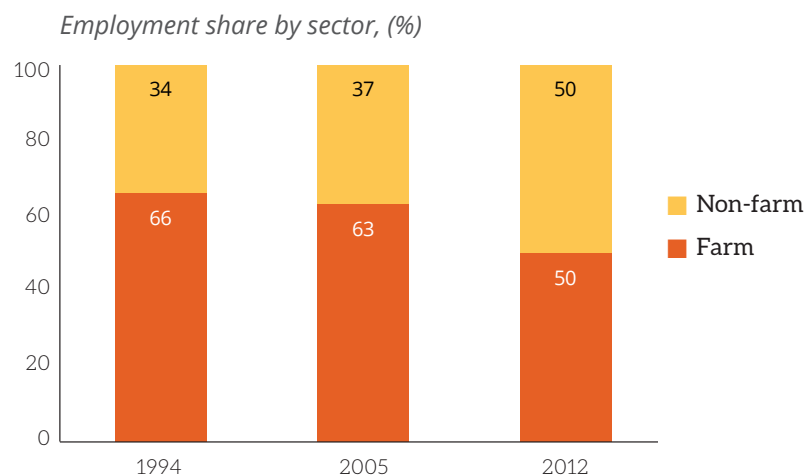


# Karnataka

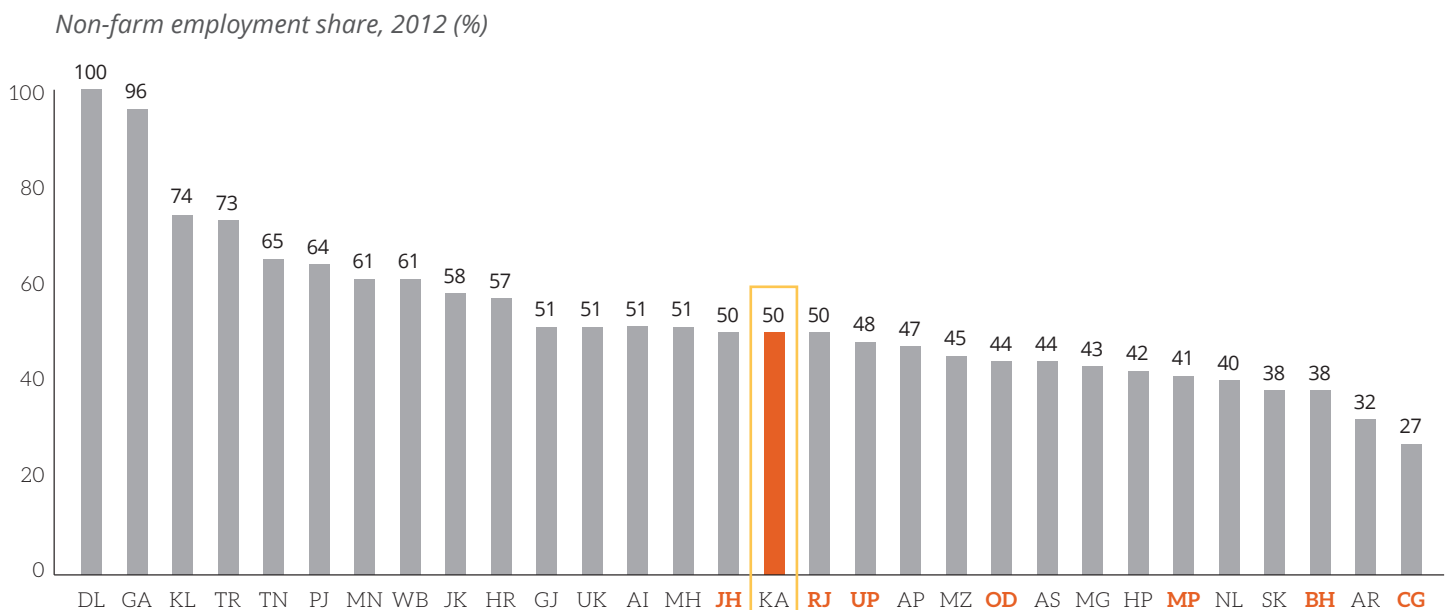
## Jobs

People in Karnataka are increasingly moving away from farm jobs. Since 2005, most new jobs were created in the services sector, leading to an increase in the share of salaried jobs in the state. Despite this positive trend, overall job creation in the state after 2005 has not been enough to make up for the loss of millions of farm jobs. As a result, Karnataka ranked below most other states on job creation. The period after 2005 also saw a massive decline in the state's female labor force participation, especially in rural areas.

