

Report on District Level Estimates for the State of Tamil Nadu

2013-14



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Labour & Employment
Labour Bureau
Chandigarh

Report
on
District Level Estimates
for the State of
Tamil Nadu
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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, Tamil Nadu 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 Tamil Nadu 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 Tamil Nadu.

While generating the district level estimates for the State of Tamil Nadu, 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, the 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 Tamil Nadu under 4th Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey 2013-14.
- ❖ Labour force parameters have been estimated at district level for all the districts of Tamil Nadu 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 16,413 households have been surveyed under both Central and State samples, out of which 8,883 households are from rural areas and remaining 7,530 households are from urban areas.
- ❖ Number of persons surveyed under both Central and State samples are 71,190, out of which 38,247 persons are from rural areas and 32,943 persons are 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, 586 persons out of 1000 persons aged 15 years and above are in the labour force. In other words, 58.6 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 62.8 per cent, whereas in case of urban areas, it is 53.6 per cent at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.

- ❖ In case of females, the Labour Force Participation Rate is almost half as compared to male counterpart. For male category of persons, the LFPR is estimated to be 78.6 per cent whereas for females, the same is 38.4 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.

Approach	<i>In per cent</i>		
	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
UPS	62.8	53.6	58.6
UPSS	66.4	53.9	60.7

- ❖ The Worker Population Ratio (WPR) at State level under the Usual Principal Status approach is estimated to be 56.5 percent among the persons aged 15 years & above.
- ❖ In case of rural areas, the Worker Population Ratio is estimated to be 61.0 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.

Approach	<i>In per cent</i>		
	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
UPS	61.0	51.1	56.5
UPSS	64.8	51.4	58.8

- ❖ Unemployment Rate in the State is estimated to be 3.6 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 2.8 percent and 4.7 percent respectively.

- ❖ In case of females, the unemployment rate is almost double as compared to male counterparts. In case of male category of persons, the unemployment rate is 2.8 per cent whereas in case of females, the same is 5.2 per cent at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.
- ❖ In urban areas, the unemployment rate among females is significantly higher i.e. 9.4 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.

Approach	<i>In per cent</i>		
	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
UPS	2.8	4.7	3.6
UPSS	2.4	4.5	3.2

- ❖ About 44 percent of the workforce is employed as casual labours followed by 29 percent as self employed and 27 per cent as wage/salaried earners at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.
- ❖ In rural areas, more than half of the persons are employed as casual labours. 53 per cent of the workforce in rural areas is employed as casual labour followed by 30 per cent as self employed and 17 per cent as wage/salaried earners at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.
- ❖ In urban areas 42 per cent of the workforce is employed as wage/salaried earners followed by 30 per cent as casual labour and 26 per cent as self employed category 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 result reveals that around 74 percent of the labour force who were available for 12 months is found to be fully employed. On the other hand, 22 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.
- ❖ About 4 per cent of the persons who were available for 12 months during the reference period could 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 44.9 percent at State level under the Usual Principal Status Approach 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 46.2 per cent whereas for urban sector, the same is 43.1 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 39.7 percent at state level under the Usual Principal Status Approach. In case of rural sector, it is 41.9 per cent whereas for urban sector, the WPR is 37.1 per cent.

- ❖ The Unemployment Rate (UR) among the age group 15-29 years is estimated to be 11.4 percent under the Usual Principal Status Approach at state level.
- ❖ In rural sector, the unemployment rate is 9.4 per cent whereas for urban sector, it is 14.1 per cent for the age group 15-29 years at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.
- ❖ About 5 percent of the labour force is found to be received/receiving vocational training in the State of Tamil Nadu. The proportion is slightly higher in urban areas (5.3 percent) as compared to rural areas (4.9 percent).
- ❖ Among the persons who received vocational training, more than half of them are reported to be wage/salaried earners followed by self employed persons (24.5 percent), casual workers (23 percent) and contract workers (1.8 percent).
- ❖ Unemployment rate is found to be increasing as the education level rises for the age group 15-29 years. In case of graduates & above, the unemployment rate is significantly high at 13.5 per cent at State level.
- ❖ In case of persons with not literate, below primary, primary and middle classification, the unemployment rate is one per cent or less for the age group 15-29 year at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.
- ❖ About 41 percent of the households are having only one person as employed/earner followed by households with 2 employed persons (35.3 percent).
- ❖ About 67 percent of the households 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 device 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, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana 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 of workforce at district level for the State of Tamil Nadu.

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 Tamil Nadu is the eleventh largest state in India by area and the sixth most populous state. The state was ranked sixth among states in India according to the Human Development Index in 2011. It was the second largest state economy in India in 2012. The state has the highest number (about 11 per cent) of business enterprises and stands second in total employment (about 10 per cent) in India, compared to the population share of about 6 per cent.

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 Tamil Nadu.

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 60 percent of the households fall under the category of 2-3 member aged 15 years and above in a household followed by 29 percent in a 4-5 member aged 15 years and above in a household. The results has been compiled district wise for the State of Tamil Nadu.

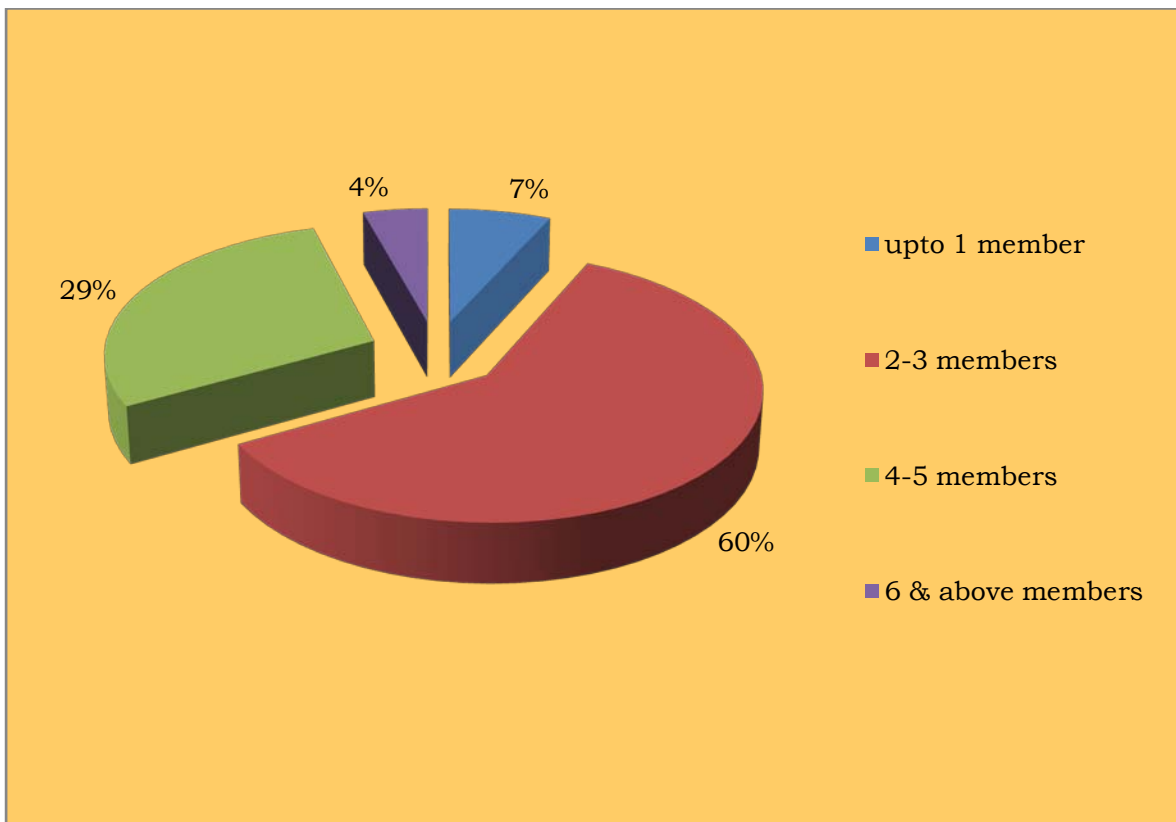


Figure 1: Distribution of Households by members aged 15 years and above in %

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 Tamil Nadu, information was also collected from the households regarding members of the household benefitted from different employment generating schemes during the reference period. The results show that

about 46.7 percent of households are benefitted from either of the employment guarantee schemes in Tamil Nadu. Among the benefitted households, about 97 percent are benefitted from MGNREGA scheme which is implemented only in rural areas. About 2 percent of the households are benefitted from SGSY which is aimed at providing self-employment to villagers through the establishment of Self-help groups.

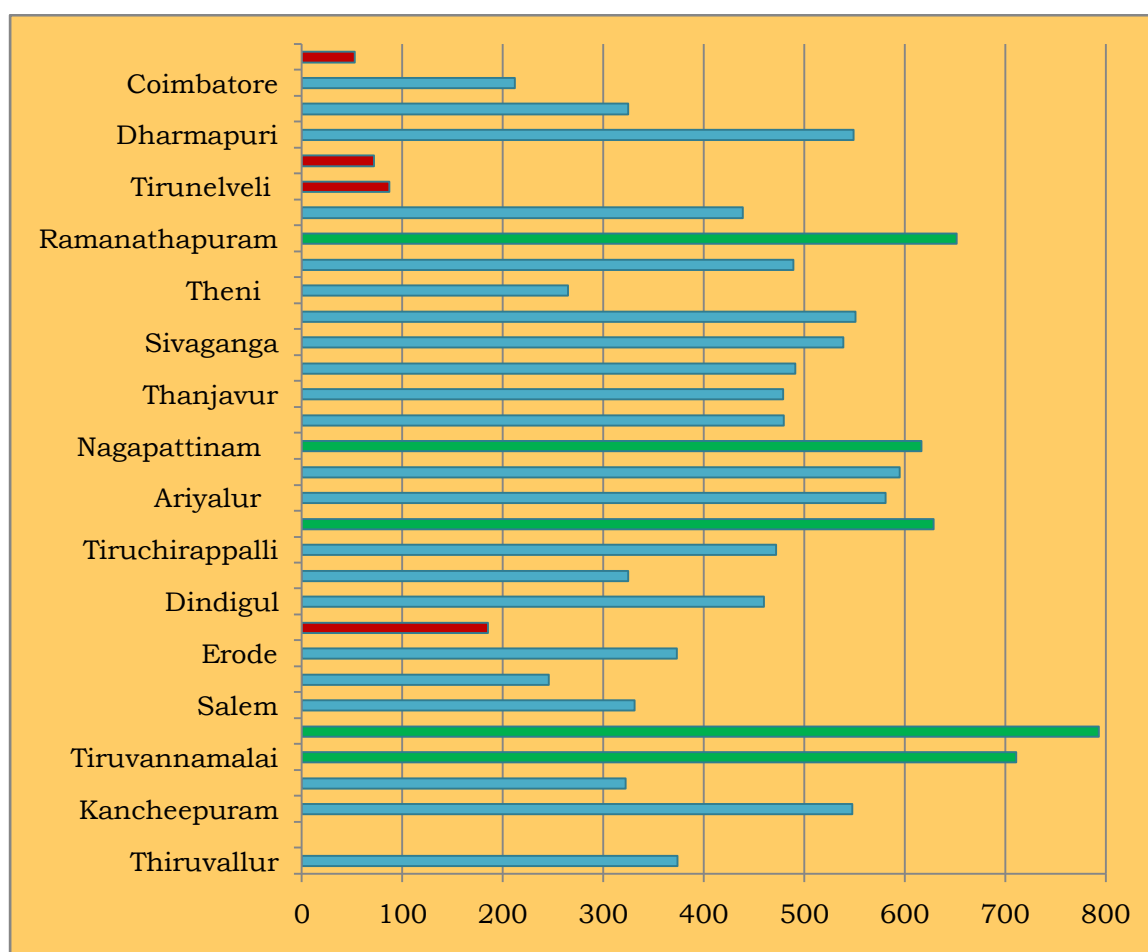


Figure 2: Distribution of Households benefitted from MGNREGA in '000

2.4 Distribution of households benefitted from different employment generating schemes for each district is given in Table 4. The results (Figure 2) show that Viluppuram district ranked first in MGNREGA works as more number of households are reported to be employed under this scheme followed by Thiruvannamalai, Ramanathapuram, Perambalur and Nagapattinam. Similarly, at the bottom-line, Tiruppur, Kanniyakumari, Tirunelveli and Nilgiris districts have reported to be having less number of households employed under MGNREGA scheme.

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 reflect 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 (of the 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	5.5	34.4	38.9	14.6	6.6
Urban	7.5	49.3	30.6	9.4	3.2
Rural + Urban	6.4	40.8	35.3	12.4	5.1

2.6 Table 2.1 shows that about 41 percent of the households are having only one person as employed/earner followed by households with 2 employed persons (35.3 percent). Overall, households with 3 employed persons constitute 12.4 percent

and households with 4 employed persons constitute only 5.1 percent of the households. It is also evident from the table that around 6 percent of the households does not have even single employed person/earner aged 15 years and above.

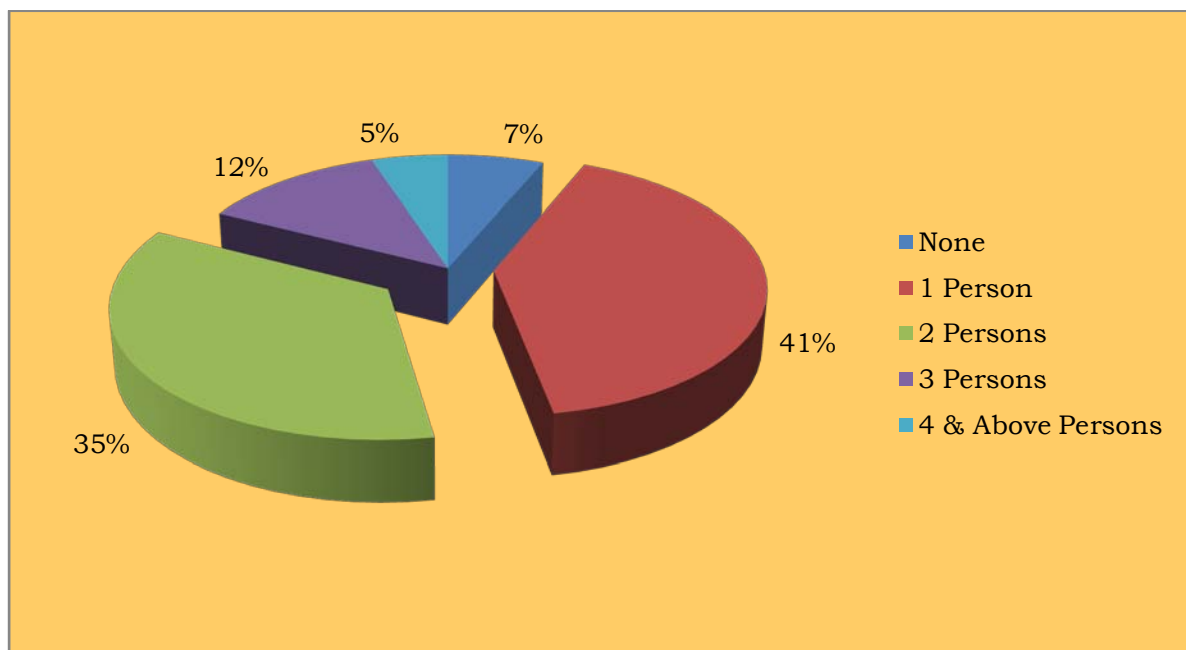


Figure 3: Distribution of hhs by Number of Employed Persons in %

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	76.3	18	4.8	0.9
Urban	53.4	32.1	11.2	3.2
Rural + Urban	66.5	24.1	7.6	1.9

2.8 It is clearly evident from the Table 2.2 that overall, about 67 percent of the households reported to be having no wage/salaried person in their households. It shows the high informality in employment situation in Tamil Nadu. In rural areas, the situation is still worse when compared to urban areas. It is found from the table that more than 76 percent of the

households in rural areas having no wage/salaried person.

2.9 Around 18 percent and 5 percent of the households are estimated to be having 1 person and 2 persons who are wage/salaried in their households respectively in rural sector. In urban areas, it is about 32 percent of the households have found to be having 1 wage/salaried person in their households.

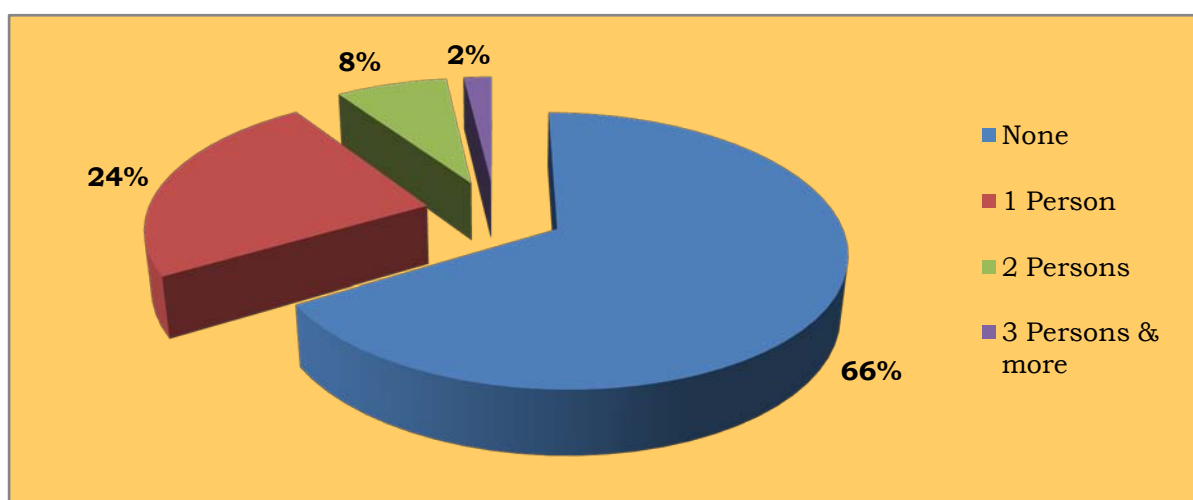


Figure 4: Distribution of hhs by Number of Wage/Salaried Persons aged 15 years & above in %

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.

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

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 2013, then the reference

period will be January 2012 to December 2012.

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, 586 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 58.6 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 62.8 per cent and 53.6 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	79.7	77.5	2.8	80.0	78.1	2.4
	Female	45.4	44.1	2.9	52.5	51.3	2.3
	Person	62.8	61	2.8	66.4	64.8	2.4
Urban	Male	77.1	74.9	2.9	77.2	75.1	2.7
	Female	30	27.2	9.4	30.4	27.6	9.2
	Person	53.6	51.1	4.7	53.9	51.4	4.5
Rural+Urban	Male	78.6	76.3	2.8	78.8	76.7	2.6
	Female	38.4	36.4	5.2	42.4	40.5	4.5
	Person	58.6	56.5	3.6	60.7	58.8	3.2

3.5 The district wise Labour Force Participation Rate under the Usual Principal Status

Approach is presented in Figure. The result shows that Labour Force Participation Rate in 19

districts is higher as compared to the overall State level LFPR (586

persons per 1000 persons).

