Old and Old Old Population Distribution in Punjab Province

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Abstract

Generally population of Punjab is high among all the provinces of Pakistan. The old population in Punjab is an important sector which contains a considerable part afflicted with depressed economic state. Though the distribution of old people is all over the province but mostly in some districts old old people have a high number with the rest of the population. The probably suffer most from hardship in a general state of lack of economic development or static conditions with no improvement in economic or social sector. The impact of rising population with its characteristics pressure leads to further decline in their predicament. The study of the old and old old population is focus on geographical distribution in the province of Punjab.

Introduction

Punjab is the populas province among the provinces of Pakistan which has 57 percent of the total population of Pakistan in 1998 census. According to the census 1998 the old population in that year was 7.16 million out of total population 129.17 million in Pakistan. It was 5.54 percent of the total population of Pakistan.

The proportion of the old in the population of the provinces in 1998 is given in Table.1. The province of Punjab had 63.82 percent of the total old population of Pakistan. The other provinces have far smaller size of the old population as indicated by the percentage of their aged population that is Sindh 19.59, NWFP 12.13, Balochistan 3.94 and Federal Capital Islamabad 0.51.

A remarkable feature of the size of the old population in Punjab stands much above of the old population percentage of the country, percentage of the old population at national level is 5.54 while percentage of the province of Punjab is 6.21, which is .67percent high than the national level.

Old Population in Pakistan

In Pakistan, the work on problems of the old people and its senior citizens is yet to receive the attention it deserves. So far only a few case studies on the ageing in Pakistan and family structure and its relationship to the care of the elderly have appeared (Afzal 1994, 1997, 1999). In studies referred this trend has been assumed also for the period following 1981.

The United Nations World population Revision 2002 projected Pakistan's old population in ages 60+ as in the under-noted Table 2

According to the Table 2 percentages of the aged 60 and over show a gradual increase up to 2020. The projection for the year 2005 onwards does not support the assumption of population ageing in Pakistan. It should be understood that the problems of the old population in Pakistan are a consequence of their numbers rather than population ageing.

Table.1 Pakistan: Old Population by Province, 1998

	Total Population	Total Share %	Old Population	Old Share %	Old Proportion %
Pakistan	129,169,894	100.00	7,159,893	100.00	5.54
Punjab	73621290	57.00	4569796	63.82	6.21
Sindh	30439893	23.57	1402597	19.59	4.61
NWFP	17737591	13.73	868765	12.13	4.90
Balochistan	6565885	5.08	282191	3.94	4.30
F. C. Islamabad	805235	0.62	36544	0.51	4.54

Table. 2 Pakistan: Demographic Profile, 2000-2020

Indicator	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Population (thousands)	142 654	161 151	181 753	204 465	227 395
Male population (thousands)	73 104	82 444	92 898	104 555	116 274
Female population (thousands)	69 551	78 707	88 855	99 910	111 122
Population sex ratio (males per 100 females)	105.1	104.7	104.6	104.6	104.6
Percentage aged 0-4 (%)	15.6	15.2	14.7	13.8	12.7
Percentage aged 5-14 (%)	26.4	25.6	24.8	24.3	23.6
Percentage aged 15-24 (%)	19.3	20.1	20.3	19.8	19.6
Percentage aged 60 or over (%)	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.8
Percentage aged 65 or over (%)	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.4
Percentage aged 80 or over (%)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Percentage of women aged 15-49 (%)	46.6	47.6	48.4	49.3	50.5
Median age (years)	18.8	19.2	19.9	20.8	21.8
Population density (per sq. km)	179	202	228	257	286

Source: U. N. Population Revision, 2002

Methodology

For the study census of Punjab has been used for the analysis. The population census is prime source of relevant information. In this case old person 60+, the data were extracted from the general tables of which they formed a part. The population census 1998 which is the latest in the sources of the population censuses was used for the analysis of the most recent characteristics. In the census, data have three levels of aggregation, national, provincial and district. The national and provincial level data help characterize or define the national and provincial distribution and also serve the purpose of comparison and differentiation among the provinces. The district level data, being the lowest level of aggregation has been employed to delineate the distribution by designating variations in the distribution across the provincial space.

Definitions

The Old Population.

The old are defined in terms of specific chronological age under two criteria: (a) persons 60 or more years of age and (b) persons with 65 years of age and over. (Clarke, 1970) This has a relation with the retirement age adopted by different countries. In Pakistan the retirement age is 60 years and the same has been taken as a minimum age for a person identified as old or elderly. The United Nation's publications have also defined elderly or aged, using the two criteria of 60 and 65 years on the basis of age of superannuation prescribed by the national governments.

Old Old Population.

