







Snapshot of the Study



Objective

Estimate Incremental Labour Demand for the year 2020-21

Approach

Past data on Investments (CMIE), Bank Credits (RBI) and Employment (NSS) are modelled to predict demand for 2020-21

Result

Estimated Labour Demand for 2020-21 in India is 2.6 crore at district level

STATE LEVEL ESTIMATES

SECTORAL ESTIMATES

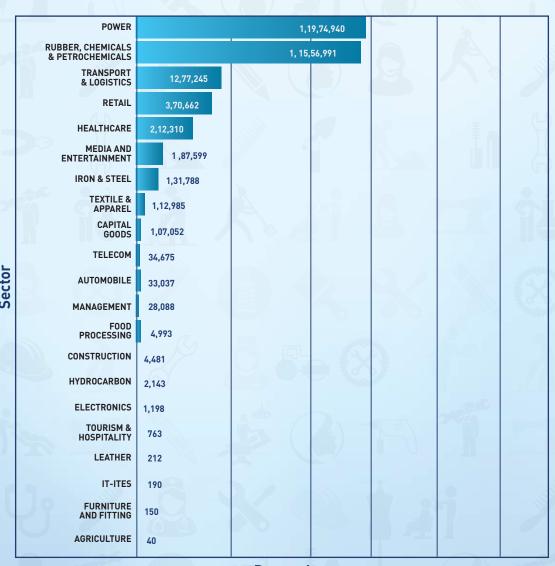
ESTIMATE
INCREMENTAL
LABOUR
DEMAND FOR
2020-21

ESTIMATES BY STATE/DISTRICT AND SECTOR

DISTRICT LEVEL ESTIMATES

Labour Demand Across Sectors (2020-21)

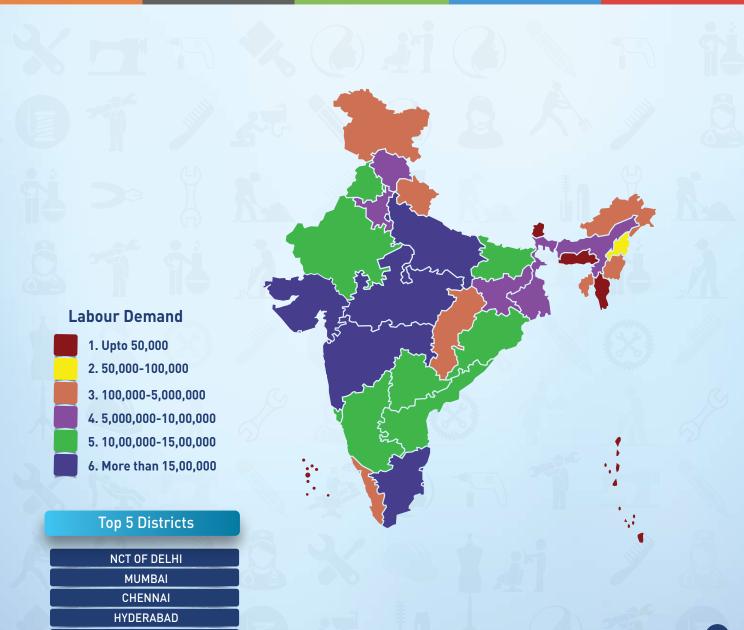




Labour Demand Across States (2020-21)

PUNE

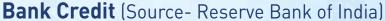








- Captured 'completed' and 'ongoing' investments (average of 4 years- 2016 to 2019) of at least Rs. 1 crore in construction of new units or substantial expansion of existing units
- District and Sector level





- Aggregate bank credits by all scheduled commercial banks
- District level

Employment (Source- NSS 68th Round, 2011-12)



- Number of person employed (formal and informal)
- District and sector level

Descriptive Statistics - All India







INVESTMENTS

- Total amount of investments is Rs. 66 lakh crore
- Top 5 sectors Transport & Logistics, Power, Construction, Agriculture and Hydrocarbon
- Top 5 states/UTs Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat
- Bottom 5 states/UTs Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Puducherry, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu

Investments

for January 2016 to December 2019

(includes only those investments which could be identified at district- and sector- levels and for only sectors for which statistically significant estimation models were found)

BANK CREDITS

- Total amount of bank credit is about Rs. 94 lakh crore (average credit per district is Rs. 0.15 lakh crore)
- Top 5 states/UTs Maharashtra, NCT of Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Telangana
- Bottom 5 states/UTs Mizoram, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu