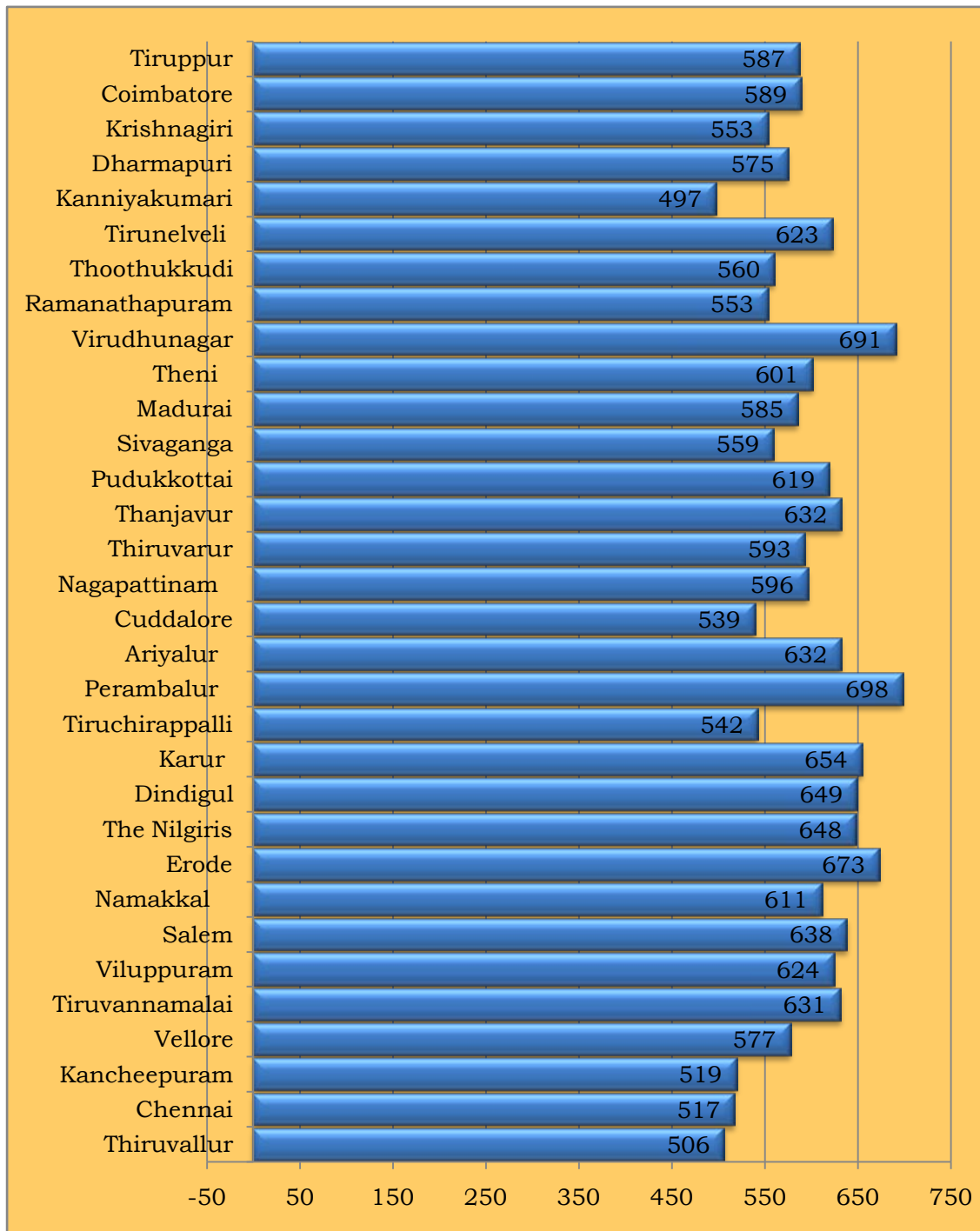


Figure 5: Labour Force Participation Rate under the Usual Principal Status Approach



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 Usual Principal Status approach after pooling the central and state sample is estimated at 56.5 per cent for persons aged 15 years & above. It is noticed from the table that 68 per cent of the male population aged 15 years and above is employed whereas among females the same is about 32 per cent.

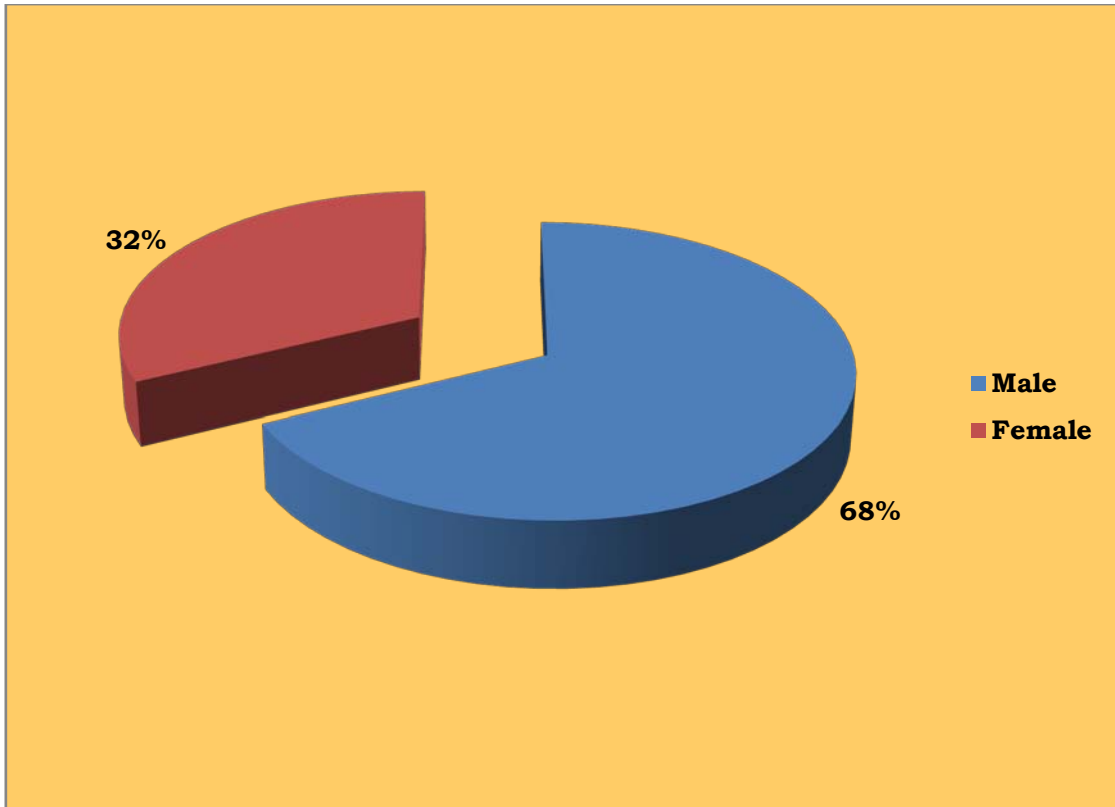


Figure 7: WPR for persons aged 15 years & above at State level

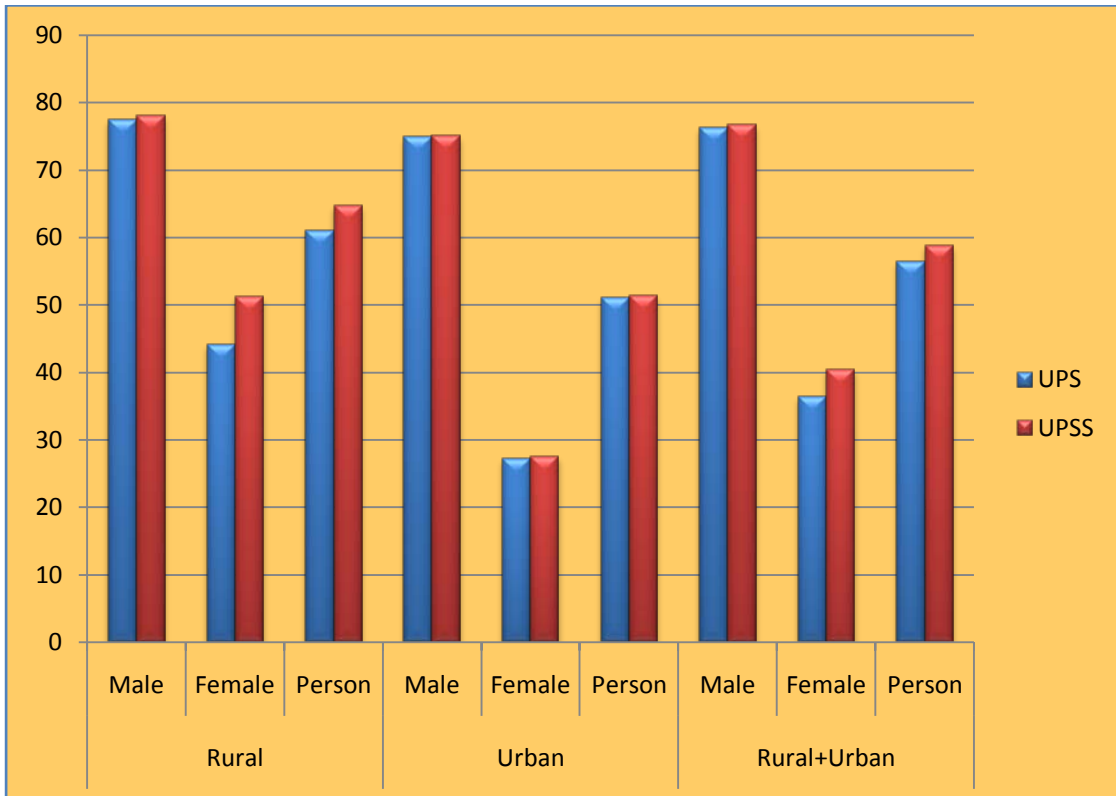


Figure 8: WPR based on UPS and UPSS approaches for persons aged 15 years & above at State level

3.7 Based on different approaches, Worker Population Ratio is estimated to be 58.3 per cent under the Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status Approach, whereas under Usual Principal Status Approach, the same is estimated to be 56.5 per cent at the State level. In other words based on the Usual Principal Status Approach, 56.5 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 61 percent and 51 per cent respectively at the 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 3.6 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 2.8 percent and 4.7 percent respectively.

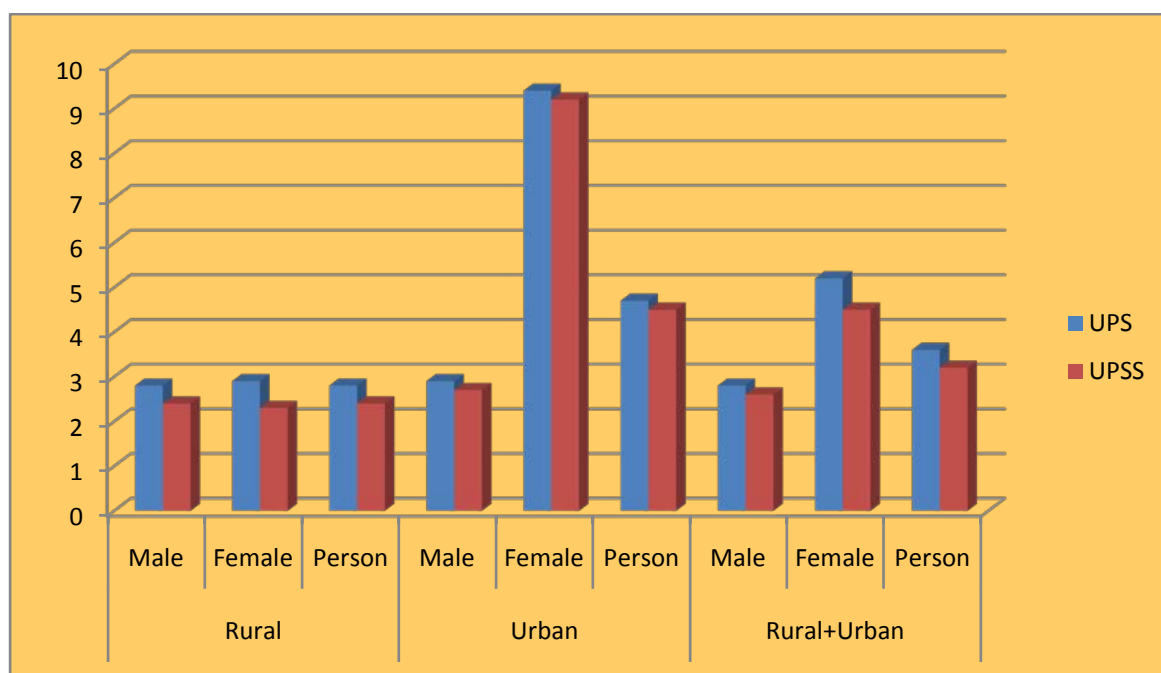


Figure 9: UR based on UPS and UPSS approaches for persons aged 15 years & above at State level

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

Sector	Male	Female	Person
Rural	2.8	2.9	2.8
Urban	2.9	9.4	4.7
Rural + Urban	2.8	5.2	3.6

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 all the two approaches is significantly higher as compared to the male counterpart in urban areas. It may be seen from the table, that in urban areas based on all the two approaches, the Unemployment Rate is around 3 per cent for male category whereas for female, the same is around 9 per cent 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;

Under the Usual Principal Status approach, majority of the persons aged 15 years and above are employed as casual labour. About 43 per cent of the workers are reported to be employed as casual labour followed by 28.5 per cent as self employed, and 27 per cent as wage/salaried at State level. In rural areas, 53 per

cent are reported as casual labour, followed by 30 per cent as self employed and 16 per cent as wage/salaried earners. 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	30.0	16.5	0.5	53.0
Urban	26.4	42.1	1.5	29.9
Rural + Urban	28.5	27.0	0.9	43.5
UPSS				
Rural	28.7	15.6	0.5	55.2
Urban	26.5	41.9	1.6	30.0
Rural + Urban	27.9	26.0	0.9	45.2

4.2 Under the Usual Principal Status Approach, about 44 percent of the workforce is employed as casual labours and about 29 percent of the workforce is employed as self employed at State level after pooling the central and state sample. In rural areas, more than half of the

persons are employed as casual labours followed by self employed persons (30 percent). But in case of urban areas, it is found to be the Wage/salaried employee category which shares more than 42 percent followed by the casual labour category (29.9 percent).

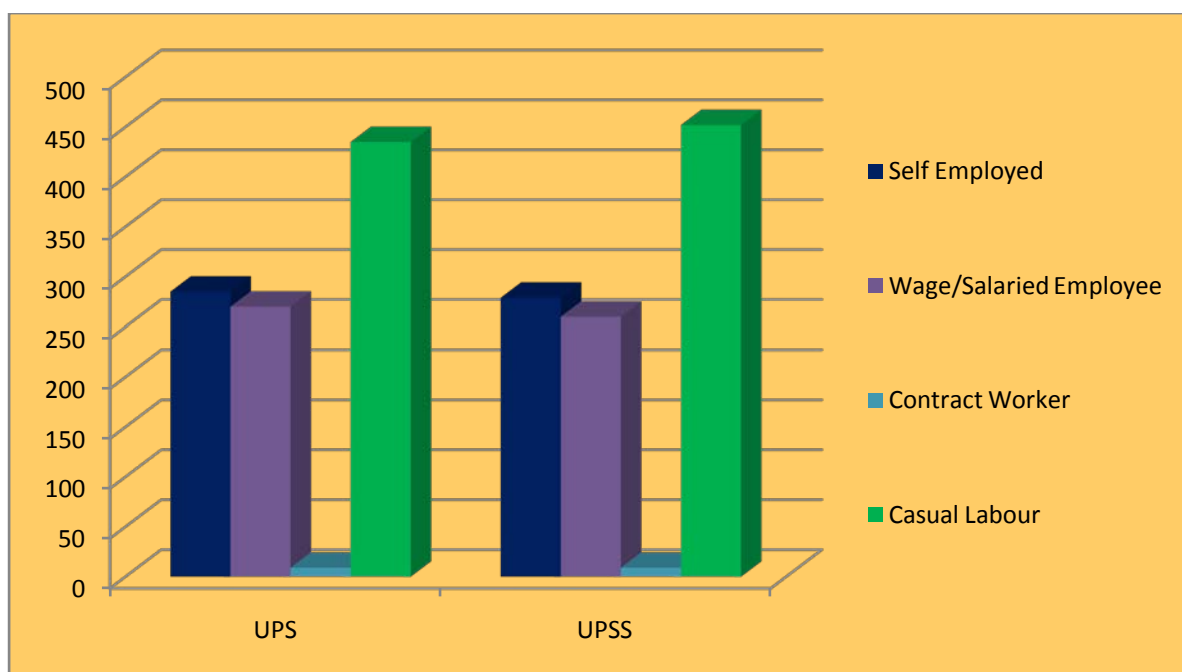


Figure 10: Distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity

4.3 Figure 10 clearly shows that the casual labour category shares more than 40 percent of the workforce in both the approaches. The other important categories are self employed and wage/salaried persons sharing about 28 percent and 27 percent of the work force respectively. It is evident from the results that the contract workers share only about 1 percent in both the approaches.

4.4 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.

- Worked for 12 months or fully employed.
- Worked for 6-11 months (partially employed).
- Worked for 1-5 months (partially employed).
- 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	67.8	28.7	0.4	3.0
Urban	82.6	13.1	0.1	4.2
Rural + Urban	74.6	21.5	0.3	3.6

4.1 Table 2.5 shows that around 74 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 22 percent. It is also observed from the table that 3.6 percent of the persons could not work even for a month during the reference period who were available throughout the year.

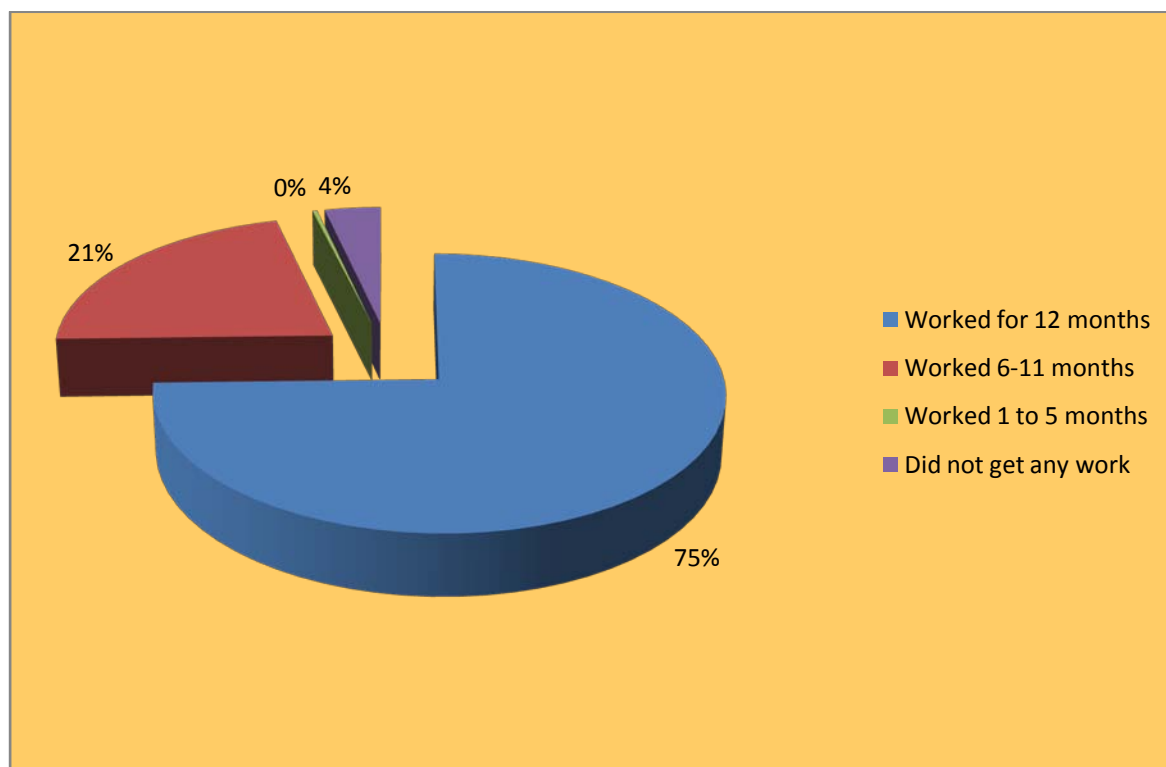


Figure 11: Underemployment in %

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	46.2	43.1	44.9	48.6	43.4	46.3
WPR	41.9	37.1	39.7	44.7	37.6	41.6
UR	9.4	14.1	11.4	8.1	13.5	10.3

5.2 At the State level after pooling the central and state sample, Labour Force Participation rate is estimated to be 44.9 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

46.2 percent whereas in urban sector, it is 43.1 percent.

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 39.7 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 be 41.9 percent whereas in the urban sector the same is 37.1 percent. A similar trend is observed in the UPSS approach also.