### Non-farm employment increased in Karnataka after 2005



### The share of non-farm employment in Karnataka is close to the national average



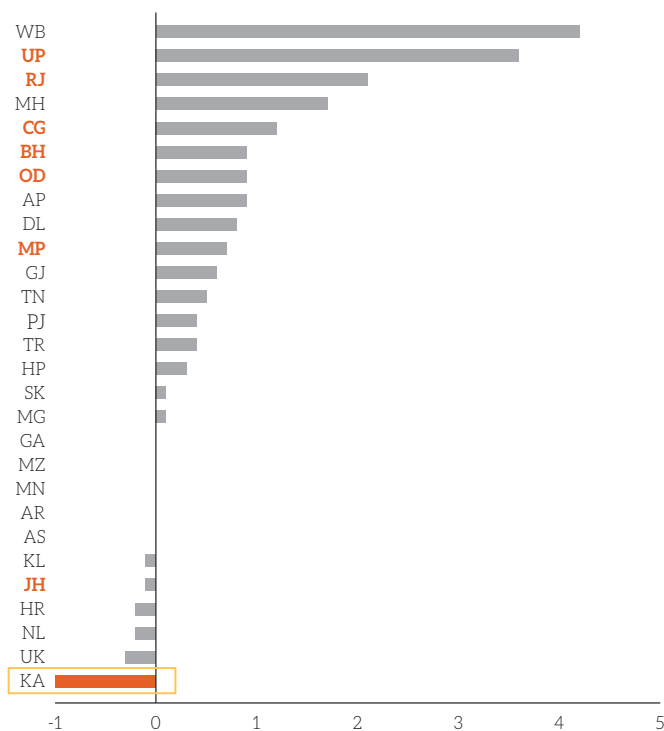
Low Income States are highlighted in orange, AI is All India.

# Karnataka

## Jobs

With over a million jobs lost, Karnataka ranked below most states on job creation after 2005

Number of jobs added, 2005-2012 (mn)



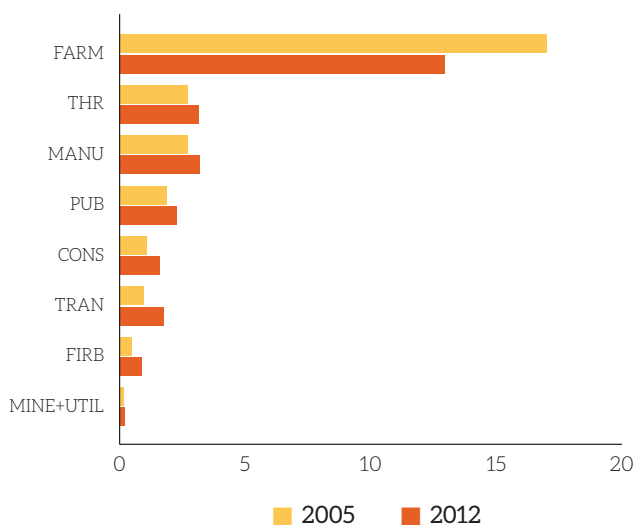
Annual job growth, 2005-2012 (%)

WB	1.8
UP	0.8
RJ	1.1
MH	0.5
CG	1.6
BH	0.5
OD	0.7
AP	0.3
DL	2.2
MP	0.4
GJ	0.3
TN	0.2
PJ	0.5
TR	4.4
HP	1.3
SK	3.9
MG	0.7
GA	1.3
MZ	1.1
MN	0.1
AR	-0.1
AS	0.0
KL	-0.1
JH	-0.2
HR	-0.3
NL	-3.6
UK	-1.0
KA	-0.5

Low Income States are highlighted in orange, AI is All India.

