



# अतिरिक्त संकेतकों पर वार्षिक बुलेटिन Annual Bulletin on Additional Indicators

आवधिक श्रमबल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस)  
Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)

(जुलाई 2020 - जून 2021)  
(JULY 2020 - JUNE 2021)



भारत सरकार  
Government of India  
सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय  
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation  
राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय  
National Statistical Office

जुलाई 2022  
July 2022



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**अतिरिक्त संकेतकों पर वार्षिक बुलेटिन**  
**Annual Bulletin on Additional Indicators**

**आवधिक श्रमबल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस)**  
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## Annual Bulletin on Additional Indicators based on data collected in PLFS, July 2020 – June 2021

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### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1 Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) of NSO

1.1.1 Considering the importance of availability of labour force data at more frequent time intervals, National Statistical Office (NSO) launched Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) on April 2017. On the basis of PLFS, fourteen Quarterly Bulletins of PLFS corresponding to the quarters ending December 2018 to quarter ending March 2022 have already been released. In these quarterly bulletins estimates of labour force indicators, viz., Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), Unemployment Rate (UR), distribution of workers by broad status in employment and industry of work in the Current Weekly Status (CWS) for urban areas are presented. Besides these Quarterly Bulletins, four Annual Reports<sup>1</sup> corresponding to the periods July 2017 - June 2018, July 2018 - June 2019, July 2019 - June 2020 and July 2020 - June 2021 on the basis of PLFS covering both rural and urban areas and giving estimates of all important parameters of employment and unemployment in both usual status (ps+ss) and current weekly status (CWS) have also been released.

#### 1.2 Indicators presented in this Annual Bulletin

1.2.1 On the basis of the data collected in the first visit of PLFS in rural and urban areas, some additional indicators apart from those presented in the Annual Report, have been generated for the period July 2020 - June 2021 and presented in this Annual Bulletin. These indicators relate to

- Gender Inequality Index (GII) of Human Development Report (HDR), 2020
- Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) of Global Gender Gap Report 2020 brought out by World Economic Forum
- Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 5.5.2 (proportion of women in managerial positions)
- Global Innovation Index, 2021 brought out by World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- Global Competitiveness Index of Global Competitiveness Report, 2019 brought out by World Economic Forum; and
- Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index of Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report, 2019 brought out by World Economic Forum

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<sup>1</sup> The 'Concepts and Definitions', 'Sample Design and Estimation Procedure' and Schedule of PLFS (Schedule 10.4) may be perused as Chapter Two, Appendix D and Appendix E respectively in the Annual Report, PLFS, 2020-21, which is accessible at [www.mospi.gov.in](http://www.mospi.gov.in).

1.2.2 The estimates have been presented in the bulletin for all the States and UTs. The sample sizes of first stage units, households and persons surveyed for each State /UT are given in Table 1 of Appendix A. While using the State/UT level estimates, it may be noted that the sample sizes for the smaller States/UTs may not be adequate enough for getting sufficiently reliable estimates. If there are no sample persons in a particular category, the estimates in that category appear as ‘-’.

## 2. Additional Indicators

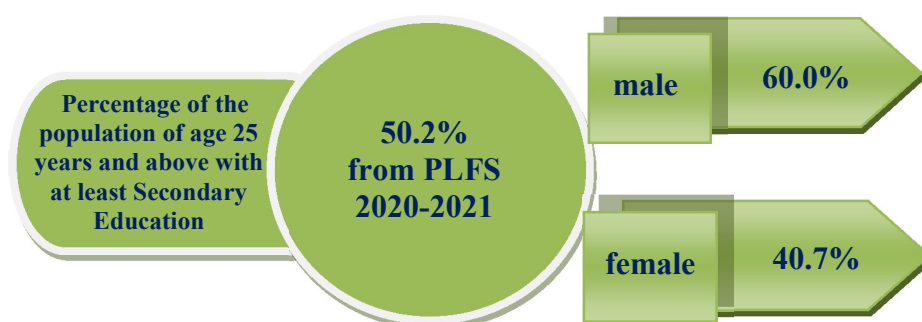
### 2.1 Percentage of the population of age 25 years and above with at least Secondary Education as the highest level of education successfully completed

2.1.1 For the purpose of this indicator the Secondary education covers those levels of education which are above primary level of education. Thus, persons who have successfully completed any of the following levels of education are considered to have at least secondary level of education in this bulletin

- middle
- secondary
- higher secondary
- diploma/certificate course
- graduate
- postgraduate and above

This indicator has been calculated as a percentage of population of age 25 years and above who have successfully completed at least middle level of education. In Gender Inequality Index (GII) of Human Development Report (HDR), 2020, the definition of the indicator is *percentage of the population of age 25 years and older that has reached (but not necessarily completed) a secondary level of education*. It may be noted that from PLFS information for persons of age 25 years and above who have reached but not completed secondary level of education is not available. Hence, for the purpose of this indicator the persons who have successfully completed middle and above level of education have been considered.

The estimate corresponding to this indicator at all India level from PLFS, 2020-21 is given below and the State / UT level estimates from PLFS 2020-21 are given in Table 2 of Appendix A.

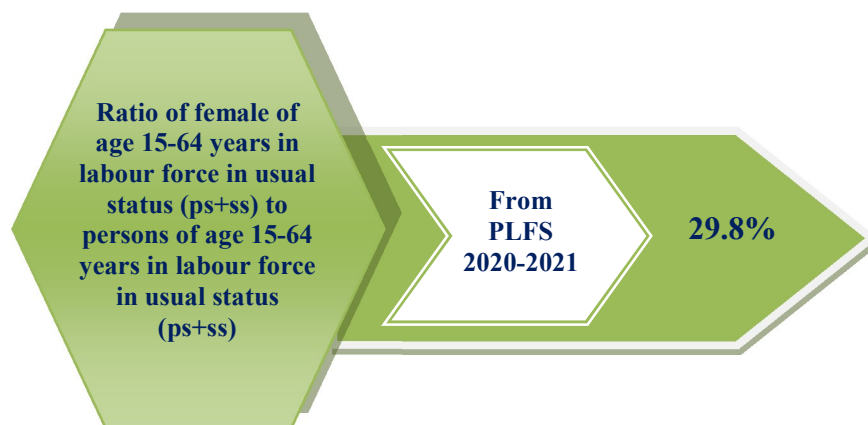


## 2.2 Ratio of female of age 15 - 64 years in labour force in usual status (ps+ss) to persons of age 15 - 64 years in labour force in usual status (ps+ss)

2.2.1 This indicator has been derived by taking the ratio of females in the age group 15 - 64 years in labour force in usual status (ps+ss) and total persons of age 15 - 64 years in the labour force in usual status (ps+ss). The labour force according to the usual status (ps+ss) is obtained by considering the usual principal status (ps) and the subsidiary status (ss) together.

In Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) of Global Gender Gap Report 2020, the corresponding indicator is ratio of women of age 15 - 64 years participating in the labour force to total labour force of age 15 - 64 years.

The estimate corresponding to this indicator at all India level from PLFS, 2020-21 is given below and the State / UT level estimates from PLFS 2020-21 are given in Table 3 of Appendix A.



### 2.3 Ratio of female workers to male workers in usual status (ps+ss) working as Legislators, Senior officials and Managers

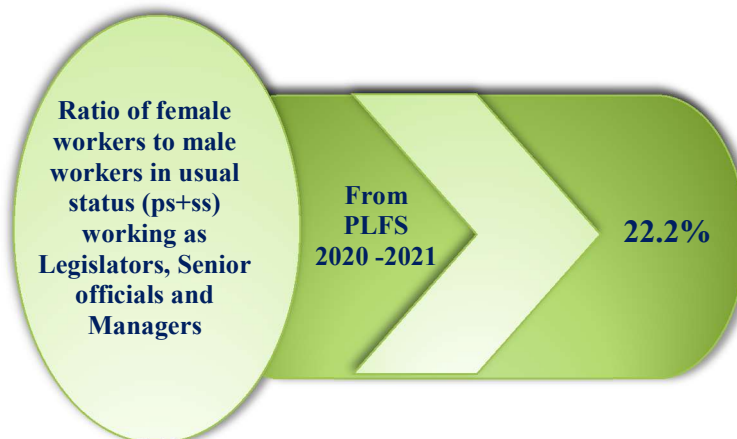
2.3.1 This indicator has been derived by taking the ratio of female workers in usual status (ps+ss) working as Legislators, Senior officials and Managers to male workers in usual status (ps+ss) working as Legislators, Senior officials and Managers. In PLFS (July 2020-June 2021), the occupations of the workers in usual status (ps+ss) was recorded using 3-digit codes of National Classification of Occupation (NCO) – 2004. For this indicator, the following occupation sub-divisions of NCO – 2004 have been considered

Description of Sub-division as per NCO-2004	2-digit code of Sub-division as per NCO-2004
Legislators and Senior Officials	11
Corporate Managers	12

The workforce in the *usual status (ps+ss)* is obtained by considering the *usual principal status (ps)* and the *subsidiary status (ss)* together.

In Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) of Global Gender Gap Report 2020, the corresponding indicator is ratio of women to men working as Legislators, Senior officials and Managers.

The estimate corresponding to this indicator at the all India level from PLFS, 2020-21 is given below and the State / UT level estimates from PLFS, 2020-21 are given in Table 4 of Appendix A.





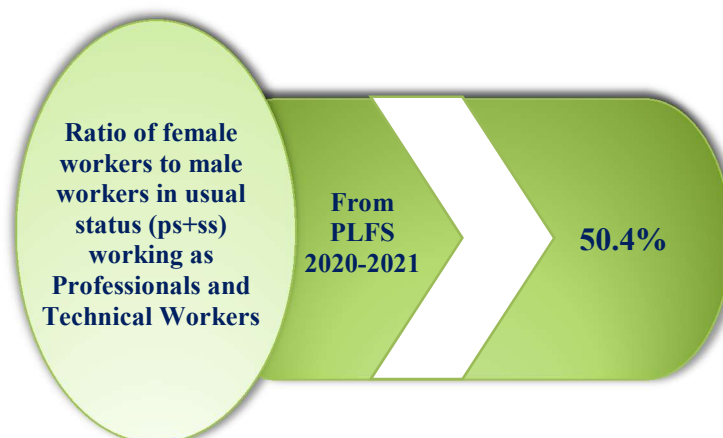
## 2.4 Ratio of female workers to male workers in usual status (ps+ss) working as Professionals and Technical Workers

2.4.1 This indicator has been calculated by taking the ratio of female workers in usual status (ps+ss) working as Professionals and Technical Workers to male workers in usual status (ps+ss) working as Professionals and Technical Workers. From the information on occupations collected in PLFS (July 2020-June 2021) using 3-digit codes of National Classification of Occupation (NCO) – 2004 for the workers in usual status (ps+ss), the following occupation divisions / sub-divisions of NCO – 2004 have been considered for this indicator.

Description of Division / Sub-division as per NCO-2004	Code of Division / Sub-division as per NCO-2004
<b>Division : Professionals</b>	<b>2</b>
Physical, Mathematical and Engineering Science Professionals	21
Life Science and Health Professionals	22
Teaching Professionals	23
Other Professionals	24
<b>Division : Technicians and Associate Professionals</b>	<b>3</b>
Physical and Engineering Science Associate Professionals	31
Life Science and Health Associate Professionals	32
Teaching Associate Professionals	33
Other Associate Professionals	34

In Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) of Global Gender Gap Report 2020, the corresponding indicator is ratio of women to men working as Professionals and Technical Workers.

The estimates corresponding to this indicator at the all India level from PLFS, 2020-21 is given below and the State / UT level estimates from PLFS 2020-21 are given in Table 5 of Appendix A.





