

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

2012-13

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FOREWORD

The Labour force statistics are pivotal for manpower planning, human resource development and economic growth. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics has been conducting Labour Force Surveys (LFS) since 1963. The scope of the survey was extended to Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJ & K) in 1992-93. The Survey data is extensively used by the government, researchers and other stakeholders at large.

Although LFS data on AJ & K has been accessible to the concerned indentors, this is the first time that annual estimates of LFS (2012-13) in Azad Jammu & Kashmir have been presented in the shape of a separate report. The requisite information has been collected from a representative sample of 2717 households to produce gender disaggregated estimates of the total area with urban/rural breakdown.

The Survey, along with the quantification of core variables, also estimates important attributes of literacy, migration, occupational safety, etc. The estimates are profiled according to latest classifications viz Pakistan Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) 2010, based on ISIC rev-4 and Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupations (PSCO) 2012 based on ISCO-2008.

The preparation of the report lays the first milestone to start the time series of LFS reports on AJ & K to be produced alongwith regular annual publication of Pakistan Labour Force Survey. The officers and staff of PBS well deserve a lot of appreciation for setting this worthy precedent.

Effort has been made to make this report a comprehensive, informative and useful document for decision-makers, researchers, planners, economists and other beneficiaries at large. Suggestions for further improvement of the LFS are welcome.

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MAIN INDICATORS

Indicators	2010-11	2012-13	Indicators	2010-11	2012-13
Crude Activity (Participation) Rates (%)			Employment Status (%)		
All Areas			Employers	1.0	0.4
Total	20.8	22.8	Own account workers	37.1	37.9
Male	38.2	40.4	Contributing Family Workers	2.9	3.9
Female	4.1	5.5	Employees	59.0	57.8
Rural			Employment by Sector (%)		
Total	20.1	22.2	Agriculture	14.5	12.4
Male	37.5	39.8	Industry	29.1	25.9
Female	3.5	4.9	Services	56.4	61.7
Urban			Unemployment Rate (%)		
Total	25.4	26.9	All Areas		
Male	43.0	44.2	Total	13.0	14.4
Female	8.3	9.6	Male	9.6	10.9
Refined Activity (Participation) Rates (%)			Female	43.8	39.2
All Areas			Rural		
Total	27.6	29.2	Total	12.7	14.5
Male	51.1	52.6	Male	9.5	11.3
Female	5.4	6.9	Female	45.4	39.9
Rural			Urban		
Total	26.9	28.5	Total	14.7	13.5
Male	50.6	52.1	Male	10.0	8.6
Female	4.7	6.2	Female	38.8	36.6
Urban			Literacy Rates (%)		
Total	31.9	33.6	All Areas		
Male	54.5	55.9	Total	74.4	75.7
Female	10.3	11.8	Male	85.5	86.3
Activity Status (%)			Female	63.9	65.6
Formal			Rural		
Total	25.1	26.5	Total	73.2	74.4
Rural	23.5	24.6	Male	84.6	85.5
Urban	33.1	36.1	Female	62.4	64.0
Informal			Urban		
Total	74.9	73.5	Total	82.6	84.4
Rural	76.5	75.4	Male	91.6	92.0
Urban	66.9	63.9	Female	74.1	77.0

Note : See Section II for Concepts and Definitions.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Main findings of AJ & K's LFS 2012-13 in comparison with the LFS 2010-11, parenthesized in the same order, are outlined as under:

1. **Participation Rate** (22.8%) is higher as compared to that of LFS 2010-11 (20.8%). Area and gender wise rates also trend up. However, participation rate of males (40.4%) is more than six times higher than that of females (5.5%).
2. **Employment by Major Industries** indicates rise in the share of *wholesale & retail trade* (18.2%, 19.6%), *transport/storage & communication* (9.5%, 10.6%), and *community/social & personal services* (26.4%, 30.4%), while *agriculture & allied activities* (14.5%, 12.4%), *manufacturing* (7.7%, 7.0%) and *construction* (20.8%, 18.0%) lose steam.
3. **Employment Status** situates the employees as the largest group (57.8%) followed by *own account workers* (37.9%), *contributing family workers* (3.9%) and *employers* (0.4%). As for change during the comparative periods, all categories seem to be on rise except *employees* (59.0%, 57.8%) and *employers* (1.0%, 0.4%).
4. **Unemployment Rate** (14.4%) fares higher than that of the previous survey (13.0%). Similar configuration obtains in the case of males (9.6%, 10.9%) and in rural (12.7%, 14.5%) areas. However, fall is indicated in the case of females (43.8%, 39.2%) and, in urban areas (14.7%, 13.5%).
5. **Formal Sector waxes** (25.1%, 26.5%). Similar configuration obtains by males (22.1%, 23.6%), in rural (23.5%, 24.6%) and urban (33.1%, 36.1%) areas. However, fall is observed in the case of Females (62.5%, 57.3%).
6. **Informal Sector** accounts for about three-fourth (73.5%) of non-agricultural employment, more in rural (75.4%) than in urban areas (63.9%). On the other hand, formal sector activities are concentrated more in urban areas (36.1%) than in rural areas (24.6%). Females in comparison with respective share of males fare more numerous in rural formal (57.9%) and less in urban formal (55.6%) while, males are more numerous in rural informal (78.1%) than in urban informal (66.8%). Informal sector wanes while formal waxes, during the comparative periods.
7. **Literacy Rate** notches up (74.4%, 75.7%), more in the case of females (63.9%, 65.6%) than males (85.5%, 86.3%). Area-wise rates also trend up. However, male-female disparity seems to be narrowing down.

SECTION-I

METHODOLOGY

Introduction

Pakistan Bureau of Statistics has been carrying out Labour Force Survey (LFS) since 1963. The scope of the survey was extended to Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJ & K) in 1992-93. Along the way, the questionnaire and methodology of the survey have been undergoing pertinent improvements to keep current with best practices. The questionnaire was improved in 1995 to reckon with the size and composition of migration and informal sector. The scope of the survey was extended in 2001-02 to take the stock of occupational safety and health of employed persons. This practice has since been continuing. This is the first ever report of LFS in AJ & K produced by this Bureau.

2. This report presents results of LFS 2012-13 carried out in AJ & K. The survey's sample size comprises 2,752 households enumerated through the four quarters of the year.

Objectives

3. The major aim of the survey is to collect a set of comprehensive statistics on the various dimensions of AJ & K's civilian labour force as a means to pave the way for skill development, planning, employment generation, assessing the role and importance of the informal sector and, sizing up the volume, characteristics and contours of employment. The broad objectives of the survey are as follows:

- To collect data on the socio-demographic characteristics of the total population i.e. age, sex, marital status, level of education, current enrolment and migration etc;
- To acquire current information on the dimensions of AJ & K labour force; i.e. number of persons employed, unemployed, and underemployed or out of labour market;
- To gather descriptive facts on the engagement in major occupational trades and the nature of work undertaken by the institutions/organizations;
- To profile statistics on employment status of the individuals, i.e. whether they are employers, own account workers, contributing family workers or paid employees (regular/casual);
- To classify non-agricultural enterprises employing household member(s) as formal and informal;
- To quantify the hours worked at main/subsidiary occupations;
- To provide data on wages and mode of payment for paid employees;
- To make an assessment of occupational health and safety of employed persons by causes, type of treatment, conditions that caused the accident/injury and time of recovery; and
- To collect data on the characteristics of unemployed persons i.e. age, sex, level of education, previous experience if any, occupation, industry, employment status related to previous job, waiting time invested in the quest for work, their availability for work and expectations for future employment.

