

# **LABOUR FORCE SURVEY**

## **2014-15**

*AZAD JAMMU & KASHMIR*

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# **TEAM OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY AZAD JUMU & KASHMIR**

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# FOREWORD

The Labour force statistics are pivotal for manpower planning, human resource development and economic growth. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics is 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 is accessible to the concerned indentors, this is the second time that annual estimates of LFS (2014-15) in Azad Jammu & Kashmir are presented in the shape of a separate report. The requisite information is collected from a representative sample of 1,931 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) 2015 based on ISCO-2008.

The preparation of the report of LFS 2014-15 will provide help to construct the time series of labour indicators along with 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 is made to make this report a comprehensive, informative and useful document for the decision-makers, researchers, planners, economists and other beneficiaries at large. Suggestions for further improvement of the LFS are welcome.

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**LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 2014-15**  
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## MAIN INDICATORS

Indicators	2013-14	2014-15	Indicators	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Crude Activity (Participation) Rates (%)</b>			<b>Employment Status (%)</b>		
<b>All Areas</b>			Employers	1.5	2.0
Total	23.2	22.5	Own account workers	36.8	37.3
Male	41.3	40.1	Contributing Family Workers	2.6	2.9
Female	4.1	3.9	Employees	59.1	57.8
<b>Rural</b>			<b>Employment by Sector (%)</b>		
Total	22.5	22.0	Agriculture	9.7	10.9
Male	40.5	38.8	Industry	25.5	28.4
Female	3.4	3.5	Services	64.8	60.7
<b>Urban</b>			<b>Unemployment Rate (%)</b>		
Total	28.7	25.8	<b>All Areas</b>		
Male	46.7	42.7	Total	11.9	11.2
Female	8.9	6.9	Male	9.9	9.4
<b>Refined Activity (Participation) Rates (%)</b>			Female	33.9	30.5
<b>All Areas</b>			<b>Rural</b>		
Total	29.7	28.7	Total	12.2	11.4
Male	53.0	52.0	Male	10.4	9.8
Female	5.2	4.9	Female	35.0	30.4
<b>Rural</b>			<b>Urban</b>		
Total	28.9	28.2	Total	10.6	10.0
Male	52.4	51.7	Male	7.1	7.0
Female	4.4	4.4	Female	30.9	30.8
<b>Urban</b>			<b>Literacy Rates (%)</b>		
Total	34.9	31.9	<b>All Areas</b>		
Male	56.6	53.7	Total	76.5	76.6
Female	10.9	8.4	Male	87.6	88.1
<b>Activity Status (%)</b>			Female	64.7	64.9
<b>Formal</b>			<b>Rural</b>		
Total	29.5	29.7	Total	75.2	75.2
Rural	28.3	29.1	Male	87.1	87.4
Urban	35.8	33.1	Female	62.9	62.9
<b>Informal</b>			<b>Urban</b>		
Total	70.5	70.3	Total	85.2	85.4
Rural	71.7	70.9	Male	91.4	92.2
Urban	69.2	67.0	Female	78.3	78.5

Note: See Section II for Concepts and Definitions.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

**Main findings of AJ & K's LFS 2014-15 in comparison with the LFS 2013-14, parenthesized in the same order, are outlined as under:**

1. **Participation Rate** (22.5%) is lower as compared to that of LFS 2013-14 (23.2%). Area and gender wise rates also trend down. However, participation rate of males (40.1%) is more than ten times higher than that of females (3.9%).
2. **Employment by Major Industries** indicates decline in the share of *wholesale & retail trade* (21.3%, 19.9%), *transport/storage & communication* (9.4%, 8.6%), *community/social & personal services* (33.1%, 30.3%) and *manufacturing* (6.3%, 5.9%), while *agriculture & allied activities* (9.7%, 10.9%), and *construction* (17.5%, 21.0%) gain steam.
3. **Employment Status** situates the employees as the largest group (57.8%) followed by *own account workers* (37.3%), *contributing family workers* (2.9%) and *employers* (2.0%). As for change during the comparative periods, all categories seem to be on rise except *employees* (59.1%, 57.8%) and *employers* (1.5%, 2.0%).
4. **Unemployment Rate** (11.2%) fares a bit lower than that of the previous survey (11.9%). Similar configuration obtains in the case of males (9.9%, 9.4%) and in rural (12.4%, 11.4%) areas. However, in case of females the fall in the *unemployment rate* is more significant both in rural and urban areas.
5. **Formal Sector waxes** (29.5%, 29.7%). Similar configuration obtains by females (59.2%, 69.5%), in rural (60.1%, 67.3%) and urban (62.2%, 76.6%) areas. However, fall is observed in the case of males (27.3%, 26.6%).
6. **Informal Sector** accounts for about seven-tenth (70.3%) of non-agricultural employment, more in rural (70.9%) than in urban areas (67.0%). On the other hand, formal sector activities are concentrated more in urban areas (33.0%) than in rural areas (29.1%). Females in comparison with respective share of males fare more numerous in urban formal (76.6%) and less in rural (67.3%) while, males are more numerous in rural informal (73.7%) than in urban informal (71.8%). Informal sector wanes while formal waxes during the comparative periods.
7. **Literacy Rate** (76.5%, 76.6%) and for females (64.7%, 64.9%) follow suit while scale up more in case of males (87.6%, 88.1%). Area-wise rates also trend up both in case of males and females. However, male-female disparity seems to be narrowing down with the passage of time.

