

Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) - Annual Report released

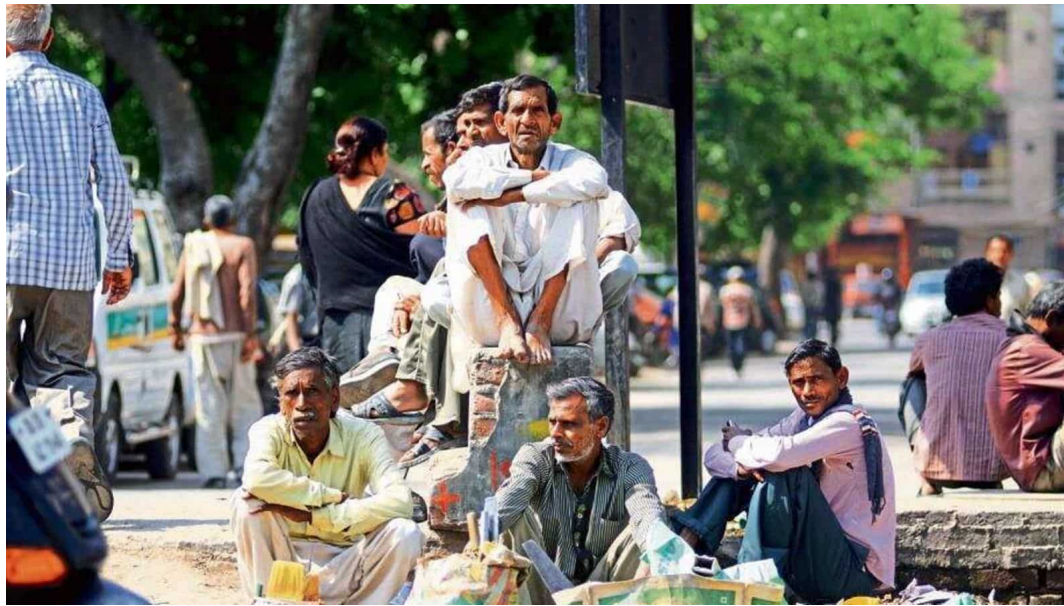
By IAS Toppers | 2022-06-16 17:20:00

Labour Force **SURVEY**



Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) – Annual Report released

National Statistical Office (NSO) released the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) for July 2020 – June 2021.



[Ref-Mint]

Periodic Labour Force Survey

- It was launched by **National Statistical Office (NSO)** in **2017**.
- It was designed with two major objectives for the measurement of employment and unemployment.
 - To measure the dynamics in labour force participation and employment status in the short time interval of three months for only the urban areas in the Current Weekly Status (CWS).
 - For both rural and urban areas, to measure the labour force estimates on key parameters in both usual status (ps+ss) and Current Weekly Status.
- **Four Annual Reports** are brought out on the basis of data collected in PLFS during July 2017-June 2018, July 2018-June 2019, July 2019-June 2020 and July 2020 – June 2021.

What does PLFS indicate?

- The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) gives estimates of **Key employment and unemployment Indicators** like
 - **The Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR),**
 - **Worker Population Ratio (WPR),**
 - **Unemployment Rate (UR),** etc.
- These indicators and the '**Usual Status**' and '**Current Weekly Status**' are defined as follows:
- **Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR):** LFPR is defined as the **percentage of persons in the labour force** (i.e., working or seeking or available for work) in the population.
- **Worker Population Ratio (WPR):** WPR is defined as the **percentage of employed persons in the population.**
- **Unemployment Rate (UR):** UR is defined as the **percentage of persons unemployed among the persons in the labour force.**

Activity Status

Usual Status

- The activity status of a person is determined based on the activities pursued by the person during the specified reference period.
- When the activity status is determined based on **the reference period of the last 365 days** preceding the date of the survey, it is known as the **usual activity status of the person**.