Reference Period

4. Reference period is week i.e. seven days before the date of enumeration.

Field Operation

5. PBS is the national statistical organization responsible for collection, processing, compilation and dissemination of statistics. It has 34 Regional/Field Offices located all over Pakistan including AJ & K. These offices are equipped and manned with regular and trained field staff for the collection of data from the field.
6. In order to evolve dynamics of field enumeration in line with the survey's objectives, training is imparted to the concerned staff on interviewing techniques and other procedure to be used in the enumeration. For quality control, supervisors from Regional/Field Offices and headquarter, make frequent field visits to keep the collection process on track.

Data Processing and Editing

7. Soon after data collection, the supervisors edit, check and clean the filled-in questionnaires manually for consistency and completeness and refer back to field where necessary.
8. Editing and coding is done at headquarter by the subject matter section. Computer edit checks are applied to get even with errors identified at the stage of data entry. The relevant numerical techniques are used to eliminate erroneous data resulting from mistakes made during coding. The survey records are further edited and rectified through a series of computer processing stages.

Sampling Plan

9. *Universe* of this survey consists of all urban and rural areas of Azad Jammu & Kashmir defined as such by 1998 Population Census and changes made thereafter by the Azad Jammu & Kashmir Governments. The military restricted areas of Azad Jammu & Kashmir is out of the scope of this survey.

Sampling Frame

10. *Urban Areas* Pakistan Bureau of Statistics has developed its own sampling frame through Quick Count Record Survey. This frame is an areas frame whereby each district has been divided into a number of small compact areas called enumeration blocks (E.Bs). Each enumeration block consists of an average of 200 to 250 households, with well defined boundaries in the prescribed forms and maps. Each enumeration block has been classified as residential, commercial and industrial in accordance with the predominance of an activity therein. This sampling frame was updated through Economic Census 2003. There are 80 enumeration blocks in urban areas of Azad Jammu & Kashmir.

11. **Rural Areas:** The sampling frame for rural domain consists of list of villages/mouzas/dehs prepared during Population Census. A village/mouza/deh is the smallest revenue estate identified by its name, had-bast number, cadastral map, name of tehsil & district in which it is located. The rural sampling frame consisting of 112 villages/mouzas/dehs has been used for drawing the sample for Labour Force Survey 2012-13.

Stratification Plan

12. **Urban and Rural Domain** population of Azad Jammu & Kashmir has been treated as an independent and explicit stratum.

13. **Sample Size and It's Allocation:** Keeping in view of the variability for the characteristics for which estimates are to be prepared, population distribution and main objectives of the survey, a sample of 2752 households has been considered appropriate to provide reliable estimates for population parameters within acceptable reliability limits. The entire sample of households (SSUs) is drawn from 192 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) out of which 80 are urban and 112 are rural. The distribution of sample PSUs and SSUs is given below:

Administrative Unit	PSSU (Blocks/Villages)			SSUs (Households)		
	Urban Blocks	Rural Villages	Total PSUs	Urban Households	Rural Households	Total Households
AJ & Kashmir	80	112	192	960	1792	2752

14. **Sample Design:** A two-stage stratified sample design has been adopted for this survey.

15. **Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs):** Enumeration blocks demarcated as part of urban sampling frame in urban domain and mouzas/dehs/ villages for rural domain have been taken as primary sampling units (PSUs). Sample PSUs from each stratum/sub-stratum have been selected with probability proportional to size. Households and population have been considered as measure of size

16. **Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs):** The listed households have been treated as secondary sampling units. Based on actual listing undertaken in respect of each sample PSU by the field staff 16 and 12 households have been selected from rural and urban sample areas respectively adopting systematic sampling technique.

COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION (CVs) OF IMPORTANT VARIABLES

Characteristics/ Variables	Coefficient of Variation (Cvs) in Percentage		
	AJ & K	Urban	Rural
Total Persons	1.50	1.74	1.61
Employed Persons	2.91	2.82	3.38
Employed Persons in Formal Sector	6.23	7.43	7.63
Employed Persons in Informal Sector	3.51	4.50	4.02
Literacy Rates	1.13	1.00	1.28
Household Size	1.42	1.68	1.60
Sex Ratio	1.64	2.29	1.85

Method of Data Collection

17. Data are collected by direct interview method. Generally, the head of household is chosen to provide information about all members of the household. In case of his non-availability at the time of interview, some other informed member of the household down the line is interviewed. The total sample for the year is evenly distributed for enumeration on quarterly basis to offset the effect of seasonal variations. The information collected however relates to the week preceding the date of enumeration.

Coverage

18. The survey covers all urban and rural areas of AJ & K defined as such by 1998 Population Census, excluding the military restricted areas.

19. All sample enumeration blocks in urban areas and mouzas/dehs/villages in rural areas were enumerated except 35 households due to non contact and refusal cases in urban and rural areas. However, the number of sample households (2717) enumerated as compared to total sample size (2752) is high as response rate is 98.7%.

SECTION-II

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

A brief explanation of the key concepts and definitions follows.

1. **Sex Ratio** is the average number of males per 100 females.
2. **Literacy rate** expresses all those persons ten years of age and above who could read and write in any language with understanding, as percentage of the population ten years and above.
3. **Level of education** is categorized as follows:
 - i) **Below Matric** comprises less than ten (10) years of schooling.
 - ii) **Matric but less than intermediate** encompasses ten (10) to eleven (11) years of education.
 - iii) **Intermediate but less than Degree** entails twelve (12) to thirteen (13) years of education.
 - iv) **Degree & above** comprises fourteen (14) or more years of education.
4. **Household** constitutes all those persons who usually live together and share their meals. A household may consist of one person or more who may or may not be related to each other.
5. **Economically Active Population** comprises all persons of either sex who provide labour services for the production of goods and services as defined by the United Nation System of National Accounts, during the reference period. The production of goods and services includes:
 - i) all production and processing of primary products whether for the market, barter or, own consumption,
 - ii) the production of all other goods and services for the market,
 - iii) the households which produce such goods and services for the market and own consumption, and
 - iv) own account construction.
6. **Currently Active Population** or labour force comprises all persons ten years of age and above who fulfill the requirements for including among employed or unemployed during the reference period i.e. one week preceding the date of interview.
7. **Crude activity rate** is the currently active population expressed as a percentage of the total population in AJ & K.

8. **Refined activity rate** is the currently active population expressed as a percentage of the population 10 years and above. This rate enables international comparison by factoring in the effect of age composition.