## 2.5 Ratio of female workers to total workers in usual status (ps+ss) working in Managerial positions

2.5.1 The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) recommended the use of two different measures jointly for indicator 5.5.2 (Proportion of Women in Managerial positions). These measures are given below:

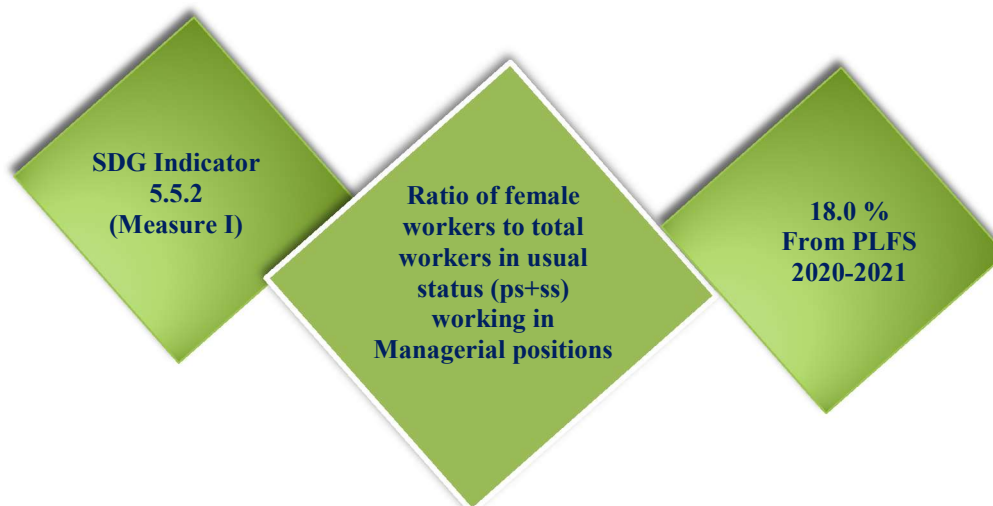
Measure-I: the proportion of women working in managerial positions to total workers in managerial positions

Measure-II: the proportion of women working in senior and middle management to total workers in senior and middle management

2.5.2. This indicator corresponding to Measure-I (i.e., proportion of women working in managerial positions to total workers in managerial positions) has been calculated by taking the ratio of female workers in usual status (ps+ss) working in Managerial positions to total workers in usual status (ps+ss) working in Managerial positions. From the information on occupations collected in PLFS (July 2020-June 2021) using 3-digit codes of National Classification of Occupation (NCO) – 2004 for the workers in usual status (ps+ss), the following occupation divisions / sub-divisions of NCO – 2004 have been considered for this indicator.

Description of Division / Sub-division as per NCO-2004	Code of Division / Sub-division as per NCO-2004
<b>Division : Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers</b>	<b>1</b>
Legislators and Senior Officials	11
Corporate Managers	12
General Managers	13

The estimate of ratio of female workers to total workers in usual status (ps+ss) working in Managerial positions at all India level from PLFS, 2020-21 is given below and the State / UT level estimates from PLFS, 2020-21 are given in Table 6 of Appendix A.

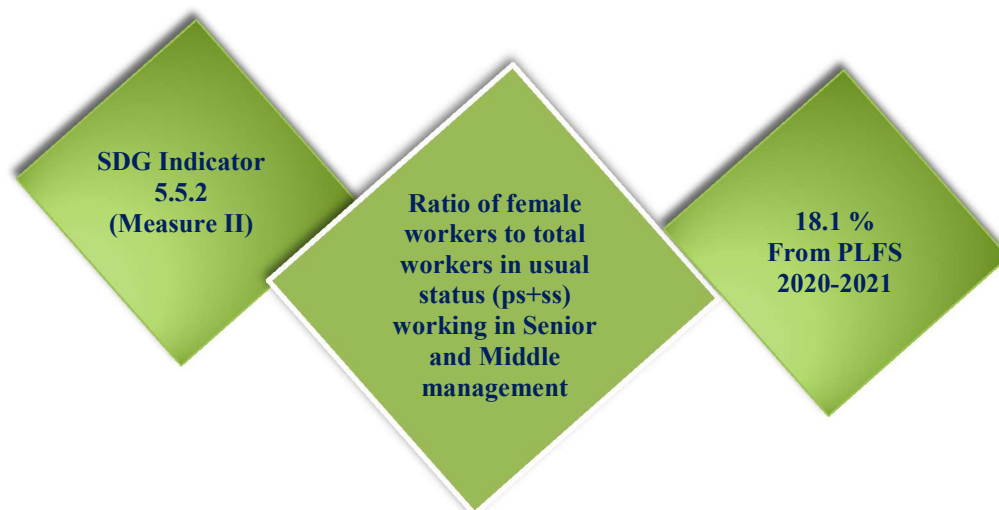


## 2.6 Ratio of female workers to total workers in usual status (ps+ss) working in Senior and Middle management

This indicator corresponding to Measure-II (i.e., proportion of women working in senior and middle management to total workers in senior and middle management) of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 5.5.2 has been obtained by taking the ratio of female workers in usual status (ps+ss) working in Senior and Middle management positions to total workers in usual status (ps+ss) working in Senior and Middle management positions. From the information on occupations collected in PLFS (July 2020-June 2021) using 3-digit codes of National Classification of Occupation (NCO) – 2004 for the workers in usual status (ps+ss), the following occupation sub-divisions of NCO – 2004 have been considered for this indicator.

Description of Sub-division as per NCO-2004	2-digit code of Sub-division as per NCO-2004
Legislators and Senior Officials	11
Corporate Managers	12

The estimate of ratio of female workers to total workers in usual status (ps+ss) working in Senior and Middle management at all India level from PLFS, 2020-21 is given below and the State / UT level estimates from PLFS, 2020-21 are given in Table 7 of Appendix A.