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 11.4 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, 114 persons out of 1000 persons aged 15-29 years were available for work but could 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 9.4 percent whereas in urban sector, the same is found to be 14.1 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	4.9	83.4	5.7	10.9
Urban	5.3	83.4	4.4	12.2
Rural+Urban	5.1	83.4	5.1	11.5

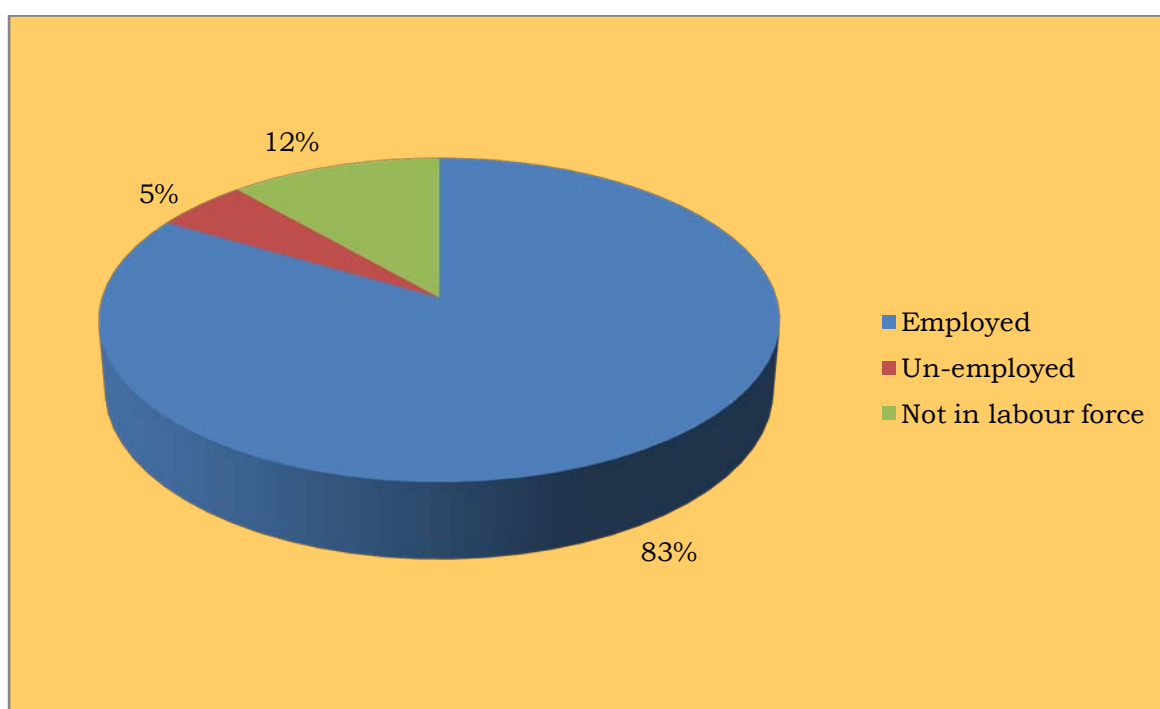


Figure 12: Broad status of persons who received vocational training in %

6.2. Table 2.7 shows that overall it is about only 5 percent of the labour force received vocational training in Tamil Nadu both in formal and informal. The proportion is slightly higher in urban areas (5.3 percent) as compared to rural areas (4.9

percent). It is evident from the table that among the trained persons more than 83 percent of the people is found to be employed. Around 5 percent of the trained persons are reported as unemployed.

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 2.7 percent of persons have received/receiving informal vocational training and formal

vocational training shares 2.4 percent. It is also observable that more than 98 percent of the informally trained persons who are in the labour force are reported to be employed and only 1.4 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 vocational Training	Broad activity among trained persons	
		Employed	Un-employed
Formal	2.4	88.9	11.1
Informal	2.7	98.6	1.4

6.4. Among the persons who received vocational training, more than half of them (50.7 per cent) are reported to be wage/salaried employees followed by self employed (24.5 percent), casual worker (23 percent) and contract worker (1.8 percent). The proportion of wage/salaried

employees is higher in urban areas (62.7 percent) as compared to rural areas (39.8 percent). It also noticed that the proportion of casual worker among trained persons is found to be higher in rural areas (31.5 percent) as compared to urban areas (13.5 percent).

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

Sector	Persons received vocational Training	Broad activity among trained persons			
		Self Employed	Wage/Salaried Employee	Contract Worker	Casual Worker
Rural	4.9	27.7	39.8	1.0	31.5
Urban	5.3	21.0	62.7	2.7	13.5
Rural+Urban	5.1	24.5	50.7	1.8	23.0

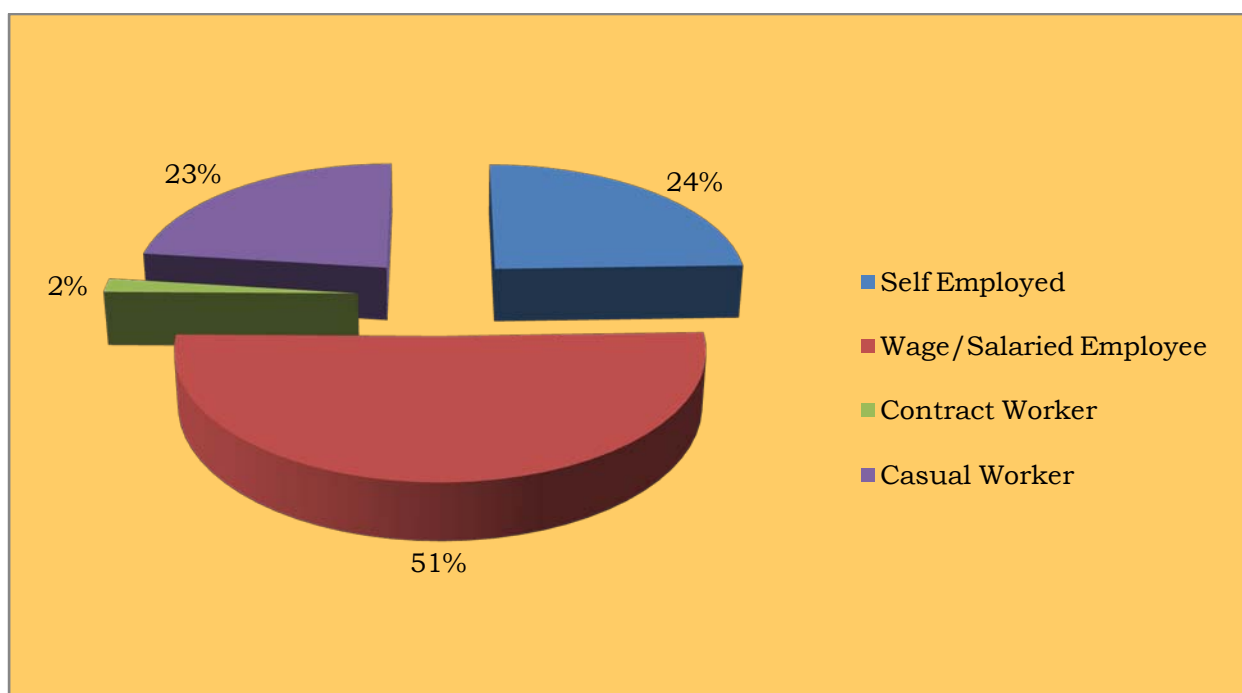


Figure 14: Distribution of persons who received/receiving vocational training based on type of employment in %

7. INDUSTRY WISE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS

7.1. The 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.

Industrial Code 6 comprises Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, Transportation and storage, etc shares around 20 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	51.8	10.4	34.9
Code 2	1.1	0.6	0.9
Code 3	12.9	26.3	18.4
Code 4	0.6	1.2	0.8
Code 5	11.9	10.5	11.3
Code 6	13.6	29.0	19.9
Code 7	2.5	8.9	5.1
Code 8	5.2	11.1	7.6
Code 9	0.3	1.9	1.0

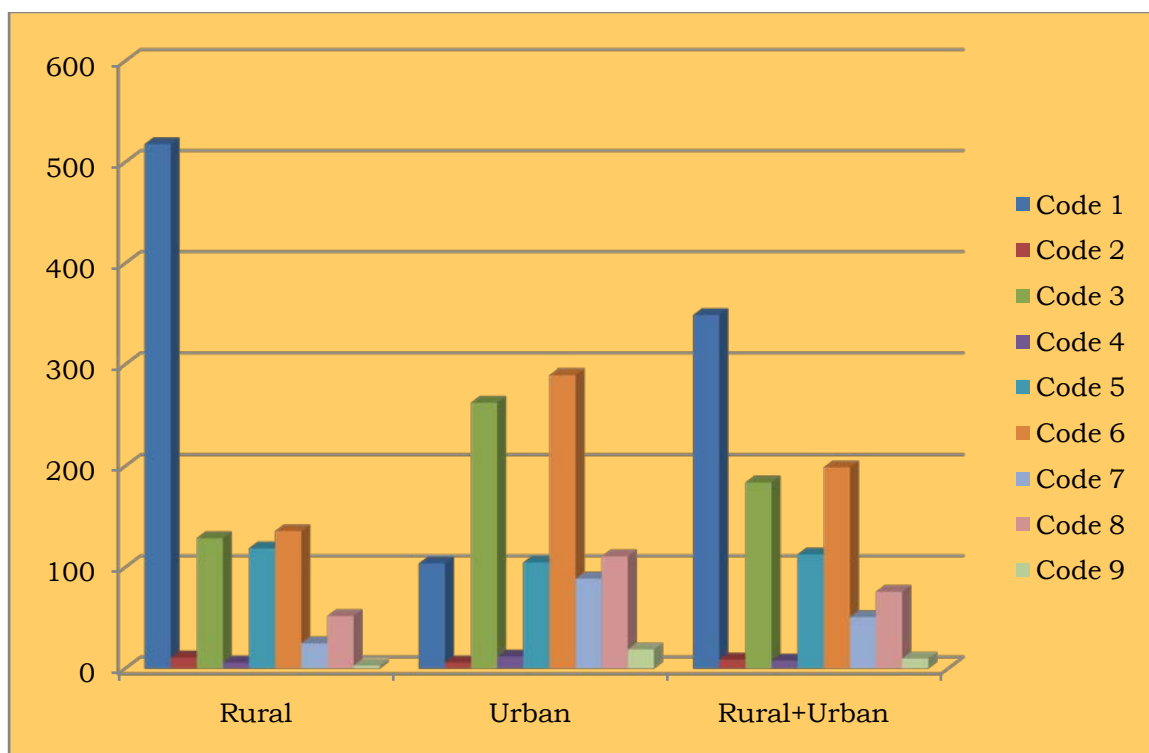


Figure 15: Distribution of Workers in Different Industries

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 not literate to post graduation and above level.

Table 2.8: 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	57.3	0.2	42.4
2	Below Primary	65.6	0.1	34.3
3	Primary	67.2	0.4	32.4
4	Middle	64.1	0.7	35.3
5	Secondary	50.5	1.4	48.1
6	Higher secondary	37.9	2.4	59.7
7	Diploma/ certificate	58.5	9.0	32.5
8	Graduate	54.2	8.0	37.8
9	Post graduate & above	64.0	10.0	26.0
Overall		56.5	2.1	41.4

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

unemployment rate is significantly high at 13.5 per cent. Among the persons who are graduated, the unemployment rate is found to be 13 percent.

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 Tamil Nadu

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	Thiruvallur	24	56	80	24	56	80
2	Chennai	-	96	96	-	96	96
3	Kancheepuram	32	72	104	32	72	104
4	Vellore	48	32	80	48	32	80
5	Tiruvannamalai	40	8	48	40	8	48
6	Viluppuram	64	8	72	64	8	72
7	Salem	32	32	64	32	32	64
8	Namakkal	24	16	40	24	16	40
9	Erode	24	32	56	24	32	56
10	The Nilgiris	8	8	16	8	8	16
11	Dindigul	24	16	40	24	16	40
12	Karur	16	8	24	16	8	24
13	Tiruchirappalli	32	32	64	32	32	64
14	Perambalur	8	8	16	8	8	16
15	Ariyalur	16	8	24	16	8	24
16	Cuddalore	32	16	48	32	16	48
17	Nagapattinam	24	8	32	24	8	32
18	Thiruvarur	24	8	32	24	8	32
19	Thanjavur	32	24	56	32	24	56
20	Pudukkottai	24	8	32	24	8	32
21	Sivaganga	16	8	24	16	8	24
22	Madurai	24	32	56	24	32	56
23	Theni	8	8	16	8	8	16
24	Virudhunagar	16	24	40	16	24	40
25	Ramanathapuram	16	8	24	16	8	24
26	Thoothukkudi	16	16	32	16	16	32
27	Tirunelveli	32	32	64	32	32	64
28	Kanniyakumari	8	32	40	8	32	40
29	Dharmapuri	24	8	32	24	8	32
30	Krishnagiri	32	8	40	32	8	40
31	Coimbatore	16	64	80	16	64	80
32	Tiruppur	16	16	32	16	16	32
Overall		752	752	1504	752	752	1504

Table (2): Number of households and persons surveyed for each district of Tamil Nadu

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	Thiruvallur	281	560	841	1222	2519	3741
2	Chennai	0	960	960	0	4189	4189
3	Kancheepuram	368	719	1087	1580	3183	4763
4	Vellore	570	322	892	2547	1492	4039
5	Tiruvannamalai	468	79	547	2091	377	2468
6	Viluppuram	749	80	829	3350	376	3726
7	Salem	382	322	704	1587	1417	3004
8	Namakkal	284	159	443	1156	656	1812
9	Erode	286	320	606	1110	1293	2403
10	The Nilgiris	94	80	174	358	351	709
11	Dindigul	288	160	448	1309	685	1994
12	Karur	192	80	272	807	331	1138
13	Tiruchirappalli	384	322	706	1558	1437	2995
14	Perambalur	96	82	178	405	369	774
15	Ariyalur	192	80	272	807	366	1173
16	Cuddalore	378	160	538	1641	764	2405
17	Nagapattinam	283	80	363	1186	381	1567
18	Thiruvarur	280	80	360	1123	363	1486
19	Thanjavur	376	239	615	1615	1084	2699
20	Pudukkottai	280	80	360	1251	381	1632
21	Sivaganga	190	80	270	897	361	1258
22	Madurai	284	322	606	1281	1385	2666
23	Theni	96	79	175	413	353	766
24	Virudhunagar	188	240	428	796	969	1765
25	Ramanathapuram	186	80	266	818	389	1207
26	Thoothukkudi	185	160	345	879	726	1605
27	Tirunelveli	382	319	701	1596	1385	2981
28	Kanniyakumari	96	320	416	362	1343	1705
29	Dharmapuri	284	80	364	1230	365	1595
					0	0	0
30	Krishnagiri	377	80	457	1775	373	2148
31	Coimbatore	192	646	838	776	2624	3400
32	Tiruppur	192	160	352	721	656	1377
Overall		8883	7530	16413	38247	32943	71190

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	Thiruvallur	48	636	279	36
2	Chennai	49	598	309	44
3	Kancheepuram	58	607	292	43
4	Vellore	48	562	321	70
5	Tiruvannamalai	58	553	323	65
6	Viluppuram	53	572	312	63
7	Salem	72	619	274	35
8	Namakkal	93	624	248	35
9	Erode	93	643	247	17
10	The Nilgiris	118	606	258	18
11	Dindigul	72	621	272	35
12	Karur	67	588	310	35
13	Tiruchirappalli	81	579	296	44
14	Perambalur	74	595	302	30
15	Ariyalur	75	598	283	44
16	Cuddalore	54	591	306	48
17	Nagapattinam	68	582	308	42
18	Thiruvarur	57	558	329	56
19	Thanjavur	60	563	325	51
20	Pudukkottai	47	543	347	63
21	Sivaganga	92	571	269	68
22	Madurai	69	635	265	32
23	Theni	60	639	278	23
24	Virudhunagar	98	682	202	18
25	Ramanathapuram	72	561	296	71
26	Thoothukkudi	96	581	275	48
27	Tirunelveli	86	599	267	48
28	Kanniyakumari	54	602	307	36
29	Dharmapuri	52	547	336	65
30	Krishnagiri	43	567	333	58
31	Coimbatore	84	638	261	18
32	Tiruppur	91	656	245	7
Overall		68	600	289	43

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	Thiruvallur	374	-	27	-	9
2	Chennai	-	-	-	-	5
3	Kancheepuram	548	1	6	-	0
4	Vellore	322	-	22	-	8
5	Tiruvannamalai	711	-	1	-	1
6	Viluppuram	793	3	1	-	-
7	Salem	331	3	-	-	-
8	Namakkal	246	-	37	-	-
9	Erode	373	-	-	-	7
10	The Nilgiris	185	-	20	-	-
11	Dindigul	460	-	-	-	2
12	Karur	325	77	-	-	-
13	Tiruchirappalli	472	-	-	-	2
14	Perambalur	629	-	-	-	-
15	Ariyalur	581	16	-	-	-
16	Cuddalore	595	-	4	-	-
17	Nagapattinam	617	1	49	-	-
18	Thiruvarur	483	-	-	-	5
19	Thanjavur	477	-	-	-	-
20	Pudukkottai	491	-	-	-	-
21	Sivaganga	539	-	-	-	-
22	Madurai	551	1	-	-	-
23	Theni	265	-	-	-	-
24	Virudhunagar	489	3	4	-	3
25	Ramanathapuram	651	-	-	-	-
26	Thoothukkudi	442	-	1	-	44
27	Tirunelveli	87	-	-	-	0
28	Kanniyakumari	72	-	-	-	1
29	Dharmapuri	549	-	-	-	-
30	Krishnagiri	325	-	-	-	88
31	Coimbatore	212	5	24	-	2
32	Tiruppur	53	-	-	-	0
Overall		453	2	7	-	5

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 persons	3 persons	4 & above persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvallur	59	553	281	84	22
2	Chennai	80	541	249	94	36
3	Kancheepuram	51	549	272	95	34
4	Vellore	67	379	324	164	67
5	Tiruvannamalai	64	290	383	195	67
6	Viluppuram	35	352	404	130	79
7	Salem	65	331	386	171	47
8	Namakkal	59	368	423	102	48
9	Erode	57	355	383	152	54
10	The Nilgiris	48	408	372	107	65
11	Dindigul	55	287	441	169	48
12	Karur	32	356	393	148	72
13	Tiruchirappalli	81	464	334	85	36
14	Perambalur	54	293	422	113	118
15	Ariyalur	45	347	422	139	47
16	Cuddalore	76	488	294	97	45
17	Nagapattinam	76	416	299	171	38
18	Thiruvarur	56	359	371	162	52
19	Thanjavur	41	354	351	172	82
20	Pudukkottai	59	341	358	152	90
21	Sivaganga	89	446	270	141	54
22	Madurai	91	389	396	84	40
23	Theni	65	465	308	95	66
24	Virudhunagar	21	309	503	122	46
25	Ramanathapuram	85	377	359	133	46
26	Thoothukkudi	73	394	394	97	41
27	Tirunelveli	82	243	505	120	50
28	Kanniyakumari	109	487	278	99	27
29	Dharmapuri	39	402	355	132	72
30	Krishnagiri	29	433	336	113	90
31	Coimbatore	80	436	349	94	41
32	Tiruppur	79	420	366	81	53
Overall		64	408	353	124	51

Table (5.1): Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) by number of employed persons aged 15 years & above for each district

Rural

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	Thiruvallur	50	489	341	100	20
2	Chennai	-	-	-	-	-
3	Kancheepuram	49	580	220	108	42
4	Vellore	67	377	319	169	67
5	Tiruvannamalai	58	239	413	210	79
6	Viluppuram	31	313	432	137	87
7	Salem	52	238	425	226	59
8	Namakkal	47	354	459	80	60
9	Erode	24	276	448	182	70
10	The Nilgiris	53	279	495	93	80
11	Dindigul	43	240	436	228	54
12	Karur	42	302	405	173	78
13	Tiruchirappalli	67	455	330	107	41
14	Perambalur	51	264	436	111	138
15	Ariyalur	34	341	431	143	51
16	Cuddalore	59	443	343	96	58
17	Nagapattinam	82	372	310	198	39
18	Thiruvarur	53	298	409	180	60
19	Thanjavur	40	294	362	200	103
20	Pudukkottai	50	291	381	174	104
21	Sivaganga	74	437	261	168	61
22	Madurai	96	218	499	110	77
23	Theni	68	326	386	119	100
24	Virudhunagar	21	288	519	122	50
25	Ramanathapuram	74	350	394	132	51
26	Thoothukkudi	65	355	425	104	51
27	Tirunelveli	69	224	532	124	52
28	Kanniyakumari	175	449	209	129	37
29	Dharmapuri	40	378	372	133	78
30	Krishnagiri	22	420	343	117	97
31	Coimbatore	83	273	419	146	79
32	Tiruppur	80	401	380	78	62
Overall		55	344	389	146	66

