

DRAFT

LMIS WEB PORTAL CONTENT

INDIA

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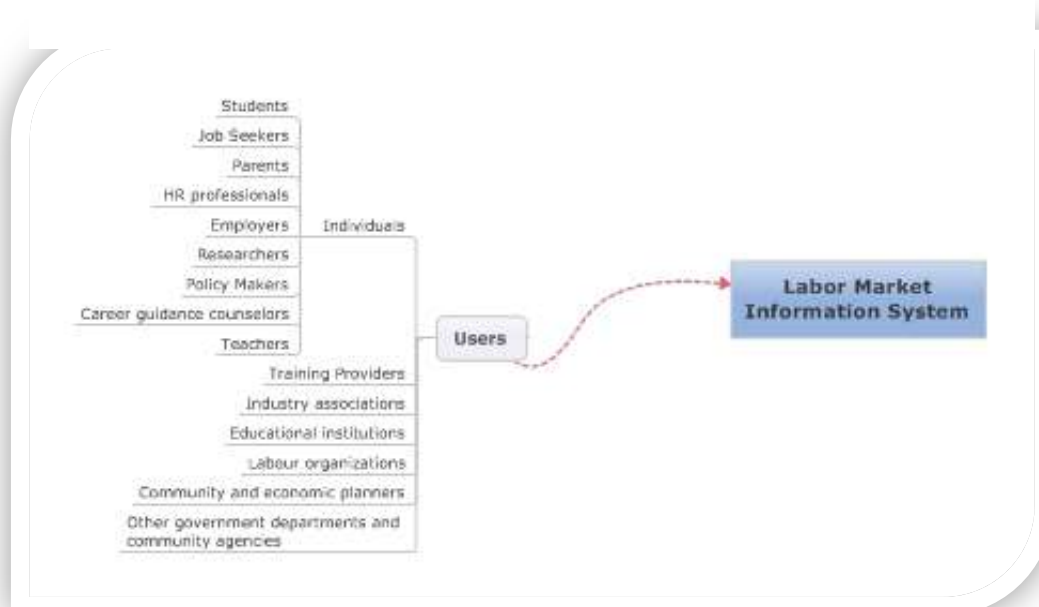
INTRODUCTION

This document populates the Labour Market Information System (LMIS) with labour market information (LMI) in India. It offers definitions for LMI where necessary (sometimes the title is sufficient to explain the LMI). Approximately 275 pieces of LMI are categorized under 33 headings and the information is linked to 44 Sources (LMI providers). The web address is then provided for each piece of LMI. The document complements the LMIS Concept paper which outlined the purpose and design of an LMIS.

ONE STOP PORTAL

An optimal LMIS system requires a central one-stop portal that directly provides easily accessible information, linking users and suppliers of information across ministries, states, sectors, institutions. The system should provide easy access to national data and sub-national data across India.

Table 1 LMIS Users



INFORMATION STRUCTURE

A portal offers a structured approach to navigating information, e.g. by subject (category) then sub-category. Because the hierarchy is created with the users in mind, it is more likely to relate more closely to the user's query than a search engine keyword search. An additional benefit is that the information structure will improve a user's contextual understanding of the subject area so that the user's decision-making skills can improve.

CONSISTENT INTERFACE

Familiarity with the portal increases the users' ability to easily locate (and relocate) information and services. This is an important driver for the creation of government information portals based on a vertical design.

Our mission is to develop a web based portal providing a gateway to all relevant users of Labour market information in India based on data repositories, tailored applications and current events.

SELECTION OF THE CONTENT

The content for the portal is based on internationally accepted Labour Market information systems. The core LMI is based on the ILO selection, Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM), which is the ILO's research tool for Labour market information. Beyond the core selection further LMI is proposed and additional narrative sources which reflect users' needs based on international experience. While much LMI will remain a permanent part of the portal the content of the portal will be expanded and contracted to reflect the developments in Labour market research and development.

VALIDATION OF THE CONTENT

In general the issue in India in relation to LMIS is not the existence of data but the sharing and availability of the data to all users through a common gateway. This is the deficiency which the portal will remedy by providing a gateway to information for all users.

PROCEDURES FOR COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

One of the challenges for those responsible for the portal is to keep information updated. We are proposing that links should be attached to relevant sites who will update their existing information as part of the normal maintenance of their own websites thereby reducing the maintenance burden on the portal management team. Portal maintenance will mainly but not exclusively consist of maintaining links.

Web-based LMI sites and applications can be classified as:

- Clearinghouse/data repositories.
- Customized/tailored applications.

CLEARINGHOUSE/DATA REPOSITORIES.

Such sites may function very much like a library in that they are not tailored for a specific use, but rather provide relatively easy access to the resources (data bases) that are catalogued by the type of information, such as employment, earnings, and unemployment. Such sites are fundamental to an optimal system. If one needs certain types of information for research, policy making, tracking trends in the economy, etc., these sites are the mainstay of the system. There are many users who need certain types of information and specific data sets that are not tailored for a specific use, such as for career planning, and simply need direct access to the information, such as national and industry employment trends for the last five years. Clearinghouse sites may include features directed at certain audiences, but their principal purpose is to provide access to a broad range of economic and labour market data, analysis, and other products and services.

CUSTOMIZED/TAILORED APPLICATIONS.

These sites typically are designed for a specific purpose, such as training providers, trainee register, career planning, job search, or economic development. For many clients, these are the sites that are likely to be most beneficial in meeting their specific needs because the information is organized along a decision making logic model.

It is important that customized applications include not only the data or information but logical processes to navigate the system. For example, a system intended to help a job seeker locate a job and/or training ideally would include not only specific job openings information, but also would allow the client to explore what types of skills are typically required for jobs in the related occupational area; and what training may be available in the area for skills that the job seeker may need to obtain or enhance. The delivery system should provide logical paths to explore information for a given application or set of needs.

The Indian LMIS portal design is a combination of a clearinghouse type and customized applications. This report deals mainly with the former.

LMI CATEGORIES

The design of the Web Portal is principally the work of a Web Designer but the navigation should be organized around themes, institutions and users. Users can be individuals, employers, researchers etc. The institutions are the ministries and other organizations which supply data, quantitative or narrative and make up the labour market information domain. Table 2 shows the 33 major categories of LMI to be included in the portal.

Table 2 LMI Categories

LMI Categories	
1 Earnings	18 Overseas Demand
2 Economic Growth	19 Policy
3 Economy	20 Population
4 Education	21 Population Projections
5 Employment	22 Poverty
6 Inactivity	23 Prices
7 Income Distribution	24 Registered Companies
8 Industrial Relations	25 SME
9 Industry	26 Safety and Security
10 International Trade	27 Sick Companies
11 Job Seekers	28 Skill Requirements
12 Labour Cost	29 Skills Migration
13 Labour Force	30 TVET
14 Labour Productivity	31 Trade Unions
15 Literacy	32 Unemployment
16 Marginal Workers	33 Workforce
17 New Investments	

LMI PROVIDERS

Table 3 presents the 44 providers of LMI. These providers can expand or contract depending as their roles change. Some due to their function provide large amounts of LMI, (e.g. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation) others may provide only a single piece.