9. **Augmented activity rate** is based on probing questions from the persons not included in the conventional measure of labour force to net-in marginal economic activities viz subsistence agriculture, own construction of one's dwelling etc. Conventionally, persons 10+ aged reporting housekeeping and other related activities are considered out of labour force. However, from the perspective of time use, they are identified as employed if they have spent time on a specific set of marginal economic activities mentioned afore.

10. **Employment** comprises all persons ten years of age and above who worked at least one hour during the reference period and were either "paid employed" or "self employed". Persons employed on permanent/regular footings have not worked for any reason during the reference period are also treated as employed, regardless of the duration of the absence or whether workers continued to receive a salary during the absence. The survey obtains information on the duration of absence as well as on other formal job attachment characteristics of workers in paid and self employment. In line with augmented participation rates, a loose upper bound of employment can be drawn up by including the persons engaged in marginal economic activities.

11. **Occupation** means the type of work done during the reference period by the persons employed (or the kind of work done previously if unemployed), irrespective of the industry or the status in employment of the person. It provides description of a person's job. Occupation is classified according to Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupations (PSCO)-2012 based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations, (ISCO)-2008.

12. **Industry** means the activity of the firm, office, establishment or department in which a person is employed or the kind of business, which he/she operates. The activity is defined in terms of the kind of goods produced or services supplied by the unit in which the person works. Industry is classified according to Pakistan Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) used for national accounts developed in 2010 (Rev-4) on the basis of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev-4 released by United Nations in 2008.

13. **Self-employment job** is a job where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits, or the potential profits, derived from the goods and services produced.

14. **Status in Employment** refers to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment of the person with other persons or organization. Status of an economically active individual with respect to his employment i.e. whether he/she is an employer, own account worker, employee or contributing family worker is defined as follows:-

15. **Employee** is a person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates or pay in kind. Employees are divided into

- *Regular paid employees with fixed wage*

- *Casual paid employee*
- *Paid worker by piece rate or work performed*
- *Paid non-family apprentice*

16. **Employer** is a person working during the reference period, on own-account or with one or a few partners at a “self-employment job” with one or more employees engaged on a continuous basis.

17. **Own account worker** is a person working during the reference period, on own-account or with one or more partners at a “self-employment job”, without any employee engaged on a continuous basis; but, possibly, with one or more contributing family workers or employees engaged on an occasional basis. It includes owner cultivator, share cropper and contract cultivator.

18. **Contributing family worker** is a person who works without pay in cash or in kind on an enterprise operated by a member of his/her household or other related persons.

19. **Other** includes member of a producer’s cooperative, etc.

20. **Informal Sector** in Pakistan is formulated in terms of household enterprise and size of employment. For statistical purpose, the provenance of employment in informal sector is given as follows:

- All household enterprises owned and operated by own-account workers, irrespective of the size of the enterprise (informal own-account enterprises),
- Enterprises owned and operated by employers with less than 10 persons engaged. It includes the owner (s) of the enterprise, the contributing family workers, the employees, whether employed on an occasional or a continuous basis, or as an apprentice, and
- Excluded are all enterprises engaged in agricultural activities or wholly engaged in non-market production.

21. **Household Enterprise** or equivalently, an unincorporated enterprise, is a production unit that does not have a separate legal entity independent of the household(s) or household members that own it. It is neither a corporation nor has a complete set of accounts that would permit a clear distinction between the production activities of the enterprise from the other activities of the owner(s) i.e. it is not a quasi-corporation.

22. **Unemployment** in AJ & K comprises all persons ten years of age and above who during the reference period were:

- i) **“Without work”** i.e. were not in paid-employment or self-employment; and

- ii) **“Currently available for work”** i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment: or
- iii) **Not currently available** for the following reasons: illness, will take a job within a month, is temporarily laid off, is an apprentice and is not willing to work: or
- iv) **Seeking work** during last week.

23. **Unemployment rate** is the unemployed population expressed as a percentage of the currently active population.

24. **Multiple job holders** relates to persons who during the reference period carried out more than one economic activity. The survey obtains information about the occupation, industry, status in employment and informal sector characteristics of secondary jobs.

25. **Hours actually worked** relates to the number of hours worked in the main and secondary jobs during the reference period, including any overtime and excluding any absence from work.

26. **Population not currently active** or “persons not in the labour force” comprises all persons who were not employed or unemployed during the reference period and hence not currently active. They are classified into the following categories:-

- a) Attending educational institutions,
- b) Engaged in household duties,
- c) Retired or old age,
- d) Too young to work,
- e) Unable to work/handicapped,
- f) Agricultural landlord and/or property owner; nature of ownership includes land, commercial/residential buildings, cinemas, hotels, petrol pumps, power looms, etc. (given on rent or lease). They are owners but they do not work for their properties,
- g) Others (persons who derive their income solely from royalties, dividends, etc; engaged in immoral pursuits such as prostitutes, beggars, thieves and smugglers etc; voluntary social workers doing work outside the family enterprise, living entirely on charity, etc.)

27. The questionnaire adopted for the Survey is given at Annexure-I.

SECTION- III

SALIENT FEATURES

The LFS 2012-13 estimates are based on the data of 2717 sample households enumerated through July 2012 to June 2013. Findings are presented in the form of proportions and percentages to provide for all-purpose employability.

2. In comparison with that of the preceding LFS 2010-11, a brief account of the survey's main annual estimates, given in the same chronological order (previous verses current), is paragraphed as follows.

Marital Status

3. Marital status (Table-1) consists mainly in the categories of *never married* and *married*. *Widowed* and *divorced* constitute wee part of the configuration. *Never married* notch up (46.3%, 47.9%), *married* pare down (49.2%, 47.6%), while *widows* and *divorced* remain at the same level. See table-1 and Statistical Tables-3 (Annex-II).

Table-1
MARITAL STATUS - DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE
(%)

Marital Status	2010-11	2012-13
Never Married	46.3	47.9
Married	49.2	47.6
Widowed	4.3	4.3
Divorced	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0

Sex Ratio

4. Sex ratio seems to be trending up. Comparative figures of sex ratio in toto (96, 99) and by rural (96, 99) make similar trend line while urban's sex ratio (97, 100) has higher gradient. Relevant information is presented in the following table Table-2.

Table-2
SEX RATIO – AZAD JAMMU & KASHMIR

Area	2010-11	2012-13
AJ & K	96	99
Rural	96	99
Urban	97	100

Source:- Derived from Statistical Table-2 (Annex-I).

Literacy

5. Literacy rate notches up (74.4%, 75.7%), more in the case of females (63.9%, 65.6%) than males (85.5%, 86.3%). Area-wise rates also trend up. However, male-female disparity seems to be narrowing down. See table-2 below.

Table-3
LITERACY RATES (10 YEARS AND ABOVE) - AZAD JAMMU & KASHMIR

Area	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
AJ & K	74.4	85.5	63.9	75.7	86.3	65.6
Rural	73.2	84.6	62.4	74.4	85.5	64.0
Urban	82.6	91.6	74.1	84.4	92.0	77.0

Level of Education

6. The comparative shares of literate bespeak improvement in the profile of educational attainment (74.4%, 75.7%). *Below matric* (51.2%, 50.0%) trend down, *matric but below intermediate* (13.0%, 14.2%) and *degree and above* (4.0%, 5.4%) scale up while *intermediate but less than degree* (5.9%, 5.8%) level same. Generally, males are more educated compared to females. See table-4 and Statistical Table-2 (Annex-II).