Bank Credits

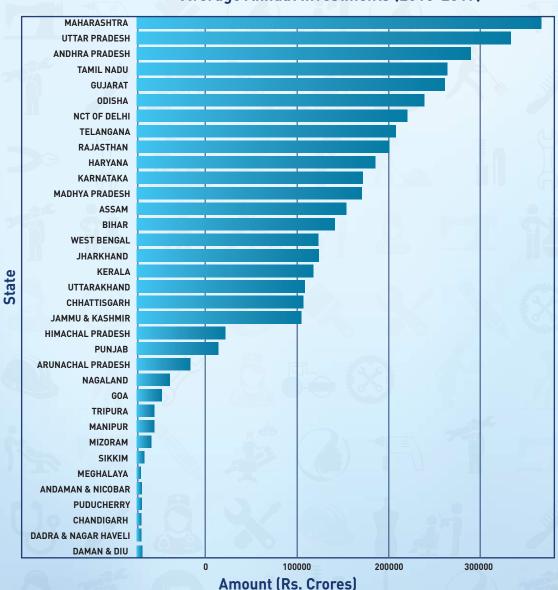
for second quarter of FY 2019-20

(includes bank credits for only those districts for which investments could be identified at district-and sector-levels)

Descriptive StatisticsInvestments across States



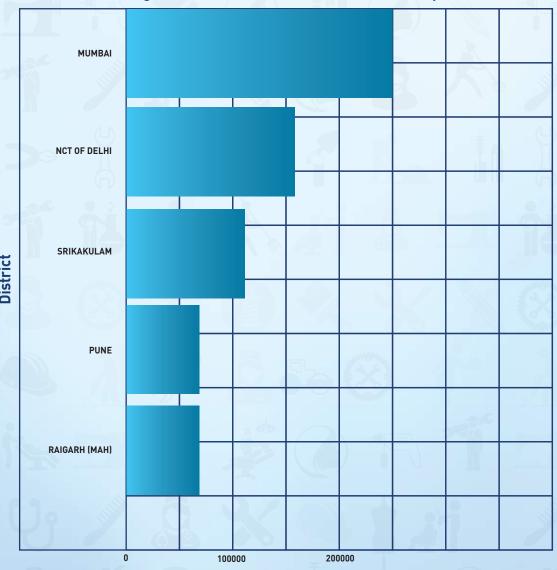
Average Annual Investments (2016-2019)



Descriptive Statistics Investments across Districts



Average Annual Investments (2016-2019) - Top 5 Districts



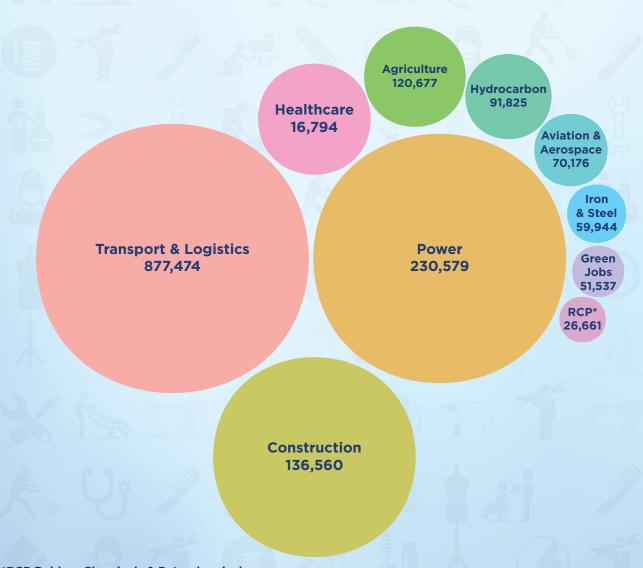
Amount (Rs. Crores)

Note: Districts within NCT of Delhi are aggregated into one region

Descriptive StatisticsInvestments across Top 10 Sectors



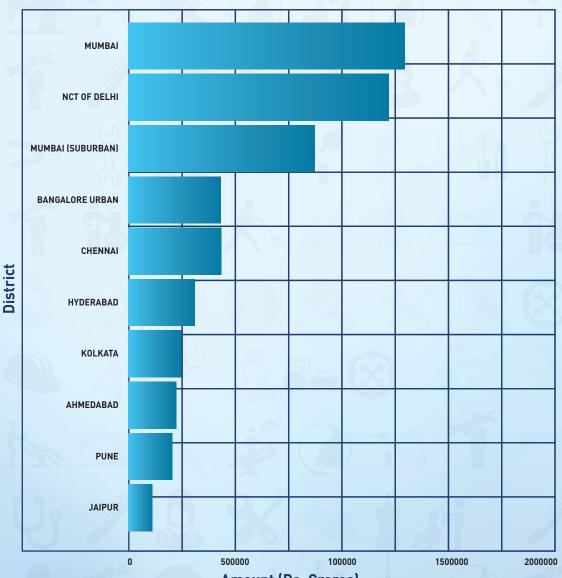
Top 10 Sectors By Average Annual Investments (2016-2019) (Rs. Crores)