Table 3 LMI Providers

LMI Providers	
1. Board Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)	2. Ministry of Skills Development & Entrepreneurship
3. British Council	4. Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
5. Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Ministry of Communications & Information Technology,	6. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
7. Dept. of Higher Education	8. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation CSO
9. Development Commissioner, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	10. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation CSO Industrial Wing
11. Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics Ministry of Commerce and industry	12. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Databank
13. Directorate General of Employment & Training	14. Ministry of Statistics and Programme

LMI Providers	
	Implementation, National Sample Survey Office
15. Directorate of Technical Education U.T Chandigarh	16. Ministry of Textiles
17. Government of Gujarat	18. Ministry of Tourism
19. India Reserve Bank	20. National Institute for Electronics and Information Technology
21. Indian Economic Service	22. National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management
23. Industries Commissionerate	24. National Skills Development Agency (NSDA)
25. Labour Bureau	26. National Skills Development Council (NSDC)
27. Ministry of Agriculture	28. NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India)
29. Ministry of Company Affairs	30. Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs
31. Ministry of Finance	32. Open Gov Data Platform
33. Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises	34. Planning Commission replaced by NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India)
35. Ministry of Human Resource Development	36. Reserve Bank of India
37. Ministry of Labour & Employment	38. Skilled Migration to Developed Countries, Labour Migration to the Gulf, Binod Khadria
39. Ministry of Labour and Employment, DGLW	40. The National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development
41. Ministry of MSME [Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO)]	42. Vibrant Gujarat
43. Ministry of Rural Development	44. Ministry of Women & Child Development

CATEGORIES, LMI AND WEB ADDRESSES

The following Tables 3 to 35 present the LMI by Web Address and Category. The Web architects will link the LMI to the relevant address. The Web Addresses are up-to-date currently but they can change if the source website is altered for any reason. The updating and maintenance of this links is an ongoing task

The LMI need to be checked and updated depending on the frequency the data providers publish new figures and data. The frequency depends on the LMI. It can be annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly.

Maintenance staff should complete a table like that shown in Table 4 and use it as quality control checklist to ensure data are up to date. This is a double quality control check since the data should update automatically through the link to the parent website and there should also an inbuilt check to inform the maintenance team if the link should break for any reason. There is also a requirement to include new LMI as they emerge.

Table 4 LMI Updating Table

No	LMI	Frequency	Updated
		Annual, Half yearly Quarterly, Monthly	

No	LMI	Frequency Annual, Half yearly Quarterly, Monthly	Updated
1	Labor force Participation Rate		
2	Employment Population ratio		
3	Status in Employment		
4	Etc. as in LMI list		

Table 5 Earnings

Category	Earnings	
	LMI	Web address 1
	Manufacturing Wage Indices	http://www.tradingeconomics.com/india/wages-in-manufacturing
	Occupational Wage and Earning Indices	http://labourbureau.nic.in/reports.htm
	Annual/daily earnings of workers	http://labourbureau.nic.in/OWS_Trend_in_avg_daily_earnings.pdf
	Rural wage rates	http://labourbureau.nic.in/schemes.html
	Wages/salaries of employees	http://labourbureau.nic.in/OWS_Trend_in_avg_daily_earnings.pdf
	Expenditure Incurred On Pay And Allowances On Civilian Employees by the Central	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/SYB2015/ch32.html
	Average annual earnings of factory workers per capita	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/SYB2015/ch32.html
	Wages and earnings of mining labour	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/SYB2015/ch32.html
	Average per capita annual earnings of factory labour in manufacturing industries	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/SYB2015/ch32.html
	Wages/salaries of employees	http://www.csoisw.gov.in/CMS/cms/Feedback.aspx
	Average daily wage earnings	http://mail.mospi.gov.in/index.php/catalog/143

Table 6 Economic Growth

Category	Economic Growth	
	LMI	Web address 1
	GDP projections	http://www.tradingeconomics.com/india/forecast
	Plan 2012-2017 (12th 5 year)	http://planningcommission.gov.in/plans/planrel/12thplan/pdf/12fyp_vol3.pdf

Table 7 Economy

Category	Economy	
	LMI	Web address 1
	Macro-Economic Trends	http://planningcommission.nic.in/data/datatable/data_2312/DatabookDec2014%2018
	Private Final Consumption Expenditure	http://finmin.nic.in/reports/QrtReview_june201314.pdf
	Macro-Economic Trends	http://indiabudget.nic.in/vol1_survey.asp

Category	Economy	
	GDP at constant price	http://finmin.nic.in/stats_data/nsdp_sdds/index.html
	Exports and Imports	http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/home.aspx
	National Product at Factor Cost	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Gross Domestic Savings	http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/home.aspx
	Net Domestic Product by Economic Activity (At Current Prices)	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	State Domestic Product	http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/home.aspx
	Gross Domestic Product	http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/home.aspx
	Private Final Consumption Expenditure	http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/home.aspx
	GDP at constant price	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/nad_pr_7feb14.pdf
	Private Final Consumption Expenditure in Domestic Market (At Current Prices)	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Private Final Consumption Expenditure in Domestic Market (At 2004-05 Prices)	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Net Domestic Product by Economic Activity (At 2004-05 Prices)	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Capital Formation by Type of Assets and By Type of Institutions (At 2004-05 Prices)	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Capital Formation by Type of Assets and By Type of Institutions (At Current Prices)	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	GVA at base prices by sector	http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/upload/nad_nsdp_realsector.pdf?status=1&menu_id=
	Domestic Saving By Type of Institution	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Performance of Public Sector	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Per capita net national income	https://data.gov.in/catalog/gross-national-product-and-net-national-
	Per capita net national income	https://data.gov.in/catalog/gross-national-product-and-net-national-
	Net national income Index numbers	https://data.gov.in/catalog/gross-national-product-and-net-national-
	Net national income at factor cost	https://data.gov.in/catalog/gross-national-product-and-net-national-
	Gross national income at factor cost	https://data.gov.in/catalog/gross-national-product-and-net-national-
	Per Capita GNP at factor cost (Rupees)	http://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/PublicationsView.aspx?id=15790
	Gross Domestic Capital Formation	http://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/PublicationsView.aspx?id=15790
	GNP at Factor Cost	http://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/PublicationsView.aspx?id=15790
	GDP of Public sector	http://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/PublicationsView.aspx?id=15790
	GDP at Factor Cost	http://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/PublicationsView.aspx?id=15790
	Consumption of Fixed Capital	http://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/PublicationsView.aspx?id=15790

Table 8 Education

Category	Education	Web address 1
	LMI	
	Graduation Rates	http://www.indiastat.com/labourandworkforce/380987/training/283/stats.aspx
	Budget for Training	http://indiadidac.com/blog/item/337-union-budget-2015-16-highlights-for-education-
	Donor and Private Investment in Education	http://salvuscapital.com/iies.pdf
	Enrolment in Open Universities	http://mhrd.gov.in/statist?field_statistics_category_tid=32
	Enrolment (excluding Open Universities) – All Categories	http://mhrd.gov.in/statist?field_statistics_category_tid=32
	International Comparison on Public Expenditure on Education as % of GDP ? 2012	http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/EAG2014.pdf
	Gender ratio teachers	http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/EAG2014.pdf
	Drop-Out Rates in School Education by level	http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/EAG2014.pdf
	Representation of Foreign Student in Higher Education	http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/EAG2014.pdf
	Enrolment in Higher Education through Regular & Distance Mode	http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/EAG2014.pdf
	Pupil Teacher Ratio by Type of Institution	http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/EAG2014.pdf
	Enrolment in different Programmes in Higher Education	http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/EAG2014.pdf
	Enrolment in different Disciplines/Subjects at Under Graduate level in Higher Education	http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/EAG2014.pdf
	Enrolment in different Disciplines/Subjects at Ph.D. & Post Graduate level in Higher	http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/EAG2014.pdf
	Enrolment in School & Higher Education by Level	http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/EAG2014.pdf
	International Comparison on Gross Enrolment Ratio	http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/EAG2014.pdf
	Expenditure on Education by Education & other Departments as % of GDP	http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/EAG2014.pdf
	Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/EAG2014.pdf
	Gender Parity Index (GPI) (students)	http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/EAG2014.pdf
	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/EAG2014.pdf
	Number of Teachers by Type of School	http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/EAG2014.pdf
	Examination Results	http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/EAG2014.pdf
	Educational Institutions by Type	http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/EAG2014.pdf
	Literacy Rate	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Enrolment in Schools by Courses and Stages in Recognised Institutions	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Enrolment in Higher Education by Faculty and Stage	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Teachers in Educational Institutions	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx

Table 9 Employment

Category	Employment	Web address 1
	LMI	
	Employment by Sector	https://data.gov.in/catalog/employment-sector-
	Employment Status	http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=96641
	Job Vacancies	http://jobsearch.naukri.com/
	Labour Cost	http://www.csoisw.gov.in/CMS/cms/Feedback.aspx
	Labour Turnover	http://www.csoisw.gov.in/CMS/cms/Feedback.aspx
	Employment Elasticities	http://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/PublicationsView.aspx?id=15763
	Education Level of Informal Employment in non-Agricultural Sector	http://www.ies.gov.in/pdfs/CII%20EM-october-2014.pdf
	Formal & Informal Employment by Organised & Unorganised Sectors	http://www.ies.gov.in/pdfs/CII%20EM-october-2014.pdf
	Informal & Formal employment in the Organised & Unorganised	http://www.ies.gov.in/pdfs/CII%20EM-october-2014.pdf
	Informal Employment in the Organised and Unorganised non-Agricultural sector by	http://www.ies.gov.in/pdfs/CII%20EM-october-2014.pdf
	Informal Employment in the Organised and Unorganised non-Agricultural sector	http://www.ies.gov.in/pdfs/CII%20EM-october-2014.pdf
	Employment in the Informal Sector	http://www.ies.gov.in/pdfs/CII%20EM-october-2014.pdf
	Employment Status of Informal Employed	http://www.ies.gov.in/pdfs/CII%20EM-october-2014.pdf
	Labour Force Participation Rate for different age groups	http://www.labourbureau.gov.in/reports.htm
	Worker Population Ratio (WPR}	http://www.labourbureau.gov.in/reports.htm
	Changes in Employment	http://www.labourbureau.gov.in/QES_23rd_final.pdf
	Social Groups	http://www.labourbureau.gov.in/reports.htm
	Youth Employment	http://labourbureau.nic.in/Report%20Vol%202%20final.pdf
	Employment in States and Union Territories	http://labourbureau.nic.in/ILYB_2009_2010.pdf
	Occupational Classifications	http://dget.nic.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/publication/Code%20Structure.pdf
	Women's Employment in the Organised Sector	http://www.labourbureau.gov.in/ASI_2011_12_V2.pdf
	Contract Labour	http://labour.nic.in/content/division/dglw.php#
	Workers by Major Activity Groups, Location and By Type	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Establishments by State by Size-Class of Total Employment	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Employment in Insurance	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/SYB2015/ch32.html
	Employment in banks	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/SYB2015/ch32.html

Category	Employment	
	Employment in factories-adults, adolescents and children according to sex	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/SYB2015/ch32.html
	Employments in ports	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/SYB2015/ch32.html
	Factory employment by industry groups at three digit level of NIC-1998	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/SYB2015/ch32.html
	Workers by Location, Sex and By Type of Establishments	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Factory employment by states	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/SYB2015/ch32.html
	Factory employment	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/SYB2015/ch32.html
	Estimated Average Daily Employment And Working Factories, All India And State wise	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/SYB2015/ch32.html
	Employment in railways	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/SYB2015/ch32.html
	Workers by State by Location and Type of Establishments	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Central government civilian regular employees by Group	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/SYB2015/ch32.html
	Employment in plantation	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/SYB2015/ch32.html
	Employment In Mines All India by State	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/SYB2015/ch32.html
	Estimated average factory employment in working factories-2005 (by states at 2 digit)	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/SYB2015/ch32.html
	Establishments and Persons	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Workers in non-agricultural establishments by	http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/upload/census_2012/EC_main_2012.htm
	Non-agricultural Own Account Establishments and Employment by Major Activity	http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/upload/census_2012/EC_main_2012.htm
	Contract Labour	http://www.csoisw.gov.in/CMS/cms/Feedback.aspx
	Absenteeism	http://www.csoisw.gov.in/CMS/cms/Feedback.aspx
	Employed by industry	http://www.csoisw.gov.in/CMS/cms/Feedback.aspx
	Employed by Literacy level	http://www.csoisw.gov.in/CMS/cms/Feedback.aspx
	Manpower Projections, Sector & Occupation	http://planningcommission.nic.in/aboutus/committee/wrkgrp11/wg11_lproj.pdf
	Unorganised Sector	http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/Admin/publication.aspx
	Employed by industry	http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/population_enumeration.html
	Labour Force Participation Rate	https://data.gov.in/catalog/labour-force-participation-rate-1000-persons-age-15-59-
	Employment-To-Population Ratio	https://data.gov.in/catalog/worker-population-ratio-1000-persons-age-15-59-

Table 10 Inactivity

Category	Inactivity	
	LMI	Web address 1
	Non-Workers by Main Activity, Age And Sex (Total, SC/ST)	http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/population_enumeration.html
	Persons not pursuing any economic activity	http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/population_enumeration.html

Table 11 Income Distribution

Category	Income Distribution	
	LMI	Web address 1
	Per Capita Income (Net National Product and Net State Domestic Product)	http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/home.aspx

Table 12 Industrial Relations

Category	Industrial Relations	
	LMI	Web address 1
	Industrial disputes by causes	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/SYB2015/ch32.html
	Industrial disputes	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/SYB2015/ch32.html
	Industrial injuries in factories	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/SYB2015/ch32.html
	Legislation	http://labour.nic.in/content/division/work-of-ir-pl.php

Table 13 Industry

Category	Industry	
LMI		Web address 1
	Domestic Production of Petroleum Products	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Index of Mineral Production	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Index Numbers of Industrial Production	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Production of Coal and Coal Derivatives & Coal By-Products	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Establishments by State by Location and Type	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Establishments by Major Activity Groups, Location and By Type	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Establishments by Major Activity Groups and By Source of Finance	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Establishment with Selected Characteristics by Their Location and By Type	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Annual Survey of Industries (Factory Sector) By States	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Companies Newly Registered By Major Classification	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Companies at Work by Industrial Activity	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Companies at Work (Number and Paid-Up Capital)	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Production of Minerals and Ores by Selected Items	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Industrial Classification	http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/inner.aspx?status=2&menu_id=129
	Automobile Production by Category	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Production of Selected Items	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Production of Man-Made Fibre Fabrics	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Performance of Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises (MSMES)	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Production of Cotton Cloth	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Mill Production of Cotton Yarn	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Companies Newly Registered By Industrial Activity	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Mines by Mineral by State	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Annual Survey of Industries (Factory Sector): 2007-08	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Industrial Production Index	http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/upload/iip_11_july2014.pdf

Table 14 International Trade

Category	International Trade	
	LMI	Web address 1
	Imports	http://www.dgciskol.nic.in/data_information.asp
	Exports	http://www.dgciskol.nic.in/data_information.asp

Table 15 Job Seekers

Category	Job Seekers	
	LMI	Web address 1
	Physically Handicapped Job Seekers	http://www.dget.nic.in/content/innerpage/employment-exchange-statistics.php
	Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe /Other Backward Classes Job Seekers	http://www.dget.nic.in/content/innerpage/employment-exchange-statistics.php
	Job Seekers by Age	http://www.dget.nic.in/content/innerpage/employment-exchange-statistics.php
	Job seekers by Occupation Group	http://www.dget.nic.in/content/innerpage/employment-exchange-statistics.php
	Ex ITI's And Full Term Apprentice Job Seekers	http://www.dget.nic.in/content/innerpage/employment-exchange-statistics.php
	Educated Women Job Seekers (Matric & Above)	http://www.dget.nic.in/content/innerpage/employment-exchange-statistics.php
	Minority Communities' Job Seekers	http://www.dget.nic.in/content/innerpage/employment-exchange-statistics.php
	Migrant and Repatriate Job Seekers	http://www.dget.nic.in/content/innerpage/employment-exchange-statistics.php

Table 16 Labour Cost

Category	Labour Cost	
	LMI	Web address 1
	Labour Cost and Productivity	http://www.csoisw.gov.in/CMS/cms/Feedback.aspx

Table 17 Labour Force

Category	Labour Force	
	LMI	Web address 1
	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	http://www.dcmsme.gov.in/data-stat.htm
	Labour Force, All sectors and regions/States; Population: age 15 & above	http://labourbureau.nic.in/Report%20%20Vol%201%20final.pdf
	Employment in Organised Sector	http://www.dget.nic.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/publication/Main.pdf
	Establishments in non-farm sector	http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/upload/census_2012/EC_main_2012.htm
	Factory sector	http://www.csoisw.gov.in/CMS/cms/Feedback.aspx
	Labour Force, all sectors, all regions/States	http://mail.mospi.gov.in/index.php/catalog/143
	Main workers, Marginal workers, Non-workers and those marginal workers, non-	http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/population_enumeration.html
	Child Labour	http://labour.nic.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/Divisions/childlabour/Census-
	Main workers, marginal workers and non- workers, as defined	http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/population_enumeration.html