Table-4
LEVEL OF EDUCATION - DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 10 + YEARS OF AGE BY SEX

Level of Education	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
A. Literate	74.4	85.5	63.9	75.7	86.3	65.6
No formal education	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Below matric	51.2	56.8	45.9	50.0	55.1	43.9
Matric but less than Intermediate	13.0	15.8	10.3	14.2	18.5	11.3
Intermediate but less than Degree	5.9	7.6	4.3	5.8	6.7	5.0
Degree and above	4.0	5.1	3.0	5.4	5.7	5.1
B. Illiterate	25.6	14.5	36.1	24.3	13.7	34.4
Total (A+B)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Labour Force Participation Rates: Crude

7. Crude participation rate (22.8%) is higher as compared to that of LFS 2010-11 (20.8%). Area and gender wise rates also trend up. However, participation rate of males (40.4%) is more than six times higher than that of females (5.5%). Male-female disparity seem to be closing down the time lane. See table-5 (figure-1) and Statistical Tables-9 and 10 (Annex-II).

Table-5
CRUDE ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - AZAD JAMMU & KASHMIR

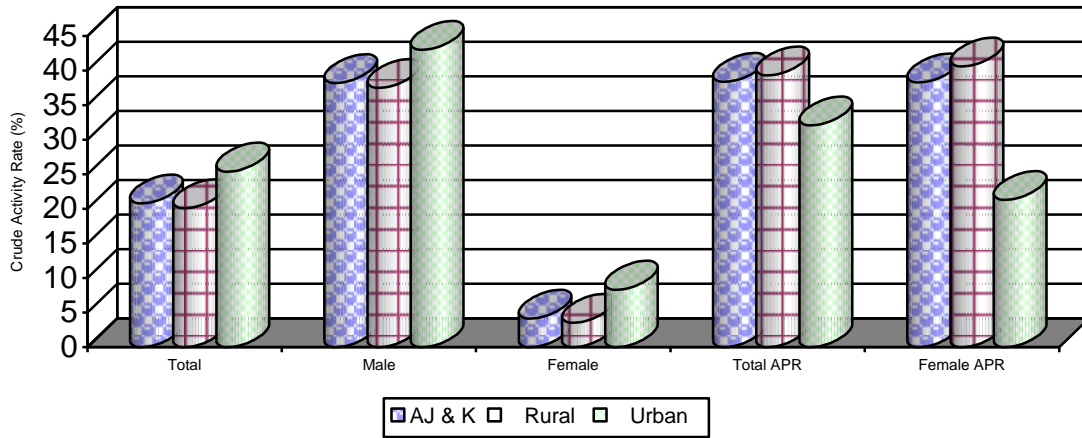
(%)

Area	2010-11					2012-13				
	Total	Male	Female	* Augmented		Total	Male	Female	* Augmented	
				Total	Female				Total	Female
AJ & K	20.8	38.2	4.1	38.4	38.3	22.8	40.4	5.5	41.7	42.3
Rural	20.1	37.5	3.5	39.3	40.6	22.2	39.8	4.9	42.9	45.2
Urban	25.4	43.0	8.3	32.1	21.3	26.9	44.2	9.6	33.4	22.2

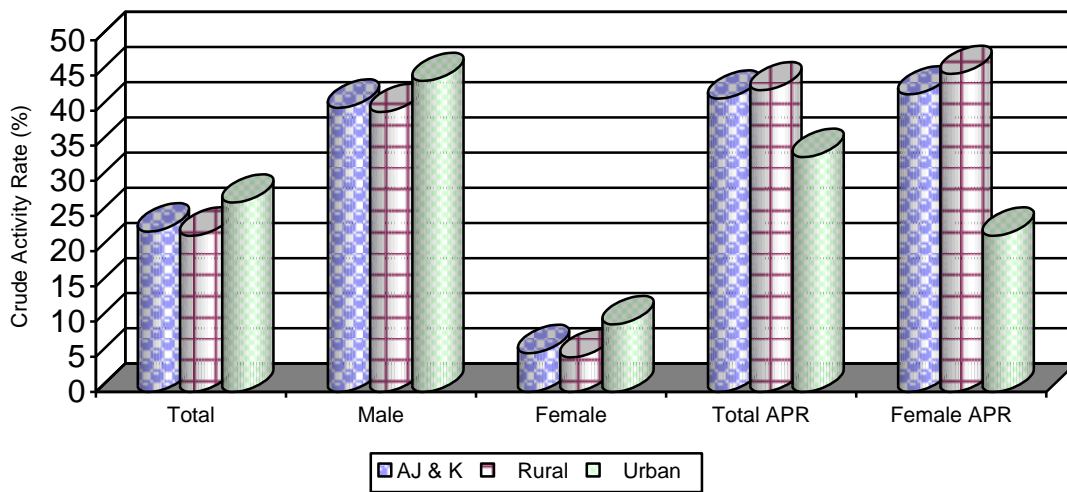
Note:- * Males augmented activity rates being insignificantly higher than the standard crude rates are therefore not shown in this table.

FIGURE-1: CRUDE ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES BY SEX FOR AJ & K, RURAL AND URBAN

2010-11



2012-13



APR:- Augmented Participation Rates are based on additional probing questions asked from persons especially females engaged in housekeeping and other related activities.

Labour Force Participation Rates: Refined

8. Refined activity rate (29.2%) notch up in comparison with previous LFS (27.6%). Comparative rates in the urban (31.9% 33.6%) and rural areas (26.9%, 28.5%), and that of females (5.4%, 6.9%) and males (51.1%, 52.6%) indicate rising trend. Participation rates bear out preponderance of males in the economic pursuits. See table-6 below and Statistical Tables- 9 and 10 (Annex-II).

Table-6
REFINED ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - AZAD JAMMU & KASHMIR

(%)

Area	2010-11					2012-13				
	Total	Male	Female	*Augmented		Total	Male	Female	*Augmented	
				Total	Female				Total	Female
AJ & K	27.6	51.1	5.4	50.9	50.3	29.2	52.6	6.9	53.3	53.1
Rural	26.9	50.6	4.7	52.5	53.8	28.5	52.1	6.2	55.1	56.8
Urban	31.9	54.5	10.3	40.2	26.4	33.6	55.9	11.8	41.6	27.3

Note:- * Males augmented activity rates being insignificantly higher than the standard refined rates are therefore not shown in this table.