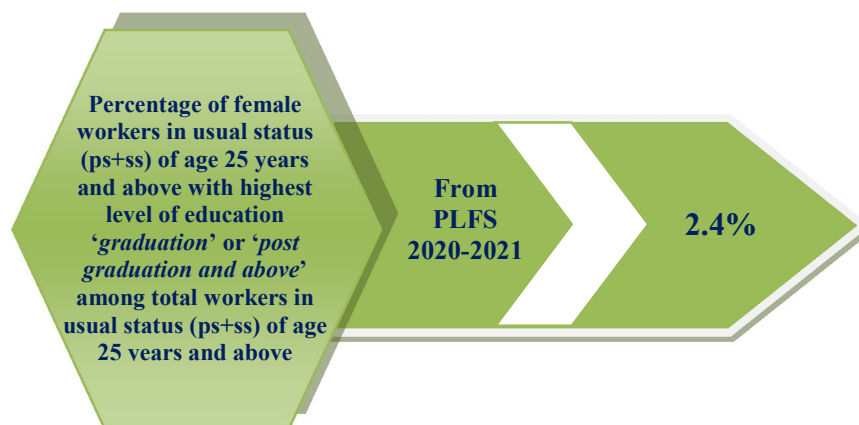
## 2.7 Percentage of female employed with advanced degree among total employed

2.7.1 For the purpose of this indicator *advanced degree* covers the levels of education 'graduation' and 'post graduation and above'. Thus, female who have successfully completed levels of education 'graduation' or 'post graduation and above' are considered as female with *advanced degree*.

This indicator has been calculated as percentage of female workers in usual status (ps+ss) of age 25 years and above with highest level of education 'graduation' or 'post graduation and above' among total workers in usual status (ps+ss) of age 25 years and above.

In the Global Innovation Index, 2021 brought out by World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the corresponding indicator is the percentage of females employed with advanced degrees out of total employed (25+ years old).

The estimate corresponding to this indicator at the all India level from PLFS, 2020-21 is given below and the State / UT level estimates from PLFS 2020-21 are given in Table 8 of Appendix A.



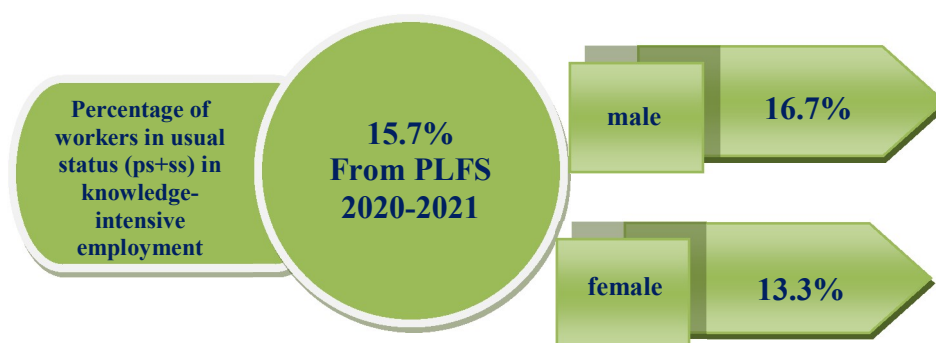
## 2.8 Percentage of workers in usual status (ps+ss) in knowledge-intensive employment

2.8.1. This indicator has been calculated as percentage of workers in usual status (ps+ss) in *knowledge-intensive employment*. From the information on occupations collected in PLFS for the workers in usual status (ps+ss), the workers engaged in the following occupation divisions of NCO – 2004 have been considered as workers in *knowledge-intensive employment*.

Description of Division as per NCO-2004	Code of Division as per NCO-2004
Division : Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	1
Division : Professionals	2
Division : Technicians and Associate Professionals	3

In the Global Innovation Index, 2021 brought out by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the corresponding indicator is Employment in Knowledge-intensive employment. |

The estimates corresponding to this indicator disaggregated by gender at the all India level from PLFS, 2020-21 is given below and the State / UT level estimates from PLFS 2020-21 are given in Table 9 of Appendix A.



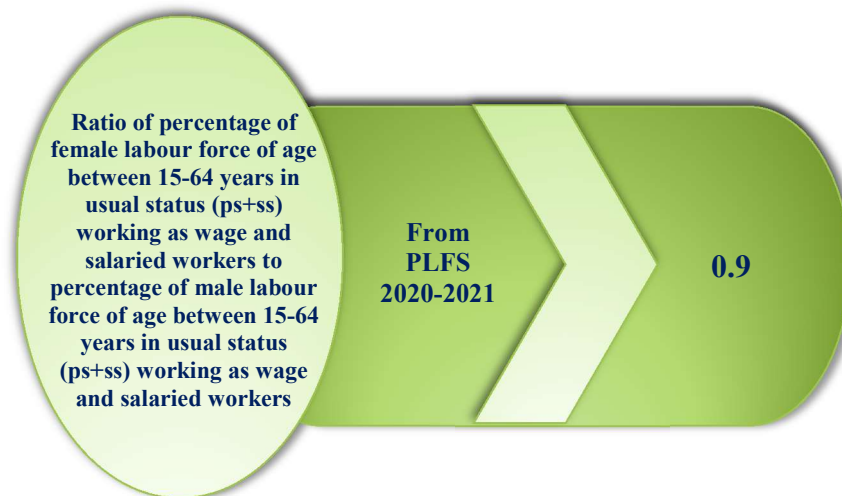
## 2.9 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers in usual status (ps+ss) to wage and salaried male workers in usual status (ps+ss)

2.9.1 This indicator has been calculated by taking the ratio of percentage of female labour force of age between 15 - 64 years in usual status (ps+ss) working as wage and salaried workers to percentage of male labour force of age between 15 - 64 years in usual status (ps+ss) working as wage and salaried workers. For this indicator, the persons with following activity status in usual status (ps+ss) have been considered as wage and salaried workers

- working as regular wage/salaried employee
- working as casual labour in public works
- working as casual labour in other types of works

In the Global Competitiveness Report, 2019 brought out by the World Economic Forum (WEF), the corresponding indicator is ratio of the percentage of women aged 15 – 64 participating in the labour force as wage and salaried workers to the percentage of men aged 15 – 64 participating in the labour force as wage and salaried workers.

The estimate corresponding to this indicator at the all India level from PLFS, 2020-21 is given below and the State / UT level estimates from PLFS 2020-21 are given in Table 10 of Appendix A.

