

Economic activity

Output

GDP

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the value of goods and services produced in the economy.

Units of measurement: Current USD, in millions

Country: India

Sources: State-wise Gross District Domestic Product (DDP), Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Planning Commission, Government of India,

<http://planningcommission.nic.in/plans/stateplan/index.php?state=ssphdbody.htm>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Based on DDP 1999–2000
- Spatial database 2011: Based on DDP 2004–05

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Not applicable

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Level 1, Level 2
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

GDP per capita

Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita is the ratio between the value of goods and services produced in the economy and the size of the total population.

Units of measurement: Current USD

Country: India

Sources: State-wise Gross District Domestic Product (DDP), Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Planning Commission, Government of India,
<http://planningcommission.nic.in/plans/stateplan/index.php?state=ssphdbody.htm>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Based on DDP 1999–2000
- Spatial database 2011: Based on DDP 2004–05

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Not applicable

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Level 1, Level 2
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

GVA by sector

Gross value added (GVA) by sector is the value of goods and services produced in each economic sector as a share of GDP.

- Economic sector breakdowns: Agriculture, fishing, hunting, and forestry (corresponding to ISIC 3.1 A, B), mining and quarrying (ISIC 3.1 C), manufacturing (ISIC 3.1 D), electricity, gas, and water supply (ISIC 3.1 E), construction (ISIC 3.1 F), trade, hotels and restaurants (ISIC 3.1 G, H), transportation, storage, and communications (ISIC 3.1 I), financial intermediation (ISIC 3.1 J), real estate, renting and business activities (ISIC 3.1 K), public Administration (ISIC 3.1 L), other (ISIC 3.1 M, N, O, P, Q).

Units of measurement: Percent of GDP

Country: India

Sources: State-wise Gross District Domestic Product (DDP), Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Planning Commission, Government of India,
<http://planningcommission.nic.in/plans/stateplan/index.php?state=ssphdbody.htm>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Based on DDP 1999–2000
- Spatial database 2011: Based on DDP 2004–05

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Not applicable

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Level 1, Level 2
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Night light intensity

Light intensity per 1000 people

Light intensity per 1000 people is the ratio between the total intensity of nighttime lights and the ambient population. The total intensity of nighttime lights refers to the aggregation of the radiance calibrated light intensity values in terms of digital numbers. The ambient population is the average population over a period of 24 hours, integrating diurnal movements and collective travel habits into a single measure.

Units of measurement: Digital numbers of radiance calibrated light per 1000 people

Country: India

Source: DSMP-OLS Radiance Calibrated Nighttime Lights (RCNTL), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Geophysical Data Center (NGDC),
http://ngdc.noaa.gov/eog/dmsp/download_radcal.html.

LandScan™ High Resolution Global Population Data Set (LANDSCAN) copyrighted by UT-Battelle, LLC, operator of Oak Ridge Laboratory under Contract No. DE-AC05-00OR22725 with the U.S. Department of Energy, <http://web.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/index.shtml>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Based on RCNTL 1999 and LANDSCAN 2001
- Spatial database 2011: Based on RCNTL 2010 and LANDSCAN 2011

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2001)
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2011)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India—Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Light intensity per area

Light intensity per area is the ratio between the total intensity of nighttime lights and the total size of the area. The total intensity of nighttime lights refers to the aggregation of the radiance calibrated light intensity values in terms of digital numbers.

Units of measurement: Digital numbers of radiance calibrated nightlight per square kilometer

Country: India

Source: DSMP-OLS Radiance Calibrated Nighttime Lights (RCNTL). National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Geophysical Data Center (NGDC),
http://ngdc.noaa.gov/eog/dmsp/download_radcal.html.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Based on RCNTL 1999
- Spatial database 2011: Based on RCNTL 2010

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2001)
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2011)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India—Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Productivity of agriculture

Crop yields, quantity

Crop yields, quantity is the ratio of the total amount of harvested crops and the total size of the cultivated area. The total amount of harvested crops is constructed by aggregating crop-wise output. Crops include areca nut, arhar (tur), bajra (pearl millet), banana, barley, black pepper, cardamom, castor seed, cotton (lint), dry chilies, dry ginger, garlic, gram, groundnut, jowar (sorghum), jute, linseed, maize, masoor, mesta, moong, niger seed, onion, other pulses, peas, beans, potato, ragi, rapeseed, mustard, rice, sannhamp, sesamum, soyabean, sugarcane, sunflower, tapioca, tobacco, turmeric, urad (black lentil), and wheat. The indicator is also available at crop level for selected crops.

- Crops breakdown: All, groundnut, maize, millets (ragi, bajra, jowar), pulses (peas, beans, urad, arhar (tur), gram, moong, soyabean, masoor, other pulses), rice, sugarcane, and wheat.

