

STATISTICAL BULLETIN ON
WORK AND LIVELIHOOD: A GLIMPSE OF DELHI

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SUMMARY

- Labour Force Participation Rate and Work Force Participation Rate in Delhi were lower than all India.
- LFPR and WFPR in Delhi and all India showed a contrasting picture during 2004-05 to 2011-12.
- LFPR and WFPR increased marginally in Delhi but decreased at all India level during 2004-05 to 2011-12.
- New Delhi district showed the highest and North East the lowest WFPR in Delhi respectively.
- Engagement share of youth and middle aged people (15-49 years) in productive or economic activities was higher compared to other age groups.
- Maximum share of highly educated people were employed as compared to persons with other educational qualifications in the market.
- Unemployment rate in Delhi was higher than all India.
- Contrary to all India, majority of workers in Delhi were involved in regular jobs or employment.
- In Delhi, females were largely employed in services sector, whereas males were employed in both services and manufacturing sector.
- Employment in organized private sector enhanced over the years, while the public sector employment declined.
- Average salary of regular and casual worker in Delhi was substantially higher than all India but average daily wage of females is extremely low in comparison to males in Delhi.
- Average earning of both regular and casual workers increased over the years.
- The poverty ratio in Delhi was less than half of all India poverty ratio in 2011-12.

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WORK AND LIVELIHOOD: A GLIMPSE OF DELHI

This statistical profile provides the economic status of people residing in Delhi in terms of labour force, workforce, unemployed and non-workers. The profile also presents workers' livelihood activities by their employment status, industry, occupations and average earnings. Two of the main sources of data on workers and their distribution across economic activities in the economy as a whole are the decennial population census of India and employment and unemployment survey of national sample surveys. The available data for two points of national sample surveys, 2004-05 and 2011-12, and of the census, 2001 and 2011 have been used.

This document has been organized in three sub-sections. First section provides labour force participation, employment and unemployment characteristics; the second section presents an analysis of earnings and the third section is devoted to poverty issues. The information provided in this document enables researchers and policy makers to draw inferences and make generalization about the structure and trends in employment and livelihood situation in Delhi. The data has not been analyzed separately for rural and urban areas because the proportion of rural area in Delhi is almost negligible. Wherever possible the data of Delhi has been compared with all India levels. Some of the main inferences and issues thrown up by the data are discussed with statistical tables in the following sections.

I. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

The data provided in this section presents information on labour force participation rates, work participation rates, unemployment rates, employment status, industry wise workers and occupational distribution. These characteristics are classified by sex, age-groups and education. The district wise tables are also included for some indicators. Usual principal and subsidiary status have been used to analyze the employment and unemployment characteristics of the population.

The labour force participation rate reflects proportion of people available for work in total population. Workforce defined as those who are involved in economic or productive activities and unemployed are the remaining persons in the labour force who are not involved in any economic activity but are available for work. As per the status of employment, workers are classified as regular workers, self employed and casual workers, whereas the workers distribution given by the industrial categories is as per NIC classification at one digit level.

Table 1.1: Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) by Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status and Labour Force Estimate, 2004-05 and 2011-12

	LFPR			Labour Force (in millions)		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Delhi						
2004-05	55.8	9.0	34.8	4.5	0.6	5.2
2011-12	54.8	11.2	35.0	5.0	0.9	5.9
All India						
2004-05	55.9	29.4	43.0	316.0	155.5	470.4
2011-12	55.6	22.5	39.5	351.5	133.8	484.7

Source: Unit level data of National Sample Survey, 2004-05 and 2011-12

The following main points emerge from Table 1.1:

- Nearly three-fourths of the population was out of labour force in Delhi in 2011-12.
- LFPR in Delhi and all India showed a contrasting picture during 2004-05 and 2011-12 by which LFPR of Delhi was lower than that of all India in both 2004-05 and 2011-12.
- LFPR improved in Delhi but dropped at all India level during the period 2004-05 to 2011-12.
- Female LFPR was significantly lower in Delhi compared to all India level in both 2004-05 and 2011-12.
- Only around 1 million females were available for work compared to 5 million males in labour market in Delhi in 2011-12.