## SECTION-I

### METHODOLOGY

#### *Introduction*

Pakistan Bureau of Statistics is 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 undergone pertinent improvements to keep current with the 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 estimate the stock of occupational safety and health of employed persons. Last meeting of the Panel was held in 2013 to review the questionnaire and methodology of the LFS 2014-15. This is the 2<sup>nd</sup> report of LFS in AJ & K produced by this Bureau.

2. This report presents results of LFS 2014-15 carried out in AJ & K. The survey's sample size comprises 1,940 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 harmonize 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 correct 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. The military restricted areas of Azad Jammu & Kashmir are out of the scope for the survey.

### ***Sampling Frame***

10. *Urban Areas* Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) has developed its own sampling frame for both urban and rural domains. Each city/town is divided into enumeration blocks. Each enumeration block is comprised of 200 to 250 households on the average with well-defined boundaries and maps. The list of enumeration blocks has been updated in 2013 by Quick Count Record (QCR) Technique.

11. **Rural Areas:** The rural area frame consisting of list of blocks within villages /Mauzas. It was updated during House Listing Operation 2011 and then again updated under “Updation of Rural Area Frame” (URAF) Project upto 2015 and is used as Sampling Frame. Enumeration blocks are considered as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) for urban and rural domains respectively.

### **Stratification Plan**

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

13. **Sample Size and its 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 1940 households is considered appropriate to provide reliable estimates for population parameters within acceptable reliability limits. The entire sample of households (SSUs) is drawn from 139 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) out of which 71 are urban and 68 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	71	68	139	852	1088	1940

14. **Sample Design:** A two-stage stratified sample design is 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 are taken as primary sampling units (PSUs). Sample PSUs from each stratum/sub-stratum are selected with probability proportional to size. Households and population are considered as measure of size

16. **Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs):** The listed households are treated as secondary sampling units. Based on actual listing undertaken in respect of each sample PSU by the field staff 16 and 12 households are 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	6.45	5.08	7.36
Employed Persons	6.79	5.22	7.93
Employed Persons in Formal Sector	7.97	7.03	9.63
Employed Persons in Informal Sector	7.38	6.11	8.69
Literacy Rates	2.18	1.64	2.53
Household Size	1.52	1.72	1.72
Sex Ratio	1.97	2.59	2.25

### ***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 excluding the military restricted areas.

19. All sample enumeration blocks in urban areas and mouzas/dehs/villages in rural areas were enumerated except 9 households due to non contact and refusal cases in urban and rural areas. However, the number of sample households (1931) enumerated as compared to total sample size (1940) is high as response rate is 99.5%.

## 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 can 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)-2015 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 2014-15 estimates are based on the data of 1,931 sample households enumerated through July 2014 to June 2015. Findings are presented in the form of proportions and percentages to provide for all-purpose comparability.

2. In comparison with the preceding LFS 2013-14, 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 minute part of the configuration. *Never married* scale down (47.2%, 45.7%), *married* notch up (49.6%, 50.9%), while *widows* and *divorced* almost 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	2013-14	2014-15
Never Married	47.2	45.7
Married	49.6	50.9
Widowed	3.1	3.2
Divorced	0.1	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### *Sex Ratio*

4. Sex ratio seems to be trending down. Comparative figures of sex ratio overall (106, 105) and by rural (105, 104) make similar trend line while urban's sex ratio (110, 111) has higher gradient. Relevant information is presented in the following table Table-2.

**Table-2**  
**SEX RATIO – AZAD JAMMU & KASHMIR**

Area	2013-14	2014-15
<b>AJ &amp; K</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>105</b>
Rural	105	104
Urban	110	111

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



## Literacy

5. Overall Literacy rate (76.5%, 76.6%) and for females (64.7%, 64.9%) follow suit while scale up more in case of males (87.6%, 88.1%). Area-wise rates also trend up both in case of males and females. However, male-female disparity seems to be narrowing down with the passage of time. See table-2 below.

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

Area	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>AJ &amp; K</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>64.9</b>
Rural	75.2*	87.1	62.9	75.2*	87.4	62.9
Urban	85.3	91.4	78.0	85.4	92.4	78.1

## Level of Education

6. The comparative shares of literate signify a bit improvement in the profile of educational attainment (76.5%, 76.6%). *Below matric* (47.3%, 47.6%) and *matric but below intermediate* (15.4%, 16.5%) notch up while *Intermediate but less than degree* (7.6%, 6.5%) and *degree and above* (6.1%, 5.9%) scales down. Generally, males are more educated compared to females. See table-4 and Statistical Table-2 (Annex-II). Pare down

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

Level of Education	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>A. Literate</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>64.9</b>
No formal education	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Below matric	47.3	51.5	42.8	47.6	53.9	41.3
Matric but less than Intermediate	15.4	19.3	11.2	16.5	20.2	12.7
Intermediate but less than Degree	7.6	9.0	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.1
Degree and above	6.1	7.7	4.4	5.9	7.0	4.7
<b>B. Illiterate</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>35.1</b>
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Labour Force Participation Rates: Crude

7. Crude participation rate (22.5%) is lower as compared to that of previous LFS 2013-14 (23.2%). Area and gender wise rates also trend down. Participation rates in rural area (22.4%, 22.0%) decline a bit whereas change is more pounced in urban areas (28.7%, 25.7%). However, participation rate of males (40.1%) is more than ten times higher than that of females (3.9%). Male-female disparity seems to be widening the time lane. See table-5 (figure-1) and Statistical Tables-9 and 10 (Annex-II).

