

Report on District Level Estimates for the State of Andhra Pradesh

2013-14



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Labour & Employment
Labour Bureau
Chandigarh

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on
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for the State of
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FOREWORD

Planning from the grass root level, i.e. down to top, helps to achieve optimum outcome in terms of development. Passing of 73rd and 74th Amendment Act attained considerable significance in the process of decentralized planning. In the planning process district occupies relevant position below the State level because of its location and administrative advantages. Moreover, the non-availability of data for planning and lack of adequate administrative setups below district level added the relevance of district level planning.

The development policies of Government and other agencies are now focused on the district level planning. The demands for district level estimates are increasing day by day. The National Statistical Commission has observed the importance of pooling the Central and State samples for regional level estimates. The 13th Finance Commission has also emphasized on the need for various parameters at district level.

In order to materialize the concept of district level estimates by pooling Central and State sample, Labour Bureau approached a few States by offering technical and other support except data collection work for State sample. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Andhra Pradesh State agreed and collected data under State sample of fourth Annual Employment Unemployment survey. Consequently the report on estimation of work force at district level for the State of Andhra Pradesh has been prepared. In the present report an initial step has been taken to assess and estimate the extent of unemployment, broad activities by educational level and kind of activities at district level. The report will be an important input for district level planners/policy makers in Andhra Pradesh.

While generating the district level estimates for the State of Andhra Pradesh, the State Government provided their consistent support for canvassing the schedules and also supervising the survey under Central sample on behalf of Labour Bureau as well as the execution of State sample in time. Without such support and co-operation from the DES, it would have been very difficult to undertake the exercise of pooling Central and State samples. I would like to express my deep appreciation for the constant support received from the State Government, especially their Directorates of Economics & Statistics (DES). I would also like to extend my gratitude for the constant efforts and dedication of staff and officers of Labour Bureau involved in the survey. I have no hesitation in admitting that the errors or inadequacies in the Report are however entirely due to the limitations of the Labour Bureau.

Chandigarh
3rd December, 2014

Daljeet Singh
Director General

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- ❖ In the present report, District level/State level Estimates have been generated for Labour Force and its derivatives by pooling the Central and the State samples for the State of Andhra Pradesh under 4th Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey 2013-14.
- ❖ Labour force parameters have been estimated at district level for all the districts of Andhra Pradesh State.
- ❖ The field work for both the Central and the State samples were executed during the period January, 2014 to June, 2014.
- ❖ A total of 11,058 households have been surveyed under both Central and State samples in the State of Andhra Pradesh, out of which 6,750 households are from rural areas and remaining 4,308 households from urban areas.
- ❖ Number of persons surveyed under both Central and State samples are 49,324 out of which 29,887 persons are from rural areas and 19,437 persons from urban areas.
- ❖ The labour force estimates are derived for the persons aged 15 years and above under two approaches namely Usual Principal Status (UPS) approach and Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS) approach.
- ❖ According to Usual Principal Status Approach, 638 persons out of 1000 persons aged 15 years and above are in the labour force. In other words, 63.8 per cent of the working age population is either working or seeking for work at the State level.
- ❖ In case of rural areas, the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is estimated to be 67.7 per cent, whereas in case of urban areas, it is 54.1 per cent at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.

- ❖ In case of females, the Labour Force Participation Rate is found to be lower as compared to male counterparts. For male category of persons, the LFPR is estimated to be 81.5 per cent whereas for females, the same is 46.4 per cent at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.
- ❖ The LFPR based on two approaches namely Usual Principal Status Approach and Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach at State level for different categories is as follows.

(In per cent)

Approach	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
UPS	67.7	54.1	63.8
UPSS	70.7	55.7	66.3

- ❖ The Worker Population Ratio (WPR) at State level under the Usual Principal Status approach is estimated to be 61.7 percent among the persons aged 15 years & above.
- ❖ In case of rural areas, the Worker Population Ratio is estimated to be 65.9 per cent whereas for urban sector, the same is 51.1 per cent at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.
- ❖ The WPR based on two approaches namely Usual Principal Status Approach and Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach at State level for different categories is as follows.

(In per cent)

Approach	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
UPS	65.9	51.1	61.7
UPSS	69.2	53.0	64.5

- ❖ Unemployment Rate in the State is estimated to be 3.3 percent based on the Usual Principal Status Approach after pooling the Central and State sample. The Unemployment Rate in rural

areas and urban areas are estimated to be 2.6 percent and 5.5 percent respectively.

- ❖ In case of male category of persons, the unemployment rate is found to be 2.9 per cent whereas in case of females, the same is 4 per cent at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.
- ❖ In urban areas, the unemployment rate among females is significantly higher i.e. 10.4 per cent at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.
- ❖ The UR based on two approaches namely Usual Principal Status Approach and Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach at State level for different categories is as follows.

(In per cent)

Approach	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
UPS	2.6	5.5	3.3
UPSS	2.1	4.9	2.8

- ❖ About 48 percent of the workforce is reported to be employed as casual labour followed by self employed persons (37.6 percent) and wage/salaried earners (12.6 per cent) at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.
- ❖ In rural areas, more than half of the workforce (54.7 percent) is reported to be casual labour followed by about 37 per cent as self employed, 7.4 per cent as wage/salaried earners and 1.1 per cent as contract worker at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.
- ❖ In urban areas, about 40 per cent of the workforce is found to be self employed followed by 29.1 per cent employed as wage/salaried earners and 27.3 per cent as casual labour at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.

- ❖ An attempt has been made to estimate the extent of underemployment in the report. Special tables have been generated for persons who were available for work throughout the year i.e. 12 months.
- ❖ The survey results reveal that around 59 percent of the labour force who were available for 12 months is found to be fully employed. On the other hand, 37.4 per cent of the labour force who was available throughout the year has worked for 6-11 months during the reference period based on Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach.
- ❖ Around 3 per cent of the persons who were available for 12 months during the reference period did not get any work even for a month based on Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach.
- ❖ In order to measure the employment-unemployment scenario among youth population in the State, the Labour Force related tables have been generated for persons aged 15-29 years in the report.
- ❖ Labour Force Participation rate is estimated to be 52 percent at State level for the age group 15-29 years based on Usual Principal Status Approach.
- ❖ In case of rural sector, the LFPR for the age group 15-29 years is found to be 55.7 per cent whereas for urban sector, the same is 43.5 per cent at state level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.
- ❖ The ratio of employed persons or Worker Population Ratio for the age group 15-29 years is estimated to be 46.6 percent at state level under the Usual Principal Status Approach. In case of rural sector, it is found to be 50.9 per cent whereas for urban sector, the WPR is 36.7 per cent.

- ❖ The Unemployment Rate (UR) among the age group 15-29 years is estimated to be 10.4 percent under the Usual Principal Status Approach at state level.
- ❖ In rural sector, the unemployment rate is found to be 8.6 per cent whereas for urban sector, it is 15.6 per cent for the age group 15-29 years at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.
- ❖ About 7 percent of the persons aged 15 years and above is estimated to be received/receiving vocational training in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The proportion is significantly higher in urban areas (9.7 percent) as compared to rural areas (5.9 percent).
- ❖ Among the employed persons who received vocational training, around 53 percent reported to be self employed followed by wage/salaried earners (25.2 percent), casual workers (19.3 percent) and contract workers (2.3 percent).
- ❖ Unemployment rate is found to be increasing as the education level rises for the persons aged 15 years and above. In case of post-graduation & above level, the unemployment rate is significantly high at 18per cent at State level.
- ❖ In case of persons with not literate, below primary, primary and middle classifications, the unemployment rate is less than one per cent at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.
- ❖ About 39 percent of the households are having two persons as employed/earners followed by households with only one employed person (36.1 percent).
- ❖ About 82 percent of the households have reported to be having no wage/salaried person in their households at State level.

CHAPTER-I

EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT SCENARIO

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In our country, the district has always been the pivot of the structure of administration. District is the most suitable administrative unit for decentralized planning below the state level as it possesses the required heterogeneity and is manageable enough to undertake people in planning and implementation and to improve productivity. With the acceptance of a Welfare State as the objective the emphasis in district administration has come to be placed overwhelmingly on development activities. But due to non-availability of district-level data on many important indicators, the indicators at the State/UT level are used as a proxy for planning & policy purposes at the district level. For bigger states which have wide diversity across districts in terms of natural endowments, public

and private investment and other employment opportunities, the state-level indicators would not be of much use for making state-level policies.

1.2 The 73rd & 74th Constitutional amendments (1992) have also brought into existence the democratically elected grassroots institutions of local self governance. This has enhanced the demand for local level statistics and necessitated requirement of developing basic capabilities at grass root levels to organize such statistics in a harmonious manner. In order to meet this need of generating estimates at more disaggregate level particularly at district level, Labour Bureau has offered to many States/UT's Directorate of Economics & Statistics Departments to generate district level estimates on important parameters relating to Labour

Force and its derivatives by covering matching sample along with Labour Bureau Annual Employment Unemployment Survey. This would help the States to make State-level inclusive development policies by using statistics at local level.

1.3 District level estimates may go a long way for effective district level planning. Generation of district level estimates viz. Labour Force Participation Rate which is also called as Labour Supply, Worker Population Ratio and Unemployment Rate will help the Government to devise more effective and targeted employment and economic policies. Local needs can be taken care of more effectively and efficiently at the lower levels. Plans are expected to be more effective because of the homogeneity of the unit. Flow of information/data will be quick and reliable.

1.4 In the present Fourth Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey, Labour

Bureau agreed to assist the States/UTs of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry for generating district level estimates on important parameters relating to employment and unemployment. This will no doubt help the State Governments to make state-level inclusive development policies. Moreover, District Level Estimates will be helpful to aid State and local policymakers, program planners, and community advocates to device sound policies. The district level estimates can also be used for setting priorities, allocating resources and targeting areas where there are lack of employment opportunities. The present report relates to the estimation workforce at district level for the State of Andhra Pradesh.

1.5 The district level estimates have been generated by pooling the central and state sample. In order to generate the district level estimates, the State Government has covered a matching sample

along with Labour Bureau Survey during the period January, 2014 to June, 2014 with their own resources. On the other hand, Labour Bureau has provided all other assistance like selection of sample, training to enumerators and supervisors, supply of blank schedules, scrutiny of data, pooling of central and state sample, generation of tables, drafting of State report etc.

1.6 Andhra Pradesh is one of the 29 states of India, situated on the country's south-eastern coast. The state is the eighth largest state in India covering an area of 160,205 km² (61,855 sq mi). According to 2011 census results, the state is tenth largest by population with 49,386,799 inhabitants. Andhra Pradesh has a very diverse geography which leads to a very diverse economy. As many as 9 of the 13 districts has sea coast along Bay of Bengal which is conducive for promoting manufacturing and export oriented industries. Under fourth employment-unemployment survey, a total of 11,058 households have been surveyed

under both Central and State samples in Andhra Pradesh, out of which 6,750 households from rural areas and remaining 4,308 households from urban areas. Number of persons surveyed under both Central and State samples are 49,324, out of which 29,887 persons are from rural areas and 19,437 persons are from urban areas.

1.7 Estimates are generated for various important Labour Force parameters namely, Labour Force Participation Rate, Worker population Ratio and Unemployment Rate by gender / sector in proportion for the persons aged 15 years and above. The employed persons are further classified based on the activity pursued by them during the reference period like self employed, regular/wage salaried, contract worker and casual worker. Moreover, some specific tables have been generated on youth employment, vocational training, etc. in order to give some insights of the employment-unemployment scenario in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

2. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Members aged 15 years and above in a household

2.1 The second stage stratification under the survey to select the sample households is based on number of members aged 15 years and above in a household. The households studied under the survey have been classified based on the number of members aged 15 years and above in the households. Accordingly, all the households under study are put in four categories as follows:

1. Upto 1 member households
2. 2-3 member households
3. 4-5 member households
4. 6 & above members' households

2.2 Based on the survey results in majority of the households, there are 2-3 members aged 15 years and above. The results show that overall about 62 percent of the households fall under the category of 2-3 members aged 15 years and above in a household followed by 26 percent having 4-5 members aged 15 years and above in a household. The results have been compiled district wise for the State of Andhra Pradesh.

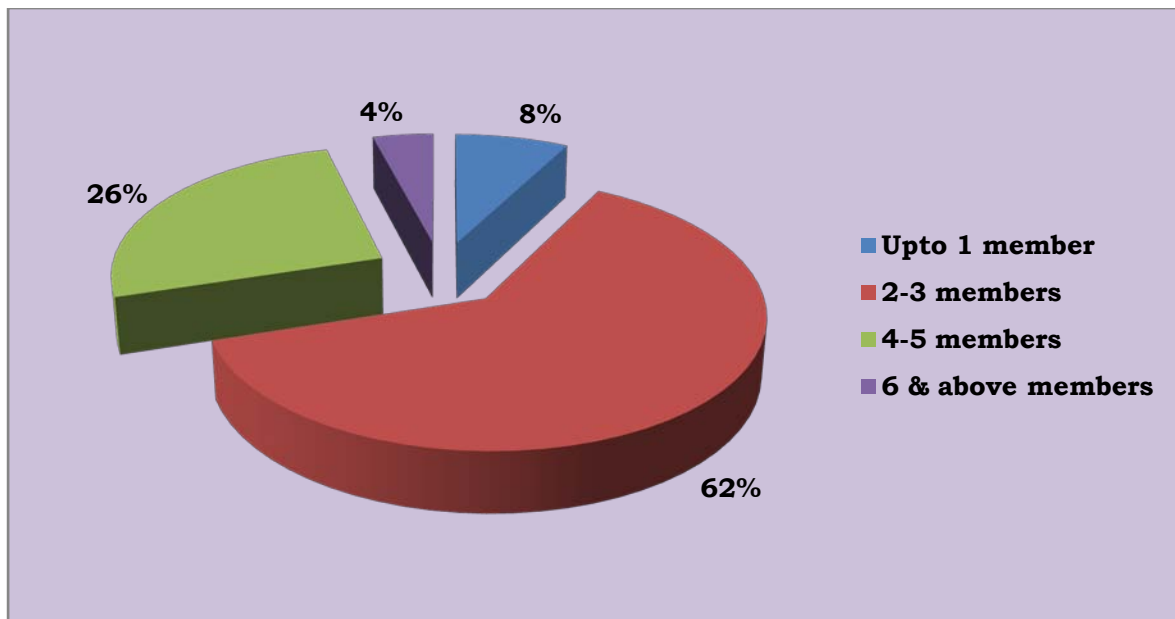


Figure 1: Distribution of Households by members aged 15 years and above in %

Households Benefitted from Employment Generating Schemes

2.3 In order to understand the outreach of different Central and State government schemes to the targeted population in Andhra Pradesh, information was also collected from the households regarding members of the household benefitted from different employment generating schemes during the reference period. Among the benefitted households (34 percent), most of

them are benefitted from MGNREGA scheme which is implemented only in rural areas.

2.4 Distribution of households benefitted from different employment generating schemes for each district is given in Table 4. The results show that Vizianagaram district ranked first in MGNREGA works as more number of households are reported to be employed under this scheme followed by Cuddapah and Srikakulam.

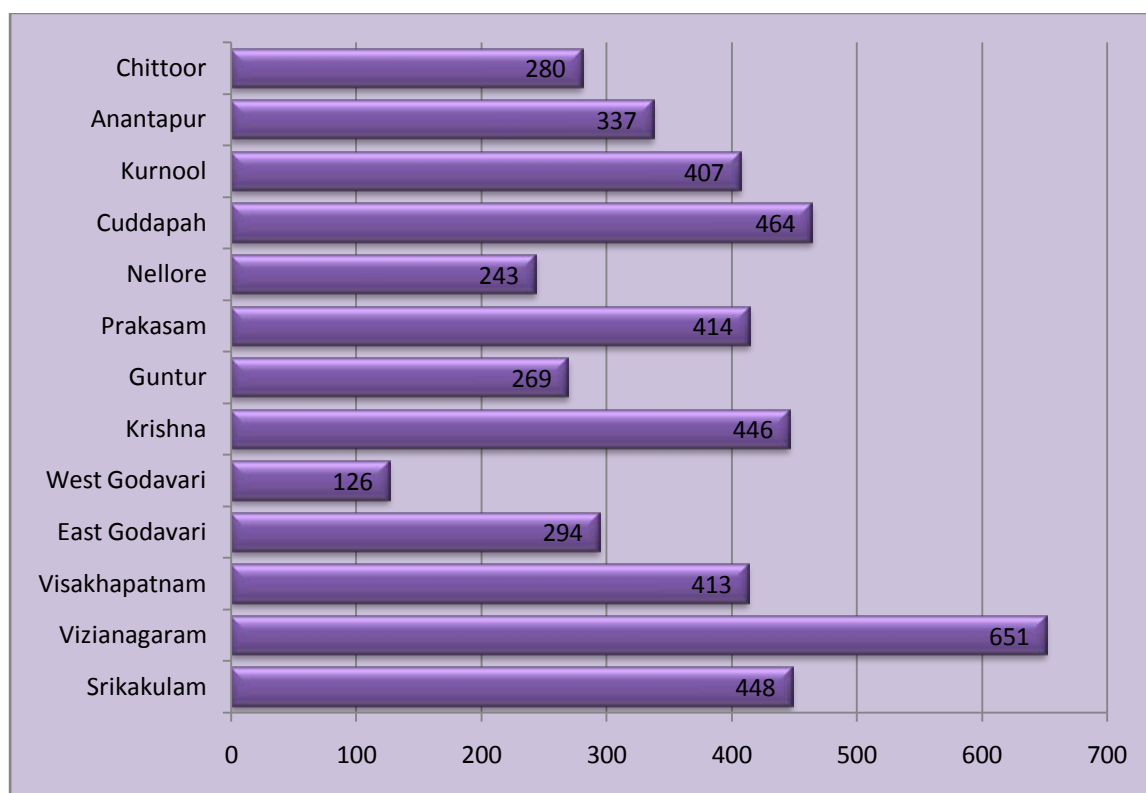


Figure 2: Distribution of Households benefitted from MGNREGA in '000

Households by Number of Employed Persons aged 15 years & above

2.5 The number of employed persons in a household gives an idea of the economic conditions of the household. The lower the number of employed persons in a household reflects the high dependency ratio and vice versa. Based on the Usual Principal Status Approach, households are categorised according to the

number of employed persons aged 15 years and above in the household. For that, all the households are grouped into five categories as follows:

1. None (No family member is employed);
2. 1 person employed households;
3. 2 persons employed households;
4. 3 persons employed households;
5. 4 & above employed households.

