

## 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**  
(%)

<i>Marital Status</i>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>
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**

<i>Area</i>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>
<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
<i>AJ &amp; K</i>	<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**  
(%)

<i>Level of Education</i>	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>
<i>Total (A+B)</i>	<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

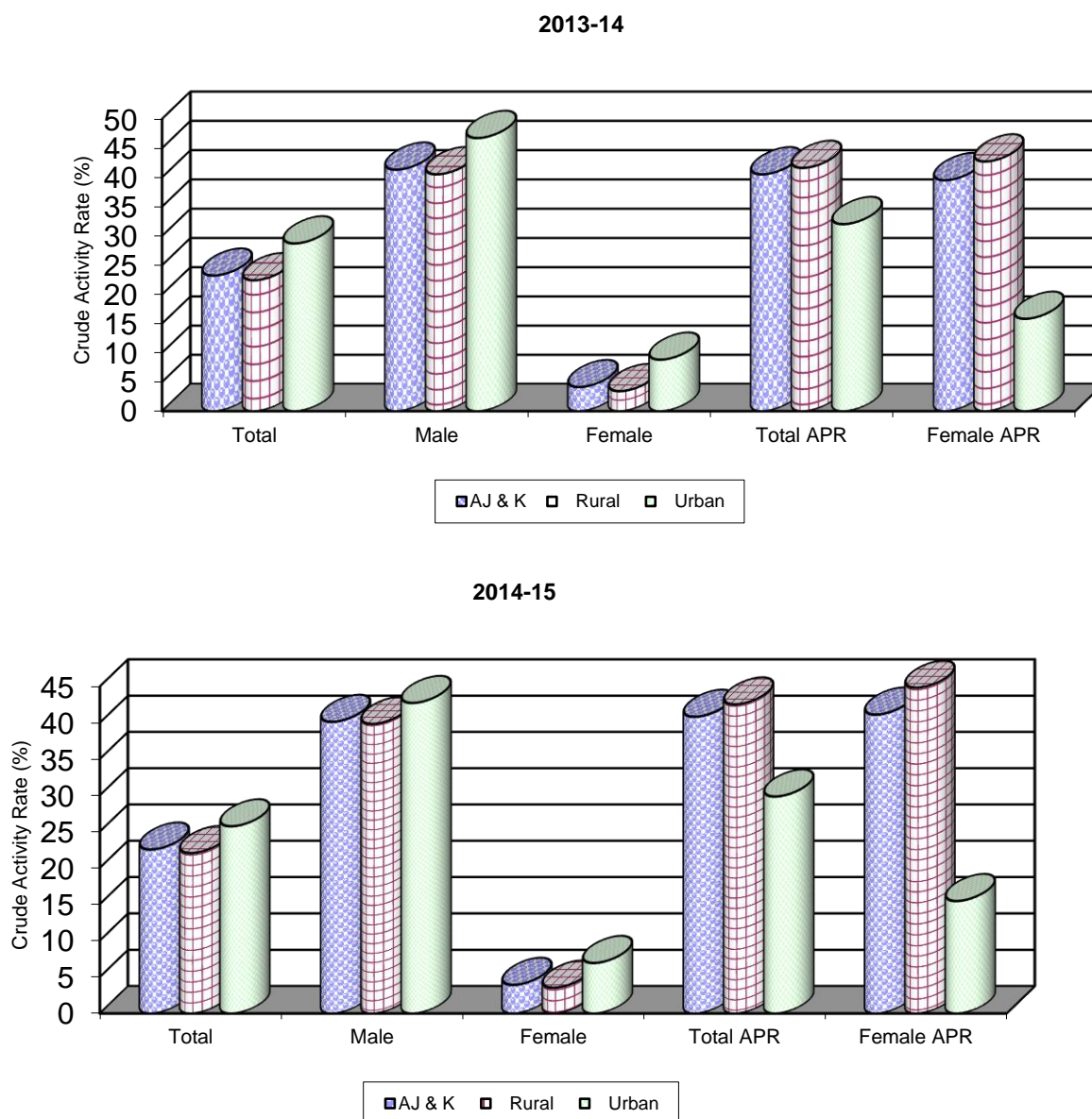
**Table-5**  
**CRUDE ACTIVITY (PARTICIPATION) RATES - AZAD JAMMU & KASHMIR**

(%)

Area	2013-14					2014-15				
	Total	Male	Female	* Augmented		Total	Male	Female	* Augmented	
				Total	Female				Total	Female
<i>AJ &amp; K</i>	23.2	41.3	4.1	40.5	39.5	22.5	40.1	3.9	40.8	41.1
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**



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
<i>AJ &amp; K</i>	<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.