\* In spite of marginal differences in the percentages of male and female, the literacy rates remain the same in two years as the sex ratio has moved in favour of females from 106 in 2013-14 to 105 in 2014-15

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

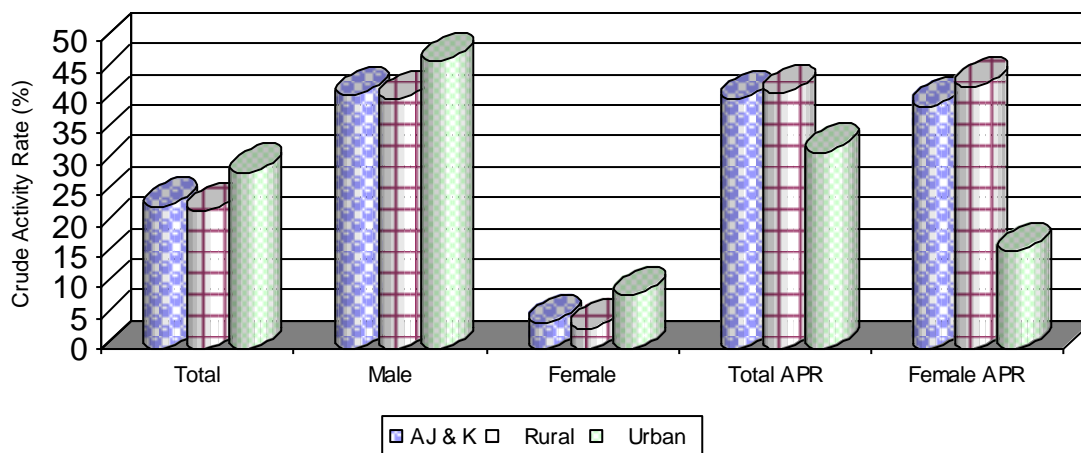
(%)

Area	2013-14					2014-15				
	Total	Male	Female	* Augmented		Total	Male	Female	* Augmented	
				Total	Female				Total	Female
<b>AJ &amp; K</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>41.1</b>
Rural	22.4	40.5	3.4	41.6	42.7	22.0	39.8	3.5	42.5	44.8
Urban	28.7	46.7	8.8	32.0	15.8	25.7	42.7	6.9	29.8	15.4

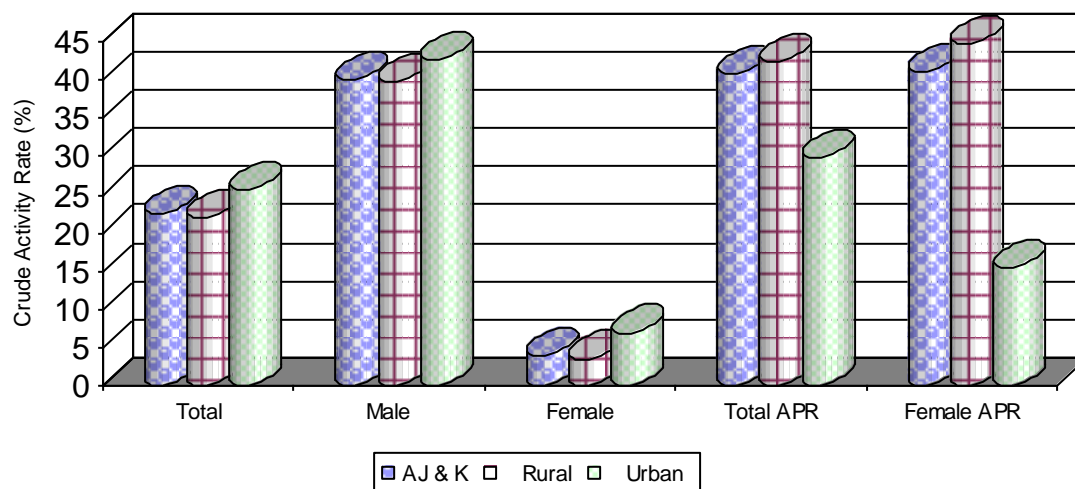
Note:- \* Males augmented activity rates being insignificantly higher than the standard crude rates are therefore not shown in this table.