Table 2.1: Distribution of households by number of employed persons aged 15 years and above in %

Sector	None	1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 & above Persons
Rural	6.0	30.8	41.9	12.9	8.4
Urban	8.4	49.5	29.8	8.7	3.6
Rural + Urban	6.7	36.1	38.5	11.7	7.0

2.6 Table 2.1 shows that about 39 percent of the households are having two persons as employed/earners followed by households with only one employed person (36.1 percent). Overall, households with 3 employed persons constitute 11.7 percent and households with 4 &

above employed persons constitute 7 percent of the households. It is also evident from the table that around 7 percent of the households does not have even single employed person/earner aged 15 years and above.

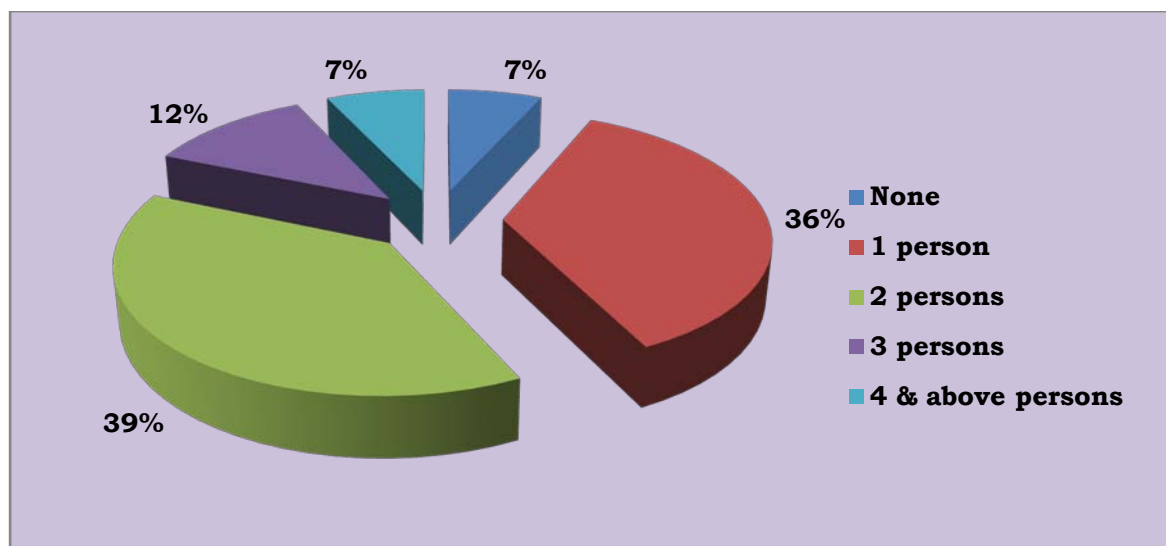


Figure 3: Distribution of hhs by Number of Employed Persons in %

Households by Number of Wage/Salaried Persons

2.7 Information is also collected on number of wage/salaried persons aged 15 years and above in a household based on Usual Principal Status

approach. The households are classified into four categories namely no wage/salaried person in the household, 1 wage/salaried person, 2 wage/salaried persons and 3 & more wage/salaried persons in the household.

Table 2.2: Distribution of hhs by number of wage/salaried persons aged 15 years and above in %

Sector	None	1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons & more
Rural	87.9	10.3	1.6	0.2
Urban	65.3	26.6	7.2	1.0
Rural + Urban	81.5	15.0	3.1	0.4

2.8 It is clearly evident from the Table 2.2 that overall, about 82 percent of the households reported to be having no

wage/salaried person in their households. It shows the high informality in employment situation in the State of Andhra

Pradesh. In rural areas, the situation is still worse when compared to urban areas. It is found from the table that 87.9 percent of the households in rural areas having no wage/salaried person.

estimated to be having 1 person and 2 persons who are wage/salaried in their households respectively in rural sector. In urban areas, about 27 percent of the households have 1 wage/salaried person in their households.

2.9 Around 10 percent and 2 percent of the households are

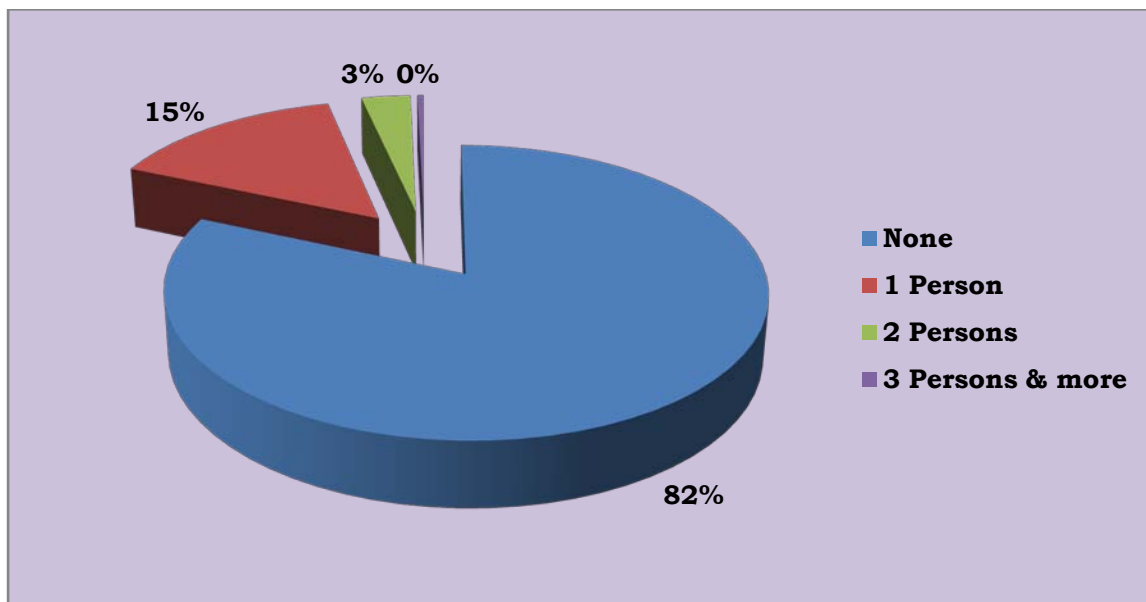


Figure 4: Distribution of hhs by Number of Wage/Salaried Persons aged 15 years & above in %

3. LABOUR FORCE PARAMETERS

3.1 Labour Force indicates the supply of labour and is an important input for production of goods and services. The reliable estimates of labour force at All

India/State/District level are important for policy and planning purposes. In simple words, Labour Force Participation Rate is the proportion of the working age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or seeking for

work. It provides an indication of the relative size of the supply of labour available which can be engaged in the production of goods and services.

Important Concepts of Labour Force:

The basic concepts of Labour Force Parameters are given below:

i) **Labour Force Participation Rate:** - Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is defined as the number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons.

$$LFPR = \frac{\text{no. of employed persons} + \text{no. of unempliyed persons}}{\text{total population}} \times 1000$$

ii) **Worker Population Ratio:** - Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is defined as the number of persons employed per 1000 persons.

$$WPR = \frac{\text{no. of employed persons}}{\text{total population}} \times 1000$$

iii) **Proportion Unemployed:** - Proportion Unemployed (PU) is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons.

$$PU = \frac{\text{no. of unemployed persons}}{\text{total population}} \times 1000$$

iv) **Unemployment Rate:** - Unemployment Rate (UR) is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the Labour Force (Employed & Unemployed).

$$UR = \frac{\text{no. of unemployed persons}}{\text{labour force}} \times 1000$$

Measurement of Labour Force

3.2 In a developing country like India where majority of the workers are employed in the unorganized sector and pursuing multiple activities, estimating labour force and its derivatives is a very complex job. In such cases no single measure is appropriate to estimate the labour force parameters. Broadly, Labour Force parameters may be derived by the following two different approaches.

i) **Usual Principal Status (UPS)**

Approach: The major time criterion based on the last 365 days is used to determine the activity pursued by a person under the usual principal status approach. Accordingly, the major time spent by a person (183 days or more) is used to determine

whether the person is in the labour force or out of the labour force. A person found unemployed under this approach reflects the chronic unemployment. In the present survey, the usual principal activity status estimates are derived based on a moving reference period of last twelve months. For example, if the household is surveyed in January 2014, then the reference period will be January 2013 to December 2013.

ii) **Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status (UPSS) Approach:** The second important approach to measure the labour force parameters is the usual principal and subsidiary status approach. This approach is a hybrid one which takes into consideration both the major time criterion and the shorter time period (30 days or more in any economic activity). Thus a person who has worked for even 30 days or more in any economic activity during the reference period during the last 12 months is considered as employed under this hybrid

approach. In this approach also, the same reference period as taken in the usual principal status approach is used. This approach is also called as the usual status approach.

3.3 The results of various Labour Force related parameters and its derivatives are compiled based on all the two approaches as mentioned above.

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

3.4 The results of all the important parameters in the report are presented in the form of proportions only for the persons aged 15 years & above. According to Usual Principal Status Approach, 638 persons out of 1000 persons are in the labour force at state level after pooling the Central and State sample. In other words, it implies that 63.8 per cent of the working age population i.e. persons aged 15 years and above is either working or seeking for work at the State level under UPS approach. In the Rural and Urban sectors of the State after pooling the estimates, the LFPR

is estimated to be 67.7 per cent and 54.1 per cent respectively. The State level estimates based

on pooled sample are presented in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Labour Force Parameters based on different approaches for persons aged 15 years & above at State level in %

Sector		UPS			UPSS		
		LFPR	WPR	UR	LFPR	WPR	UR
Rural	Male	83.0	80.8	2.7	83.8	81.9	2.3
	Female	52.8	51.4	2.5	57.8	56.7	1.9
	Person	67.7	65.9	2.6	70.7	69.2	2.1
Urban	Male	77.8	75.0	3.5	78.4	75.9	3.2
	Female	30.7	27.5	10.4	33.2	30.3	8.8
	Person	54.1	51.1	5.5	55.7	53.0	4.9
Rural + Urban	Male	81.5	79.1	2.9	82.2	80.2	2.5
	Female	46.4	44.5	4.0	50.7	49.1	3.2
	Person	63.8	61.7	3.3	66.3	64.5	2.8

3.5 The district wise Labour Force Participation Rate under the Usual Principal Status Approach is presented in Figure 5. The result shows that Labour

Force Participation Rate in 6 districts is higher as compared to the overall State level LFPR (638 persons per 1000 persons).

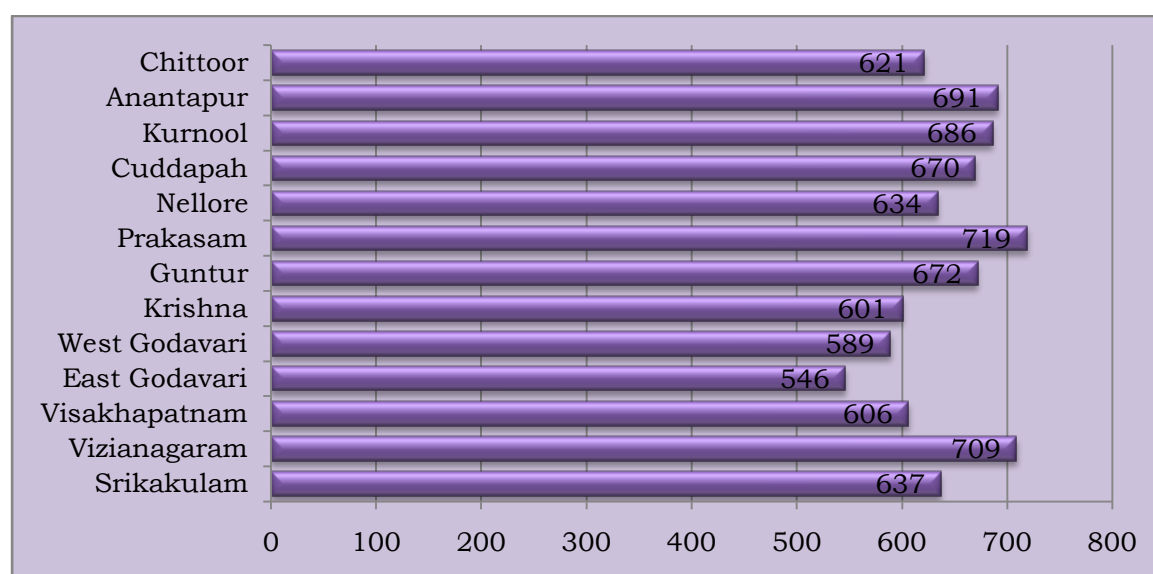


Figure 5: Labour Force Participation Rate under the Usual Principal Status Approach

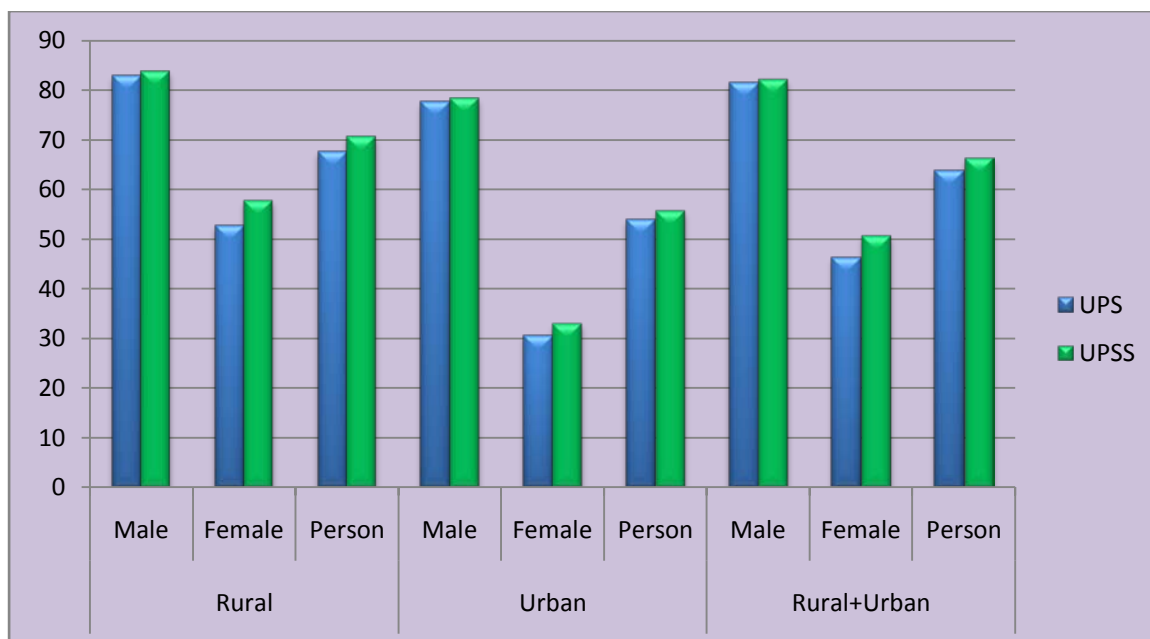


Figure 6: Labour Force Participation Rate under the UPS and UPSS Approaches

Worker Population Ratio (WPR)

3.6 Worker Population Ratio indicates the proportion of employed persons or workers in the total population aged 15 years and above. The WPR according to the Usual Principal Status gives the number of persons who have worked for a relatively longer period during the reference period of the survey.

The WPR at State level under the

3.7 Based on different approaches, Worker Population Ratio is estimated to be 64.5 per cent under the Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status Approach, whereas under Usual Principal Status Approach, the same is

Usual Principal Status approach after pooling the central and state sample is estimated at 61.7 per cent for persons aged 15 years & above. It is noticed from the table that 79.1 per cent of the male population aged 15 years and above is employed whereas among females the same is about 45 per cent.

estimated to be 61.7 per cent at the State level. In other words based on the Usual Principal Status Approach, 61.7 per cent of the persons aged 15 years and above are employed in some economic activities at the State

level. In case of rural and urban areas, the corresponding figures are 65.9 percent and 51.1 per

cent respectively at the State level.