Current Weekly Status (CWS)

- The activity status determined based on a reference period of the **last 7 days preceding the date of the survey** is known as the current weekly status (CWS) of the person.

Principal activity status

- The activity status on which a person spent a relatively long time (major time criterion) during 365 days preceding the date of the survey, was considered the **usual principal activity status of the person**.

Subsidiary economic activity status

- The activity status in which a person in addition to his/her usual principal status, performs some **economic activity for 30 days or more** for the **reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey**, was considered the subsidiary economic status of the person.

Usual Place of Residence (UPR)

- The usual Place of Residence (UPR) of a person is the place (village/town) where the person has been staying **continuously for at least six months**.
- Even if a person was not staying in the village/town continuously for six but was found to be staying there during the survey with the intention to stay there continuously for six months or more then that place was as his/her UPR.

Migrant

- A household member **whose last usual place of residence**, any time in the past, was different from the present place of enumeration was considered a migrant member in a household.

Migration rate

- The migration rate for any category of person (say, rural or urban, male or female), is the **percentage of migrants belonging to that category of persons**.

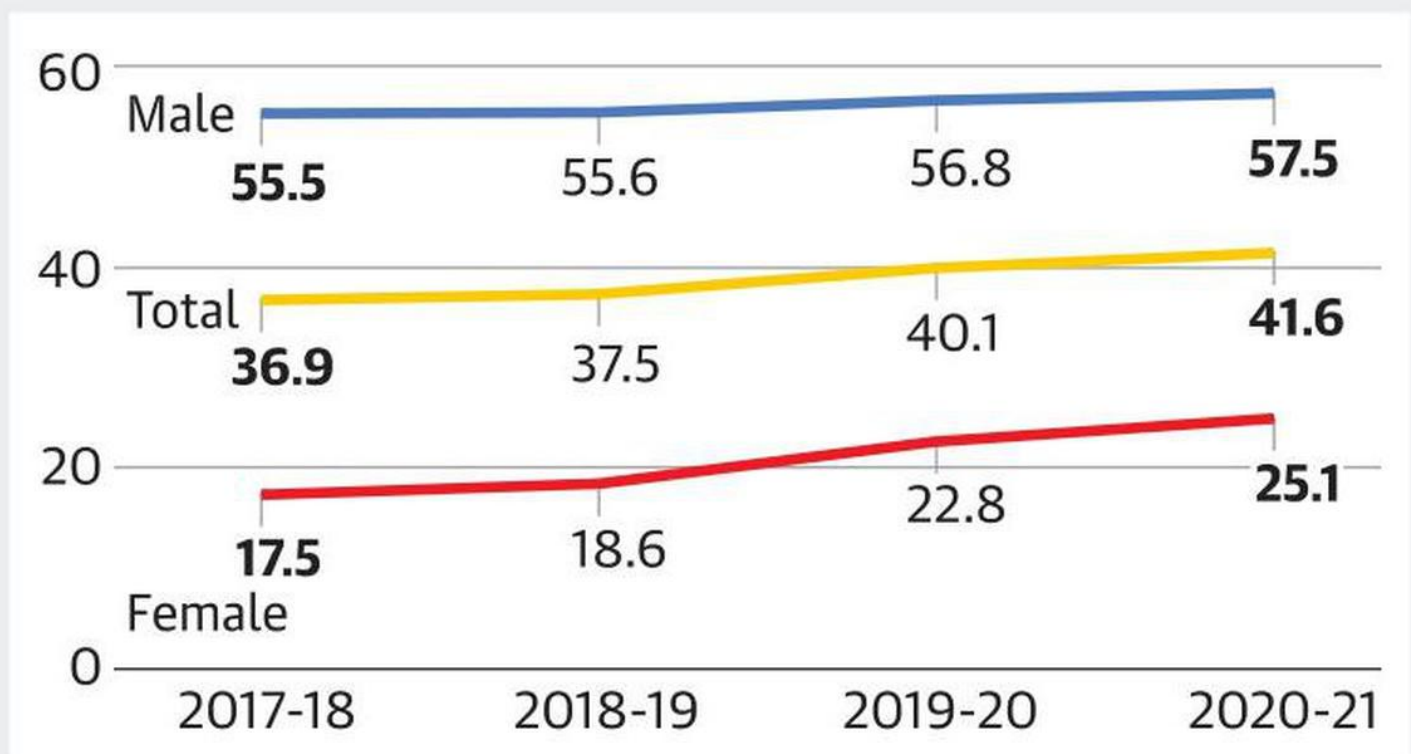
Key Findings of PLFS, Annual Report 2020- 2021