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

**2013-14**



**2014-15**



**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. Generally, refined activity rates follow the pattern of crude participation rates. Refined activity rate (28.7%) scale down in comparison with previous year LFS (29.7%). Comparative rates in the urban (34.9% 31.9%) and in rural areas (28.9%, 28.2%), and that of females (5.2%, 4.9%) and males (53.0%, 52.0%) signify downward 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	2013-14					2014-15				
	Total	Male	Female	*Augmented		Total	Male	Female	*Augmented	
				Total	Female				Total	Female
<b>AJ &amp; K</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>51.7</b>
Rural	28.9	52.4	4.4	53.7	54.7	28.2	51.7	4.4	54.5	56.7
Urban	34.9	56.6	10.9	38.9	19.4	31.9	53.7	8.4	37.0	18.8

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

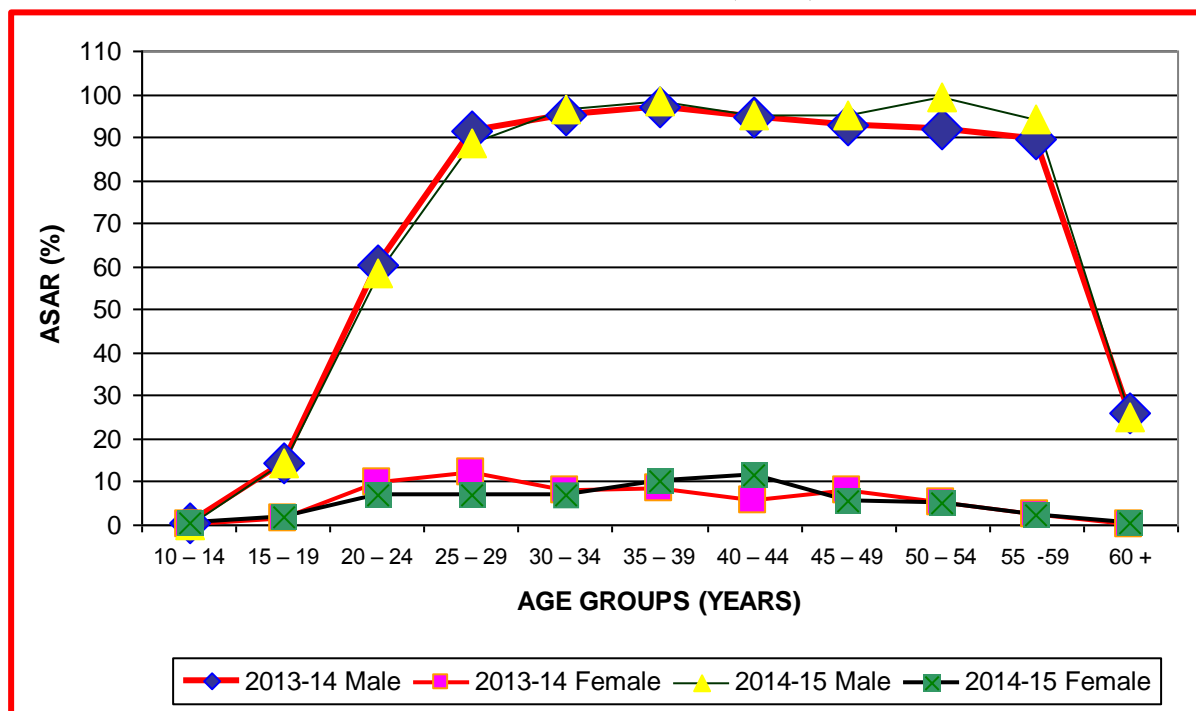
### ***Labour Force Participation Rates: Age Specific***

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 the ASPRs decline in twenties, early thirties, early fifties and sixty and above group. In the remaining age group, the age specific participation rates trend up. 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	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5
15 – 19	8.4	14.6	1.5	8.9	14.3	1.9
20 – 24	36.9	60.2	9.7	32.4	58.5	7.1
25 – 29	51.9	91.3	12.1	43.4	88.7	6.8
30 – 34	47.4	95.3	7.8	48.0	96.5	7.0
35 – 39	47.4	96.8	8.4	44.5	98.5	10.0
40 – 44	49.3	94.7	5.4	48.5	95.3	11.8
45 – 49	46.1	93.0	7.7	48.9	95.3	5.5
50 – 54	50.2	92.1	5.2	49.6	99.4	4.9
55 -59	50.1	89.6	2.2	55.5	94.1	2.3
60 +	15.3	26.1	0.1	14.7	25.2	0.3