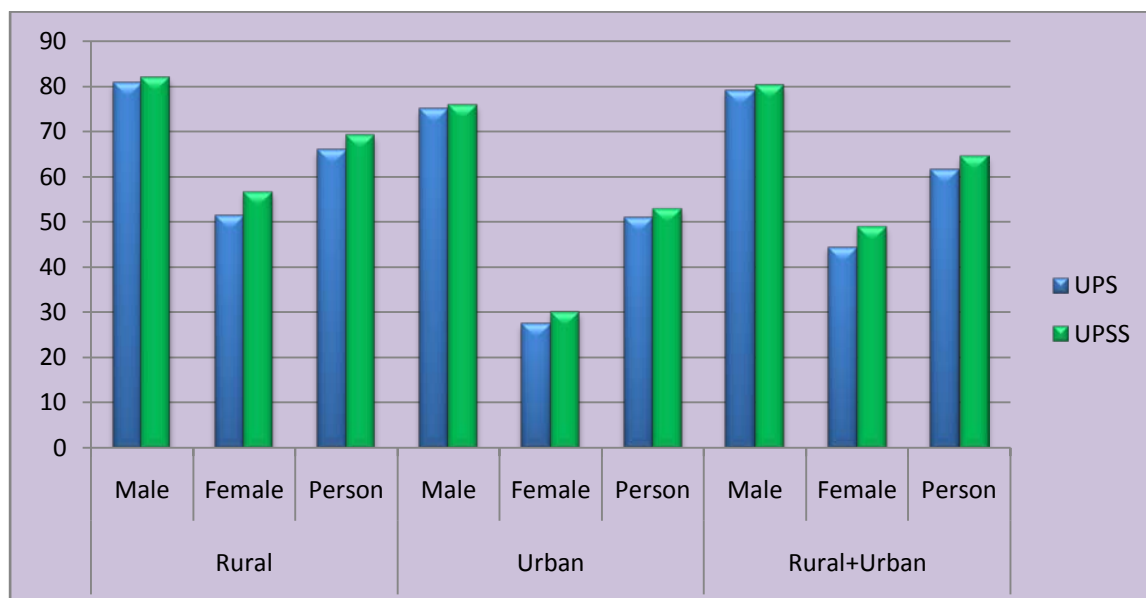


Figure 7: WPR based on UPS and UPSS approaches for persons aged 15 years & above at State level

Unemployment Rate (UR)

3.8 The Unemployment Rate or ratio of unemployed person to the labour force at the State level after pooling the Central and State sample by different approaches to measure unemployment is presented in Table 2.3. Unemployment Rate at

State level is estimated to be 3.3 percent based on the Usual Principal Status Approach after pooling the Central and State sample. The Unemployment Rate in rural areas and urban areas are estimated to be 2.6 percent and 5.5 percent respectively.

Table 2.4: Unemployment Rate based on Usual Principal Status Approach in %

Sector	Male	Female	Person
Rural	2.7	2.5	2.6
Urban	3.5	10.4	5.5
Rural + Urban	2.9	4	3.3

3.9 While comparing unemployment rate in rural and urban areas, it is seen that in urban areas, the unemployment rate is significantly higher as compared to the rural areas. In case of females, the Unemployment Rate based on both the approaches is found to be significantly higher as

compared to the male counterparts in urban areas. It may be seen from the table that in urban areas based on UPS approach, the Unemployment Rate is estimated at 3.5 per cent for male category whereas for female, the same is found to be 10.4 per cent at State level.

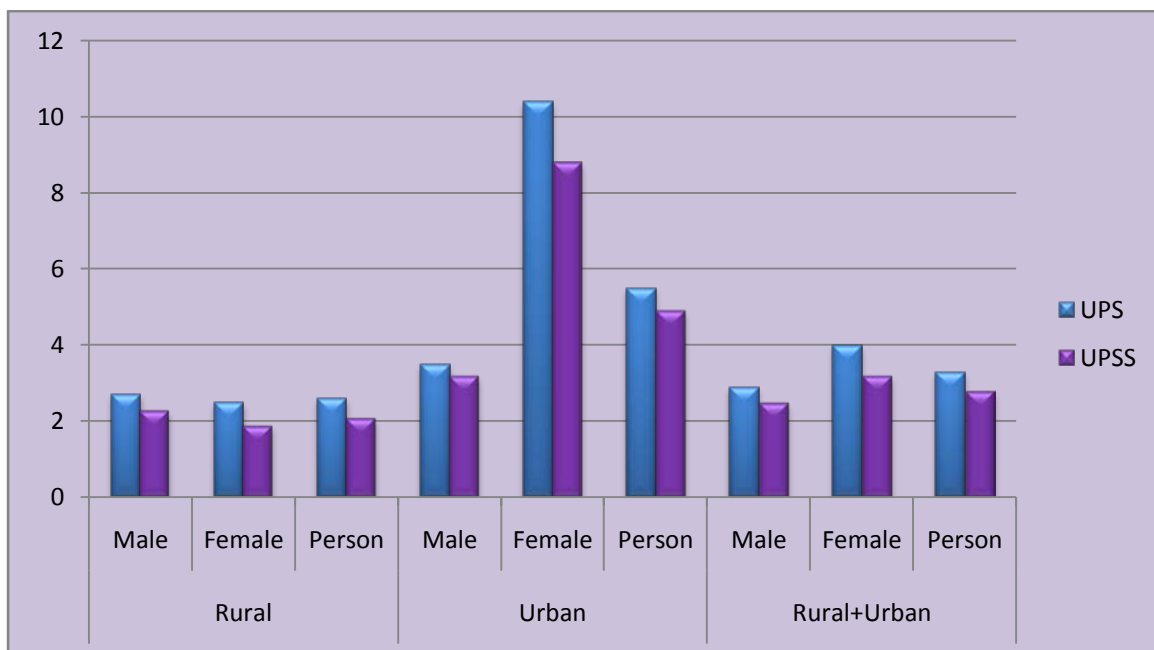


Figure 8: UR based on UPS and UPSS approaches for persons aged 15 years & above at State level

4. ACTIVITY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS

4.1 Based on economic activities pursued by the employed persons in different reference periods, the persons aged 15 years and above are broadly classified as Self

Employed, Wage/Salaried Worker, Contract Workers and Casual Labourers. Under the Usual Principal Status Approach, the main economic activities pursued by the persons are classified as follows:

- i) worked in household enterprise as an own account worker;
- ii) worked in household enterprise as an employer;
- iii) worked as helper in household enterprise (unpaid family worker);
- iv) worked as regular salaried/wage employee;
- v) worked as contract worker;
- vi) worked as casual wage labour in public works;
- vii) worked as casual wage labour in other types of work;

4.2 Under the Usual Principal Status approach, majority of the work force aged 15 years and above are employed as Casual

Workers. About 48 per cent of the workers are reported to be employed as casual labour followed by 38 per cent found to be self employed, and 13 per cent as wage/salaried at State level.

4.3 In rural areas, about 55 per cent of the workforce is reported as casual labour, followed by self employed persons (36.7 per cent) and wage/salaried earners (7.4 per cent). The distribution of employed persons among different economic activities under the UPSS is found to be almost similar to the UPS approach and is as shown in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4: Distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity in %

Sector	Self Employed	Wage/Salaried Employee	Contract Worker	Casual Labour
UPS				
Rural	36.7	7.4	1.1	54.7
Urban	40.2	29.1	3.4	27.3
Rural + Urban	37.6	12.6	1.7	48.1
UPSS				
Rural	36.4	7.1	1.1	55.4
Urban	41.0	28.1	3.3	27.5
Rural + Urban	37.5	12.1	1.6	48.8

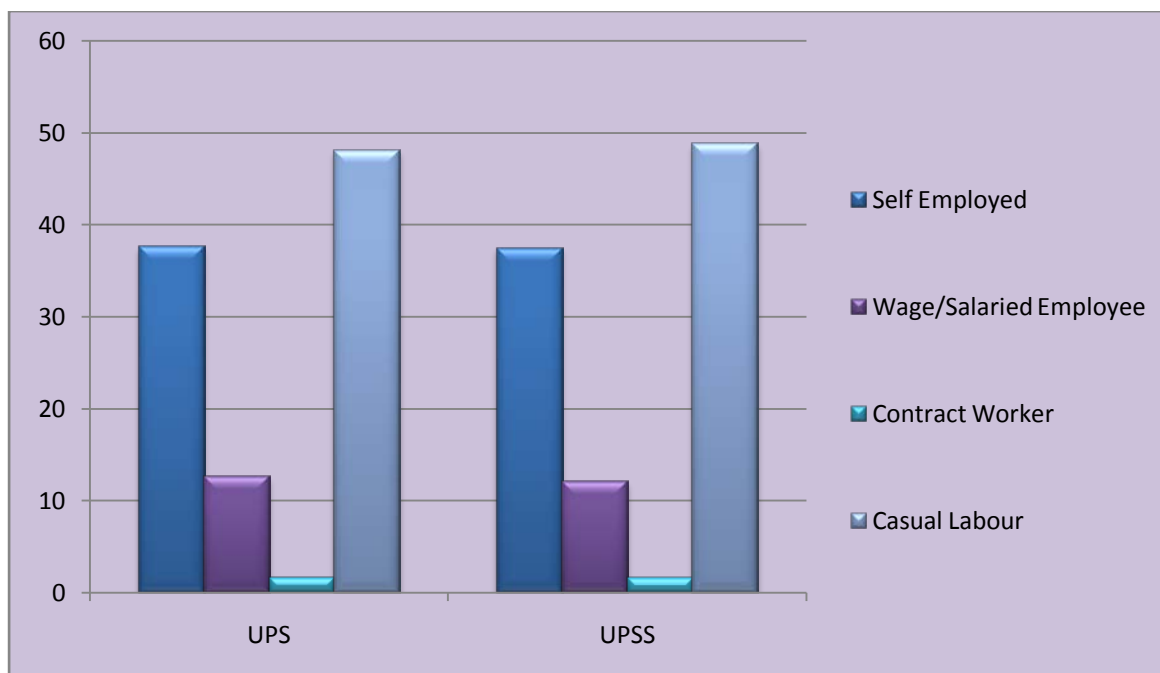


Figure 9: Distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity

4.4 Figure 10 clearly shows that the casual labour category shares about 48 percent of the workforce in both the approaches. The other important categories are self employed and wage/salaried persons sharing about 38 percent and 13 percent of the work force respectively. It is evident from the results that the contract workers share only about 2 percent in both the approaches.

4.5 Underemployment

In order to find out whether the persons available for 12 months during the reference period are fully employed or partially

employed, special tables have been generated in this report. The persons who were available for 12 months during the reference period are categorized into following four groups based on Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status approach.

- 1) Worked for 12 months or fully employed
- 2) Worked for 6-11 months (partially employed)
- 3) Worked for 1-5 months (partially employed)
- 4) Did not get any work and remained unemployed throughout the year.

Table 2.5: Distribution of workers aged 15 years & above available for 12 months but actually worked according to UPSS Approach in %

Sector	Worked for 12 months	Worked 6-11 months	Worked 1 to 5 months	Did not get any work
Rural	52.5	44.5	0.4	2.6
Urban	75.3	19.2	0.4	5.1
Rural + Urban	58.9	37.4	0.4	3.3

4.6 Table 2.5 shows that around 59 percent of the workers is found to be employed for all the 12 months. The second important category is workers available for 12 months but actually worked for 6-11 months,

shares about 37 percent. It is also observed from the table that 3.3 percent of the persons did not get work even for a month during the reference period who were available throughout the year.

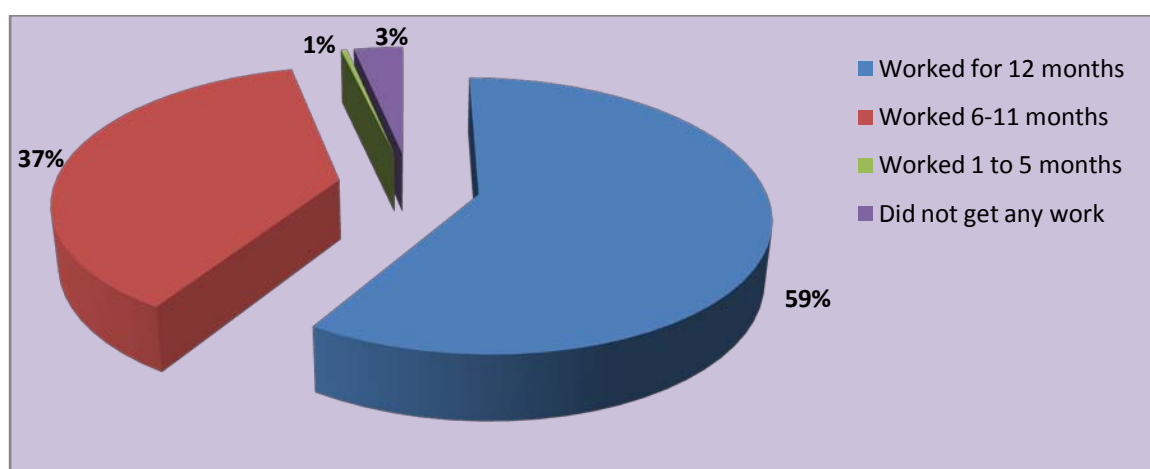


Figure 10: Underemployment in %

5. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT SCENARIO

5.1 An age specific labour force indicators provides insight into overall situation facing different age group of population

especially in the younger ages. In the forthcoming paragraphs labour force indicators for the youth population is discussed. The results are compiled for the persons aged 15-29 years age group based on UPS and UPSS

approaches. The sector wise labour force parameters for the

age group 15-29 years are presented in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6: LFPR, WPR and UR under UPS & UPSS approaches for persons aged 15-29 years in %

Parameters	UPS			UPSS		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
LFPR	55.7	43.5	52.0	59.2	45.0	54.9
WPR	50.9	36.7	46.6	55.0	38.7	50.1
UR	8.6	15.6	10.4	7.1	13.9	8.8

5.2 At the State level after pooling the central and state sample, Labour Force Participation rate is estimated to be 52 percent under the Usual Principal Status Approach for the age group 15-29 years. While analyzing the rural and urban LFPR, it is seen that in rural areas, the same is found to be 55.7 percent whereas in urban sector, it is about 44 percent.

be 50.9 percent whereas in the urban sector the same is 36.7 percent. A similar trend is observed in the UPSS approach also.

5.3 The second important parameter is Worker Population Ratio. The ratio of employed persons or Worker Population Ratio for the age group 15-29 years is estimated as 46.6 percent at state level under the Usual Principal Status Approach. In case of rural areas, the Worker Population Ratio for the age group 15-29 years is estimated to

5.4 The unemployment term refers to the gap between supply and demand of the labour in a given period of time. Based on the survey results, the unemployment rate is estimated to be 10.4 percent for the age group 15-29 years under the Usual Principal Status Approach at state level after pooling the central and state sample. In other words, 104 persons out of 1000 persons aged 15-29 years were available for work but did not find any work under the Usual Principal Status Approach.

5.5 While comparing the results at sector level, it may be seen from the above table, that the unemployment rate in urban areas is higher as compared to the rural areas for the age group 15-29 years in both the approaches. In rural sector, the unemployment rate is found to be 8.6 percent whereas in urban sector, the same is found to be 15.6 percent under UPS approach. District level estimates for the age group 15-29 years are given in Tables 17 to 18.2.

6. VOCATIONAL TRAINING

6.1. It is the general notion that a person having vocational training will get employment easily. As vocational training improves the employability of the person through enhancing his/her skill in particular work, it is important to understand how the vocational training helps people in getting job and in which sector. Keeping these things in mind, information is collected on vocational training and presented in the ensuing paragraphs.

Table 2.7: Distribution of persons by broad activity who received vocational training according to UPS Approach in %

Sector	Persons received vocational Training	Broad activity among trained persons		
		Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force
Rural	5.9	84.4	6.2	9.4
Urban	9.7	83.8	4.0	12.2
Rural+Urban	7.0	84.2	5.3	10.5

6.2. Table 2.7 shows that overall it is only 7 percent of persons aged 15 years and above received vocational training in Andhra Pradesh both in formal and informal. The proportion is slightly higher in urban areas (9.7 percent) as compared to

rural areas (5.9 percent). It is evident from the table that among the trained persons about 84 percent of the people is found to be employed. Around 5 percent of the trained persons are reported as unemployed.

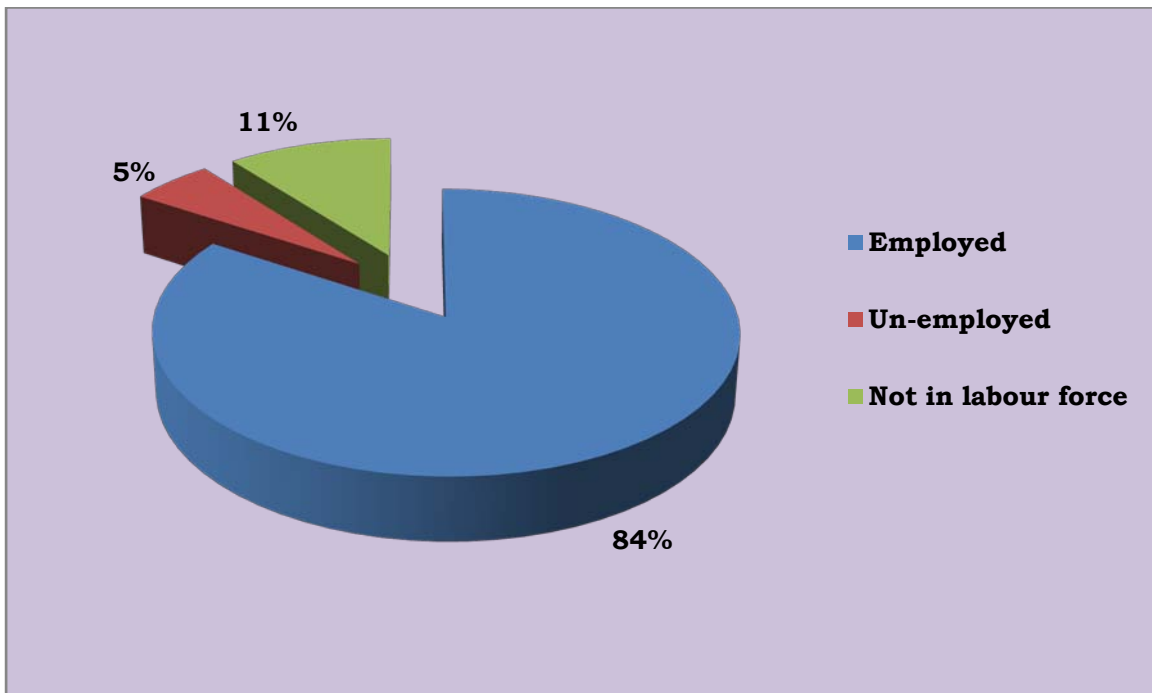


Figure 12: Broad status of persons who received vocational training in %

6.3. Table 2.8 presents the distribution of persons who received/receiving vocational training by sector wise and employment status wise. It is noticed from the table that 4.6 percent of persons have reported to be received/receiving Informal vocational training and formal

vocational training shares 2.4 percent. It is also observable that more than 99 percent of the informally trained persons who are in the labour force are reported to be employed and only 0.5 percent is found to be unemployed.