LFPR, WPR and UR (in per cent) in usual status (ps+ss)

Rates	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
PLFS 2020-21									
LFPR	57.1	27.7	42.7	58.4	18.6	38.9	57.5	25.1	41.6
WPR	54.9	27.1	41.3	54.9	17.0	36.3	54.9	24.2	39.8
UR	3.9	2.1	3.3	6.1	8.6	6.7	4.5	3.5	4.2

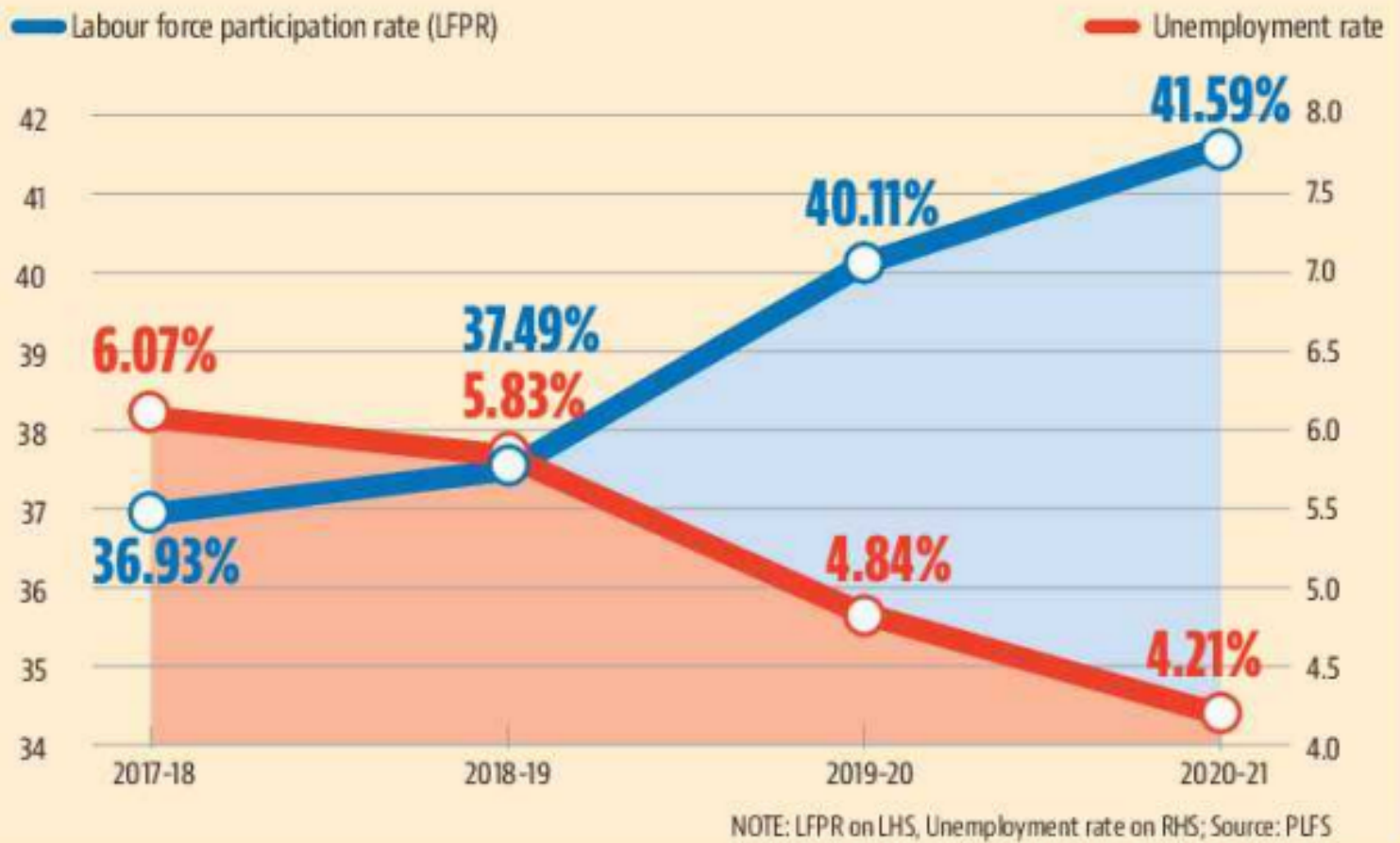
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Looking for work | The labour force participation rate (LFPR) has continued to improve further in 2020-21, according to the latest Periodic Labour Force Survey. The graph shows LFPR over years across genders