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



***Employed: Major Industry Divisions***

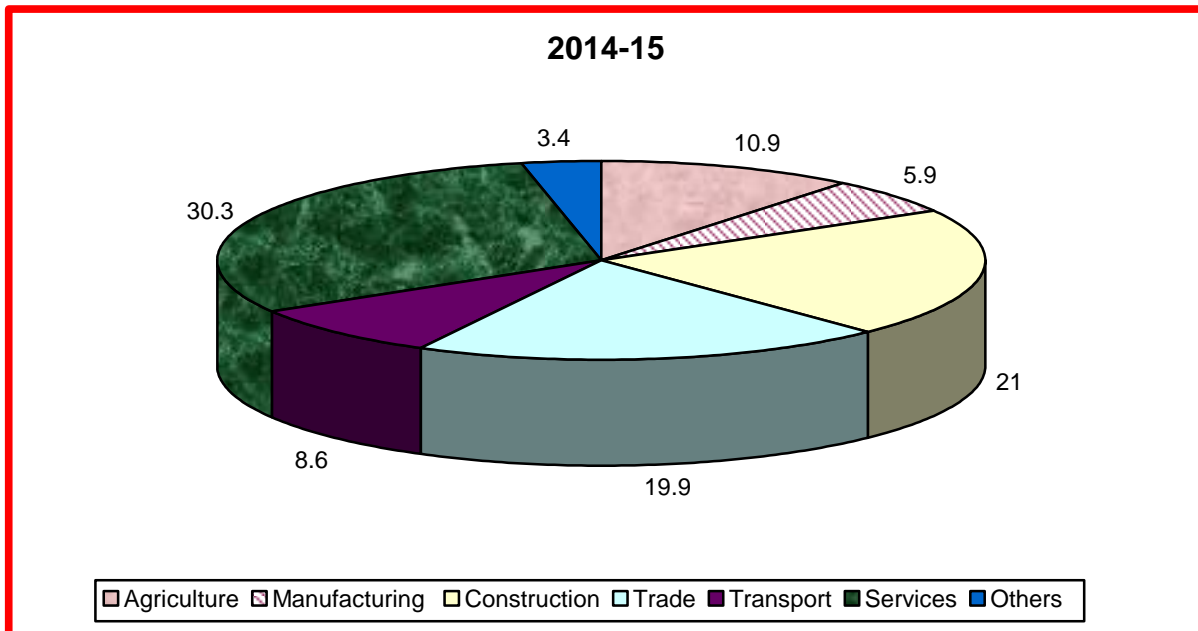
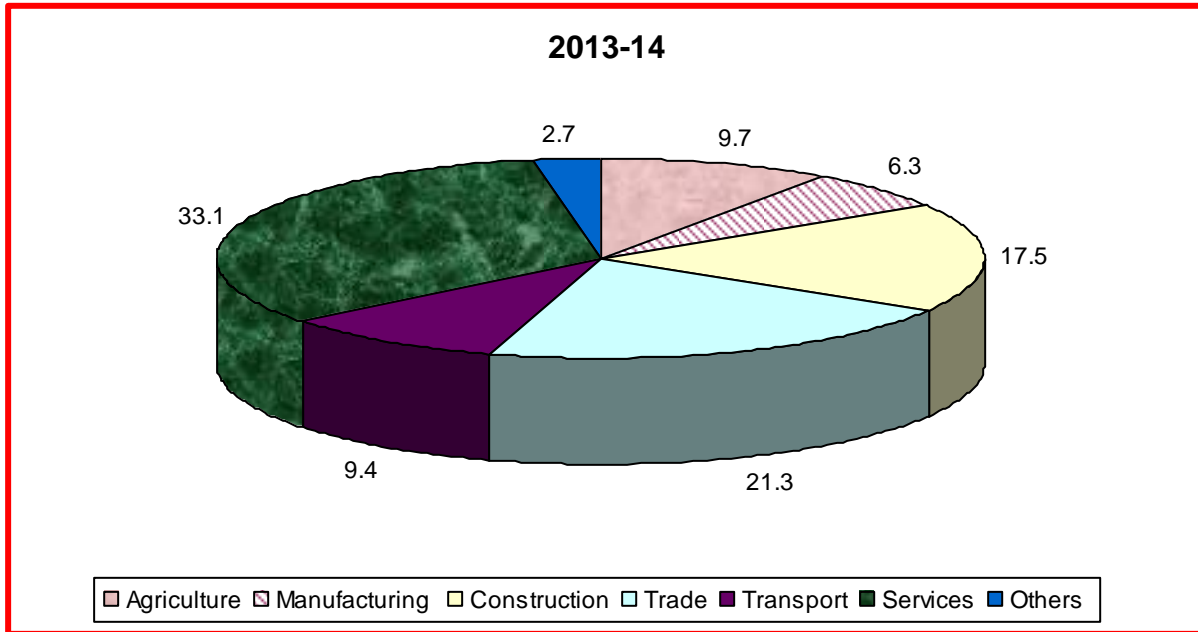
10. Employment share of *wholesale & retail trade* (19.9%), *transport/storage & communication* (8.6%), *community/social & personal services* (30.3%) and *manufacturing* (5.9%) scale down as compared to respective estimates of LFS 2013-14 (21.3%, 9.4%, 33.1%, 6.3%). *Agriculture & allied activities* (10.9%) and *construction* (21.0%) gain steam in comparison with the earlier shares (9.7%, 17.5%). See table-8 (Figure-3) and Statistical Table-11(Annex-II).

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

Major Industry Divisions	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture/ forestry/hunting & fishing	9.7	10.4	-	10.9	11.5	2.4
Manufacturing	6.3	6.6	2.2	5.9	6.1	2.7
Construction	17.5	18.6	0.9	21.0	22.5	1.2
Wholesale & retail trade	21.3	22.6	1.9	19.9	20.9	1.9
Transport/storage & communication	9.4	10.0	0.6	8.6	9.2	-
Community/social & personal services	33.1	29.3	93.4	30.3	26.1	90.9
*Others	2.7	2.8	1.0	3.4	3.7	0.9