Table 2.8: Distribution of persons who received/receiving vocational training by main activity pursued at State level in %

Sector	Persons received/receiving vocational Training	Broad activity among trained persons who are in labour force	
		Employed	Un-employed
Formal	2.4	81.8	18.2
Informal	4.6	99.5	0.5

6.4. Among the persons who received vocational training and

employed, about 53 percent are reported to be self employed

followed by wage/salaried employees (25.2 percent), casual worker (19.3 percent) and contract worker (2.3 percent). The proportion of wage/salaried employees is higher in urban areas (29.5 percent) as compared

to rural areas (22.3 percent). It is also noticed that the proportion of casual worker among trained persons is found to be higher in rural areas (20.2 percent) as compared to urban areas (18 percent).

Table 2.9: Distribution of persons who received/receiving vocational training pursuing different activities based on UPS approach

Sector	Persons received/receiving vocational Training	Broad activity among trained persons who are employed			
		Self Employed	Wage/Salaried Employee	Contract Worker	Casual Worker
Rural	5.9	55.7	22.3	1.8	20.2
Urban	9.7	49.5	29.5	2.9	18
Rural +Urban	7.0	53.2	25.2	2.3	19.3

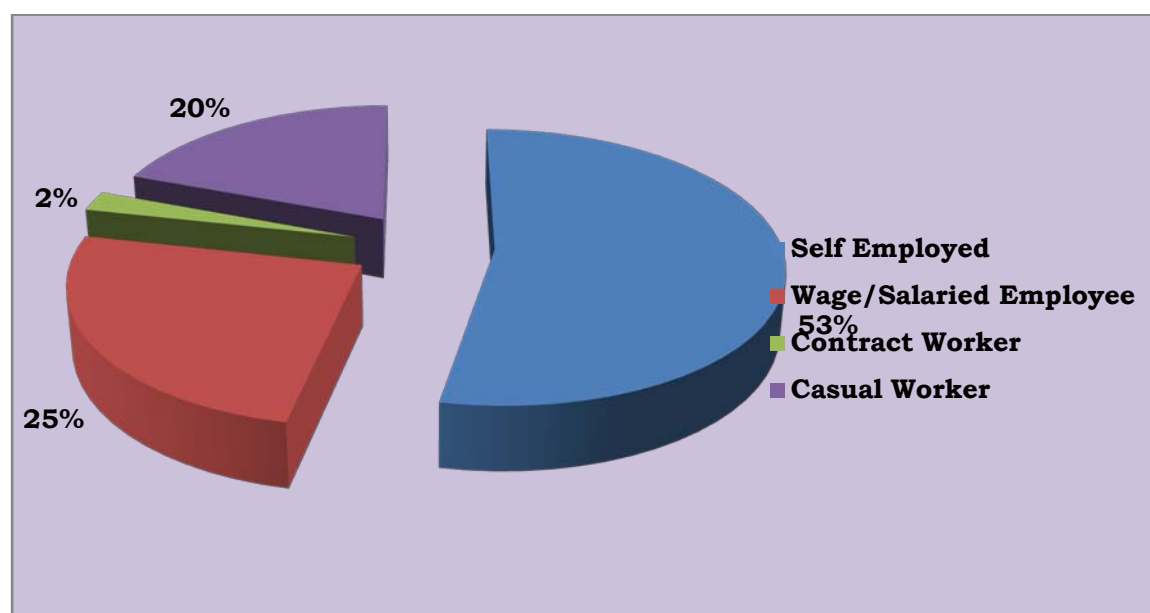


Figure 13: Distribution of persons who received/receiving vocational training based on type of employment in %

7. INDUSTRY WISE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS

7.1. Employed persons are further classified based on the economic activity pursued by them in different industry sections. The results are compiled based on National Industrial Classification 2008. The survey results reveal that under UPS approach, majority of the persons are employed in primary sector i.e agriculture,

forestry & fishing and mining & quarrying or Section A & Section B of NIC 2008 classification.

7.2. The second important industrial code which engages more workers is code 6 which comprises wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, Transportation and storage, etc shares around 16 percent of the employed persons.

Section Wise details of NIC 2008

Section	Details	Code
Section A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Code 1
Section B	Mining and quarrying	Code 2
Section C	Manufacturing	Code 3
Section D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Code 4
Section E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Code 4
Section F	Construction	Code 5
Section G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Code 6
Section H	Transportation and storage	Code 6
Section I	Accommodation and Food service activities	Code 6
Section J	Information and communication	Code 6
Section K	Financial and insurance activities	Code 7
Section L	Real estate activities	Code 7
Section M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Code 7
Section N	Administrative and support service activities	Code 7
Section O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Code 8
Section P	Education	Code 8
Section Q	Human health and social work activities	Code 8

Section R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Code 8
Section S	Other service activities	Code 8
Section T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use	Code 9
Section U	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	Code 9

Table 2.10: Distribution of Workers in Different Industries

Particulars	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
Code 1	69.2	9.9	55
Code 2	0.4	0.6	0.4
Code 3	6.5	17.7	9.1
Code 4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Code 5	6	13.5	7.8
Code 6	10.4	33.7	16
Code 7	1	5.8	2.1
Code 8	6.2	17.4	8.9
Code 9	0.2	1.2	0.4

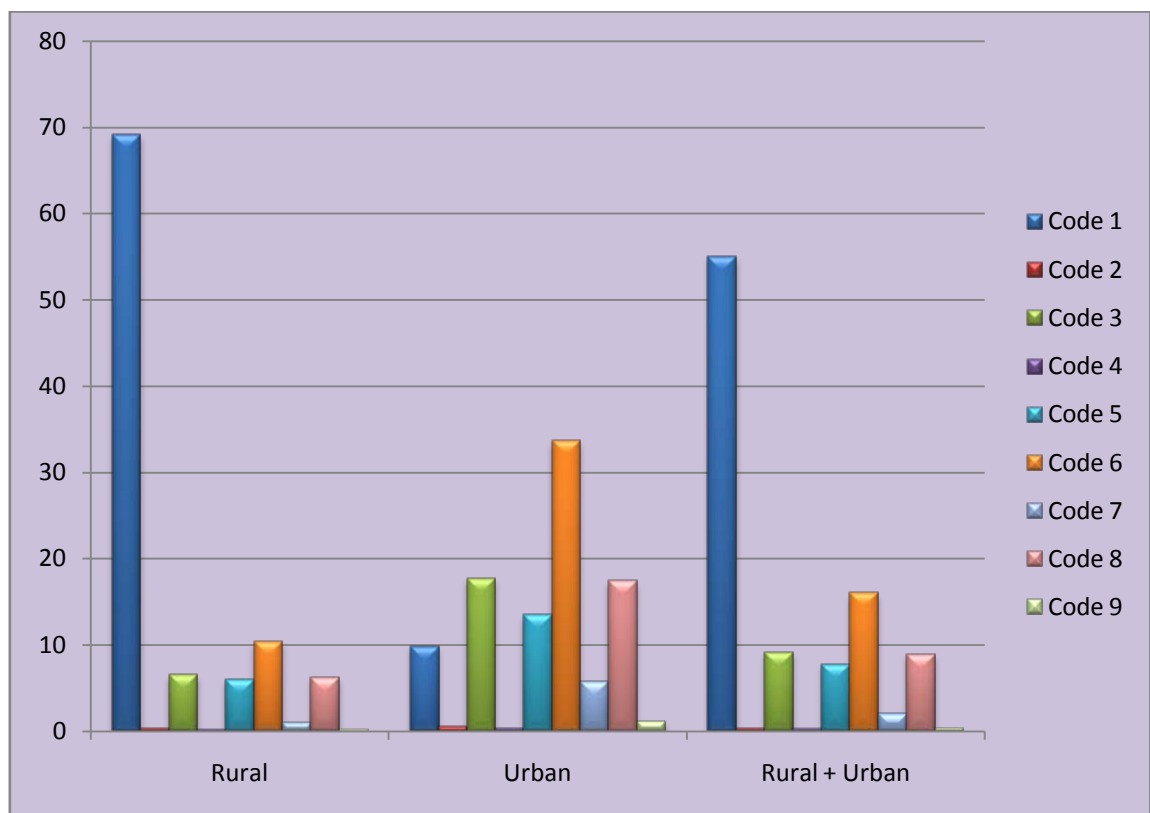


Figure 14: Distribution of Workers in Different Industries

8. EDUCATION WISE CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS

8.1. In the present report, persons are also classified based on their educational level with main activity pursued by them

during the reference period viz. employed, unemployed and not

in labour force. The results are presented under nine heads starting from non-literate to post graduation and above level.

Table 2.11: Distribution for persons by main activity & educational classification according to UPS approach in %

Sl. No.	Education Classification	Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force
1	Not literate	69.6	0.1	30.3
2	Below Primary	70.1	0.4	29.5
3	Primary	70.6	0.4	29
4	Middle	64.4	0.7	34.9
5	Secondary	49.9	1.8	48.3
6	Higher secondary	36.8	2.9	60.2
7	Diploma/ certificate	54.6	9.7	35.7
8	Graduate	56.2	12.4	31.4
9	Post graduate & above	65.1	14.3	20.6
	Overall	61.7	2.1	36.2

8.2. It is clearly evident from the table that the unemployment rate is increasing as the education level rises. In case of

graduation and above education level, the unemployment rate is significantly high at 18 per cent at state level.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Important concepts and definitions used in the survey and relevant to this report are explained below.

1.1 House: Every structure, tent or other place of shelter, etc. which is used primarily for residential use is considered as a house for the present survey.

1.2 Household: A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. It will include temporary stay-aways (those whose total period of absence from the household is expected to be less than 6 months) but exclude temporary visitors and guests (expected total period of stay less than 6 months). The members of a household may or may not be related by blood or marriage to one another. The following examples may be useful while determining the group of persons to be considered as households:

- (a) In case a hostel is listed, it will constitute a single household.
- (b) Inmates of hotel, lodging and boarding house etc. will also constitute a single household.
- (c) In deciding the composition of a household, more emphasis is to be placed on 'normally living together' than on ordinarily taking food from a common kitchen. In case the place of residence of a person is different from the place of boarding, he or she will be treated as a member of the household in which he or she resides.
- (d) A resident employee, or domestic servant or a paying guest will be considered as a member of the household in which he or she resides even though he or she is not a member of the same family if the period of stay is six month or above.
- (e) In case a member of a family (say a son or a daughter of the head of family) stays elsewhere like in hostel for studies or for any other reason for major part of the year, he/she will not be considered as a member of his/her parents household.

1.3 Household size: The number of members normally residing in a household is its size.

1.4 Economic activity: The entire spectrum of human activity falls into two categories: i) economic activity and ii) non-economic activity. Any activity that results in production of goods and services which adds value to the national product is considered as an economic activity. Further the economic activities have two parts namely i) market activities and ii) non-market activities. Market activities are those that involve remuneration to those who perform it, i.e., activity performed for pay or profit. Such activities include production of all goods and services for market including those of government services, etc. On the other hand non-market activities are those involving the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets.

1.5 Thus the term 'economic activity' under the fourth Annual Employment and Unemployment survey includes:

- i. All the market activities described above, i.e., the activities performed for pay or profit which result in production

of goods and services for exchange,

- ii. Of the non-market activities,
 - a) All the activities relating to the primary sector which result in production (including free collection of uncultivated crops, forestry, firewood, hunting, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc.) of primary goods for own consumption.
 - b) The activities relating to the own-account production of fixed assets. Own account production of fixed assets include construction of own houses, roads, wells, etc., and of machinery, tools, etc., for household enterprise and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge. A person may be engaged in own account construction in the capacity of either a labour or a supervisor.

1.6 Activity status: It is the activity in which a person is engaged during the reference period, which in turn decides the person's participation in economic and /or non-economic activities. According to this, a person will be in one or a combination of the

following three statuses during a reference period:

- i. Working or engaged in economic activity (work);
- ii. Not engaged in economic activity (work) but either making tangible efforts to seek 'work' or being available for 'work' in case the 'work' is available and
- iii. Neither engaged in any economic activity (work) nor available for 'work'.

1.7 Activity statuses mentioned against sl. no. (i) & (ii) above, are associated with 'being in labour force' and the last sl.no. (iii) is associated with 'not being in the labour force'. Being in labour force is further categorized into two parts (i) employed and unemployed.

1.8 The three broad activity statuses have been further subdivided into the following categories as listed below:

- i. working or being engaged in economic activity (employed):
 - a) worked as an own-account worker (self-employed);
 - b) employer (self-employed);
 - c) worked in household enterprise as 'helper' (unpaid family worker);

- d) worked as regular salaried/wage employee other than contract worker;
- e) worked as contract worker;
- f) worked as casual wage labour in public works;
- g) worked as casual wage labour in other types of works;
- ii. not working but seeking or available for work (unemployed);
- iii. neither working nor available for work (not in labour force)
 - i) attended educational institution;
 - ii) attended domestic duties;
 - iii) recipients of rent, pension, remittance, etc;
 - iv) not able to work due to disability;
 - v) Others (prostitutes, beggars, etc.);

1.9 The various concepts like, 'workers', 'unemployed', labour force, out of labour force are as explained below:

1.10 Workers (or employed):

Persons who during the reference period are engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to their economic activity, have temporarily abstained from work, for reasons of illness, injury or other physical

disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies necessitating temporary absence from work constitute workers. Unpaid helpers who assist in the operation of an economic activity in the household, farm or non-farm activities are also considered as workers.

1.11 Seeking or available for work (or unemployed): Persons, who owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing condition of work and remuneration are considered as those who are 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed).

1.12 Labour force: Persons who are either 'working' (employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (unemployed) or both during a major part of the reference period, constitute the labour force.

1.13 Out of labour force: Persons who are neither 'working' and at the same time nor 'seeking or available for work' for various reasons during the major part of

the reference period are considered to be 'out of the labour force'. The persons under this category includes students, persons engaged in domestic duties, rentiers, pensioners, recipients of remittances, those living on alms, infirm or disabled persons, too young or too old persons, beggars, prostitutes, etc.

1.14 It may be noted that workers have been further categorized as self-employed, regular salaried/wage employee and casual wage labour. The details of these categories are defined in the following paragraphs.

1.15 Self-employed: Persons who operate their own farm or non-farm enterprises or are engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners are considered as self-employed. The essential feature of the self-employed is that they have autonomy (i.e., regarding how, where and when to produce) and economic independence (i.e. regarding market, scale of operation and money) for carrying out operation. The fee or remuneration received by them consists of two parts - the share of their labour and profit of the enterprise. In other words, their

remuneration is determined wholly or mainly by sales or profits of the goods or services which are produced.

1.16 The self-employed persons may again be categorized into the following groups:

- i) **Own-account workers:** The self-employed persons, who operate their enterprises on their own account or with one or a few partners and who during the reference period by and large, run their enterprises without hiring any labour are called as own account workers. They may, however, have unpaid helpers to assist them in the activity of the enterprise.
- ii) **Employers:** The self-employed persons who work on their own account or with one or a few partners and by and large run their enterprises by hiring labour are considered as the employers.
- iii) **Helpers in household enterprise:** The helpers are a category of self-employed persons, mostly family members, who keep themselves engaged in their household enterprises, working full or part time and do not receive

any regular salary or wages in return for the work performed. They do not run the household enterprise on their own but assist the related person living in the same household in running the household enterprise.

1.17 Regular salaried/wage employee other than contract workers: Persons working in others farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return salary or wages on a regular basis (and not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract) are the regular salaried/wage employees. The category not only includes persons getting time-rate wage but also persons receiving piece-rate wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part-time.

1.18 Worked on contract basis: As per the definition of contract worker, a worker is deemed to be employed as contract worker when he/she is hired in connection with the work of an establishment by or through a contractor. Contract workmen are indirect employees; persons who are hired, supervised and remunerated by a contractor who, in turn, is compensated by the establishment. For the purpose

of present survey, in addition to the above mentioned category of workers, the term contract workers includes workers whose work are governed by a contract agreement either in writing or oral directly by the establishment. More precisely, the workers hired by the establishment directly for a specific job and for a specified period will also be categorized under the contract category of workers.