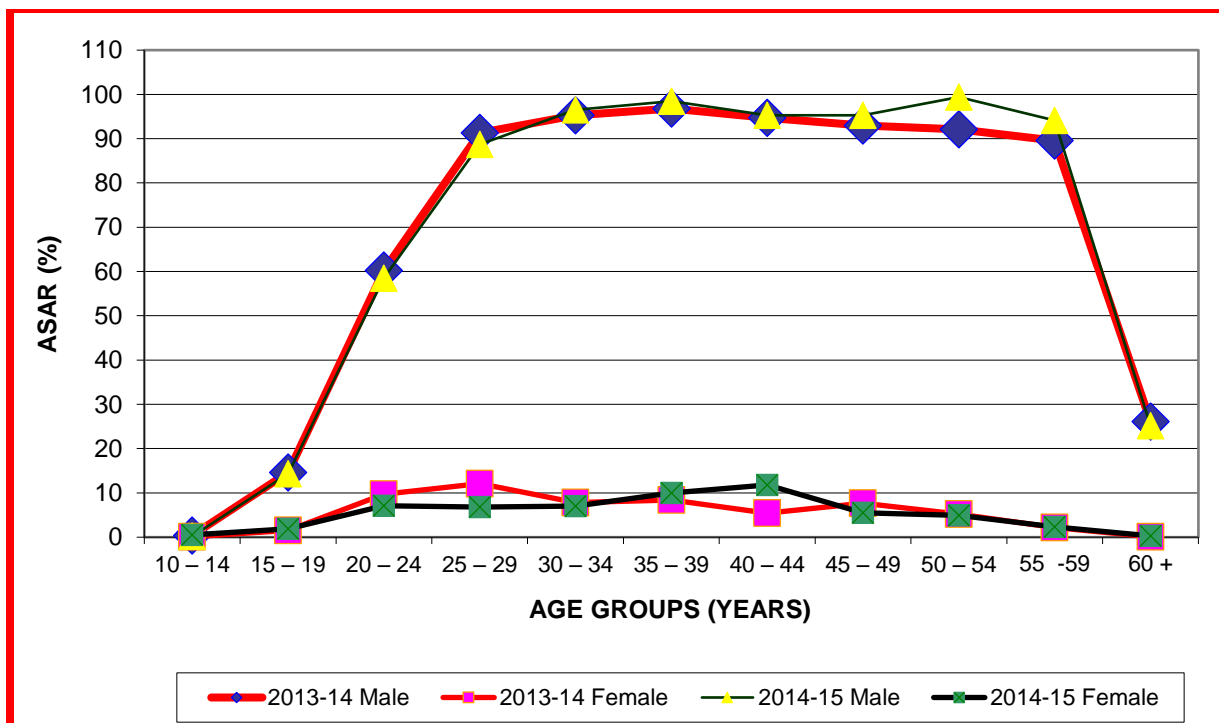
### ***Labour Force Participation Rates: Age Specific***

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**

<i>Age Groups</i>	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

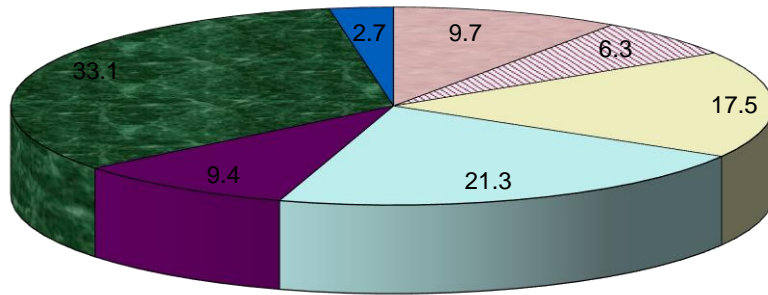
(%)

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)

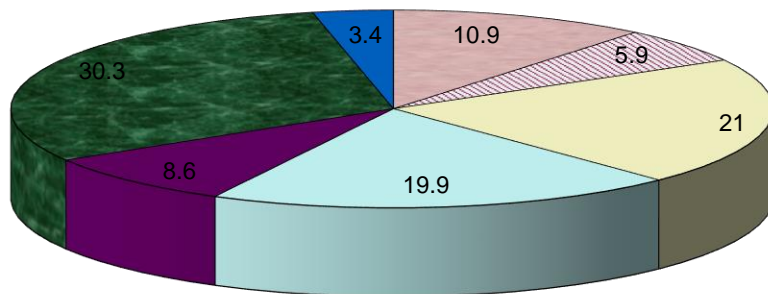
FIGURE-3: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED: MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

**2013-14**



■ Agriculture ■ Manufacturing ■ Construction ■ Trade ■ Transport ■ Services ■ Others

**2014-15**



■ Agriculture ■ Manufacturing ■ Construction ■ Trade ■ Transport ■ Services ■ Others

## ***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

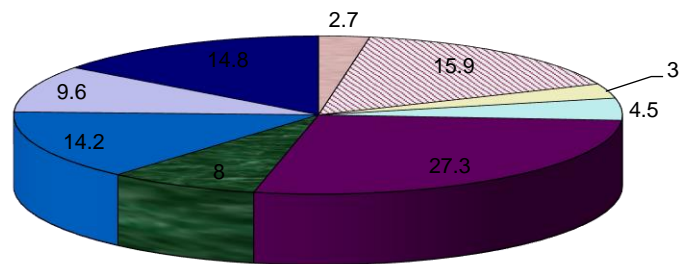
### **EMPLOYED - DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS**