\* 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***

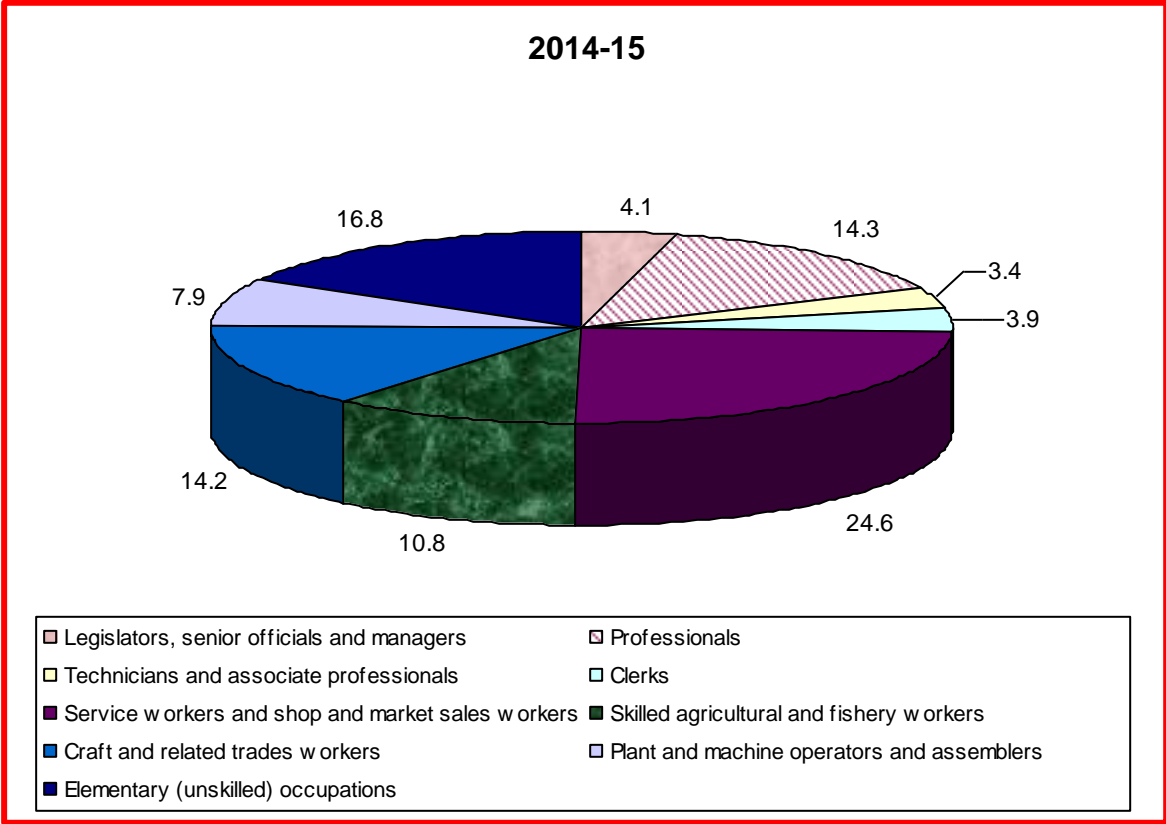
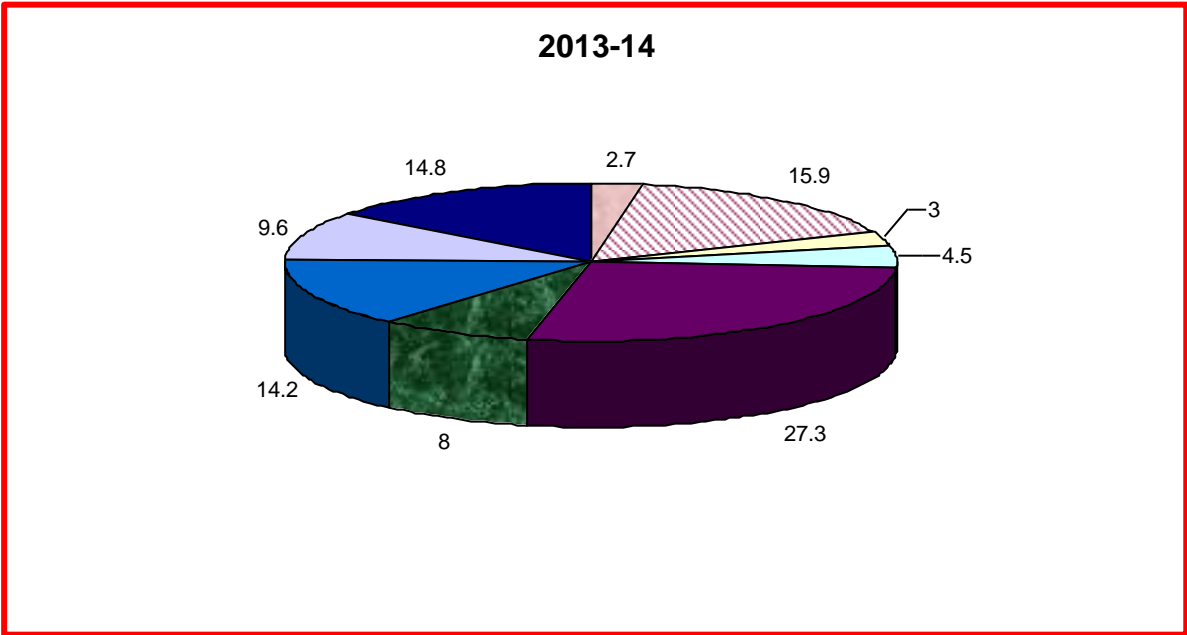
11. *Service and sales workers* constitute the largest group (24.6%) of total employed in 2014-15 followed by *elementary occupations* (16.8%), *professional* (14.3%), *craft & related trades workers* (14.2%), *skilled agricultural & fisher workers* (10.8%) *plant/machine operators & assemblers* (7.9%), *managers* (4.1%), *clerks* (3.9%) and *technicians & associate professionals* (3.4%) about three-fourth 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, plant/machine operations & assemblers, clerks* and *professionals* trend down, while the remaining groups trend up. See table-9 (Figure-4) below and Statistical Table-12 (Annex-II).