Table 18 Labour Productivity

Category	Labour Productivity	
	LMI	Web address 1
	Labour Productivity	http://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/PublicationReportDetails.aspx?UrlPage=&ID=785
	Labour Cost and Productivity	http://www.csoisw.gov.in/CMS/cms/Feedback.aspx

Table 19 Literacy

Category	Literacy	
	LMI	Web address 1
	Literacy Rates (15+ Age Group)	http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/EAG2014.pdf
	Literacy Rates (7+ Age Group)	http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/EAG2014.pdf
	Educational Attainment and Illiteracy	http://mhrd.gov.in/statist

Table 20 Marginal Workers

Category	Marginal Workers	
	LMI	Web address 1
	Marginal Workers by Main Non Economic Activity, Age And Sex (Total, SC/ST)	http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/population_enumeration.html

Table 21 New Investments

Category	New Investments	
	LMI	Web address 1
	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	http://ic.gujarat.gov.in/?page_id=3098
	Small scale industries	http://ic.gujarat.gov.in/?page_id=3098
	District wise project under implementation in Gujarat	http://ic.gujarat.gov.in/?page_id=3098
	Registration of SSI units in Gujarat	http://ic.gujarat.gov.in/?page_id=3098

Table 22 Overseas Demand

Category	Overseas Demand	
	LMI	Web address 1
	Overseas Demand	http://meme.phpwebhosting.com/~migracion/modules/ve7/2.pdf

Table 23 Policy

Category	Policy	
LMI		Web address 1
	Skills Development in India	http://www.britishcouncil.org/sites/britishcouncil.uk2/files/understanding_india_repor
	National Policy on Skills Development	http://www.nsd.gov.in/ContentPage/contentindexpage.html?name=nationalPolicySD

Table 24 Population

Category	Population	
LMI		Web address 1
	Projected Total/Urban Population by Sex as On 1st March	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Estimated Birth Rates, Death Rates and Infant Mortality Rates by Residence Graph	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Estimated Mid-Year Population By States/UTs	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Expectation of Life	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Projected Population	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Population by States	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Economic Classification of the Population	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Decennial Population by Census	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Persons by age-group (15-59), male/female, urban/rural for each State/UT	http://cbhidghs.nic.in/writereaddata/mainlinkFile/06%20Demographic%20Indicators%
	Persons by age-group, male/female, urban/rural for each State/UT	http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/population_enumeration.html

Table 25 Population Projections

Category	Population projections	
LMI		Web address 1
	Population projections	http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/home.aspx

Population projections	http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/population_enumeration.html
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Table 26 Poverty

Category	Poverty	
LMI		Web address 1
	Number and Percentage of Population below Poverty Line	http://dbie.rbi.org.in/DBIE/dbie.rbi?site=publications#12

Table 27 Prices

Category	Prices	
LMI		Web address 1
	Wholesale Prices Index in India by Major Groups, And Sub-Groups (Details)	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Wholesale Prices Index in India by Major Groups and Sub-Groups Index	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Consumer Price Index (Rural/ Urban/ combined)	http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/upload/nad_nsd_p_realsector.pdf?status=1&menu_id=
	Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Base: 1982 = 100)	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Base: 2001 = 100)	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees (General Index)	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
	Consumer Price Index for industrial workers	http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/upload/nad_nsd_p_realsector.pdf?status=1&menu_id=
	Consumer Price Index for agricultural workers	http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/upload/nad_nsd_p_realsector.pdf?status=1&menu_id=

Table 28 Registered Companies

Category	Registered Companies	
LMI		Web address 1
	No of companies registered	http://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry/pdf/Monthly_Inforamtion_Bulletin_CorporateSector_

Table 29 SME

Category	SME	
LMI		Web address 1
SME Development		http://msme.gov.in/mob/home.aspx

Table 30 Safety and Security

Category	Safety and Social Security	
LMI		Web address 1
Health & Safety Conditions at Workplace		http://dglasli.nic.in/npolicy/OSH-Policy.pdf
Industrial injuries in mines		http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/SYB2015/ch32.html
Workmen's compensation		http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/SYB2015/ch32.html

Table 31 Sick Companies

Category	Sick Companies	
LMI		Web address 1
Companies Ceased To Work by Major Classification		http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
Sick companies		http://bifr.nic.in/registercases2015.htm

Table 32 Skill Requirements

Category	Skill Requirements	
LMI		Web address 1
Skill Requirements in Electronics IT hardware		http://www.nsdindia.org/sites/default/files/files/Electronics-IT-hardware.pdf
Skill Requirements in Education and Skill-Development sectors		http://www.nsdindia.org/sites/default/files/files/Education-Skill-Development.pdf
Skill Requirements in Domestic Help sector		http://www.nsdindia.org/sites/default/files/files/Domestic-Help.pdf

Category	Skill Requirements	
	Skill Requirements in IT and ITeS	http://www.nsdindia.org/sites/default/files/files/IT-and-ITeS.pdf
	Skill Requirements in Construction Material Building Hardware sector	http://www.nsdindia.org/sites/default/files/files/Construction-Material-Building-
	Skill Requirements in Building Construction and Real Estate	http://www.nsdindia.org/sites/default/files/files/Building-Construction-Real-
	Skill Requirements in Food Processing	http://www.nsdindia.org/sites/default/files/files/Food-Processing.pdf
	Skill Requirements in Beauty and Wellness	http://www.nsdindia.org/sites/default/files/files/Beauty-Wellness.pdf
	Skill Requirements in Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	http://www.nsdindia.org/sites/default/files/files/Banking-Financial-Services-
	Skill Requirements in Automobile and Auto-Components	http://www.nsdindia.org/sites/default/files/files/Auto-and-Auto-Components.pdf
	Skill Requirements in Leather & Leather	http://www.nsdindia.org/sites/default/files/files/Leather-and-Leather-Goods.pdf
	Skill Requirements in Media Entertainment	http://www.nsdindia.org/sites/default/files/files/Media-Entertainment.pdf
	Skill Requirements in Pharmaceuticals	http://www.nsdindia.org/sites/default/files/files/Pharmaceuticals.pdf
	Skill Requirements in Private Security Services	http://www.nsdindia.org/sites/default/files/files/Private-Security-Services.pdf
	Skill Requirements in Retail (Organised)	http://www.nsdindia.org/sites/default/files/files/Retail.pdf
	Skill Requirements in Telecommunications	http://www.nsdindia.org/sites/default/files/files/Telecommunications.pdf
	Skill Requirements in Agriculture	http://www.nsdindia.org/sites/default/files/files/Agriculture.pdf
	Skill Requirements in Travel Tourism and Hospitality	http://www.nsdindia.org/sites/default/files/files/Travel-Tourism-and-Hospitality.pdf
	Skill Requirements in Healthcare	http://www.nsdindia.org/sites/default/files/files/Healthcare.pdf
	Skill Requirements in Handlooms and Handicrafts	http://www.nsdindia.org/sites/default/files/files/Handlooms-Handicrafts.pdf
	Skill Requirements in Transportation Logistics Warehousing and Packaging	http://www.nsdindia.org/sites/default/files/files/Transportation-Logistics-
	Skill Requirements in Gems and Jewellery	http://www.nsdindia.org/sites/default/files/files/Gems-Jewellery.pdf
	Skill Requirements in Furniture and Furnishing	http://www.nsdindia.org/sites/default/files/files/Furniture-Furnishing.pdf
	Skill Requirements in Textile-and-Clothing	http://www.nsdindia.org/sites/default/files/files/Textile-and-Clothing.pdf
	Skill Requirements in Food Processing	http://www.niftm.ac.in/Upload/Skill_Development_Workshop.pdf

Table 33 Skills Migration

Category	Skills Migration	
	LMI	Web address 1
	Skills Migration	http://mail.mospi.gov.in/index.php/catalog/143