Descriptive Statistics Bank Credits



Quarterly Bank Credit (Q2, 2019-20) (Top 10 Districts)



Amount (Rs. Crores)

Note: Districts within NCT of Delhi are aggregated into one region

Theoretical Framework



New investments (sector-wise) are expected to be correlated with growth in business, leading to employment, in each sector



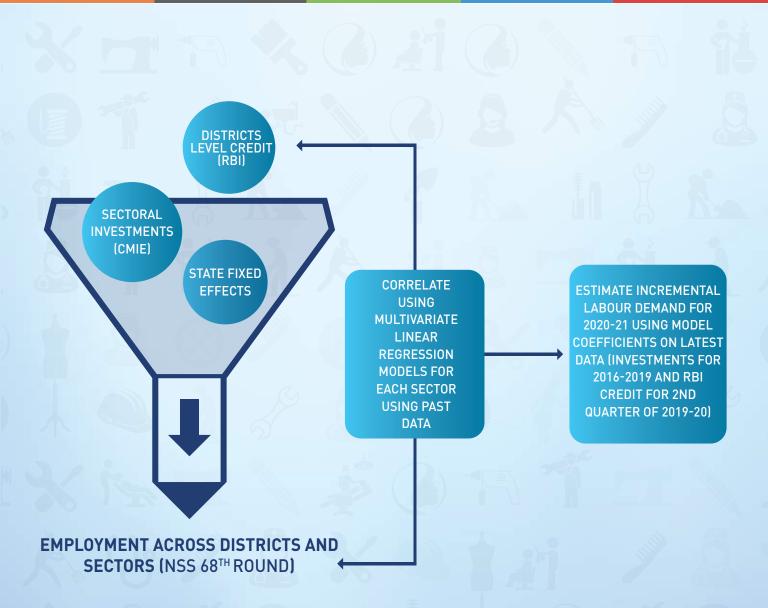
Bank credits (district-wise) are expected to be correlated to the growth in output (and thus employment) in those sectors in which the districts specialize in e.g. districts predominantly engaged in agriculture



Change in employment is related to change in investments and credit

Approach – Estimation





Detailed Methodology



Activities Under The Assignment

- ★ Map sectors across all data sources (CMIE, RBI and NSS) to Sector Skill Councils
- ★ Calculate district level employment across mapped sectors from NSS 68th round (2011-12) using population weights to convert sample numbers to population estimates
- rrocess investment and credit data at district level for time periods before 2011
- ★ Test multinomial linear regression models using employment as dependent variable, and investment and credit as independent variables (controlling for state level fixed effects)
- ★ Test each sector separately as the conversion rate of investment and credit to employment may differ across sectors
- ★ Select models using varying stringency levels (w.r.t. adjusted R-square, R-square, significance of F-statistic, significance of investment/credit coefficients)
- \bigstar Estimate the models and apply the weights derived on latest data for investments and credit

Results - Total Incremental Demand







Results - Top Sectors



Rank	Sector		Incremental Demand (2020-2021)
01	(5)	POWER	11,974,940
02		RUBBER, CHEMICALS & PETROCHEMICALS	11,556,991
03		TRANSPORT & LOGISTICS	1,277,245
04		RETAIL	370,662
05	C	HEALTHCARE	212,310

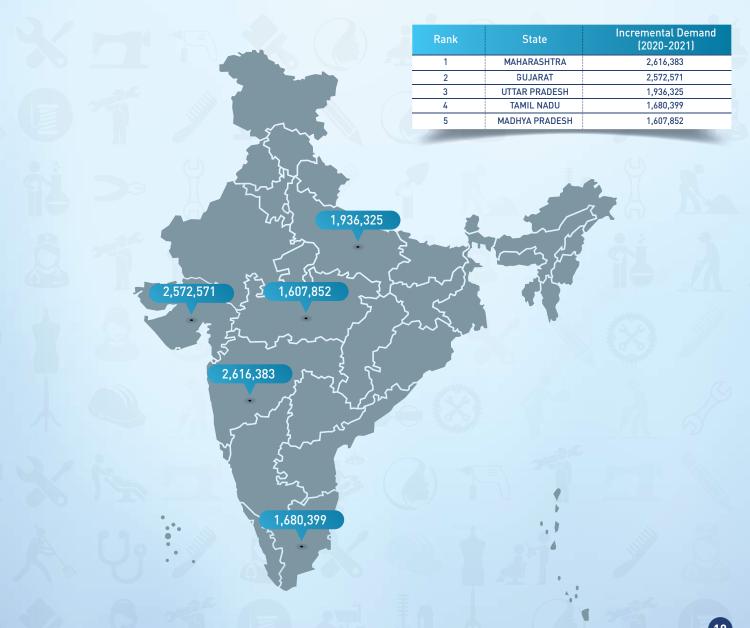
Results - Top Sectors



Rank	Sector		Incremental Demand (2020-2021)
06		MEDIA AND ENTERTAINMENT	187,599
07		IRON & STEEL	131,788
08	À	TEXTILE & APPAREL	112,985
09	in. is	CAPITAL GOODS	107,052
10	(<u>A</u>)	TELECOM	34,675