Table 1.2: Work Force Participation Rate (WFPR) Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status and Estimates (in million) of Employment, by 1993-94, 2004-05 and 2011-12

	WFPR			Work Force (in millions)		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Delhi						
2004-05	53.4	8.5	33.2	4.3	0.6	4.9
2011-12	52.7	10.7	33.7	4.8	0.8	5.6
All India						
2004-05	54.7	28.7	42.0	309.2	151.8	459.5
2011-12	54.4	21.9	38.6	343.9	130.3	473.6

Source: Unit level data of National Sample Survey, 2004-05 and 2011-12

The main points that emerge from Table 1.2 are the following:

- The work force participation rate (WFPR) of Delhi was also lower than the corresponding level for all India in 2004-05 and 2011-12.
- There was a significant difference between male and female WFPRs in Delhi and all India in 2004-05 and 2011-12.
- WFPR of male was almost six times higher than those of females in Delhi as compared to only two and half times at all India level.
- Female WPR improved in Delhi but dropped at all India level during 2004-05 to 2011-12 while Male WPR in Delhi has dropped during this period.
- In magnitude also male workforce was 6 times higher than that of females in Delhi as compared to 2.6 times at all India level in 2011-12.

Table 1.3a: District wise Work Force Participation Rate, 2001 and 2011

District	2001			2011		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Central	55.9	9.4	34.6	57.7	10.8	35.6
East	52.1	9.2	32.5	53.7	11.6	33.9
New Delhi	55.3	15.6	37.7	60.2	19.7	41.9
North	53.2	8.2	32.8	54.2	9.4	33.4
North East	47.7	5.5	28.3	50.0	6.4	29.5
North West	51.2	8.9	32.1	52.1	9.8	32.5
South	53.1	10.9	34.3	52.9	11.8	33.8
South West	53.0	10.6	34.3	53.6	12.2	34.7
West	53.1	10.8	33.9	54.0	11.9	34.4
Delhi	52.1	9.4	32.8	53.0	10.6	33.3

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

The main points emerging from Table 1.3a are the following:

- New Delhi district of Delhi showed the highest work force participation rate (WFPR) both in 2011 and 2001.
- North East district of Delhi showed the lowest work force participation rate both in 2001 and 2011.
- Male and female WFPR was also highest and lowest in New Delhi and North East districts respectively in both 2001 and 2011.
- WFPR increased most in New Delhi district of the state during 2001 to 2011.
- However, WFPR fell only in South Delhi district of the state during 2001 to 2011.

Table 1.3b: District wise Workers, 2001 and 2011 (in 000')

District	2001			2011		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Central	196	28	224	178	30	207
East	414	62	475	487	93	580
New Delhi	55	12	68	47	13	60
North	228	29	257	258	39	296
North East	456	44	500	594	67	661
North West	805	115	919	1022	166	1189
South	669	110	779	776	149	924
South West	521	82	603	668	127	795
West	617	104	721	733	142	874
Delhi	3960	585	4545	4762	825	5587

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

The main points emerging from Table 1.3b are:

- New Delhi district of Delhi showed the lowest number of workers both in 2001 and 2011.
- North East district of Delhi showed the highest number of workers both in 2001 and 2011.
- The number of workers in Central and New Delhi district of Delhi fell during the period 2001 to 2011.
- North West and South West districts of Delhi showed highest increase of workers in percentage term during 2001 to 2011 (32 per cent).