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	Thiruvallur	65	588	249	75	23
2	Chennai	80	541	249	94	36
3	Kancheepuram	52	523	313	85	27
4	Vellore	66	381	330	156	67
5	Tiruvannamalai	89	539	239	124	9
6	Viluppuram	57	617	214	84	28
7	Salem	78	430	344	113	35
8	Namakkal	80	391	360	141	28
9	Erode	90	433	317	122	38
10	The Nilgiris	43	561	225	124	47
11	Dindigul	74	363	450	75	38
12	Karur	10	472	367	93	59
13	Tiruchirappalli	95	473	339	62	31
14	Perambalur	65	416	362	124	33
15	Ariyalur	134	398	343	108	17
16	Cuddalore	109	576	196	98	21
17	Nagapattinam	53	608	250	54	35
18	Thiruvarur	68	621	208	84	19
19	Thanjavur	42	463	331	120	44
20	Pudukkottai	94	544	267	63	33
21	Sivaganga	125	469	294	73	39
22	Madurai	87	534	309	62	8
23	Theni	60	715	168	52	4
24	Virudhunagar	19	365	460	122	34
25	Ramanathapuram	161	562	127	144	7
26	Thoothukkudi	90	466	337	84	24
27	Tirunelveli	110	279	452	113	46
28	Kanniyakumari	69	510	319	81	20
29	Dharmapuri	32	548	255	125	39
30	Krishnagiri	95	553	266	65	20
31	Coimbatore	79	481	330	80	30
32	Tiruppur	76	517	300	97	10
Overall		75	493	306	94	32

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

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households by number of wage/salaried persons aged 15 years and above			
		None	1 person	2 persons	3 persons & more
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvallur	516	354	108	21
2	Chennai	428	379	144	49
3	Kancheepuram	539	303	128	30
4	Vellore	684	221	61	34
5	Tiruvannamalai	754	194	43	9
6	Viluppuram	792	153	45	10
7	Salem	686	254	54	6
8	Namakkal	703	236	58	4
9	Erode	727	221	42	10
10	The Nilgiris	753	213	32	1
11	Dindigul	743	177	78	2
12	Karur	754	200	27	19
13	Tiruchirappalli	550	329	106	15
14	Perambalur	902	69	24	4
15	Ariyalur	827	136	31	6
16	Cuddalore	720	234	38	8
17	Nagapattinam	761	195	40	4
18	Thiruvarur	836	149	11	4
19	Thanjavur	697	235	52	15
20	Pudukkottai	773	175	38	14
21	Sivaganga	711	224	49	16
22	Madurai	735	205	56	4
23	Theni	859	120	13	8
24	Virudhunagar	535	267	138	60
25	Ramanathapuram	734	203	47	15
26	Thoothukkudi	678	259	52	10
27	Tirunelveli	639	227	125	9
28	Kanniyakumari	749	178	57	15
29	Dharmapuri	797	155	46	3
30	Krishnagiri	738	223	39	1
31	Coimbatore	550	277	127	46
32	Tiruppur	623	224	124	29
Overall		665	241	76	19

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

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households by number of wage/salaried persons aged 15 years and above			
		None	1 person	2 persons	3 persons & more
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvallur	675	276	46	3
2	Chennai	-	-	-	-
3	Kancheepuram	666	219	89	25
4	Vellore	776	181	37	6
5	Tiruvannamalai	768	177	46	8
6	Viluppuram	816	133	41	10
7	Salem	743	216	41	0
8	Namakkal	783	183	33	2
9	Erode	787	168	37	8
10	The Nilgiris	823	152	25	-
11	Dindigul	781	158	60	0
12	Karur	860	104	21	15
13	Tiruchirappalli	647	245	99	8
14	Perambalur	934	41	23	3
15	Ariyalur	858	126	14	2
16	Cuddalore	762	213	20	5
17	Nagapattinam	805	171	23	1
18	Thiruvarur	840	146	10	5
19	Thanjavur	748	206	34	12
20	Pudukkottai	802	148	38	12
21	Sivaganga	739	224	33	4
22	Madurai	857	119	23	2
23	Theni	914	62	21	4
24	Virudhunagar	586	236	119	59
25	Ramanathapuram	753	200	41	6
26	Thoothukkudi	799	184	11	5
27	Tirunelveli	667	213	114	6
28	Kanniyakumari	782	152	38	28
29	Dharmapuri	825	138	35	2
30	Krishnagiri	753	208	38	1
31	Coimbatore	818	112	60	9
32	Tiruppur	669	200	111	19
Overall		763	180	48	9

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

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households by number of wage/salaried persons aged 15 years and above			
		None	1 person	2 persons	3 persons & more
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvallur	430	397	142	31
2	Chennai	428	379	144	49
3	Kancheepuram	439	369	158	34
4	Vellore	551	278	96	75
5	Tiruvannamalai	681	277	28	14
6	Viluppuram	627	288	68	16
7	Salem	627	293	67	12
8	Namakkal	562	329	102	7
9	Erode	667	275	46	12
10	The Nilgiris	670	285	41	3
11	Dindigul	681	206	108	5
12	Karur	521	410	40	29
13	Tiruchirappalli	448	417	113	22
14	Perambalur	768	189	31	12
15	Ariyalur	571	218	168	42
16	Cuddalore	637	276	73	13
17	Nagapattinam	570	300	113	17
18	Thiruvarur	819	165	15	2
19	Thanjavur	605	289	85	21
20	Pudukkottai	657	285	37	21
21	Sivaganga	641	223	91	46
22	Madurai	631	279	83	7
23	Theni	760	225	-	15
24	Virudhunagar	398	350	188	64
25	Ramanathapuram	611	224	89	75
26	Thoothukkudi	453	399	128	19
27	Tirunelveli	583	255	147	15
28	Kanniyakumari	730	194	69	7
29	Dharmapuri	628	253	109	10
30	Krishnagiri	592	359	48	-
31	Coimbatore	476	322	146	56
32	Tiruppur	392	339	189	80
Overall		534	321	112	32

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

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	Thiruvallur	791	331	564	757	200	477	769	244	506
2	Chennai	-	-	-	751	272	517	751	272	517
3	Kancheepuram	788	249	512	764	278	523	774	265	519
4	Vellore	798	376	595	805	293	553	801	341	577
5	Tiruvannamalai	835	486	661	755	208	482	821	439	631
6	Viluppuram	784	504	650	746	111	453	779	455	624
7	Salem	824	557	696	820	325	575	822	444	638
8	Namakkal	740	544	639	762	341	565	749	473	611
9	Erode	844	650	749	803	386	598	823	517	673
10	The Nilgiris	838	615	722	815	324	566	827	478	648
11	Dindigul	824	565	694	821	341	578	823	478	649
12	Karur	783	541	664	816	434	630	793	508	654
13	Tiruchirappalli	758	329	552	731	332	531	745	331	542
14	Perambalur	813	611	717	827	416	616	816	573	698
15	Ariyalur	828	467	642	728	370	544	818	457	632
16	Cuddalore	799	317	563	716	263	490	771	299	539
17	Nagapattinam	801	444	622	697	271	493	779	409	596
18	Thiruvarur	784	447	618	775	204	494	782	402	595
19	Thanjavur	840	496	668	791	349	561	824	444	631
20	Pudukkottai	795	494	648	772	248	498	791	444	619
21	Sivaganga	768	366	570	836	297	531	784	346	559
22	Madurai	797	547	674	757	287	517	775	397	585
23	Theni	780	506	642	864	266	564	824	381	601
24	Virudhunagar	796	671	733	795	487	640	796	589	691
25	Ramanathapuram	756	393	580	757	230	489	756	343	553
26	Thoothukkudi	750	467	613	693	301	505	722	386	560
27	Tirunelveli	800	512	655	748	411	587	776	466	623
28	Kanniyakumari	721	225	482	792	225	501	777	225	497
29	Dharmapuri	794	359	585	776	257	516	791	344	575
30	Krishnagiri	799	343	577	695	158	450	779	311	553
31	Coimbatore	797	585	689	788	344	562	790	397	589
32	Tiruppur	823	391	603	792	338	547	814	376	587
Overall		797	454	628	771	300	536	786	384	586

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	Thiruvallur	772	318	549	743	189	464	753	232	493
2	Chennai	-	-	-	718	225	477	718	225	477
3	Kancheepuram	769	229	493	735	252	496	750	241	495
4	Vellore	764	367	573	786	287	540	773	333	559
5	Tiruvannamalai	805	470	639	723	185	453	792	422	608
6	Viluppuram	748	486	622	721	111	439	744	439	598
7	Salem	812	540	683	804	313	561	808	430	625
8	Namakkal	730	544	634	750	340	559	738	472	606
9	Erode	834	632	734	790	355	576	812	492	655
10	The Nilgiris	838	613	722	815	317	563	827	474	646
11	Dindigul	806	560	682	796	312	551	802	464	632
12	Karur	778	516	650	806	373	595	786	472	633
13	Tiruchirappalli	732	314	531	702	293	497	718	304	515
14	Perambalur	802	601	706	821	357	583	805	554	683
15	Ariyalur	805	424	608	704	355	525	795	417	600
16	Cuddalore	770	300	540	685	174	430	742	257	503
17	Nagapattinam	743	424	584	661	176	429	726	375	552
18	Thiruvarur	760	434	599	700	169	438	749	385	569
19	Thanjavur	783	485	634	771	328	540	779	430	602
20	Pudukkottai	777	464	624	728	198	451	768	410	591
21	Sivaganga	750	353	554	803	274	504	763	330	541
22	Madurai	779	519	652	745	268	501	760	375	566
23	Theni	779	506	641	850	238	543	816	367	590
24	Virudhunagar	788	666	726	784	449	616	786	570	677
25	Ramanathapuram	734	390	567	735	218	472	734	337	538
26	Thoothukkudi	738	452	599	681	285	491	710	370	546
27	Tirunelveli	786	509	646	736	403	576	762	461	614
28	Kanniyakumari	713	219	475	761	167	456	751	177	460
29	Dharmapuri	775	356	574	760	236	497	773	338	563
30	Krishnagiri	795	340	574	669	152	433	771	307	547
31	Coimbatore	779	571	673	769	319	540	771	374	569
32	Tiruppur	811	391	597	792	338	547	806	376	583
Overall		775	441	610	749	272	511	763	364	565

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	Thiruvallur	23	39	28	18	55	26	20	47	27
2	Chennai	-	-	-	44	173	77	44	173	77
3	Kancheepuram	25	81	39	37	95	52	32	89	46
4	Vellore	43	25	37	23	21	22	35	23	31
5	Tiruvannamalai	35	32	34	43	114	59	36	38	37
6	Viluppuram	46	37	42	34	-	30	44	36	41
7	Salem	14	29	20	20	35	24	17	31	22
8	Namakkal	14	-	8	15	5	12	14	1	9
9	Erode	12	29	19	16	80	37	14	48	27
10	The Nilgiris	-	2	1	-	20	6	-	7	3
11	Dindigul	22	9	17	30	84	46	25	30	27
12	Karur	7	45	22	13	140	56	9	70	32
13	Tiruchirappalli	34	46	38	40	117	64	37	81	50
14	Perambalur	14	17	15	7	142	54	13	34	22
15	Ariyalur	28	93	52	33	40	35	28	89	51
16	Cuddalore	36	55	41	42	339	122	38	140	66
17	Nagapattinam	72	43	62	51	349	130	68	83	73
18	Thiruvarur	30	29	30	98	174	113	43	43	43
19	Thanjavur	68	21	51	26	61	37	54	32	47
20	Pudukkottai	22	61	37	57	202	94	28	77	46
21	Sivaganga	23	36	27	39	76	51	27	46	33
22	Madurai	22	51	34	16	66	30	19	57	32
23	Theni	2	0	1	16	105	37	10	38	19
24	Virudhunagar	11	7	9	14	77	38	12	33	21
25	Ramanathapuram	29	9	22	29	53	35	29	18	26
26	Thoothukkudi	15	33	22	17	53	28	16	41	24
27	Tirunelveli	18	5	13	16	20	18	17	11	15
28	Kanniyakumari	11	26	14	39	257	89	33	211	74
29	Dharmapuri	23	9	19	20	82	35	23	17	21
30	Krishnagiri	5	8	6	37	35	37	10	11	10
31	Coimbatore	22	24	23	25	71	39	24	56	35
32	Tiruppur	14	0	10	-	-	-	11	0	7
Overall		28	29	28	29	94	47	28	52	36

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	Thiruvallur	18	13	16	14	11	12	15	12	14
2	Chennai	-	-	-	33	47	40	33	47	40
3	Kancheepuram	19	20	20	29	26	27	25	24	24
4	Vellore	34	9	22	18	6	12	28	8	18
5	Tiruvannamalai	29	15	22	33	24	28	30	17	23
6	Viluppuram	36	19	28	25	-	13	34	16	26
7	Salem	12	16	14	16	11	14	14	14	14
8	Namakkal	10	-	5	11	2	7	11	1	6
9	Erode	10	19	14	13	31	22	12	25	18
10	The Nilgiris	-	1	1	-	6	3	-	4	2
11	Dindigul	18	5	11	24	29	27	21	14	17
12	Karur	5	25	15	11	61	35	7	36	21
13	Tiruchirappalli	26	15	21	29	39	34	27	27	27
14	Perambalur	12	10	11	6	59	33	11	20	15
15	Ariyalur	23	43	33	24	15	19	23	40	32
16	Cuddalore	29	17	23	30	89	60	29	42	35
17	Nagapattinam	58	19	38	36	95	64	53	34	44
18	Thiruvarur	24	13	19	76	36	56	33	17	25
19	Thanjavur	57	10	34	20	21	21	45	14	29
20	Pudukkottai	18	30	24	44	50	47	22	34	28
21	Sivaganga	18	13	15	33	23	27	21	16	18
22	Madurai	18	28	23	12	19	16	15	23	19
23	Theni	2	0	1	14	28	21	8	15	11
24	Virudhunagar	9	5	7	11	37	24	10	19	15
25	Ramanathapuram	22	4	13	22	12	17	22	6	14
26	Thoothukkudi	12	15	13	12	16	14	12	16	14
27	Tirunelveli	14	3	9	12	8	10	13	5	9
28	Kanniyakumari	8	6	7	31	58	45	26	47	37
29	Dharmapuri	18	3	11	15	21	18	18	6	12
30	Krishnagiri	4	3	3	26	5	17	8	3	6
31	Coimbatore	18	14	16	19	25	22	19	22	21
32	Tiruppur	12	0	6	-	-	-	9	0	4
Overall		22	13	18	22	28	25	22	20	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	Thiruvallur	791	439	618	757	200	477	769	280	525
2	Chennai	-	-	-	753	272	518	753	272	518
3	Kancheepuram	801	535	665	766	288	529	781	400	590
4	Vellore	799	405	610	805	293	553	801	357	586
5	Tiruvannamalai	844	621	733	762	208	485	830	551	692
6	Viluppuram	784	636	713	746	111	453	779	570	679
7	Salem	825	587	711	821	348	587	823	470	652
8	Namakkal	740	544	639	762	341	565	749	473	611
9	Erode	847	650	750	804	391	601	825	520	675
10	The Nilgiris	838	635	733	815	325	567	827	489	654
11	Dindigul	824	579	701	821	357	586	823	493	656
12	Karur	783	545	666	816	434	630	793	511	655
13	Tiruchirappalli	765	427	603	731	333	531	749	380	568
14	Perambalur	829	688	762	827	416	616	829	635	735
15	Ariyalur	828	505	661	734	376	550	819	492	650
16	Cuddalore	808	431	624	717	278	498	778	379	582
17	Nagapattinam	806	533	669	711	271	500	786	481	635
18	Thiruvarur	784	499	643	775	204	494	782	444	615
19	Thanjavur	840	525	683	791	349	561	824	463	641
20	Pudukkottai	795	538	670	772	272	511	791	484	639
21	Sivaganga	768	417	594	836	297	531	784	381	577
22	Madurai	797	563	682	757	292	519	775	407	590
23	Theni	780	506	642	864	266	564	824	381	601
24	Virudhunagar	796	679	737	795	487	640	796	593	693
25	Ramanathapuram	771	437	609	757	230	489	767	374	573
26	Thoothukkudi	750	490	624	693	301	505	722	398	565
27	Tirunelveli	800	512	655	748	411	587	776	466	623
28	Kanniyakumari	721	225	482	792	225	501	777	225	497
29	Dharmapuri	800	588	698	776	290	532	797	544	675
30	Krishnagiri	799	436	622	695	158	450	779	387	590
31	Coimbatore	797	587	690	790	348	565	792	400	592
32	Tiruppur	823	391	603	792	338	547	814	376	587
Overall		800	525	664	772	304	539	788	424	607

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	Thiruvallur	773	426	602	743	189	464	753	268	511
2	Chennai	-	-	-	724	226	481	724	226	481
3	Kancheepuram	788	516	649	738	261	502	760	377	568
4	Vellore	765	396	588	786	287	540	774	349	568
5	Tiruvannamalai	815	607	712	729	185	457	801	535	669
6	Viluppuram	748	618	686	721	111	439	745	554	654
7	Salem	818	570	700	804	336	573	812	456	639
8	Namakkal	730	544	634	750	340	559	738	472	606
9	Erode	837	632	736	791	360	579	814	495	657
10	The Nilgiris	838	634	732	815	319	564	827	486	652
11	Dindigul	806	575	690	797	328	559	802	479	639
12	Karur	778	521	652	806	373	595	786	475	634
13	Tiruchirappalli	741	411	583	702	298	499	723	356	543
14	Perambalur	818	678	751	821	357	583	818	616	720
15	Ariyalur	813	469	635	711	361	531	803	458	625
16	Cuddalore	784	421	607	687	189	438	752	342	550
17	Nagapattinam	763	518	640	675	176	436	744	450	598
18	Thiruvarur	760	486	625	700	169	438	749	427	590
19	Thanjavur	801	515	658	773	328	541	792	449	618
20	Pudukkottai	783	512	651	728	222	464	773	454	615
21	Sivaganga	751	404	580	803	274	504	764	365	559
22	Madurai	780	548	666	746	273	504	761	390	574
23	Theni	779	506	641	850	238	543	816	367	590
24	Virudhunagar	790	674	731	784	453	617	787	576	680
25	Ramanathapuram	749	434	596	735	218	472	745	368	559
26	Thoothukkudi	738	475	610	681	285	491	710	382	552
27	Tirunelveli	788	509	648	736	403	576	763	461	615
28	Kanniyakumari	713	219	475	768	168	459	756	178	463
29	Dharmapuri	783	585	688	760	269	514	780	538	663
30	Krishnagiri	797	434	620	669	152	433	772	384	585
31	Coimbatore	780	572	674	771	324	543	773	378	572
32	Tiruppur	811	391	597	792	338	547	806	376	583
Overall		781	513	648	751	276	514	767	405	588