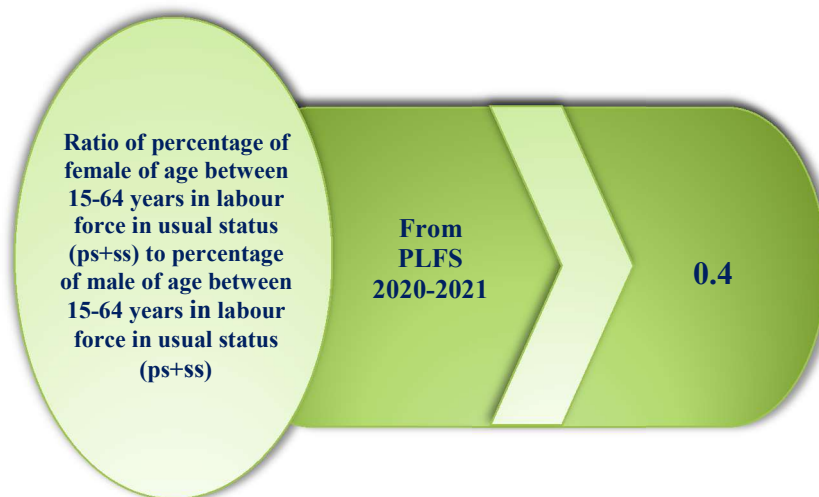


## 2.10 Ratio of percentage of female of age between 15 - 64 years in labour force in usual status (ps+ss) to percentage of male of age between 15 - 64 years in labour force in usual status (ps+ss)

2.10.1 This indicator has been calculated by taking the ratio of percentage of female of age between 15 - 64 years in labour force in usual status (ps+ss) to percentage of male of age between 15 - 64 years in labour force in usual status (ps+ss).

In the Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index of Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report, 2019 brought out by the World Economic Forum (WEF), the corresponding indicator is percentage of women aged 15 – 64 participating in the labour force divided by the percentage of men aged 15 – 64 participating in the labour force.

The estimate corresponding to this indicator at the all India level from PLFS, 2020-21 is given below and the State / UT level estimates from PLFS 2020-21 are given in Table 11 of Appendix A.



**Appendix A: Detailed Tables**  
(hyperlinked with the corresponding Excel tables)



**List of Detailed Tables**  
(hyperlinked with the corresponding Excel tables)

<b>Table No.</b>	<b>Title</b>
Table (1)	Number of villages/blocks, households surveyed and persons enumerated for each State/ UT
Table (2)	Percentage of the population of age 25 years and above with at least Secondary Education as the highest level of education successfully completed (i.e., successfully completed at least middle level of education) for each State / UT
Table (3)	Ratio (in per cent) of female to persons of age 15 - 64 years in labour force in usual status (ps+ss) to persons of age 15 - 64 years in labour force in usual status (ps+ss) for each State / UT
Table (4)	Ratio (in per cent) of female workers to male workers in usual status (ps+ss) working as Legislators, Senior officials and Managers for each State / UT
Table (5)	Ratio (in per cent) of female workers to male workers in usual status (ps+ss) working as Professionals and Technical Workers for each State / UT
Table (6)	Ratio (in per cent) of female workers to total workers in usual status (ps+ss) working in Managerial positions for each State / UT
Table (7)	Ratio (in per cent) of female workers to total workers in usual status (ps+ss) working in Senior and Middle management for each State / UT
Table (8)	Percentage of female workers of age 25 years and above with highest level of education 'graduation' and 'post graduation and above' among total workers in usual status (ps+ss) of age 25 years and above for each State / UT
Table (9)	Percentage of workers in usual status (ps+ss) in knowledge-intensive employment i.e. working as 'Managers', 'Professionals and Technicians' and 'Associate Professionals' as per NCO-2004 for each State/UT
Table (10)	Ratio of percentage of female labour force of age 15 - 64 years in usual status (ps+ss) working as regular wage/salaried workers to percentage of male labour force of age 15 - 64 years in usual status (ps+ss) working as regular wage/salaried workers for each State/UT
Table (11)	Ratio of percentage of female of age 15 - 64 years in labour force in usual status (ps+ss) to percentage of male of age 15 - 64 years in labour force in usual status (ps+ss) for each State / UT