Table 34 TVET

Category	TVET	
	LMI	Web address 1
	Training (IT Skills)	http://deity.gov.in/content/schemes-projects#i
	Training Course	http://chdtechnicaleducation.gov.in/Directoratesch8.html
	Unorganised Sector	http://www.ies.gov.in/pdfs/publications-sunita-sanghi-kuntal-sensarma.pdf
	Informal Sector	http://www.ies.gov.in/pdfs/publications-sunita-sanghi-kuntal-sensarma.pdf
	Informal vocational training	http://www.labourbureau.gov.in/reports.htm
	Formal vocational training (Nos)	http://www.labourbureau.gov.in/reports.htm
	Training Course (Fisheries) – Regular Courses and special training Courses	http://www.cifnet.nic.in/regular.htm
	Training Course (Fisheries) – Refresher courses	http://www.cifnet.nic.in/regular.htm
	Training Course (Retraining and Redeployment of Redundant Workers)	Not on Website
	Training Course	http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/upload_document/Guidelines-
	Training Course	http://jss.nic.in/
	ITI/ITC capacity	http://www.dget.nic.in/content/institute/key-statistics.php
	Training Course	http://www.dget.nic.in/content/innerpage/advanced-vocational-training-scheme-
	Model Training Institutes and Model Industrial Training Institutes	http://www.dget.nic.in/content/innerpage/schemes-for-training.php
	Training Course	http://www.cifnet.nic.in/regular.htm
	Training Course (Women)	http://www.dget.nic.in/content/innerpage/schemes-for-training.php
	Training Course	http://www.dget.nic.in/content/innerpage/schemes-for-training.php
	Training Course	http://www.dget.nic.in/content/innerpage/schemes-for-training.php
	Training Course (Crafts)	http://www.dget.nic.in/content/innerpage/schemes-for-training.php
	Training Course (Craftsmen)	http://www.dget.nic.in/content/innerpage/advanced-vocational-training-scheme-
	Training Course (Modular Employable Skills)	http://www.dget.nic.in/content/innerpage/schemes-for-training.php
	Training Course (Women)	http://dget.nic.in/content/institute/women-training.php
	Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS) (23,800 establishments)	http://www.dget.nic.in/content/innerpage/schemes-for-training.php
	Apprentice intake capacity	http://www.dget.nic.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/publication/TradeApprenticeshipTrain
	Apprentices (Trade) by state	http://www.dget.nic.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/publication/TradeApprenticeshipTrain
	Apprentices by region	http://www.dget.nic.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/publication/TradeApprenticeshipTrain
	Apprentice training	http://www.dget.nic.in/content/innerpage/overview-ats.php

Category	TVET	
	Training Course	http://www.dget.nic.in/content/innerpage/schemes-for-training.php
	Training Course (Modular Employable Skills)	http://mes.gov.in/miscgiheadlines.php
	Training Course Entrepreneurship	http://www.dcmsme.gov.in/Enterprise&skillDevelopment.htm
	Training Course Entrepreneurship	http://www.dcmsme.gov.in/Enterprise&skillDevelopment.htm
	Training Course	http://rural.nic.in/sites/programmes-schemes-sgsy.asp
	Sector Skills Councils	http://www.skilldevelopment.gov.in/ssc.html
	Training Course	http://socialjustice.nic.in/schemespro3.php
	Training Course	http://www.atdindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2&Itemid
	Training Course	http://www.designdiary.nic.in/index.asp
	Training Course	http://www.aepcindia.com/
	Training Course	http://tourism.gov.in/TourismDivision/AboutDivision.aspx?Name=Human%20Resource
	Training Course	http://tourism.gov.in/TourismDivision/AboutDivision.aspx?Name=Human%20Resource
	Training Course (Tourism)	http://www.nchm.nic.in/pages/show/49
	Sector Skills Councils	http://www.nsda.gov.in/NSQF/nsqfIndexPage.html?name=SectorSkillCouncils
	National Registry of Skilled Candidates	http://www.nsda.gov.in/LMIS/LMISIndexPage.html#
	National Qualifications Framework	http://www.nsda.gov.in/NSQF/nsqfIndexPage.html?name=rpl
	Recognition of Prior Learning	http://www.nsda.gov.in/NSQF/nsqfIndexPage.html?name=rpl
	Training Centres	http://tpdirectory.nsda.gov.in/portalview/PortalMain.aspx?context=&tabId=true
	Training Course	http://tpdirectory.nsda.gov.in/portalview/PortalMain.aspx?context=&tabId=true
	Training Providers Directory	http://tpdirectory.nsda.gov.in/portalview/PortalMain.aspx?context=&tabId=true
	Training Centres	http://www.nsdcindia.org/affiliates-centers
	National Occupational Standards	http://www.nsdcindia.org/nos
	Training Course (IT)	http://www.nielit.gov.in/education.aspx
	Training Course (Entrepreneurial Development)	http://niesbud.nic.in/training.htm
	Training in home scale preservation of fruits and vegetables)	http://wcd.nic.in/fnb.htm

Table 35 Trade Unions

Category	Trade Unions	
	LMI	Web address 1

Strikes and Lockouts	http://labourbureau.gov.in/idtab.htm
Union Density Rate	http://www.indiastat.com/labourandworkforce/380987/tradeunions/282/stats.aspx
General Funds of Registered Trade Unions (I) Workers' Unions	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
Membership, Income, Expenditure and Funds of Registered Trade Unions	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
Registered Trade Unions	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
Workers' and Employers' Unions Submitting Returns and their Membership by Industry	http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/site/India_Statistics.aspx
Workers membership of unions/associations	http://mail.mospi.gov.in/index.php/catalog/143

Table 36 Unemployment

Category	Unemployment	Web address 1
LMI		
Persons registered in employment		http://www.csoisw.gov.in/CMS/cms/Feedback.aspx
Youth Unemployment		http://labourbureau.nic.in/Report%20Vol%202%20final.pdf
Social Groups		http://www.labourbureau.gov.in/reports.htm
Social Groups		http://www.labourbureau.gov.in/reports.htm
Live Register		http://www.dget.nic.in/content/innerpage/employment-exchange-statistics.php
Performance Of Employment Exchanges, All India And by State		http://mospi.nic.in/mospi_new/upload/SYB2015/ch32.html
Unemployment by Education		http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/population_enumeration.html

Table 37 Workforce

Category	Workforce	Web address 1
LMI		
Marginal workers classified by age, Industrial category and sex for scheduled castes		http://mospi.gov.in/national_data_bank/table_20nov12_labour/table_20nov12_labou
Marginal workers classified by age, Industrial category and sex for scheduled tribes		http://mospi.gov.in/national_data_bank/table_20nov12_labour/table_20nov12_labou
Main workers, Marginal workers, Non-workers and those marginal workers, non-		http://mospi.gov.in/national_data_bank/table_20nov12_labour/table_20nov12_labou
Main workers classified by age, Industrial category and sex for scheduled tribe		http://mospi.gov.in/national_data_bank/table_20nov12_labour/table_20nov12_labou

Category	Workforce	
	Main workers classified by age, Industrial category and sex for scheduled Castes	http://mospi.gov.in/national_data_bank/table_20nov12_labour/table_20nov12_labou
	Main workers, marginal workers, non-workers and those marginal workers, non-	http://mospi.gov.in/national_data_bank/table_20nov12_labour/table_20nov12_labou
	Main workers, marginal workers, non-workers and those marginal workers, non-	http://mospi.gov.in/national_data_bank/table_20nov12_labour/table_20nov12_labou
	Main workers, Marginal workers, Non-workers and those marginal workers, non-	http://mospi.gov.in/national_data_bank/table_20nov12_labour/table_20nov12_labou
	Main workers, Marginal workers, Non-workers and those marginal workers, non-	http://mospi.gov.in/national_data_bank/table_20nov12_labour/table_20nov12_labou

LMI DESCRIPTIONS

The core of the LMI selection is a collection of 20 key indicators of the labour market identified by the ILO, ranging from employment and variables relating to employment (status, sector, hours, etc.) to the lack of work and the characteristics of jobseekers, education, wages and compensation costs, labour productivity and working poverty. Taken together, the indicators give a strong foundation from which to begin addressing key questions related to productive employment and decent work. However an LMIS is broader than the KILM selection because of the information needs of the possible clients of the system. Each of the LMI is briefly described where necessary (the meaning of some LMI are self-explanatory). The ILO indicators are followed by KILM.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE KILM 1.