Table 1.4: Age Specific Work Participation Rates, 2004-05 and 2011-12

	2004-05			2011-12		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.5
15-19	15.1	2.4	9.8	23.7	3.1	15.4
20-24	50.5	20.2	35.5	71.1	13.6	47.6
25-29	88.2	16.7	56.5	88.7	16.7	58.1
30-34	99.1	16.1	59.6	100.0	4.8	57.1
35-39	99.0	15.3	59.6	99.0	19.4	61.3
40-44	100.0	20.4	63.0	96.7	27.7	63.9
45-49	98.3	8.7	54.4	100.0	17.1	66.3
50-54	93.4	19.0	64.2	91.0	7.5	47.5
55-59	86.1	17.4	54.2	70.7	6.3	38.4
59+	41.2	7.6	24.1	22.9	1.5	11.9
Delhi	52.7	10.7	33.7	53.4	8.5	33.2

Source: Unit level data of National Sample Survey, 2004-05 and 2011-12

The following main points emerge from Table 1.4:

- Age-wise work force participation rate (WFPR) of Delhi showed inverted U shape curve with lower WFPR among children and older people, and higher WFPR among young and middle aged.
- Highest WFPR was observed among people from age group 25-49 years in 2011.
- In the working age group (15-59 years), the lowest WPR was observed among persons from age group 15-19 years, which was followed by persons from age group, 55-59 years in 2011.
- Among females the highest WFPR was observed in the age-group 40-44 years in 2011.
- WFPR increased among people in age group 20-24 years and 45-49 years during 2001 to 2011.
- WFPR declined among people in age group from 50+ age and 30-34 years during 2001 to 2011.

Table 1.5.: Work Force Participation Rate among Educated Persons, 2004-05 and 2011-12 (5+ age)

	2004-05			2011-12		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Not literate	63.2	14.2	31.5	71.4	12.8	29.2
Literate upto Primary	27.5	1.7	16.2	16.8	2.4	11.2
Primary	48.1	4.7	28.2	43.1	3.6	26.6
Middle	63.0	4.7	40.8	62.0	1.8	37.5
Secondary	62.8	4.2	39.3	66.8	10.1	43.7
Higher secondary	66.9	10.7	44.0	68.1	8.2	41.4
Graduate and above	74.9	22.6	54.2	75.0	28.9	54.8
Total	57.6	9.3	36.0	56.1	11.4	35.9

Source: Unit level data of National Sample Survey, 2004-05 and 2011-12

The main points emerging from Table 1.5 are:

- The work force participation rate (WFPR) has increased with level of educational qualification both in 2004-05 and 2011-12 except, illiterate.
- WFPR among graduate & above qualified male and female was highest both in 2004-05 and 2011-12.
- Almost three-fourth of the graduate male in Delhi was employed both in 2004-05 and 2011-12.

Table 1.6: Unemployment Rates, 2004-05 and 2011-12

		2004-05			2011-12		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Delhi	CDS	5.5	8.9	5.9	4.7	4.2	4.6
	CWS	4.9	8.1	5.3	4.4	4.1	4.4
	UPSS	5.1	8.0	5.4	3.9	4.3	4.0
India	CDS	7.8	9.2	8.2	5.3	6.6	5.6
	CWS	4.2	5.0	4.4	3.5	4.2	3.7
	UPSS	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.2

The main points emerging from Table 1.6 are:

- The unemployment rate in Delhi was higher than all India by weekly and UPSS status.
- Unemployment rate dropped both in Delhi and all India during 2004-5 to 2011-12.
- Female unemployment dropped at higher rate in Delhi compared to all India during 2004-5 to 2011-12.

Table 1.7: Distribution of Workers by Employment Status, 2004-05 and 2011-12

	2004-05			2011-12		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Self-employed	35.7	22.1	33.6	35.8	20.9	33.6
Regular employed	59.5	72.6	61.5	60.5	77.1	62.9
Casual Worker	4.8	5.2	4.9	3.7	2.0	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Unit level data of National Sample Survey, 2004-05 and 2011-12

The following main points are emerging from table 1.7:

- Majority of workers in Delhi were involved in regular employment both in 2004-05 and 2011-12.
- Casual labourers were least among the workers in Delhi both in 2004-05 as well as 2011-12.
- The share of regular workers improved, while share of self employed & casual workers fell during 2004-05 to 2011-12.
- The share of female regular workers increased more than male counterparts during 2004-05 to 2011-12.
- The share of female casual workers decreased more than male counterparts during 2004-05 to 2011-12.

