Living Wage Update: December 2019
Sialkot, Pakistan
Urban Sports-Ball Manufacturing Area

Living wage per month
Rs 25,806 (USD 166)

Cost of decent standard of living for a family
Rs 39,749 (USD 256)

Photo by: Marcel Crozet/ILO

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1. BACKGROUND

This report updates the living wage and living expenses for the sports ball manufacturing industry in the town of Sialkot, in the Province of Punjab, Pakistan.²

The net living wage and living expenses are updated to December 2019 to take into account the amount of inflation since the last update in December 2018. Without accounting for inflation, the net living wage estimated in 2019 would not be sufficient for workers to have a basic but decent standard of living because the purchasing power of the living wage would have decreased compared to what it was in 2018. Similarly, living expenses for a reference family are also updated to December 2019 to account for inflation.

The gross living wage is updated to December 2019 by taking into consideration mandatory deductions from pay that workers would need to pay on the updated 2019 living wage.

2. LIVING WAGE AND LIVING EXPENSES IN DECEMBER 2018

The net living wage for December 2018 was estimated as Rs. 22,929 and Rs. 19,272 for urban and rural areas, respectively. This was the required take-home pay for workers for decency. The gross living wage, which also takes into account mandatory deductions from pay for social security, was estimated as Rs. 23,059 for urban workers in December 2018. For rural Sialkot, there are no applicable mandatory deductions, so the net and gross living wages were the same. The living expenses for a basic but decent standard of living for a reference family in December 2018 were estimated as Rs. 35,496 and Rs. 31,742 for urban and rural areas, respectively.

3. INFLATION RATE USED FOR UPDATE

The Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) is the official government agency responsible for collection, compilation and dissemination of price statistics. The PBS computes the Consumer

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¹ Prepared by Fairtrade International (Sandra Yanez-Quintero), guided by the Collective for Social Science Research, Karachi, Pakistan (Kabeer Dawani) and with Richard Anker and Martha Anker.
Price Index (CPI). Previously, they used 2007-08 as the base year. However, PBS has revised their methodology and updated the base year to 2015-16.\(^3\)

The current update uses this new CPI series with base year 2015-16. The new methodology reports inflation at the national level as well as disaggregated for urban and rural areas. This is possible because the PBS now collects price data from rural and urban markets, which are representative nationally.

Since there are two living wage benchmarks in Pakistan, for urban and rural Sialkot, using the urban and rural CPI for the respective benchmarks is more accurate than using the national CPI. Therefore, we use the urban CPI for the living wage for urban Sialkot and rural CPI for the living wage for rural Sialkot.

4. RECENT LEVEL OF INFLATION

The analysis of country, urban and rural-level inflation is possible from July 2017 onwards. National inflation from December 2018 to December 2019 was high at 12.6%. In general, the rural inflation level is lower than the urban and national inflation levels over time. However, for urban Pakistan the year-on-year inflation for December 2019 (12%) was slightly lower than inflation for rural Pakistan (13.6%).

5. MANDATORY PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS AND INCOME TAXES ON A LIVING WAGE

The single mandatory deduction for urban workers, similar to previous updates, is a pension scheme, which is 1% of minimum wage for employees.\(^4\) The Employees’ Old-Age Benefits Institution (EOBI), responsible for collecting this contribution, takes Rs. 13,000 as the reference minimum wage. This is the same amount used to calculate the deduction in the two previous living wage updates. Therefore, the deduction continues being Rs.130 for urban workers. There is no other applicable mandatory payroll deduction or income tax.

6. UPDATED LIVING WAGES AND FAMILY LIVING EXPENSES FOR DECEMBER 2019

The updated net living wage, or take-home pay, for December 2019 is Rs. 25,676 and Rs. 21,890 per month for urban and rural areas, respectively. The gross living wage, which takes into account the mandatory pension deduction in the case of urban workers, is Rs. 25,806. The gross living

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wage for rural workers is equivalent to the net living wage since there are no deductions. Table 1 provides details of living wages and family living expenses over time.

Please note, the living wage estimates for both, urban and rural Sialkot, are slightly higher for December 2019 when compared to the December 2018 update in US Dollar terms because the Pakistani Rupee has devalued significantly during that period.

Table 1: Living wages and living expenses for the sports-ball manufacturing industry in the town of Sialkot, in the Province of Punjab, Pakistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area/Currency</th>
<th>December 2015 original study</th>
<th>December 2017 first update</th>
<th>December 2018 second update</th>
<th>December 2019 current update</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistani Rupees (Rs)</td>
<td>Rs</td>
<td>Rs</td>
<td>Rs</td>
<td>Rs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Dollars (USD)</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living Expenses Reference Family Per Month</td>
<td>Urban 30,900 296</td>
<td>33,517 307</td>
<td>35,496 256</td>
<td>39,749 256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural 27,987 268</td>
<td>30,358 278</td>
<td>31,742 229</td>
<td>36,053 233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Living Wage Per Month (1)</td>
<td>Urban 19,960 191</td>
<td>21,651 199</td>
<td>22,929 165</td>
<td>25,676 166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural 16,993 163</td>
<td>18,432 169</td>
<td>19,272 139</td>
<td>21,890 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory Deductions Per Month (2)</td>
<td>Urban 80 0.8</td>
<td>130 1.2</td>
<td>130 1</td>
<td>130 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural 0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Living Wage Per Month (3) = (1) + (2)</td>
<td>Urban 20,040 192</td>
<td>21,781 200</td>
<td>23,059 166</td>
<td>25,806 166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural 16,993 163</td>
<td>18,432 169</td>
<td>19,272 139</td>
<td>21,890 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange Rate to USD</td>
<td>104.3</td>
<td>109.1</td>
<td>138.7</td>
<td>155.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of Exchange Rate</td>
<td>Original Study</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund (IMF)</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund (IMF)</td>
<td>XE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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