1.19 Casual wage labour: A person casually engaged in others farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return wage according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract is a casual wage labour. Usually in the rural areas, a type of casual labourers can be seen who normally engage themselves in 'public works' activities. 'Public works' are those activities which are sponsored by the Government or local bodies for construction of roads, digging of ponds, etc. as relief measures (like flood relief, drought relief, famine relief, etc.) and also under various employment generation schemes under poverty alleviation programmes.

1.20 Different approaches for determining activity status: The persons surveyed can be classified into various activity categories on the basis of activities pursued by them during certain specified reference periods. There could be three reference periods viz. (i) one year, (ii) one week and (iii) each day of the reference week. Based on these three reference periods, three different measures of activity status are arrived at. These are termed respectively as usual principal status, current weekly status and current daily status. The activity status determined on the basis of a reference period of one year is known as the usual principal activity status of the person, that determined on the basis of a reference period of 1 week is known as the current weekly status (CWS) of the person and the activity status determined on the basis of a reference period of one day is known as the current daily status (CDS) of the person. In this report, the labour force related parameters are estimated for a reference period of one year.

1.21 Usual activity status: The usual activity status relates to the activity status of a person during the last completed twelve months from the date of survey. The

activity in which a person spent relatively longer time (major time criterion) during the reference period is considered as the usual principal activity of the person. To decide the usual principal activity of a person, he/she is first categorized as belonging to the labour force or not during the reference period on the basis of major time criterion. Persons, thus adjudged as not belonging to the labour force are assigned the broad activity status 'neither working nor available for work'.

1.22 For the persons belonging to the labour force, the broad activity status of either 'working' or 'not working but available for work and/or seeking work' is then ascertained again on the basis of the relatively longer time spent during the period in the labour force. Within the broad activity

status so determined, the detailed activity status category of a person pursuing more than one such activity will be determined again on the basis of the relatively longer time spent.

1.23 Subsidiary economic activity status: A person whose usual principal status is determined on the basis of the major time criterion may have pursued some other economic activity for 30 days or more during the reference period. The status in which such economic activity is pursued during the reference period is the subsidiary economic activity status of the person. In case of multiple subsidiary economic activities, subsidiary activity will be determined on the basis of relatively longer time spent criterion.

SAMPLING DESIGN & ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

Introduction

Labour Bureau has been entrusted with the task of conducting Annual Employment-Unemployment Surveys in the country. The objective of this annual survey is to regularly make available the basic inputs on labour force related parameters to facilitate policy formulation/review. The first such Annual Household Employment-Unemployment survey for the period 2009-10 was conducted during the year 2010. Till so far three such surveys have been conducted and thereon reports released. The present one is the Fourth Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey in the series.

2.4 In the current survey, a moving reference period is used to determine the usual status activity of the persons. The survey has been conducted in all the States/UTs by covering all the districts in the country. The field work of the present survey was launched in January, 2014 and completed in majority of the States/UTs by June, 2014. A

sample of about 1.36 lakh household schedules has been covered during the survey in 36 States/UTs.

2.5 Sample Design: A stratified multi-stage sample design has been adopted for the Fourth Annual Household Employment-Unemployment Survey. The first stage units (FSU) for rural sector are the 2011 census villages in all the States/UTs, except Kerala State, where panchayat wards are the FSUs. In case of urban sector, the latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks for the period 2007-12 prepared by National Sample Survey Office are the First stage units.

2.6 Stratification: Each district of a State/UT has been divided into two strata: i) rural stratum comprising of all the rural areas of the district and ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district.

2.7 Sample Size: In all 36 States/UTs, a total sample of

12598 First Stage Units (FSUs) is allocated at All India level keeping in view the resource availability and other logistics. Broadly considering the population proportion, a sample of 7270 FSUs is allocated to rural sector in all the 36 States/UTs, while rest 5328 FSUs are allocated in the urban sector. While allocating the sample, additional weight age is given to the urban sector as compared to rural sector; so that the urban areas are not under represented in the survey on the basis of proportional allocation, with the condition that in major states the total sample size in urban sector does not exceed that of the rural sector.

2.8 Allocation of Sample to States/UTs: Distribution of total number of sample FSUs in rural sector among the States/UTs is done in proportion to their respective rural population as per 2011 census, subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/UT. For urban sector, the sample FSUs are allocated among the 36 States/UTs in proportion to the UFS blocks for the period 2007-12. A minimum sample size in a State/UT is allocated at 16 FSUs with a

minimum of 8 each in rural and urban areas.

2.9 Allocation of State/UT level rural and Urban Stratum sample to districts: The State/UT level rural/ urban sample is further distributed among its districts in proportion to rural/ urban population/urban frame survey blocks. A minimum of 16 FSUs are allocated to each State/UT for rural and urban areas combined. Stratum level sample is adjusted to multiple of 4 FSUs with a minimum sample size of 4 FSUs in a stratum. In case of some North Eastern States and UTs a marginal increase in sample size is done due to their under representation in overall sample because of their lower population.

2.10 Selection of FSUs: For the rural stratum, the village lists based on 2011 census frame are taken in the same order and the required sample is drawn by using circular systematic sampling technique with probability proportional to size (size being the population of the village as per Census 2011). In case of urban stratum, the UFS blocks are arranged in ascending order based on the town variable. After

arranging UFS blocks, sample is drawn by circular systematic sampling. This arrangement is done to ensure that most of the towns are represented in the sample. In both, the rural and the urban strata, samples are drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples.

2.11 Criteria for hamlet group/sub block formation: Large FSUs having approximate present population of 1200 or more are divided into a suitable number (say, D) of 'hamlet-groups'(hg) in the rural sector and 'sub-blocks'(sb) in the urban sector as stated below.

Approximate present population of the sample village/ urban block	No. of hg/sb to be formed (d)
Less than 1200 (no hamlet-group/sub block)	1
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
3000 to 3599	6
.....and so on	

2.12 For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand (except Dehradun plains, Nainital Plains, Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar), Poonch, Rajouri,

Udhampur, Doda, Leh (Ladakh), Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir and Idukki district of Kerala, the number of hamlet groups are formed as follows:

Approximate present population of the sample village/ block	No. of hgs/ sbs to be formed (d)
Less than 600 (no hamlet-groups/sub blocks)	1
600 to 899	3
900 to 1199	4
1200 to 1499	5
.....and so on	

2.13 Selection of hamlet groups/sub blocks:

In case of large village/UFS block wherever hamlet-groups/sub-blocks have been formed, two hamlet-groups/sub-blocks are selected. The procedure to select the hg/sb is as follows:

- i) The hg/sb with maximum percentage share of population will always be selected and termed as hg/sb 1.
- ii) Second hg/sb will be selected from the remaining hgs/sbs by simple random sampling and termed as hg/sb 2.

Listing and selection of the households will be done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/sub-blocks. In case hamlet-groups/sub-blocks is formed in a sample FSU, it is ensured that the hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formed are clearly identifiable in terms of physical landmarks. The FSU without hg/sb formation will be treated as sample hg/sb number 1.

2.14 Listing of households: After determining the hamlet-groups/sub-blocks i.e. areas to be considered for listing, all the

households in that area will be listed (including those found to be temporarily locked after ascertaining the temporariness of locking of households through local people). The hamlet-group/sub-block with sample hg/sb number 1 will be listed first and that with sample hg/sb number 2 will be listed next.

Formation of Second Stage Strata and allocation of households:

2.15 For canvassing the schedules, all the households listed in selected FSU/ hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks are to be stratified into four second stage strata (SSS) as given below:

The second-stage-strata in the rural and urban stratum will be formed based on the number of persons in a household aged 15 years and above. The four second-stage-strata (SSS) in the rural and urban strata are formed in the following order:

2.16 Allocation of households:

The number of households to be surveyed (h) in each second stage stratum in the sample FSUs is as follows:

Second Stage Strata (SSS)	No. of members in the household aged 15 years & above
SSS1	1
SSS2	2-3
SSS3	4-5
SSS4	6 & more

SSS	without hg/sb formation		with hg/sb formation in both rural & urban strata	
	Rural	Urban	hg1/sb1	hg2/sb2
h1	1	1	1	1
h2	2	3	2	2
h3	4	4	2	2
h4	3	2	1	1
Total	10	10	6	6

2.17 Selection of Households:

From each Second Stage Strata the sample households are selected by simple random sampling without replacement.

2.18 Shortfall of households to be compensated:

Shortfall of households in the frame of any particular SSS will be compensated from the same SSS of the other hg/sb or from the other SSS of the same or other hg/sb where additional household(s) are available. The procedure is as follows:

Step 1: Allocate the required number of households to each SSS wherever possible and identify the SSS having shortfall.

Step 2: In case of hg/sb formation, compensate from the same SSS of the other hg/sb, if available. Otherwise, go to Step 3.

Step 3: Find the SSS where additional households are available following the priority order of SSS 1, SSS 2, SSS 3 & SSS 4 and compensate.

2.19 The table given below may be useful for deciding the SSS from

which the compensation is to be made.

SSS having shortfall	priority order of SSS for compensation
1	2, 3, 4
2	1, 3, 4
3	1, 2, 4
4	1, 2, 3

2.20 If there is hg/sb formation, for each SSS as per priority order, compensation may be made from the hg/sb where shortfall occurs, failing which from other hg/sb and so on.

2.21 For example, if shortfall is in SSS 3 of hg/sb 1, first try to compensate from SSS3 of hg/sb 2,

failing which try from SSS 1 of hg/sb 1, failing which try from SSS 1 of hg/sb 2. If the shortfall still remains then try from SSS 2 of hg/sb 1, failing which try from SSS 2 of hg/ sb 2. If the shortfall still remains then try from SSS 4 of hg/sb 1, failing which try from SSS 4 of hg/ sb 2.

Estimation Procedure

t = subscript for t-th stratum

m = subscript for sub-sample (m =1, 2)

i = subscript for i-th FSU (village/panchayat ward/ UFS block)

d = subscript for a hamlet-group/ sub-block (d = 1, 2)

j = subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU/hg/sb (j = 1,2,3,4)

k = subscript for k-th sample household under a particular second stage stratum within an FSU/ hg/sb

D = total number of hg's/ sb's formed in the sample FSU

D* = 1 if D = 1

= D-1 for FSUs with D > 1

N = total number of FSUs in any urban stratum

Z = total size of a rural stratum

z = size of selected sample village

n = number of sample FSUs surveyed in a stratum

H = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or sub-block of sample FSU

h = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or sub-block of sample FSU

x, y = observed value of characteristics x, y under estimation

\bar{X}, \bar{Y} = estimate of population total X, Y for the characteristics x, y

Under the above symbols,

y_{tmidjk} = observed value of the characteristic y for the k -th household in the j -th second stage stratum of the d -th hg/ sb ($d = 1, 2$) of the i -th FSU belonging to the m -th sub-sample for the t -th stratum.

Formulae for Estimation of Aggregates for a stratum in a district (rural & urban)

Listing Schedule 'A'

Rural stratum: For estimating the number of households possessing a characteristic

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{Z}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{z_i} \{y_{i1} + D_i^* y_{i2}\}$$

Where y_{i1}, y_{i2} are the total number of households possessing the characteristic y in hg's 1 & 2 of the i -th FSU respectively.

Urban Stratum: For estimating the number of households possessing a characteristic in the urban stratum of a district.

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{N}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \{y_{i1} + D_i^* y_{i2}\}$$

Where y_{i1}, y_{i2} are the total number of households possessing the characteristic y in sub-blocks 1 & 2 of i -th FSU respectively.

Schedule 'B': (Employment – Unemployment Survey Schedule)

Estimation formula for a rural stratum in a district:

Rural:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{j=1}^4 \frac{Z}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{z_i} \left\{ \frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + D_i^* \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right\}$$

Estimation formula for an urban stratum in a District:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{j=1}^4 \frac{N}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \left\{ \frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + D_i^* \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right\}$$

Overall Estimate for Aggregates:

Overall estimate for aggregates for a stratum (\hat{Y}_t) based on two sub-samples is obtained as:

$$\hat{Y}_t = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{tm}$$

Overall Estimate of Aggregates at State/UT/all-India level:

The overall estimate \hat{Y} at the State/ UT/ all-India level is obtained by summing the stratum estimates \hat{Y}_t over all strata belonging to the State/ UT/ All-India.

Table (1): Number of villages/UFS blocks allocated and actually surveyed for each district of Andhra Pradesh

Rural+Urban							
Sl. No.	Name of district	Number of villages/UFS blocks allocated			Actual number of villages/UFS blocks surveyed		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	40	16	56	40	16	56
2	Vizianagaram	32	16	48	32	16	48
3	Visakhapatnam	40	72	112	40	71	111
4	East Godavari	64	40	104	64	40	104
5	West Godavari	48	24	72	48	24	72
6	Krishna	40	56	96	40	56	96
7	Guntur	56	40	96	56	40	96
8	Prakasam	48	24	72	48	24	72
9	Nellore	32	24	56	32	24	56
10	Cuddapah	32	24	56	32	24	56
11	Kurnool	48	32	80	48	32	80
12	Anantapur	48	32	80	48	32	80
13	Chittoor	48	32	80	48	32	80
Overall		576	432	1008	576	431	1007

Table (2): Number of households and persons surveyed for each district of Andhra Pradesh

Rural+Urban							
Sl. No.	Name of district	Number of households surveyed in			Number of persons surveyed in		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	466	160	626	2147	790	2937
2	Vizianagaram	358	160	518	1707	772	2479
3	Visakhapatnam	452	710	1162	2000	3029	5029
4	East Godavari	760	400	1160	3047	1579	4626
5	West Godavari	570	239	809	2503	1002	3505
6	Krishna	468	561	1029	1981	2451	4432
7	Guntur	669	400	1069	2891	1840	4731
8	Prakasam	563	240	803	2518	1106	3624
9	Nellore	368	240	608	1651	1075	2726
10	Cuddapah	380	240	620	1683	1112	2795
11	Kurnool	572	319	891	2664	1658	4322
12	Anantapur	567	320	887	2583	1513	4096
13	Chittoor	557	319	876	2512	1510	4022
Overall		6750	4308	11058	29887	19437	49324

Table (3): Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) by members aged 15 years & above

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households by members aged 15 years and above			
		upto 1 member	2-3 members	4-5 members	6 & above members
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Srikakulam	70	583	286	61
2	Vizianagaram	64	598	288	50
3	Visakhapatnam	59	622	289	30
4	East Godavari	89	669	219	23
5	West Godavari	86	658	230	26
6	Krishna	81	634	254	31
7	Guntur	97	640	233	30
8	Prakasam	81	638	237	44
9	Nellore	81	631	253	35
10	Cuddapah	74	615	268	43
11	Kurnool	58	553	299	89
12	Anantapur	57	612	274	57
13	Chittoor	78	597	275	50
Overall		77	624	258	41

Table (4): Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) benefited from employment generating schemes for each district

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households benefited from				
		MGNREGA	PMEGA	SGSY	SJSRY	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Srikakulam	448	-	-	-	1
2	Vizianagaram	651	-	-	-	0
3	Visakhapatnam	413	-	-	-	1
4	East Godavari	294	-	-	-	0
5	West Godavari	126	0	-	-	4
6	Krishna	446	-	-	-	-
7	Guntur	269	-	-	-	0
8	Prakasam	414	0	-	-	-
9	Nellore	243	3	4	-	3
10	Cuddapah	464	-	-	-	-
11	Kurnool	407	-	-	-	2
12	Anantapur	337	-	0	-	-
13	Chittoor	280	-	-	-	2
Overall		343	0	0	-	1

Table (5): Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) by number of employed persons aged 15 years & above for each district

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households by number of employed persons aged 15 years and above				
		None	1 person	2 persosn	3 persons	4 & above persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Srikakulam	46	400	355	129	70
2	Vizianagaram	37	276	413	163	112
3	Visakhapatnam	57	397	377	113	55
4	East Godavari	76	568	261	63	33
5	West Godavari	123	367	376	94	41
6	Krishna	75	388	378	111	48
7	Guntur	100	280	459	99	62
8	Prakasam	40	287	455	121	97
9	Nellore	56	344	435	110	54
10	Cuddapah	52	340	389	144	76
11	Kurnool	37	262	414	149	138
12	Anantapur	53	271	402	168	106
13	Chittoor	56	387	355	124	78
Overall		67	361	385	117	70

Table (5.1): Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) by number of

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households by number of employed persons aged 15 years and above				
		None	1 person	2 persosn	3 persons	4 & above persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Srikakulam	40	391	359	135	75
2	Vizianagaram	21	234	435	179	132
3	Visakhapatnam	42	277	438	156	87
4	East Godavari	74	547	273	67	39
5	West Godavari	120	367	376	92	45
6	Krishna	76	301	434	131	57
7	Guntur	81	206	527	112	74
8	Prakasam	37	208	501	140	114
9	Nellore	45	267	487	134	67
10	Cuddapah	39	307	411	150	94
11	Kurnool	16	188	471	159	165
12	Anantapur	51	183	461	184	122
13	Chittoor	59	347	373	128	93
Overall		60	308	419	129	84

Table (5.2): Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) by number of employed persons aged 15 years & above for each district

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households by number of employed persons aged 15 years and above				
		None	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 & above persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Srikakulam	83	451	331	93	42
2	Vizianagaram	94	426	335	105	39
3	Visakhapatnam	74	532	308	66	20
4	East Godavari	82	637	221	49	11
5	West Godavari	138	364	374	104	20
6	Krishna	73	536	282	76	33
7	Guntur	142	447	304	69	37
8	Prakasam	53	555	299	54	38
9	Nellore	85	535	305	53	22
10	Cuddapah	79	406	344	131	40
11	Kurnool	84	430	283	127	75
12	Anantapur	60	488	259	128	65
13	Chittoor	48	486	309	114	43
Overall		84	495	298	87	36

