



**KAMARAJ IAS ACADEMY**  
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# Periodic Labour Force Survey

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**Why is in news?** Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Annual Report 2022-2023 Released

The sixth Annual Report is being brought out by NSSO on the basis of Periodic Labour Force Survey conducted during July 2022-June 2023.

## **Increasing Trend in Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for persons of age 15 years and above:**

**Usual status: Rural areas** - increased from 50.7% in 2017-18 to 60.8% in 2022-23, **Urban areas** - increased from 47.6% to 50.4%. **Male** - increased from 75.8% in 2017-18 to 78.5% in 2022-23, **Female** - increased from 23.3% to 37.0%.

**Current Weekly Status: Rural areas** - increased from 48.9% in 2017-18 to 56.7% in 2022-23, **Urban areas** - increased from 47.1% to 49.4%. **Male** - increased from 75.1% in 2017-18 to 77.4% in 2022-23, **Female** - increased from 21.1% to 31.6%.

## **Increasing Trend in Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for persons of age 15 years and above:**

**Usual status: Rural areas** - increased from 48.1% in 2017-18 to 59.4% in 2022-23, **Urban areas** - increased from 43.9% to 47.7%. **Male** - increased from 71.2% in 2017-18 to 76.0% in 2022-23, **Female** - increased from 22.0% to 35.9%.

**CWS: Rural areas** - increased from 44.8% in 2017-18 to 54.2% in 2022-23, **Urban areas** - increased from 42.6% to 46.0%. **Male** - increased from 68.6% in 2017-18 to 73.5% in 2022-23, **Female** - increased from 19.2% to 30.0%.

## **Decreasing Trend in Unemployment Rate (UR) for persons of age 15 years and above:**

**Usual status: Rural areas** - decreased from 5.3% in 2017-18 to 2.4% in 2022-23, **Urban areas** - decreased from 7.7% to 5.4%. **Male** - decreased from 6.1% in 2017-18 to 3.3% in 2022-23, **Female** - decreased from 5.6% to 2.9%.

**CWS: Rural areas** - increased from 8.4% in 2017-18 to 4.4% in 2022-23, **Urban areas** - increased from 9.5% to 7.0%. **Male** - increased from 8.7% in 2017-18 to 5.1% in 2022-23, **Female** - increased from 9.0% to 5.1%.

## **About:**

Considering the importance of availability of labour force data at more frequent time intervals, **National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)** launched Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in **April 2017**.

## **Objective:**

To **estimate the key employment and unemployment indicators** (viz. Worker Population Ratio, Labour Force Participation Rate, Unemployment Rate) in the **short time interval of three months** for the urban areas only in the 'Current Weekly Status' (CWS).

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To estimate **employment and unemployment indicators in both ‘Usual Status’ (ps+ss) and CWS** in both rural and urban areas annually.

**Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR):** LFPR is defined as the percentage of persons in 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 on the basis of the activities pursued by the person during the specified reference period. When the activity status is determined on the basis of the reference period of last 365 days preceding the date of survey, it is known as the usual activity status of the person.

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

**Principal activity status:** The activity status on which a person spent relatively long time (major time criterion) during 365 days preceding the date of 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 activity status of the person