

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 709  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 26.06.2019**

**PERIODIC LABOUR FORCE SURVEY**

**709. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:  
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:  
SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:  
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:**

**Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) report released by NSSO is seen as new series for measuring employment and unemployment on annual basis;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measure taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;**
- (c) the methodology adopted by the PLFS for the said survey report;**
- (d) whether unemployment rate among urban workforce, including men and women is higher as compared to rural workforce; and**
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;**

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING [RAO INDERJIT SINGH]**

**(a) & (b): This Ministry has launched a new regular employment-unemployment survey, namely, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)**

during April, 2017 with certain changes in survey methodology, data collection mechanism and sampling design vis-à-vis the earlier quinquennial (once in every five years) Employment and Unemployment surveys of NSSO. The PLFS has been launched with an objective of measuring quarterly changes of various labour market statistical indicators in urban areas as well as generating annual estimates of these indicators both for rural and urban areas, which can be used for policy making.

(c): The methodology adopted for the PLFS report is given in the statement at Annexure.

(d) & (e): The unemployment rates in usual status separately for males and females in rural and urban areas as per the Annual Report on PLFS (July, 2017- June, 2018) are as under:

<b>all-India</b>		
<b>Sector</b>	<b>male</b>	<b>female</b>
<b>Rural</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Urban</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>10.8</b>

Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs. The Government has also recently constituted Cabinet Committee on Employment & Skill Development among others.

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**Statement referred to in reply to part (c) of Lok Sabha  
Unstarred Question No. 709 for 26.06.2019**

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**1. Sampling design**

- a) Frame for PLFS (2017-18):** The list of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks was the sampling frame for urban areas. For nearly one-half of the towns, UFS frame 2012-17 was used and for another half of the towns, UFS frame 2007-12 was used. List of 2011 Population Census villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) constituted the rural sampling frame.
- b) Sampling design for PLFS:** A stratified multi-stage design was adopted. The first stage units (FSU) were the Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in urban areas and 2011 Population Census villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) in rural areas. The ultimate stage units (USU) were households. As in usual NSS rounds, in the case of large FSUs one intermediate stage unit, called hamlet group/sub-block, was formed.
- c) A rotational panel sampling design** has been used in urban areas. In this rotational panel scheme, each selected household in urban areas is visited four times – first time with first visit schedule and other three times with revisit schedule. For rural areas, in each quarter, only 25% FSUs of annual allocation (as is done in each sub-round of NSS rounds) were covered so that independent estimates can be generated for each quarter. There was no revisit for the rural samples.

**2. Stratification and Sub-stratification**

- a) Stratification for first stage units in PLFS:** In urban areas strata were formed within each NSS region on the basis of size class of towns as per Population Census 2011.

<b>stratum 1 :</b>	<b>all towns with population less than 50,000</b>
<b>stratum 2 :</b>	<b>all towns with population 50,000 or more but less than 3 lakhs</b>
<b>stratum 3 :</b>	<b>all towns with population 3 lakhs or more but less than 15 lakhs</b>
<b>stratum 4, 5, 6,... :</b>	<b>each city with population 15 lakhs or more</b>

**The rural areas of each NSS region constituted rural stratum.**

**b) Sub-Stratification in PLFS:**

- i) Urban: In urban areas there was no sub-stratification.**
- ii) Rural: 'r/8' sub-strata were formed in each rural stratum, if 'r' was the annual sample size allocated for a rural stratum. The villages within a stratum as per frame were first arranged in ascending order of population. Then sub-strata 1 to 'r/8' were demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised a group of villages of the arranged frame and had more or less equal population.**

**3. Sample Size and sample selection**

- a) Sample size for PLFS: A total number of 12,800 FSUs (7,024 villages and 5,776 UFS blocks) was allotted for the survey at the all-India level during July 2017- June 2018.**
- b) Selection of first stage units in PLFS: Urban FSUs were selected by probability proportional to size with replacement (PPSWR) scheme, size being the number of households in the UFS block. Samples for a panel within each stratum were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples. To implement the rotational scheme, 4 groups of sample FSUs of equal size (each multiple of size 2, half for each of sub-sample 1 and sub-sample 2) were drawn randomly. In the rural areas, samples for a stratum/sub-stratum were drawn randomly in the form of two independent sub-samples with probability proportional to size with replacement (PPSWR) scheme, size being the population of the village.**

**c) Second stage strata formation in PLFS:**

composition of SSS (rural)	SSS	number of members	number of households to be surveyed	
			FSU without hamlet group (hg) formation	FSU with hg formation (for each hg)
number of members in the household having level of general education as secondary (10 <sup>th</sup> standard) or above	SSS 1	2 or more	2	1
	SSS 2	1	4	2
	SSS 3	0	2	1
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>8</b>	
composition of SSS (urban)	SSS	number of members	number of households to be surveyed	
			FSU without sub-block (sb) formation	FSU with sb formation (for each sb)
number of members in the household having level of general education as secondary (10 <sup>th</sup> standard) or above	SSS 1	3 or more	2	1
	SSS 2	2	2	1
	SSS 3	1	2	1
	SSS 4	0	2	1
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>8</b>	