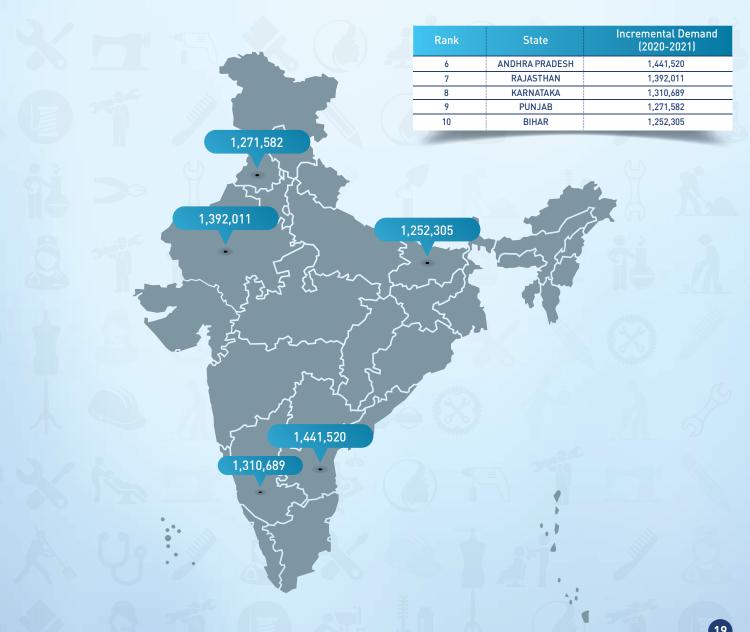
Results - Top States





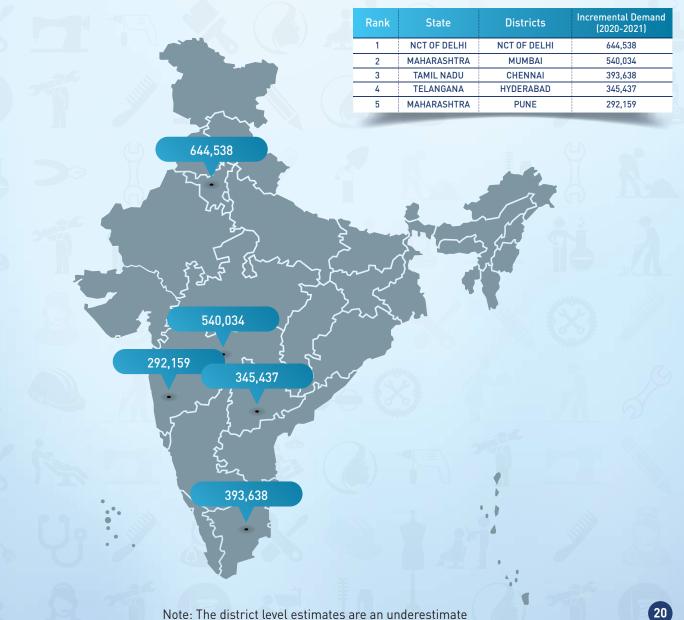
Results - Top States





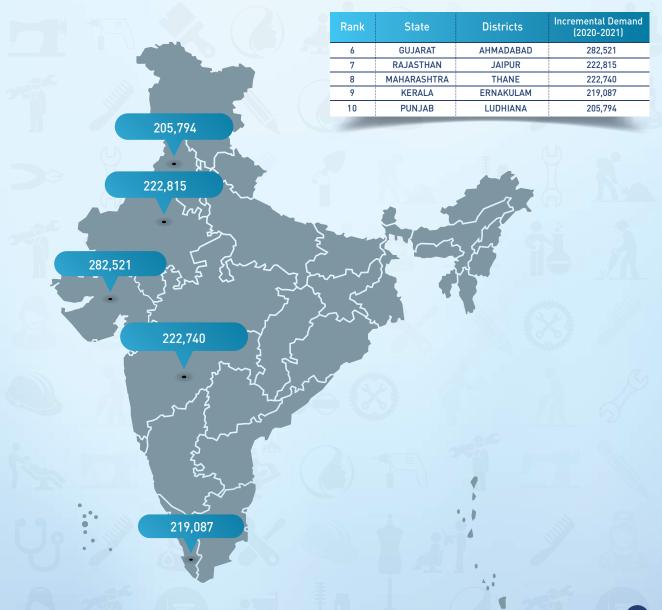
Results - Top Districts





Results - Top Districts





Note: The district level estimates are an underestimate