Table (6): Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) by number of wage/salaried persons aged 15 years & above for each district

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households by number of			
		None	1 person	2 persons	3 persons & more
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Srikakulam	769	193	34	5
2	Vizianagaram	827	127	40	6
3	Visakhapatnam	670	251	68	11
4	East Godavari	886	96	16	1
5	West Godavari	848	135	15	2
6	Krishna	764	186	43	6
7	Guntur	841	127	27	6
8	Prakasam	851	126	22	2
9	Nellore	801	161	35	3
10	Cuddapah	820	146	32	2
11	Kurnool	843	126	27	4
12	Anantapur	846	126	26	2
13	Chittoor	793	166	35	6
Overall		815	150	31	4

Table (6.1): Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) by number of wage/salaried persons aged 15 years & above for each district

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households by number of			
		None	1 person	2 persons	3 persons & more
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Srikakulam	805	172	20	4
2	Vizianagaram	913	75	8	4
3	Visakhapatnam	831	130	32	6
4	East Godavari	912	79	8	1
5	West Godavari	864	122	13	0
6	Krishna	885	88	25	2
7	Guntur	890	91	13	6
8	Prakasam	902	83	14	-
9	Nellore	885	98	16	1
10	Cuddapah	876	120	3	0
11	Kurnool	909	79	11	0
12	Anantapur	915	66	19	0
13	Chittoor	816	159	21	4
Overall		879	103	16	2

Table (6.2): Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) by number of wage/salaried persons aged 15 years & above for each district

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households by number of			
		None	1 person	2 persons	3 persons & more
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Srikakulam	544	322	121	13
2	Vizianagaram	514	315	156	15
3	Visakhapatnam	490	386	107	16
4	East Godavari	803	151	45	0
5	West Godavari	772	198	23	7
6	Krishna	558	353	75	14
7	Guntur	730	206	58	6
8	Prakasam	673	270	48	8
9	Nellore	593	315	84	8
10	Cuddapah	706	198	91	5
11	Kurnool	692	232	63	13
12	Anantapur	675	275	44	6
13	Chittoor	737	186	69	9
Overall		653	266	72	10

Table (7): Labour Force Participation Rate (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Srikakulam	822	481	648	749	364	563	812	466	637
2	Vizianagaram	864	655	751	792	304	556	847	585	709
3	Visakhapatnam	855	531	692	766	266	513	813	404	606
4	East Godavari	826	283	561	800	186	495	820	260	546
5	West Godavari	827	358	588	815	371	591	825	360	589
6	Krishna	793	511	649	758	289	522	779	428	601
7	Guntur	810	642	728	807	299	548	809	532	672
8	Prakasam	845	701	773	813	282	537	838	603	719
9	Nellore	804	578	690	754	270	500	790	485	634
10	Cuddapah	849	588	714	787	377	586	827	518	670
11	Kurnool	852	647	749	747	348	546	819	553	686
12	Anantapur	856	647	747	755	363	561	824	566	691
13	Chittoor	815	460	638	791	370	581	808	434	621
Overall		830	528	677	778	307	541	815	464	638

Table (7.1): Worker Population Ratio (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Srikakulam	760	431	592	723	289	514	755	413	582
2	Vizianagaram	835	648	734	734	279	514	811	574	686
3	Visakhapatnam	831	519	674	732	219	472	784	374	577
4	East Godavari	811	267	546	781	166	476	804	243	529
5	West Godavari	815	349	578	783	343	561	809	348	575
6	Krishna	783	509	643	740	263	500	767	416	589
7	Guntur	780	624	704	788	265	521	783	509	647
8	Prakasam	814	689	751	798	261	518	810	589	698
9	Nellore	799	570	683	734	256	483	781	475	625
10	Cuddapah	825	573	695	744	358	555	796	502	647
11	Kurnool	825	644	734	719	318	517	792	541	666
12	Anantapur	838	633	731	726	323	527	803	544	670
13	Chittoor	799	451	626	759	329	545	787	416	602
Overall		808	514	659	750	275	511	791	445	617

Table (7.2): Unemployment Rate (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Srikakulam	76	103	86	35	206	88	70	114	86
2	Vizianagaram	34	11	23	74	85	77	43	19	33
3	Visakhapatnam	28	24	27	45	176	80	36	72	48
4	East Godavari	18	56	27	24	107	39	19	65	30
5	West Godavari	15	24	18	39	75	50	19	33	23
6	Krishna	13	6	10	23	91	42	17	27	20
7	Guntur	37	28	33	24	115	49	33	43	37
8	Prakasam	37	17	27	19	76	35	33	23	29
9	Nellore	7	14	10	26	52	34	12	20	15
10	Cuddapah	28	25	27	54	50	53	37	31	35
11	Kurnool	32	5	21	37	87	53	34	21	29
12	Anantapur	21	22	21	38	111	62	25	39	31
13	Chittoor	20	18	19	40	110	62	25	41	31
Overall		27	25	26	35	104	55	29	40	33

Table (7.3): Proportion Unemployed (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Srikakulam	62	50	56	26	75	50	57	53	55
2	Vizianagaram	30	7	18	58	26	43	37	11	23
3	Visakhapatnam	24	13	18	35	47	41	29	29	29
4	East Godavari	14	16	15	19	20	20	16	17	16
5	West Godavari	13	9	11	31	28	30	16	12	14
6	Krishna	10	3	6	17	26	22	13	12	12
7	Guntur	30	18	24	19	35	27	27	23	25
8	Prakasam	31	12	21	15	22	19	27	14	21
9	Nellore	5	8	7	20	14	17	9	10	10
10	Cuddapah	24	15	19	43	19	31	31	16	23
11	Kurnool	28	3	15	28	30	29	28	12	20
12	Anantapur	18	14	16	29	40	35	21	22	22
13	Chittoor	16	8	12	32	41	36	20	18	19
Overall		22	13	18	27	32	30	24	19	21

Table (8): Labour Force Participation Rate (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Srikakulam	836	593	712	772	428	606	827	572	698
2	Vizianagaram	885	740	807	792	331	569	862	659	755
3	Visakhapatnam	857	578	716	770	283	523	815	436	624
4	East Godavari	827	387	613	800	212	508	821	345	588
5	West Godavari	833	370	597	823	378	599	831	372	597
6	Krishna	804	581	690	758	299	527	786	475	628
7	Guntur	810	648	731	807	308	553	809	539	675
8	Prakasam	850	732	791	813	314	553	842	634	737
9	Nellore	808	599	702	759	280	507	794	502	645
10	Cuddapah	861	622	737	805	425	619	841	557	697
11	Kurnool	858	682	770	766	393	579	829	591	710
12	Anantapur	870	715	789	769	421	597	838	630	731
13	Chittoor	831	505	668	797	385	592	821	470	646
Overall		838	578	707	784	332	557	822	507	663

Table (8.1): Worker Population Ratio (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Srikakulam	784	563	671	755	401	584	780	542	659
2	Vizianagaram	862	733	792	734	309	528	831	648	735
3	Visakhapatnam	833	565	698	737	238	484	787	408	596
4	East Godavari	816	372	599	782	192	489	808	329	573
5	West Godavari	821	362	588	791	350	569	816	360	584
6	Krishna	798	578	686	741	274	506	776	464	618
7	Guntur	781	634	709	790	274	527	784	519	652
8	Prakasam	826	721	773	798	293	535	819	621	719
9	Nellore	802	591	696	742	266	491	785	493	636
10	Cuddapah	844	610	723	767	407	590	816	543	677
11	Kurnool	833	678	756	739	363	550	803	579	691
12	Anantapur	857	700	775	748	383	567	823	609	713
13	Chittoor	816	496	657	772	353	563	803	455	630
Overall		819	567	692	759	303	530	802	491	645

Table (8.2): Unemployment Rate (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Srikakulam	63	51	58	22	63	36	57	52	55
2	Vizianagaram	26	10	18	74	67	72	36	16	27
3	Visakhapatnam	27	21	25	43	157	74	34	63	45
4	East Godavari	14	39	22	23	94	37	16	47	25
5	West Godavari	13	22	16	38	74	50	18	31	22
6	Krishna	7	5	6	22	83	39	12	23	16
7	Guntur	36	21	30	22	111	47	32	38	34
8	Prakasam	29	15	22	19	69	34	27	21	24
9	Nellore	7	12	9	23	51	31	11	19	14
10	Cuddapah	20	20	20	48	44	46	29	26	28
11	Kurnool	29	5	18	36	77	50	31	20	26
12	Anantapur	15	20	18	28	90	49	19	34	25
13	Chittoor	17	16	17	31	83	48	21	32	25
Overall		23	19	21	32	88	49	25	32	28

Table (8.3): Proportion Unemployed (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Srikakulam	52	30	41	17	27	22	47	30	38
2	Vizianagaram	23	7	14	58	22	41	31	10	20
3	Visakhapatnam	23	12	18	33	44	39	28	28	28
4	East Godavari	11	15	13	18	20	19	13	16	15
5	West Godavari	11	8	10	31	28	30	15	11	13
6	Krishna	5	3	4	16	25	21	10	11	10
7	Guntur	29	14	22	18	34	26	26	20	23
8	Prakasam	25	11	18	15	22	19	23	13	18
9	Nellore	5	7	6	18	14	16	9	9	9
10	Cuddapah	17	12	15	38	19	29	25	14	19
11	Kurnool	25	3	14	27	30	29	26	12	19
12	Anantapur	13	14	14	21	38	30	16	21	19
13	Chittoor	15	8	11	25	32	29	18	15	16
Overall		19	11	15	25	29	27	21	16	18

Table (9): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers according to activity			
		self employed	wage/salried employee	contract worker	casual labour
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Srikakulam	410	152	9	428
2	Vizianagaram	356	109	9	526
3	Visakhapatnam	484	243	16	257
4	East Godavari	413	93	9	484
5	West Godavari	310	109	14	567
6	Krishna	321	174	6	499
7	Guntur	333	112	9	547
8	Prakasam	324	88	11	577
9	Nellore	325	136	66	472
10	Cuddapah	453	115	9	423
11	Kurnool	378	89	22	510
12	Anantapur	405	91	14	491
13	Chittoor	400	141	32	428
		-			
Overall		376	126	17	481

Table (9.1): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers according to activity			
		self employed	wage/salried employee	contract worker	casual labour
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Srikakulam	399	121	9	471
2	Vizianagaram	353	47	5	594
3	Visakhapatnam	570	107	12	311
4	East Godavari	359	67	12	562
5	West Godavari	298	94	9	598
6	Krishna	297	79	4	619
7	Guntur	319	70	4	607
8	Prakasam	301	52	9	638
9	Nellore	334	69	54	544
10	Cuddapah	429	64	8	499
11	Kurnool	369	43	5	583
12	Anantapur	401	47	9	542
13	Chittoor	429	114	19	438
		-			
Overall		367	74	11	547

Table (9.2): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers according to activity			
		self employed	wage/salried employee	contract worker	casual labour
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Srikakulam	489	387	9	115
2	Vizianagaram	372	426	28	175
3	Visakhapatnam	351	454	22	172
4	East Godavari	613	190	1	196
5	West Godavari	369	180	41	409
6	Krishna	371	373	10	246
7	Guntur	374	236	23	367
8	Prakasam	433	263	23	280
9	Nellore	298	366	110	227
10	Cuddapah	512	238	9	241
11	Kurnool	404	234	77	286
12	Anantapur	418	232	27	323
13	Chittoor	318	215	67	400
					-
Overall		402	291	34	273

Table (10): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers according to activity			
		self employed	wage/salried employee	contract worker	casual labour
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Srikakulam	392	135	8	464
2	Vizianagaram	348	102	9	541
3	Visakhapatnam	481	236	15	268
4	East Godavari	385	86	9	520
5	West Godavari	311	107	14	568
6	Krishna	332	166	6	496
7	Guntur	335	111	9	545
8	Prakasam	323	85	12	580
9	Nellore	327	135	65	473
10	Cuddapah	459	110	8	423
11	Kurnool	383	86	22	510
12	Anantapur	411	86	13	490
13	Chittoor	406	135	33	427
					-
Overall		375	121	16	488

Table (10.1): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers according to activity			
		self employed	wage/salried employee	contract worker	casual labour
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Srikakulam	374	107	8	511
2	Vizianagaram	346	44	5	606
3	Visakhapatnam	554	104	11	331
4	East Godavari	330	61	11	598
5	West Godavari	298	93	9	600
6	Krishna	312	74	4	609
7	Guntur	320	70	4	607
8	Prakasam	298	51	9	642
9	Nellore	334	68	53	546
10	Cuddapah	433	61	8	497
11	Kurnool	368	41	5	586
12	Anantapur	411	45	9	535
13	Chittoor	436	109	18	437
Overall		364	71	11	554

Table (10.2): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers according to activity			
		self employed	wage/salried employee	contract worker	casual labour
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Srikakulam	529	345	10	117
2	Vizianagaram	364	414	27	195
3	Visakhapatnam	366	442	22	170
4	East Godavari	603	185	1	211
5	West Godavari	375	178	40	407
6	Krishna	375	370	10	246
7	Guntur	380	233	23	363
8	Prakasam	448	255	23	274
9	Nellore	305	363	108	225
10	Cuddapah	520	224	9	248
11	Kurnool	427	220	72	281
12	Anantapur	410	216	26	347
13	Chittoor	319	208	75	398
Overall		410	281	33	275

Table (11): Percentage distribution of workers aged 15 years & above available for 12 months but actually worked according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	worked for 12 months	worked 6-11 months	worked 1 to 5 months	did not get any work
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Srikakulam	36.8	50.8	2.1	10.3
2	Vizianagaram	29.4	67.2	0.4	3
3	Visakhapatnam	48.7	44.5	0.3	6.5
4	East Godavari	92.5	4.3	0.3	2.9
5	West Godavari	62.1	35.3	0.2	2.4
6	Krishna	73.2	24.6	0.4	1.9
7	Guntur	55.8	40.4	0.3	3.5
8	Prakasam	45.6	51.4	0.4	2.7
9	Nellore	58.9	39	0.1	1.9
10	Cuddapah	66	30.2	0.6	3.1
11	Kurnool	40.2	56.4	0.2	3.2
12	Anantapur	62.2	34.6	0.4	2.8
13	Chittoor	63.6	32.8	0.5	3.1
Overall		58.9	37.4	0.4	3.3

Table (11.1): Percentage distribution of workers aged 15 years & above available for 12 months but actually worked according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of district	worked for 12 months	worked 6-11 months	worked 1 to 5 months	did not get any work
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Srikakulam	32.3	54.2	2.1	11.4
2	Vizianagaram	20.2	77.3	0.5	2.1
3	Visakhapatnam	33.7	61.4	0.2	4.7
4	East Godavari	92	5	0.4	2.6
5	West Godavari	59.7	38.2	0.2	1.8
6	Krishna	67.8	31	0.4	0.7
7	Guntur	46	50.6	0.3	3
8	Prakasam	37.7	59.4	0.5	2.4
9	Nellore	47.8	50.8	0.1	1.3
10	Cuddapah	64.5	32.5	0.7	2.3
11	Kurnool	31	66.3	0.3	2.4
12	Anantapur	57.2	40.5	0.3	2
13	Chittoor	58.3	39.5	0.2	2.1
Overall		52.5	44.5	0.4	2.6

Table (11.2): Percentage distribution of workers aged 15 years & above available for 12 months but actually worked according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	worked for 12 months	worked 6-11 months	worked 1 to 5 months	did not get any work
1	2	3	4	5	4
1	Srikakulam	61.2	32.2	1.9	4.7
2	Vizianagaram	70.8	21.5	0.3	7.4
3	Visakhapatnam	61.8	29.6	0.4	8.1
4	East Godavari	94.3	1.9	0.1	3.7
5	West Godavari	71.2	24.3	-	4.5
6	Krishna	82.5	13.3	0.3	3.9
7	Guntur	82.1	13	0.2	4.7
8	Prakasam	76.4	19.9	-	3.7
9	Nellore	88.4	7.9	0.2	3.5
10	Cuddapah	69.5	25.1	0.4	5
11	Kurnool	62.4	32.4	-	5.2
12	Anantapur	76.9	17	0.9	5.2
13	Chittoor	75.5	18	1.3	5.1
Overall		75.3	19.2	0.4	5.1

Table (14): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years and above received/receiving vocational training in different fields and main activity pursued at State level

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	field of training (code)	per 1000 distribution of persons received/receiving vocational training	employed	unemployed
1	2	3	4	5
Formal				
1	01	6	711	289
2	02	1	752	248
3	03	0	1000	-
4	04	1	713	287
5	05	0	1000	-
6	06	0	910	90
7	07	3	854	146
8	08	1	992	8
9	09	1	567	433
10	10	2	986	14
11	11	0	1000	-
12	12	-	-	-
13	13	0	634	366
14	14	2	835	165
15	15	1	800	200
16	99	8	863	137
All		24	818	182
Informal				
1	01	0	968	28
2	02	4	998	2
3	03	0	1000	-
4	04	8	993	6
5	05	1	1000	-
6	06	2	1000	-
7	07	2	988	12
8	08	0	1000	-
9	09	0	915	81
10	10	11	995	5
11	11	1	1000	-
12	12	0	1000	-
13	13	0	1000	-
14	14	0	1000	-
15	15	1	1000	-
16	99	14	996	3
All		46	995	5

