

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Main findings of LFS 2012-13 in comparison with the LFS 2010-11, parenthesized in the chronological (previous vs current) order, are outlined as under:

1. **Participation Rate** (32.8%, 32.9%) is nearly equivalent. Area and gender wise rates are also congruent. Augmented participation rates also seem to be slightly curving down (38.4%, 38.2%).
2. **Employment by Major Industries** indicates an increase in the share of *community/social & personal services* (10.8%, 13.3%), *construction* (7.0%, 7.4%) *manufacturing* (13.7%, 14.1%) and *transport/storage communication* (5.1%, 5.5%). *Agriculture & allied activities* (45.1%, 43.7%) and *wholesale & retail trade* (16.2%, 14.4%) decline.
3. **Employment Status** finds *own account workers* (34.9%, 33.6%), *employers* (1.4%, 1.3%) and *contributing family workers* (27.7%, 26.3%) on decline except *employees* (36.0%, 38.8%).
4. **Unemployment Rate** (6.0%, 6.2%) fares higher. Similar configuration obtains in the case of males (5.1%, 5.4%), females (8.9%, 9.0%) and in rural (4.7%, 5.1%). Rates in urban areas remain the same.
5. **Formal Sector** shows increase (26.2%, 26.4%). The change stems from males (25.9%, 26.2%) and, in urban areas (28.8%, 30.1%).
6. **Informal Sector** accounts for more than seven-tenth (73.6%) of non-agricultural employment, more in rural (77.4%) than in urban areas (69.9%). Decline is observed in the informal sector (73.8%, 73.6%) during the comparative period.
7. **Literacy Rate** notches up (58.5%, 59.8%), more in the case of females (46.3%, 48.1%) than males (70.2%, 71.1%). Area-wise configuration is similar. However, male-female disparity seems to be closing.