**Table (1): Number of villages/blocks, households surveyed and persons enumerated for each State/ UT**

State/UT	rural					urban				
	number of surveyed villages	number of surveyed households	person surveyed			number of surveyed blocks*	number of surveyed households	person surveyed		
			male	female	person			male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	271	2,167	3,885	3,727	7,614	224	1,790	3,150	3,205	6,356
Arunachal Pradesh	135	1,080	2,547	2,298	4,846	80	640	1,309	1,291	2,600
Assam	327	2,613	5,589	5,124	10,716	112	895	1,726	1,597	3,323
Bihar	399	3,192	7,766	6,798	14,566	165	1,320	3,252	2,927	6,184
Chhattisgarh	175	1,397	3,158	3,023	6,182	102	815	1,787	1,696	3,483
Delhi	8	64	146	133	279	120	954	1,922	1,639	3,561
Goa	24	192	383	340	723	32	256	473	489	962
Gujarat	208	1,664	4,149	3,812	7,965	229	1,832	3,794	3,477	7,273
Haryana	167	1,336	3,317	2,953	6,270	159	1,272	2,741	2,424	5,167
Himachal Pradesh	207	1,646	2,907	3,054	5,961	48	384	606	579	1,186
Jharkhand	208	1,664	3,962	3,871	7,834	133	1,049	2,297	2,065	4,363
Karnataka	223	1,784	3,682	3,688	7,371	290	2,318	4,213	4,120	8,334
Kerala	264	2,112	3,517	3,940	7,460	304	2,430	4,152	4,689	8,845
Madhya Pradesh	329	2,631	6,467	6,080	12,547	247	1,975	4,282	4,145	8,428
Maharashtra	429	3,432	7,415	6,988	14,405	498	3,962	7,673	7,333	15,008
Manipur	160	1,280	2,824	2,662	5,488	160	1,280	2,601	2,639	5,241
Meghalaya	104	831	2,089	2,177	4,266	55	440	922	1,020	1,942
Mizoram	64	512	1,096	968	2,064	128	1,024	2,103	2,090	4,193
Nagaland	72	576	1,221	1,123	2,344	56	448	927	883	1,810
Odisha	358	2,864	5,821	5,691	11,516	130	1,040	1,980	1,867	3,847
Punjab	191	1,527	3,338	3,148	6,490	207	1,654	3,393	3,095	6,488
Rajasthan	312	2,487	6,426	6,121	12,554	215	1,717	4,019	3,715	7,738
Sikkim	55	440	781	713	1,494	40	320	543	501	1,044
Tamil Nadu	391	3,128	5,437	5,535	10,973	432	3,450	5,690	5,932	11,627
Telangana	160	1,280	2,373	2,305	4,679	192	1,534	2,778	2,743	5,524
Tripura	152	1,216	2,458	2,321	4,779	80	640	1,113	1,204	2,317
Uttarakhand	120	949	2,081	1,974	4,055	95	759	1,515	1,372	2,890
Uttar Pradesh	727	5,806	14,317	13,771	28,091	408	3,251	7,571	6,867	14,440
West Bengal	390	3,120	5,987	5,805	11,794	352	2,808	4,955	4,924	9,879
Andaman & N. Island	21	168	307	300	607	32	256	445	416	862
Chandigarh	8	64	120	104	224	39	306	584	539	1,123
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	16	128	282	287	569	24	192	354	276	630
Jammu & Kashmir	231	1,847	4,538	4,256	8,797	176	1,401	3,108	2,857	5,966
Ladakh	4	32	68	70	138	4	32	67	55	122
Lakshadweep	4	32	67	60	127	8	64	146	128	274
Puducherry	16	128	234	257	491	56	447	699	810	1,509
<b>all India</b>	<b>6,930</b>	<b>55,389</b>	<b>120,755</b>	<b>115,477</b>	<b>236,279</b>	<b>5,632</b>	<b>44,955</b>	<b>88,890</b>	<b>85,609</b>	<b>174,539</b>

Note:

1. In this table male does not include third gender

2. \*blocks: Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks

<b>Table (2): Percentage of the population of age 25 years and above with at least Secondary Education as the highest level of education successfully completed (i.e. successfully completed at least middle level of education) for each State / UT</b> <b>rural+urban</b>			
State/UT	male <sup>\$</sup>	female	person <sup>\$</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	46.4	30.4	38.1
Arunachal Pradesh	60.2	41.0	50.8
Assam	63.6	51.9	57.8
Bihar	52.1	27.8	39.9
Chhattisgarh	55.2	34.2	44.7
Delhi	71.0	56.0	64.0
Goa	78.6	59.6	69.0
Gujarat	62.6	39.3	50.9
Haryana	66.6	45.8	56.4
Himachal Pradesh	73.3	53.9	63.2
Jharkhand	53.9	29.2	41.4
Karnataka	63.8	46.7	55.1
Kerala	75.7	71.3	73.3
Madhya Pradesh	53.9	30.8	42.3
Maharashtra	69.7	51.3	60.4
Manipur	81.5	66.8	74.0
Meghalaya	56.4	52.8	54.5
Mizoram	76.5	73.9	75.3
Nagaland	85.2	72.6	79.1
Odisha	52.0	36.9	44.3
Punjab	63.0	52.9	57.9
Rajasthan	56.3	27.6	42.0
Sikkim	56.9	49.1	53.1
Tamil Nadu	62.6	47.9	54.9
Telangana	58.9	38.8	48.7
Tripura	54.1	45.9	50.0
Uttarakhand	71.3	47.2	59.2
Uttar Pradesh	61.1	34.2	47.5
West Bengal	51.4	40.5	45.9
Andaman & N. Island	67.0	56.5	61.9
Chandigarh	79.5	70.2	74.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	63.2	43.9	53.9
Jammu & Kashmir	70.8	44.7	57.8
Ladakh	75.4	57.1	67.1
Lakshadweep	75.8	68.5	72.2
Puducherry	75.8	64.3	69.6
<b>all India</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>50.2</b>

Note:

1. \$: includes third gender

<b>Table (3): Ratio (in per cent) of female of age 15-64 years in labour force in usual status (ps+ss) to persons of age 15-64 years in labour force in usual status (ps+ss) for each State / UT</b>  <b>rural+urban</b>	
State/UT	ratio (in per cent) of female of age 15-64 years in labour force in usual status (ps+ss) to persons of age 15-64 years in labour force in usual status (ps+ss)
(1)	(2)
Andhra Pradesh	37.9
Arunachal Pradesh	25.6
Assam	22.8
Bihar	12.6
Chhattisgarh	41.4
Delhi	13.7
Goa	27.6
Gujarat	29.0
Haryana	19.7
Himachal Pradesh	45.2
Jharkhand	35.6
Karnataka	32.4
Kerala	35.3
Madhya Pradesh	32.3
Maharashtra	32.1
Manipur	24.7
Meghalaya	42.5
Mizoram	35.7
Nagaland	37.9
Odisha	30.0
Punjab	23.2
Rajasthan	34.3
Sikkim	41.3
Tamil Nadu	37.2
Telangana	37.5
Tripura	28.3
Uttarakhand	29.7
Uttar Pradesh	22.7
West Bengal	26.9
Andaman & N. Island	34.8
Chandigarh	26.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	24.2
Jammu & Kashmir	36.7
Ladakh	44.6
Lakshadweep	21.4
Puducherry	30.1
<b>all India</b>	<b>29.8</b>

