

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Main findings of LFS 2010-11 in comparison with the LFS 2009-10 are outlined as under:

1. Literacy and Employment

1(a) **Literacy Rate** (58.5%) is higher than that of LFS 2009-10 (57.7%), more in the case of females (46.3% in 2010-11, 45.2% in 2009-10) and, in rural areas (50.2% in 2010-11, 49.2% in 2009-10). However, rural-urban (50.2% rural & 73.7% urban in 2010-11; 49.2% Rural & 73.2% urban in 2009-10) and male-female (70.2 % Male & 46.3 % Female in 2010-11; 69.5% Male & 45.2% Female in 2009-10) disparity seems to be closing.

1(b) **Participation Rate** (32.8%) is approximately equal to that of LFS 2009-10 (33.0%). Comparative rate for urban area is similar (30.0%) while for rural area, it trends down (from 34.5% to 34.3%). Similarly, a decline in males' participation rate (from 49.5% to 49.3%) and a slight improvement in females' participation rate (from 15.5% to 15.6 %) is observed.

1(c) **Employment by Major Industries** indicates an increase in the share of *manufacturing* (from 13.2% to 13.7%), *construction* (from 6.7% to 7.0%) and *agriculture & allied activities* (from 45.0% to 45.1%) while the remaining groups curve down.

1(d) **Employment Status** shows an increase in *own account workers* (from 34.2% to 34.9%), *employees* (from 35.4% to 36.0%) and *employers* (from 1.3% to 1.4%) while percentage of *contributing family workers* declined (from 29.1% to 27.7%).

1(e) **Unemployment Rate** (6.0%) is higher than that of the previous survey (5.6%). Opposite patterns is observed in the case of males (5.1% in 2010-11; 4.4% in 2009-10) and females (8.9% in 2010-11; 9.5% in 2009-10). The rise in the former offsets the decline in the latter. Similar to National-level estimates, unemployment rate increases in urban areas (from 7.2% to 8.8%) while in rural areas it decreases marginally (from 4.8% to 4.7%).

1(f) **Formal Sector** (26.2%) recede across the area during the comparative periods (23.5% Rural & 28.8% Urban in 2010-11; 23.7% rural & 29.6 % urban in 2009-10). However, male and females shares make opposite configuration-decrease in the former (from 26.7% to 25.9%) while increase in the latter (from 26.9% to 28.9%).

2. Informal Sector

2(a) **Informal Sector** accounts for more than seven-tenth (73.8%) of non-agricultural employment, more in rural (76.5%) than in urban areas (71.2%). Percentage of females working in informal sector increases in rural areas (from 77.7% to 79.0%) while it decreases in urban areas (from 68.4% to 63.1%). For percentage of males working in informal sector, change is observed only in urban areas (from 70.6% to 72.4%). Similarly, overall percentage of persons working in informal sector shows an increase in both rural (from 76.3% to 76.5%) and urban areas (from 70.4% to 71.2%).

2(b) **Employment by Major Industry Divisions** indicates that *manufacturing* (22.3% in 2010-11; 21.4% in 2009-10) and *construction* (16.1% in 2010-11; 15.8% in 2009-10) increased. All other industry divisions decrease during the comparative periods.

2 (c) **Employment Status** constitutes *employees* (44.0%), *own account workers* (42.7%), *contributing family workers* (10.4%) and *employers* (2.9%). As far change during the comparative periods, all seem increasing except *contributing family workers* (10.4 % in 2010-11; 11.2% in 2009-10).

3. Occupational Safety & Health

3(a) **Percentage of Employed** reporting some sort of occupational injury/disease in the past twelve months that resulted in the loss of working time or doctor's consultation are about one in thirty-five (3.5%) in 2010-11 as compared to one in twenty-nine in 2009-10. The percentage suffered finds male workers more vulnerable (4.1%) relative to female workers (1.5%). Similarly, rural workers (4.0%) are more vulnerable than urban workers (2.3%). Vulnerability seems to be rising during the comparative period, across the area (4.0 % rural & 2.3 % urban in 2010-11; 3.4% rural & 1.8 % urban in 2009-10) and gender (4.1 Male & 1.5% Female in 2010-11; 3.5 Male & 0.9% Female in 2009-10).

3(b) **Major Industry Division** puts sufferers mainly in the activities of *agriculture* (49.8% in 2010-11; 50.2% in 2009-10), *manufacturing* (15.8% in 2010-11; 12.8% in 2009-10), *construction* (13.0% in 2010-11; 14.3% in 2009-10), *wholesale & retail trade* (10.3% in 2010-11; 10.6% in 2009-10) and *transport/storage & communication* (7.1% in 2010-11; 8.0% in 2009-10). The comparative risk profile of *manufacturing* deteriorates a sort while those of remaining groupings seem to be improving.

3(c) **Major Occupational Grouping** comprises *skilled agriculture & fishery activities* (44.6%), *elementary occupations* (22.3%), *craft & related trades workers* (20.5%), *plant and machinery operator* (4.9%) and *legislators/senior officials & managers* (4.1%). Risk profile of the foremost (and the third one) deteriorates; next one's level same while improves in the case of *plant/machine operators & assemblers* and *legislators/senior officials & managers*.

3(d) **Employment Status** indicates decline in percentage of *own account workers* (40.9% in 2010-11; 41.6% in 2009-10) and *employees* (35.1% in 2010-11; 37.6% in 2009-10) while an increase in percentage of *contributing family workers* (22.0% in 2010-11; 20.2% in 2009-10) and *employers* (1.0% in 2010-11; 0.6% in 2009-10).