

# Emigration

**An overview of growth in Emigration and Remittance over the past 50 years**

*Gallup Pakistan Analysis of Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment data*

PLEASE NOTE: This work has been done by Gallup Pakistan Summer Interns. Any errors and/or omissions are regretted. Use with caution is advised

# Table of Contents

- **Section 1: Category wise**

1. Overall % growth 1971 – 2022
2. Sector-wise division of emigrated labor into Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary
3. Growth among popular occupations for Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary
4. Percentage Breakdown of occupations by ILO ISCO

- **Section 2 : Region & Country-wise**

1. Link between trade and emigration
2. Region-wise emigration growth

- **Section 3 : Province-wise**

1. All province's emigration - time trend
2. Top 3 districts in each province – time trend
3. Relationship between Provinces' population and emigration

- **Section 4 : Occupation Wise**

1. Skill-level wise time trend

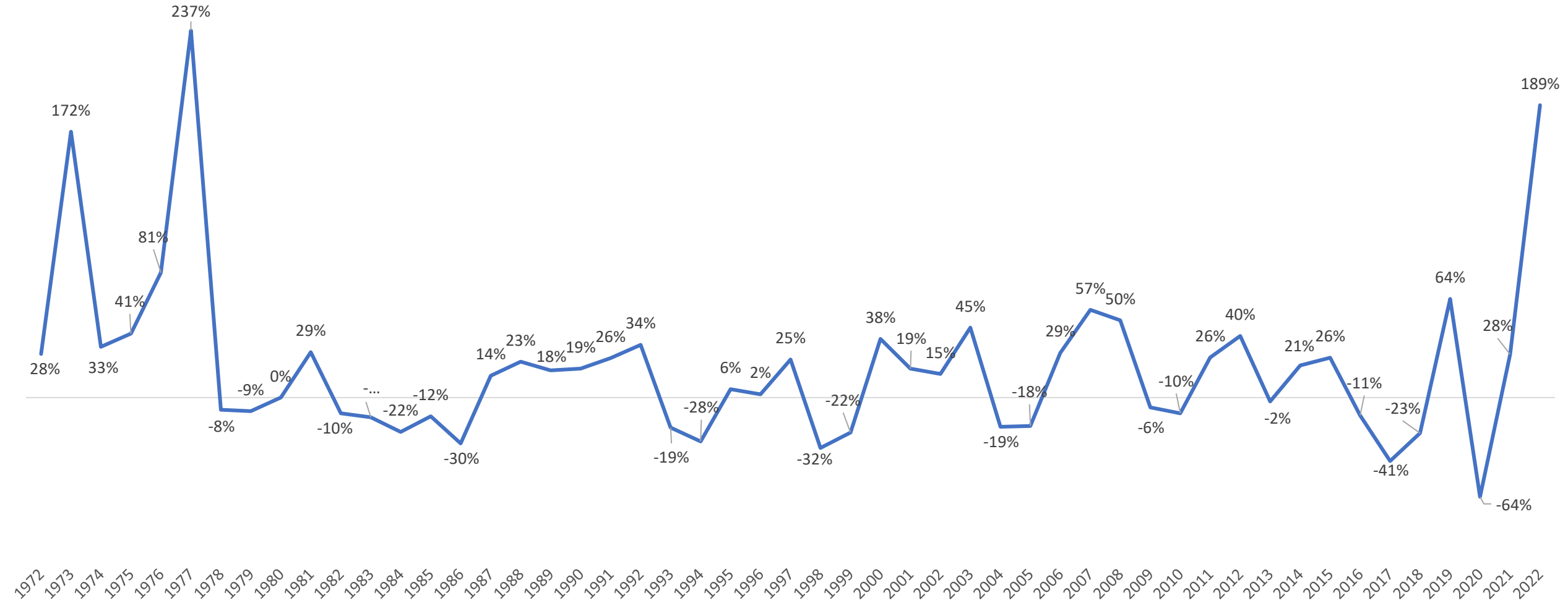
- **Section 5 : Remittances**

1. Total growth in remittances – All Countries
2. Growth in remittances for regions (USD)
3. Growth in remittances and emigration (USD)
4. Growth in remittances for regions (PKR)

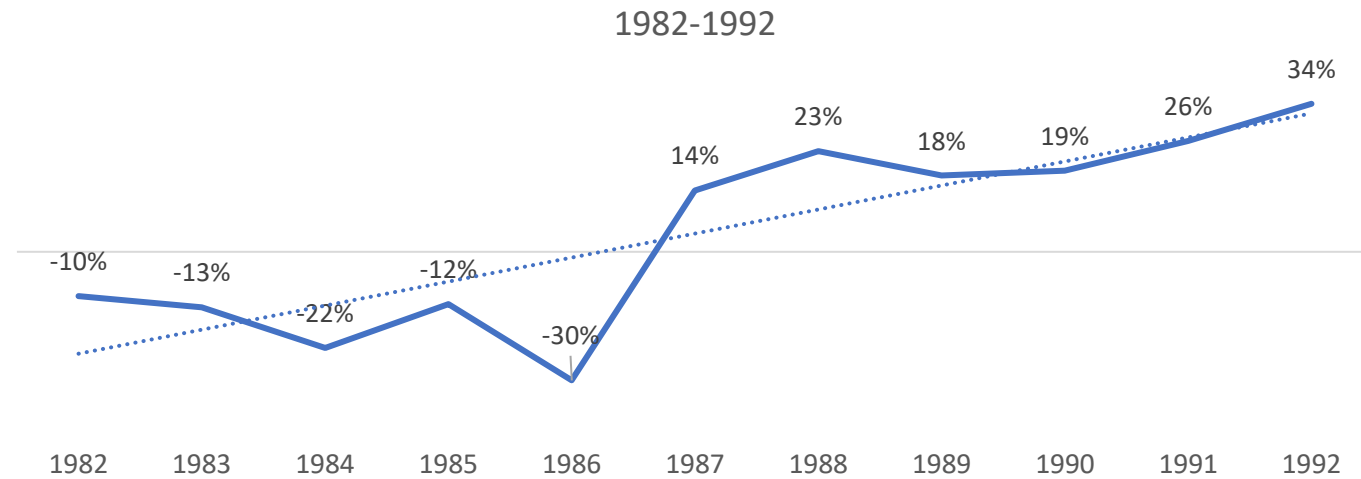
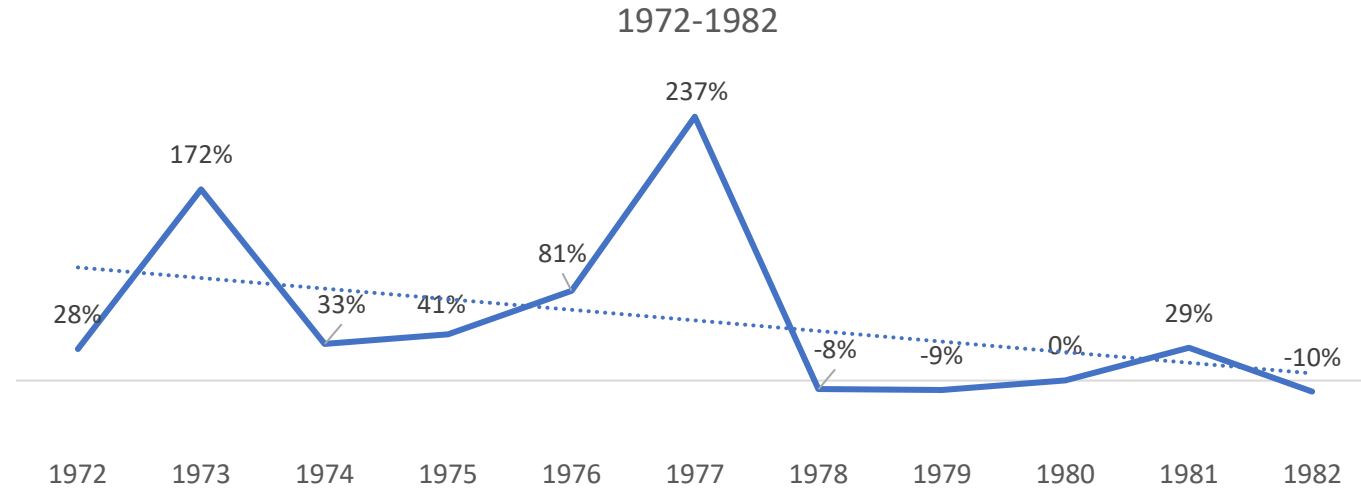
- **Section 6 : Methodology**

# Section 1: Category Wise

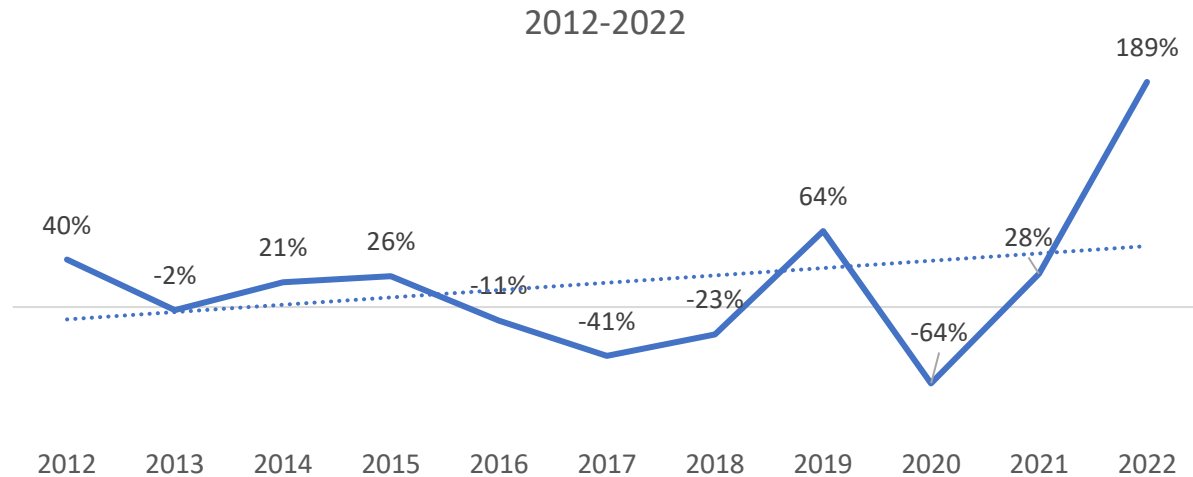
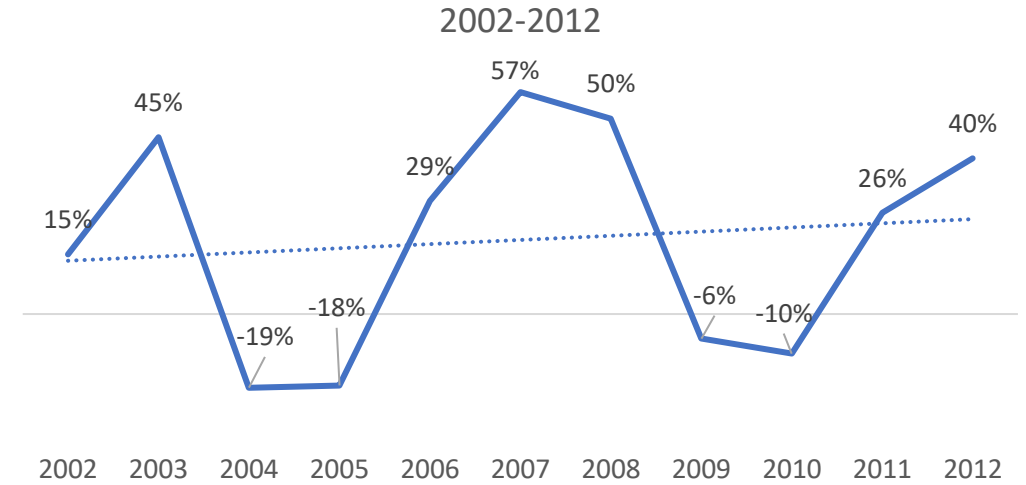
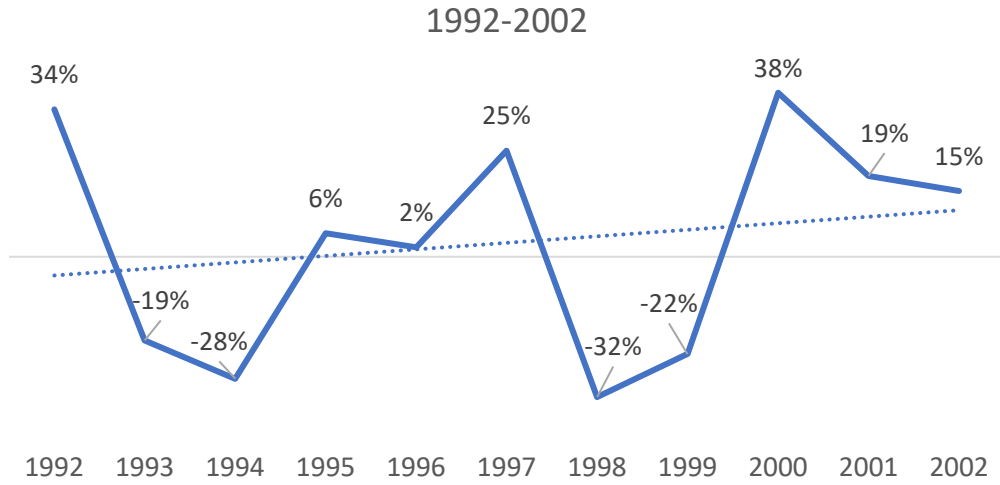
## Overall Percentage Growth YoY of Emigrants 1972-2022



# Percentage Growth YoY of Emigrants: Decade-wise breakdown

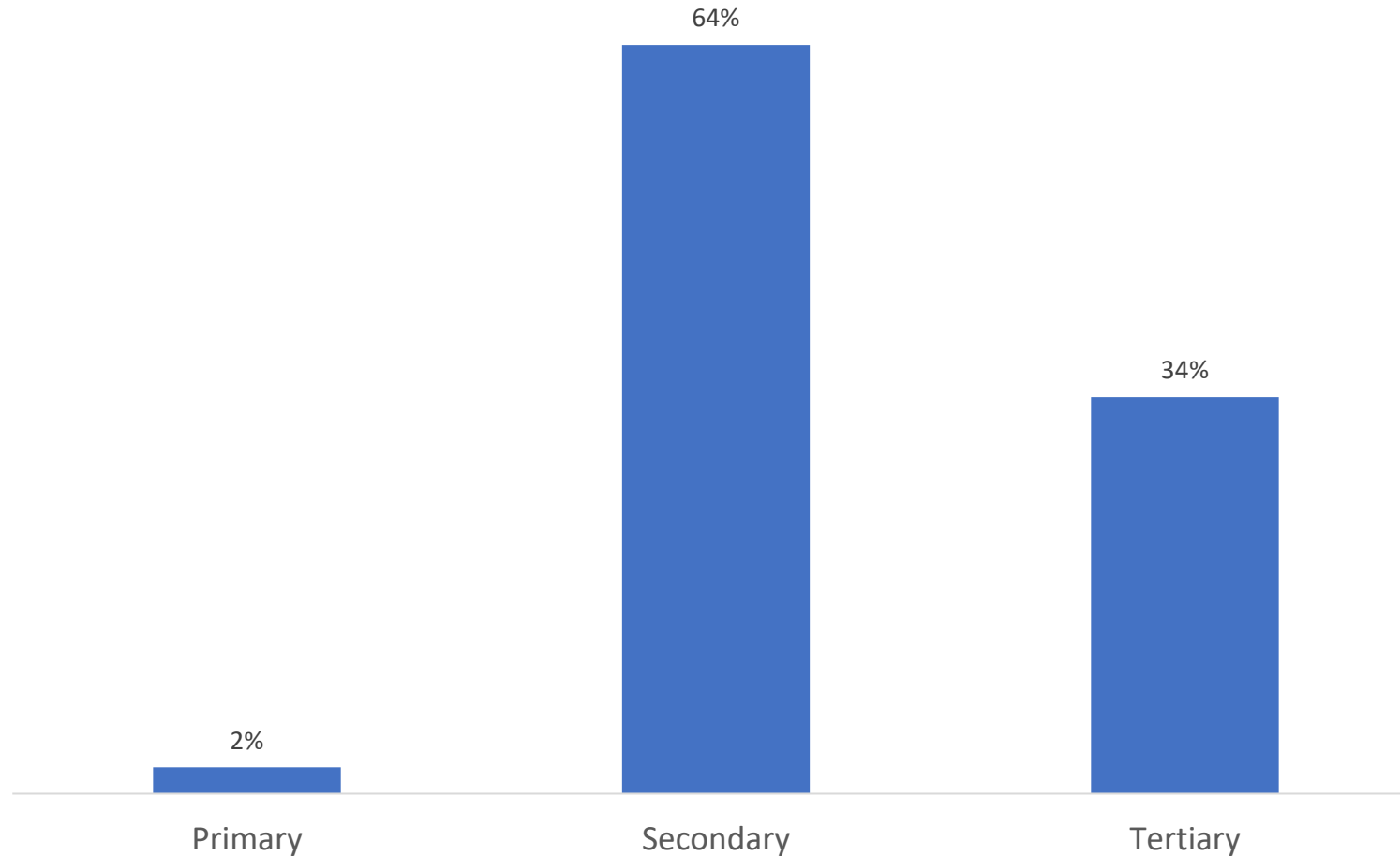


# Percentage Growth YoY of Emigrants: Decade-wise breakdown

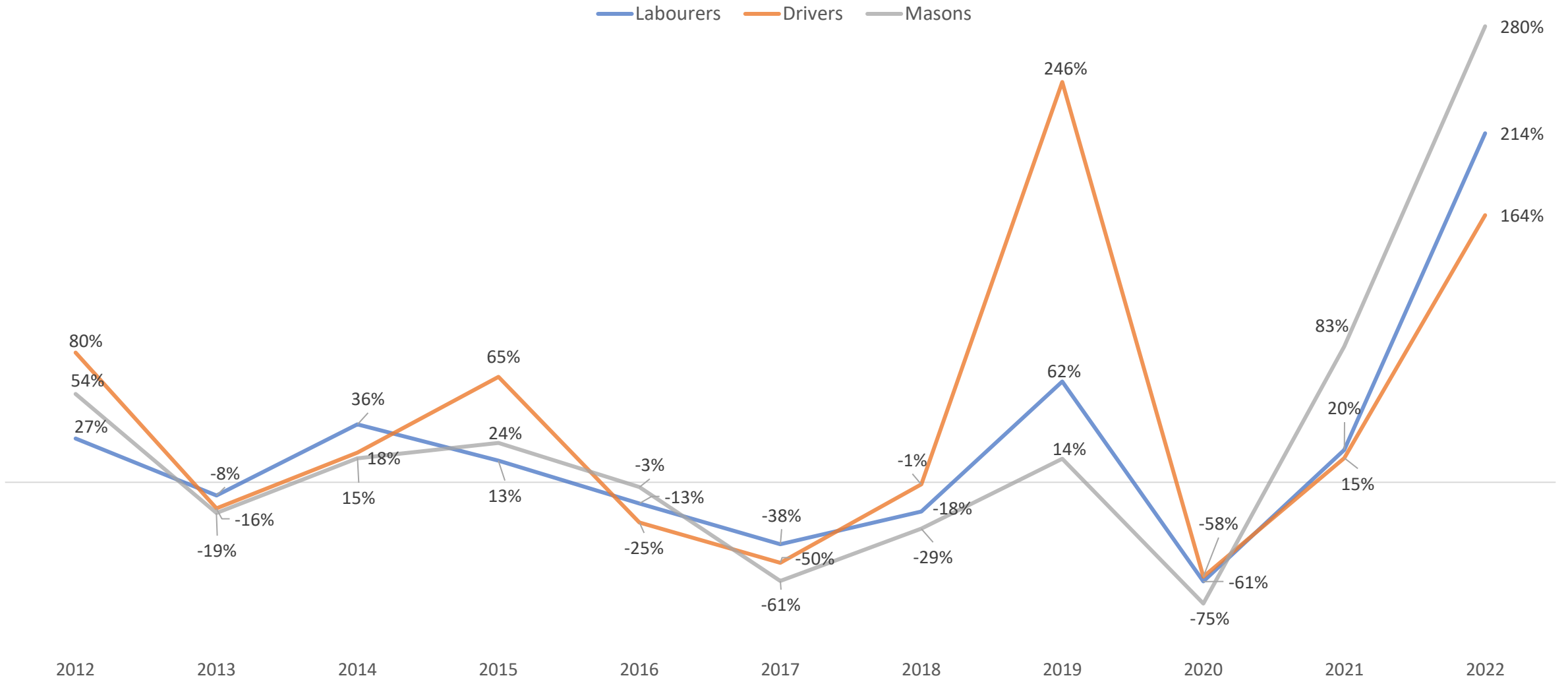


# Division of Workers from 2011-2022 into Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary

We have divided 41 occupations into primary, secondary and tertiary fields to analyse the occupations of Pakistani workers.