Labour Force Participation Rates: Age Specific

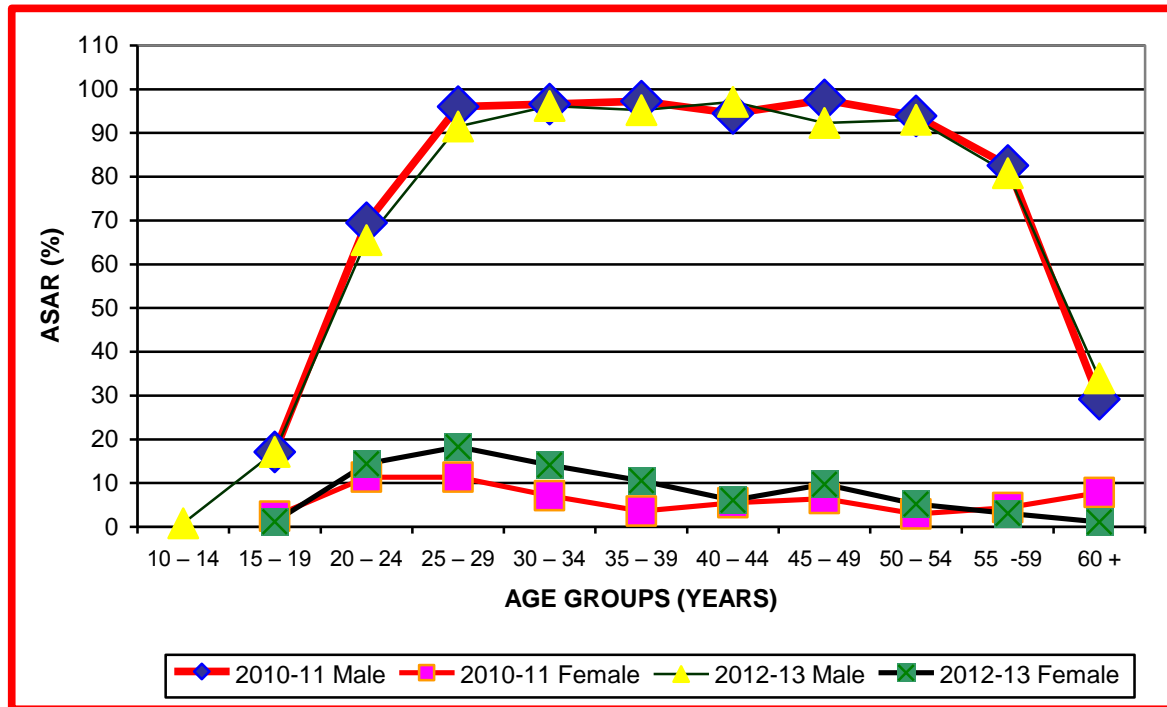
9. Table-7 (figure 2) presents comparative picture of age specific participation rates (ASPR). As expected, the age intervals between *twenties* and *fifties* (20-59) mark the most productive period of life. As for change during the comparative periods, *latter teens*, *latter forties* and *early fifties* scale down. *Latter twenties* to *early forties*, as well as *latter fifties*, notch up while *early twenties* level same. A sort of mixed scenario of comparative changes obtains in the case of males and females. See Statistical Table-9 (Annex-II)

Table-7
AGE SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - BY SEX FOR AZAD JAMMU & KASHMIR

(%)

Age Groups	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	-	-	-	0.4	0.8	-
15 – 19	9.9	17.1	2.4	9.1	17.1	1.2
20 – 24	40.3	69.5	11.3	40.3	65.5	14.4
25 – 29	45.4	96.0	11.3	51.7	91.5	18.3
30 – 34	42.2	96.6	7.1	48.2	96.2	14.1
35 – 39	42.6	97.3	3.6	43.0	95.2	10.5
40 – 44	41.9	94.5	5.5	43.5	97.1	6.1
45 – 49	52.5	97.6	6.4	50.5	92.3	6.7
50 – 54	48.0	93.9	2.9	47.2	93.0	5.2
55 -59	38.6	82.6	4.4	39.9	80.8	3.1
60 +	20.7	29.2	7.8	20.0	33.9	1.1

FIGURE-2: AGE SPECIFIC ACTIVITY RATE (ASAR) BY SEX FOR AJ & K



Employed: Major Industry Divisions

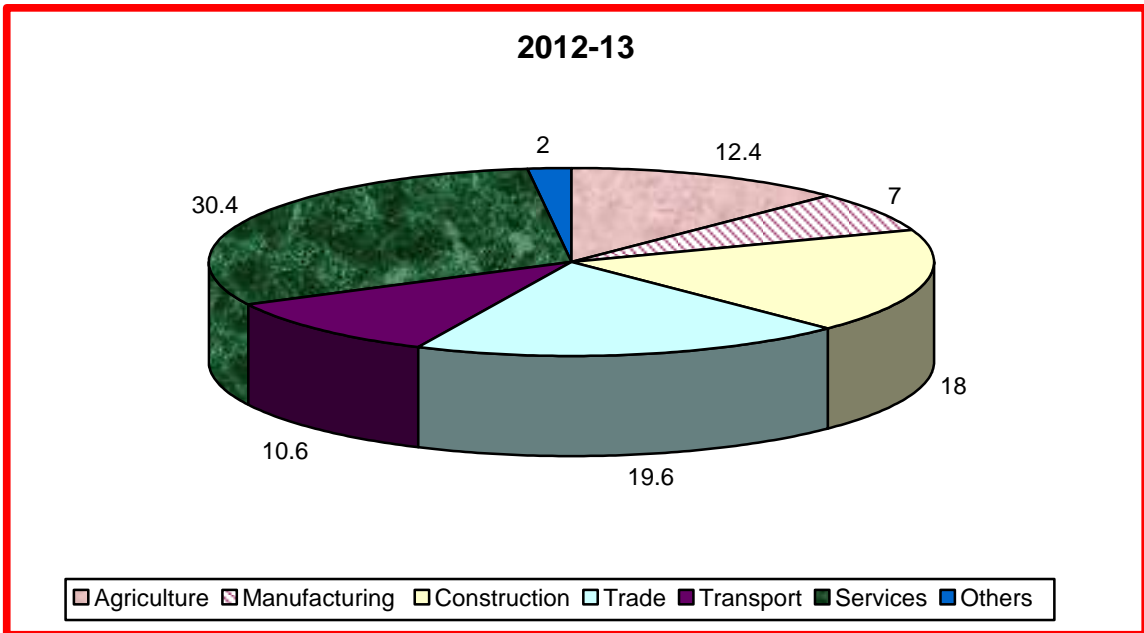
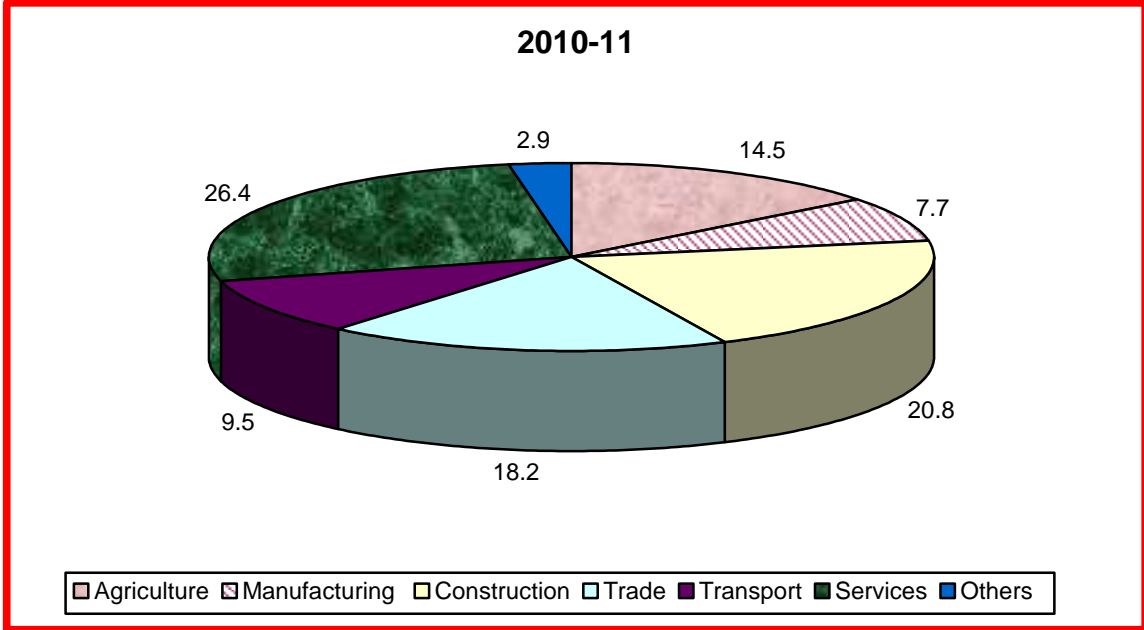
10. Employment share of *wholesale & retail trade* (19.6%), *transport/storage & communication* (10.6%), and *community/social & personal services* (30.4%) puts on some fractions in the same order as compared to the respective estimate of LFS 2010-11 (18.2%, 9.5%, 26.4%). *Agriculture & allied activities* (12.4%), *manufacturing* (7.0%) and *construction* (18.0%) lose steam in comparison with the earlier shares (14.5%, 7.7%, 20.8%). See table-8 (Figure-3) and Statistical Table-11(Annex-II).

