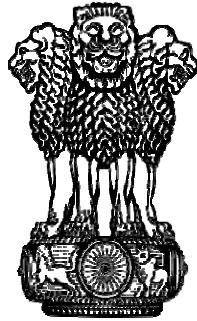


PRESS NOTE

SECOND ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY

(2011-12)



सत्यमेव जयते

LABOUR BUREAU

MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CHANDIGARH

F.NO. 30/2/2011-SESDSL (EUS)
Labour Bureau
Ministry of Labour & Employment
Government of India

SCO 28-31, Sector 17-A,
Chandigarh-160017
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PRESS NOTE

Report on Second Annual Employment & Unemployment Survey 2011-12

Labour Bureau, an attached office of the Ministry of Labour & Employment has released the results of the second annual employment & unemployment survey conducted in the country for the period 2011-2012. The survey has been conducted in all the States/UTs by covering all the districts. The main findings of the survey are as follows:

- ❖ During the survey data has been collected from a sample of 1,28,298 households, out of which 81,430 households are in the rural sector and the remaining 46,868 households in the urban sector.
- ❖ A fixed reference period of Agriculture Year 2010-11 i.e. July, 2010 to June, 2011 is used to derive the estimates based on usual status approach.
- ❖ In the report, results are compiled for all the labour force measures namely usual principal status (UPS) approach, usual principal & subsidiary status (UPSS) approach, current daily status (CDS) approach and current weekly status (CWS) approach. The results in this press note are, however, given for usual principal status (UPS) approach, under which the major time of the one year reference period (July, 2010 to June, 2011 in the present case) spent by a person determines his/her status.

- ❖ The labour force estimates are derived for the persons of age 15 years and above.
- ❖ The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is estimated to be 52.9 per cent at All India level.
- ❖ In the rural sector, the LFPR is estimated to be 54.8 per cent as compared to 47.2 per cent in the urban sector.
- ❖ Female LFPR is significantly lower as compared to male LFPR. At All India level, female LFPR is estimated to be 25.4 per cent as compared to 77.4 per cent in male category.
- ❖ At All India level the Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is estimated to be 50.8 per cent. In rural areas, the WPR is estimated to be 52.9 per cent as compared to 44.9 in the urban areas.
- ❖ The female WPR is estimated to be 23.6 per cent at All India level as compared to the male WPR of 75.1 per cent.
- ❖ The unemployment rate is estimated to be 3.8 per cent at All India level.
- ❖ In rural areas, unemployment rate is 3.4 per cent whereas in urban areas, the same is 5.0 per cent.
- ❖ Despite relatively low LFPR, the unemployment rate is significantly higher among females as compared to males. At all India level, the female unemployment rate is estimated to be 6.9 per cent whereas for males, the unemployment rate is 2.9 per cent.
- ❖ The female unemployment rate is estimated to be 12.5 per cent in urban areas and 5.6 per cent in rural areas at All India level. Similar rates of unemployment for males work out to be 3.4 per cent in urban areas and 2.7 per cent in rural areas.
- ❖ The unemployment rates in respect of social groups considered to be at disadvantage are lower than the unemployment rate in respect of the general category. The unemployment rate in respect of scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes is estimated to be 3.2 percent each, for

Scheduled Tribes it is 2.6 percent and for General category it is 5.5 percent.

- ❖ Majority of the employed persons are found to be self employed. Under UPS approach, 48.6 per cent persons are estimated to be self employed followed by 19.7 per cent persons which are wage/salary earners and rest 31.7 per cent persons belong to casual labour category at all India level.
- ❖ At All India level majority of the employed persons i.e. 52.9 percent are engaged in the primary sector (agriculture, forestry and fishing) followed by 27.8 per cent the tertiary or services sector and 19.3 per cent persons in manufacturing and construction sector i.e. the secondary sector.
- ❖ The two volumes of the report are available in Labour Bureau website (www.labourbureau.gov.in).