In recognition of diversity, the age range of the older population is frequently dichotomized into the 'young old' (60-74) and the 'old old' (75 years and over) (Clarke, 1984). According to, Shryok and Seigel (1976), a person whose age is 80 years and above is characterized as an 'old old' person. The age of 80 years and above is also recognized in United Nation's publications, reports etc.

Geographical distribution of old population in Punjab Province

The distribution of the old is varying by degrees of distribution of the old population of the districts. Table 2, Map.1 shows the distribution of old population, in 1998.

The districts having more than 4 percent of the total old population of Pakistan.

The districts having between 2-4 percent of the total old population of Pakistan.

The districts having 1-2 percent of the total old population of Pakistan.

Districts with aged population below 1 percent of the old population of Pakistan

Districts having more than 4 percent of the total old population of Pakistan

In the category of where old population is above 4 percent are included 2 districts namely Lahore and Faisalabad.

The districts having between 2-4 percent of the total old population of Pakistan

In the second category 2-4 percent of old population containing, districts included are Sheikhupura, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, Jhang, Sialkot, Sargodha, Rahim Yar Khan, Gujrat, Multan, Kasur and Okra in the Punjab

The districts having 1-2 percent of the total old population of Pakistan

The third category includes 13 districts from Punjab namely Muzaffargarh Vehari, Khanewal, Bahawalpur, Sahiwal, Bahawalnagar, Toba Tek Singh, Chakwal, Narowal, Mandi Bahauddin, Attock, Dera Ghazi Khan and Pak Pattan.

Districts with old population below 1 percent of the old population of pakistan

In the fourth category 8 districts of Punjab are included namely Jhelum, Mianwali, Khushab, Hafizabad, Lodhran, Leiah, Bhakkar and Rajanpur.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE OLD OLD POPULATION (75+) IN PUNJAB PROVINCE

The old old population is defined aged 70+ (Clark, 1984) for which the data is available. Table.3 and Map.2 show old old population concentration in Punjab of the total old population of Pakistan. Table shows that old old population is divided into four categories.

Districts having old old population above 26.01percent

Districts with old old population between 23.01-26.00 percent

Districts having old old population 20.01-23.00 percent

Districts having old old population 17.01-20.00 percent

1. Districts having old old population above 26.01percent

In this category only one district of Punjab, Hafizabad appears with 26.86 percent of the old old population.
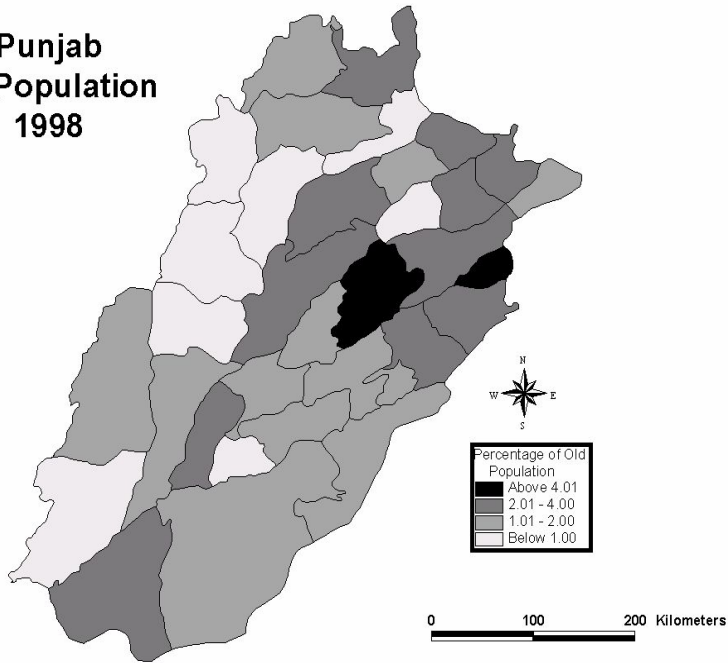
Table.3 Punjab Old Population by District, 1998

S. No	Districts	Percentage of Old Population from total Population of Pakistan
	Districts more than 4 percent	
1	Faisalabad	4.92
2	Lahore	4.58
	Districts 2- 4 percent	
1	Sheikhupura	3.09
2	Gujranwala	2.89
3	Rawalpindi	2.73
4	Jhang	2.69
5	Sialkot	2.57
6	Sargodha	2.51
7	Rahim Yar Khan	2.26
8	Gujrat	2.23
9	Multan	2.20
10	Kasur	2.10
11	Okra	2.03
	Districts 1- 2 percent	
1	Muzaffargarh	1.89
2	Vehari	1.81
3	Khanewal	1.77
4	Bahawalpur	1.77
5	Sahiwal	1.76
6	Bahawalnagar	1.75
7	Toba Tek Singh	1.63
8	Chakwal	1.34
9	Narowal	1.28
10	Mandi Bahauddin	1.27
11	Attock	1.23
12	Dera Ghazi Khan	1.20
13	Pak Pattan	1.17
	Districts less than 1 percent	
1	Jhelum	0.98
2	Mianwali	0.92
3	Khushab	0.91
4	Hafizabad	0.90
5	Lodhran	0.88
6	Leiah	0.88
7	Bhakkar	0.85
8	Rajanpur	0.82