The Labour force participation rate is a measure of the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the Labour market, either by working or looking for work; it provides an indication of the relative size of the supply of Labour available to engage in the production of goods and services. The breakdown of the Labour force by sex and age group gives a profile of the distribution of the economically active population within a country.

EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIO KILM 2.

The employment-to-population ratio provides information on the ability of an economy to create employment; for many countries the indicator is often more insightful than the unemployment rate. Although a high overall ratio is typically considered as positive, the indicator alone is not sufficient for assessing the level of decent work or the level of a decent work deficit. Additional indicators are required to assess such issues as earnings, hours of work, informal sector employment, underemployment and working conditions. Employment-to-population ratios are of particular interest when broken down by sex, as the ratios for men and women can provide information on gender differences in Labour.

STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT KILM 3.

Indicators of status in employment distinguish between three important and useful categories of the employed – (a) wage and salaried workers, (b) self-employed workers, and (c) contributing family workers – with each being expressed as a proportion of the total employed. Categorization by employment status can help in understanding both the Guide to understanding the KILM dynamics of the Labour market and the level of development of countries. Over the years, and with growth of the country, one would typically expect to see a shift in employment from the agriculture to the industry and services sectors, with a corresponding increase in wage and salaried workers and decreases in self-employed and contributing family workers, previously employed in the agricultural sector. The method of classifying employment by status is based on the 1993 International Classification by Status in Employment (ICSE), which classifies jobs held by persons at a point in time with respect to the type of explicit or implicit employment contract the person has with other persons or organizations. Such status classifications reflect the degree of economic risk, an element of which is the strength of the attachment between the person and the job, and the type of authority over establishments and other workers that the person has or will have.

EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR KILM 4.

This indicator disaggregates employment into three broad sectors – agriculture, industry and services – and expresses each as a percentage of total employment. The indicator shows employment growth and decline on a broad sectoral scale, while highlighting differences in trends and levels between developed and developing economies. Sectoral employment flows are an important factor in the analysis of productivity trends, because within-sector productivity growth needs to be distinguished from growth resulting from shifts from lower to higher productivity sectors. The sectors of economic activity are defined according to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 2 (1968) and Revision 3 (1990).

PART-TIME WORKERS KILM 5.

There has been rapid growth in part-time work in the past few decades in the developed economies. This trend is related to the increase in the number of women in the Labour market, but also to attempts to introduce Labour market flexibility in reaction to changing work organization within industry and to the growth of the services sector. The indicator on part-time workers focuses on individuals whose working hours total less than “full time”, as a proportion of total employment. Because there is no agreed international definition as to the minimum number of hours in a week that constitute fulltime work, the dividing line is determined either on a country-by-country basis or through the use of special estimations. Two measures are calculated for this indicator: total part-time employment as a proportion of total employment, sometimes referred to as the “part-time employment rate”; and the percentage of the part-time workforce comprised of women.

HOURS OF WORK KILM 6.

The number of hours worked have an impact on the health and well-being of workers as well as on levels of productivity and Labour costs of establishments. Measuring the level and trends in the hours worked in a society, for different groups of workers and for workers individually, is therefore important when monitoring working and life conditions as well as when analysing economic developments. Two measurements related to working time are included in KILM 6 in order to give an overall picture of the time that the employed throughout the world devote to work activities. The first measure relates to the hours an employed person works per week. The number of employed are presented according to the following hour bands: less than 25 hours worked per week, between 25 and 34 hours, between 35 and 39 hours, between 40 and 48 hours, between 49 and 59 hours, 40 hours and over, 50 hours and over and 60 hours and over, as available. The data Guide to understanding the KILM are broken down by sex, age group (total, youth and adult) and employment status (total, wage and salaried worker and self-employed), wherever possible. The second measure is the average annual actual hours worked per person.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR KILM 7.

Employment in the informal sector relates the estimated number of persons employed in the informal sector to the total number of employed persons. In terms of size and growth, the informal sector is an important part of economic, social and political life in most developing, as well as some developed economies. In countries with high rates of population growth or urbanization, the informal economy tends to absorb most of the growing Labour force. The indicator represents an attempt to capture Labour market situations that are inadequately covered by other indicators, such as the unemployment rate (KILM 8) and time-related underemployment (KILM 12). The 15th ICLS¹ defined the informal sector as units of production within unincorporated enterprises owned by households. Those employed in the informal economy comprise all

¹ International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS)

persons who, during a given reference period, were employed in at least one production unit that meets these informal sector guidelines, irrespective of their status in employment and whether it was their main or a secondary job. The ICLS resolution makes allowances for some national variations. As a result, information for the indicator is often based on national definitions and measurements of the informal economy.

UNEMPLOYMENT KILM 8.

The unemployment rate is probably the best-known Labour market measure and certainly one of the most widely quoted by the media in many countries. Together with the Labour force participation rate (KILM 1) and employment-to-population ratio (KILM 2), it provides the broadest available indicator of economic activity and status in terms of Labour markets for countries that regularly collect information on the Labour force. The unemployment rate tells us the proportion of the Labour force that does not have a job and is actively looking for work. It should not be misinterpreted as a measurement of economic hardship, however, although a correlation often exists. The resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment, adopted by the 13th ICLS, defines the unemployed as all persons above a specified age who, during the reference period, were without work, currently available for work and seeking work. However, it should be recognized that national definitions and coverage of unemployment can vary with regard to factors such as age limits, criteria for seeking work, and treatment of, for example, persons temporarily laid off, discouraged about job prospects or seeking work for the first time.

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT KILM 9.

Youth unemployment is an important policy issue for many countries, regardless of the stage of development. For the purpose of this indicator, the term “youth” covers persons aged 15 to 24, while “adults” are defined as persons aged 25 and over. The indicator presents youth unemployment in the following ways: (a) the youth unemployment rate; (b) the youth unemployment rate as a percentage of the adult unemployment rate; (c) the youth share in total unemployment; and (d) youth unemployment as a proportion of the youth population. The KILM 9 measures should be analyzed together; any of the four, when analyzed in isolation, could paint a distorted image. For example, a country might have a high ratio of youth-to-adult unemployment but a low youth share in total unemployment. The presentation of youth unemployment as a proportion of the youth population recognizes the fact that a large proportion of young people enter unemployment from outside the Labour force. Taken together, the four indicators provide a fairly comprehensive indication of the Guide to understanding the KILM problems that young people face in finding jobs.

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT KILM 10.

Unemployment tends to have more severe effects the longer it lasts. Short periods of joblessness can normally be dealt with through unemployment compensation, savings and, perhaps, assistance from family members. Unemployment lasting a year or longer, however, can cause substantial financial hardship, especially when unemployment benefits either do not exist or have been exhausted. Long-term unemployment is not generally viewed as an important indicator for developing economies, where the duration of unemployment often tends to be short, due to the lack of unemployment compensation and the fact that most people cannot afford to be without work for long periods. Therefore, most of the information available for this indicator comes from the more developed economies. The data are available by sex and age group (total, youth and adult), wherever possible. The indicator on long-term unemployment makes the basic assumption that unemployment that lasts a full year or more is too long, and is thus a phenomenon worthy of special attention. Two separate measures of long-term unemployment are included: (a) those unemployed one year or more as a percentage of the Labour force; and (b) those unemployed one year or more as a percentage of the total unemployed (the incidence of long-term unemployment).

UNEMPLOYMENT BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT KILM 11.