[Ref-The Hindu]

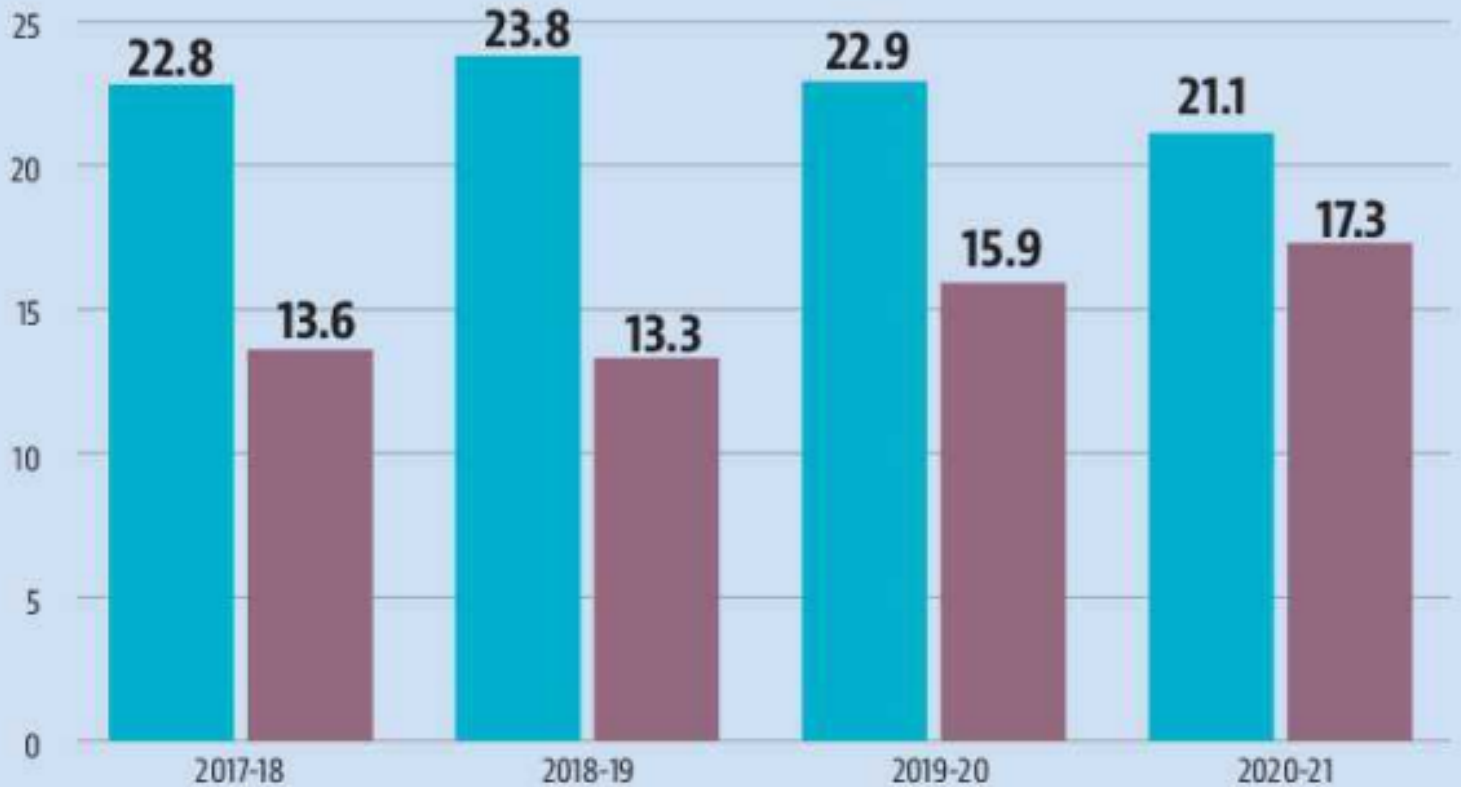
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND LFPR FROM 2017-18 TO 2020-21