**Table-8
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS**

Major Industry Divisions	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture/ forestry/hunting & fishing	14.5	15.3	1.9	12.4	12.2	14.2
Manufacturing	7.7	7.9	5.0	7.0	7.0	6.3
Construction	20.8	22.2	0.2	18.0	19.6	1.1
Wholesale & retail trade	18.2	19.3	1.7	19.6	21.3	2.2
Transport/storage & communication	9.5	10.1	-	10.6	11.5	0.9
Community/social & personal services	26.4	22.1	91.0	30.4	26.4	74.2
*Others	2.9	3.1	0.2	2.0	2.0	1.1

* Others (includes mining & quarrying, electricity, gas & water, financing, insurance, real estate & business services and extraterritorial organizations and bodies)

FIGURE-3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS



Employed: Major Occupational Groups

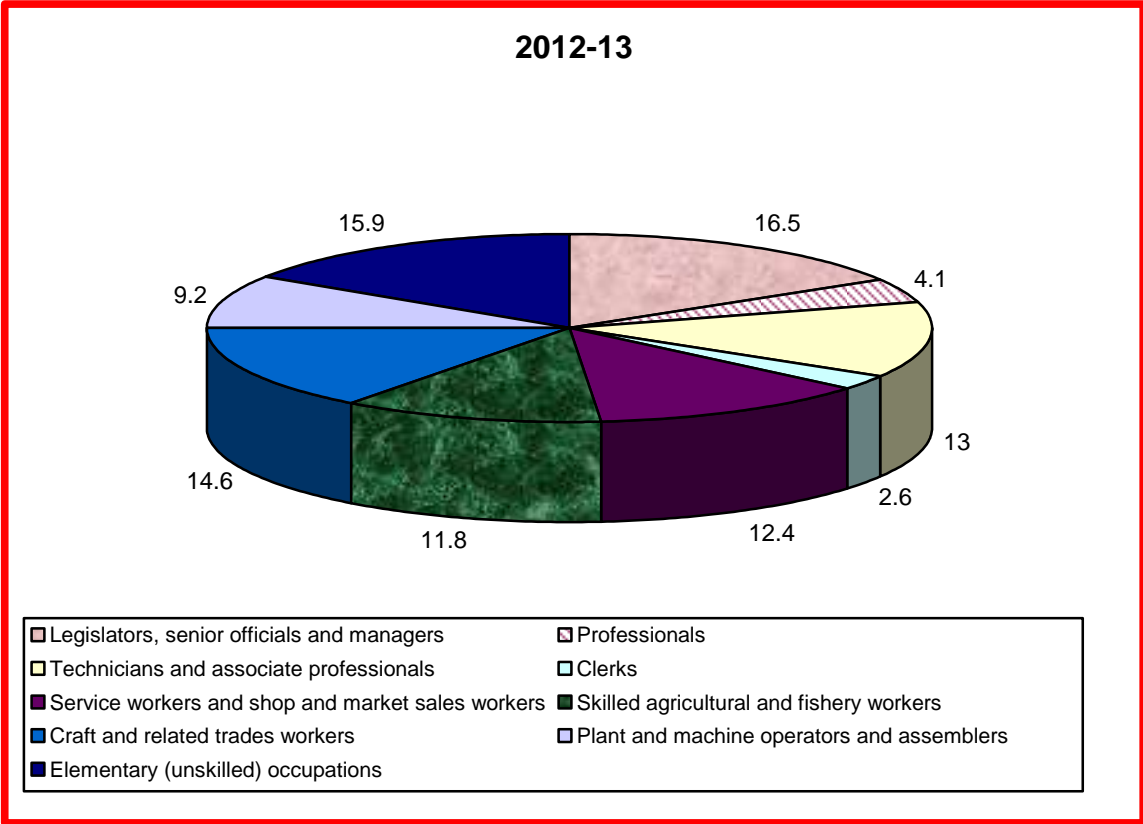
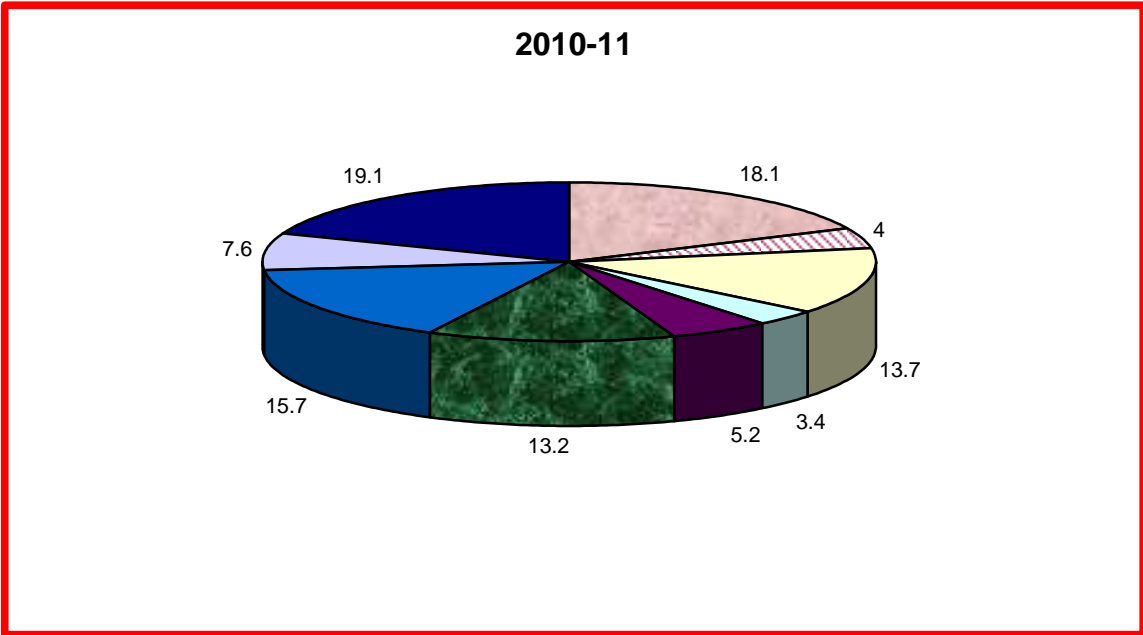
11. *Legislators/senior officials & managers* constitute the largest group (16.5%) of the total employed in 2012-13 followed by *elementary occupations* (15.9%), *craft & related trades workers* (14.6%), *technicians & associate professionals* (13.0%), *services workers* (12.4%), *skilled agricultural & fisher workers* (11.8%), *plant/machine operators & assemblers* (9.2%), *professional* (4.1%) and *clerks* (2.6%). Three-fifth of the females workers, are *technician and associate professionals* while, males seem to be distributed a sort of proportionately in all activities. *Service workers/shop & market sales workers, plan/machine operations & assemblers* and *professionals* gain ground while the remaining groups trend down. See table-9 (Figure-4) below and Statistical Table-12(Annex-II).