This indicator can provide important insights into the relationship between the educational attainment of workers and unemployment in different countries. This allows researchers to discern a key characteristic of a country's or region's unemployed Labour force and, in so doing, assists in identifying the likelihood of different groups of workers experiencing unemployment. The information in the indicator may also be used to draw inferences relating to changes in employment demand. Table 11a presents the distribution of total employment across categories of educational attainment and table 11b presents the unemployment rates of persons who attained education at the primary level or less, secondary or tertiary level. Information for this indicator is classified according to categories of schooling – less than one year, less than primary level, primary level, secondary level and tertiary level – and is presented as the proportion of total unemployed in each of these five categories. The categories used in the indicator are conceptually based on the levels of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), contained in Appendix D. ISCED was designed by UNESCO to serve as an instrument for assembling, compiling and presenting comparable indicators and statistics of education, both within countries and internationally.

TIME-RELATED UNDEREMPLOYMENT KILM 12.

Underemployment reflects underutilization of the productive capacity of the Labour force. Time-related underemployment, as the only component of underemployment, to date, that has been agreed on and properly defined within the international community of Labour statisticians, is, therefore, the best available proxy of the underutilized Labour force. The indicator is important for improving the description of employment-related problems, as well as assessing the extent to which available human resources are being utilized in the production process of the country. It also provides useful insights for the design and evaluation of employment, income and social programmes. The indicator includes two measures – time-related underemployment as a percentage of the Labour force, and as a percentage of total employment. The international definition of time-related underemployment was adopted in 1982 by the 13th ICLS and amended in 1998 by the 16th ICLS. It includes all persons in employment whose hours of work “are insufficient in relation to an alternative employment situation Guide to understanding the KILM in which the person is willing and available to engage”.

INACTIVITY KILM 13.

The inactivity rate is defined as the percentage of the population that is neither working nor seeking work (that is, not in the Labour force). The inactivity rate of the age groups 15+, 15-24, 15-64, 25-54, 25-34, 35-54, 55-64 and 65+ are shown in table 13. The 25- 54 age group can be of particular interest since it is considered to be the “prime-age” group, in which individuals are generally expected to be in the Labour force; it is worthwhile investigating why these potential Labour force participants are inactive, since they have normally completed their education but have not yet reached retirement age. The inactivity rate of women, in particular, tells us a lot about the social customs of a country, attitudes towards women in the Labour force, and family structures in general. The inactivity rates, when added to the Labour force participation rate (KILM table 1) for the corresponding group, will equal 100 per cent. Data in table 13 has been harmonized to account for differences in national data collection and tabulation methodologies as well as for other country-specific factors such as military service requirements. The series includes both nationally reported and imputed data and only estimates that are national, meaning there are no geographic limitations in coverage.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND ILLITERACY KILM 14.

An increasingly important aspect of Labour market performance and national competitiveness is the skill level of the workforce. Information on levels of educational attainment is currently the best available indicator of Labour force skill levels. These are important determinants of a country's capacity to compete successfully in world markets and to make efficient use of rapid technological advances; they are also among the factors determining the employability of workers. The KILM 14 indicator reflects the levels and distribution of the knowledge- and skills base of the Labour force and population. Table 14a presents information on the educational attainment of the Labour force, with data broken down by sex and age group (total, youth, young adult and adult), wherever possible. Table 14b is a measure of illiteracy in the population (total, youth and adult). As with the indicator for unemployment by educational attainment (KILM 11), KILM 14 presents information in accordance with the ISCED (see Appendix D).

MANUFACTURING WAGE INDICES KILM 15.

Wages are a widely used measure of the general level of workers' income. Such information is often applied to formulate, implement and monitor economic policies and, more specifically, to address Labour issues such as human resource planning, Labour utilization, wage fixing, social security and Labour costs. This indicator covers real wages in manufacturing (despite the fact that paid employment in manufacturing activities is not uniformly important across regions and over time, for reasons explained in detail within KILM 15). Real wages in an economic activity are viewed as a major indicator of employees' purchasing power and as a proxy for their level of income, independent of the actual work performed in that activity. Significant differences in the purchasing power of wages, over time and between countries, reflect modern economic society, and comparisons of the movement of real wages can provide a measure of the material progress (or regression) of the working population.

OCCUPATIONAL WAGE AND EARNING INDICES KILM 16.

While KILM 15 shows trends in average wages at the industry level (i.e. in manufacturing), KILM 16 looks at trends in, and differentials between, occupational wages (i.e. wage rates or earnings) in specific industry groups. Changes in average wages within an industry or sector may be due not only to changes in levels of wage rates or earnings but Guide to understanding the KILM also to changes in the occupational composition of employment and in the proportion of men and women employed. Looking at wages of particular occupations avoids some of the limitations associated with using broad averages, where changes in the composition and structure of the workforce might be influencing the recorded changes in average wages. Two tables of wage indices are presented for this indicator: one relating to nominal and real wage rates (table 16a), and the other to nominal and real earnings (table 16b). Nineteen occupations were selected to give a representative picture of the development of real wage rates and earnings for different types of occupations with varying skill levels in different sectors of activity.

HOURLY COMPENSATION COSTS KILM 17.

Average hourly compensation cost is a measure intended to represent employers' expenditure on the benefits granted to their employees as compensation for an hour of Labour. These benefits accrue to employees, either directly – in the form of total gross earnings – or indirectly – in terms of employers' contributions to compulsory, contractual and private social security schemes, pension plans, casualty or life insurance schemes and benefit plans in respect of their employees. This latter group of benefits is commonly known as “non-wage benefits” or “non-wage Labour costs” when referring to employers' expenditure. The indicators within KILM 17 are concerned with the levels, trends and structures of employers' hourly compensation costs for the employment of workers in the manufacturing sector. The measure for all employees is shown in table 17a and for production workers separately in table 17c. At both the national and international levels, Labour costs are a

crucial factor in the abilities of enterprises and countries to compete. When specific to the manufacturing sector, compensation costs serves as an indicator of competitiveness of manufactured goods in world trade.

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY KILM 18.

Productivity, in combination with hourly compensation costs, can be used to assess the international competitiveness of a Labour market. Economic growth in a country or sector can be ascribed either to increased employment or to more effective work by those who are employed. The latter can be described through data on Labour productivity. Labour productivity, therefore, is a key measure of economic performance. An understanding of the driving forces behind it, in particular the accumulation of machinery and equipment, improvements in organization as well as physical and institutional infrastructures, improved health and skills of workers (“human capital”) and the generation of new technology, is important in formulating policies to support economic growth. Labour productivity is defined as output per unit of Labour input.

EMPLOYMENT ELASTICITIES KILM 19.

Employment elasticities provide a numerical measure of how employment growth varies with growth in economic output – i.e. how much employment growth is associated with 1 percentage point of economic growth. Employment elasticities can serve as a useful way to examine how growth in economic output and growth in employment evolve together over time. They can also provide insights into how employment generation varies for different population subsets in an economy and assist in detecting and analyzing structural changes in employment over time. Taken together with other indicators such as economic growth rates, Labour force growth, poverty, hours of work and wages, employment elasticities can provide important insights into Labour market trends.

POVERTY, WORKING POVERTY AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION KILM 20.

Poverty can result when individuals are unable to generate sufficient income from their Labour to maintain a minimum standard of living. The extent of poverty, therefore, can be viewed as an outcome of the functioning of Labour markets. Because Labour is often the most significant, if not the only, asset of individuals in poverty, the most effective way to improve the level of welfare is to increase employment opportunities and Labour productivity through education and training. An estimate of the number of people in poverty in a country depends on the choice of the poverty threshold. However, what constitutes such a threshold of minimum basic needs is subjective, varying with culture and national priorities. Definitional variations create difficulties when it comes to making international comparisons. Therefore, in addition to national poverty measurements, this indicator presents data relative to the World Bank international poverty lines of US\$1 and US\$2 per person per day. The poverty gap is included as an overall measure of the depth of poverty. The Gini index is also given, as it is a convenient summary measure of the degree of inequality based on either income or expenditure. Estimates of the “working poor” – defined as the proportion of employed persons living in a household whose members are estimated to be below the poverty line – are also available.

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

An Occupational Classification system is used to classify workers into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, or disseminating data. All workers are classified into detailed occupations according to their occupational definition. To facilitate classification, detailed occupations are combined to form broad occupations, minor groups, and major groups. Detailed occupations in the Occupational Classification system

with similar job duties, and in some cases skills, education, and/or training, are grouped together. The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) is one of the main international classifications for which ILO is responsible.

