

Jobs

Labor force

Working-age population, 15+ years

Working-age population, 15+ years is the size of the population aged 15 years and older as a share of the total population. The indicator is available for total population, female population, and male population.

- Gender breakdown: Total, female, male

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: Census of India—Population Enumeration (PHC–PE), Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, <http://censusindia.gov.in>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Based on PHC–PE 2001
- Spatial database 2011: Based on PHC–PE 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
- 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

Working-age population, 7+ years

Working-age population, 7+ years is the size of the population aged 7 years and older as a share of the total population. The indicator is available for total population, female population, and male population.

- Gender breakdown: Total, female, male

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: Census of India—Primary Census Abstract (PHC–PCA), Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, <http://censusindia.gov.in>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Based on PHC–PCA 2001
- Spatial database 2011: Based on PHC–PCA 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, Level 4
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4

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 force participation, 15+ years, usual

Labor force participation, 15+ years, usual is the size of the usually active population as a share of the population aged 15 years and older. A person is considered usually active if he or she is either working or unemployed during a long reference period. A person is considered a worker if he or she is engaged in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages, or profit. The person is considered unemployed if he or she is not engaged in any economically productive activity and is not seeking or available for work during the reference period. The long reference period considered is a year, during which both usual principal and subsidiary activities are taken into account. The indicator is available for total population, female population, and male population.

- Gender breakdown: Total, female, male

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: The Employment and Unemployment Survey of National Sample Survey (NSS–EUE), 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: Based on NSS–EUE 2004–05
- Spatial database 2011: Based on NSS–EUE 2011–12

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–EUE 2004–05)
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–EUE 2011–12)

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

Labor force participation, 15+ years, weekly

Labor force participation, 15+ years, weekly is the size of the currently active population as a share of the population aged 15 years and older. A person is considered currently active if he or she is either working or unemployed during a short reference period. A person is considered a worker if he or she is engaged in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages, or profit. The person is considered unemployed if he or she is not engaged in any economically productive activity and is not seeking or available for work during the reference period. The short reference period considered is a week. The indicator is available for total population, female population, and male population.

- Gender breakdown: Total, female, male

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: The Employment and Unemployment Survey of National Sample Survey (NSS–EUE), 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: Based on NSS–EUE 2004–05
- Spatial database 2011: Based on NSS–EUE 2011–12

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–EUE 2004–05)
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–EUE 2011–12)

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

Employment rate, 7+ years, main + margin

Employment rate, 7+ years, main + margin is the ratio of the total working population to the population aged 7 years and older. A person is considered a worker if he or she is engaged in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages, or profit during the reference period. The reference period considered is a year, and both main workers who worked for 6 months or longer in the reference year and marginal workers who worked less than 6 months in the reference year are considered. The indicator is available for total population, female population, and male population.

- Gender breakdown: Total, female, male

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: Census of India—Primary Census Abstract (PHC–PCA), Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, <http://censusindia.gov.in>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Based on PHC–PCA 2001
- Spatial database 2011: Based on PHC–PCA 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, Level 4
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4

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

Unemployment

Unemployment rate, 15+ years, usual

Unemployment rate, 15+ years, usual is the size of the unemployed population as a share of the usually active population aged 15 years and older. A person is considered usually active if he or she is either working or unemployed during a long reference period. A person is considered a worker if he or she is engaged in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages, or profit. A person is considered unemployed if he or she is not engaged in any economically productive activity and is not seeking or available for work during the reference period. The long reference period considered is a year, during which both usual principal and subsidiary activities are taken into account. The indicator is available for total population, female population, and male population.

- Gender breakdown: Total, female, male

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: The Employment and Unemployment Survey of National Sample Survey (NSS–EUE), 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: Based on NSS–EUE 2004–05
- Spatial database 2011: Based on NSS–EUE 2011–12

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–EUE 2004–05)
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–EUE 2011–12)

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 team

Unemployment rate, 15+ years, weekly

Unemployment rate, 15+ years, weekly is the size of the unemployed population as a share of the currently active population aged 15 years and older. A person is considered currently active if he or she is either working or unemployed during a short reference period. A person is considered a worker if he or she is engaged in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages, or profit. A person is considered unemployed if he or she is not engaged in any economically productive activity and is not seeking or available for work during the reference period. The short reference period considered is a week. The indicator is available for total population, female population, and male population.

- Gender breakdown: Total, female, male

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: The Employment and Unemployment Survey of National Sample Survey (NSS–EUE), 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: Based on NSS–EUE 2004–05
- Spatial database 2011: Based on NSS–EUE 2011–12

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–EUE 2004–05)
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–EUE 2011–12)

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 team

Unemployment rate, 15–24 years, usual

Unemployment rate, 15–24 years, usual is the size of the unemployed youth population (aged 15–24 years) as a share of the usually active youth population (aged 15–24 years). A person is considered usually active if he or she is either working or unemployed during a long reference period. A person is considered a worker if he or she is engaged in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages, or profit. A person is considered unemployed if he or she is not engaged in any economically productive activity and is not seeking or available for work during the reference period. The long reference period considered is a year, during which both usual principal and subsidiary activities are taken into account. The indicator is available for total population, female population, and male population.

- Gender breakdown: Total, female, male

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: The Employment and Unemployment Survey of National Sample Survey (NSS–EUE), 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: Based on NSS–EUE 2004–05
- Spatial database 2011: Based on NSS–EUE 2011–12

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–EUE 2004–05)
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–EUE 2011–12)

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 team

Unemployment rate, 15–24 years, weekly

Unemployment rate, 15–24 years, weekly is the size of the unemployed youth population (aged 15–24 years) as a share of the currently active youth population (aged 15–24 years). A person is considered currently active if he or she is either working or unemployed during a short reference period. A person is considered a worker if he or she is engaged in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages, or profit. A person is considered unemployed if he or she is not engaged in any economically productive activity and is not seeking or available for work during the reference period. The short reference period considered is a week. The indicator is available for total population, female population, and male population.