<b>Table (4): Ratio (in per cent) of female workers to male workers in usual status (ps+ss) working as Legislators, Senior officials and Managers for each State / UT</b>  <b>rural+urban</b>	
State/UT	ratio (in per cent) of female workers to male workers in usual status (ps+ss) working as Legislators, Senior officials and Managers
(1)	(2)
Andhra Pradesh	43.4
Arunachal Pradesh	29.7
Assam	16.1
Bihar	7.8
Chhattisgarh	14.7
Delhi	28.2
Goa	28.3
Gujarat	23.6
Haryana	13.8
Himachal Pradesh	14.6
Jharkhand	16.6
Karnataka	36.0
Kerala	27.8
Madhya Pradesh	23.1
Maharashtra	19.0
Manipur	45.1
Meghalaya	44.8
Mizoram	70.9
Nagaland	9.1
Odisha	24.3
Punjab	8.4
Rajasthan	11.3
Sikkim	48.2
Tamil Nadu	28.6
Telangana	21.6
Tripura	21.4
Uttarakhand	3.6
Uttar Pradesh	10.8
West Bengal	17.1
Andaman & N. Island	7.7
Chandigarh	17.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1.8
Jammu & Kashmir	4.8
Ladakh	-
Lakshadweep	-
Puducherry	35.3
<b>all India</b>	<b>22.2</b>

**Note:**

**1.** In this table '-' corresponding to a category implies that there are no sample persons in that particular category

<b>Table (5): Ratio (in per cent) of female workers to male workers in usual status (ps+ss) working as Professionals and Technical Workers for each State / UT</b>  <b>rural+urban</b>	
State/UT	ratio (in per cent) of female workers to male workers in usual status (ps+ss) working as Professionals and Technical Workers
(1)	(2)
Andhra Pradesh	52.7
Arunachal Pradesh	61.7
Assam	53.3
Bihar	31.5
Chhattisgarh	67.0
Delhi	28.5
Goa	90.5
Gujarat	50.7
Haryana	61.1
Himachal Pradesh	70.5
Jharkhand	34.2
Karnataka	55.6
Kerala	101.6
Madhya Pradesh	43.9
Maharashtra	42.8
Manipur	69.6
Meghalaya	169.8
Mizoram	47.4
Nagaland	58.5
Odisha	55.6
Punjab	60.0
Rajasthan	32.2
Sikkim	71.9
Tamil Nadu	59.0
Telangana	41.8
Tripura	72.0
Uttarakhand	35.9
Uttar Pradesh	40.7
West Bengal	63.2
Andaman & N. Island	96.5
Chandigarh	75.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	58.2
Jammu & Kashmir	57.0
Ladakh	50.2
Lakshadweep	44.6
Puducherry	89.5
<b>all India</b>	<b>50.4</b>

<b>Table (6): Ratio (in per cent) of female workers to total workers in usual status (ps+ss) working in Managerial positions for each State / UT</b>  <b>rural+urban</b>	
State/UT	ratio (in per cent) of female workers to total workers in usual status (ps+ss) working in Managerial positions
(1)	(2)
Andhra Pradesh	30.4
Arunachal Pradesh	22.9
Assam	13.8
Bihar	7.3
Chhattisgarh	12.7
Delhi	19.1
Goa	21.9
Gujarat	18.8
Haryana	11.9
Himachal Pradesh	12.6
Jharkhand	14.2
Karnataka	26.2
Kerala	21.7
Madhya Pradesh	18.9
Maharashtra	15.7
Manipur	29.0
Meghalaya	31.0
Mizoram	40.8
Nagaland	8.3
Odisha	19.5
Punjab	7.5
Rajasthan	10.1
Sikkim	32.5
Tamil Nadu	22.0
Telangana	17.5
Tripura	16.1
Uttarakhand	3.3
Uttar Pradesh	9.8
West Bengal	14.4
Andaman & N. Island	7.2
Chandigarh	15.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1.8
Jammu & Kashmir	4.5
Ladakh	-
Lakshadweep	-
Puducherry	26.1
<b>all India</b>	<b>18.0</b>

**Note:**

1. In this table '-' corresponding to a category implies that there are no sample persons in that particular category



<b>Table (7): Ratio (in per cent) of female workers to total workers in usual status (ps+ss) working in Senior and Middle management for each State / UT</b>	
<b>rural+urban</b>	
State/UT	ratio (in per cent) of female workers to total workers in usual status (ps+ss) working in Senior and Middle management
(1)	(2)
Andhra Pradesh	30.3
Arunachal Pradesh	22.9
Assam	13.9
Bihar	7.3
Chhattisgarh	12.8
Delhi	22.0
Goa	22.0
Gujarat	19.1
Haryana	12.1
Himachal Pradesh	12.7
Jharkhand	14.2
Karnataka	26.5
Kerala	21.7
Madhya Pradesh	18.8
Maharashtra	16.0
Manipur	31.1
Meghalaya	30.9
Mizoram	41.5
Nagaland	8.3
Odisha	19.5
Punjab	7.7
Rajasthan	10.1
Sikkim	32.5
Tamil Nadu	22.2
Telangana	17.8
Tripura	17.7
Uttarakhand	3.4
Uttar Pradesh	9.8
West Bengal	14.6
Andaman & N. Island	7.2
Chandigarh	15.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1.8
Jammu & Kashmir	4.6
Ladakh	-
Lakshadweep	-
Puducherry	26.1
<b>all India</b>	<b>18.1</b>

*Note:*

*1. In this table '-' corresponding to a category implies that there are no sample persons in that particular category*

**Table (8): Percentage of female workers of age 25 years and above with highest level of education 'graduation' or 'post graduation and above' among total workers in usual status (ps+ss) of age 25 years and above for each State / UT****rural+urban**