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	Thiruvallur	23	29	25	18	55	26	20	41	26
2	Chennai	-	-	-	38	168	71	38	168	71
3	Kancheepuram	16	35	24	36	91	51	27	57	37
4	Vellore	43	23	36	23	21	22	34	22	31
5	Tiruvannamalai	34	23	29	43	114	58	35	29	33
6	Viluppuram	46	28	38	34	-	30	44	27	37
7	Salem	8	28	16	20	33	24	14	29	19
8	Namakkal	14	-	8	15	5	12	14	1	9
9	Erode	12	29	19	16	79	36	14	48	27
10	The Nilgiris	-	2	1	-	19	6	-	7	3
11	Dindigul	22	7	16	30	80	45	25	28	26
12	Karur	7	45	22	13	140	56	9	70	32
13	Tiruchirappalli	30	35	32	40	103	60	35	65	44
14	Perambalur	14	15	14	7	142	54	13	31	21
15	Ariyalur	18	71	39	32	40	35	20	69	39
16	Cuddalore	29	24	28	42	321	120	33	98	54
17	Nagapattinam	54	28	43	50	349	128	53	64	57
18	Thiruvarur	30	26	29	98	174	113	43	39	41
19	Thanjavur	46	20	36	23	61	36	39	31	36
20	Pudukkottai	15	48	28	57	184	92	23	63	38
21	Sivaganga	21	31	25	39	76	51	26	42	31
22	Madurai	21	26	23	15	64	30	18	42	26
23	Theni	2	0	1	16	105	37	10	38	19
24	Virudhunagar	8	7	8	14	69	35	11	30	19
25	Ramanathapuram	28	8	21	29	53	35	29	17	25
26	Thoothukkudi	15	31	22	17	53	28	16	40	24
27	Tirunelveli	15	5	11	16	20	18	16	11	14
28	Kanniyakumari	11	26	14	31	255	83	27	210	69
29	Dharmapuri	22	5	15	20	72	34	22	11	17
30	Krishnagiri	3	5	4	37	35	37	9	8	9
31	Coimbatore	22	24	23	24	70	39	24	55	35
32	Tiruppur	14	0	10	-	-	-	11	0	7
Overall		24	23	24	27	92	45	26	45	32

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	Thiruvallur	18	13	16	14	11	12	15	12	14
2	Chennai	-	-	-	28	46	37	28	46	37
3	Kancheepuram	13	19	16	28	26	27	21	23	22
4	Vellore	34	9	22	18	6	12	28	8	18
5	Tiruvannamalai	29	14	21	33	24	28	29	16	23
6	Viluppuram	36	18	27	25	-	13	34	16	25
7	Salem	7	16	11	16	11	14	11	14	13
8	Namakkal	10	-	5	11	2	7	11	1	6
9	Erode	10	19	14	13	31	22	12	25	18
10	The Nilgiris	-	1	1	-	6	3	-	4	2
11	Dindigul	18	4	11	24	29	27	21	14	17
12	Karur	5	25	15	11	61	35	7	36	21
13	Tiruchirappalli	23	15	19	29	34	32	26	25	25
14	Perambalur	12	10	11	6	59	33	11	20	15
15	Ariyalur	15	36	26	24	15	19	16	34	25
16	Cuddalore	24	10	17	30	89	60	26	37	31
17	Nagapattinam	43	15	29	36	95	64	42	31	36
18	Thiruvarur	24	13	18	76	36	56	33	17	25
19	Thanjavur	39	10	25	18	21	20	32	14	23
20	Pudukkottai	12	26	19	44	50	47	18	31	24
21	Sivaganga	16	13	15	33	23	27	20	16	18
22	Madurai	17	14	16	12	19	15	14	17	15
23	Theni	2	0	1	14	28	21	8	15	11
24	Virudhunagar	6	5	6	11	34	23	9	18	13
25	Ramanathapuram	22	4	13	22	12	17	22	6	14
26	Thoothukkudi	12	15	13	12	16	14	12	16	14
27	Tirunelveli	12	3	7	12	8	10	12	5	9
28	Kanniyakumari	8	6	7	25	58	42	21	47	34
29	Dharmapuri	18	3	11	15	21	18	17	6	12
30	Krishnagiri	2	2	2	26	5	17	7	3	5
31	Coimbatore	18	14	16	19	24	22	19	22	21
32	Tiruppur	12	0	6	-	-	-	9	0	4
Overall		20	12	16	21	28	24	20	19	20

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 employeee	contract worker	casual labour
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvallur	234	437	32	297
2	Chennai	219	561	30	190
3	Kancheepuram	312	432	23	233
4	Vellore	337	257	5	401
5	Tiruvannamalai	331	159	2	508
6	Viluppuram	329	147	7	517
7	Salem	305	209	12	475
8	Namakkal	176	211	11	603
9	Erode	253	188	6	554
10	The Nilgiris	134	162	7	697
11	Dindigul	247	181	2	569
12	Karur	310	170	5	515
13	Tiruchirappalli	265	382	3	350
14	Perambalur	309	67	4	621
15	Ariyalur	291	120	3	586
16	Cuddalore	231	213	21	534
17	Nagapattinam	187	171	12	630
18	Thiruvarur	264	102	3	630
19	Thanjavur	273	201	-	526
20	Pudukkottai	421	160	8	411
21	Sivaganga	327	226	-	447
22	Madurai	294	215	0	491
23	Theni	358	124	34	484
24	Virudhunagar	190	404	4	403
25	Ramanathapuram	437	246	-	317
26	Thoothukkudi	161	253	2	585
27	Tirunelveli	420	303	1	276
28	Kanniyakumari	264	236	5	496
29	Dharmapuri	370	140	4	487
30	Krishnagiri	342	184	13	461
31	Coimbatore	244	425	9	321
32	Tiruppur	277	393	1	330
Overall		285	270	9	435

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 employeee	contract worker	casual labour
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvallur	242	244	9	504
2	Chennai	-	-	-	-
3	Kancheepuram	421	311	10	258
4	Vellore	376	154	5	465
5	Tiruvannamalai	316	144	2	538
6	Viluppuram	329	127	6	539
7	Salem	264	148	15	573
8	Namakkal	202	144	3	650
9	Erode	179	133	0	688
10	The Nilgiris	117	106	-	776
11	Dindigul	272	138	1	589
12	Karur	324	97	6	572
13	Tiruchirappalli	236	292	1	471
14	Perambalur	327	47	-	626
15	Ariyalur	284	87	4	626
16	Cuddalore	214	161	28	597
17	Nagapattinam	165	125	2	708
18	Thiruvarur	225	95	2	678
19	Thanjavur	268	150	-	582
20	Pudukkottai	438	136	5	422
21	Sivaganga	296	176	-	529
22	Madurai	256	90	0	654
23	Theni	508	60	58	374
24	Virudhunagar	194	342	-	464
25	Ramanathapuram	530	174	-	297
26	Thoothukkudi	129	129	1	741
27	Tirunelveli	437	243	1	319
28	Kanniyakumari	343	223	2	432
29	Dharmapuri	388	114	4	494
30	Krishnagiri	357	154	4	486
31	Coimbatore	244	137	3	616
32	Tiruppur	325	296	-	379
Overall		300	165	5	530

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 employeee	contract worker	casual labour
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvallur	229	554	46	171
2	Chennai	219	561	30	190
3	Kancheepuram	226	528	32	214
4	Vellore	280	407	5	307
5	Tiruvannamalai	433	262	-	304
6	Viluppuram	332	336	20	312
7	Salem	359	289	9	343
8	Namakkal	125	337	25	513
9	Erode	345	256	12	386
10	The Nilgiris	157	241	16	585
11	Dindigul	199	265	4	532
12	Karur	276	347	1	376
13	Tiruchirappalli	298	486	5	211
14	Perambalur	209	174	23	594
15	Ariyalur	364	469	-	167
16	Cuddalore	273	344	4	379
17	Nagapattinam	302	411	64	223
18	Thiruvarur	500	146	13	341
19	Thanjavur	282	317	-	401
20	Pudukkottai	324	303	30	343
21	Sivaganga	420	377	-	203
22	Madurai	332	340	-	328
23	Theni	194	193	9	604
24	Virudhunagar	183	495	9	313
25	Ramanathapuram	171	452	-	377
26	Thoothukkudi	201	410	2	386
27	Tirunelveli	398	380	1	221
28	Kanniyakumari	242	240	6	513
29	Dharmapuri	244	316	5	435
30	Krishnagiri	257	361	69	313
31	Coimbatore	244	526	11	219
32	Tiruppur	145	658	3	194
Overall		264	421	15	299

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 employeee	contract worker	casual labour
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvallur	228	422	31	319
2	Chennai	223	557	30	190
3	Kancheepuram	276	379	21	323
4	Vellore	334	253	5	408
5	Tiruvannamalai	304	144	2	550
6	Viluppuram	304	134	6	556
7	Salem	302	204	12	482
8	Namakkal	176	211	11	603
9	Erode	253	188	6	553
10	The Nilgiris	133	161	7	700
11	Dindigul	248	180	2	569
12	Karur	310	169	5	517
13	Tiruchirappalli	255	362	3	380
14	Perambalur	293	63	3	640
15	Ariyalur	282	115	3	600
16	Cuddalore	221	195	19	564
17	Nagapattinam	189	159	11	640
18	Thiruvarur	255	99	3	643
19	Thanjavur	266	197	-	538
20	Pudukkottai	428	154	8	411
21	Sivaganga	335	219	-	446
22	Madurai	294	212	0	494
23	Theni	358	124	34	484
24	Virudhunagar	189	403	3	405
25	Ramanathapuram	421	237	-	343
26	Thoothukkudi	159	250	2	589
27	Tirunelveli	420	302	1	277
28	Kanniyakumari	262	237	5	496
29	Dharmapuri	325	119	3	553
30	Krishnagiri	322	172	13	494
31	Coimbatore	248	423	9	320
32	Tiruppur	277	393	1	330
Overall		278	260	9	452

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 employeee	contract worker	casual labour
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvallur	226	222	9	543
2	Chennai	-	-	-	-
3	Kancheepuram	323	242	8	427
4	Vellore	370	150	5	475
5	Tiruvannamalai	288	129	2	581
6	Viluppuram	301	115	5	579
7	Salem	260	144	14	582
8	Namakkal	202	144	3	650
9	Erode	180	134	0	686
10	The Nilgiris	116	105	-	780
11	Dindigul	275	139	1	585
12	Karur	323	97	6	574
13	Tiruchirappalli	218	266	1	515
14	Perambalur	308	44	-	649
15	Ariyalur	273	83	3	640
16	Cuddalore	200	143	25	632
17	Nagapattinam	171	116	2	711
18	Thiruvarur	216	91	2	691
19	Thanjavur	259	144	-	597
20	Pudukkottai	444	130	5	422
21	Sivaganga	308	168	-	524
22	Madurai	259	88	0	653
23	Theni	508	60	58	374
24	Virudhunagar	192	340	-	468
25	Ramanathapuram	504	165	-	331
26	Thoothukkudi	127	126	1	745
27	Tirunelveli	437	242	1	320
28	Kanniyakumari	343	223	2	432
29	Dharmapuri	336	95	3	565
30	Krishnagiri	332	142	4	522
31	Coimbatore	245	137	3	615
32	Tiruppur	325	296	-	379
Overall		287	156	5	552

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 employeee	contract worker	casual labour
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvallur	229	554	46	171
2	Chennai	223	557	30	190
3	Kancheepuram	228	522	34	216
4	Vellore	280	407	5	307
5	Tiruvannamalai	430	260	-	309
6	Viluppuram	332	336	20	312
7	Salem	358	284	9	349
8	Namakkal	125	337	25	513
9	Erode	345	256	12	387
10	The Nilgiris	157	241	16	586
11	Dindigul	196	261	4	539
12	Karur	276	347	1	376
13	Tiruchirappalli	302	483	5	210
14	Perambalur	209	174	23	594
15	Ariyalur	371	463	-	165
16	Cuddalore	280	337	4	379
17	Nagapattinam	297	404	63	236
18	Thiruvarur	500	146	13	341
19	Thanjavur	282	318	-	400
20	Pudukkottai	331	295	29	345
21	Sivaganga	420	377	-	203
22	Madurai	330	338	-	332
23	Theni	194	193	9	604
24	Virudhunagar	183	494	9	315
25	Ramanathapuram	171	452	-	377
26	Thoothukkudi	201	410	2	386
27	Tirunelveli	398	380	1	221
28	Kanniyakumari	240	241	6	514
29	Dharmapuri	236	306	5	453
30	Krishnagiri	257	361	69	313
31	Coimbatore	249	523	11	217
32	Tiruppur	145	658	3	194
Overall		265	419	16	300

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	4
1	Thiruvallur	94.8	2.5	-	2.7
2	Chennai	82.8	11.4	0.6	5.2
3	Kancheepuram	76.9	17.4	0.5	5.3
4	Vellore	88.6	8.4	0	3
5	Tiruvannamalai	54.1	39.6	0.2	6
6	Viluppuram	54.4	39	0.1	6.5
7	Salem	51.7	46	0.2	2.1
8	Namakkal	99.3	0	-	0.7
9	Erode	58.6	39.2	-	2.3
10	The Nilgiris	95.9	3.8	-	0.3
11	Dindigul	83	14.2	0	2.7
12	Karur	91.2	5.5	-	3.2
13	Tiruchirappalli	86.2	8.6	0.2	5
14	Perambalur	37	60.6	-	2.4
15	Ariyalur	37.3	57.4	1.1	4.2
16	Cuddalore	48.1	43.4	1	7.6
17	Nagapattinam	41.6	49.1	1.5	7.8
18	Thiruvarur	78	14.2	0	7.8
19	Thanjavur	54.9	38.6	1.4	5.1
20	Pudukkottai	44.6	50.4	0.9	4.1
21	Sivaganga	73.2	22.6	0.1	4.1
22	Madurai	83.9	12.5	0.7	3
23	Theni	93.7	4.2	-	2.1
24	Virudhunagar	66.5	31.3	0.2	2
25	Ramanathapuram	59.6	38	-	2.4
26	Thoothukkudi	77.9	19.1	-	3
27	Tirunelveli	92.9	5.6	0	1.5
28	Kanniyakumari	82.7	9.7	0.5	7
29	Dharmapuri	37	60.8	0.1	2.1
30	Krishnagiri	87.8	11.2	0.1	0.9
31	Coimbatore	87.5	9	0	3.5
32	Tiruppur	92.6	6.7	-	0.7
Overall		74.6	21.5	0.3	3.6

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	4
1	Thiruvallur	91.5	5.6	-	3
2	Chennai	-	-	-	-
3	Kancheepuram	73.8	20	1.3	5
4	Vellore	83.9	12.4	0	3.7
5	Tiruvannamalai	54.3	39.7	0.2	5.7
6	Viluppuram	49.5	43.4	0.1	7
7	Salem	44.5	53.1	0.4	2
8	Namakkal	99.2	0	-	0.8
9	Erode	45.5	52.8	-	1.8
10	The Nilgiris	97.9	2	-	0.1
11	Dindigul	90.4	7.8	0.1	1.7
12	Karur	93.8	3.9	-	2.2
13	Tiruchirappalli	82.6	13	0	4.3
14	Perambalur	35.7	62.6	-	1.7
15	Ariyalur	34	60.5	1.2	4.2
16	Cuddalore	40.5	53.7	1.5	4.3
17	Nagapattinam	37.2	52.2	1.9	8.7
18	Thiruvarur	78.6	14.7	0	6.7
19	Thanjavur	47.9	44.2	2.1	5.8
20	Pudukkottai	40.8	55.1	1	3.1
21	Sivaganga	72	24.4	0.1	3.4
22	Madurai	77.3	18.3	1.4	2.9
23	Theni	93.5	6.4	-	0.1
24	Virudhunagar	59.7	39.4	0.2	0.8
25	Ramanathapuram	51.8	45.6	-	2.6
26	Thoothukkudi	75.1	21.8	-	3.1
27	Tirunelveli	93	5.8	0	1.2
28	Kanniyakumari	91.8	6.7	-	1.5
29	Dharmapuri	34.7	63.3	0.1	1.9
30	Krishnagiri	86.4	13	0.2	0.4
31	Coimbatore	82.7	14.9	-	2.4
32	Tiruppur	89.9	9.1	-	1
Overall		67.8	28.7	0.4	3

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	Thiruvallur	96.6	0.7	-	2.6
2	Chennai	82.8	11.4	0.6	5.2
3	Kancheepuram	78.5	16	0.1	5.4
4	Vellore	94.7	3.2	-	2.1
5	Tiruvannamalai	53.1	39.4	-	7.5
6	Viluppuram	89.4	7.1	-	3.6
7	Salem	60.1	37.6	-	2.2
8	Namakkal	99.5	-	-	0.5
9	Erode	74.8	22.3	-	2.9
10	The Nilgiris	92.9	6.5	-	0.6
11	Dindigul	69.2	26.3	-	4.6
12	Karur	84.9	9.4	-	5.7
13	Tiruchirappalli	89	5	0.3	5.6
14	Perambalur	43.4	51	-	5.7
15	Ariyalur	74.7	21.9	-	3.4
16	Cuddalore	61.6	25	-	13.4
17	Nagapattinam	60.4	35.5	-	4.1
18	Thiruvarur	76.1	12.5	-	11.4
19	Thanjavur	66.6	29.3	0.2	3.9
20	Pudukkottai	63.2	27.5	-	9.3
21	Sivaganga	76.2	18	-	5.8
22	Madurai	88.8	8.2	0.1	3
23	Theni	93.9	2.2	-	3.9
24	Virudhunagar	75.7	20.4	0.2	3.7
25	Ramanathapuram	77.3	20.6	-	2.1
26	Thoothukkudi	80.5	16.5	-	3
27	Tirunelveli	92.8	5.4	-	1.8
28	Kanniyakumari	80.4	10.5	0.6	8.5
29	Dharmapuri	51.7	44.7	-	3.5
30	Krishnagiri	95.2	1.1	-	3.7
31	Coimbatore	89.1	7	0	3.9
32	Tiruppur	99.8	0.2	-	-
Overall		82.6	13.1	0.1	4.2

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	49	834	57	109
Urban	53	834	44	122
Rural + Urban	51	834	51	115

Thiruvallur				
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	58	665	2	332
Urban	53	723	14	263
Rural + Urban	55	702	10	288

Chennai				
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	-	-	-	-
Urban	58	776	64	160
Rural + Urban	58	776	64	160

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

Kancheepuram				
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	50	848	77	75
Urban	60	784	102	113
Rural + Urban	55	810	92	98

Vellore				
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	31	887	78	35
Urban	37	919	18	63
Rural + Urban	34	902	50	48

Tiruvannamalai				
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	89	855	80	65
Urban	77	882	-	118
Rural + Urban	87	859	68	73

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

Viluppuram				
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	57	727	53	220
Urban	116	791	61	148
Rural + Urban	65	741	55	204

Salem				
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	69	862	55	83
Urban	56	689	53	257
Rural + Urban	63	788	54	158

Namakkal				
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	58	620	79	302
Urban	67	918	20	62
Rural + Urban	61	742	54	203

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

Erode				
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	29	845	141	14
Urban	33	795	45	159
Rural + Urban	31	818	90	92

The Nilgiris				
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	20	1000	-	-
Urban	49	601	-	399
Rural + Urban	34	725	-	275

Dindigul				
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	34	841	121	38
Urban	19	933	67	-
Rural + Urban	28	866	107	28

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

Karur				
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	11	839	113	48
Urban	18	1000	-	-
Rural + Urban	13	908	65	27

Tiruchirappalli				
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	26	678	92	230
Urban	21	809	72	120
Rural + Urban	24	735	83	182

Perambalur				
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	18	983	17	-
Urban	8	1000	-	-
Rural + Urban	16	985	15	-

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

Ariyalur				
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	32	935	13	52
Urban	75	911	24	66
Rural + Urban	36	930	15	55

Cuddalore				
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	46	696	124	180
Urban	40	704	25	271
Rural + Urban	44	699	94	208

Nagapattinam				
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	47	799	89	112
Urban	71	781	34	185
Rural + Urban	52	794	73	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

Thiruvarur				
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	33	814	110	76
Urban	26	939	61	-
Rural + Urban	31	834	102	64

Thanjavur				
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	38	767	156	78
Urban	88	846	20	134
Rural + Urban	55	810	82	109

Pudukkottai				
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	30	787	76	138
Urban	34	716	268	16
Rural + Urban	31	771	117	112

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

Sivaganga				
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	45	748	106	146
Urban	30	890	55	55
Rural + Urban	41	776	96	128

Madurai				
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	24	897	79	24
Urban	24	715	93	192
Rural + Urban	24	795	87	119

Theni				
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	35	962	4	35
Urban	23	1000	-	-
Rural + Urban	29	978	2	20

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

Virudhunagar				
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	14	520	4	477
Urban	41	990	10	-
Rural + Urban	26	849	8	143

Ramanathapuram				
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	6	184	423	393
Urban	28	954	-	46
Rural + Urban	12	709	134	156

Thoothukkudi				
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	4	1000	-	-
Urban	47	961	-	39
Rural + Urban	25	964	-	36

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

Tirunelveli				
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	8	765	45	191
Urban	10	922	-	78
Rural + Urban	9	844	22	133