**Table-9**  
**EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS**

(%)

<b>Major Occupational Groups</b>	<b>2013-14</b>			<b>2014-15</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	2.7	2.6	4.6	4.1	4.3	2.1
Professionals	15.9	11.5	80.3	14.3	10.1	72.6
Technicians & associate professionals	3.0	2.7	7.1	3.4	3.1	7.8
Clerks support workers	4.5	4.8	0.7	3.9	4.0	1.6
Service and sales workers	27.3	29.0	2.9	24.6	26.0	4.9
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	8.0	8.5	-	10.8	11.4	2.4
Craft & related trades workers	14.2	15.0	2.4	14.2	15.1	2.4
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	9.6	10.2	0.6	7.9	8.5	-
Elementary occupations	14.8	15.7	1.3	16.8	17.5	6.2

**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* (37.3%), *contributing family workers* (2.9%) and *employers* (2.0%). About seven in eight females workers *employees* (88.9%) in comparison with less than three-fifth males workers (55.5%) while about two-fifth males are *own account workers* (39.2%) viz-a-viz one-tenth (10.4%) of females. Males *contributing family workers* (3.1) are three times more than females *contributing family workers* (0.6%). As for change during the comparative periods, all categories seem to be on rise except *employees* (59.1%, 57.8%). See table-10 and Statistical Table-13 (Annex-II).

**Table-10**  
**EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX**

Employment Status	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employers	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.0	2.2	0.1
Own account workers	36.8	39.1	3.0	37.3	39.2	10.4
Contributing family workers	2.6	2.7	-	2.9	3.1	0.6
Employees	59.1	56.7	94.7	57.8	55.5	88.9

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

### ***Employed: Mean Hours Worked***

13. Mean hours worked decreased during the comparative period (51.5%, 51.0%), both in the case of males (52.0%, 51.4%) and in the case of females (44.8.0%, 44.0%). Similarly, mean hours worked decrease in rural (51.0%, 50.7%) as well as in the urban areas (54.8%, 52.1%). See table-11.

**Table-11**  
**MEAN HOURS WORKED - BY AREA AND SEX**

Area	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>AJ &amp; K</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>44.0</b>
Rural	51.0	51.4	44.7	50.7	51.2	43.7
Urban	54.8	56.1	44.9	52.1	52.9	45.0



## ***Employed: Informal Sector***

14. Informal sector accounts for about seven-tenth (70.3%) of non-agricultural employment, more in rural (70.9%) than in urban areas (67.0%). On the other hand, formal sector activities are concentrated more in urban areas (33.0%) than in rural areas (29.1%). Females in comparison with respective share of males fare more numerous in urban formal (76.6%) and less in rural (67.3%) while males are more numerous in rural informal (73.7%) than in urban informal (71.8%). Informal wanes while formal sector 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	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Formal	29.5	27.3	59.2	29.7	26.6	69.5
Informal	70.5	72.7	40.8	70.3	73.4	30.5
<b>Rural</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Formal	28.3	26.4	60.1	29.1	26.3	67.3
Informal	71.7	73.6	39.9	70.9	73.7	32.7
<b>Urban</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Formal	35.8	32.3	62.2	33.0	28.2	76.6
Informal	64.2	67.7	37.8	67.0	71.8	23.4

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* (31.7%) *construction* (31.6%), *community, social & personal services* (15.2%), *transport, storage & communication* (12.5%) and *manufacturing* (8.4%). 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 four-fifth (85.0%) of females as compared to about one-seventh (13.7%) of males, *construction*, employs more than three-tenth (31.6%) of males compared to about one in twenty-five (4.1%) 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	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Manufacturing	8.7	8.8	4.9	8.4	8.4	7.8
Construction	26.5	27.5	2.3	31.6	32.5	4.1
Wholesale & retail trade	33.3	34.5	4.6	31.7	31.9	3.1
Transport, storage & communication	14.1	14.2	1.6	12.5	12.9	-
Community, social & personal services	16.7	14.2	86.6	15.2	13.7	85.0
* Others	0.7	0.8	-	0.6	0.6	-

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

### ***Major Occupational Groups: Informal Sector***

16. Near one-third (34.4%) are reported as *service and sales workers*, while one-fifth each comprises *craft & related trades workers* (21.1%) and *elementary (unskilled) occupations* (20.5%). The percentages of remaining groups are in descending order. *Plant/machine operators & assemblers* (11.4%), *professionals* (5.5%) and managers (4.5%). More than three-fifth (62.2%) of females compared to about one in seventeen (5.5%) of males are engaged in *professionals*. *In the rest of categories share of females* are also lower compared to respective shares of males. 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	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	2.9	2.7	5.5	4.5	4.6	0.6
Professionals	7.5	4.7	77.8	5.5	3.6	62.2
Technicians & associate professionals	1.5	1.3	-	2.3	2.3	0.6
Clerks support workers	0.9	1.0	-	0.3	0.3	-
Service and sales workers	37.2	38.5	6.5	34.4	35.2	11.3
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Craft & related trades workers	20.7	21.4	4.9	21.1	21.6	7.9
Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	13.0	13.5	1.6	11.4	11.8	-
Elementary occupations	16.3	16.8	2.8	20.5	20.6	17.4

### ***Employment Status: Informal Sector***

17. The employment status chiefly consists in the categories of *employees* (49.8%) and *own account workers* (44.6%). The former constitutes the largest share of females (70.6%) and latter, of males (45.2%). About one in thirty three workers (2.6%) are reported as *contributing family worker*, while *employers* are more pronounced in males (3.1%) as compared to females. As far change during the comparative periods, all seem to be waxing except *own account workers* (47.9%, 44.6%). See table-15 and Statistical Table-18 (Annex-II).