[Ref-Hindustan Times]

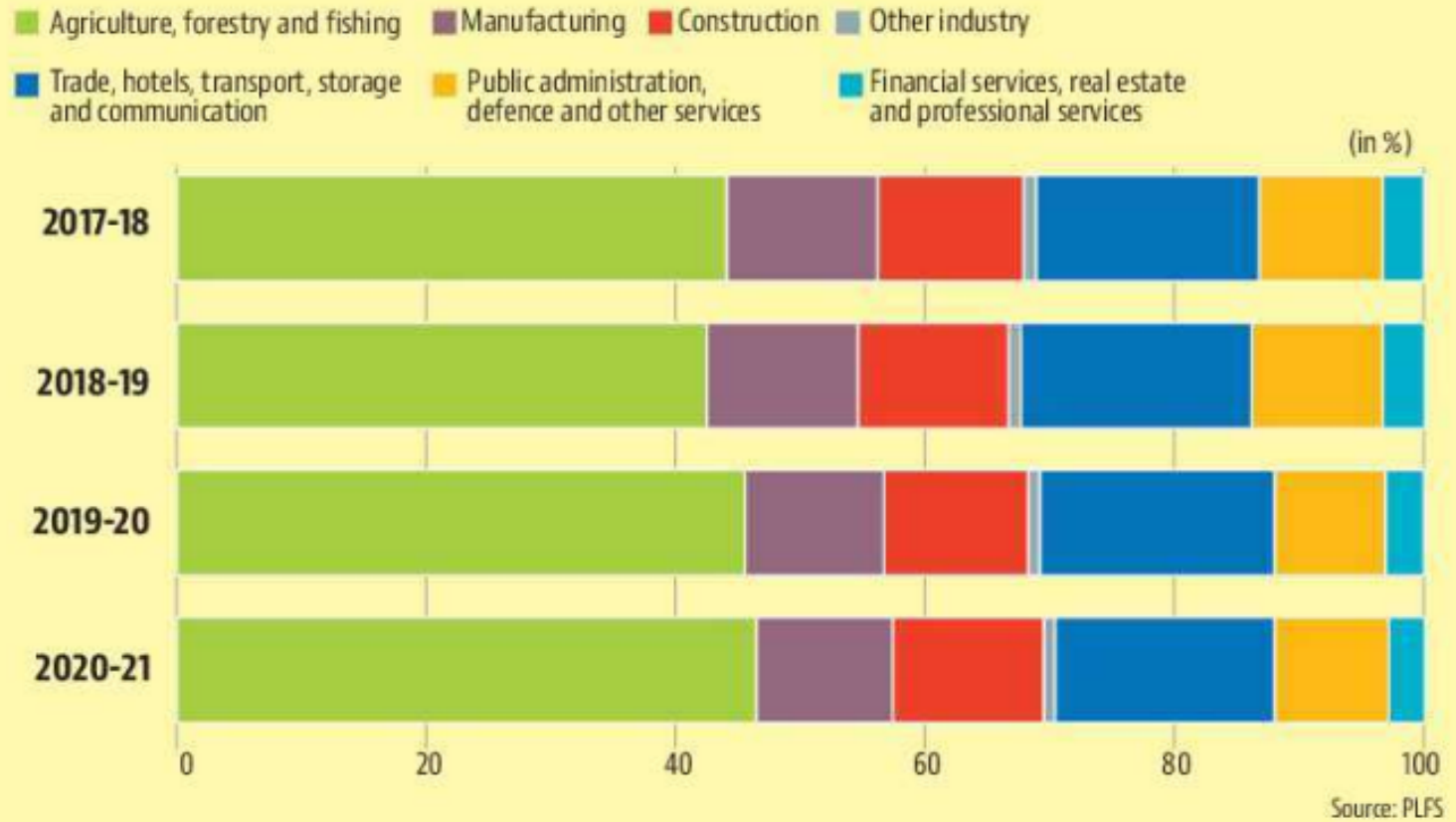
SHARE OF REGULAR SALARIED AND UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS IN SELF-EMPLOYED CATEGORY SINCE 2017-18