Note: m-male;f-female;p-person

Table (14.1): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years and above received/receiving vocational training in different fields and main activity pursued at State level

Rural

Sl. No.	field of training (code)	per 1000 distribution of persons received/receiving vocational training	employed	unemployed
1	2	3	4	5

Formal

1	01	4	566	434
2	02	1	750	250
3	03	-	-	-
4	04	0	981	19
5	05	0	1000	-
6	06	0	1000	-
7	07	2	905	95
8	08	0	1000	-
9	09	0	326	674
10	10	1	1000	-
11	11	0	1000	-
12	12	-	-	-
13	13	0	-	1000
14	14	2	816	184
15	15	0	706	294
16	99	6	818	182
All		19	777	223

Informal

1	01	0	917	83
2	02	3	1000	-
3	03	0	1000	-
4	04	6	998	2
5	05	1	1000	-
6	06	3	1000	-
7	07	2	985	15
8	08	0	1000	-
9	09	0	757	243
10	10	10	994	6
11	11	1	1000	-
12	12	0	1000	-
13	13	0	1000	-
14	14	0	1000	-
15	15	0	1000	-
16	99	12	997	3
All		40	995	5

Note: m-male;f-female;p-person

Table (14.2): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years and above received/receiving vocational training in different fields and main activity pursued at State level

Urban

Sl. No.	field of training (code)	per 1000 distribution of persons received/receiving vocational training	employed	unemployed
1	2	3	4	5
Formal				
1	01	10	862	138
2	02	1	755	245
3	03	0	1000	-
4	04	2	434	566
5	05	-	-	-
6	06	0	789	211
7	07	4	781	219
8	08	1	982	18
9	09	1	708	292
10	10	3	973	27
11	11	0	1000	-
12	12	-	-	-
13	13	0	1000	-
14	14	1	913	87
15	15	1	906	94
16	99	11	929	71
All		36	873	127
Informal				
1	01	1	1000	-
2	02	6	996	4
3	03	0	1000	-
4	04	12	988	12
5	05	1	1000	-
6	06	0	1000	-
7	07	1	1000	-
8	08	1	1000	-
9	09	1	988	12
10	10	15	996	4
11	11	1	1000	-
12	12	0	1000	-
13	13	0	1000	-
14	14	0	1000	-
15	15	2	1000	-
16	99	20	995	5
All		61	995	5

Note: m-male;f-female;p-person

Table (15): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above who received/receiving vocational training pursuing different activities based on Usual Principal Status (ps) approach for each district

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	persons received/receiving vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons pursuing different activities who received/receiving vocational training			
			self employed	wage/salaried employee	contract worker	casual worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Srikakulam	110	563	134	-	303
2	Vizianagaram	54	439	525	-	36
3	Visakhapatnam	30	379	495	36	90
4	East Godavari	56	714	177	5	104
5	West Godavari	72	574	203	9	214
6	Krishna	81	509	348	14	129
7	Guntur	61	515	281	25	179
8	Prakasam	62	556	141	24	279
9	Nellore	52	347	207	122	324
10	Cuddapah	75	603	224	19	154
11	Kurnool	38	548	259	20	172
12	Anantapur	103	575	237	15	172
13	Chittoor	124	424	279	46	251
Overall		70	532	252	23	193

Table (15.1): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above who received/receiving vocational training pursuing different activities based on Usual Principal Status (ps) approach for each district

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of district	persons received/receiving vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons pursuing different activities who received/receiving vocational training			
			self employed	wage/salaried employee	contract worker	casual worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Srikakulam	111	561	110	-	329
2	Vizianagaram	48	525	440	-	35
3	Visakhapatnam	22	491	417	39	53
4	East Godavari	53	705	171	7	117
5	West Godavari	66	589	222	-	189
6	Krishna	70	512	334	18	137
7	Guntur	44	492	386	34	88
8	Prakasam	43	503	112	8	377
9	Nellore	39	379	82	133	406
10	Cuddapah	37	693	112	1	193
11	Kurnool	27	460	194	41	304
12	Anantapur	74	692	174	3	131
13	Chittoor	110	453	282	38	227
Overall		59	557	223	18	202

Table (15.2): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above who received/receiving vocational training pursuing different activities based on Usual Principal Status (ps) approach for each district

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	persons received/receiving vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons pursuing different activities who received/receiving vocational training			
			self employed	wage/salaried employee	contract worker	casual worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Srikakulam	105	575	317	-	108
2	Vizianagaram	78	254	708	-	38
3	Visakhapatnam	37	293	554	34	119
4	East Godavari	62	738	193	-	69
5	West Godavari	99	523	140	39	298
6	Krishna	97	506	363	10	121
7	Guntur	97	534	196	18	253
8	Prakasam	126	611	172	41	176
9	Nellore	83	299	397	105	199
10	Cuddapah	147	548	292	31	130
11	Kurnool	63	632	321	-	47
12	Anantapur	171	458	301	28	214
13	Chittoor	159	374	274	60	292
Overall		97	495	295	29	180

Table (16): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years and above who received/receiving vocational training in different fields and pursuing different economic activities based on Usual Principal Status (ps) approach at State level

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	field of training (code)	per 1000 distribution of persons received/receiving vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons pursuing different activities who received/receiving vocational training			
			self employed	wage/salaried employee	contract worker	casual worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Formal

1	01	6	241	575	78	-
2	02	1	119	621	6	-
3	03	0	-	1000	-	-
4	04	1	375	513	41	-
5	05	0	-	1000	-	-
6	06	0	632	195	173	-
7	07	3	317	561	10	-
8	08	1	-	993	-	-
9	09	1	32	930	30	-
10	10	2	584	400	-	-
11	11	0	777	-	-	-
12	12	-	-	-	-	-
13	13	0	-	-	161	-
14	14	2	340	404	29	-
15	15	1	404	288	170	-
16	99	8	239	664	28	-
All		24	281	584	37	-

Informal

1	01	0	362	249	-	-
2	02	4	132	6	4	857
3	03	0	257	708	-	-
4	04	8	878	25	6	92
5	05	1	631	33	67	-
6	06	2	685	12	-	-
7	07	2	869	96	18	-
8	08	0	-	987	-	-
9	09	0	445	443	-	-
10	10	11	548	307	28	-
11	11	1	970	15	-	-
12	12	0	26	974	-	-
13	13	0	481	6	-	-
14	14	0	222	-	481	-
15	15	1	642	177	-	-
16	99	14	685	75	16	-
All		46	624	131	17	228

Table (16.1): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years and above who received/receiving vocational training in different fields and pursuing different economic activities based on Usual Principal Status (ps) approach at State level

Rural

Sl. No.	field of training (code)	per 1000 distribution of persons received/receiving vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons pursuing different activities who received/receiving vocational training			
			self employed	wage/salaried employee	contract worker	casual worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Formal

1	01	4	282	469	91	-
2	02	1	115	519	-	-
3	03	-	-	-	-	-
4	04	0	309	590	-	-
5	05	0	-	1000	-	-
6	06	0	1000	-	-	-
7	07	2	309	500	11	-
8	08	0	-	1000	-	-
9	09	0	88	912	-	-
10	10	1	645	347	-	-
11	11	0	-	-	-	-
12	12	-	-	-	-	-
13	13	0	-	-	-	-
14	14	2	389	353	12	-
15	15	0	132	213	362	-
16	99	6	226	638	39	-
All		19	292	526	38	-

Informal

1	01	0	519	-	-	-
2	02	3	97	8	-	-
3	03	0	51	949	-	-
4	04	6	904	31	8	-
5	05	1	626	12	-	-
6	06	3	698	12	-	-
7	07	2	967	13	-	-
8	08	0	-	836	-	-
9	09	0	-	1000	-	-
10	10	10	555	309	11	-
11	11	1	1000	-	-	-
12	12	0	-	1000	-	-
13	13	0	627	-	-	-
14	14	0	-	-	1000	-
15	15	0	535	91	-	-
16	99	12	705	79	16	-
All		40	642	125	12	-

Table (16.2): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years and above who received/receiving vocational training in different fields and pursuing different economic activities based on Usual Principal Status (ps) approach at State level

Urban

Sl. No.	field of training (code)	per 1000 distribution of persons received/receiving vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons pursuing different activities who received/receiving vocational training			
			self employed	wage/salaried employee	contract worker	casual worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Formal						
1	01	10	213	648	70	-
2	02	1	128	802	17	-
3	03	0	-	1000	-	-
4	04	2	531	330	139	-
5	05	-	-	-	-	-
6	06	0	-	530	470	-
7	07	4	330	663	8	-
8	08	1	-	984	-	-
9	09	1	16	935	38	-
10	10	3	528	449	-	-
11	11	0	1000	-	-	-
12	12	-	-	-	-	-
13	13	0	-	-	161	-
14	14	1	157	595	90	-
15	15	1	645	355	-	-
16	99	11	257	698	14	-
All		36	267	652	35	-
Informal						
1	01	1	274	390	-	-
2	02	6	183	4	10	803
3	03	0	865	-	-	-
4	04	12	848	18	3	131
5	05	1	639	63	162	-
6	06	0	458	13	-	-
7	07	1	470	437	92	-
8	08	1	-	1000	-	-
9	09	1	604	244	-	-
10	10	15	536	305	55	-
11	11	1	878	60	-	-
12	12	0	1000	-	-	-
13	13	0	23	23	-	-
14	14	0	427	-	-	-
15	15	2	688	214	-	-
16	99	20	654	68	17	-
All		61	595	140	26	239

Table (12): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity who received vocational training according to Usual Principal Status Approach

State Overall				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	59	844	62	94
Urban	97	838	40	122
Rural + Urban	70	842	53	105

Srikakulam				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	111	890	54	56
Urban	105	801	153	46
Rural + Urban	110	878	67	55

Vizianagaram				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	48	658	203	139
Urban	78	668	106	226
Rural + Urban	54	661	173	166

Table (12): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity who received vocational training according to Usual Principal Status Approach

Visakhapatnam				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	22	899	65	36
Urban	37	755	34	211
Rural + Urban	30	812	47	142

East Godavari				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	53	874	33	93
Urban	62	944	50	6
Rural + Urban	56	892	38	70

West Godavari				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	66	861	5	135
Urban	99	830	44	126
Rural + Urban	72	854	14	133

Table (12): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity who received vocational training according to Usual Principal Status Approach

Krishna				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	70	847	32	122
Urban	97	938	14	48
Rural + Urban	81	889	23	88

Guntur				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	44	703	199	97
Urban	97	881	21	98
Rural + Urban	61	792	110	98

Prakasam				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	43	831	70	99
Urban	126	902	2	97
Rural + Urban	62	864	38	98

Table (12): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity who received vocational training according to Usual Principal Status Approach

Nellore				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	39	812	28	161
Urban	83	606	14	380
Rural + Urban	52	716	21	263

Cuddapah				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	37	982	-	18
Urban	147	788	62	150
Rural + Urban	75	852	42	106

Kurnool				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	27	763	122	115
Urban	63	750	128	122
Rural + Urban	38	756	125	119

Table (12): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity who received vocational training according to Usual Principal Status Approach

Anantapur				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	74	866	80	54
Urban	171	865	19	116
Rural + Urban	103	865	50	85

Chittoor				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	110	867	45	88
Urban	159	854	40	107
Rural + Urban	124	862	43	95

Table (12): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity who received vocational training according to Usual Principal Status Approach

West Godavari				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	66	861	5	135
Urban	99	830	44	126
Rural + Urban	72	854	14	133

Krishna				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	70	847	32	122
Urban	97	938	14	48
Rural + Urban	81	889	23	88

Guntur				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	44	703	199	97
Urban	97	881	21	98
Rural + Urban	61	792	110	98

Table (12): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity who received vocational training according to Usual Principal Status Approach

Prakasam

Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	43	831	70	99
Urban	126	902	2	97
Rural + Urban	62	864	38	98

Nellore

Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	39	812	28	161
Urban	83	606	14	380
Rural + Urban	52	716	21	263

Cuddapah

Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	37	982	-	18
Urban	147	788	62	150
Rural + Urban	75	852	42	106

Table (12): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity who received vocational training according to Usual Principal Status Approach

Kurnool				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	27	763	122	115
Urban	63	750	128	122
Rural + Urban	38	756	125	119

Anantapur				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	74	866	80	54
Urban	171	865	19	116
Rural + Urban	103	865	50	85

Chittoor				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	110	867	45	88
Urban	159	854	40	107
Rural + Urban	124	862	43	95

Table 13: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

State				
Rural				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	728	1	271
2	Below Primary	734	2	264
3	Primary	745	4	251
4	Middle	705	5	290
5	Secondary	532	20	448
6	Higher secondary	381	30	589
7	Diploma/ certificate	506	121	373
8	Graduate	546	151	304
9	Post graduate & above	599	189	212
Overall		659	18	323
Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	536	0	463
2	Below Primary	589	8	403
3	Primary	576	3	421
4	Middle	505	12	483
5	Secondary	439	14	546
6	Higher secondary	348	29	624
7	Diploma/ certificate	595	67	339
8	Graduate	577	100	323
9	Post graduate & above	675	121	203
Overall		511	30	459
Rural + Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	696	1	303
2	Below Primary	701	4	295
3	Primary	706	4	290
4	Middle	644	7	349
5	Secondary	499	18	483
6	Higher secondary	368	29	602
7	Diploma/ certificate	546	97	357
8	Graduate	562	124	314
9	Post graduate & above	651	143	206
Overall		617	21	362

Table 13.1: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Srikakulam

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	632	5	363
2	Below Primary	671	33	296
3	Primary	736	23	241
4	Middle	644	42	315
5	Secondary	471	79	451
6	Higher secondary	413	116	472
7	Diploma/ certificate	508	214	278
8	Graduate	419	339	242
9	Post graduate & above	890	82	28
Overall		592	56	352

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	567	14	419
2	Below Primary	708	66	225
3	Primary	469	30	502
4	Middle	594	30	376
5	Secondary	386	49	565
6	Higher secondary	379	2	618
7	Diploma/ certificate	436	355	208
8	Graduate	584	107	310
9	Post graduate & above	696	111	193
Overall		514	50	437

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	628	6	367
2	Below Primary	675	37	288
3	Primary	691	24	285
4	Middle	634	39	326
5	Secondary	455	73	472
6	Higher secondary	409	102	490
7	Diploma/ certificate	497	236	267
8	Graduate	460	282	258
9	Post graduate & above	808	94	97
Overall		582	55	363

Table 13.2: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Vizianagaram

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	832	-	168
2	Below Primary	972	-	28
3	Primary	864	-	136
4	Middle	672	-	328
5	Secondary	553	24	423
6	Higher secondary	184	-	816
7	Diploma/ certificate	312	488	200
8	Graduate	421	223	357
9	Post graduate & above	1000	-	-
Overall		734	18	249

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	451	-	549
2	Below Primary	466	-	534
3	Primary	473	-	527
4	Middle	576	-	424
5	Secondary	455	9	536
6	Higher secondary	397	80	523
7	Diploma/ certificate	700	14	286
8	Graduate	626	104	271
9	Post graduate & above	679	321	-
Overall		514	43	444

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	803	-	197
2	Below Primary	895	-	105
3	Primary	723	-	277
4	Middle	639	-	361
5	Secondary	515	18	467
6	Higher secondary	234	19	747
7	Diploma/ certificate	462	304	233
8	Graduate	508	172	320
9	Post graduate & above	703	297	-
Overall		686	23	291

Table 13.3: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Visakhapatnam

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	714	-	286
2	Below Primary	767	-	233
3	Primary	630	-	370
4	Middle	815	-	185
5	Secondary	580	24	396
6	Higher secondary	495	41	464
7	Diploma/ certificate	768	88	144
8	Graduate	510	207	283
9	Post graduate & above	762	158	80
Overall		674	18	308

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	430	-	570
2	Below Primary	483	-	517
3	Primary	439	6	555
4	Middle	454	9	537
5	Secondary	431	25	544
6	Higher secondary	316	46	638
7	Diploma/ certificate	677	47	277
8	Graduate	581	104	315
9	Post graduate & above	691	119	191
Overall		472	41	487

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	650	-	350
2	Below Primary	639	-	361
3	Primary	555	2	443
4	Middle	619	5	376
5	Secondary	502	25	473
6	Higher secondary	381	44	575
7	Diploma/ certificate	717	65	218
8	Graduate	568	124	309
9	Post graduate & above	698	123	179
Overall		577	29	394

Table 13.4: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

East Godavari

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	626	-	374
2	Below Primary	584	-	416
3	Primary	583	-	417
4	Middle	576	2	422
5	Secondary	449	34	517
6	Higher secondary	214	10	776
7	Diploma/ certificate	640	87	273
8	Graduate	545	130	325
9	Post graduate & above	637	198	165
Overall		546	15	439

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	559	-	441
2	Below Primary	465	-	535
3	Primary	530	-	470
4	Middle	527	3	470
5	Secondary	320	3	677
6	Higher secondary	356	33	611
7	Diploma/ certificate	581	53	366
8	Graduate	563	97	341
9	Post graduate & above	699	64	237
Overall		476	20	505

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	617	-	383
2	Below Primary	556	-	444
3	Primary	575	-	425
4	Middle	563	2	435
5	Secondary	412	25	563
6	Higher secondary	260	18	722
7	Diploma/ certificate	621	76	303
8	Graduate	552	116	331
9	Post graduate & above	677	112	211
Overall		529	16	454