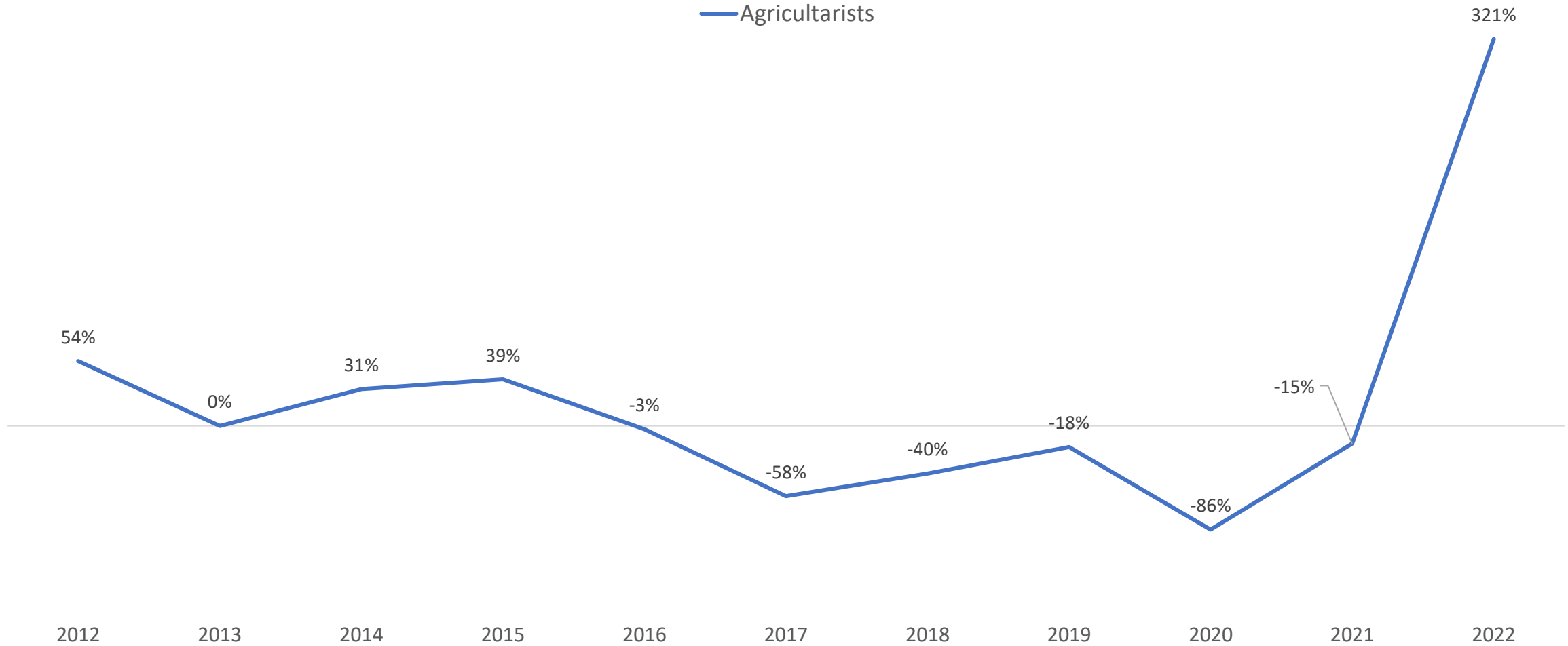
# Percentage Growth in Overall Top 3 occupations



# Percentage Growth Trends of Most Common Occupations within the 3 Main Sectors YoY

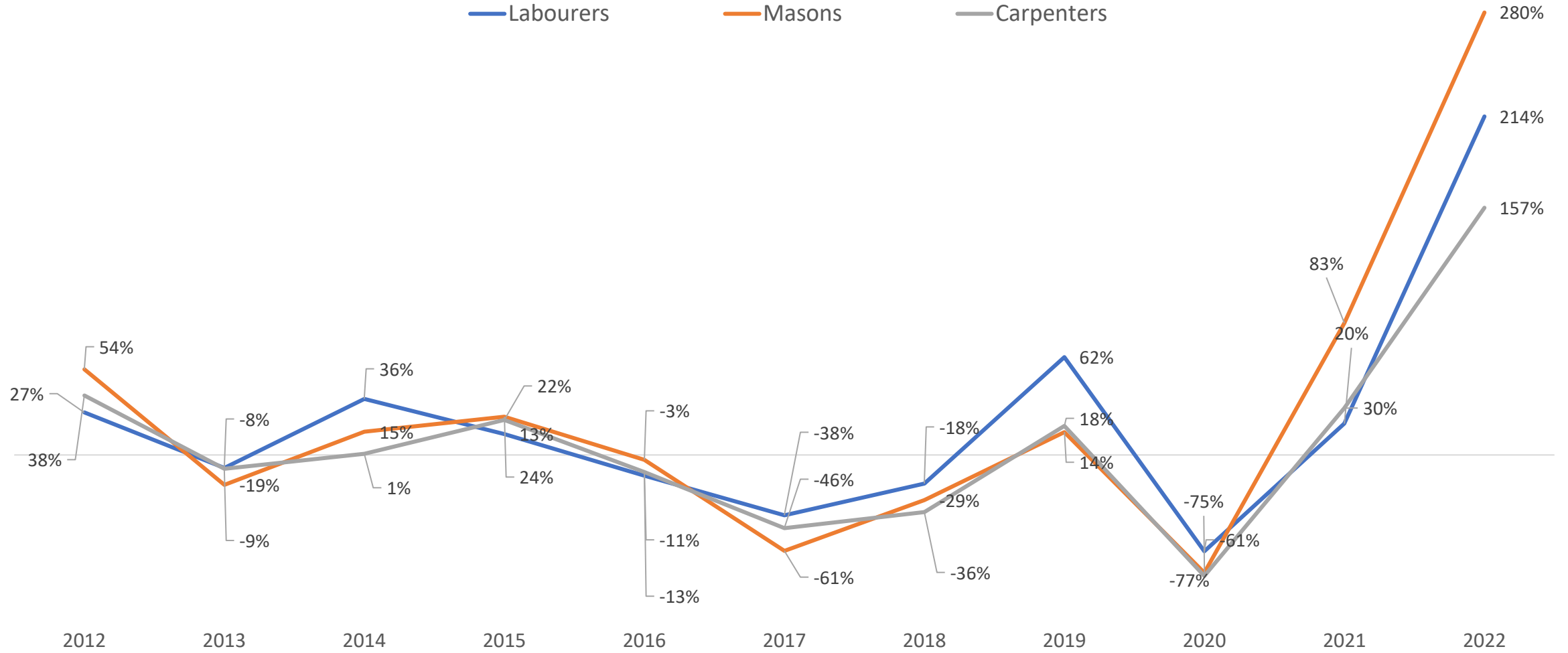
## 1. Primary Sector

— Agriculturalists



# Percentage Growth Trends of Most Common Occupations within the 3 Main Sectors YoY.

## 2. Secondary Sector



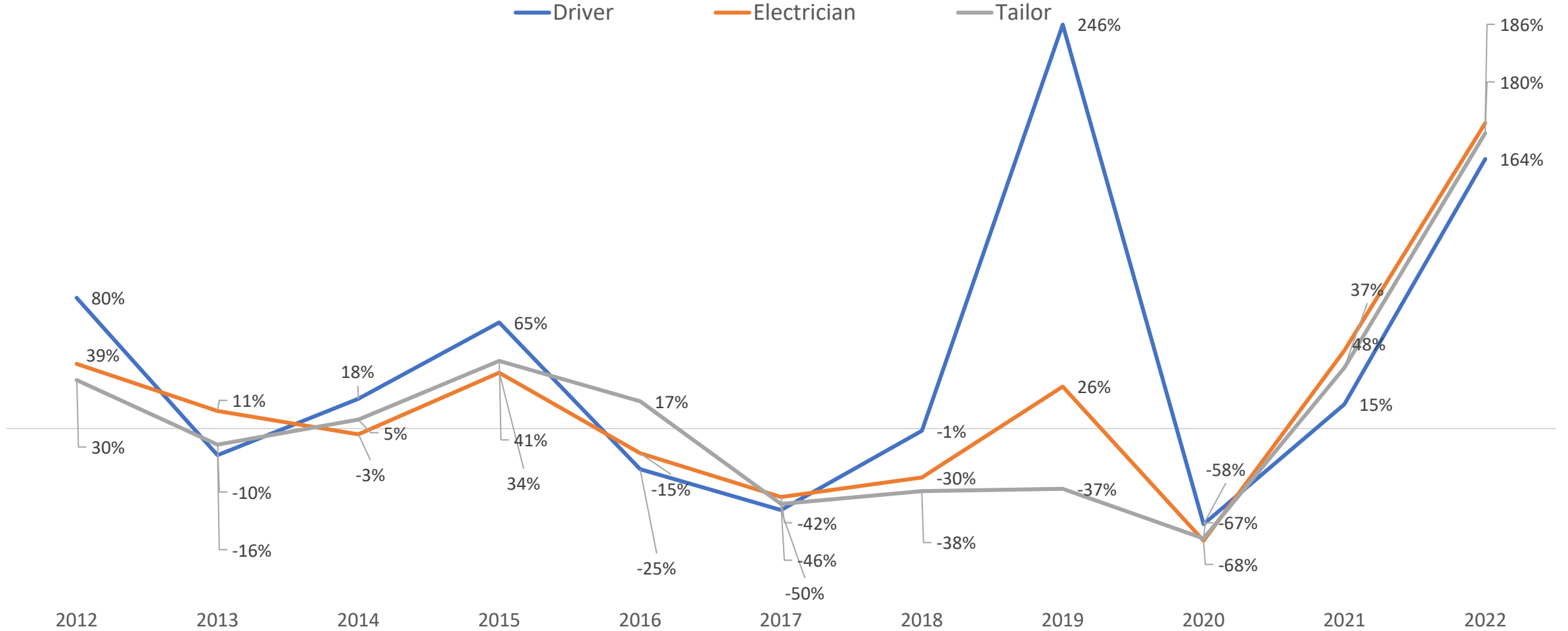
# Percentage Growth Trends of Most Common Occupations within the 3 Main Sectors YoY.

## 3. Tertiary Sector

— Driver

— Electrician

— Tailor



## ILO Definitions according to ISCO-08

#	Major Group	Sub Groups			
1	Managers	11 Chief Executives, Senior Officials and Legislators, 12 Administrative and Commercial Managers, 13 Production and Specialized Services Managers, 14 Hospitality, Retail and Other Services Managers	5	Services and Sales Workers	51 Personal Services Workers, 52 Sales Workers, 53 Personal Care Workers, 54 Protective Services Workers
			6	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	61 Market-oriented Skilled Agricultural Workers, 62 Market-oriented Skilled Forestry, Fishery and Hunting Workers, 63 Subsistence Farmers, Fishers, Hunters and Gatherers
2	Professionals	21 Science and Engineering Professionals, 22 Health Professionals, 23 Teaching Professionals, 24 Business and Administration Professionals, 25 Information and Communications Technology Professionals, 26 Legal, Social and Cultural Professionals	7	Craft and Related Trades Workers	71 Building and Related Trades Workers (excluding electricians), 72 Metal, Machinery and Related Trades Workers, 73 Handicraft and Printing Workers, 74 Electrical and Electronics Trades Workers, 75 Food Processing, Woodworking, Garment and Other Craft and Related Trades Workers
			8	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	81 Stationary Plant and Machine Operators, 82 Assemblers, 83 Drivers and Mobile Plant Operators
3	Technicians and Associate Professionals	31 Science and Engineering Associate Professionals, 32 Health Associate Professionals, 33 Business and Administration Associate Professionals, 34 Legal, Social, Cultural and Related Associate Professionals, 35 Information and Communications Technicians	9	Elementary Occupations	91 Cleaners and Helpers, 92 Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Laborers, 93 Laborers in Mining, Construction, Manufacturing and Transport, 94 Food Preparation Assistants, 95 Street and Related Sales and Services Workers, 96 Refuse Workers and Other Elementary Workers
			4	Clerical Support Workers	41 General and Keyboard Clerks, 42 Customer Services Clerks, 43 Numerical and Material Recording Clerks, 44 Other Clerical Support Workers

Source for Occupational Group Categorization: International Labor Organization

Source of Emigration Data: Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment, analysed by Gallup Pakistan

## Division of BE&OE Migrant Occupations Into ILO ISCO-08 Groups

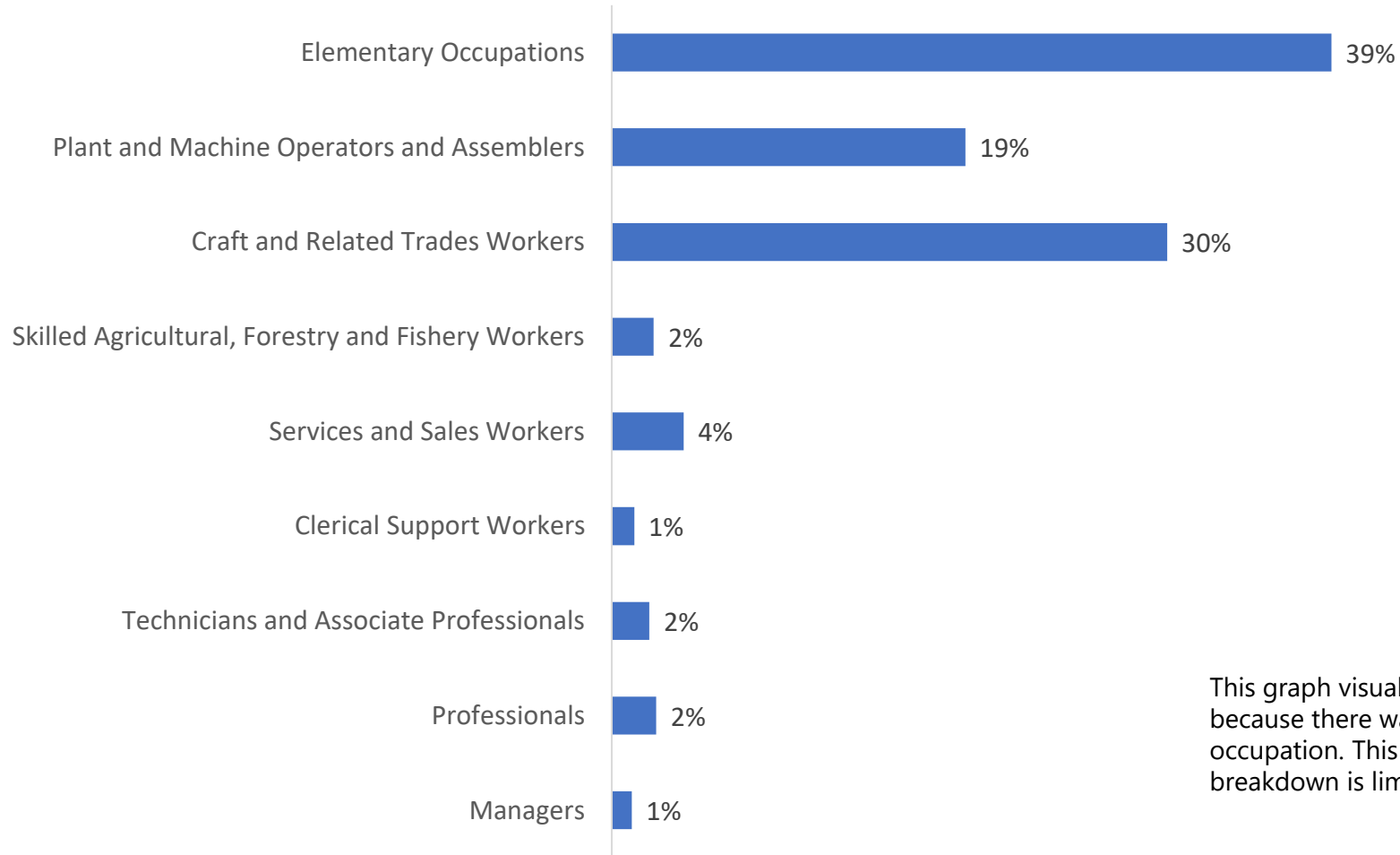
#	Occupational Group	Occupation
1	Managers	Manager
2	Professionals	Accountant, Artist, Comp/Analyst, Designer, Doctor, Draftsmen, Nurse, Pharmacist, Surveyor, Teacher
3	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Engineer, For/Supervisor, Photographer.
4	Clerical Support Workers	Clerk/Typist, Stenographer
5	Services and Sales Workers	Cook, Waiter/Bearer, Salesman, Storekeeper
6	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	Agriculturist
7	Craft and Related Trades Workers	Welder, Blacksmith, Carpenter, Cable Jointer, Denter, Fitter, Goldsmith, Mason, Painter, Plumber, Rigger, Steel Fixer, Technicians, Electrician, Mechanic, Tailor.
8	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	Operator, Driver
9	Elementary Occupations	Laborer

Source for Occupational Group Categorization: International Labor Organization

Source of Emigration Data: Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment, analysed by Gallup Pakistan

# Occupation Groups of Emigrants from 2011-2022 (according to ILO International Standard Classification of Occupations – 08)

Laborers constitute 39% of total emigrants while being the only occupation within ‘Elementary Occupations’.