Kanniyakumari				
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	5	1000	-	-
Urban	35	764	140	96
Rural + Urban	28	772	135	93

Dharmapuri				
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	17	655	52	293
Urban	5	1000	-	-
Rural + Urban	15	672	49	278

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

Krishnagiri				
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	18	740	33	227
Urban	14	822	178	-
Rural + Urban	17	753	56	191

Coimbatore				
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	191	978	4	18
Urban	116	913	21	66
Rural + Urban	133	933	16	51

Tiruppur				
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	292	949	-	51
Urban	122	1000	-	-
Rural + Urban	244	957	-	43

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	623	1	376	
2	Below Primary	714	0	285	
3	Primary	717	3	281	
4	Middle	709	7	284	
5	Secondary	540	16	444	
6	Higher secondary	397	24	579	
7	Diploma/ certificate	520	118	362	
8	Graduate	526	96	379	
9	Post graduate & above	605	126	269	
Overall		610	18	372	
Urban					
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force	
1	2	3	4	5	
1	Not literate	453	4	543	
2	Below Primary	546	1	453	
3	Primary	599	6	395	
4	Middle	549	6	445	
5	Secondary	467	11	521	
6	Higher secondary	360	24	617	
7	Diploma/ certificate	643	65	291	
8	Graduate	549	73	378	
9	Post graduate & above	653	90	257	
Overall		511	25	464	
Rural + Urban					
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force	
1	2	3	4	5	
1	Not literate	573	2	424	
2	Below Primary	656	1	343	
3	Primary	672	4	324	
4	Middle	641	7	353	
5	Secondary	505	14	481	
6	Higher secondary	379	24	597	
7	Diploma/ certificate	585	90	325	
8	Graduate	542	80	378	
9	Post graduate & above	640	100	260	
Overall		565	21	414	

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

Thiruvallur

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	496	-	504
2	Below Primary	552	-	448
3	Primary	611	8	381
4	Middle	541	3	455
5	Secondary	552	9	439
6	Higher secondary	413	49	538
7	Diploma/ certificate	383	212	405
8	Graduate	724	52	224
9	Post graduate & above	856	23	121
Overall		549	16	436

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	316	-	684
2	Below Primary	375	-	625
3	Primary	485	-	515
4	Middle	432	-	568
5	Secondary	446	4	550
6	Higher secondary	249	16	735
7	Diploma/ certificate	710	16	274
8	Graduate	584	20	396
9	Post graduate & above	614	76	310
Overall		464	12	523

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	415	-	585
2	Below Primary	486	-	514
3	Primary	542	4	454
4	Middle	476	1	522
5	Secondary	483	6	511
6	Higher secondary	291	24	685
7	Diploma/ certificate	665	43	292
8	Graduate	604	24	371
9	Post graduate & above	642	70	288
Overall		493	14	494

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

Chennai

Rural				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	-	-	-
2	Below Primary	-	-	-
3	Primary	-	-	-
4	Middle	-	-	-
5	Secondary	-	-	-
6	Higher secondary	-	-	-
7	Diploma/ certificate	-	-	-
8	Graduate	-	-	-
9	Post graduate & above	-	-	-
Overall		-	-	-

Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	373	22	605
2	Below Primary	362	15	624
3	Primary	483	19	498
4	Middle	439	28	533
5	Secondary	437	28	535
6	Higher secondary	379	51	570
7	Diploma/ certificate	696	18	286
8	Graduate	557	69	374
9	Post graduate & above	634	50	316
Overall		477	40	483

Rural + Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	373	22	605
2	Below Primary	362	15	624
3	Primary	483	19	498
4	Middle	439	28	533
5	Secondary	437	28	535
6	Higher secondary	379	51	570
7	Diploma/ certificate	696	18	286
8	Graduate	557	69	374
9	Post graduate & above	634	50	316
Overall		477	40	483

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

Kancheepuram

Rural				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	332	1	667
2	Below Primary	531	-	469
3	Primary	694	5	300
4	Middle	502	30	468
5	Secondary	585	37	378
6	Higher secondary	297	7	696
7	Diploma/ certificate	441	47	512
8	Graduate	665	46	289
9	Post graduate & above	574	142	284
Overall		493	20	488

Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	390	-	610
2	Below Primary	400	-	600
3	Primary	599	4	397
4	Middle	495	21	484
5	Secondary	387	17	595
6	Higher secondary	397	29	574
7	Diploma/ certificate	647	99	253
8	Graduate	600	44	356
9	Post graduate & above	747	59	193
Overall		496	27	477

Rural + Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	350	1	649
2	Below Primary	474	-	526
3	Primary	653	5	342
4	Middle	499	25	476
5	Secondary	468	25	507
6	Higher secondary	356	20	624
7	Diploma/ certificate	526	68	406
8	Graduate	609	44	346
9	Post graduate & above	736	65	200
Overall		495	24	481

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

Vellore

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	476	-	524
2	Below Primary	684	0	316
3	Primary	610	0	390
4	Middle	696	1	303
5	Secondary	530	16	454
6	Higher secondary	475	31	494
7	Diploma/ certificate	617	142	241
8	Graduate	431	179	390
9	Post graduate & above	637	155	208
Overall		573	22	405

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	385	-	615
2	Below Primary	562	-	438
3	Primary	620	-	380
4	Middle	604	2	394
5	Secondary	490	4	506
6	Higher secondary	386	6	608
7	Diploma/ certificate	704	65	230
8	Graduate	601	44	355
9	Post graduate & above	768	41	190
Overall		540	12	447

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	447	-	553
2	Below Primary	660	0	340
3	Primary	614	0	386
4	Middle	663	1	336
5	Secondary	512	11	478
6	Higher secondary	436	20	544
7	Diploma/ certificate	667	98	235
8	Graduate	539	93	368
9	Post graduate & above	728	76	196
Overall		559	18	423

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

Tiruvannamalai

Rural				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	597	-	403
2	Below Primary	777	-	223
3	Primary	742	-	258
4	Middle	758	24	218
5	Secondary	585	16	400
6	Higher secondary	469	36	496
7	Diploma/ certificate	635	195	169
8	Graduate	529	134	337
9	Post graduate & above	701	12	288
Overall		639	22	339
Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	449	-	551
2	Below Primary	589	-	411
3	Primary	705	-	295
4	Middle	349	20	632
5	Secondary	384	9	606
6	Higher secondary	341	-	659
7	Diploma/ certificate	630	76	294
8	Graduate	442	64	493
9	Post graduate & above	589	141	270
Overall		453	28	518
Rural + Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	585	-	415
2	Below Primary	742	-	258
3	Primary	739	-	261
4	Middle	701	23	276
5	Secondary	541	14	444
6	Higher secondary	449	30	521
7	Diploma/ certificate	634	172	194
8	Graduate	487	100	413
9	Post graduate & above	643	78	279
Overall		608	23	369

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

Viluppuram

Rural				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	690	8	302
2	Below Primary	804	-	196
3	Primary	805	20	176
4	Middle	669	21	310
5	Secondary	485	39	476
6	Higher secondary	444	31	525
7	Diploma/ certificate	666	155	179
8	Graduate	404	92	503
9	Post graduate & above	817	54	129
Overall		622	28	350
Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	375	-	625
2	Below Primary	240	-	760
3	Primary	614	-	386
4	Middle	508	-	492
5	Secondary	455	17	528
6	Higher secondary	292	-	708
7	Diploma/ certificate	708	180	113
8	Graduate	310	27	662
9	Post graduate & above	527	101	372
Overall		439	13	547
Rural + Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	667	7	326
2	Below Primary	769	-	231
3	Primary	771	16	212
4	Middle	649	18	332
5	Secondary	481	36	483
6	Higher secondary	417	26	557
7	Diploma/ certificate	672	159	169
8	Graduate	383	78	539
9	Post graduate & above	734	68	199
Overall		598	26	376

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

Salem

Rural				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	761	4	234
2	Below Primary	791	-	209
3	Primary	770	8	222
4	Middle	746	1	254
5	Secondary	604	-	396
6	Higher secondary	382	5	613
7	Diploma/ certificate	602	162	236
8	Graduate	384	177	439
9	Post graduate & above	641	74	286
Overall		683	14	304
Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	516	1	483
2	Below Primary	743	-	257
3	Primary	758	2	240
4	Middle	605	-	395
5	Secondary	532	-	468
6	Higher secondary	261	12	727
7	Diploma/ certificate	639	-	361
8	Graduate	607	89	304
9	Post graduate & above	365	81	554
Overall		561	14	425
Rural + Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	666	3	331
2	Below Primary	772	-	228
3	Primary	764	5	231
4	Middle	676	0	323
5	Secondary	571	-	429
6	Higher secondary	319	9	673
7	Diploma/ certificate	616	102	282
8	Graduate	564	106	330
9	Post graduate & above	462	78	460
Overall		625	14	362

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

Namakkal

Rural				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	566	-	434
2	Below Primary	934	-	66
3	Primary	710	-	290
4	Middle	714	-	286
5	Secondary	644	-	356
6	Higher secondary	411	-	589
7	Diploma/ certificate	499	-	501
8	Graduate	553	63	385
9	Post graduate & above	465	21	514
Overall		634	5	361
Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	485	-	515
2	Below Primary	461	-	539
3	Primary	705	-	295
4	Middle	631	-	369
5	Secondary	578	4	418
6	Higher secondary	344	-	656
7	Diploma/ certificate	551	19	430
8	Graduate	601	38	360
9	Post graduate & above	588	31	381
Overall		559	7	435
Rural + Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	547	-	453
2	Below Primary	799	-	201
3	Primary	708	-	292
4	Middle	678	-	322
5	Secondary	618	2	381
6	Higher secondary	389	-	611
7	Diploma/ certificate	528	11	461
8	Graduate	575	52	374
9	Post graduate & above	523	26	451
Overall		606	6	389

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

Erode

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	819	-	181
2	Below Primary	866	-	134
3	Primary	855	10	136
4	Middle	864	6	130
5	Secondary	570	-	430
6	Higher secondary	453	3	544
7	Diploma/ certificate	611	154	236
8	Graduate	534	109	357
9	Post graduate & above	217	173	609
Overall		734	14	251

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	586	-	414
2	Below Primary	642	-	358
3	Primary	740	-	260
4	Middle	741	-	259
5	Secondary	468	11	521
6	Higher secondary	348	24	629
7	Diploma/ certificate	752	69	180
8	Graduate	599	89	312
9	Post graduate & above	509	141	351
Overall		576	22	402

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	742	-	258
2	Below Primary	736	-	264
3	Primary	795	5	200
4	Middle	810	3	187
5	Secondary	517	6	477
6	Higher secondary	383	17	600
7	Diploma/ certificate	688	107	205
8	Graduate	581	95	325
9	Post graduate & above	397	153	449
Overall		655	18	327

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

The Nilgiris

Rural				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	703	-	297
2	Below Primary	978	-	22
3	Primary	915	-	85
4	Middle	805	-	195
5	Secondary	708	-	292
6	Higher secondary	557	3	439
7	Diploma/ certificate	934	-	66
8	Graduate	508	1	490
9	Post graduate & above	1000	-	-
Overall		722	1	278
Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	593	-	407
2	Below Primary	578	-	422
3	Primary	446	-	554
4	Middle	674	-	326
5	Secondary	539	-	461
6	Higher secondary	724	45	231
7	Diploma/ certificate	1000	-	-
8	Graduate	389	-	611
9	Post graduate & above	710	-	290
Overall		563	3	434
Rural + Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	674	-	326
2	Below Primary	817	-	183
3	Primary	669	-	331
4	Middle	725	-	275
5	Secondary	625	-	375
6	Higher secondary	608	16	376
7	Diploma/ certificate	935	-	65
8	Graduate	420	0	579
9	Post graduate & above	714	-	286
Overall		646	2	352

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

Dindigul

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	676	-	324
2	Below Primary	770	-	230
3	Primary	788	-	212
4	Middle	782	1	217
5	Secondary	583	1	417
6	Higher secondary	539	6	454
7	Diploma/ certificate	430	217	353
8	Graduate	494	196	310
9	Post graduate & above	470	42	487
Overall		682	11	306

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	531	-	469
2	Below Primary	731	-	269
3	Primary	660	15	325
4	Middle	550	-	450
5	Secondary	532	18	450
6	Higher secondary	131	100	769
7	Diploma/ certificate	736	118	146
8	Graduate	635	32	333
9	Post graduate & above	820	51	128
Overall		551	27	422

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	631	-	369
2	Below Primary	755	-	245
3	Primary	745	5	250
4	Middle	716	1	284
5	Secondary	561	8	431
6	Higher secondary	351	50	600
7	Diploma/ certificate	611	159	231
8	Graduate	588	87	325
9	Post graduate & above	698	48	254
Overall		632	17	351

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

Karur

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	654	-	346
2	Below Primary	786	-	214
3	Primary	728	-	272
4	Middle	840	-	160
5	Secondary	511	18	471
6	Higher secondary	424	26	550
7	Diploma/ certificate	579	45	376
8	Graduate	849	27	124
9	Post graduate & above	629	256	115
Overall		650	15	336

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	493	-	507
2	Below Primary	806	-	194
3	Primary	906	-	94
4	Middle	747	-	253
5	Secondary	514	-	486
6	Higher secondary	374	6	621
7	Diploma/ certificate	985	15	-
8	Graduate	636	224	140
9	Post graduate & above	246	-	754
Overall		595	35	370

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	628	-	372
2	Below Primary	794	-	206
3	Primary	752	-	248
4	Middle	806	-	194
5	Secondary	512	12	476
6	Higher secondary	406	19	575
7	Diploma/ certificate	679	38	284
8	Graduate	711	154	134
9	Post graduate & above	443	132	425
Overall		633	21	346

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

Tiruchirappalli

Rural				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	497	-	503
2	Below Primary	611	-	389
3	Primary	604	-	396
4	Middle	611	-	389
5	Secondary	480	4	516
6	Higher secondary	380	31	589
7	Diploma/ certificate	436	111	453
8	Graduate	561	148	290
9	Post graduate & above	731	142	128
Overall		531	21	448

Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	534	-	466
2	Below Primary	449	-	551
3	Primary	592	-	408
4	Middle	514	-	486
5	Secondary	430	3	567
6	Higher secondary	369	4	626
7	Diploma/ certificate	548	56	396
8	Graduate	486	89	425
9	Post graduate & above	701	186	113
Overall		497	34	469

Rural + Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	506	-	494
2	Below Primary	547	-	453
3	Primary	600	-	400
4	Middle	566	-	434
5	Secondary	457	4	539
6	Higher secondary	375	18	607
7	Diploma/ certificate	502	78	420
8	Graduate	508	106	385
9	Post graduate & above	706	178	116
Overall		515	27	458

Table 13.14: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Perambalur

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	638	-	362
2	Below Primary	768	-	232
3	Primary	796	-	204
4	Middle	893	-	107
5	Secondary	579	-	421
6	Higher secondary	355	2	643
7	Diploma/ certificate	237	570	193
8	Graduate	485	133	381
9	Post graduate & above	-	-	-
Overall		706	11	283

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	289	-	711
2	Below Primary	588	-	412
3	Primary	747	-	253
4	Middle	470	-	530
5	Secondary	672	-	328
6	Higher secondary	544	-	456
7	Diploma/ certificate	939	-	61
8	Graduate	562	279	159
9	Post graduate & above	648	336	16
Overall		583	33	384

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	588	-	412
2	Below Primary	753	-	247
3	Primary	790	-	210
4	Middle	837	-	163
5	Secondary	607	-	393
6	Higher secondary	404	2	595
7	Diploma/ certificate	505	352	143
8	Graduate	503	167	330
9	Post graduate & above	648	336	16
Overall		683	15	302

Table 13.15: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Ariyalur

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	620	-	380
2	Below Primary	749	-	251
3	Primary	775	-	225
4	Middle	693	-	307
5	Secondary	500	0	499
6	Higher secondary	305	52	643
7	Diploma/ certificate	554	228	219
8	Graduate	368	283	349
9	Post graduate & above	647	325	29
Overall		608	33	358

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	496	-	504
2	Below Primary	482	-	518
3	Primary	433	-	567
4	Middle	552	7	441
5	Secondary	466	-	534
6	Higher secondary	284	-	716
7	Diploma/ certificate	841	69	89
8	Graduate	554	120	326
9	Post graduate & above	927	16	57
Overall		525	19	456

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	613	-	387
2	Below Primary	720	-	280
3	Primary	750	-	250
4	Middle	684	0	315
5	Secondary	497	0	503
6	Higher secondary	303	47	651
7	Diploma/ certificate	602	201	197
8	Graduate	415	242	343
9	Post graduate & above	706	260	35
Overall		600	32	368

Table 13.16: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Cuddalore

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	521	1	478
2	Below Primary	668	-	332
3	Primary	716	-	284
4	Middle	604	1	395
5	Secondary	526	30	444
6	Higher secondary	323	24	652
7	Diploma/ certificate	521	124	355
8	Graduate	386	54	559
9	Post graduate & above	276	188	536
Overall		540	23	437

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	375	-	625
2	Below Primary	483	-	517
3	Primary	485	-	515
4	Middle	409	-	591
5	Secondary	405	25	569
6	Higher secondary	424	29	546
7	Diploma/ certificate	743	87	170
8	Graduate	438	282	280
9	Post graduate & above	344	222	433
Overall		430	60	510

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	491	1	508
2	Below Primary	628	-	372
3	Primary	662	-	338
4	Middle	534	1	465
5	Secondary	478	28	493
6	Higher secondary	371	27	602
7	Diploma/ certificate	586	113	301
8	Graduate	409	155	435
9	Post graduate & above	307	204	489
Overall		503	35	461

Table 13.17: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Nagapattinam

Rural				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	711	-	289
2	Below Primary	697	8	294
3	Primary	609	14	377
4	Middle	649	24	326
5	Secondary	544	-	456
6	Higher secondary	263	68	669
7	Diploma/ certificate	428	220	352
8	Graduate	453	200	347
9	Post graduate & above	428	217	355
Overall		584	38	378

Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	365	71	564
2	Below Primary	265	-	735
3	Primary	341	204	454
4	Middle	423	-	577
5	Secondary	365	-	635
6	Higher secondary	410	-	590
7	Diploma/ certificate	534	22	444
8	Graduate	453	199	348
9	Post graduate & above	734	89	177
Overall		429	64	507

Rural + Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	673	8	319
2	Below Primary	575	6	419
3	Primary	563	46	390
4	Middle	607	20	373
5	Secondary	511	-	489
6	Higher secondary	291	55	653
7	Diploma/ certificate	467	148	385
8	Graduate	453	200	347
9	Post graduate & above	647	125	227
Overall		552	44	404

Table 13.18: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Thiruvarur

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	632	-	368
2	Below Primary	775	-	225
3	Primary	718	-	282
4	Middle	713	-	287
5	Secondary	572	15	413
6	Higher secondary	340	29	631
7	Diploma/ certificate	479	77	444
8	Graduate	433	93	474
9	Post graduate & above	824	115	61
Overall		599	19	382

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	-	-	1000
2	Below Primary	226	-	774
3	Primary	535	-	465
4	Middle	511	-	489
5	Secondary	373	-	627
6	Higher secondary	370	12	617
7	Diploma/ certificate	331	380	289
8	Graduate	496	160	343
9	Post graduate & above	660	291	49
Overall		438	56	506

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	611	-	389
2	Below Primary	641	-	359
3	Primary	691	-	309
4	Middle	677	-	323
5	Secondary	532	12	457
6	Higher secondary	346	25	628
7	Diploma/ certificate	458	119	423
8	Graduate	453	114	433
9	Post graduate & above	734	212	54
Overall		569	25	405

Table 13.19: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Thanjavur

Rural				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	636	-	364
2	Below Primary	810	-	190
3	Primary	780	-	220
4	Middle	730	3	267
5	Secondary	604	19	377
6	Higher secondary	342	68	590
7	Diploma/ certificate	497	244	259
8	Graduate	517	93	389
9	Post graduate & above	519	185	296
Overall		634	34	332
Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	595	-	405
2	Below Primary	601	-	399
3	Primary	562	-	438
4	Middle	587	9	405
5	Secondary	498	8	494
6	Higher secondary	351	2	647
7	Diploma/ certificate	628	88	283
8	Graduate	568	90	342
9	Post graduate & above	707	74	218
Overall		540	21	439
Rural + Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	621	-	379
2	Below Primary	774	-	226
3	Primary	729	-	271
4	Middle	675	5	319
5	Secondary	562	15	424
6	Higher secondary	344	47	608
7	Diploma/ certificate	531	203	265
8	Graduate	544	92	364
9	Post graduate & above	607	133	259
Overall		602	29	369