Table 13.5: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

West Godavari

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	580	-	420
2	Below Primary	517	-	483
3	Primary	686	-	314
4	Middle	645	15	340
5	Secondary	523	4	473
6	Higher secondary	366	8	625
7	Diploma/ certificate	522	115	363
8	Graduate	713	91	196
9	Post graduate & above	580	200	220
Overall		578	11	412

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	702	-	298
2	Below Primary	761	-	239
3	Primary	751	-	249
4	Middle	488	41	470
5	Secondary	351	38	611
6	Higher secondary	384	21	595
7	Diploma/ certificate	624	63	313
8	Graduate	533	41	426
9	Post graduate & above	581	201	218
Overall		561	30	409

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	595	-	405
2	Below Primary	559	-	441
3	Primary	694	-	306
4	Middle	619	19	362
5	Secondary	494	10	496
6	Higher secondary	370	11	619
7	Diploma/ certificate	545	103	352
8	Graduate	650	74	276
9	Post graduate & above	581	201	219
Overall		575	14	411

Table 13.6: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Krishna

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	727	-	273
2	Below Primary	794	-	206
3	Primary	762	-	238
4	Middle	691	-	309
5	Secondary	417	10	573
6	Higher secondary	312	13	675
7	Diploma/ certificate	464	-	536
8	Graduate	429	73	498
9	Post graduate & above	927	-	73
Overall		643	6	351

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	558	-	442
2	Below Primary	655	16	328
3	Primary	472	-	528
4	Middle	462	6	532
5	Secondary	422	6	572
6	Higher secondary	360	28	612
7	Diploma/ certificate	423	105	472
8	Graduate	602	51	347
9	Post graduate & above	673	85	242
Overall		500	22	478

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	688	-	312
2	Below Primary	763	4	233
3	Primary	680	-	320
4	Middle	596	2	401
5	Secondary	420	8	572
6	Higher secondary	336	21	643
7	Diploma/ certificate	442	57	501
8	Graduate	539	59	402
9	Post graduate & above	716	70	214
Overall		589	12	399

Table 13.7: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Guntur

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	781	1	218
2	Below Primary	839	2	159
3	Primary	807	3	190
4	Middle	767	1	232
5	Secondary	568	13	419
6	Higher secondary	412	66	522
7	Diploma/ certificate	461	71	467
8	Graduate	596	188	216
9	Post graduate & above	460	310	230
Overall		704	24	272

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	593	-	407
2	Below Primary	565	7	428
3	Primary	589	8	404
4	Middle	453	-	547
5	Secondary	441	13	545
6	Higher secondary	333	24	643
7	Diploma/ certificate	751	54	195
8	Graduate	585	106	309
9	Post graduate & above	779	134	87
Overall		521	27	452

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	739	1	260
2	Below Primary	765	3	232
3	Primary	748	4	248
4	Middle	687	0	312
5	Secondary	521	13	466
6	Higher secondary	381	49	570
7	Diploma/ certificate	580	64	355
8	Graduate	591	150	259
9	Post graduate & above	696	180	124
Overall		647	25	328

Table 13.8: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Prakasam

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	850	1	149
2	Below Primary	797	-	203
3	Primary	829	29	142
4	Middle	766	3	231
5	Secondary	522	41	438
6	Higher secondary	455	28	517
7	Diploma/ certificate	580	64	356
8	Graduate	569	153	278
9	Post graduate & above	408	287	305
Overall		751	21	227

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	508	-	492
2	Below Primary	500	-	500
3	Primary	633	-	367
4	Middle	448	-	552
5	Secondary	466	-	534
6	Higher secondary	412	26	562
7	Diploma/ certificate	595	59	346
8	Graduate	605	85	309
9	Post graduate & above	712	68	220
Overall		518	19	463

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	812	1	187
2	Below Primary	744	-	256
3	Primary	778	22	200
4	Middle	692	2	305
5	Secondary	504	28	468
6	Higher secondary	438	27	535
7	Diploma/ certificate	588	61	350
8	Graduate	584	125	291
9	Post graduate & above	577	165	258
Overall		698	21	281

Table 13.9: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Nellore

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	666	-	334
2	Below Primary	906	-	94
3	Primary	790	0	209
4	Middle	773	-	227
5	Secondary	525	3	472
6	Higher secondary	544	-	456
7	Diploma/ certificate	460	50	490
8	Graduate	513	47	440
9	Post graduate & above	613	133	255
Overall		683	7	310

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	475	-	525
2	Below Primary	501	-	499
3	Primary	460	-	540
4	Middle	427	2	571
5	Secondary	463	-	537
6	Higher secondary	301	27	672
7	Diploma/ certificate	631	-	369
8	Graduate	567	84	349
9	Post graduate & above	623	15	362
Overall		483	17	500

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	630	-	370
2	Below Primary	875	-	125
3	Primary	726	0	273
4	Middle	694	0	306
5	Secondary	498	2	500
6	Higher secondary	458	10	533
7	Diploma/ certificate	574	17	409
8	Graduate	540	66	394
9	Post graduate & above	619	63	318
Overall		625	10	366

Table 13.10: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Cuddapah

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	774	-	226
2	Below Primary	897	-	103
3	Primary	784	5	212
4	Middle	666	1	333
5	Secondary	583	9	408
6	Higher secondary	432	9	559
7	Diploma/ certificate	370	-	630
8	Graduate	511	271	217
9	Post graduate & above	490	30	479
Overall		695	19	286

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	529	-	471
2	Below Primary	785	-	215
3	Primary	703	-	297
4	Middle	537	27	436
5	Secondary	524	25	451
6	Higher secondary	387	10	603
7	Diploma/ certificate	651	92	257
8	Graduate	580	105	315
9	Post graduate & above	442	266	292
Overall		555	31	414

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	707	-	293
2	Below Primary	871	-	129
3	Primary	759	3	237
4	Middle	625	9	366
5	Secondary	558	16	426
6	Higher secondary	415	9	576
7	Diploma/ certificate	501	43	456
8	Graduate	546	188	266
9	Post graduate & above	456	199	346
Overall		647	23	330

Table 13.11: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Kurnool

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	778	-	222
2	Below Primary	856	-	144
3	Primary	874	-	126
4	Middle	752	-	248
5	Secondary	612	18	370
6	Higher secondary	462	53	484
7	Diploma/ certificate	370	293	337
8	Graduate	520	109	370
9	Post graduate & above	388	448	164
Overall		734	15	251

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	558	-	442
2	Below Primary	507	45	448
3	Primary	708	-	292
4	Middle	560	17	423
5	Secondary	446	-	554
6	Higher secondary	366	21	613
7	Diploma/ certificate	507	130	363
8	Graduate	518	111	372
9	Post graduate & above	724	146	130
Overall		517	29	454

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	741	-	259
2	Below Primary	759	12	229
3	Primary	826	-	174
4	Middle	698	5	298
5	Secondary	538	10	451
6	Higher secondary	410	35	555
7	Diploma/ certificate	438	212	350
8	Graduate	519	110	371
9	Post graduate & above	618	242	141
Overall		666	20	314

Table 13.12: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Anantapur

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	770	2	228
2	Below Primary	838	-	162
3	Primary	868	-	132
4	Middle	783	3	214
5	Secondary	648	5	347
6	Higher secondary	388	5	606
7	Diploma/ certificate	228	313	458
8	Graduate	519	249	232
9	Post graduate & above	524	182	295
Overall		731	16	253

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	511	-	489
2	Below Primary	658	-	342
3	Primary	602	-	398
4	Middle	528	23	449
5	Secondary	498	31	472
6	Higher secondary	308	16	677
7	Diploma/ certificate	624	64	312
8	Graduate	589	144	267
9	Post graduate & above	666	125	209
Overall		527	35	439

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	725	1	273
2	Below Primary	782	-	218
3	Primary	797	-	203
4	Middle	696	10	294
5	Secondary	597	13	389
6	Higher secondary	352	10	638
7	Diploma/ certificate	414	197	390
8	Graduate	563	184	254
9	Post graduate & above	591	155	254
Overall		670	22	309

Table 13.13: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Chittoor

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	620	0	380
2	Below Primary	734	-	266
3	Primary	760	6	234
4	Middle	677	5	318
5	Secondary	551	10	440
6	Higher secondary	398	18	584
7	Diploma/ certificate	468	102	430
8	Graduate	626	60	314
9	Post graduate & above	703	151	147
Overall		626	12	362

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	565	-	435
2	Below Primary	571	17	412
3	Primary	649	-	351
4	Middle	610	21	369
5	Secondary	490	9	501
6	Higher secondary	329	30	641
7	Diploma/ certificate	625	32	343
8	Graduate	579	181	240
9	Post graduate & above	671	98	231
Overall		545	36	419

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	608	0	392
2	Below Primary	694	4	302
3	Primary	739	5	256
4	Middle	659	9	332
5	Secondary	529	9	461
6	Higher secondary	376	22	602
7	Diploma/ certificate	532	74	395
8	Graduate	606	112	282
9	Post graduate & above	684	120	196
Overall		602	19	379

Table (17): Labour Force Participation Rate (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural		Urban		Rural+Urban	
		15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	591	679	438	623	572	671
2	Vizianagaram	621	820	450	615	583	776
3	Visakhapatnam	600	736	444	549	523	648
4	East Godavari	440	629	377	564	425	614
5	West Godavari	528	612	406	683	504	623
6	Krishna	469	740	367	611	428	692
7	Guntur	567	800	446	607	525	743
8	Prakasam	650	836	408	599	597	781
9	Nellore	570	754	394	557	518	696
10	Cuddapah	510	811	504	630	508	751
11	Kurnool	678	790	486	587	614	729
12	Anantapur	603	817	457	624	555	762
13	Chittoor	489	715	485	637	488	693
Overall		557	738	435	601	520	699

Table (17.1): Worker Population Ratio (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural		Urban		Rural+Urban	
		15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	457	666	337	597	443	656
2	Vizianagaram	570	820	371	593	525	771
3	Visakhapatnam	546	735	338	542	443	644
4	East Godavari	401	628	326	563	383	613
5	West Godavari	492	611	359	662	466	620
6	Krishna	450	740	315	606	396	690
7	Guntur	496	797	381	602	456	740
8	Prakasam	598	831	355	597	544	776
9	Nellore	553	753	374	541	500	691
10	Cuddapah	461	806	431	623	450	745
11	Kurnool	639	789	431	575	569	725
12	Anantapur	565	811	368	622	501	758
13	Chittoor	455	715	407	625	440	690
Overall		509	735	367	592	466	695

Table (17.2): Unemployment Rate (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural		Urban		Rural+Urban	
		15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	226	20	229	42	227	23
2	Vizianagaram	82	-	175	37	98	6
3	Visakhapatnam	91	1	238	12	153	6
4	East Godavari	90	2	136	2	99	2
5	West Godavari	68	1	117	30	75	6
6	Krishna	40	-	142	8	75	3
7	Guntur	125	4	148	8	132	5
8	Prakasam	81	6	131	3	89	5
9	Nellore	30	2	50	27	34	8
10	Cuddapah	96	6	146	12	114	8
11	Kurnool	59	2	113	20	73	6
12	Anantapur	62	7	194	3	98	6
13	Chittoor	70	1	161	18	97	5
Overall		86	4	156	14	104	6

Table (18): Labour Force Participation Rate (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to Usual Principal Status and Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural		Urban		Rural+Urban	
		15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	649	746	447	681	624	737
2	Vizianagaram	685	871	459	630	634	819
3	Visakhapatnam	617	764	450	562	535	668
4	East Godavari	486	684	394	575	463	659
5	West Godavari	549	616	430	683	525	627
6	Krishna	523	774	375	614	464	715
7	Guntur	574	801	448	613	530	746
8	Prakasam	670	854	424	615	616	798
9	Nellore	579	767	399	565	526	708
10	Cuddapah	539	832	527	669	535	778
11	Kurnool	708	805	517	620	643	749
12	Anantapur	675	844	491	660	614	792
13	Chittoor	528	741	497	647	519	715
Overall		592	764	450	617	549	723

Table (18.1): Worker Population Ratio (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to Usual Principal Status and Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural		Urban		Rural+Urban	
		15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	533	746	388	677	515	736
2	Vizianagaram	643	871	385	608	585	815
3	Visakhapatnam	564	763	350	555	459	665
4	East Godavari	452	683	344	574	426	657
5	West Godavari	516	616	382	662	490	623
6	Krishna	511	774	326	609	437	713
7	Guntur	510	798	384	608	467	742
8	Prakasam	626	849	371	614	570	795
9	Nellore	563	766	380	552	508	703
10	Cuddapah	495	831	460	662	482	775
11	Kurnool	672	804	462	609	601	745
12	Anantapur	642	840	415	659	567	788
13	Chittoor	496	741	429	642	476	713
Overall		550	762	387	610	501	720

Table (18.2): Unemployment Rate (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to Usual Principal Status and Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural		Urban		Rural+Urban	
		15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	179	1	130	6	174	1
2	Vizianagaram	61	-	161	36	77	6
3	Visakhapatnam	85	1	222	12	142	5
4	East Godavari	70	2	127	2	81	2
5	West Godavari	59	1	110	30	68	6
6	Krishna	23	-	129	8	57	2
7	Guntur	111	3	141	8	120	4
8	Prakasam	65	5	126	3	74	5
9	Nellore	29	1	49	24	34	6
10	Cuddapah	82	0	128	11	99	3
11	Kurnool	50	2	106	18	65	6
12	Anantapur	48	6	156	2	76	5
13	Chittoor	61	1	137	9	83	3
Overall		71	2	139	12	88	4

Table (19): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above employed in different industries by NIC 2008 classification based on Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers in different industries for the age group 15 years & above								
		code 1	code 2	code 3	code 4	code 5	code 6	code 7	code 8	code 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Srikakulam	553	7	100	2	83	138	10	101	5
2	Vizianagaram	699	11	56	3	31	92	19	87	1
3	Visakhapatnam	451	1	110	8	78	215	36	97	5
4	East Godavari	545	8	81	-	58	176	31	100	1
5	West Godavari	517	1	115	6	91	152	15	96	7
6	Krishna	528	0	96	6	58	198	28	84	3
7	Guntur	576	8	57	1	77	174	18	86	3
8	Prakasam	616	6	93	0	92	120	17	56	0
9	Nellore	494	3	74	1	116	194	28	87	2
10	Cuddapah	553	6	90	6	74	160	15	90	5
11	Kurnool	643	6	66	2	55	129	22	74	4
12	Anantapur	566	1	127	2	76	123	12	89	4
13	Chittoor	431	2	114	1	130	182	22	106	12
Overall		550	4	91	3	78	160	21	89	4

Table (19.1): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above employed in different industries by NIC 2008 classification based on Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers in different industries for the age group 15 years & above								
		code 1	code 2	code 3	code 4	code 5	code 6	code 7	code 8	code 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Srikakulam	619	7	83	1	84	108	9	88	1
2	Vizianagaram	811	13	29	1	25	55	9	56	1
3	Visakhapatnam	704	1	72	8	44	94	14	64	0
4	East Godavari	651	10	66	-	47	136	15	76	-
5	West Godavari	589	0	117	8	57	124	8	92	4
6	Krishna	761	1	43	5	41	105	6	34	3
7	Guntur	721	4	32	0	63	109	12	58	1
8	Prakasam	718	4	60	-	84	88	8	39	-
9	Nellore	621	3	52	1	111	143	15	53	-
10	Cuddapah	718	4	50	4	57	89	5	71	3
11	Kurnool	818	5	30	2	33	66	11	35	-
12	Anantapur	708	0	97	1	53	74	6	56	5
13	Chittoor	562	2	93	1	95	149	11	82	4
Overall		692	4	65	2	60	104	10	62	2

Table (19.2): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above employed in different industries by NIC 2008 classification based on Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers in different industries for the								
		code 1	code 2	code 3	code 4	code 5	code 6	code 7	code 8	code 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Srikakulam	67	8	231	9	74	366	20	194	30
2	Vizianagaram	123	-	197	16	63	281	71	248	-
3	Visakhapatnam	58	2	169	7	132	402	71	147	13
4	East Godavari	153	-	138	-	99	323	92	190	5
5	West Godavari	152	3	106	-	259	290	49	116	25
6	Krishna	37	-	205	6	94	392	74	190	2
7	Guntur	145	20	133	3	116	367	38	170	8
8	Prakasam	119	16	257	0	131	279	57	140	0
9	Nellore	59	5	150	-	132	368	72	204	10
10	Cuddapah	154	11	188	10	114	333	42	138	10
11	Kurnool	102	9	178	2	121	321	55	194	18
12	Anantapur	104	3	225	4	152	281	34	195	2
13	Chittoor	61	-	173	0	229	277	52	174	35
Overall		99	6	177	4	135	337	58	174	12

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An apex organization for providing data base at the national level for policy formulation, evaluation and research, the Labour Bureau in the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment is the epicenter of all activities involving planning, collection and dissemination of data on various facets of Labour which forms a sound basis for decision making in the Government, industry and by various other user organizations/individuals. Labour Bureau is a store house of important economic indicators like the Consumer Price Index Numbers for industrial and agricultural workers, wage rates, industrial relations, socio-economic conditions in un-organized sector, evaluation and review of working of labour legislations in the country and the like. Labour Bureau has been providing an uninterrupted service to the national and international fora like ILO for the last fifty years. Today, it has assumed an important role in the labour matters and has acquired an un-disputed and indispensable status in the field of labour statistics. Equipped with the expertise of conducting surveys at the national/regional level in diverse fields and in providing in-depth analysis, the organization continues in its pursuit of excellence.