

As 2014-2015,
especially for women,
which highlighted

[Design](#)



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

As we talk about CANADA, unemployment rate has been fluctuating from 7% to 9% and now at 5.8% 2000-2017. The unemployment rate in Canada dropped to 5.

9% in 2017 November from 6.3% in October and beneath market outlooks of 6.2%. Since February 2008 as economy created 80000 jobs, it is seen to be the lowest rate of unemployment. The unemployment rate in Canada was detected to be 7.68% from 1966 until 2017 at average, reaching 13.

10% which was the highest in December 1982 and of 2.9% in June 2000 which was recorded to be the lowest. In November, employment increased for women 55 and plus, for youngsters aged 15 - 24, and for men aged 25 - 54.

Employment also took an increasing turn in Ontario, Columbia, Quebec and Prince Edward Island, while there was little change in the other cities.

Employment gains, wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, educational services, and construction were recorded in some goods and services producing industries. However, a decrease was measured in agriculture sector.

In November, rise in job provision was observed in private sector employees mainly compared to public sector employees. Pakistan's unemployment rate during 2000-2016 was seen to be 6.01% with a minimum of 4.26% following 1994 and a maximum of 8.3% following 2003 at average. Following an increasing labor force contribution rate from 50% in 1999-2000 to 52.5% in 2006-2007 and 6% in 2014-2015, the ratio of population to employment went

upwards over the last ten years which started from 46. 8percent in 1999-2000 – 60.

4 percent in 2014-2015, especially for women, which highlighted the efforts made by Government in order to create more employment opportunities for everyone. Overall, men seem to benefit more from labor market advances. In 2012-2013, the share of men with a pay and salaried job was at 41. 2% which is almost double than that of females that is 21. 6%, highlighting a situation in which the few wage and salaried jobs that are created tend to go in the hands of men rather than women. Approximately six out of ten employed people in Pakistan (61. 6 %) in 2012-2013 were considered to be at risk of lacking decent work.

The large share of female vulnerability that is 78% needs special attention. Also large share of youth vulnerability is a matter of concern which happens to be 60. 9%. Although young people are better skilled compared to adult labor force, they unfortunately have to face similar labor market issues as adults.

Moreover, a very low percentage of labor productivity has been seen in Pakistan over the last decade. Furthermore, the relatively low growth in labor productivity has not gone hand in hand with the rising labor force and employment growth. This development suggests that many new labor market entrants are taking working on low productivity and poorly paid salary.