Units of measurement: Tonnes per hectare

Country: India

Sources: "District Crop Production Statistics (DCPS)," Special Data Dissemination Standard Division, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, <http://apy.dacnet.nic.in/cps.aspx>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Based on DCPS 1999–2001
- Spatial database 2011: Based on DCPS 2008–10

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Not applicable

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Level 1, Level 2
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India—Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Crop yields, monetary

Crop yields, monetary is the ratio of the total amount of harvested crops and the total size of the cultivated area valued at 2010–11 wholesale prices. The total amount of harvested crops is constructed by aggregating crop-wise output. The crop-wise wholesale price is used in the valuation. Crops include areca nut, arhar (tur), bajra, banana, barley, black pepper, cardamom, castor seed, cotton (lint), dry chilies, dry ginger, garlic, gram, groundnut, jowar, jute, linseed, maize, masoor, mesta, moong, niger seed, onion, other pulses, peas, beans, potato, ragi, rapeseed, mustard, rice, sannhamp, sesamum, soyabean, sugarcane, sunflower, tapioca, tobacco, turmeric, urad, and wheat. The indicator is also available at crop level for some selected crops.

Crops breakdown: All, groundnut, maize, millets (ragi, bajra, jowar), pulses (peas, beans, urad, arhar (tur), gram, moong, soyabean, masoor, other pulses), rice, sugarcane, and wheat.

Units of measurement: 2011 USD per hectare (in 1000s)

Country: India

Sources: “District Crop Production Statistics (DCPS),” Special Data Dissemination Standard Division, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, <http://apy.dacnet.nic.in/cps.aspx>.

“Agricultural Prices from India” (27th edition), Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, <http://eands.dacnet.nic.in/publications.htm>.

“Agricultural Prices of India (API),” wholesale prices derive from “Farm Harvest Prices of Principal Crops in India (FHP),” Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, [http://eands.dacnet.nic.in/FHP\(District\).htm](http://eands.dacnet.nic.in/FHP(District).htm).

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Based on DCPS 1999–2001, API 2010–11, FHP 2010–11
- Spatial database 2011: Based on DCPS 2008–10, API 2010–11, FHP 2010–11

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Not applicable

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Level 1, Level 2
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Productivity of manufacturing

Labor productivity in formal manufacturing by industry

Labor productivity in formal manufacturing by industry is the ratio of the sale value of products and the number of employees in the formal manufacturing enterprises. The sale value of products is the average monthly sale value of products, excluding subsidies. The number of employees is the average number of workers, including managers, workers who are directly employed, workers employed through contractors, other employees, and unpaid family members/proprietors/cooperative members. The formal manufacturing enterprises are defined as enterprises registered under Sections 2(m)(i) and 2(m)(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 (i.e., 10 or more workers with the aid of power, or 20 or more workers without the aid of power). This indicator is available for 2-digit industries defined by ISIC 3.1.

- Industry breakdowns: All; food, beverage, and tobacco (15, 16); textiles, apparel, leather, and related products (17, 18, 19); wood, wood products, paper, and paper products (20, 21); printing and reproduction of recorded media (22); coke and refined petroleum products (23); chemicals, chemical products, and pharmaceuticals (24); rubber, plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products (25, 26); basic metals and fabricated metal products (27, 28); computer, electronic, and optical products (30, 32, 33); electrical equipment (31); machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.) (29); transportation equipment (34, 35); other (36, 37, 38).

Units of measurement: Current USD per worker

Country: India

Sources: Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), Central Statistical Office (Industrial Statistics Wing), the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India,
http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/inner.aspx?status=2&menu_id=92

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on ASI 2009–10

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by ASI 2009–10)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Capital intensity in formal manufacturing by industry

Capital intensity in formal manufacturing by industry is the ratio of the value of total fixed assets and the number of employees in the formal manufacturing enterprises. The value of total fixed assets is the net value of total fixed assets on the last date of the reference year, including land, building, plant and machinery, computer equipment (including software), pollution control equipment, and other fixed assets. The number of employees is the average number of workers, including managers, workers who are directly employed, workers employed through contractors, other employees, and unpaid family members/proprietors/cooperative members. The formal manufacturing enterprises are defined as enterprises registered under Sections 2(m)(i) and 2(m)(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 (i.e., 10 or more workers with the aid of power, or 20 or more workers without the aid of power). This indicator is available for 2-digit industries defined by ISIC 3.1.