Table-9
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

(%)

Major Occupational Groups	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators/senior officials & managers	18.1	19.2	2.8	16.5	17.8	2.2
Professionals	4.0	3.6	10.1	4.1	4.9	9.4
Technicians & associate professionals	13.7	9.3	78.0	13.0	7.4	60.0
Clerks	3.4	3.6	-	2.6	2.7	1.3
Service workers/ shop & market sales workers	5.2	5.6	-	12.4	13.3	2.8
Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	13.2	14.0	1.9	11.8	11.5	14.2
Craft & related trades workers	15.7	16.4	5.2	14.6	15.3	6.9
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	7.6	8.1	-	9.2	9.9	0.9
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	19.1	20.3	2.1	15.9	17.3	1.9

FIGURE-4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS



Employed: Employment Status

12. *Employees* constitute the largest group (57.8%) followed by *own account workers* (37.9%), *contributing family workers* (3.9%) and *employers* (0.4%). About four-fifth females workers *employees* (77.2%) in comparison with less than three fifth males workers (55.9%) while more than two-fifth males are *own account workers* (40.7%) viz-a-viz less than one-tenth (8.1%) of females. About one-seventh of females (14.2%) are *contributing family workers* compared to one in thirty three (3.0%) of males workers. As for change during the comparative periods, all categories seem to be on rise except *employees* (59.0%, 57.8%) and *employers* (1.0%, 0.4%). See table-10 and Statistical Table-13 (Annex-II).

Table-10
EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX

Employment Status	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Own account workers	37.1	39.5	3.8	37.9	40.7	8.1
Contributing family workers	2.9	3.1	0.3	3.9	3.0	14.2
Employees	59.0	56.4	95.6	57.8	55.9	77.2

Note:- "Other" due to negligible size is included in own account workers.

Employed: Mean Hours Worked

13. Mean hours worked gain steam during the comparative period (46.1%, 46.5%), though in the case of males (46.6%, 47.4%) while tumbles down in the case of females (39.0%, 36.6%). Similarly, mean hours worked in rural areas (46.0%, 46.4%) increase while decrease in the urban areas (47.0%, 46.8%). See table-11.

Table-11
MEAN HOURS WORKED - BY AREA AND SEX

Area	LFS 2010-11			LFS 2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
AJ & K	46.1	46.6	39.0	46.5	47.4	36.6
Rural	46.0	46.4	38.9	46.4	47.3	36.1
Urban	47.0	48.1	39.1	46.8	48.0	38.7

Employed: Informal Sector

14. Informal sector accounts for about three-fourth (73.5%) of non-agricultural employment, more in rural (75.4%) than in urban areas (63.9%). On the other hand, formal sector activities are concentrated more in urban areas (36.1%) than in rural areas (24.6%). Females in comparison with respective share of males fare more numerous in rural formal (57.9%) and less in urban formal (55.6%) while, males are more numerous in rural informal (78.1%) than in urban informal (66.8%). Informal sector wanes while formal waxes during the comparative periods. See table-12 and Statistical Table-15 (Annex-II).

Table-12
FORMAL AND INFORMAL SECTORS - DISTRIBUTION OF NON-AGRICULTURE WORKERS
(%)

Sector	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	25.1	22.1	62.5	26.5	23.6	57.3
Informal	74.9	77.9	37.5	73.5	76.4	42.7
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	23.5	20.8	38.0	24.6	21.9	57.9
Informal	76.5	79.2	62.0	75.4	78.1	42.1
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	33.1	28.9	63.7	36.1	33.2	55.6
Informal	66.9	71.1	36.3	63.9	66.8	44.4

Source: - Derived from Statistical Table-15 (Annex-II)

Major Industry Divisions: Informal Sector

15. According to size of respective shares, the industry groupings form a descending sequence of *wholesale and retail trade* (30.0%) *construction* (26.9%), *community, social & personal services* (17.4%), *transport, storage & communication* (15.2%) and *manufacturing* (10.0%). The *other* category (comprising of *mining & quarrying; electricity, gas & water and finance, insurance, real estate & business services*) accounts for less than one percent. *Community, social & personal services*, accounts for more than seven-tenth (72.1%) of females as compared to about one-seventh (14.5%) of males, *construction*, employs about three-tenth (28.2%) of males compared to about one in thirty-three (3.1%) of females. Save *transport, storage & communication*, and *community, social & personal services* all seem trending down during the comparative period. See table-13 and Statistical Table-16 (Annex-II).

Table-13
INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

(%)

Major Industry Divisions	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	11.4	11.3	13.4	10.0	9.6	16.5
Construction	32.1	33.3	0.5	26.9	28.2	3.1
Wholesale & retail trade	31.5	32.5	4.6	30.0	31.3	5.9
Transport, storage & communication	13.8	14.3	-	15.2	15.9	2.4
Community, social & personal services	9.1	6.4	81.0	17.4	14.5	72.1
* Others	2.1	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	-

*Others (includes mining & quarrying; electricity, gas & water and finance, insurance, real estate & business services)

Major Occupational Groups: Informal Sector

16. Near one-fourth (27.1%) are reported as *legislators/senior officials & managers*, while one-fifth each comprises *craft & related trades workers* (21.9%) and *elementary (unskilled) occupations* (18.8%). The remaining groups make a descending sequence of *plant/machine operators & assemblers* (12.3%), *service workers/shop & market sales workers* (11.0%), *technicians & associate professionals* (6.0%) and *professionals* (2.4%). About three-fifth (59.0%) of females compared to one in thirty-three (3.4%) of males are engaged in *technicians & associate professionals*. Share of females are also higher in *professionals* and *clerk* with respect to respective shares of males. Shares of males are higher in rest of occupations. A mixed pattern of changes in the shares of groups obtains during the comparative period. See table-14 and Statistical Table-17 (Annex-II).

