

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The changes in the quarterly (Jan-Mar) estimates of LFS 2010-11 vis-à-vis the same period of 2012-13, are given as below in the *parenthesis* in the order of *previous* (2010-11) versus *current* (2012-13) period.

- i) **Participation rate** waxes a bit (32.0%, 32.1%). Similar configuration obtains in urban area (28.8%, 29.6%) and, for males (48.6%, 49.1%). Opposite changes are noted in rural areas (33.7%, 33.3%) and, for females (14.8%, 14.3%).
- ii) **Activity status** indicates decrease in informal sector (75.6%, 74.3%) and increase in formal (24.4%, 25.7%). However, females shares make opposite configuration, increase in the former (73.0%, 74.6%) and decrease in the latter (27.0%, 25.4%).
- iii) **Employment Status** Employed persons comprise *employees* (38.9%), *own account workers* (34.0%), *contributing family workers* (25.6%) and *employers* (1.5%). More females are engaged as *contributing family workers* (61.0%) while, more males are *own account workers*, *employees* and *employers* comparatively. *Employees* (35.6%, 38.9%) and *employers* (1.4%, 1.5%) gain steam while *own account workers* (35.6%, 34%) and *contributing family workers* (27.4%, 25.6%) trend down.
- iv) **Employment by major industry divisions** finds *Agriculture & allied activities* (44.2% 42.1%), *construction* (7.6%, 7.2%) and *wholesale & retail trade* (16.7%, 15.2%) trending down while, *manufacturing* (13.6%, 14.7%) and *other community/social & personal service activities* (10.8%, 13.8%) gaining steam. Generally, sex disaggregated indicators follow the movement of over all figures.
- v) **Mean Hours Worked** during reference week scale up marginally (46.3, 46.6). Gender disaggregated indicators follows similar configuration. Change by area make opposite configuration-increase in urban (51.1, 52.0) while decrease in rural areas (44.3, 44.2).
- vi) **Unemployment rate** increases (6.1%, 6.3%) during the comparative periods. Positive change in observed is rural areas (4.8%, 5.1%) and, for males (5.1%, 5.5%). Negative change is accrued in urban areas (9.1%, 8.8%) and, for females (9.4%, 9.2%).