Table 1.8: Percentage Distribution of Workers by Industry Division, 2004-05 and 2011-12

	2004-05			2011-12		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Agriculture and allied	0.5	2.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2
Mining & Quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	26.3	15.1	25.0	23.4	12.4	21.8
Electricity	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	1.3
Construction	6.9	3.8	6.5	4.7	0.5	4.1
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	29.9	8.6	27.5	29.1	20.8	27.9
Transport, Storage & Communication	9.1	1.8	8.2	10.3	3.1	9.2
Finance, Real Estate & Business	8.3	6.0	8.0	15.1	15.3	15.1
Pub Administration, Education, Health & Others	18.9	62.7	24.0	15.6	47.8	20.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Unit level data of National Sample Survey, 2004-05 and 2011-12

The main points emerging from of Table 1.8 are:

- Workers' involvement in tertiary or service sector was highest in Delhi followed by shares of secondary and primary sector respectively in 2011-12.
- The five major industry categories providing employment, in descending order, were (i) Trade, hotel & restaurants; (ii) Manufacturing; (iii) Public administration, education, health & others; and (iv) Finance, real estate and business and, (v) Transport, storage and communications in 2011-12.
- Females were largely employed in two services industries in 2011-12, i.e. (i) public administration, education, health & others and (ii) trade, hotel & restaurants in 2011-12.
- Males were largely employed in (i) trade, hotel & restaurants and (ii) manufacturing.
- Highest increase in percentage of workers was observed in (i) finance, real estate and business, (ii) electricity and (iii) transport, storage and communications during 2004-05 to 2011-12.
- Highest decrease in percentage of workers was observed in (i) public administration, education, health & others, (ii) manufacturing, and (iii) Construction during 2004-05 to 2011-12.

Table 1.9a: Percentage Distribution of Workers by Occupations, 2001 and 2011

District	2001					2011				
	Cultivator	Agriculture Labour	Household Industry	Other	Total	Cultivator	Agriculture Labour	Households Industry	Other	Total
Central	0.1	0.1	5.8	94.0	100.0	0.3	0.3	5.3	94.2	100.0
East	0.2	0.1	3.4	96.3	100.0	0.2	0.5	3.4	95.9	100.0
New Delhi	0.2	0.1	1.6	98.1	100.0	0.2	0.5	1.7	97.6	100.0
North	0.6	0.5	4.0	95.0	100.0	0.7	0.6	3.7	94.9	100.0
North East	0.3	0.1	5.5	94.1	100.0	0.3	0.4	4.6	94.7	100.0
North West	1.5	0.7	2.6	95.1	100.0	1.0	1.1	3.0	94.9	100.0
South	0.3	0.2	2.0	97.5	100.0	0.3	0.6	2.7	96.3	100.0
South West	2.3	0.6	2.0	95.0	100.0	1.2	1.0	2.3	95.5	100.0
West	0.4	0.1	2.9	96.6	100.0	0.3	0.5	3.3	95.8	100.0
Delhi	0.8	0.3	3.1	95.7	100.0	0.6	0.7	3.3	95.4	100.0

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

The following main points of table 1.9a and 1.9b are:

- Among the workers the distribution by broad occupational category presents four types of activities, i.e. cultivators, agricultural labour, households industries, and other workers.
- Among workers, most of them were involved in other activities in Delhi in 2011.
- The percentage share of workers involved in households industry marginally increased, while cultivator declined between 2001 and 2011.
- The workers in household industry were highest in central Delhi and lowest in New Delhi districts.