New jobs created by services in Karnataka after 2005, but millions lost in farming

Number of jobs, (mn)



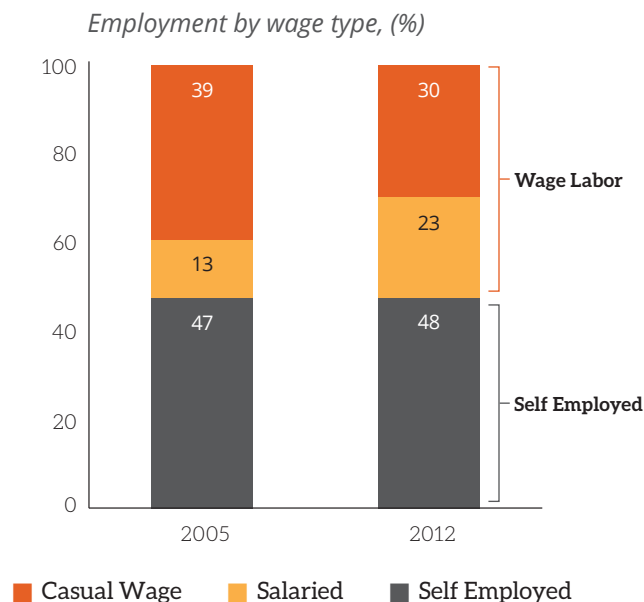
Annual job growth, 2005-2012 (%)

FARM	-4
THR	2
MANU	2
PUB	3
CONS	6
TRAN	9
FIRB	9
MINE+UTIL	2

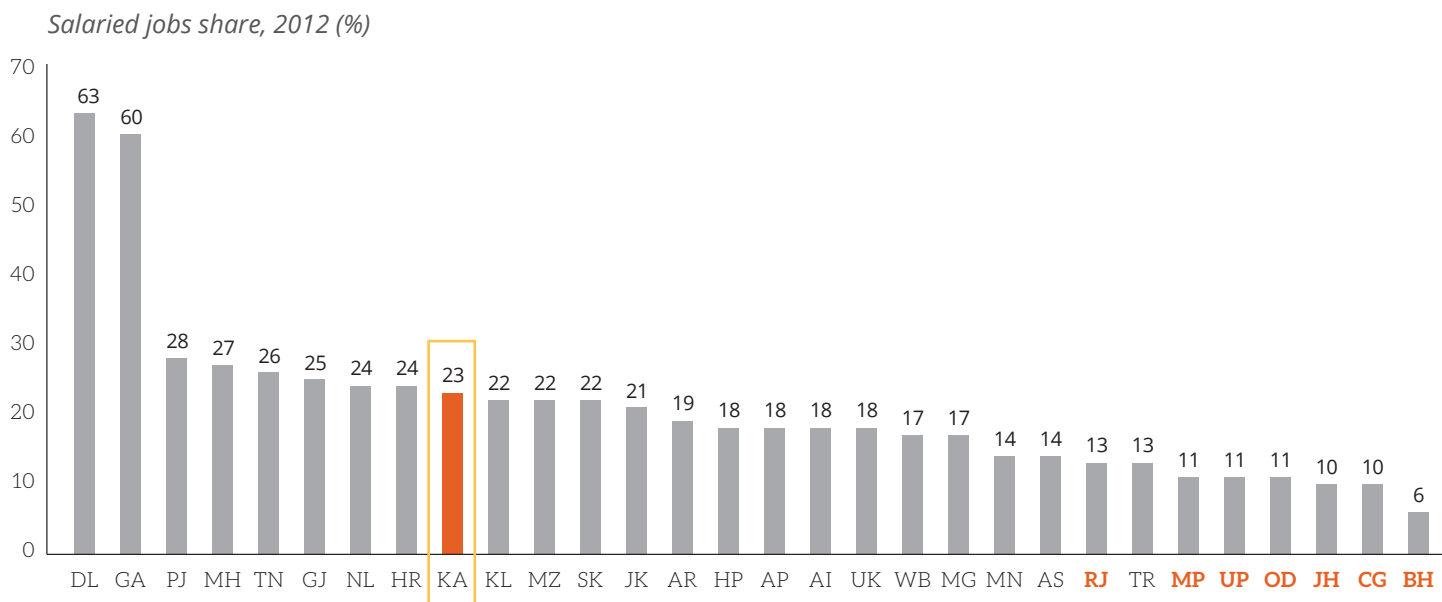
# Karnataka

## Jobs

There was an increase in salaried jobs in Karnataka after 2005



Nearly a fourth of Karnataka's workers have salaried jobs, which is higher than in many other states



Low Income States are highlighted in orange, AI is All India.

# Karnataka

## Jobs

Not enough jobs in Karnataka for the size of the working age population not in school, especially for females



Female labor force participation in Karnataka dropped sharply after 2005, largely in rural areas