State/UT	percentage of female workers of age 25 years and above with highest level of education 'graduation' or 'post graduation and above' among total workers in usual status (ps+ss) of age 25 years and above
(1)	(2)
Andhra Pradesh	2.7
Arunachal Pradesh	2.5
Assam	1.4
Bihar	0.4
Chhattisgarh	1.6
Delhi	4.8
Goa	8.7
Gujarat	2.5
Haryana	3.0
Himachal Pradesh	5.1
Jharkhand	2.0
Karnataka	3.1
Kerala	6.6
Madhya Pradesh	1.8
Maharashtra	3.0
Manipur	6.9
Meghalaya	3.9
Mizoram	5.3
Nagaland	5.0
Odisha	1.2
Punjab	3.6
Rajasthan	1.4
Sikkim	5.4
Tamilnadu	3.6
Telangana	2.4
Tripura	1.6
Uttarakhand	3.7
Uttar Pradesh	1.8
West Bengal	2.0
A&N. Island	5.6
Chandigarh	14.6
DN.Haveli & D.DIU	3.1
Jammu & Kashmir	3.3
Ladakh	5.8
Lakshadweep	4.7
Puduchery	8.1
<b>All India</b>	<b>2.4</b>

**Table (9): Percentage of workers in usual status (ps+ss) in knowledge-intensive employment i.e. working as ‘Managers’, ‘Professionals and Technicians’ and ‘Associate Professionals’ as per NCO-2004 for each State/UT for each State / UT**

**rural+urban**

State/UT	percentage of workers in usual status (ps+ss) working as ‘Managers’, ‘Professionals and Technicians’ and ‘Associate Professionals’ as per NCO-2004		
	male <sup>\$</sup>	female	person <sup>\$</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	20.1	15.6	18.4
Arunachal Pradesh	14.0	21.2	15.8
Assam	17.7	19.0	18.0
Bihar	8.2	11.7	8.7
Chhattisgarh	7.5	4.5	6.2
Delhi	20.8	35.3	22.8
Goa	30.5	44.6	34.2
Gujarat	18.6	14.9	17.5
Haryana	19.2	22.9	19.9
Himachal Pradesh	16.5	7.5	12.4
Jharkhand	11.0	5.5	9.0
Karnataka	28.0	24.7	26.9
Kerala	31.2	30.3	30.9
Madhya Pradesh	10.7	7.2	9.5
Maharashtra	19.3	13.1	17.3
Manipur	14.2	30.2	18.2
Meghalaya	24.1	26.5	25.1
Mizoram	18.6	18.2	18.5
Nagaland	20.7	16.6	19.2
Odisha	15.8	13.3	15.1
Punjab	13.8	17.8	14.7
Rajasthan	17.0	5.6	13.0
Sikkim	32.4	25.8	29.7
Tamil Nadu	25.2	16.6	22.0
Telangana	20.0	11.1	16.7
Tripura	7.5	13.1	9.0
Uttarakhand	17.6	9.7	15.2
Uttar Pradesh	12.4	9.0	11.6
West Bengal	14.0	14.6	14.1
Andaman & N. Island	13.5	19.6	15.4
Chandigarh	40.1	46.8	41.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	17.6	9.9	15.7
Jammu & Kashmir	16.3	9.9	14.0
Ladakh	21.0	13.5	17.8
Lakshadweep	34.0	37.4	34.5
Puducherry	31.7	42.1	34.8
<b>all India</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>

Note:

1. \$: includes third gender

<b>Table (10): Ratio of percentage of female labour force of age 15-64 years in usual status (ps+ss) working as regular wage/salaried workers to percentage of male labour force of age 15-64 years in usual status (ps+ss) working as regular wage/salaried workers for each State/UT</b> <b>rural+urban</b>	
State/UT	ratio of percentage of female labour force of age 15-64 years in usual status (ps+ss) working as regular wage/salaried workers to percentage of male labour force of age 15-64 years in usual status (ps+ss) working as regular wage/salaried workers
(1)	(2)
Andhra Pradesh	1.1
Arunachal Pradesh	0.8
Assam	0.9
Bihar	0.9
Chhattisgarh	0.7
Delhi	1.1
Goa	0.8
Gujarat	0.8
Haryana	1.0
Himachal Pradesh	0.3
Jharkhand	0.4
Karnataka	1.0
Kerala	0.9
Madhya Pradesh	0.9
Maharashtra	1.0
Manipur	0.8
Meghalaya	1.0
Mizoram	0.5
Nagaland	0.5
Odisha	0.9
Punjab	0.9
Rajasthan	0.6
Sikkim	0.7
Tamil Nadu	0.9
Telangana	1.0
Tripura	0.8
Uttarakhand	0.5
Uttar Pradesh	0.5
West Bengal	0.9
Andaman & N. Island	0.7
Chandigarh	1.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0.7
Jammu & Kashmir	0.3
Ladakh	0.6
Lakshadweep	0.8
Puducherry	1.0
<b>all India</b>	<b>0.9</b>

<b>Table (11): Ratio of percentage of female of age 15-64 years in labour force in usual status (ps+ss) to percentage of male of age 15-64 years in labour force in usual status (ps+ss) for each State / UT</b>  <b>rural+urban</b>	
State/UT	ratio of percentage of female of age 15-64 years in labour force in usual status (ps+ss) to percentage of male of age 15-64 years in labour force in usual status (ps+ss)
(1)	(2)
Andhra Pradesh	0.6
Arunachal Pradesh	0.4
Assam	0.3
Bihar	0.2
Chhattisgarh	0.7
Delhi	0.2
Goa	0.4
Gujarat	0.4
Haryana	0.3
Himachal Pradesh	0.8
Jharkhand	0.6
Karnataka	0.5
Kerala	0.5
Madhya Pradesh	0.5
Maharashtra	0.5
Manipur	0.3
Meghalaya	0.7
Mizoram	0.6
Nagaland	0.6
Odisha	0.4
Punjab	0.3
Rajasthan	0.5
Sikkim	0.7
Tamil Nadu	0.6
Telangana	0.6
Tripura	0.4
Uttarakhand	0.4
Uttar Pradesh	0.3
West Bengal	0.4
Andaman & N. Island	0.5
Chandigarh	0.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0.4
Jammu & Kashmir	0.6
Ladakh	1.0
Lakshadweep	0.3
Puducherry	0.4
<b>all India</b>	<b>0.4</b>



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- |                 |                      |                   |                    |
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### CONTENT

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|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|

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- |                 |                       |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
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|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|

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|---------------|---------------|----------|---------------------|
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|---------------|---------------|----------|---------------------|

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|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
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