Table 13.20: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Pudukkottai

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	648	-	352
2	Below Primary	863	-	137
3	Primary	787	-	213
4	Middle	766	11	223
5	Secondary	486	20	495
6	Higher secondary	380	59	562
7	Diploma/ certificate	458	182	359
8	Graduate	477	94	429
9	Post graduate & above	713	192	95
Overall		624	24	352

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	587	-	413
2	Below Primary	811	-	189
3	Primary	263	73	664
4	Middle	579	-	421
5	Secondary	445	4	551
6	Higher secondary	186	-	814
7	Diploma/ certificate	296	566	138
8	Graduate	556	87	357
9	Post graduate & above	605	129	266
Overall		451	47	502

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	642	-	358
2	Below Primary	856	-	144
3	Primary	682	15	303
4	Middle	727	9	264
5	Secondary	477	16	507
6	Higher secondary	345	48	607
7	Diploma/ certificate	417	279	304
8	Graduate	508	91	401
9	Post graduate & above	684	175	140
Overall		591	28	381

Table 13.21: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Sivaganga

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	609	-	391
2	Below Primary	610	-	390
3	Primary	607	-	393
4	Middle	621	-	379
5	Secondary	453	14	533
6	Higher secondary	347	77	576
7	Diploma/ certificate	516	29	454
8	Graduate	604	23	373
9	Post graduate & above	686	169	145
Overall		554	15	430

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	219	-	781
2	Below Primary	557	-	443
3	Primary	496	-	504
4	Middle	580	-	420
5	Secondary	489	23	489
6	Higher secondary	427	11	562
7	Diploma/ certificate	586	97	318
8	Graduate	541	72	387
9	Post graduate & above	780	213	7
Overall		504	27	469

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	563	-	437
2	Below Primary	588	-	412
3	Primary	590	-	410
4	Middle	611	-	389
5	Secondary	467	17	516
6	Higher secondary	366	61	573
7	Diploma/ certificate	533	46	421
8	Graduate	575	46	380
9	Post graduate & above	731	190	78
Overall		541	18	441

Table 13.22: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Madurai

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	645	8	347
2	Below Primary	696	7	297
3	Primary	800	-	200
4	Middle	725	2	273
5	Secondary	545	37	417
6	Higher secondary	368	10	622
7	Diploma/ certificate	652	119	228
8	Graduate	772	42	186
9	Post graduate & above	248	590	163
Overall		652	23	326

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	342	-	658
2	Below Primary	531	-	469
3	Primary	646	-	354
4	Middle	519	9	472
5	Secondary	406	3	591
6	Higher secondary	426	2	572
7	Diploma/ certificate	528	83	389
8	Graduate	487	40	473
9	Post graduate & above	724	82	194
Overall		501	16	483

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	563	6	430
2	Below Primary	627	4	368
3	Primary	719	-	281
4	Middle	607	6	387
5	Secondary	458	16	527
6	Higher secondary	407	4	588
7	Diploma/ certificate	561	93	346
8	Graduate	540	41	419
9	Post graduate & above	644	167	189
Overall		566	19	415

Table 13.23: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Theni

Rural				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	769	-	231
2	Below Primary	837	-	163
3	Primary	887	-	113
4	Middle	517	-	483
5	Secondary	428	-	572
6	Higher secondary	468	6	525
7	Diploma/ certificate	865	6	129
8	Graduate	538	3	459
9	Post graduate & above	1000	-	-
Overall		641	1	358
Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	606	-	394
2	Below Primary	749	-	251
3	Primary	310	-	690
4	Middle	605	-	395
5	Secondary	557	8	435
6	Higher secondary	362	93	544
7	Diploma/ certificate	550	-	450
8	Graduate	598	40	362
9	Post graduate & above	269	503	228
Overall		543	21	436
Rural + Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	670	-	330
2	Below Primary	816	-	184
3	Primary	635	-	365
4	Middle	568	-	432
5	Secondary	498	4	498
6	Higher secondary	419	47	534
7	Diploma/ certificate	668	2	330
8	Graduate	573	25	402
9	Post graduate & above	497	346	157
Overall		590	11	399

Table 13.24: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Virudhunagar

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	740	-	260
2	Below Primary	898	-	102
3	Primary	859	-	141
4	Middle	847	-	153
5	Secondary	532	-	468
6	Higher secondary	310	28	662
7	Diploma/ certificate	770	27	203
8	Graduate	490	90	419
9	Post graduate & above	670	-	330
Overall		726	7	267

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	580	-	420
2	Below Primary	642	-	358
3	Primary	763	-	237
4	Middle	745	8	246
5	Secondary	500	-	500
6	Higher secondary	365	18	616
7	Diploma/ certificate	592	163	245
8	Graduate	642	83	276
9	Post graduate & above	664	332	5
Overall		616	24	360

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	809	-	191
3	Primary	818	-	182
4	Middle	799	4	197
5	Secondary	515	-	485
6	Higher secondary	336	23	641
7	Diploma/ certificate	650	119	231
8	Graduate	587	86	328
9	Post graduate & above	664	314	22
Overall		677	15	309

Table 13.25: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Ramanathapuram

Rural				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	665	-	335
2	Below Primary	752	-	248
3	Primary	569	-	431
4	Middle	684	3	314
5	Secondary	424	29	546
6	Higher secondary	310	-	690
7	Diploma/ certificate	354	118	528
8	Graduate	411	62	527
9	Post graduate & above	642	88	269
Overall		567	13	420

Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	409	-	591
2	Below Primary	439	-	561
3	Primary	564	-	436
4	Middle	516	-	484
5	Secondary	467	12	521
6	Higher secondary	270	10	720
7	Diploma/ certificate	252	748	-
8	Graduate	583	45	372
9	Post graduate & above	529	-	471
Overall		472	17	511

Rural + Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	610	-	390
2	Below Primary	688	-	312
3	Primary	567	-	433
4	Middle	652	2	346
5	Secondary	439	23	538
6	Higher secondary	296	3	701
7	Diploma/ certificate	341	198	462
8	Graduate	495	54	452
9	Post graduate & above	580	40	380
Overall		538	14	447

Table 13.26: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Thoothukkudi

Rural				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	294	-	706
2	Below Primary	664	-	336
3	Primary	698	-	302
4	Middle	755	1	244
5	Secondary	468	60	473
6	Higher secondary	323	10	666
7	Diploma/ certificate	439	-	561
8	Graduate	451	104	445
9	Post graduate & above	846	-	154
Overall		599	13	387

Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	366	-	634
2	Below Primary	384	-	616
3	Primary	471	-	529
4	Middle	669	-	331
5	Secondary	362	9	630
6	Higher secondary	389	-	611
7	Diploma/ certificate	563	-	437
8	Graduate	613	91	297
9	Post graduate & above	871	38	91
Overall		491	14	495

Rural + Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	324	-	676
2	Below Primary	585	-	415
3	Primary	630	-	370
4	Middle	717	0	283
5	Secondary	403	28	569
6	Higher secondary	365	4	631
7	Diploma/ certificate	533	-	467
8	Graduate	566	95	339
9	Post graduate & above	862	25	113
Overall		546	14	440

Table 13.27: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Tirunelveli

Rural				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	537	-	463
2	Below Primary	507	-	493
3	Primary	846	-	154
4	Middle	869	13	118
5	Secondary	472	2	526
6	Higher secondary	531	1	467
7	Diploma/ certificate	472	11	517
8	Graduate	743	72	185
9	Post graduate & above	843	-	157
Overall		646	9	345

Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	413	-	587
2	Below Primary	607	-	393
3	Primary	688	-	312
4	Middle	641	3	355
5	Secondary	614	4	383
6	Higher secondary	335	-	665
7	Diploma/ certificate	639	62	299
8	Graduate	654	28	319
9	Post graduate & above	618	117	265
Overall		576	10	413

Rural + Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	472	-	528
2	Below Primary	538	-	462
3	Primary	780	-	220
4	Middle	754	8	238
5	Secondary	538	3	460
6	Higher secondary	455	1	544
7	Diploma/ certificate	558	37	405
8	Graduate	692	47	261
9	Post graduate & above	679	86	236
Overall		614	9	377

Table 13.28: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Kanniyakumari

Rural				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	-	-	1000
2	Below Primary	483	-	517
3	Primary	461	-	539
4	Middle	536	-	464
5	Secondary	532	-	468
6	Higher secondary	342	23	635
7	Diploma/ certificate	717	84	199
8	Graduate	329	33	638
9	Post graduate & above	956	-	44
Overall		475	7	518
Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	389	-	611
2	Below Primary	433	-	567
3	Primary	464	1	534
4	Middle	469	-	531
5	Secondary	419	26	555
6	Higher secondary	468	24	509
7	Diploma/ certificate	624	83	293
8	Graduate	402	194	403
9	Post graduate & above	599	195	207
Overall		456	45	499
Rural + Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	382	-	618
2	Below Primary	449	-	551
3	Primary	463	1	536
4	Middle	489	-	511
5	Secondary	433	23	544
6	Higher secondary	444	24	532
7	Diploma/ certificate	628	83	289
8	Graduate	393	174	433
9	Post graduate & above	652	166	183
Overall		460	37	503

Table 13.29: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Dharmapuri

Rural				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	602	-	398
2	Below Primary	556	-	444
3	Primary	699	13	288
4	Middle	751	4	244
5	Secondary	434	-	566
6	Higher secondary	399	7	594
7	Diploma/ certificate	704	128	167
8	Graduate	372	122	506
9	Post graduate & above	770	-	230
Overall		574	11	415

Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	509	-	491
2	Below Primary	354	-	646
3	Primary	696	-	304
4	Middle	592	-	408
5	Secondary	435	-	565
6	Higher secondary	243	-	757
7	Diploma/ certificate	548	-	452
8	Graduate	480	130	390
9	Post graduate & above	659	66	275
Overall		497	18	484

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	539	-	461
3	Primary	699	11	290
4	Middle	726	4	270
5	Secondary	434	-	566
6	Higher secondary	374	6	620
7	Diploma/ certificate	658	91	251
8	Graduate	402	124	474
9	Post graduate & above	741	17	242
Overall		563	12	425

Table 13.30: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Krishnagiri

Rural				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	582	-	418
2	Below Primary	518	-	482
3	Primary	668	-	332
4	Middle	674	-	326
5	Secondary	565	4	431
6	Higher secondary	355	3	641
7	Diploma/ certificate	491	10	499
8	Graduate	746	35	219
9	Post graduate & above	319	-	681
Overall		574	3	423
Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	281	-	719
2	Below Primary	422	-	578
3	Primary	396	-	604
4	Middle	419	-	581
5	Secondary	392	-	608
6	Higher secondary	532	-	468
7	Diploma/ certificate	335	110	554
8	Graduate	614	30	356
9	Post graduate & above	247	753	-
Overall		433	17	550
Rural + Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	551	-	449
2	Below Primary	508	-	492
3	Primary	619	-	381
4	Middle	626	-	374
5	Secondary	533	4	464
6	Higher secondary	410	2	588
7	Diploma/ certificate	442	42	516
8	Graduate	712	34	255
9	Post graduate & above	296	240	464
Overall		547	6	447

Table 13.31: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Coimbatore

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	663	-	337
2	Below Primary	718	-	282
3	Primary	716	-	284
4	Middle	786	8	206
5	Secondary	651	56	292
6	Higher secondary	442	15	543
7	Diploma/ certificate	526	95	379
8	Graduate	510	60	430
9	Post graduate & above	811	189	-
Overall		673	16	311

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	497	3	500
2	Below Primary	659	1	340
3	Primary	635	0	365
4	Middle	597	0	402
5	Secondary	535	10	456
6	Higher secondary	328	47	625
7	Diploma/ certificate	687	71	242
8	Graduate	486	72	442
9	Post graduate & above	685	18	298
Overall		540	22	438

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	575	1	424
2	Below Primary	668	1	331
3	Primary	654	0	345
4	Middle	652	2	345
5	Secondary	557	19	424
6	Higher secondary	344	43	613
7	Diploma/ certificate	674	73	252
8	Graduate	487	71	442
9	Post graduate & above	687	22	291
Overall		569	21	411

Table 13.32: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach

Tiruppur

Rural				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	648	0	352
2	Below Primary	731	-	269
3	Primary	576	-	424
4	Middle	833	-	167
5	Secondary	558	34	407
6	Higher secondary	368	-	632
7	Diploma/ certificate	355	-	645
8	Graduate	586	-	414
9	Post graduate & above	592	-	408
Overall		597	6	397
Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	480	-	520
2	Below Primary	703	-	297
3	Primary	663	-	337
4	Middle	686	-	314
5	Secondary	591	-	409
6	Higher secondary	251	-	749
7	Diploma/ certificate	500	-	500
8	Graduate	388	-	612
9	Post graduate & above	767	-	233
Overall		547	-	453
Rural + Urban				
Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	605	0	394
2	Below Primary	722	-	278
3	Primary	596	-	404
4	Middle	789	-	211
5	Secondary	570	23	408
6	Higher secondary	333	-	667
7	Diploma/ certificate	369	-	631
8	Graduate	476	-	524
9	Post graduate & above	618	-	382
Overall		583	4	413

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	836	164
2	02	1	928	72
3	03	0	906	94
4	04	1	844	156
5	05	1	900	100
6	06	0	1000	-
7	07	2	840	160
8	08	1	826	174
9	09	1	939	61
10	10	4	974	26
11	11	0	742	258
12	12	0	1000	-
13	13	0	913	87
14	14	1	965	35
15	15	2	878	122
16	99	4	870	130
All		24	889	111
Informal				
1	01	1	881	106
2	02	4	1000	-
3	03	0	1000	-
4	04	9	996	4
5	05	0	949	51
6	06	1	1000	-
7	07	0	1000	-
8	08	0	1000	-
9	09	1	987	12
10	10	4	988	12
11	11	0	942	57
12	12	0	1000	-
13	13	0	1000	-
14	14	0	991	9
15	15	1	1000	-
16	99	4	961	34
All		27	986	14

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	6	840	160
2	02	1	901	99
3	03	0	854	146
4	04	1	844	156
5	05	1	899	101
6	06	0	1000	-
7	07	2	761	239
8	08	1	917	83
9	09	1	958	42
10	10	3	951	49
11	11	0	1000	-
12	12	0	-	-
13	13	0	901	99
14	14	1	923	77
15	15	2	837	163
16	99	3	781	219
All		22	862	138
Informal				
1	01	1	883	117
2	02	5	1000	-
3	03	0	1000	-
4	04	8	1000	-
5	05	0	1000	-
6	06	2	1000	-
7	07	0	1000	-
8	08	0	1000	-
9	09	1	1000	-
10	10	5	999	1
11	11	0	931	69
12	12	-	-	-
13	13	-	-	-
14	14	0	980	20
15	15	1	1000	-
16	99	3	931	69
All		27	989	11

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	6	830	170
2	02	2	955	45
3	03	0	1000	-
4	04	2	845	155
5	05	1	900	100
6	06	0	1000	-
7	07	2	910	90
8	08	1	710	290
9	09	2	932	68
10	10	4	1000	-
11	11	0	728	272
12	12	0	1000	-
13	13	0	1000	-
14	14	1	1000	-
15	15	3	907	93
16	99	5	949	51
All		27	915	85
Informal				
1	01	1	880	120
2	02	2	1000	-
3	03	0	1000	-
4	04	10	992	8
5	05	0	882	118
6	06	0	1000	-
7	07	0	1000	-
8	08	0	1000	-
9	09	2	978	22
10	10	4	972	28
11	11	0	957	43
12	12	0	1000	-
13	13	0	1000	-
14	14	0	1000	-
15	15	1	1000	-
16	99	5	982	18
All		26	982	18

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	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	Thiruvallur	55	235	448	105	211
2	Chennai	58	109	760	18	114
3	Kancheepuram	55	142	736	51	72
4	Vellore	34	237	569	8	186
5	Tiruvannamalai	87	418	274	-	307
6	Viluppuram	65	296	355	1	349
7	Salem	63	461	355	-	184
8	Namakkal	61	52	655	67	227
9	Erode	31	160	529	-	311
10	The Nilgiris	34	38	494	-	469
11	Dindigul	28	263	651	-	86
12	Karur	13	-	487	121	392
13	Tiruchirappalli	24	309	561	17	113
14	Perambalur	16	-	1000	-	-
15	Ariyalur	36	500	292	57	151
16	Cuddalore	44	127	497	46	329
17	Nagapattinam	52	140	225	97	538
18	Thiruvarur	31	234	312	-	453
19	Thanjavur	55	269	296	-	435
20	Pudukkottai	31	483	422	-	95
21	Sivaganga	41	372	437	-	191
22	Madurai	24	212	566	-	221
23	Theni	29	544	201	210	46
24	Virudhunagar	26	323	446	-	231
25	Ramanathapuram	12	-	1000	-	-
26	Thoothukkudi	25	166	686	-	148
27	Tirunelveli	9	450	545	-	5
28	Kanniyakumari	28	340	535	-	125
29	Dharmapuri	15	325	675	-	-
30	Krishnagiri	17	206	495	-	299
31	Coimbatore	133	220	530	-	249
32	Tiruppur	244	233	529	-	238
Overall		51	245	507	18	230

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	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	Thiruvallur	58	274	397	16	314
2	Chennai	-	-	-	-	-
3	Kancheepuram	50	114	837	8	41
4	Vellore	31	386	440	15	159
5	Tiruvannamalai	89	408	286	-	307
6	Viluppuram	57	329	365	1	306
7	Salem	69	345	402	-	253
8	Namakkal	58	41	645	-	315
9	Erode	29	175	438	-	387
10	The Nilgiris	20	70	49	-	881
11	Dindigul	34	335	587	-	78
12	Karur	11	-	29	229	742
13	Tiruchirappalli	26	454	386	-	160
14	Perambalur	18	-	1000	-	-
15	Ariyalur	32	604	165	72	160
16	Cuddalore	46	59	423	67	452
17	Nagapattinam	47	55	206	7	733
18	Thiruvarur	33	254	257	-	489
19	Thanjavur	38	134	142	-	724
20	Pudukkottai	30	453	463	-	83
21	Sivaganga	45	458	293	-	248
22	Madurai	24	164	674	-	162
23	Theni	35	575	58	367	-
24	Virudhunagar	14	185	404	-	411
25	Ramanathapuram	6	-	1000	-	-
26	Thoothukkudi	4	200	800	-	-
27	Tirunelveli	8	563	425	-	12
28	Kanniyakumari	5	-	1000	-	-
29	Dharmapuri	17	311	689	-	-
30	Krishnagiri	18	249	390	-	360
31	Coimbatore	191	281	195	-	524
32	Tiruppur	292	261	460	-	279
Overall		49	277	398	10	315

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	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	Thiruvallur	53	216	475	152	158
2	Chennai	58	109	760	18	114
3	Kancheepuram	60	162	662	82	94
4	Vellore	37	72	713	-	215
5	Tiruvannamalai	77	478	212	-	310
6	Viluppuram	116	195	326	-	480
7	Salem	56	653	278	-	70
8	Namakkal	67	62	665	131	142
9	Erode	33	146	613	-	241
10	The Nilgiris	49	13	825	-	162
11	Dindigul	19	82	812	-	106
12	Karur	18	-	1000	-	-
13	Tiruchirappalli	21	150	753	35	62
14	Perambalur	8	-	1000	-	-
15	Ariyalur	75	90	794	-	115
16	Cuddalore	40	282	664	-	54
17	Nagapattinam	71	360	275	333	32
18	Thiruvarur	26	141	574	-	285
19	Thanjavur	88	372	413	-	216
20	Pudukkottai	34	604	256	-	141
21	Sivaganga	30	83	917	-	-
22	Madurai	24	259	462	-	279
23	Theni	23	501	391	-	107
24	Virudhunagar	41	354	456	-	191
25	Ramanathapuram	28	-	1000	-	-
26	Thoothukkudi	47	163	674	-	163
27	Tirunelveli	10	359	641	-	-
28	Kanniyakumari	35	356	513	-	131
29	Dharmapuri	5	500	500	-	-
30	Krishnagiri	14	-	1000	-	-
31	Coimbatore	116	190	695	-	114
32	Tiruppur	122	76	919	-	5
Overall		53	210	627	27	135

