

# Women's Paid Work in Pakistan

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## ABSTRACT

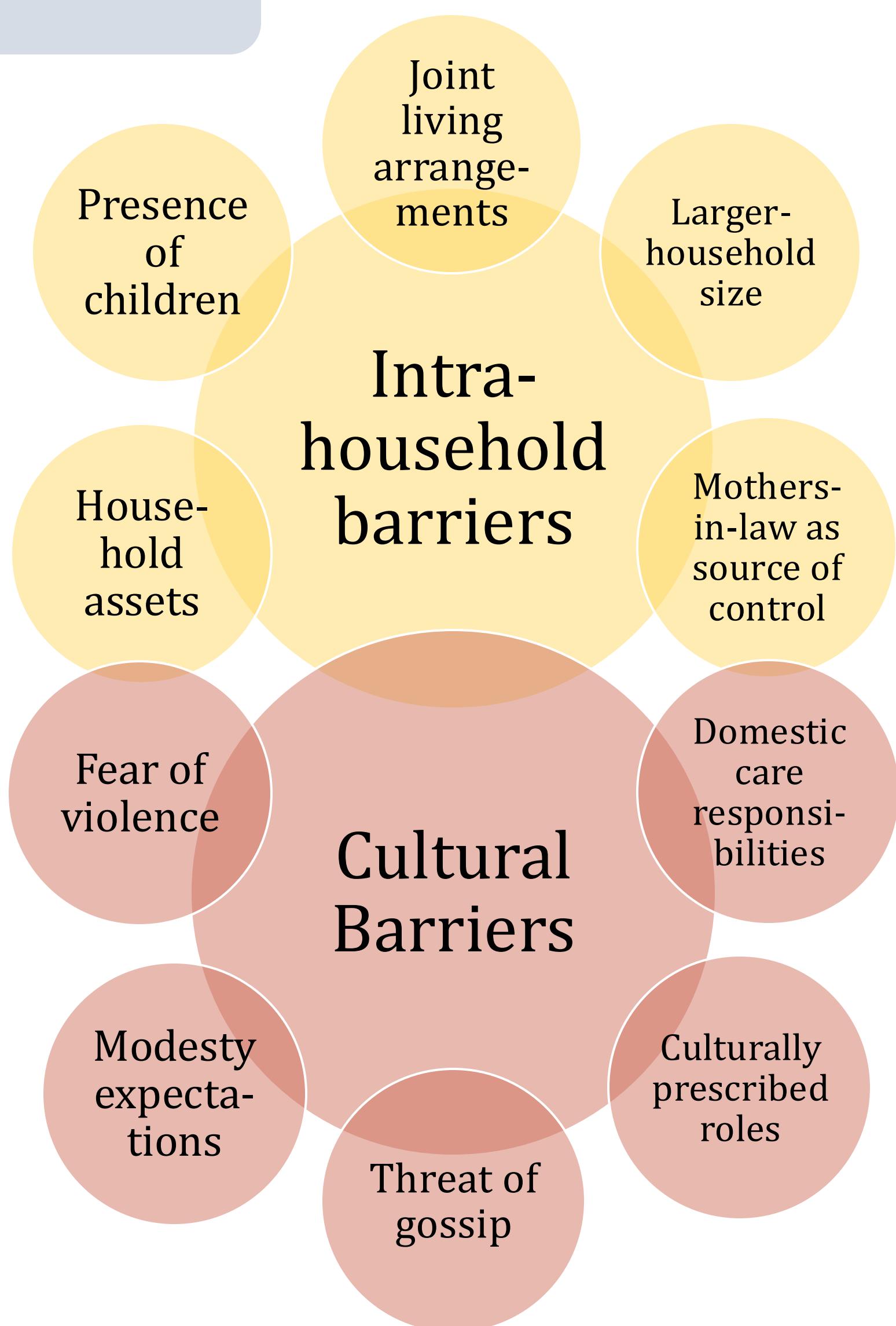
Our study examines the significant barriers to women's labor force participation in Pakistan, which has one of the lowest female labor force participation rates in South Asia. Drawing on literature review, analysis of Pakistan Labor Force Surveys, and primary qualitative research, we identify key structural, cultural, and intra-household dynamics that constrain women's economic opportunities. These include persistent gender norms, occupational segregation, mobility restrictions, and household power dynamics. Our qualitative survey of 50 married women in Pakistan's largest metropolitan city, Karachi, reveals that harassment and safety concerns, family opposition, and childcare responsibilities remain as primary barriers to women's participation in paid work. Our work highlights how these factors collectively create a challenging environment for Pakistani women seeking employment. Despite constitutional guarantees of gender equality, women's economic empowerment remains severely limited by practical barriers.

## Women are less likely to:

- Earn interviews
- Receive job offers
- Be considered for promotions
- Be invited to job trainings

As women workers often must balance work and domestic responsibilities, they are negatively impacted by lack of suitable transportation, lack of childcare, lack of residential accommodations, inadequate maternity leave, inflexible working hours, and lack of remote work opportunities.

Sexual harassment can lead women to avoid work, be fired for making allegations, be forced to ignore harassment, or play into harassment to keep their jobs.



## METHODS

### Methodology:

- 1) Literature review
- 2) Descriptive statistical analysis
- 3) Qualitative survey analysis

### Data sources:

- 1) Secondary data (World Bank Data, ILO statistics, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, World Values Survey, Gallup Pakistan polls, WIN World Survey)
- 2) Primary data: semi-structured interviews with 50 women in Karachi, Pakistan (Interviews explored lived experiences of labor market barriers, personal and professional restrictions, and various attitudes on women's work) (Aug-Dec 2019, Jan-Sept 2022)

## DESCRIPTIVE RESULTS

43% unemployment rate for college-educated women (7% for men)

30.4% labor force participation gap

67.1% literacy rate gender gap

Female labor force participation: 28% rural vs. 10% urban

24% female labor force participation (80% for men)

75.1 percentage point gender gap in economic participation

WEF's Global Gender Gap Report ranks Pakistan **145th out of 146** countries.

34% wage gap

## KEY LITERATURE

### Cultural Stigma and Mobility Restrictions

Stigma against women's mobility, interaction with non-related men, and participation in paid work (Ahmed, 2020).

### Intrahousehold Dynamics

While marriage may increase social mobility, it simultaneously intensifies domestic responsibilities (Khalil, 2021; 2024). Family size, presence of children, and joint living arrangements negatively correlate with women's workforce participation (Ejaz, 2007).

### Workplace Barriers

Labor market discrimination through explicit gender preferences in job advertisements, with women preferred only for traditionally feminine roles like teaching and healthcare (Khalil, 2021).

Employers frequently categorize positions as "men's" or "women's" jobs based on gender norms rather than qualifications (Nasir, 2005).

## QUALITATIVE SURVEY FINDINGS

- Significant gaps remain in implementation and enforcement of legal protections and formal commitments to gender equality
- Traditional gender norms and structural barriers continue to limit women's economic opportunities
- Qualitative research provides valuable insights into lived experiences, highlighting women's agency and resilience