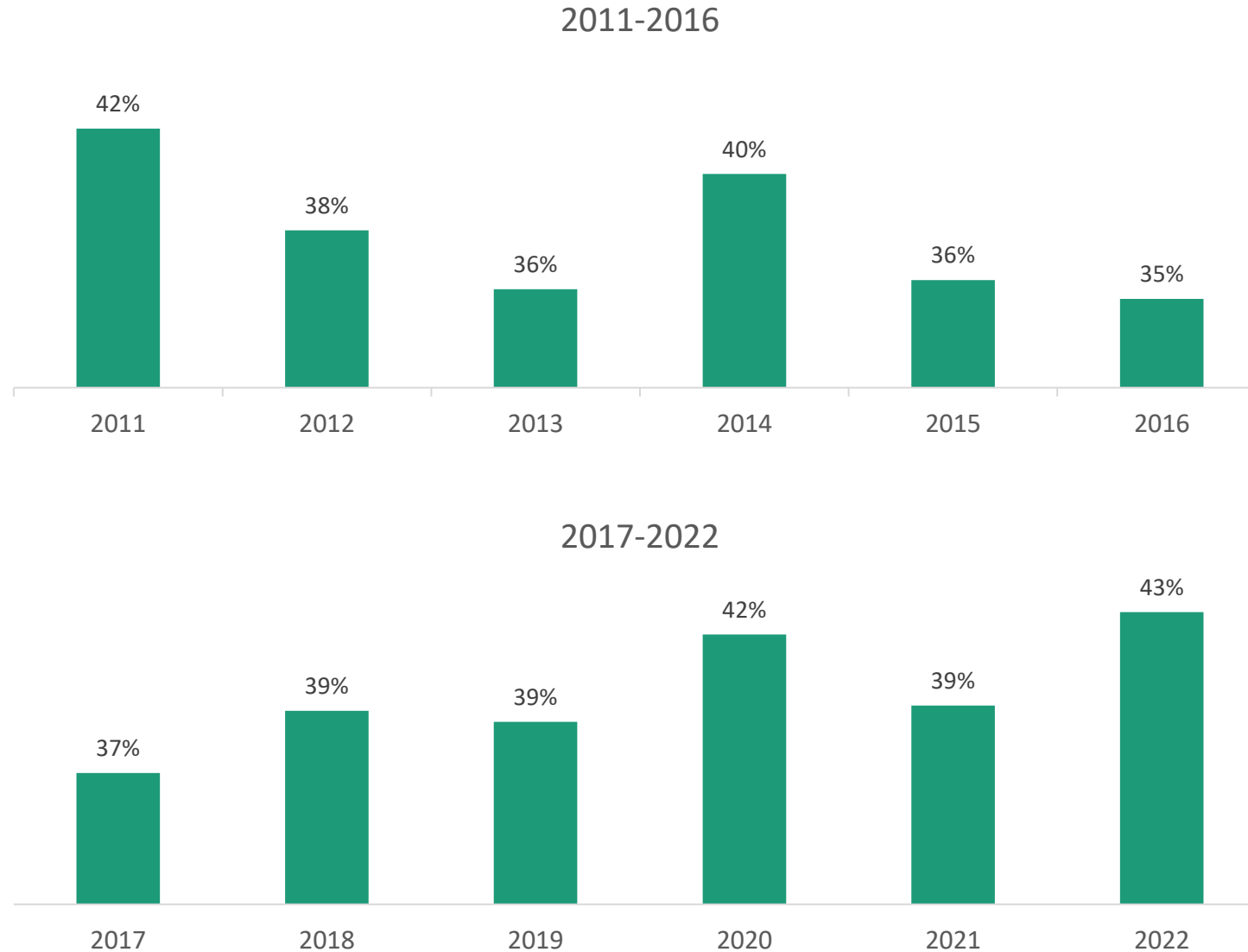


This graph visualizes data from 2011-2022 because there was not any yearly data per occupation. This is also why the 5-year breakdown is limited to 2011-2022

Source for Occupational Group Categorization: International Labor Organization

Source of Emigration Data: Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment, analysed by Gallup Pakistan

# Share of Elementary Occupations from Total Emigrants – 5 Year breakdown

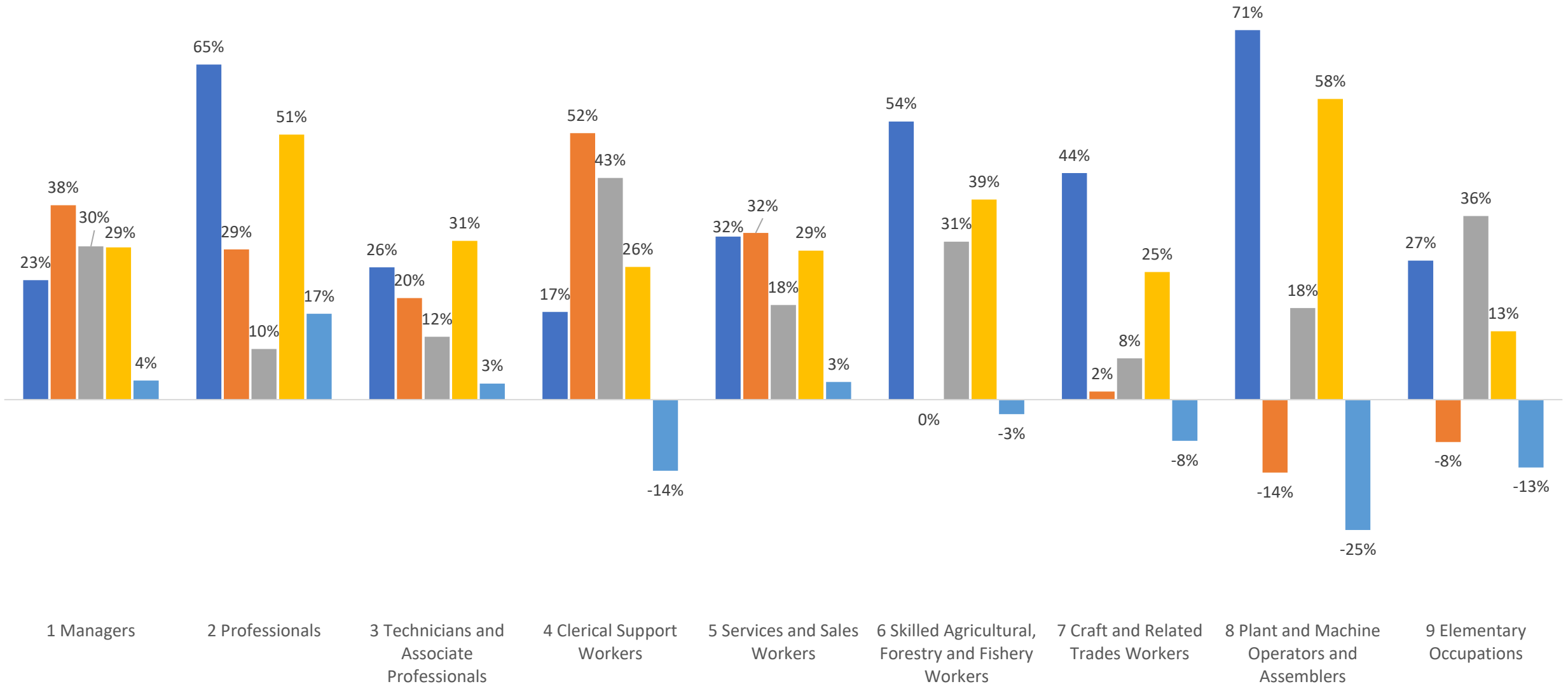


Source for Occupational Group Categorization: International Labor Organization

Source of Emigration Data: Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment, analysed by Gallup Pakistan

# 2012-2016 Occupational Group Breakdown

■ 2012 ■ 2013 ■ 2014 ■ 2015 ■ 2016

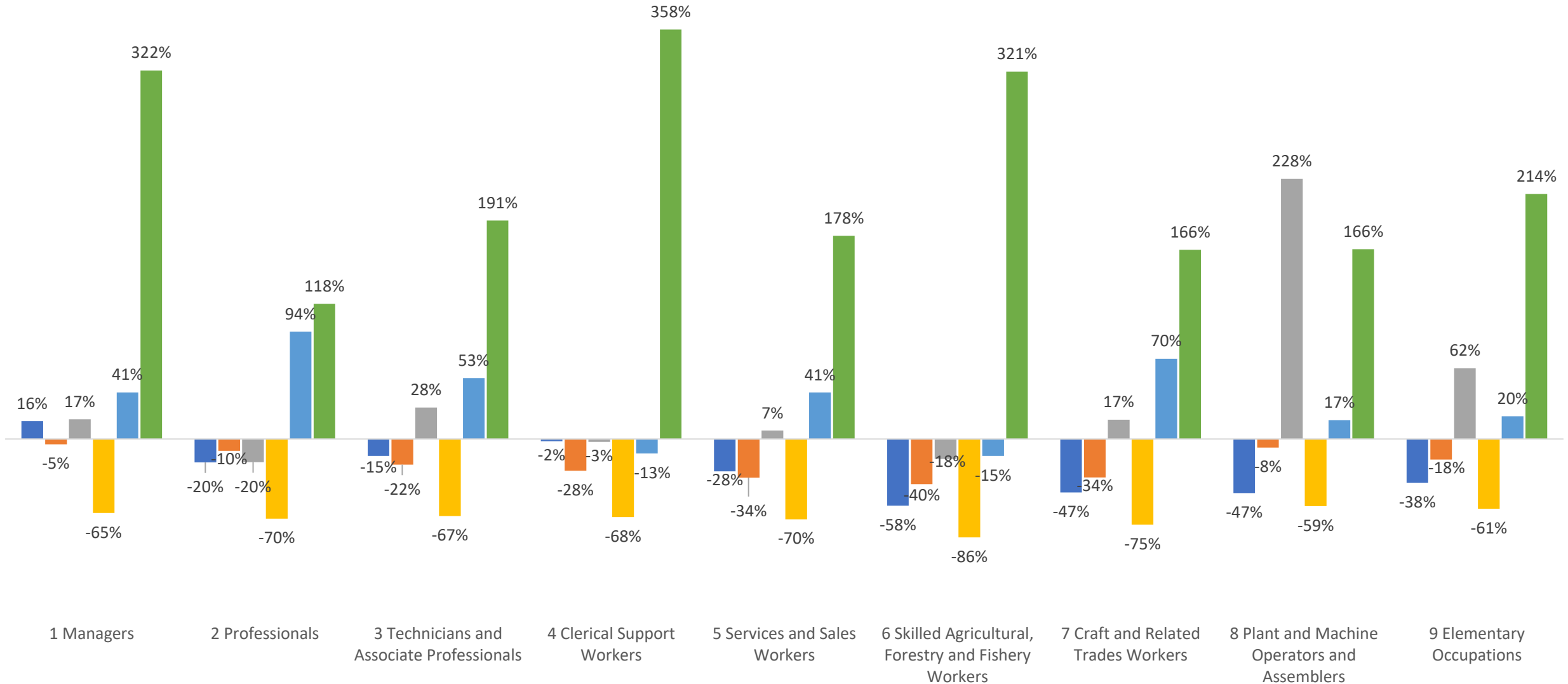


Source for Occupational Group Categorization: International Labor Organization

Source of Emigration Data: Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment, analysed by Gallup Pakistan

# 2017-2022 Occupational Group Breakdown

■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022



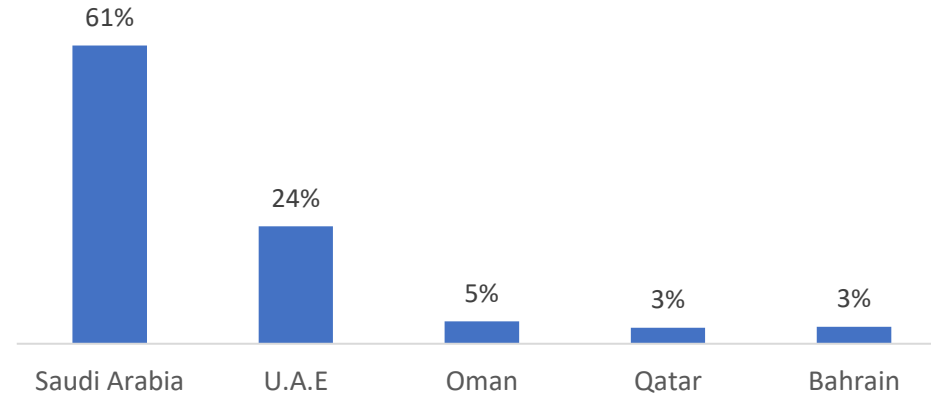
Source for Occupational Group Categorization: International Labor Organization

Source of Emigration Data: Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment, analysed by Gallup Pakistan

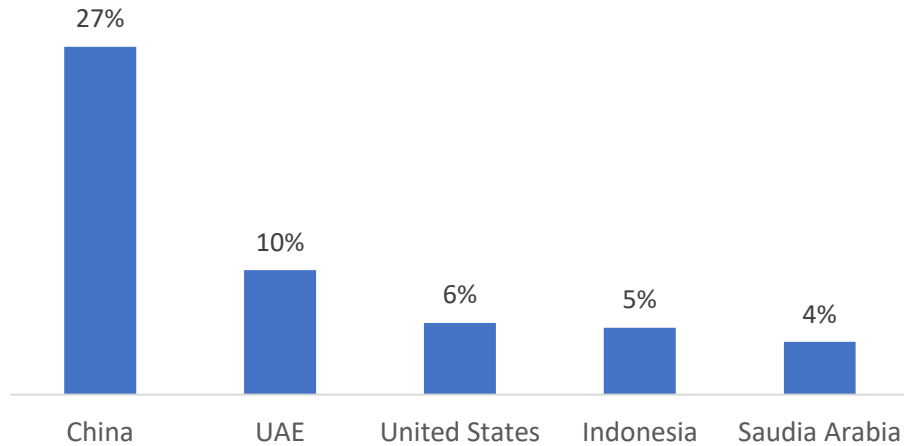
# Section 2: Region and Country Wise

## Relationship between Trade and Emigration

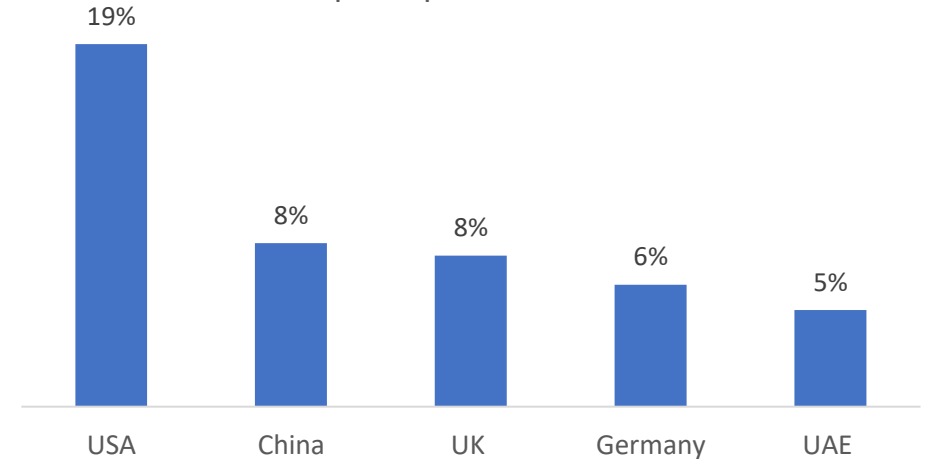
Top 5 Destinations of Pakistani Migrant Workers 2020



Top 5 Import Partners 2020



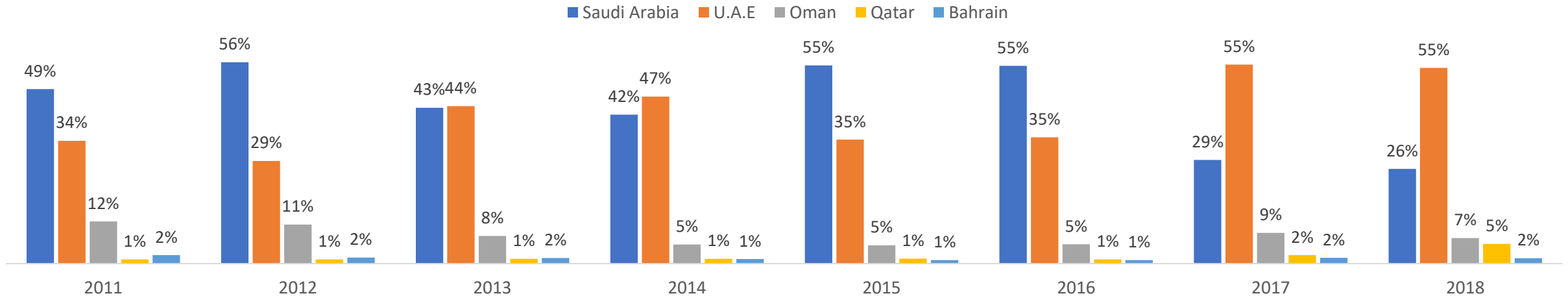
Top 5 Export Partners 2020



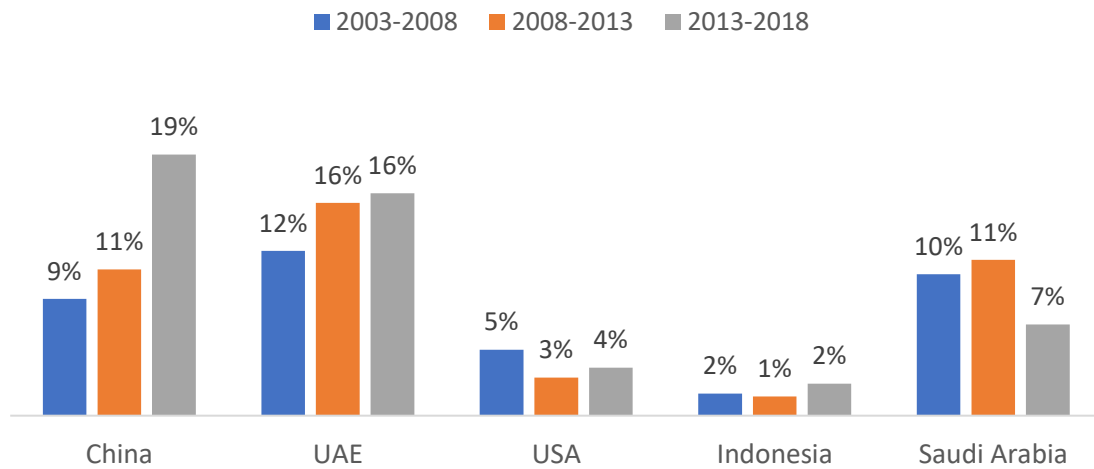
Source for Trade Statistics: World Bank WTS

Source of Emigration Data: Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment, analysed by Gallup Pakistan

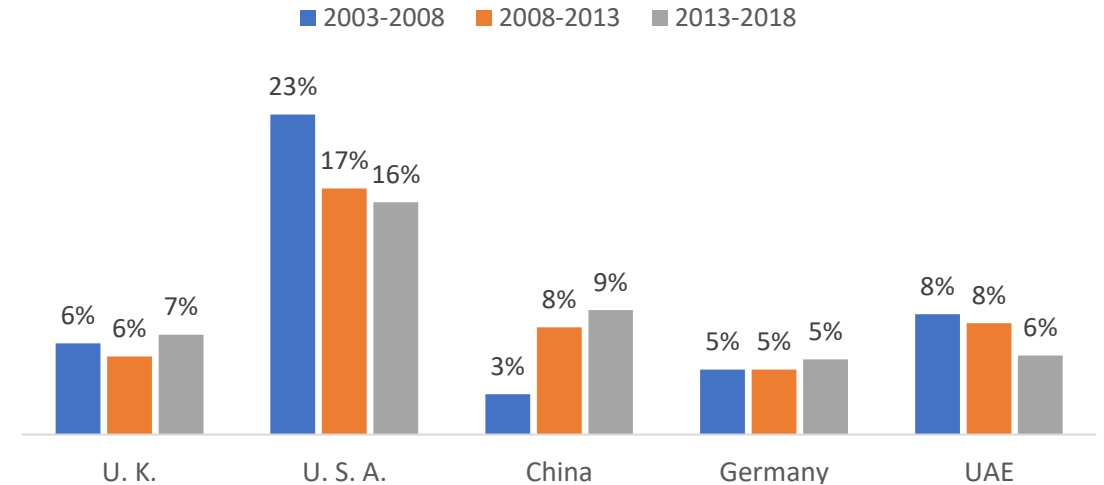
### Top 5 Emigrants Destinations



### Top 5 Import Partners



### Top 5 Export Partners



Source of Emigration Data: State Bank of Pakistan, analysed by Gallup Pakistan

Source of Emigration Data: Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment, analysed by Gallup Pakistan

# Explanation for Trade and Migration

- Interestingly the relationship between trade and migration is not strong for Pakistani emigrants.
- Only the UAE is a prominent trade partner that features in all three graphs being a large import and export partner along with absorbing 32.6 percent of the migrant labour force.
- The USA and Europe despite being two of the largest sources of remittances have very few migrant workers emigrating every year with the vast majority migrating to the Gulf (“Gulf Countries” in this report refers to Saudi Arabia, UAE, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, and Bahrain).