- Industry breakdowns: All; food, beverage, and tobacco (15, 16); textiles, apparel, leather, and related products (17, 18, 19); wood, wood products, paper, and paper products (20, 21); printing and reproduction of recorded media (22); coke and refined petroleum products (23); chemicals, chemical products, and pharmaceuticals (24); rubber, plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products (25, 26); basic metals and fabricated metal products (27, 28); computer, electronic, and optical products (30, 32, 33); electrical equipment (31); machinery and equipment n.e.c. (29); transportation equipment (34, 35); other (36, 37, 38)

Units of measurement: Current USD per worker

Country: India

Sources: Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), Central Statistical Office (Industrial Statistics Wing), the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/inner.aspx?status=2&menu_id=92

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on ASI 2009–10

Rural/Urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by ASI 2009–10)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Labor productivity in informal manufacturing by industry

Labor productivity in informal manufacturing by industry is the ratio of the sale value of products and the number of employees in the informal manufacturing enterprises. The sale value of products is the monthly receipts of products, excluding subsidies. The number of employees is the average number of workers, including working owners, formal hired workers, informal hired workers, and other workers/helpers. The informal manufacturing enterprises are defined as unincorporated enterprises, excluding those registered under Sections 2(m)(i) and 2(m)(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 (i.e., excluding those with 10 or more workers with the aid of power or 20 or more workers without the aid of power). This indicator is available for 2-digit industries defined by ISIC 3.1.

- Industry breakdowns: All; food, beverage, and tobacco (15, 16); textiles, apparel, leather, and related products (17, 18, 19); wood, wood products, paper, and paper products (20, 21); printing and reproduction of recorded media (22); coke and refined petroleum products (23); chemicals, chemical products, and pharmaceuticals (24); rubber, plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products (25, 26); basic metals and fabricated metal products (27, 28); computer, electronic, and optical products (30, 32, 33); electrical equipment (31); machinery and equipment n.e.c. (29); transportation equipment (34, 35); other (36, 37, 38)

Units of measurement: Current USD per worker

Country: India

Sources: National Sample Survey–Survey of Enterprises (NSS–ENT), National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/inner.aspx?status=2&menu_id=71

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on NSS–ENT 2010–11

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–ENT 2010–11)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Capital intensity in informal manufacturing by industry

Capital intensity in informal manufacturing by industry is the ratio of the value of total fixed assets and the number of employees in the informal manufacturing enterprises. The value of total fixed assets is the net value of total fixed assets on the last date of the reference year, including land, building, plant and machinery, transport equipment, computer equipment, software and databases, tools, and other fixed assets. The number of employees is the average number of workers, including working owners, formal hired workers, informal hired workers, and other workers/helpers. The informal manufacturing enterprises are defined as unincorporated enterprises, excluding those registered under Sections 2(m)(i) and 2(m)(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 (i.e., excluding those with 10 or more workers with the aid of power or 20 or more workers without the aid of power). This indicator is available for 2-digit industries defined by ISIC 3.1.

- Industry breakdowns: All; food, beverage, and tobacco (15, 16); textiles, apparel, leather, and related products (17, 18, 19); wood, wood products, paper, and paper products (20, 21); printing and reproduction of recorded media (22); coke and refined petroleum products (23); chemicals, chemical products, and pharmaceuticals (24); rubber, plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products (25, 26); basic metals and fabricated metal products (27, 28); computer, electronic, and optical products (30, 32, 33); electrical equipment (31); machinery and equipment n.e.c. (29); transportation equipment (34, 35); other (36, 37, 38)

Units of measurement: Current USD per worker

Country: India

Sources: National Sample Survey–Survey of Enterprises (NSS–ENT), National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/inner.aspx?status=2&menu_id=71

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on NSS–ENT 2010–11

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–ENT 2010–11)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Productivity of services

Labor productivity in informal services by sector

Labor productivity in informal services by sector is the ratio of the sale value of products and the number of employees. The sale value of products is the monthly receipts of products, excluding subsidies. The number of employees is the average number of workers, including working owners, formal hired workers, informal hired workers, and other workers/helpers. The informal services enterprises are defined as unincorporated enterprises in the services sector. This indicator is available for sections defined by ISIC 3.1.

- Sector breakdowns: All; trade, hotels, and restaurants (G, H); transportation, storage, and communications (I); financial intermediation (J); real estate, renting, and business activities (K); education, health, social, and other services (M, N, O)

Units of measurement: Current USD per worker

Country: India

Sources: National Sample Survey–Survey of Enterprises (NSS–ENT), National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/inner.aspx?status=2&menu_id=71

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on NSS–ENT 2010–11

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–ENT 2010–11)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Capital intensity in informal services by sector

Capital intensity in informal services by sector is the ratio of the value of total fixed assets and the number of employees. The value of total fixed assets is the net value of total fixed assets on the last date of the reference year, including land, building, plant and machinery, transport equipment, computer equipment, software and databases, tools, and other fixed assets. The number of employees is the average number of workers, including working owners, formal hired workers, informal hired workers, and other workers/helpers. The informal services enterprises are defined as unincorporated enterprises in the services sector. This indicator is available for sections defined by ISIC 3.1.

- Sector breakdowns: All; trade, hotels, and restaurants (G, H); transportation, storage, and communications (I); financial intermediation (J); real estate, renting, and business activities (K); education, health, social, and other services (M, N, O)

Units of measurement: Current USD per worker

Country: India

Sources: National Sample Survey–Survey of Enterprises (NSS–ENT), National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/inner.aspx?status=2&menu_id=71

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on NSS–ENT 2010–11

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–ENT 2010–11)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia