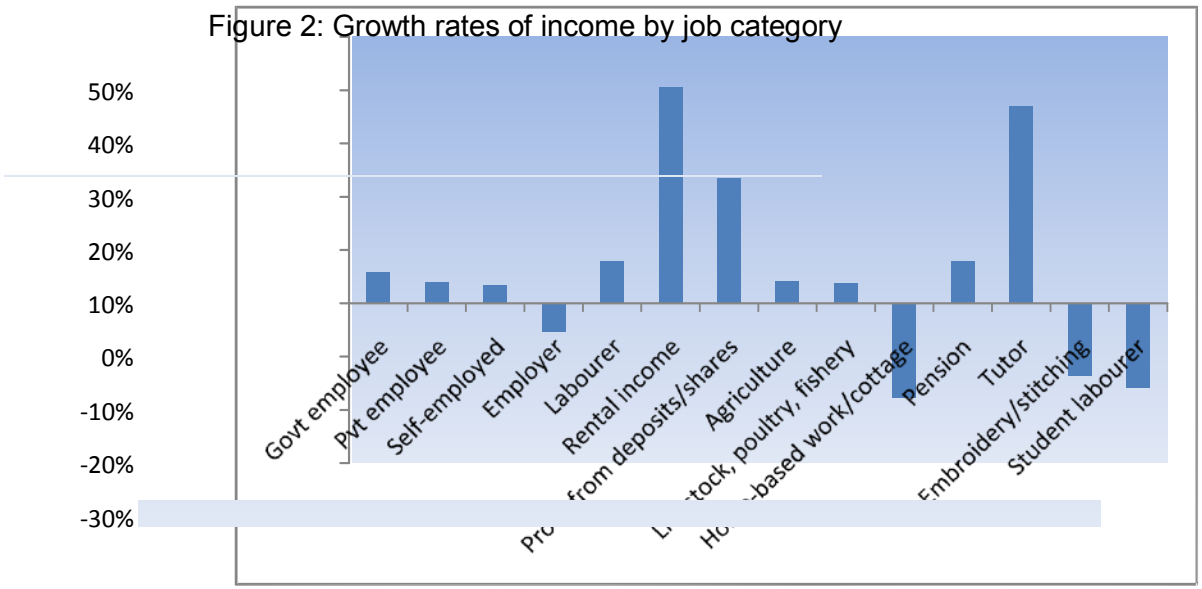


Figure 3: Growth rates of income by job category and poverty status

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