(%)

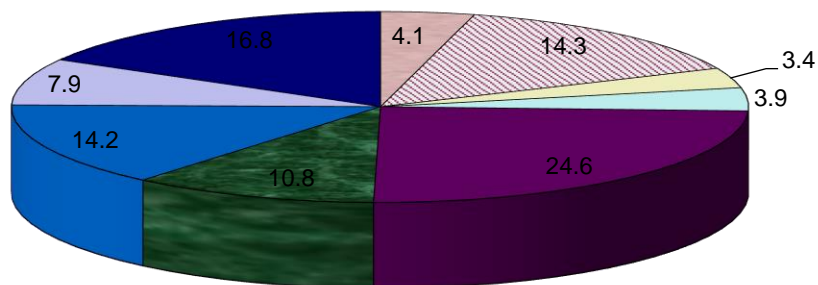
<i>Major Occupational Groups</i>	<b>2013-14</b>			<b>2014-15</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	2.7	2.6	4.6	4.1	4.3	2.1
Professionals	15.9	11.5	80.3	14.3	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**

**2013-14**



**2014-15**



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| ■ Legislators, senior officials and managers        | ■ Professionals                              |
| ■ Technicians and associate professionals           | ■ Clerks                                     |
| ■ Service workers and shop and market sales workers | ■ Skilled agricultural and fishery workers   |
| ■ Craft and related trades workers                  | ■ Plant and machine operators and assemblers |
| ■ Elementary (unskilled) occupations                |  |



## ***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**  
(%)

<i>Employment Status</i>	<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>
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**

<b>Area</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>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
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	29.5	27.3	59.2	29.7	26.6	69.5
<i>Informal</i>	70.5	72.7	40.8	70.3	73.4	30.5
<i>Rural</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	28.3	26.4	60.1	29.1	26.3	67.3
<i>Informal</i>	71.7	73.6	39.9	70.9	73.7	32.7
<i>Urban</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Formal	35.8	32.3	62.2	33.0	28.2	76.6
<i>Informal</i>	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>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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**

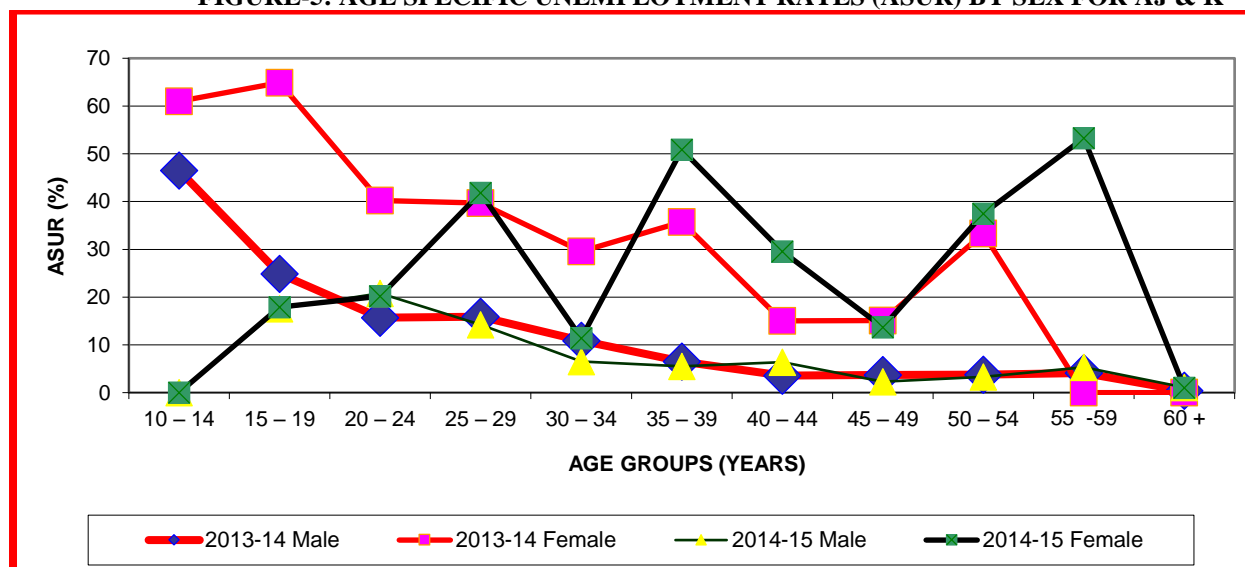
19. The unemployment rates of *early teens* (15-19), *latter twenties* (25-29), *early thirties* (30-34), *latter forties* (45-49) and *sixties & above* trend down. Rests of the age groups portray a rising scenario of unemployment, more in the case of younger age groups. See table-17 (figure 5) and Statistical 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)