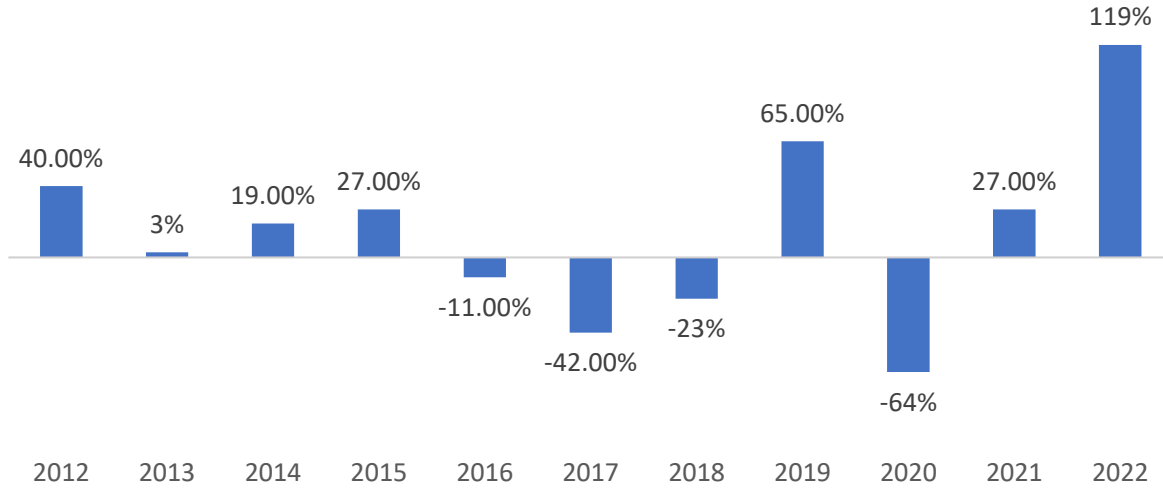
Source for Trade Statistics: World Bank WTS

Source of Emigration Data: State Bank of Pakistan, analysed by Gallup Pakistan

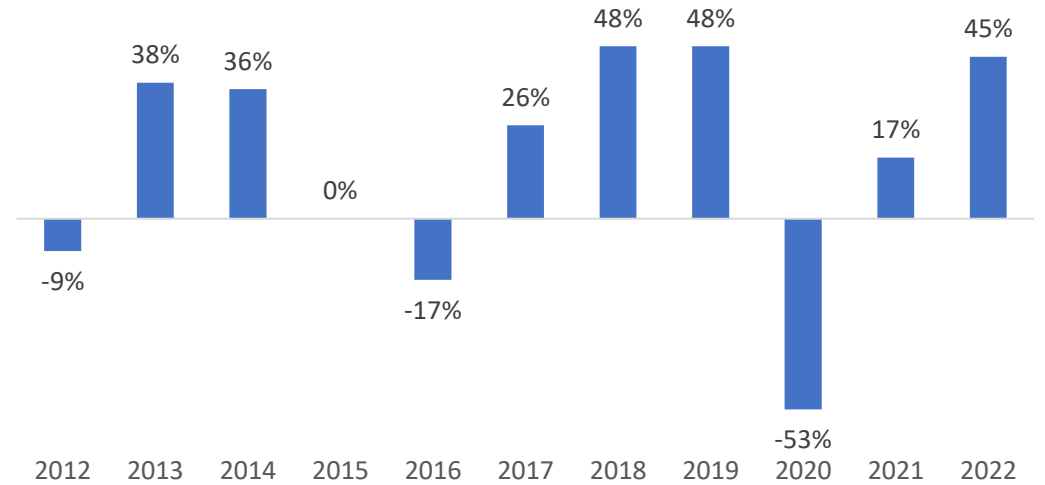
Source of Emigration Data: Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment, analysed by Gallup Pakistan

# YoY Percentage Growth in Emigration – Region Wise

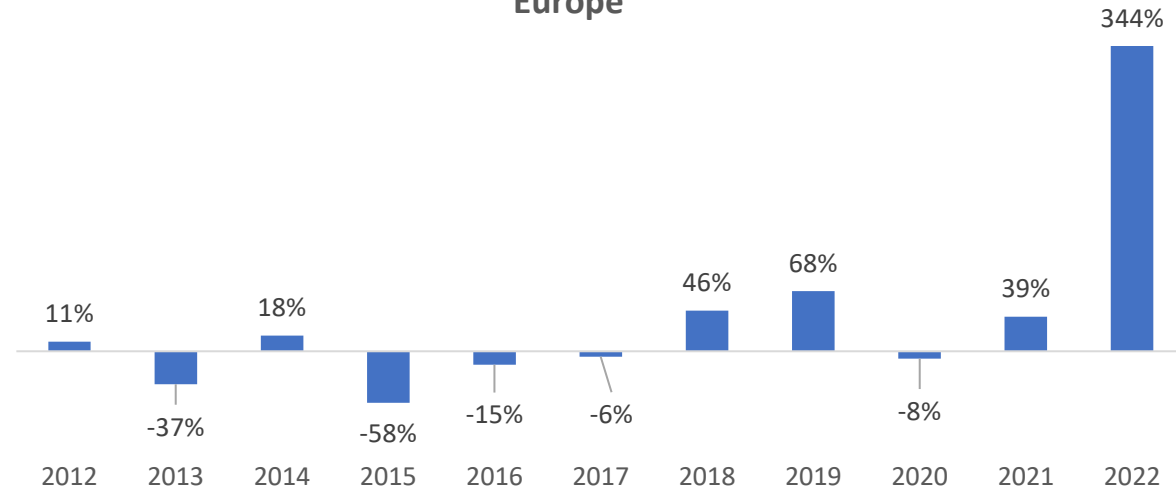
## Gulf Cooperation Council



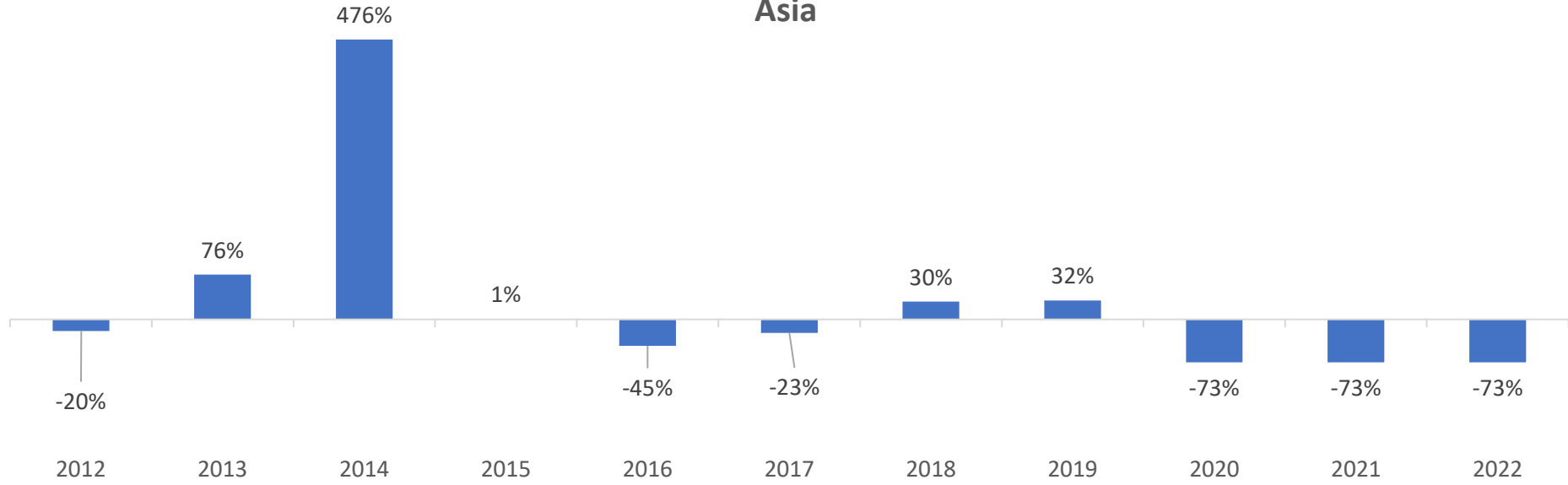
## North America



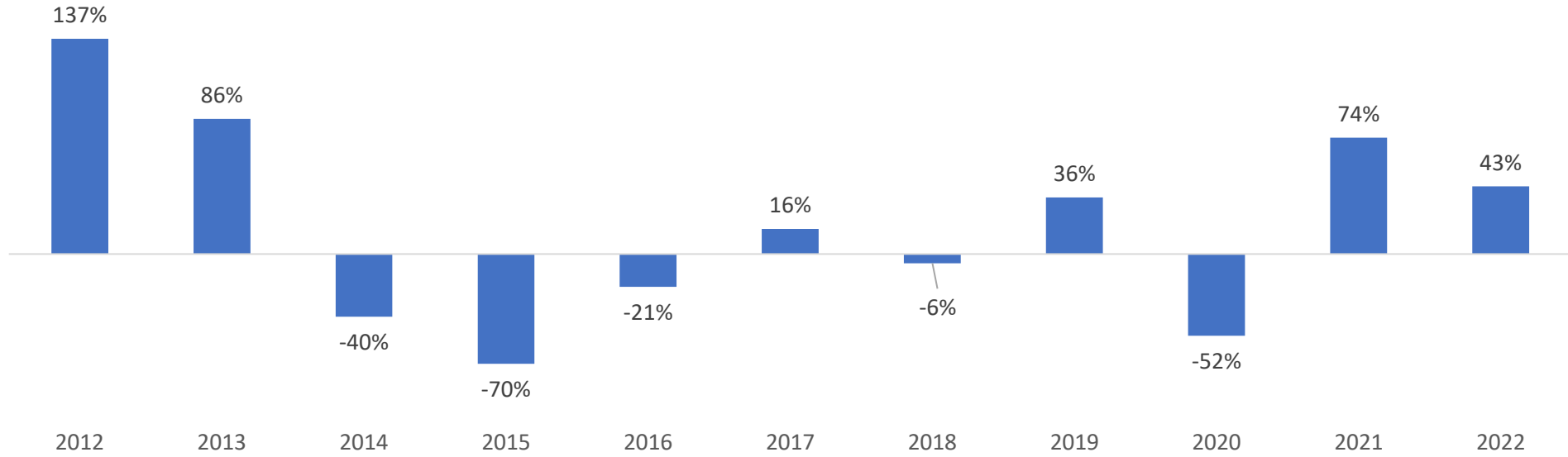
## Europe



### Asia



### Africa



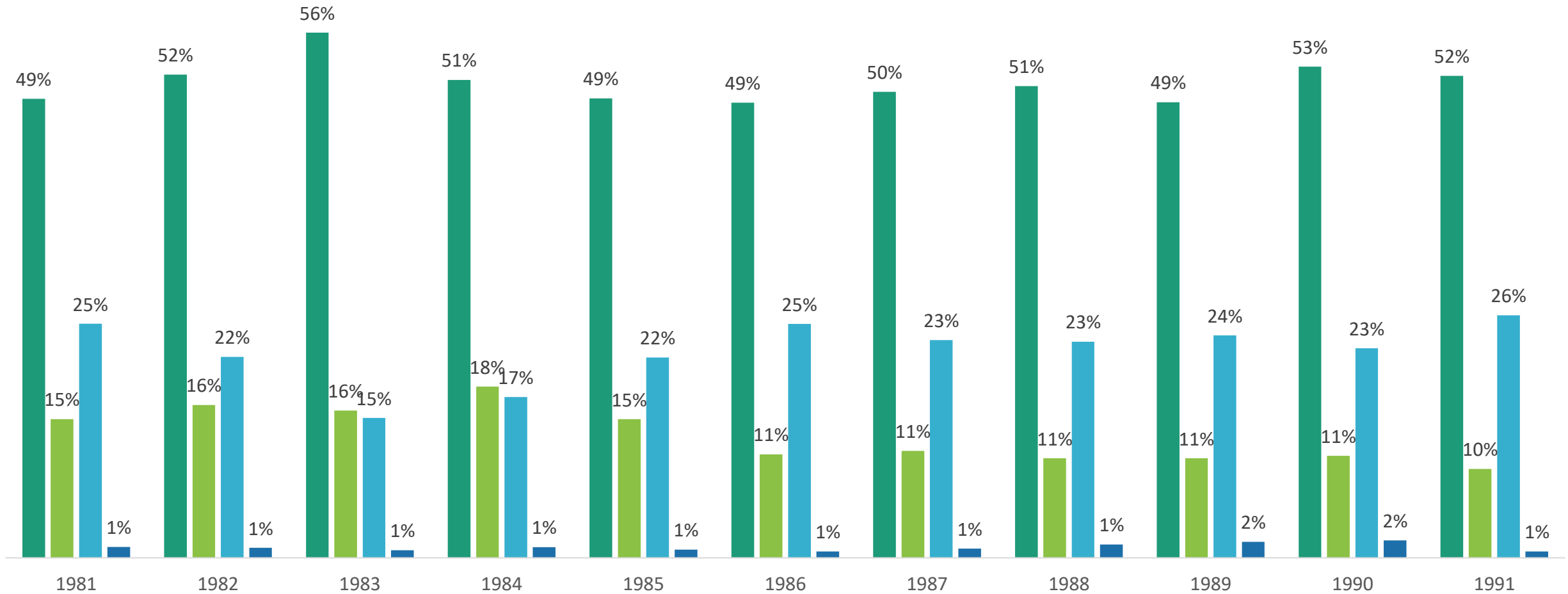
## YoY Growth in Emigration- Region Wise Analysis

- A significant change can be seen in the growth in emigration, in the year 2020. The reasoning behind this is the pandemic that flipped everything around.
- In comparison to the early years, more people have emigrated in the year 2022. The Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment (BE&OE) has played a vital role in facilitating employment opportunities and immigration processes for individuals.

# Share of Provinces from Total emigrants – decade wise breakdown

1981-1991

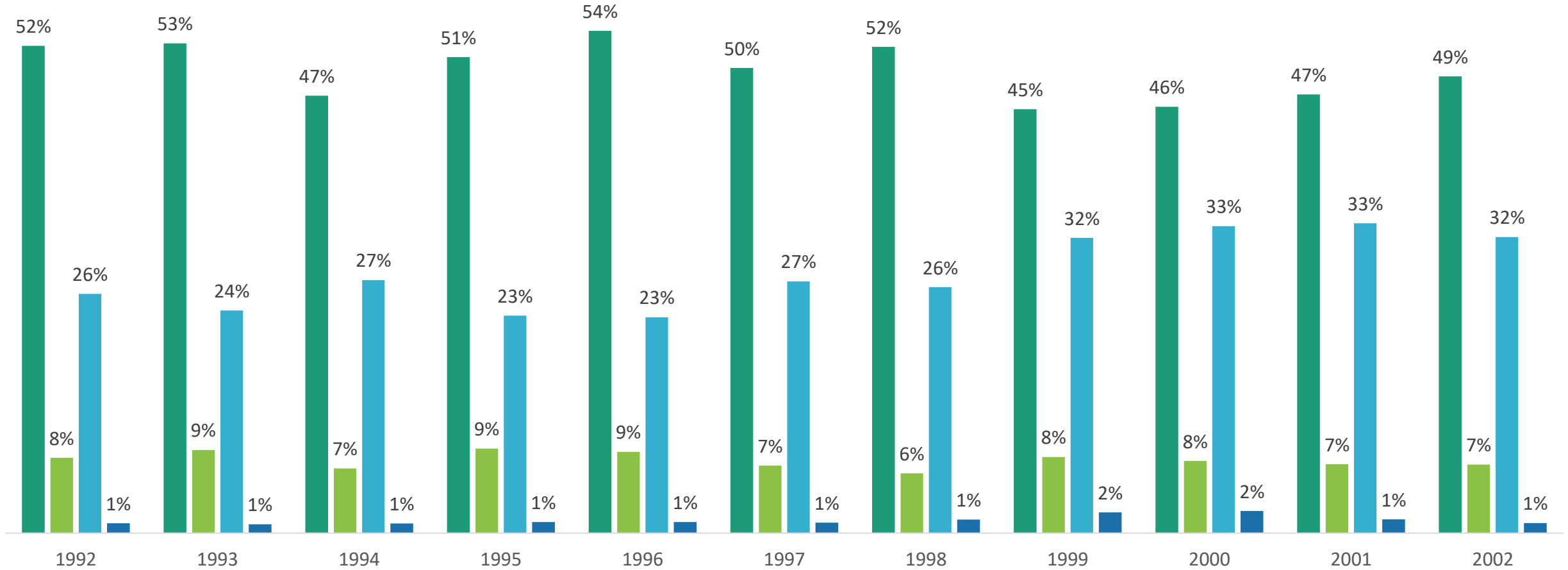
PUNJAB SINDH KPK BALUCHISTAN



The data under the categories of 'Federal', 'Azad Kashmir', 'N/Area', and 'Tribal Areas' has been excluded due to overall lower presence in the population.

## 1992-2002

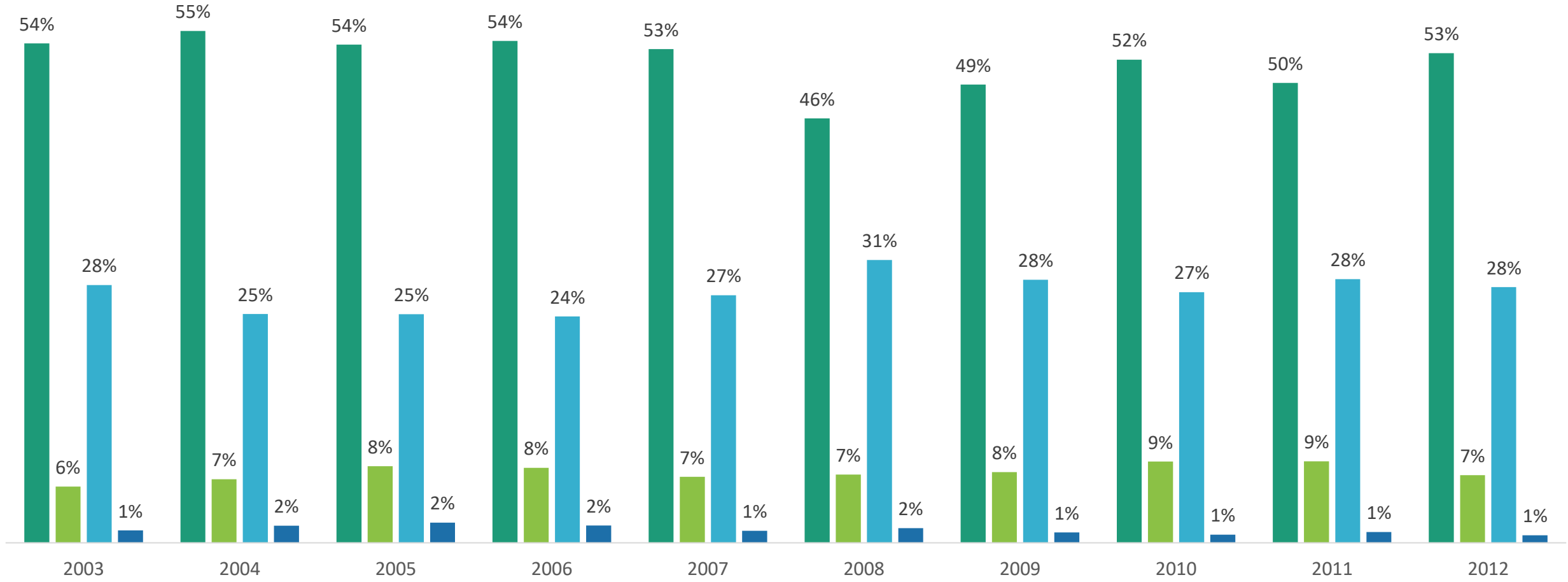
■ PUNJAB ■ SINDH ■ KPK ■ BALUCHISTAN



The data under the categories of 'Federal', 'Azad Kashmir', 'N/Area', and 'Tribal Areas' has been excluded due to overall lower presence in the population.