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	151	743	42	-
2	02	1	512	441	3	-
3	03	0	45	824	131	-
4	04	1	504	287	-	209
5	05	1	131	628	-	-
6	06	0	167	833	-	-
7	07	2	139	809	2	-
8	08	1	184	816	-	-
9	09	1	67	884	-	49
10	10	4	238	539	7	216
11	11	0	748	109	-	-
12	12	0	-	518	-	482
13	13	0	59	922	-	-
14	14	1	297	447	14	-
15	15	2	181	736	7	-
16	99	4	104	710	64	123
All		24	204	656	24	117
Informal						
1	01	1	65	700	13	-
2	02	4	53	101	23	823
3	03	0	31	677	277	15
4	04	9	272	599	1	-
5	05	0	174	517	-	-
6	06	1	469	89	-	-
7	07	0	-	776	-	-
8	08	0	540	460	-	-
9	09	1	246	739	-	-
10	10	4	330	360	31	278
11	11	0	1000	-	-	-
12	12	0	-	-	1000	-
13	13	0	-	241	-	-
14	14	0	254	411	-	-
15	15	1	135	272	-	-
16	99	4	431	263	1	-
All		27	275	401	14	310

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	6	117	764	28	-
2	02	1	652	258	-	-
3	03	0	-	1000	-	-
4	04	1	532	135	-	334
5	05	1	-	626	-	-
6	06	0	110	890	-	-
7	07	2	134	755	-	-
8	08	1	268	732	-	-
9	09	1	-	975	-	25
10	10	3	304	409	14	-
11	11	0	-	1000	-	-
12	12	0	-	-	-	-
13	13	0	68	910	-	-
14	14	1	239	394	33	-
15	15	2	243	708	-	-
16	99	3	111	717	26	-
All		22	216	613	15	156
Informal						
1	01	1	62	480	30	-
2	02	5	27	43	-	929
3	03	0	76	887	-	37
4	04	8	371	480	-	-
5	05	0	150	358	-	-
6	06	2	525	5	-	-
7	07	0	-	1000	-	-
8	08	0	1000	-	-	-
9	09	1	453	547	-	-
10	10	5	336	271	33	360
11	11	0	1000	-	-	-
12	12	-	-	-	-	-
13	13	-	-	-	-	-
14	14	0	319	35	-	-
15	15	1	184	258	-	-
16	99	3	481	52	-	-
All		27	315	265	7	413

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	6	193	718	59	-
2	02	2	379	614	7	-
3	03	0	116	551	334	-
4	04	2	463	513	-	-
5	05	1	302	630	-	-
6	06	0	513	487	-	-
7	07	2	143	849	3	-
8	08	1	43	957	-	-
9	09	2	96	846	-	-
10	10	4	170	673	-	157
11	11	0	804	42	-	-
12	12	0	-	518	-	482
13	13	0	-	1000	-	-
14	14	1	341	488	-	-
15	15	3	140	755	11	-
16	99	5	98	705	91	106
All		27	192	695	32	81
Informal						
1	01	1	67	875	-	-
2	02	2	120	250	81	550
3	03	0	-	531	469	-
4	04	10	167	723	2	-
5	05	0	208	751	-	-
6	06	0	159	557	-	-
7	07	0	-	726	-	-
8	08	0	284	716	-	-
9	09	2	91	884	-	-
10	10	4	320	504	29	-
11	11	0	1000	-	-	-
12	12	0	-	-	1000	-
13	13	0	-	241	-	-
14	14	0	201	718	-	-
15	15	1	71	290	-	-
16	99	5	398	404	2	-
All		26	225	571	23	181

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	Thiruvallur	420	643	383	523	396	563
2	Chennai	-	-	475	536	475	536
3	Kancheepuram	427	574	441	565	434	569
4	Vellore	480	655	516	572	495	620
5	Tiruvannamalai	576	706	282	568	532	681
6	Viluppuram	470	760	263	566	444	735
7	Salem	475	806	482	618	478	715
8	Namakkal	368	745	445	624	400	701
9	Erode	506	847	420	665	464	755
10	The Nilgiris	480	812	400	633	441	728
11	Dindigul	473	787	499	617	484	724
12	Karur	376	779	501	684	415	750
13	Tiruchirappalli	374	630	391	588	382	610
14	Perambalur	539	799	503	669	532	775
15	Ariyalur	384	772	321	639	378	758
16	Cuddalore	413	642	439	514	422	598
17	Nagapattinam	475	696	371	557	453	668
18	Thiruvavur	457	704	417	532	450	671
19	Thanjavur	488	768	383	643	455	723
20	Pudukkottai	490	736	341	574	463	704
21	Sivaganga	344	667	449	571	373	642
22	Madurai	529	733	349	593	424	655
23	Theni	398	780	474	605	435	686
24	Virudhunagar	490	846	486	709	488	784
25	Ramanathapuram	333	698	404	536	356	652
26	Thoothukkudi	554	648	390	557	481	601
27	Tirunelveli	449	755	475	646	462	705
28	Kanniyakumari	480	483	445	526	453	517
29	Dharmapuri	462	658	367	605	449	651
30	Krishnagiri	472	629	443	454	466	600
31	Coimbatore	581	737	412	630	449	653
32	Tiruppur	468	663	331	646	429	658
Overall		462	712	431	586	449	654

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	Thiruvallur	379	642	348	522	359	561
2	Chennai	-	-	400	512	400	512
3	Kancheepuram	384	571	372	559	378	564
4	Vellore	422	651	483	570	448	617
5	Tiruvannamalai	521	701	205	561	473	676
6	Viluppuram	408	755	227	566	384	730
7	Salem	444	801	443	616	443	712
8	Namakkal	368	738	434	619	395	695
9	Erode	477	838	343	664	411	750
10	The Nilgiris	478	812	389	633	434	728
11	Dindigul	443	783	422	616	435	721
12	Karur	334	775	401	676	355	745
13	Tiruchirappalli	334	617	300	578	318	598
14	Perambalur	505	799	437	652	493	772
15	Ariyalur	295	767	257	639	291	753
16	Cuddalore	352	639	273	505	326	593
17	Nagapattinam	413	670	356	467	401	629
18	Thiruvavur	404	704	249	530	376	671
19	Thanjavur	403	763	334	636	381	717
20	Pudukkottai	430	732	232	557	394	698
21	Sivaganga	295	666	384	562	320	639
22	Madurai	479	721	302	591	375	649
23	Theni	396	780	408	605	402	686
24	Virudhunagar	469	846	414	706	445	783
25	Ramanathapuram	310	691	363	532	326	645
26	Thoothukkudi	518	648	346	556	442	601
27	Tirunelveli	423	755	446	646	434	705
28	Kanniyakumari	459	483	344	507	369	502
29	Dharmapuri	437	656	344	590	424	646
30	Krishnagiri	466	627	410	450	453	598
31	Coimbatore	544	731	356	623	397	647
32	Tiruppur	450	663	331	646	415	658
Overall		419	707	371	577	397	648

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	Thiruvallur	98	3	92	2	94	2
2	Chennai	-	-	159	45	159	45
3	Kancheepuram	102	5	158	11	130	8
4	Vellore	121	6	63	4	96	5
5	Tiruvannamalai	97	7	273	12	111	8
6	Viluppuram	133	8	136	-	134	7
7	Salem	65	7	81	3	73	5
8	Namakkal	-	9	25	7	12	9
9	Erode	57	10	183	2	113	6
10	The Nilgiris	4	-	28	-	15	-
11	Dindigul	63	5	154	2	102	4
12	Karur	110	5	201	11	144	7
13	Tiruchirappalli	108	20	233	18	168	19
14	Perambalur	62	1	132	26	74	5
15	Ariyalur	233	7	201	-	230	6
16	Cuddalore	149	5	380	17	226	8
17	Nagapattinam	132	38	41	161	116	58
18	Thiruvavur	116	-	402	2	163	0
19	Thanjavur	175	6	129	12	163	8
20	Pudukkottai	122	5	318	30	148	9
21	Sivaganga	141	1	145	15	143	5
22	Madurai	93	16	137	2	114	9
23	Theni	6	-	139	-	77	-
24	Virudhunagar	43	-	148	4	89	2
25	Ramanathapuram	71	11	101	7	82	10
26	Thoothukkudi	65	-	111	1	82	1
27	Tirunelveli	58	-	61	0	60	0
28	Kanniyakumari	45	-	227	36	185	29
29	Dharmapuri	54	4	64	25	55	7
30	Krishnagiri	14	3	75	10	27	4
31	Coimbatore	64	9	136	10	116	10
32	Tiruppur	40	0	-	-	31	0
Overall		94	7	141	14	114	10

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	Thiruvallur	466	701	383	523	412	582
2	Chennai	-	-	478	536	478	536
3	Kancheepuram	552	747	443	573	497	645
4	Vellore	492	670	516	572	502	629
5	Tiruvannamalai	600	803	293	568	554	761
6	Viluppuram	516	834	263	566	484	799
7	Salem	487	822	502	626	494	728
8	Namakkal	368	745	445	624	400	701
9	Erode	510	848	420	669	466	757
10	The Nilgiris	480	827	401	634	441	736
11	Dindigul	479	795	499	630	488	733
12	Karur	383	779	501	684	420	750
13	Tiruchirappalli	400	691	391	589	396	641
14	Perambalur	615	830	503	669	594	801
15	Ariyalur	388	799	321	648	382	783
16	Cuddalore	454	712	448	522	452	647
17	Nagapattinam	508	751	392	557	484	711
18	Thiruvavur	481	731	417	532	470	693
19	Thanjavur	494	788	383	643	459	736
20	Pudukkottai	491	769	341	593	464	734
21	Sivaganga	344	703	449	571	373	668
22	Madurai	533	742	357	593	430	659
23	Theni	398	780	474	605	435	686
24	Virudhunagar	491	851	486	709	489	787
25	Ramanathapuram	341	738	404	536	361	680
26	Thoothukkudi	554	666	390	557	481	610
27	Tirunelveli	449	755	475	646	462	705
28	Kanniyakumari	480	483	445	526	453	517
29	Dharmapuri	485	826	367	631	469	798
30	Krishnagiri	500	684	443	454	487	646
31	Coimbatore	581	739	417	632	452	655
32	Tiruppur	468	663	331	646	429	658
Overall		486	755	434	588	463	678

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	Thiruvallur	425	700	348	522	375	580
2	Chennai	-	-	411	513	411	513
3	Kancheepuram	517	744	374	567	446	640
4	Vellore	434	667	483	570	455	626
5	Tiruvannamalai	546	799	216	561	496	757
6	Viluppuram	455	829	227	566	426	794
7	Salem	457	820	463	624	460	726
8	Namakkal	368	738	434	619	395	695
9	Erode	481	839	343	668	413	752
10	The Nilgiris	478	827	390	634	435	736
11	Dindigul	450	792	422	628	438	731
12	Karur	341	775	401	676	360	745
13	Tiruchirappalli	364	678	308	578	338	630
14	Perambalur	582	829	437	652	555	797
15	Ariyalur	319	795	257	648	313	779
16	Cuddalore	408	710	281	513	367	643
17	Nagapattinam	450	736	377	467	435	682
18	Thiruvavur	428	731	249	530	397	692
19	Thanjavur	434	783	337	636	403	730
20	Pudukkottai	439	768	232	576	402	730
21	Sivaganga	297	702	384	562	321	665
22	Madurai	485	740	310	592	383	657
23	Theni	396	780	408	605	402	686
24	Virudhunagar	474	851	420	706	450	786
25	Ramanathapuram	317	730	363	532	332	674
26	Thoothukkudi	518	666	346	556	442	610
27	Tirunelveli	426	755	446	646	436	705
28	Kanniyakumari	459	483	354	508	376	502
29	Dharmapuri	461	823	344	617	445	794
30	Krishnagiri	496	682	410	450	477	644
31	Coimbatore	544	732	361	626	401	649
32	Tiruppur	450	663	331	646	415	658
Overall		447	751	376	580	416	672

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	Thiruvallur	88	2	92	2	91	2
2	Chennai	-	-	139	44	139	44
3	Kancheepuram	63	3	155	11	104	7
4	Vellore	118	6	63	4	94	5
5	Tiruvannamalai	91	5	263	12	105	6
6	Viluppuram	119	7	136	-	120	6
7	Salem	61	3	78	3	69	3
8	Namakkal	-	9	25	7	12	9
9	Erode	57	10	183	2	112	6
10	The Nilgiris	4	-	28	-	15	-
11	Dindigul	62	4	154	2	101	3
12	Karur	108	5	201	11	143	7
13	Tiruchirappalli	88	18	212	18	146	18
14	Perambalur	54	1	132	26	66	5
15	Ariyalur	178	5	201	-	180	5
16	Cuddalore	102	3	372	17	188	7
17	Nagapattinam	114	19	39	161	102	42
18	Thiruvarur	109	-	402	2	155	0
19	Thanjavur	121	6	120	12	121	8
20	Pudukkottai	105	1	318	29	133	5
21	Sivaganga	136	1	145	15	139	4
22	Madurai	90	3	130	2	110	3
23	Theni	6	-	139	-	77	-
24	Virudhunagar	35	-	136	4	79	2
25	Ramanathapuram	70	11	101	7	81	10
26	Thoothukkudi	65	-	111	1	82	1
27	Tirunelveli	50	-	61	0	56	0
28	Kanniyakumari	45	-	205	36	169	29
29	Dharmapuri	50	3	64	24	51	5
30	Krishnagiri	7	3	75	10	21	3
31	Coimbatore	64	9	134	10	115	10
32	Tiruppur	40	0	-	-	31	0
Overall		81	5	135	14	103	9

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			
1	Thiruvallur	96	1	201	21	153	282	137	106	3
2	Chennai	19	1	180	9	74	368	182	106	59
3	Kancheepuram	182	19	192	9	103	261	114	110	11
4	Vellore	330	1	286	6	116	172	34	54	3
5	Tiruvannamalai	450	0	137	-	179	141	22	65	5
6	Viluppuram	596	7	69	1	122	129	25	44	6
7	Salem	251	15	252	22	169	174	42	60	13
8	Namakkal	401	-	254	13	50	197	34	51	1
9	Erode	391	12	222	14	69	186	51	37	17
10	The Nilgiris	563	-	48	0	66	217	22	56	26
11	Dindigul	502	-	98	3	75	202	23	94	4
12	Karur	510	-	239	13	57	105	22	45	9
13	Tiruchirappalli	296	4	150	13	88	256	85	101	7
14	Perambalur	606	0	84	0	95	77	19	119	-
15	Ariyalur	593	25	80	4	86	128	22	52	9
16	Cuddalore	438	25	102	28	83	188	47	82	7
17	Nagapattinam	524	23	48	14	112	171	37	62	8
18	Thiruvarur	629	4	58	8	51	140	41	67	2
19	Thanjavur	553	1	101	5	60	152	32	85	10
20	Pudukkottai	496	21	64	12	158	164	13	69	3
21	Sivaganga	312	22	86	3	202	222	53	89	11
22	Madurai	285	8	221	1	103	237	32	103	10
23	Theni	613	-	63	4	41	222	14	43	-
24	Virudhunagar	309	-	400	3	67	123	28	66	4
25	Ramanathapuram	491	24	63	1	130	177	22	85	7
26	Thoothukkudi	350	13	198	8	152	163	66	47	4
27	Tirunelveli	284	5	246	5	81	248	24	99	8
28	Kanniyakumari	155	47	123	3	221	306	42	93	10
29	Dharmapuri	561	5	52	3	129	167	17	65	-
30	Krishnagiri	472	14	95	2	190	151	32	45	0
31	Coimbatore	135	-	361	11	133	200	43	109	9
32	Tiruppur	179	14	421	2	198	128	18	31	10
Overall		349	9	184	8	113	199	51	76	10

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			
1	Thiruvallur	227	-	127	39	243	208	95	61	0
2	Chennai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Kancheepuram	377	18	152	6	109	183	64	84	7
4	Vellore	490	1	222	3	119	113	13	36	2
5	Tiruvannamalai	512	0	131	-	186	106	18	46	0
6	Viluppuram	646	8	62	1	120	104	22	34	3
7	Salem	357	25	204	6	202	139	24	33	10
8	Namakkal	572	-	152	13	42	167	9	46	-
9	Erode	524	11	181	16	86	130	27	24	1
10	The Nilgiris	698	-	50	1	38	149	29	15	19
11	Dindigul	628	-	90	1	49	136	22	73	-
12	Karur	629	-	190	4	28	91	21	35	1
13	Tiruchirappalli	501	8	101	8	89	141	54	95	2
14	Perambalur	683	1	74	0	46	60	18	117	-
15	Ariyalur	627	27	77	4	87	121	16	30	10
16	Cuddalore	575	24	81	29	56	130	33	70	4
17	Nagapattinam	611	22	37	13	102	137	25	51	2
18	Thiruvavur	689	0	50	9	44	120	34	51	2
19	Thanjavur	702	2	55	5	59	90	22	60	4
20	Pudukkottai	568	25	56	2	145	126	12	64	3
21	Sivaganga	382	29	65	2	237	173	30	71	10
22	Madurai	528	4	187	1	93	128	3	52	4
23	Theni	730	-	35	2	29	160	-	44	-
24	Virudhunagar	420	-	401	4	55	83	29	9	-
25	Ramanathapuram	640	5	51	1	79	132	12	69	10
26	Thoothukkudi	581	21	103	1	116	125	22	32	-
27	Tirunelveli	354	4	228	2	77	225	15	90	5
28	Kanniyakumari	127	214	124	11	212	209	29	73	0
29	Dharmapuri	621	5	40	-	132	142	14	46	-
30	Krishnagiri	514	15	73	1	196	136	30	36	0
31	Coimbatore	322	-	110	2	285	197	9	74	0
32	Tiruppur	222	19	321	3	237	143	20	23	13
Overall		518	11	129	6	119	136	25	52	3

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 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			
1	Thiruvallur	17	2	246	10	98	326	162	133	5
2	Chennai	19	1	180	9	74	368	182	106	59
3	Kancheepuram	26	21	223	12	98	323	154	130	13
4	Vellore	97	-	379	10	111	256	64	79	3
5	Tiruvannamalai	19	-	181	-	132	382	49	194	42
6	Viluppuram	122	3	136	-	144	366	58	135	35
7	Salem	112	2	316	43	126	221	66	96	18
8	Namakkal	79	-	448	11	65	252	81	61	2
9	Erode	224	13	274	12	48	257	81	53	38
10	The Nilgiris	373	-	45	-	106	313	13	113	37
11	Dindigul	253	-	113	6	125	331	25	135	12
12	Karur	220	-	358	35	127	137	25	68	30
13	Tiruchirappalli	59	-	206	18	86	389	122	108	13
14	Perambalur	192	-	138	-	355	165	21	128	-
15	Ariyalur	242	3	112	1	82	196	85	278	-
16	Cuddalore	99	29	155	24	149	334	83	113	14
17	Nagapattinam	69	26	109	20	164	354	105	118	35
18	Thiruvarur	266	30	101	-	88	266	87	161	-
19	Thanjavur	220	-	205	5	62	290	55	140	23
20	Pudukkottai	74	-	115	71	235	387	21	96	2
21	Sivaganga	101	-	149	8	97	366	121	143	15
22	Madurai	42	13	255	1	113	345	62	154	16
23	Theni	485	-	95	5	54	290	29	42	-
24	Virudhunagar	148	-	400	0	85	182	27	149	10
25	Ramanathapuram	62	79	97	-	276	306	51	130	-
26	Thoothukkudi	56	2	318	17	197	211	123	66	10
27	Tirunelveli	193	7	269	9	86	278	36	111	12
28	Kanniyakumari	162	1	122	1	224	333	45	99	13
29	Dharmapuri	147	7	139	24	107	339	39	198	-
30	Krishnagiri	228	6	224	7	154	241	45	94	-
31	Coimbatore	69	-	448	14	79	200	55	121	12
32	Tiruppur	61	-	693	-	91	89	14	52	-
Overall		104	6	263	12	105	290	89	111	19

.....about the Labour Bureau

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.