Table-14
INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(%)

Major Occupational Groups	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators/senior officials & managers	26.6	27.4	5.4	27.1	28.2	6.1
Professionals	2.7	2.5	8.0	2.4	2.0	8.3
Technicians & associate professionals	5.9	3.5	67.6	6.0	3.4	59.0
Clerks	0.2	0.2	-	0.5	0.5	1.0
Service workers/ shop & market sales workers	5.4	5.6	-	11.0	11.4	2.4
Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Craft & related trades workers	23.7	24.2	14.2	21.9	22.1	18.7
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	11.1	11.5	-	12.3	12.9	0.8
Elementary (unskilled) occupations	24.4	25.1	4.8	18.8	19.5	3.7

Employment Status: Informal Sector

17. The employment status chiefly consists in the categories of *employees* (53.4%) and *own account workers* (42.9%). The former constitutes the largest share of females (77.0%) and latter, of males (44.3%). About one in thirty three workers (3.3%) is reported as *contributing family worker*, while *employers* are miniscule proportion. As far change during the comparative periods, all seem to be waning except *own account workers* (38.5%, 42.9%). See table-15 and Statistical Table-18 (Annex-II).

Table-15
INFORMAL SECTORS WORKERS – DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
(%)

Employment Status	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	1.5	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.4
Own account workers	38.5	39.7	5.9	42.9	44.3	16.5
Contributing family workers	3.7	3.8	-	3.3	3.2	5.1
Employees	56.3	54.9	93.6	53.4	52.1	77.0

Unemployment Rates: Overall

18. Unemployment rate (14.4%) fares higher than that of the previous survey (13.0%). Similar configuration obtains in the case of males (9.6%, 10.9%) and in rural (12.7%, 14.5%) areas. However, fall in the *unemployment rate* is indicated in the case of females (43.8%, 39.2%) and, in urban areas (14.7%, 13.5%). See table-16 and Statistical Table-9 (Annex-II).

Table-16
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY AREA AND SEX

(%)

Area/Sex	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
AJ & K	13.0	9.6	43.8	14.4	10.9	39.2
Rural	12.7	9.5	45.4	14.5	11.3	39.9
Urban	14.7	10.0	38.8	13.5	8.6	36.6

Unemployment Rates: Age Specific

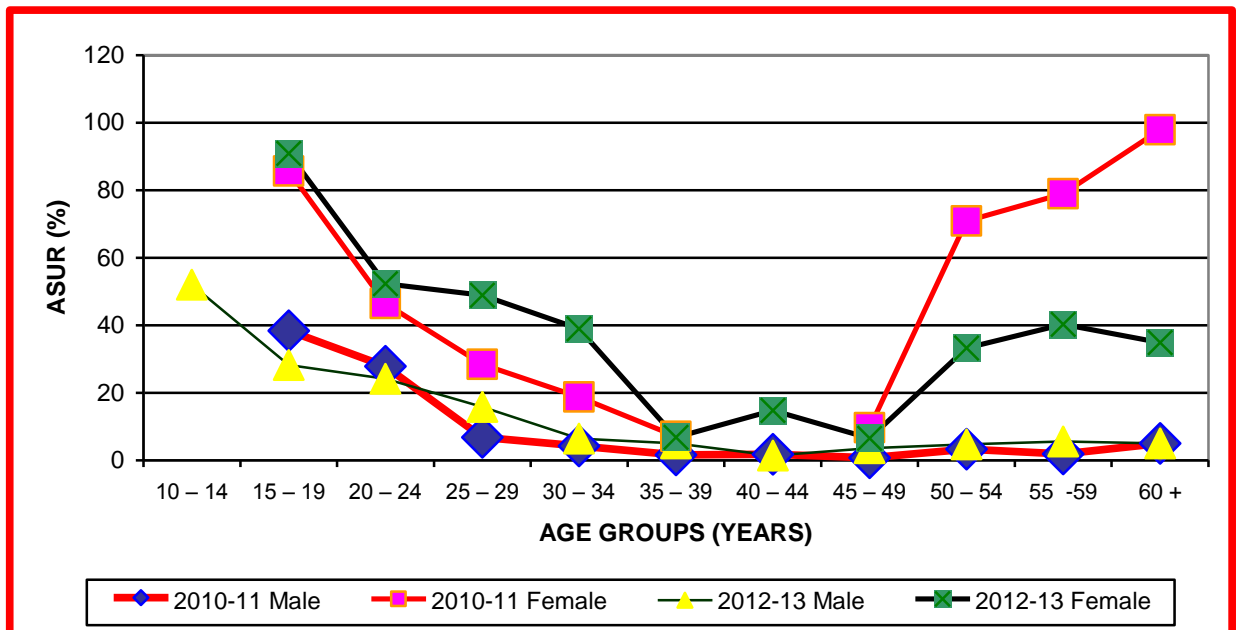
19. The unemployment rates of *teens (15-19) early twenties (20-24) and sixties & above* trend down. Rests of the age groups portray a rising scenario of unemployment, more in the case of younger age groups. See table-17 (figure 5) and Statistical Table-9 (Annex-II).

Table-17
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY SEX AND AGE

(%)

Age Groups	2010-11			2012-13		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	-	-	-	52.0	52.0	-
15 – 19	44.2	38.4	85.7	32.2	28.2	90.9
20 – 24	30.5	27.9	46.4	29.2	24.2	52.3
25 – 29	10.0	6.8	28.4	22.1	15.8	48.9
30 – 34	5.7	4.3	18.8	11.9	6.4	39.0
35 – 39	1.9	1.6	7.1	5.2	5.0	6.8
40 – 44	1.7	1.8	-	2.5	1.4	14.8
45 – 49	1.4	0.8	9.7	3.7	3.6	6.5
50 – 54	5.4	3.3	70.9	6.4	4.7	33.3
55 – 59	6.8	1.9	79.0	7.0	5.6	40.3
60 years and above	19.0	5.0	97.9	5.7	5.0	34.9

FIGURE-5: AGE SPECIFIC UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (ASUR) BY SEX FOR AJ & K



GENESIS OF THE REPORT

The Labour Force Survey report owes to the untiring efforts of the following officers of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics listed under the specific tasks.

Compilation of Report

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Deputy Director General
- Mr. Raishad
Director
- Mr. Noor Shahid
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- Syed Mjuahid Hussain
Director

Typing & Graphic Designing

- Dilawar Hussain
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ANNEXURE-I

QUESTIONNAIRE

ANNEXURE-II
STATISTICAL TABLES