Based on Table 4 of Population Census of Pakistan, 1998

Punjab
Old Population
1998

Percentage of Old
Population
Above 4.01
2.01 - 4.00
1.01 - 2.00
Below 1.00

0   100   200   Kilometers

Punjab Old Old
Population (75+)
1998

Percentage Of Old
Old Population
Above 26.01
23.01 - 26.00
20.01 - 23.00
17.01 - 20.00

0   70   140   Kilometers
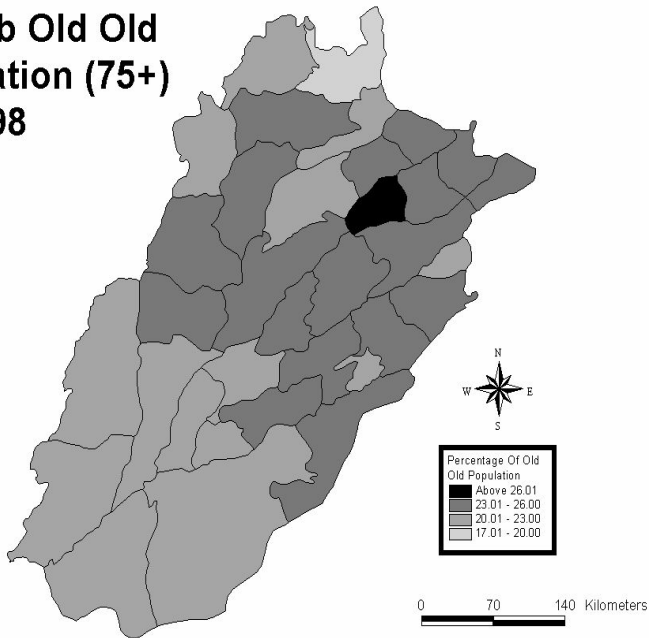
Table 4 Punjab Old Old Population (75+) by Districts, 1998

S. No	Districts	Percentage of Old Population from total Old Population of Pakistan
	Above 26.01 Percent	
1	Hafizabad	26.86
	23.01-26.00 Percent	
1	Sheikhupura	25.50
2	Kasur	25.07
3	Mandi Bahauddin	25.00
4	Narowal	24.94
5	Toba Tek Singh	24.92
6	Sialkot	24.85
7	Gujrat	24.47
8	Leiah	24.38
9	Chakwal	24.13
10	Bhakkar	23.85
11	Gujranwala	23.74
12	Okara	23.68
13	Jhang	23.59
14	Faisalabad	23.55
15	Sahiwal	23.50
16	Khushab	23.40
17	Vehari	23.37
18	Bahawalnagar	23.25
	20.01-23.00 Percent	
1	Pak Pattan	22.85
2	Sargodha	22.64
3	Lodhran	22.35
4	Khanewal	22.32
5	Rahim Yar Khan	22.29
6	Attock	22.17
7	Jhelum	22.10
8	Muzaffargarh	22.04
9	Dera Ghazi Khan	21.76
10	Mianwali	21.72
11	Bahawalpur	21.68
12	Multan	20.88
13	Rajanpur	20.87
14	Lahore	20.39
	17.01-20.00 Percent	
1	Rawalpindi	19.05

Based on Table 4 of Population Census of Pakistan, 1998

2. Districts with old old population between 23.01-26.00 percent
There are 14 districts out of 34 districts of Punjab in this category. These districts appear as one compact zone of northern eastern Punjab are Sheikhupura, Kasur, Mandi Bahauddin, Narowal, Sialkot, Gujrat, and Gujranwala. Other districts in the province of Punjab are Toba Tek Singh, Leiah, Chakwal, Bhakkar, Khushab, Okara, Jhang, Faisalabad, Sahiwal, Vehari, and Bahawalnagar.

3. Districts having old old population 20.01-23.00 percent
Numbers of districts that is 13 fell in this category in Punjab. Southern Punjab forms a zone in which includes the districts are Lodhran, Khanewal, Rahim Yar Khan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan, Bahawalpur and Multan, while 6 scattered districts appear in northern Punjab, namely Attock, Mianwali, Chakwal, Sargodha Lahore and Pak Pattan.

4. Districts having old old population 17.01-20.00 percent
  Only one district, Rawalpindi, fell in this category.

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