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

Employment Status	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employers	2.2	2.0	5.7	3.0	3.1	0.7
Own account workers	47.9	49.7	7.9	44.6	45.2	27.3
Contributing family workers	1.4	1.5	-	2.6	2.6	1.4
Employees	48.4	46.8	86.2	49.8	49.1	70.6

### ***Unemployment Rates: Overall***

18. Unemployment rate (11.2%) fares a bit lower than that of the previous survey (11.9%). Similar configuration obtains in the case of males (9.9%, 9.4%) and in rural (12.4%, 11.4%) areas. However, in case of females the fall in the *unemployment rate* is more significant both in rural and urban areas. See table-16 and Statistical Table-9 (Annex-II).

**Table-16**  
**UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - BY AREA AND SEX**

Area/Sex	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>AJ &amp; K</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>33.9</b>	11.2	<b>9.4</b>	<b>30.5</b>
Rural	12.4	10.4	35.0	11.4	9.8	30.4
Urban	10.6	7.1	30.9	10.0	7.0	30.8

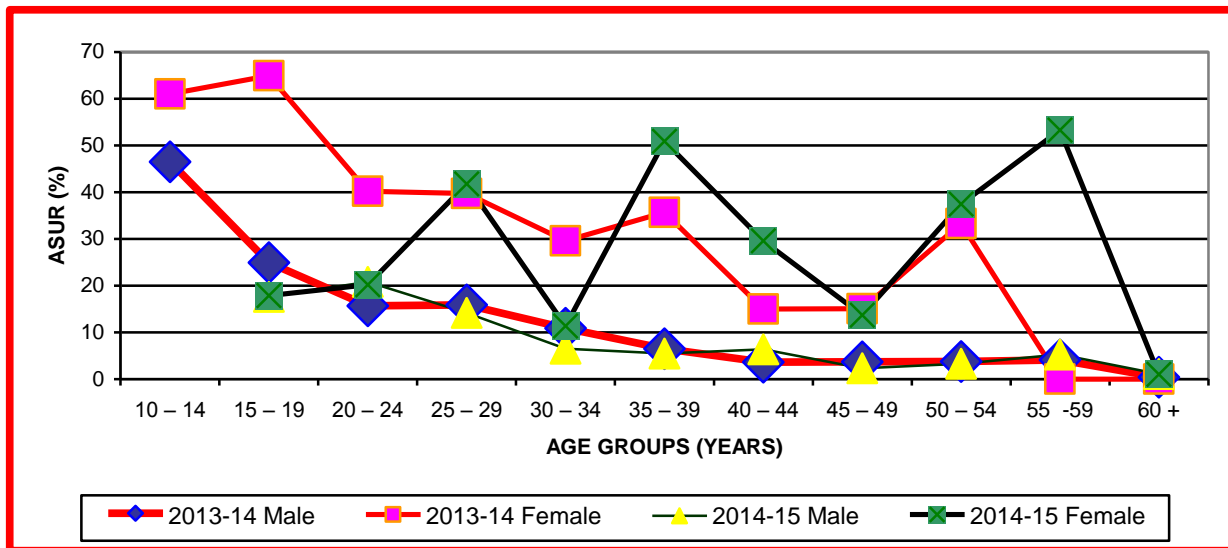
**Unemployment Rates: Age Specific**

19. The unemployment rates of *early teens* (15-19), *latter twenties* (25-29), *early thirties* (30-34), *latter forties* (45-49) 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	2013-14			2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	51.6	46.5	61.0	-	-	-
15 – 19	28.2	24.9	64.9*	17.6	17.6	17.9*
20 – 24	18.7	15.7	40.2	20.8	20.8	20.2
25 – 29	18.6	15.9	39.7	16.6	14.2	41.8
30 – 34	12.6	10.9	29.6	6.9	6.5	11.4
35 – 39	9.4	6.5	35.7	11.8	5.5	50.9
40 – 44	4.2	3.6	15.0	9.6	6.4	29.6
45 – 49	4.7	3.7	15.1	3.0	2.3	13.7
50 – 54	5.3	3.8	33.3	9.8	3.3	37.5
55 – 59	4.0	4.1	-	6.2	5.3	53.3
60 years and above	6.4	0.4	-	2.3	1.1	1.0

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



\* In 2013-14, the female labour force (3386), unemployed (2199) while in 2014-15 the labour force (4136) and unemployed female (741)

# **ANNEXURE-I**

## **QUESTIONNAIRE**

**ANNEXURE-II**  
**STATISTICAL TABLES**