## 2001-2012

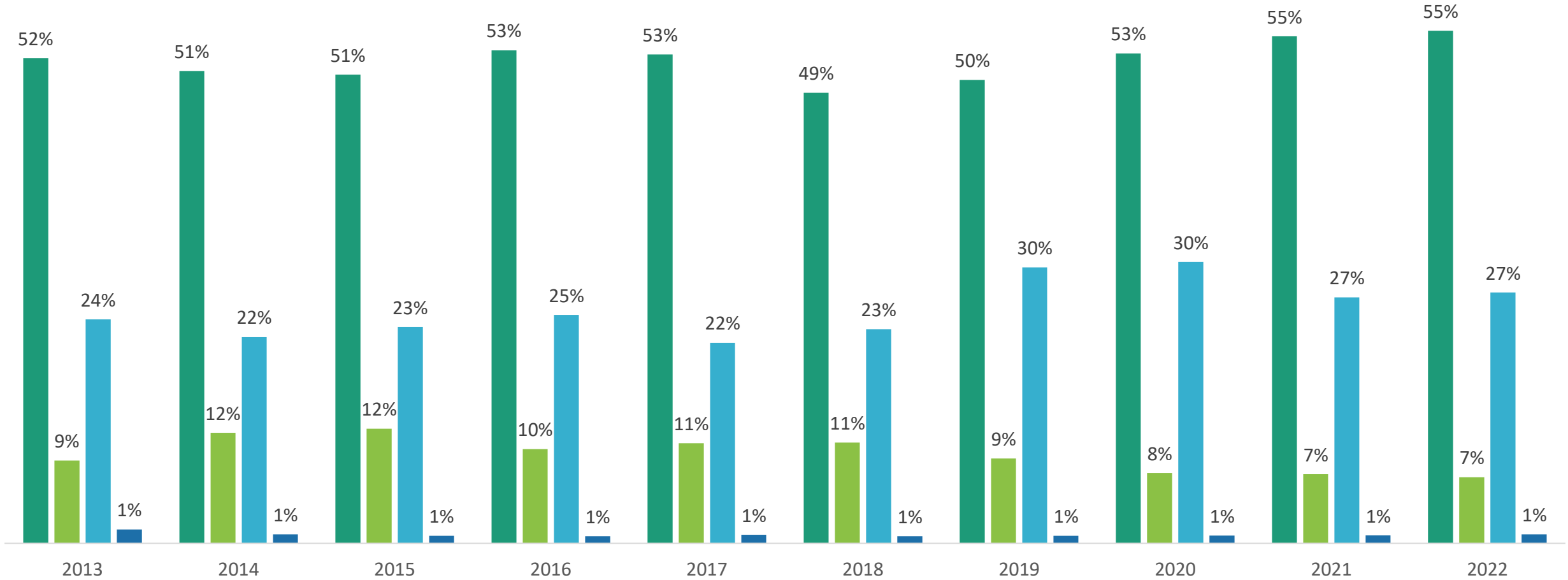
■ PUNJAB ■ SINDH ■ KPK ■ BALUCHISTAN



The data under the categories of 'Federal', 'Azad Kashmir', 'N/Area', and 'Tribal Areas' has been excluded due to overall lower presence in the population.

## 2013-2022

■ PUNJAB ■ SINDH ■ KPK ■ BALUCHISTAN

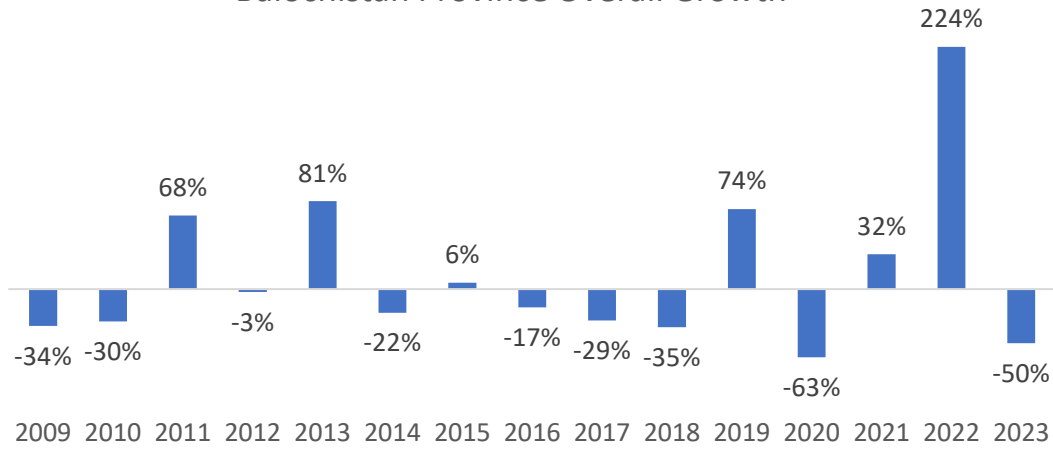


The data under the categories of 'Federal', 'Azad Kashmir', 'N/Area', and 'Tribal Areas' has been excluded due to overall lower presence in the population.

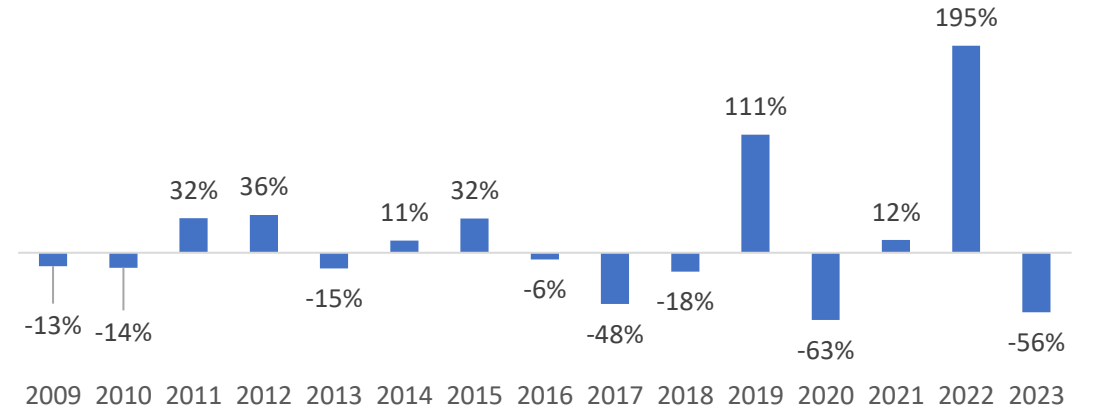
# Section 3: Province Wise

## All Provinces Growth Trend

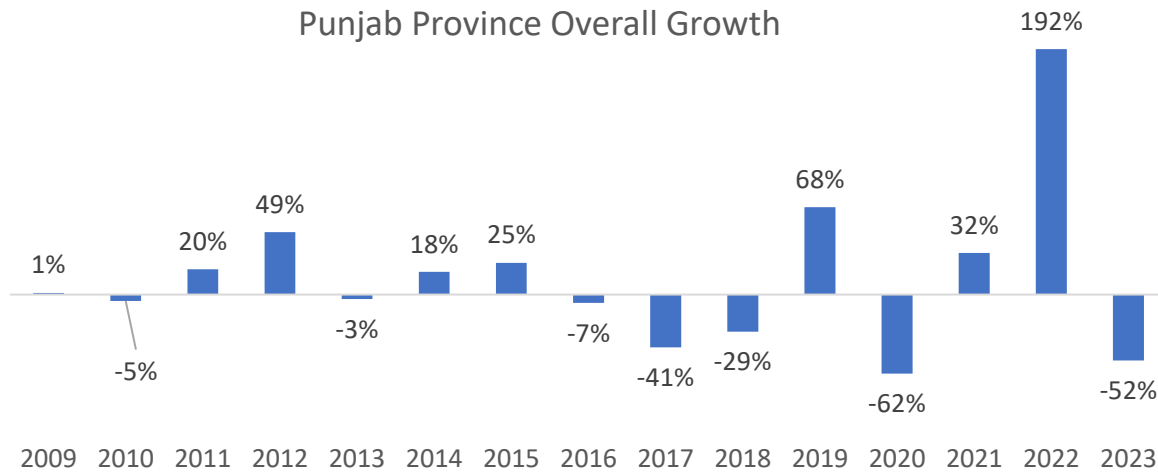
Balochistan Province Overall Growth



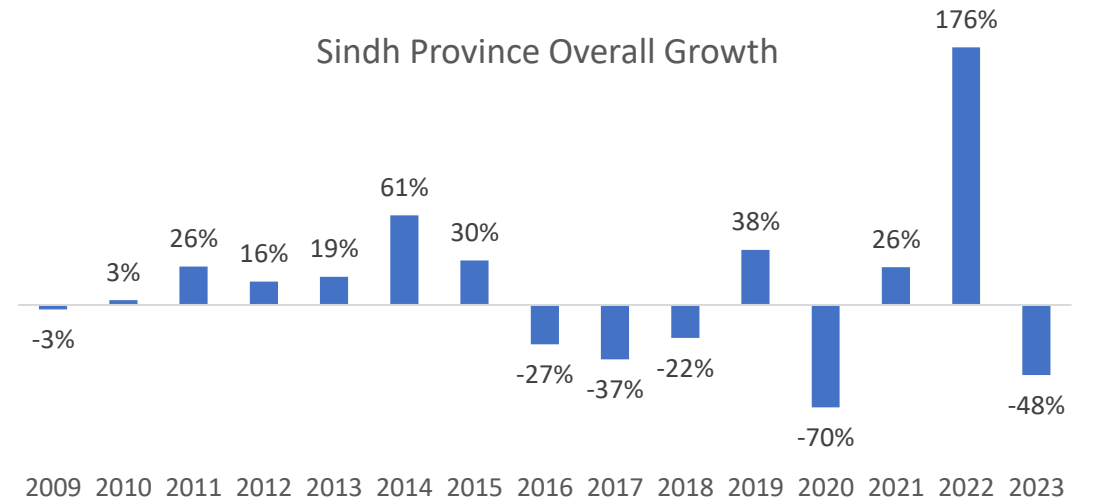
KP Province Overall Growth



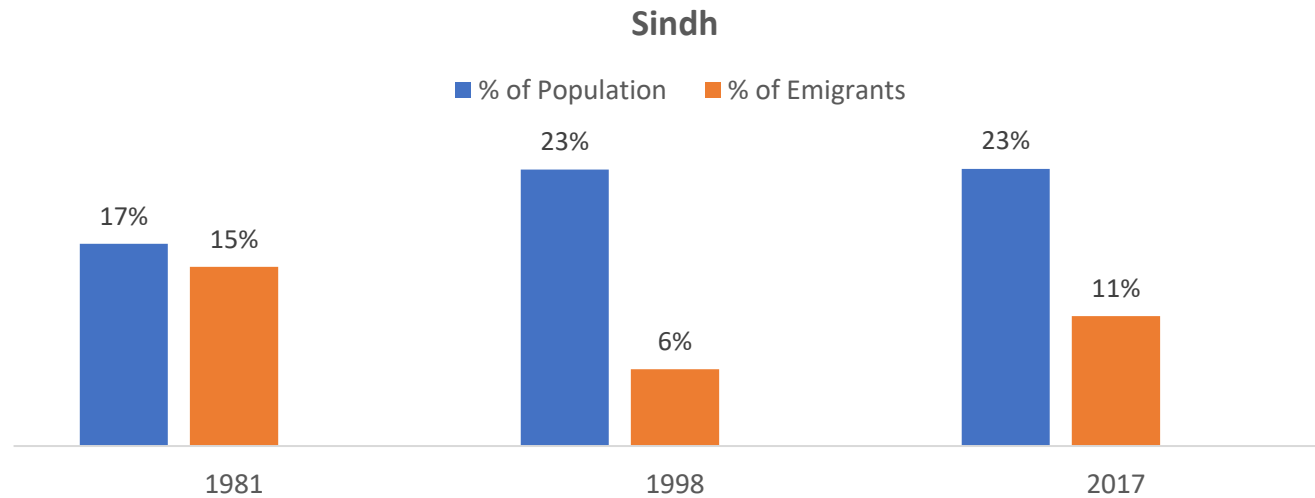
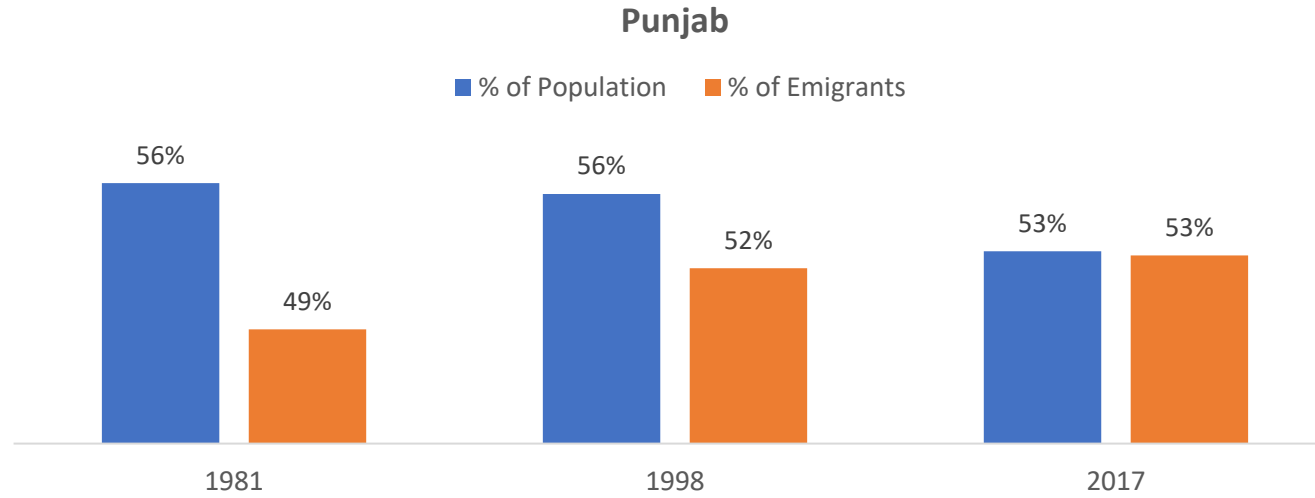
Punjab Province Overall Growth



Sindh Province Overall Growth



# Province-wise Share of Total emigrants compared with Province-wise Share of Total Population in census

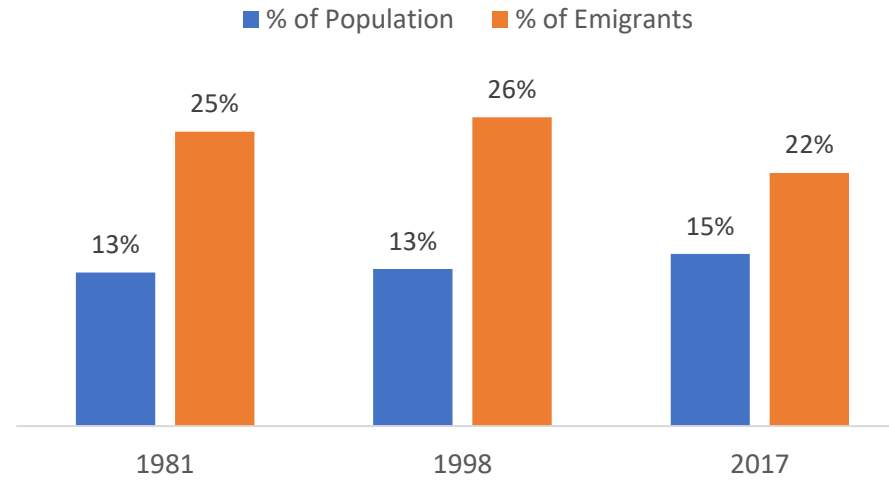


Source of Population Data: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

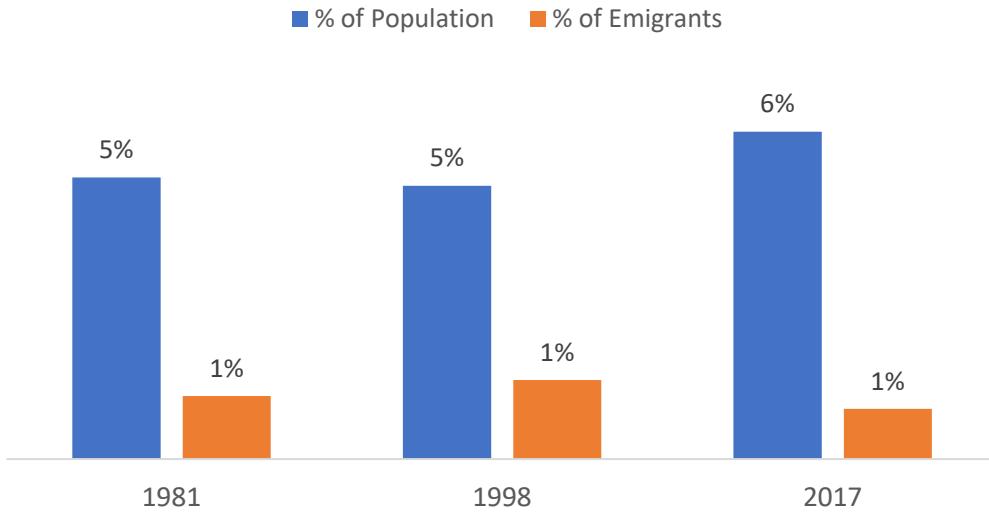
Source of Emigration Data: State Bank of Pakistan, analysed by Gallup Pakistan

Source of Emigration Data: Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment, analysed by Gallup Pakistan