Regular wage/Salaried Unpaid self-employed (in %)

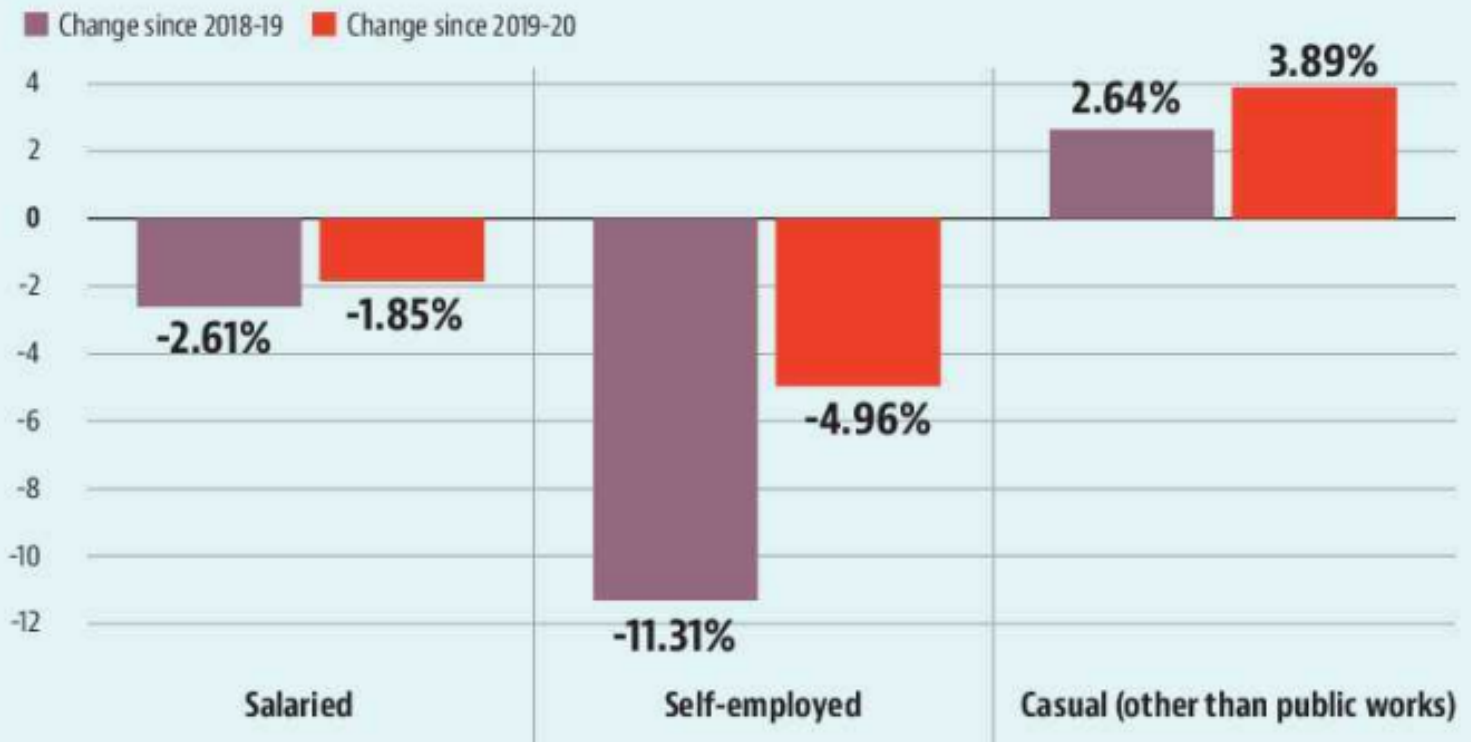


Source: PLFS

SHARE OF DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES AMONG WORKERS



CHANGE IN REAL WAGES COMPARED TO 2018-19 AND 2019-20



Note: Wages adjusted for inflation by average CPI in July-June; Source: PLFS

[Ref-Hindustan Times]

Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) by status in employment**Rural**

- **Self-employed:** Male (59.7%) and female (64.8%).
- **Regular wage/ salaried employees:** Male (13.6%) and female (9.1%).
- **Casual labour:** Male (26.8%) and female (26.2%).

Urban

- **Self-employed:** Male (39.9%) and female (38.4%).
- **Regular wage/ salaried employees:** Male (45.3%) and female (50.1%).
- **Casual labour:** Male (14.9%) and female (11.5%).