- Gender breakdown: Total, female, male

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: The Employment and Unemployment Survey of National Sample Survey (NSS–EUE), 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: Based on NSS–EUE 2004–05
- Spatial database 2011: Based on NSS–EUE 2011–12

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–EUE 2004–05)
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–EUE 2011–12)

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 team

Underemployment rate, 15+ years, marginal

Underemployment rate, 15+ years, marginal is the ratio of the underemployed population to the economically active population aged 15 years and older. A person is considered economically active if he or she is either working or unemployed during the reference period. The reference period considered is a year. A person is considered underemployed if he or she is a marginal worker who worked for less than 6 months during the reference year but is seeking or available for work. The indicator is available for total population, female population, and male population.

- Gender breakdown: Total, female, male

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: Census of India–Population Enumeration (PHC–PE), Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, <http://censusindia.gov.in>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Based on PHC–PE 2001
- Spatial database 2011: Based on PHC–PE 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
- 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 team

Employment

Employment by sector

Employment by sector is the share of employment in economic sectors: agriculture, manufacturing, industry (including manufacturing), and services based on International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC) Revision 3.1. The agriculture sector corresponds to categories A and B of ISIC 3.1 and includes agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing. The manufacturing sector corresponds to categories D of ISIC 3.1. The industry sector encompasses categories C–F of ISIC 3.1 and includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water). The services sector corresponds to categories G–P of ISIC 3.1 and includes wholesale and retail trade; restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services.

- Sector breakdown: Agriculture, manufacturing, industry (including manufacturing), services

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: The Employment and Unemployment Survey of National Sample Survey (NSS–EUE), 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: Based on NSS–EUE 2004–05
- Spatial database 2011: Based on NSS–EUE 2011–12

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–EUE 2004–05)
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–EUE 2011–12)

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 team

Farmers

Farmers is the share of employment by farmers. Farmers are defined as cultivators who cultivate owned land, land held from the government, or land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind, or share. The indicator is available for total working population, female working population, and male working population.

- Gender breakdown: Total, female, male

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: Census of India—Primary Census Abstract (PHC–PCA), Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, <http://censusindia.gov.in/>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Based on PHC–PCA 2001
- Spatial database 2011: Based on PHC–PCA 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, Level 4
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4

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

Self-employed

Self-employed is the share of employment by the nonfarm self-employed population. The nonfarm self-employed population is defined as household industry workers where household industries are those conducted by one or more members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives. The indicator is available for total working population, female working population, and male working population.

- Gender breakdown: Total, female, male

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: Census of India—Primary Census Abstract (PHC–PCA), Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, <http://censusindia.gov.in/>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Based on PHC–PCA 2001
- Spatial database 2011: Based on PHC–PCA 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, Level 4
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4

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

Casual wage earners

Casual wage earners is the share of employment by casual wage earners. Casual wage earners are defined as agricultural laborers who work on another person's land for wages in money, kind, or share; have no risk in the cultivation; and have no right of lease or contract on the worked land. The indicator is available for total working population, female working population, and male working population.

- Gender breakdown: Total, female, male

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: Census of India—Primary Census Abstract (PHC–PCA), Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, <http://censusindia.gov.in/>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Based on PHC–PCA 2001
- Spatial database 2011: Based on PHC–PCA 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, Level 4
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4

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

Regular wage earners

Regular wage earners is the share of employment by nonfarm regular wage earners. Nonfarm regular wage earners are workers who are not classified as cultivators, agricultural laborers, or household industry workers. The indicator is available for total working population, female working population, and male working population.

- Gender breakdown: Total, female, male

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: Census of India—Primary Census Abstract (PHC–PCA), Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, <http://censusindia.gov.in/>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Based on PHC–PCA 2001
- Spatial database 2011: Based on PHC–PCA 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, Level 4
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4

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

Earnings

Labor earnings by gender

Labor earnings by gender is the average daily earnings of workers for the total working population, female working population, and male working population. Daily earnings are computed as the ratio of weekly earnings to the total number of days worked. Weekly earnings refer to the wage or salary income receivable for the wage or salaried work done during the reference week by the casual and regular wage earners.

- Gender breakdown: Total, female, male

Unit of measurement: Current USD per day

Country: India

Source: The Employment and Unemployment Survey of National Sample Survey (NSS–EUE), 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: Based on NSS–EUE 2004–05
- Spatial database 2011: Based on NSS–EUE 2011–12

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–EUE 2004–05)
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–EUE 2011–12)

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 team

Labor earnings by sector

Labor earnings by sector is the average daily earnings of workers in economic sectors: agriculture, industry, and services based on International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC) 3.1. Daily earnings are computed as the ratio of weekly earnings to the total number of days worked. The term *weekly earnings* refers to the wage or salary income receivable for the wage or salaried work done during the reference week by casual and regular wage earners. The agriculture sector corresponds to categories A and B of ISIC 3.1 and includes agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing. The industry sector encompasses categories C–F of ISIC 3.1 and includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water). The services sector corresponds to categories G–P of ISIC 3.1 and includes wholesale and retail trade; restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services.

- Sector breakdown: Agriculture, industry, services

Unit of measurement: Current USD per day

Country: India

Source: The Employment and Unemployment Survey of National Sample Survey (NSS–EUE), 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: Based on NSS–EUE 2004–05
- Spatial database 2011: Based on NSS–EUE 2011–12

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–EUE 2004–05)
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–EUE 2011–12)

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 team