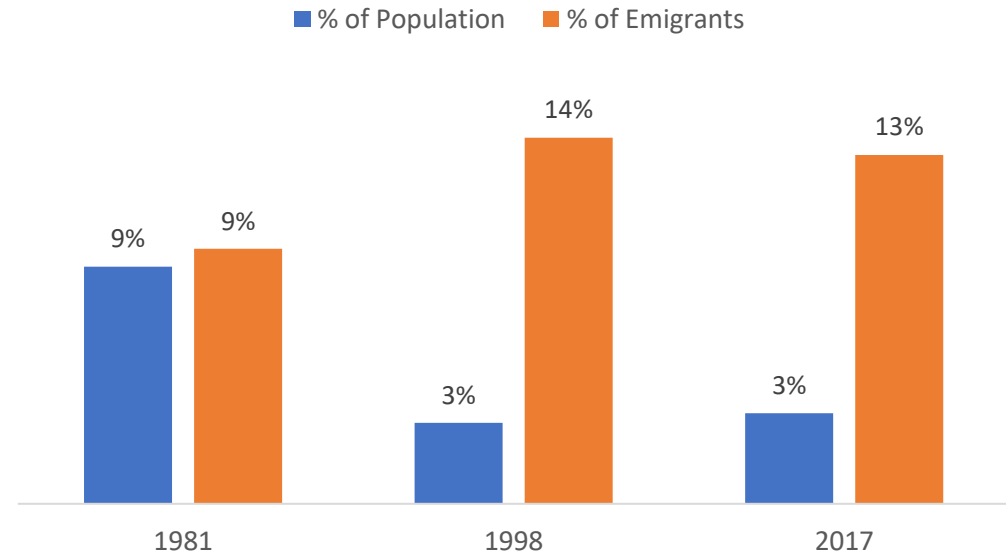
**KP**



**Balochistan**



**Others**



Source of Population Data: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

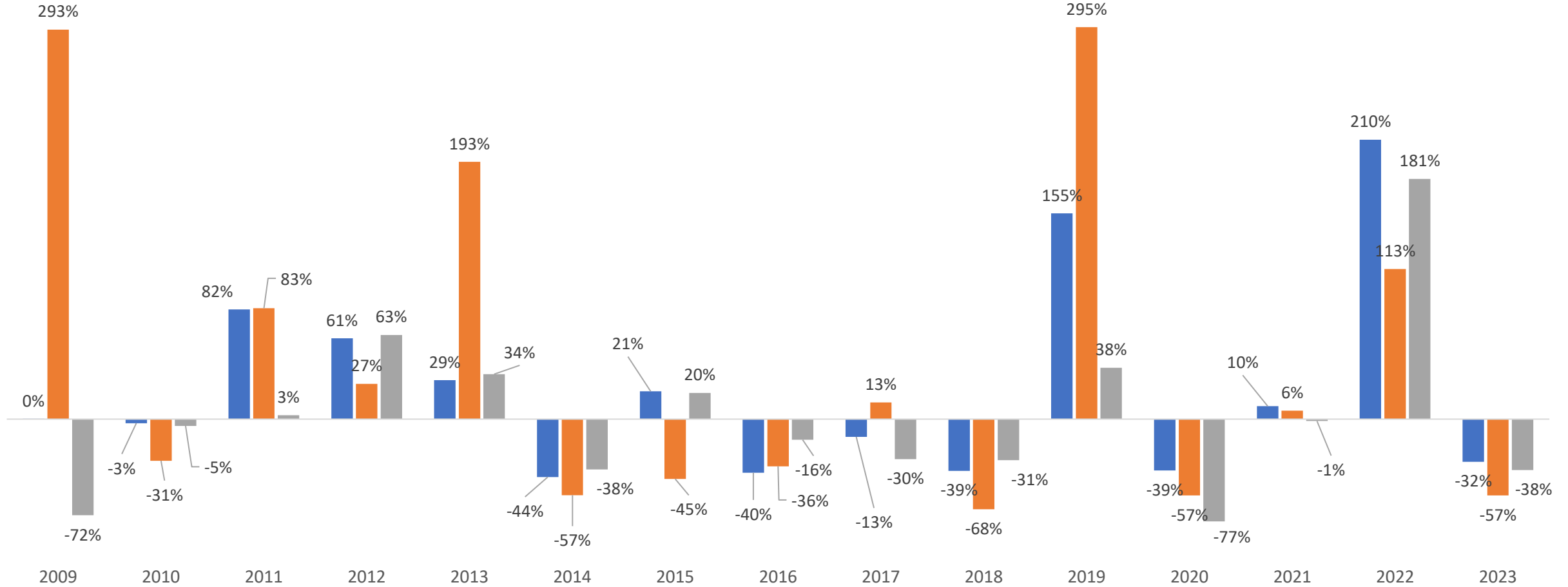
Source of Emigration Data: State Bank of Pakistan, analysed by Gallup Pakistan

Source of Emigration Data: Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment, analysed by Gallup Pakistan

# YoY Growth in Top 3 Districts for Emigration per Province

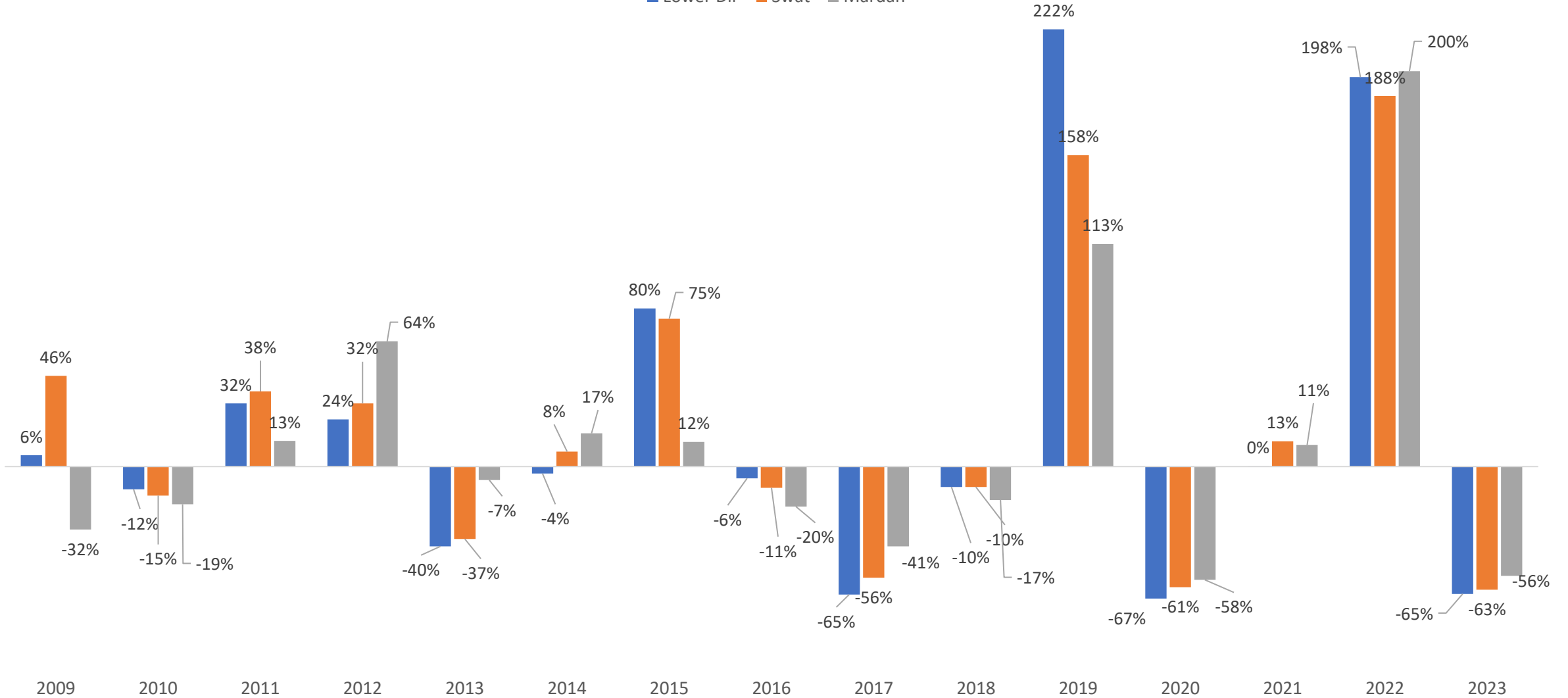
## Balochistan Top 3 Districts Growth YoY

■ Quetta ■ Khuzdar ■ Zhob



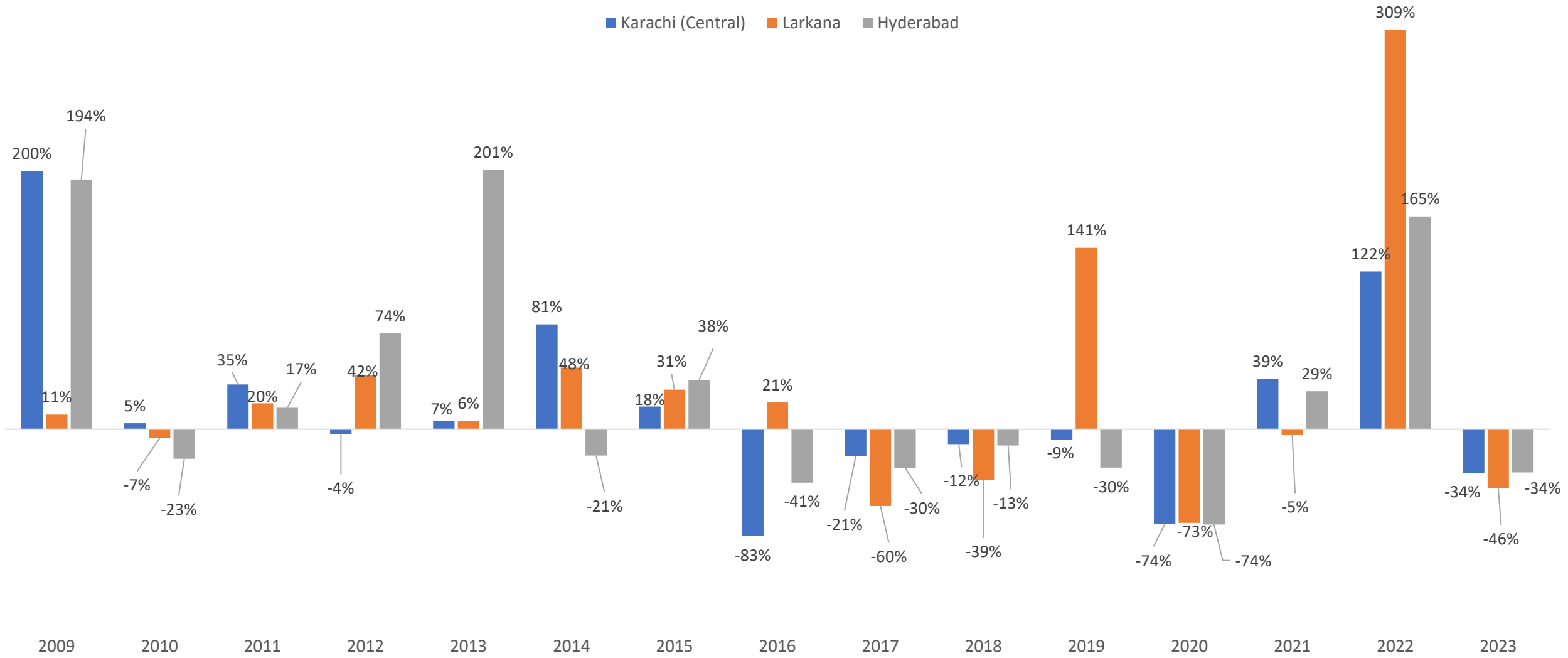
### KP Top 3 Districts Growth YoY

■ Lower Dir ■ Swat ■ Mardan



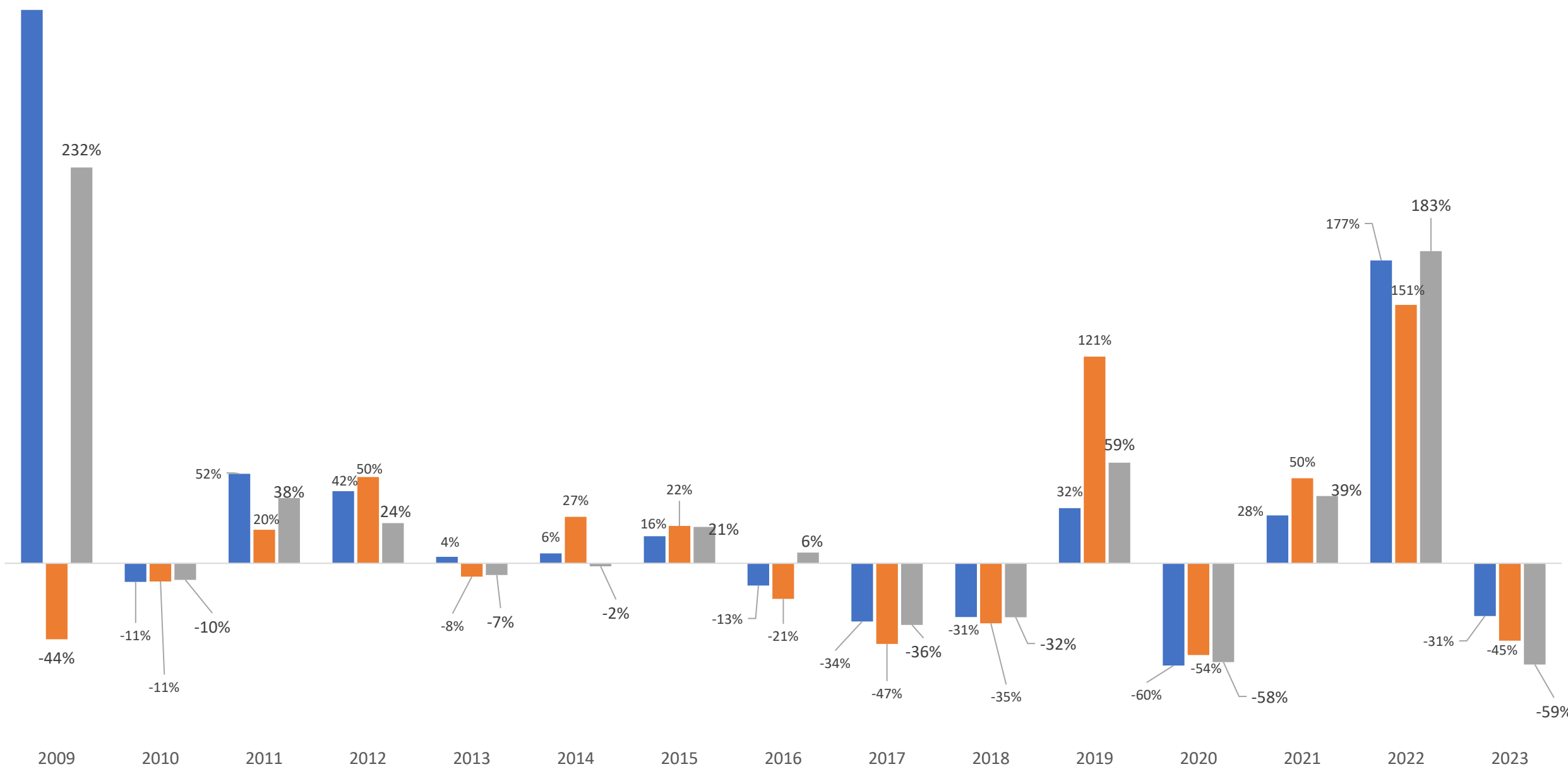
### Sindh Top 3 Districts Growth YoY

■ Karachi (Central) ■ Larkana ■ Hyderabad



# Punjab Top 3 Districts Growth YoY

■ Lahore ■ Rawalpindi ■ Sialkot



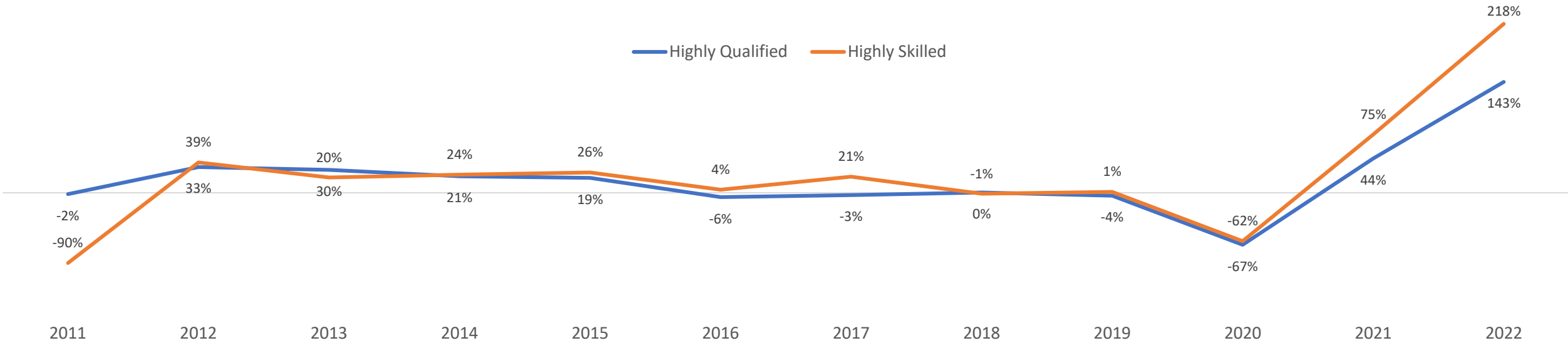
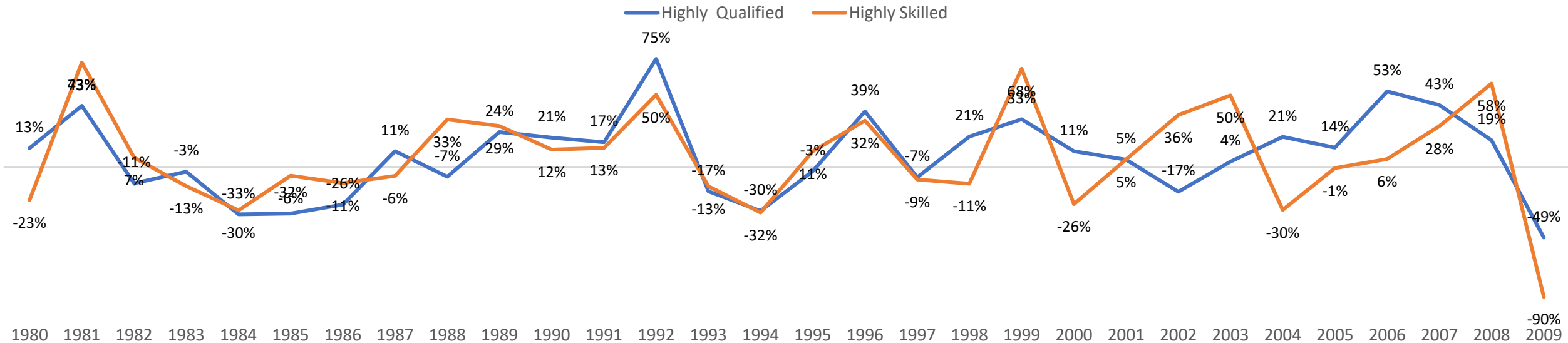
Source of Emigration Data: Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment, analysed by Gallup Pakistan

# Explanation for Province and District Wise Emigration

- The emigration growth rates show modest growth during the initial years after 2008 and this is reflected across the board for both Provinces and Districts.
- The growth in emigration tapers off from 2014 to 2018 and this could be explained by the strong economic growth during these years which provided employment and an incentive to stay.
- Growth picks up after 2018 which is the same year that the economy slowed down. Unemployment skyrocketed and inflation picked up as well. This may have convinced many people to seek employment abroad where economic prospects were better.

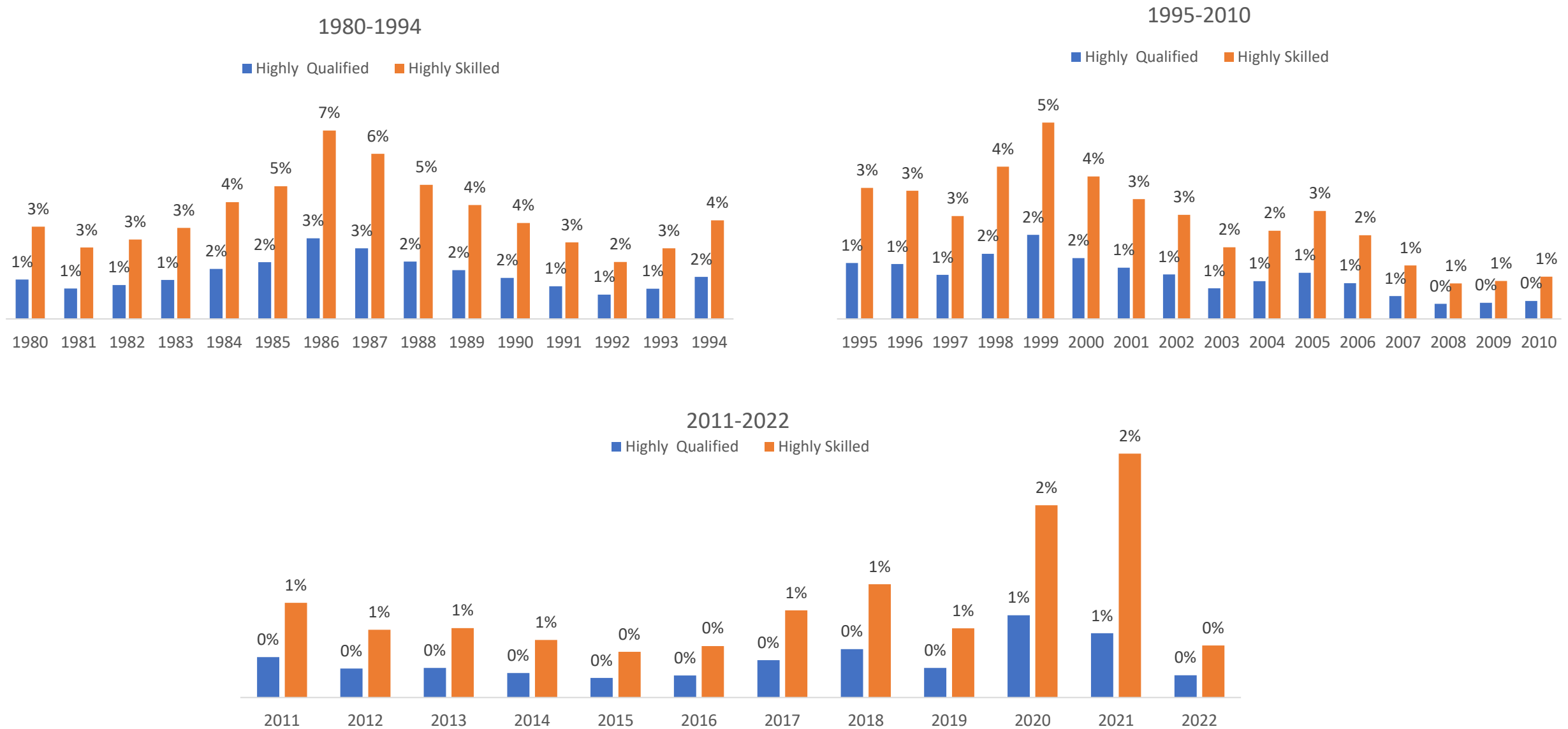
# Section 4: Occupation-wise

## Overall Percentage Growth of 'Highly Qualified' and 'Highly Skilled' Emigrants from 1980-2009 & 2011-2022



Source of Emigration Data: Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment, analysed by Gallup Pakistan

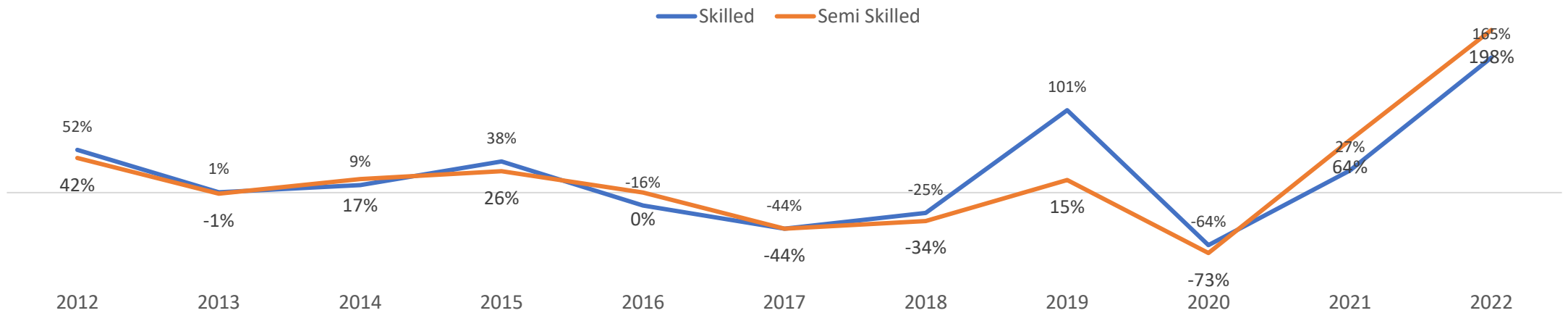
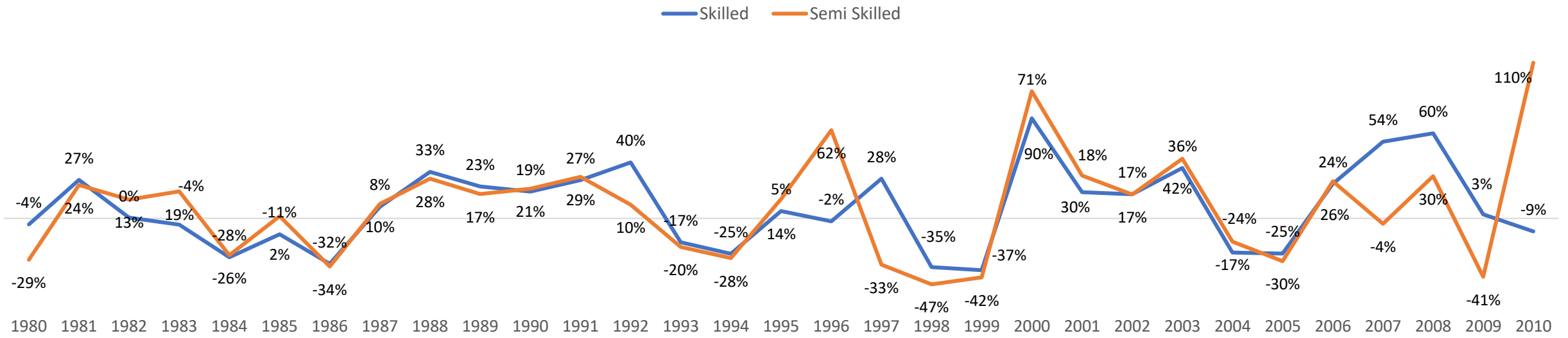
# Share of 'Highly Qualified' and 'Highly Skilled' from Total Emigrants



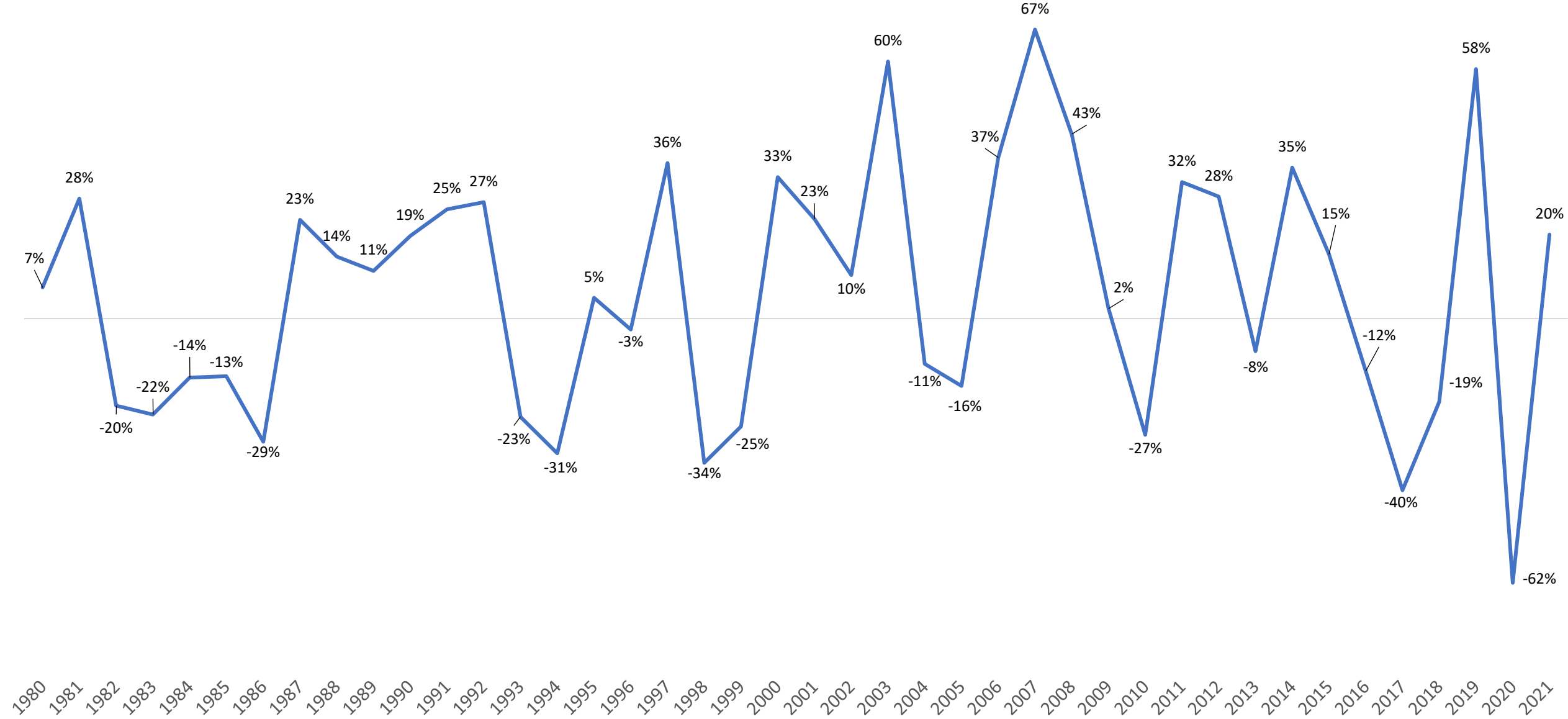
## Explanation for Growth of Highly Skilled and Highly Qualified

- Emigration growth for Highly Qualified and Highly Skilled emigrants generally remains positive throughout the period with only a few small dips compared to the volatile nature of skilled and unskilled labor.
- Highly Qualified and Highly Skilled emigrants' growth generally follows the global economy rather than the domestic one where even in high growth rate years for the domestic economy such emigrants still migrated.
- Their dips match economic patterns abroad such as the inflationary pressures during the early 80's, the collapse of the USSR in the 90's, the Dot com crash of the early 2000's, and the 2008 Financial Crises.

# Overall Percentage Growth of 'Skilled', 'Semi Skilled' Emigrants from 1980-2010 & 2012-2022



# % Growth in 'Unskilled' Emigrants from 1980-2021

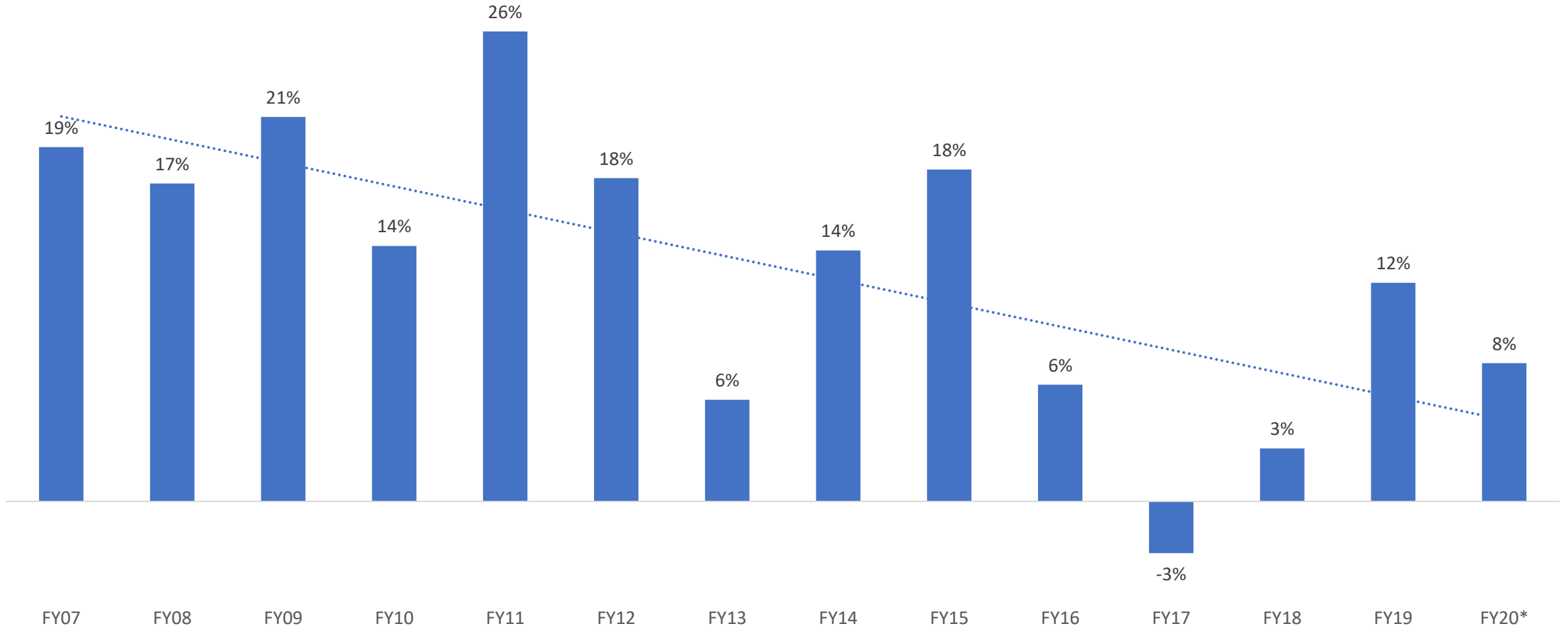


# Explanation for Skilled, Semi-skilled, and Unskilled labour Emigration Growth

- Between 1974 and 2022, emigration trends from Pakistan experienced various shifts. In the 1970s and 1980s, many unskilled and semi-skilled workers sought better opportunities in the Middle East, particularly in labour-intensive sectors.
- The 1990s and 2000s saw continued growth in emigration, with an economic boom in Pakistan leading to a demand for labour abroad. In addition to Middle East, Pakistanis started migrating to Western countries for better opportunities.
- Throughout this period, economic and political challenges in Pakistan might have influenced emigration trends. Fluctuations in the percentage growth of emigrants were also influenced by changes in immigration policies in destination countries.

# Section 5-Remittances

Total Growth YoY for all Countries (USD)

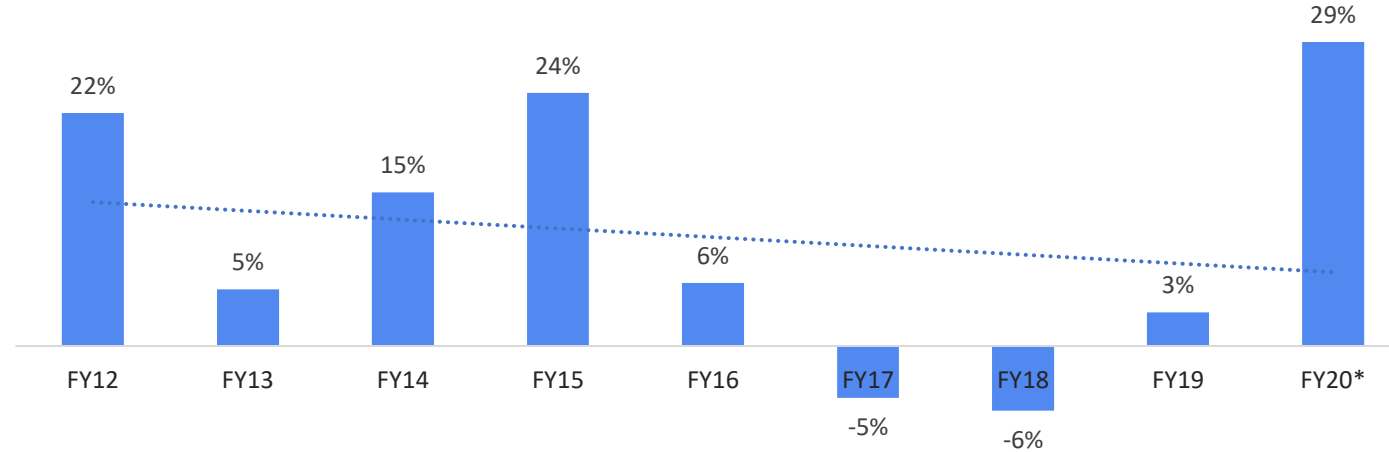


Source of Remittance Data: State Bank of Pakistan Chap 7.09

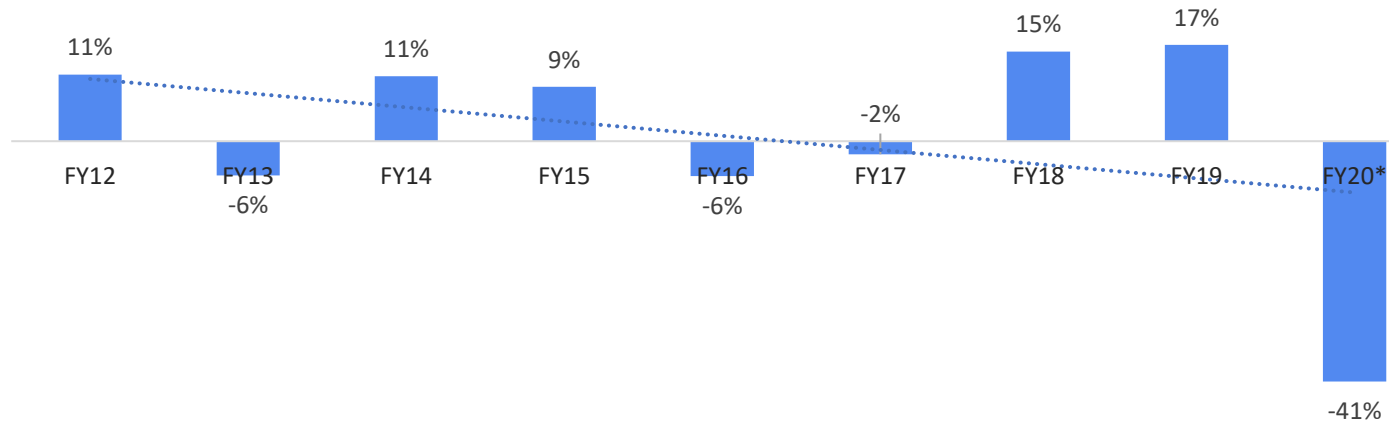
Source of Emigration Data: Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment, analysed by Gallup Pakistan

# Growth in Remittances YoY – Region Wise (USD)

Growth in Remittances from the Gulf YOY - FY 06 to FY 2020



Growth in Remittances for North America YoY - FY 06 to FY 2020

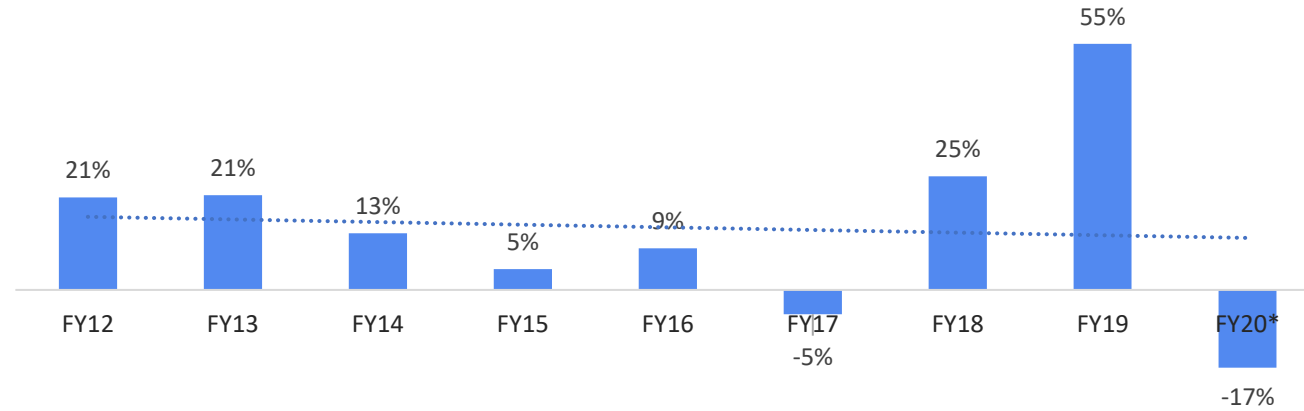


Source for Exchange Rates: State Bank of Pakistan Chap 7.09

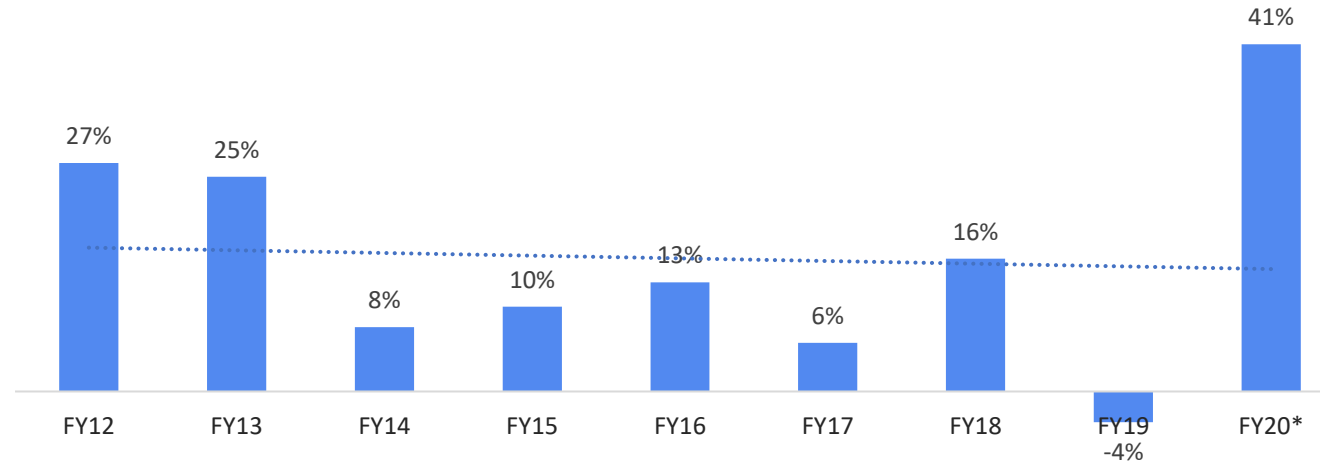
Source of Emigration Data: Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment, analysed by Gallup Pakistan

# Growth in Remittances YoY – Region Wise (USD)

Growth in Remittances from Europe FY 06 to FY 2020



Growth in Remittances from Asia FY 06 to FY 2020

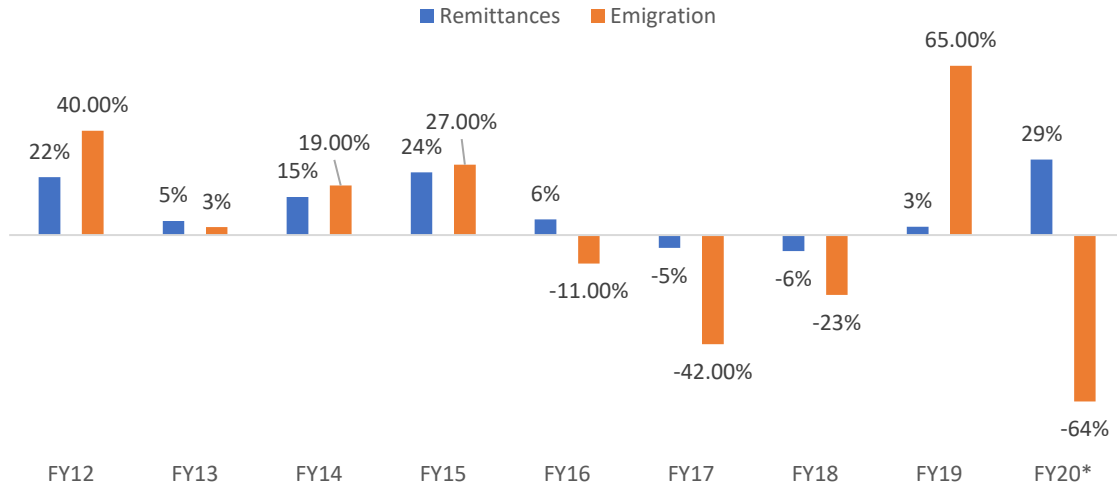


Source for Exchange Rates: State Bank of Pakistan Chap 7.09

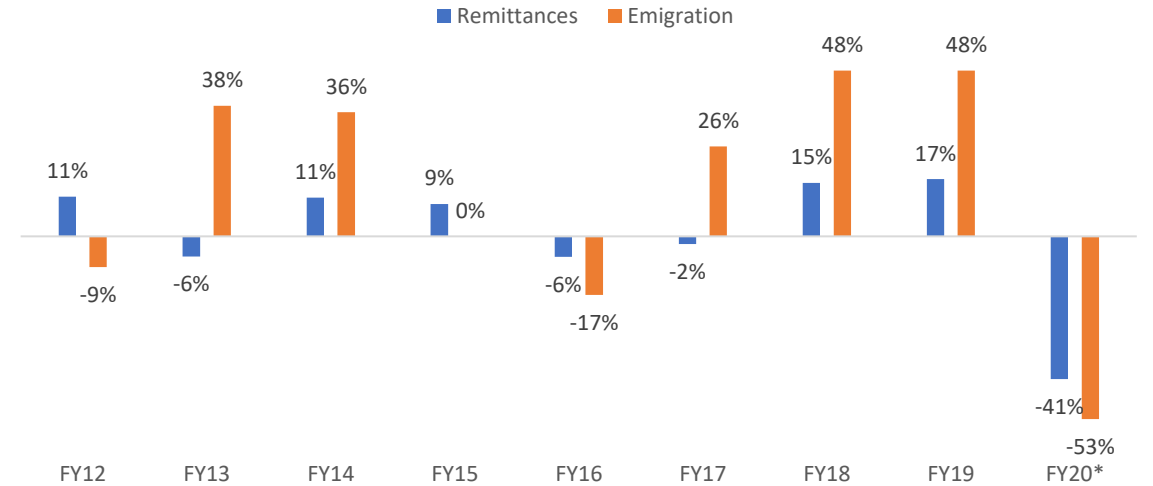
Source of Emigration Data: Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment, analysed by Gallup Pakistan

# Relationship between Trade and Emigration (USD)

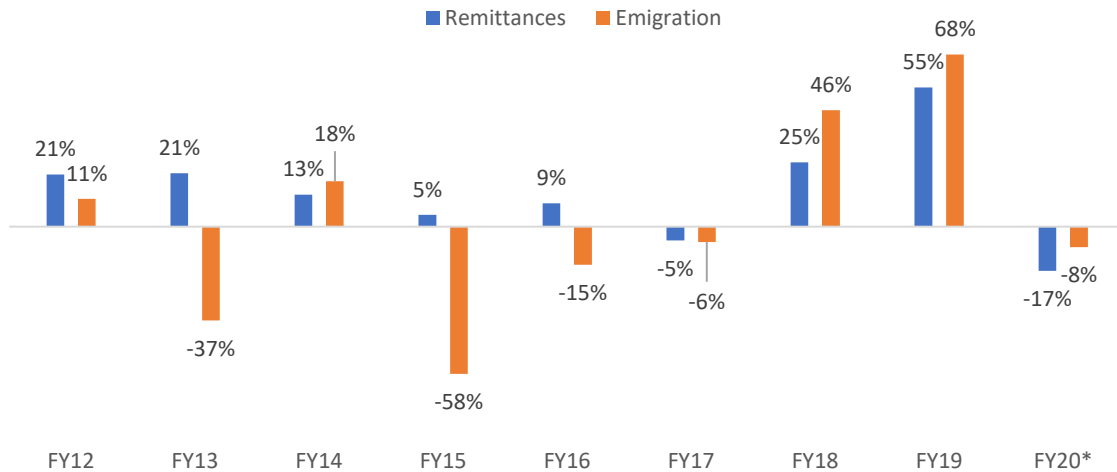
## The Gulf



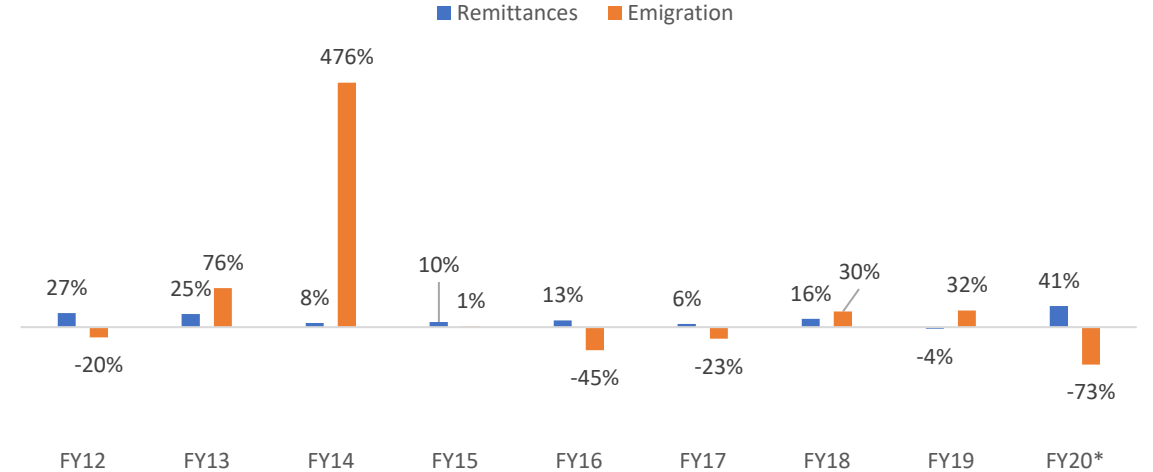
## North America



## Europe



## Asia

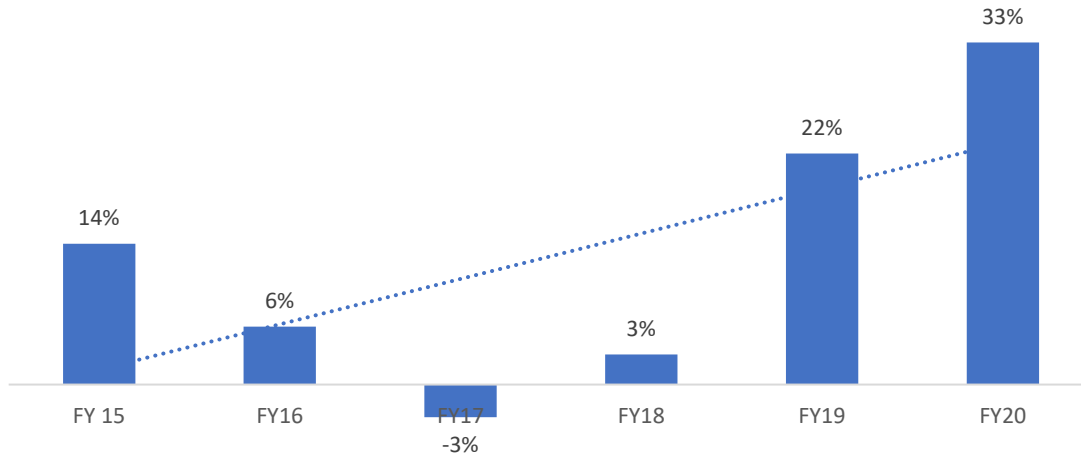


Source of Trade Data: State Bank of Pakistan, analysed by Gallup Pakistan

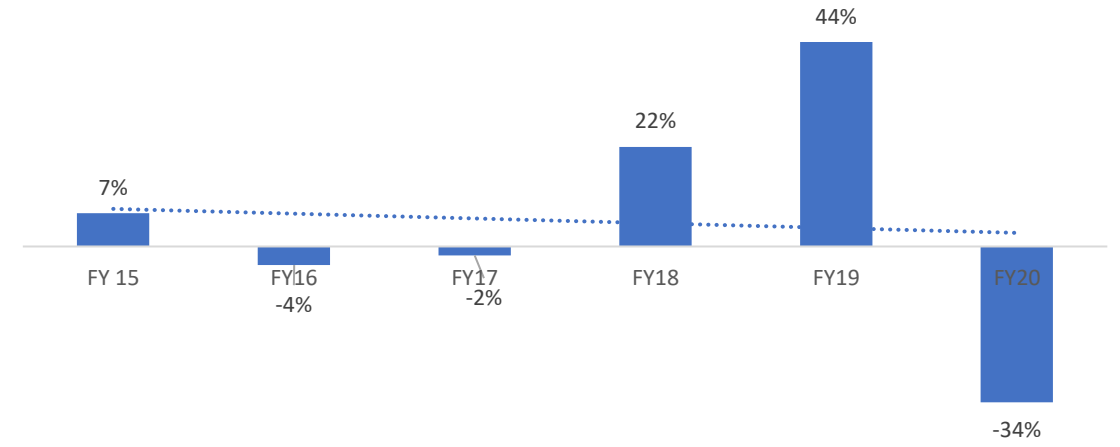
Source of Emigration Data: Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment, analysed by Gallup Pakistan

# Growth in Remittances YoY –Region Wise (PKR)

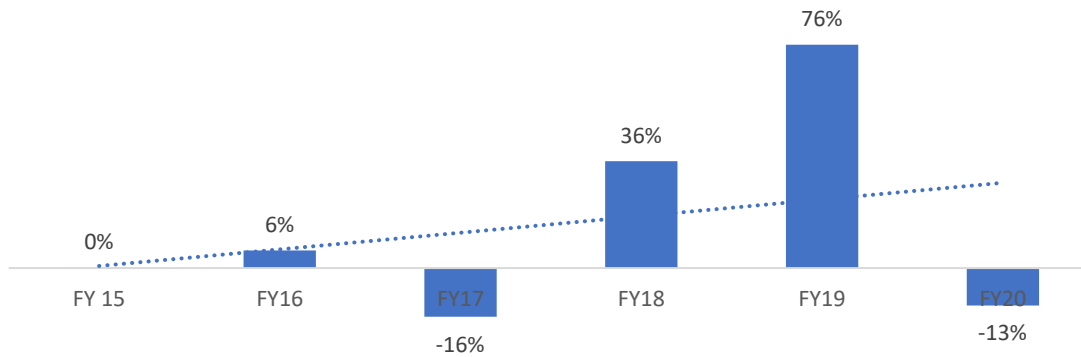
## The Gulf



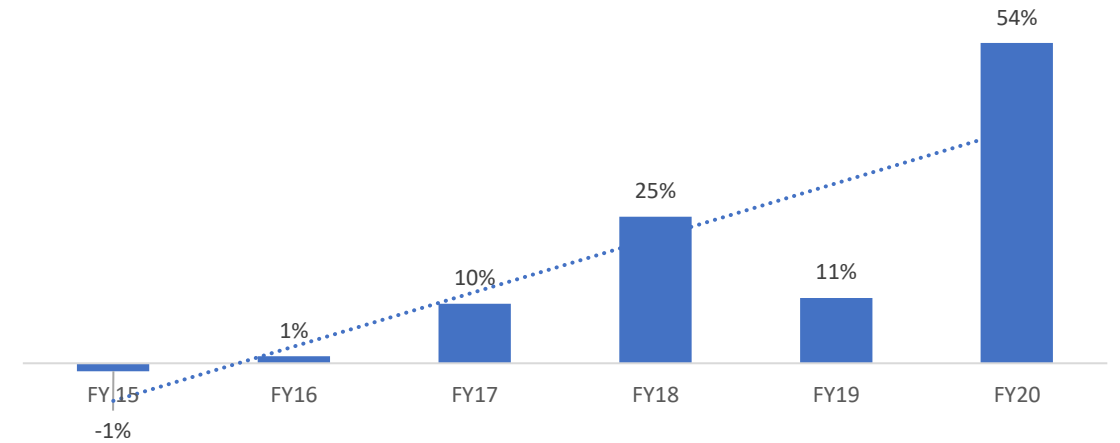
## North America



## Europe



## Asia



Source of Remittance Data: State Bank of Pakistan Chap 7.09

Source of Emigration Data: Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment, analysed by Gallup Pakistan

## Explanations for Remittances

- YoY growth in remittances shows a downward trend with FY 17 showing negative growth. Total growth peaks in FY 2011 and this is true for most regions. This may be because of the 2008 financial crisis due to which many people reduced the amount remitted due to the poor global economic situation. The resulting uptick later may indicate a better financial situation for the diaspora.
- Regional growth (USD) shows the greatest decline in North America and the Gulf with Asia and Europe showing stable growth.
- Regional growth (PKR) shows the opposite trend with wide-ranging growth in all regions. FY 16 and 17 show little to no growth which may be because of rupee overvaluation during that time. The subsequent devaluations of the currency are thought to be the main reason behind the massive growth.
- Remittance and Emigration show a delayed pattern for Europe and the Gulf with emigration growth or decline generally reflected a year or two after in remittances. North America and Asia do not seem to follow this pattern with both these metrics seemingly moving independently. Large growth or decline in emigration does not seem to be reflected in remittance which follows its own pattern for each year.

## Section 6 : Methodology

- YoY Growth was calculated by taking the previous year as the base unit for all graphs in the presentation.
- Occupations were categorized using the ILO ISCO-08 classifications.
- Census data was used to calculate the population percentages of the provinces and then compared to emigration from those regions.
- Occupations were categorized into Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Sectors based on whether they were working on the land, processing raw materials, or offering services using these products.
- Data was taken from SBP Chap 7.09. Countries were geographically divided into Regions such as Europe, Asia, North America, and the Gulf.
- Exchange rate data was obtained from the State Bank of Pakistan for each of these countries and the individual currency and year was matched to the remittance amount in dollars for that year. The value in PKR was calculated for each year based on that year's exchange value and then aggregated for the entire region as done for the USD.