Migration rate (in per cent) from PLFS July 2020- June 2021

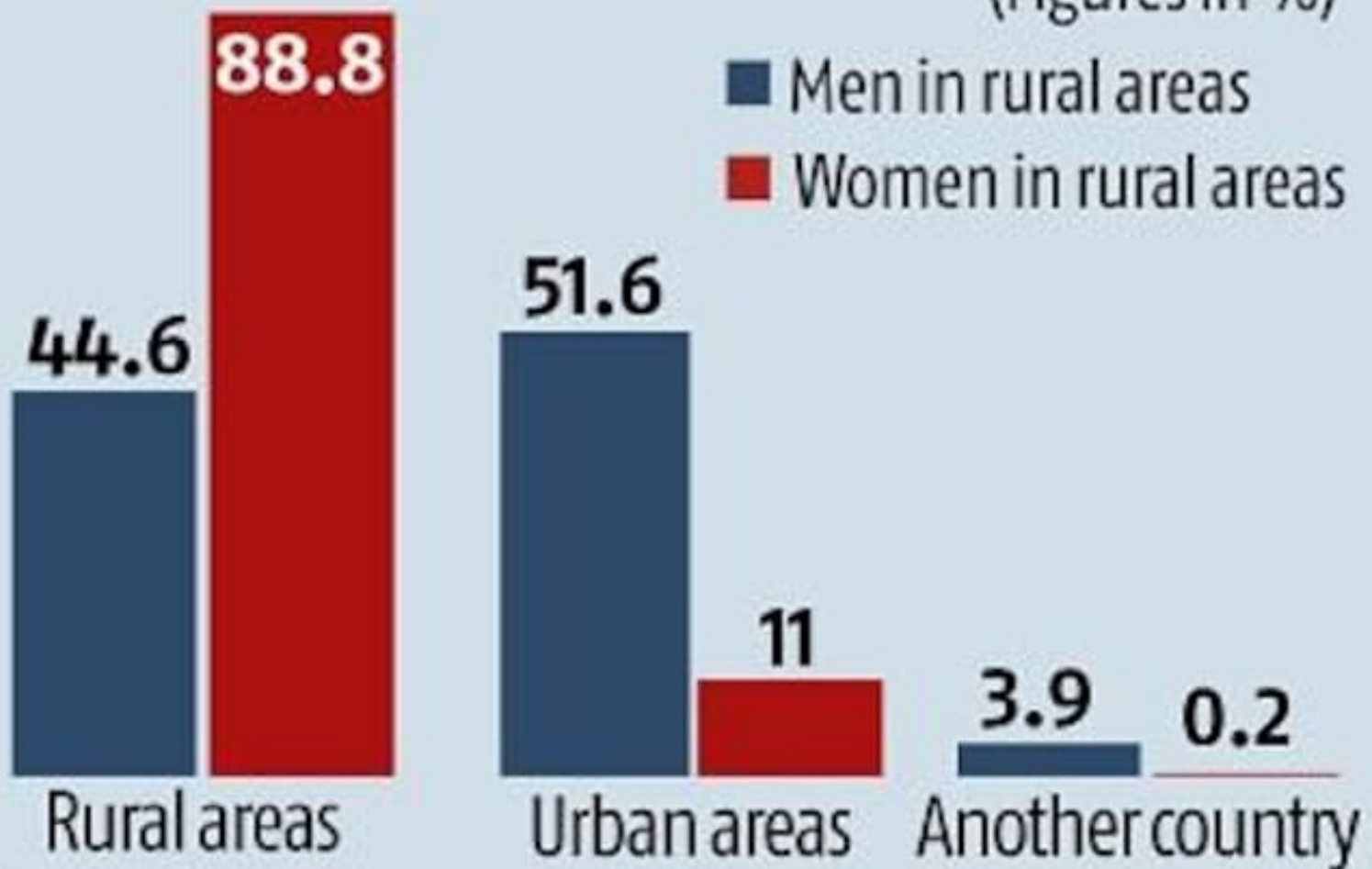
- **Rural:** Male (5.9%) and Female (48.0%).
- **Urban:** Male (22.5%) and Female (47.8%).

Migration by location of last usual place of residence

MIGRANT FLOW

(Location of last usual place of residence)

(Figures in %)



Source: MoSPI

[Ref-Business Line]

Inter-state migration

- **Same State**
 - **Rural:** Male (62.5%) and Female (95.8%).
 - **Urban:** Male (67.9) and Female (84.7%).
- **Another State**
 - **Rural:** Male (33.7%) and Female (4.0%).
 - **Urban:** Male (22.9) and Female (14.9%).
- **Other Countries**

- **Rural:** Male (3.9%) and Female (0.2%).
- **Urban:** Male (2.3) and Female (0.4%).

Reasons for migration

reason for migration	male	female
in search of employment/better employment	22.8	0.6
for employment/ work (to take up employment/ to take up better employment/ business/ proximity to place of work/ transfer)	20.1	0.7
loss of job/closure of unit/lack of employment opportunities	6.7	0.4
migration of parent/earning member of the family	17.5	7.3
to pursue studies	4.7	0.6
marriage	6.2	86.8
natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc)	0.6	0.1
social / political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.)	0.6	0.1
displacement by development project	0.4	0.1
health related reasons	2.5	0.3
acquisition of own house/ flat..	3.2	0.5
housing problems	4.8	0.8
post retirement	1.6	0.1
others	8.4	1.7
all	100.0	100.0

[Ref-PIB]