MANPOWER PROJECTIONS, SECTOR & OCCUPATION

Forecasts of the workforce required in various future time periods.

SME DEVELOPMENT

(Small and Medium sized Enterprises) SME Development is one of the primary ways of encouraging entrepreneurship in transition, emerging, and developing economies. Entrepreneurs are the catalysts of growth, combining capital, innovation and skills. Policies and practices to encourage SME Development lead to indigenous employment and economic growth.

JOB VACANCIES

A job vacancy is an employee job available for immediate filling on the survey reference date and for which recruitment action has been taken.

JOB APPLICATIONS

Total number of job applications by occupation, industry etc.

JOB DESCRIPTIONS

A job description is a list of tasks, or functions, and responsibilities of a position. It may often include to whom the position reports, specifications such as the qualifications or skills needed by the person in the job, or a salary range. Job descriptions are usually narrative, but some may instead comprise a simple list of competencies.

MACRO-ECONOMIC TRENDS

Macroeconomics examines economy-wide phenomena such as changes in employment, unemployment, national income, rate of growth, gross domestic product, inflation and price levels.

INTERNATIONAL TRENDS

Studies of International economic trends likely to affect the Indian economy.

ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR

The number of enterprises active by sector in the reference time period.

PRODUCTION AND TURNOVER BY SECTOR

Measures of Production and Turnover by Economic Sector

TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE BY SECTOR

A change in a production function that alters the relationship between inputs and outputs. Normally it is understood to be an improvement in technology, or technological progress.

SECTOR STUDIES

Studies of industrial sectors indicating their likely development.

GRADUATION RATES

Students and trainees graduating from various courses, Education and Training institutions

COURSE ENROLMENT DATA

The number of students/trainees enrolled on courses

COURSES & CAPACITY OF INSTITUTIONS

Courses and the number of students/trainees

CURRICULA

Curricula include courses and experiences that are related to career and technical education

TRACER STUDIES (SECONDARY & UNIVERSITY)

Follow-up and tracer studies' are studies of transition from school to work. They are useful in assisting educational planners, administrators and human resources planners which seek to assess young people's educational training and their employment.

BUDGET FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The amount of money allocated by the Government to education and training by year

DONOR AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION

The amount of money from private donor and private investment allocated to education and training by year.

POLICIES

Education economic and Labour policies

TARGET GROUP SURVEYS

Surveys of occupational groups to determine their characteristics and behavior.

LABOUR LAWS

Labour law (or "employment" law) is the body of laws, administrative rulings, and precedents which address the legal rights of, and restrictions on, working people and their organizations.

FATAL INJURY RATE (PER 100,000 EMPLOYEES)

Fatal Injury Rate is defined as the total number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 employees. It is calculated by taking the total number of fatal injuries on the job, dividing that by the total number of employees (expressed as full-time equivalents) and multiplying by 100,000.

OCCUPATIONAL INJURY INSURANCE AVERAGE

Occupational injury insurance gives a worker a legal right to compensation if he/she meets with an occupational injury or is inflicted by an occupational illness.

It is defined as any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident', with the definition of an occupational accident being 'an unexpected and unplanned occurrence, including acts of violence, arising out of or in connection with work which results in one or more workers incurring a personal injury, disease or death'.

The measure is defined as the total number of disabling and fatal occupational injuries. It is calculated by taking the sum of the total number of disabling and fatal injuries on the job, dividing that by the total number of employees (expressed as full-time equivalents).

HEALTH & SAFETY CONDITIONS AT WORKPLACE

The laws, decrees and regulations requiring employers to provide employees with a workplace free from hazardous conditions

UNION DENSITY RATE

A measure of the membership of trade unions, calculated as the number enrolled as members as a proportion of all those employees potentially eligible to be members.

COLLECTIVE WAGE BARGAINING COVERAGE RATE

An indicator of the extent to which the terms of workers' employment are influenced by collective negotiation is the coverage rate, i.e. the number of employees covered by a collective agreement divided by the total number of wage and salary-earners.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

A lockout is a work stoppage in which an employer prevents employees from working. This is different from a strike, in which employees refuse to work.

INFLATION

The rate of inflation for economic sectors and consumers

INCOME INEQUALITY

Economic inequality (or "wealth and income differences") comprises all disparities in the distribution of economic assets and income. The term typically refers to inequality among individuals and groups within a society, but can also refer to inequality among countries. ...

MEAN ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME

Total annual Income divided by the number of households and individuals

MEAN ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD AND PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE

Total annual Expenditure divided by the number of households and individuals

SEASONALITY OF EMPLOYMENT

Periodic unemployment created by seasonal variations in particular industries, especially industries such as construction that are affected by the weather.

GDP AT FACTOR COST

GDP is the total value of goods and services produced within the country during a year. *Factor cost* is a measure of national income or output based on the *cost of factors* of production

$$\text{GDP(FC)} = C + I + G + (x-m) - IT + S$$

C = consumption (household) expenditure

I = investment expenditure

G = government expenditure

x-m = net exports i.e. exports - imports

IT = indirect taxes

S = subsidies

CONSUMPTION OF FIXED CAPITAL

Consumption of fixed capital is the decline, during the course of the accounting period, in the current value of the stock of fixed assets owned and used by a producer as a result of physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage.

GNP AT FACTOR COST

GNP is the total measure of the flow of goods and services at market value resulting from current production during a year in a country, including net income from abroad. *Factor cost* is a measure of national income or output based on the *cost of factors* of production, instead of market prices. This allows the effect of any subsidy or indirect tax to be removed from the final measure.

GROSS DOMESTIC CAPITAL FORMATION

Gross capital formation (formerly gross domestic investment) consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories. Fixed assets include land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of

roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales, and "work in progress."

PER CAPITA GNP AT FACTOR COST)

GNP at factor cost divided by the population.

GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA)

Gross value added (GVA) is a measure in economics of the value of goods and services produced in an area, industry or sector of an economy. In national accounts GVA is output minus intermediate consumption; it is a balancing item of the national accounts' production account.

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST

Total amount of income accruing to a country from economic activities in a year is known as national income. It includes payments made to all resources in the form of wages, interest, rent and profits.

NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST

Net national income can be defined as the net national product (NNP) minus indirect taxes.

PER CAPITA NET NATIONAL INCOME

National Income divided by the population

NET NATIONAL INCOME INDEX NUMBERS

Net National Income can be defined as net national product (NNP) minus indirect taxes. An index is an indicator of average percentage change in a series of figures where one figure (called the base) is assigned an arbitrary value of 100.

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BELOW POVERTY LINE

National estimates of the percentage of the population falling below the poverty line are based on surveys of sub-groups, with the results weighted by the number of people in each group. Definitions of poverty vary among nations.

Literacy Rate

The Literacy Rate is the number of literates in the age group of 7 years and above expressed as percentage of the total corresponding population.

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

Gross Enrolment Ratio is the total student enrolment in a given level of education, regardless of age expressed as percentage of the corresponding eligible official age group population in a given school year. ☐

GENDER PARITY INDEX (GPI)

is the ratio of Girls to Boys in a given level of education.

PUPIL TEACHER RATIO (PTR)

is the average number of pupils (students) per teacher at a specific level of education in a given school-year.

DROP OUT RATE

is the percentage of students who drop out from a given grade or cycle or level of education in a given school-year.

OUTBOUND MOBILITY RATIO

is the total number of students from a given country studying abroad, expressed as a percentage of total tertiary enrolment in that country.

INBOUND MOBILITY RATE

is the number of students from abroad studying in a given country, expressed as a percentage of total tertiary enrolment in that country.

ABSENTEEISM

A worker is to be treated as absent for purposes of absenteeism statistics when he does not turn up for work even if he/she has obtained prior permission and includes absence with pay or without pay. Any worker who reports for duty even for a part of the day or shift should not be counted among absentees. Absence of a worker due to strikes or lockout or lay off, weekly rest and suspension is not to be considered as absence for purposes of statistics of absenteeism.

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