Table 1.9b: Distribution of Workers by Occupations, 2001 and 2011 (in 000')

District	2001					2011				
	Cultivator	Agriculture Labour	Households Industry	Other	Total	Cultivator	Agriculture Labour	Households Industry	Other	Total
Central	0.2	0.2	13.0	210.4	223.9	0.6	0.6	10.9	195.3	207.4
East	1.1	0.7	16.0	457.5	475.3	1.2	3.1	19.5	555.9	579.7
New Delhi	0.1	0.1	1.1	66.3	67.6	0.1	0.3	1.0	58.1	59.5
North	1.5	1.2	10.2	243.7	256.6	2.2	1.8	11.0	281.4	296.4
North East	1.3	0.6	27.4	471.1	500.4	2.2	2.4	30.7	626.0	661.4
North West	14.1	6.8	23.8	874.7	919.4	11.4	13.3	35.9	1127.9	1188.5
South	2.0	1.7	15.4	759.4	778.6	3.0	5.9	25.1	890.4	924.4
South West	14.1	3.6	12.3	572.5	602.5	9.7	7.8	18.6	759.3	795.4
West	3.0	0.8	20.9	696.2	720.9	3.0	4.4	29.0	838.0	874.3
Delhi	37.4	15.8	140.0	4352.0	4545.2	33.4	39.5	181.9	5332.3	5587.0

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Table 1.10: Employment in Organized Sector (Public and Private) in Million

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Public	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9
Private	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8
Total	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.7

Source: DGET, Annual Employment Review various rounds

The main points emerging from Table 1.10 are the following:

- The employment in organized sector marginally increased between 2000 and 2011.
- The employment in private organized sector also increased during the same period.
- The public sector employment declined during the same period.

2. WAGE, SALARIES AND WAGE DIFFERENTIALS

Table 2.1: Average Salary Received by Regular Wage Salaried Employee per Day, 2004-05 and 2011-12, (in Rs. at 2011-12 prices)

		Male	Female	Persons
Delhi	2004-05	424	444	426
	2011-12	564	662	581
India	2004-05	317	224	299
	2011-12	412	310	392

Source: Unit level data of National Sample Survey, 2004-05 and 2011-12

The main points emerging out of Table 2.1 are following:

- Average salary of regular worker in Delhi was substantially higher than for all India both in 2004-05 and 2011-12.
- Average salary of regular workers had improved both for all India and Delhi during 2004-05 to 2011-12.
- Contrary to all India trend, the average salary of regular female workers in Delhi was higher than that for male both in 2004-05 and 2011-12.

Table 2.2: Average Wage/Salary Received by Casual Labourer per day, 2004-05 and 2011-12 (in Rs at 2011-12 prices)

		Male	Female	Persons
Delhi	2004-05	151	95	143
	2011-12	265	98	253
India	2004-05	104	63	92
	2011-12	155	106	143

Source: Unit level data of National Sample Survey, 2004-05 and 2011-12

The main points emerging out of Table 2.2 are the following:

- Average daily wage of casual worker in Delhi was also substantially higher than all India in 2004-05 as well as 2011-12.
- Average daily wage of female in Delhi in 2011-12 is approximately one third of the average wage of male which is much lower than female wage at All- India level.
- Average daily wage of casual workers increased in all India as well as Delhi during 2004-05 to 2011-12.
- Average daily wage of casual workers increased at higher rate in Delhi than all India during 2004-05 to 2011-12.

3. POVERTY

Table 3.1. Poverty Ratios (in percentage) and Population below Poverty Line (in 000)

		Poverty Ratio (%)	Persons below poverty Line (in millions)
Delhi	2004-05	13.0	1.9
	2011-12	9.9	1.7
India	2004-05	37.2	407.2
	2011-12	21.9	269.8

Source: Unit level data of National Sample Survey, 2004-05 and 2011-12

The main points emerging from Table 3.1 are:

- The poverty ratio of Delhi was less than half compared to the ratio for all India in 2011-12.
- The poverty ratio decreased in both Delhi as well as all India during 2004-05 to 2011-12.
- The rate of fall in poverty was higher in all India compared to Delhi during 2004-05 to 2011-12.