



Government of Kerala

***REPORT ON
DRINKING WATER, SANITATION, HOUSING &
CONSUMER EXPENDITURE IN KERALA***

**NSS 54th round
(January 1998 - June 1998)**

**Directorate of Economics and Statistics
Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala**

2003

Preface

Around 1.1 billion people globally do not have access to safe drinking water sources whereas 2.4 billion people live under highly unsanitary conditions and have such poor hygiene behavior that their exposure to risks of incidence and spread of infectious disease are enormous.

This report is based on the state sample data collected through the 54th round of National Sample Survey conducted during January to June 1998 on the subject "Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene" and the "Consumer expenditure pattern" in the state. The report consists of two parts, the first part dealing with drinking water, sanitation and hygiene and the second part dealing with consumer expenditure pattern of the state.

The draft of this report was prepared by Sri. C. Nesan, Assistant Director under the guidance of Sri. P. Kochunarayana Pillai, Joint Director Statistical tables have been generated by Sri. K.V. Abhilash, Compiler attached to the Computer Division under the direct supervision of Sri. K. Vimalan, Research Officer. Sri. P.C. Jain, Additional Director gave final touches to the report.

The DTP work done by Sri.S.Saseendran, U.D.Typist is very much appreciated.

It is hoped that findings of this survey report would be of immense use to planners and other data users.

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Contents

	Pages
Preface	
Chapter - 1	Introduction
Chapter - 2	Data Tables on the main results of the survey
Chapter - 3	Concepts & Definitions
Chapter - 4	Sampling design and Estimation Procedure
Chapter - 5	Findings of the survey
Chapter - 6	Household consumer expenditure
Appendix - A	Detailed tables (Drinking water, Sanitation & Hygiene)
Appendix - B	Detailed tables (Household Consumer Expenditure)

CHAPTER-1

1.1 Introduction:

National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) conducts nationwide sample surveys to collect data on various socio-economic indicators on a regular basis. Kerala State also participates in various rounds of the above sample survey on a matching sample basis to generate comparable data on the subject of study. 54th round of NSS (January to June 1998) was devoted to study subjects like drinking water, sanitation, hygiene services and consumer expenditure. A separate schedule was canvassed to collect data on common property resources at household level and infrastructural facilities at village level. This report gives a brief assessment of amenities like drinking water, sanitation, hygiene services and consumer expenditure pattern based on the state sector sample data collected during 54th round of NSS.

1.2 Geographical Coverage:

54th round of NSS covered the entire rural and urban areas of the state represented by 204 rural and 72 urban samples in state sector.

1.3 Period of Survey:

54th round of NSS was of six months duration from January to June 1998. Survey period was divided into two sub-rounds of three months duration from January to March and April to June 1998.

1.4 Method of data collection:

Interview method was used to collect data from the field. Trained Investigators of the Department of Economics & Statistics did the data collection under the efficient supervision of Statistical Inspectors and other district level officials. A stratified multistage sampling design has been used in rural and urban areas. The Panchayath wards and urban blocks were the first stage units in rural and urban areas respectively. Households were the second stage sample units.

1.5 Structure of the Report:

This report consists of 5 chapters and the Appendix Tables. The first chapter provides brief introduction and data tables showing the main results of the survey at a glance. Chapter two deals with concepts and definitions used in the survey. Chapter three describes the sample design. The main findings of the survey relating to drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services in rural and urban areas are presented in chapter four. The last chapter gives an account of consumer expenditure pattern of rural and urban areas of Kerala. Detailed statistical tables are provided in the Appendix.

Key results

TABLES ON THE MAIN RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

I. Drinking Water

Table.1.1 Percentage Distribution of Households by Primary Source of Drinking Water

Primary Source	Kerala		India	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1. Tap	12	33	19	70
2. Open Well	85	66	26	7
3. Tube Well/Hand Pump	2	1	50	21
4. Other Sources	1	0	5	2
All	100	100	100	100

Table. 1.2 Percentage Distribution of Households by Distance to Primary Source of Drinking Water

Distance to Primary Source	Kerala		India	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1. Within Dwelling	16	34	11	39
2. Outside Dwelling but within premises	60	49	20	27
3. Outside Premises	24	17	69	34
All	100	100	100	100

Table.1.3 Percentage Distribution of Households Reporting Insufficiency of Drinking Water by Type of Remedial Measures Taken

Type of Measures taken	Kerala		India	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1. No Measures taken	11	23	24	17
2. Water Supplied by Local Authorities	3	4	5	7
3. Water obtained from Neighbours	73	57	24	24
4. Other Measures (Including Charitable Bodies)	13	16	47	52
All	100	100	100	100

II. Sanitation

Table.1.4 Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Bathroom

Type of Bathroom	Kerala		India	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1. Attached to Dwelling Unit	18	38	7	35
2. Detached from Dwelling Unit	47	41	12	30
3. No Bathroom	35	21	81	35
<i>All</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Table.1.5 Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Latrine

Type of Latrine	Kerala		India	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1. No Latrine	44	39	82	26
2. Service Latrine	11	13	3	6
3. Septic tank	19	27	7	35
4. Flush System	13	9	3	8
5. Others	13	12	5	5
<i>All</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

III. Hygiene

Table .1.6 Percentage Distribution of Households by Arrangement for Removal of Garbage

Sl.No	Arrangement for Removal of Garbage	Rural	Urban
1	By Residents	94	89
2	By Local Bodies	0	2
3	Private Arrangement of Residents	1	6
4	Other Arrangement	5	3
	<i>All</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

IV. Consumer Expenditure

Table .1.7 Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Fuel use for Cooking

Sl.No	Type of Fuel used for Cooking	Rural	Urban
1	Firewood	88	58
2	LPG	9	33
3	Kerosene	1	6
4	Others	2	3
	<i>All</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Table .1.8 Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Energy use for Lighting

Sl.No	Type of Energy for Lighting	Rural	Urban
1	Electricity	66	84
2	Kerosene	33	15
3	Others	1	1
	All	100	100

Table .1.9 Monthly Per-Capita Expenditure (Rupees)

Sl.No	Expenditure Category	Rural	Urban
1	Food Items	245	255
2	Non-food items	491	569
3	Total Consumer Expenditure	736	824

Table .1.10 Expenditure Pattern of Households (Percentage)

Sl.No	Expenditure Category	Rural	Urban
1	Food Items	67	31
2	Non-food items	33	69
3	Total Consumer Expenditure	100	100

CHAPTER -2

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 The concepts and definitions used in the survey related to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene are presented in this chapter.
- 2.2 *Household*: A group of persons who normally lived together and took food from a common kitchen constituted a household. Temporary visitors were excluded but temporary stay-away were included. A resident employee or a resident domestic servant or paying guest was included in the employee/host's household. "Living together" was given more importance than "sharing food from a common kitchen" in drawing the boundaries of a household in case the two criteria conflict. A person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere was included. Inmate of a hotel, mess, boarding-lodging house, hostel, etc., was considered to be a single-member household except that a family living in a hotel was considered one household only. The same principle was applicable for the residential staff of such establishments.
- 2.3 *Drinking water:- Principal and supplementary source*: If a household obtained drinking water from the same source throughout the last 365 days, then that source was treated as the principal source and there was no concept of supplementary source. If a household, during the last 365 days, obtained drinking water from more than one source, then the one most commonly used as treated as the principal source and the next one (in term of frequency of use) was treated as the supplementary source. Thus, if a household used source A for 5 months of the year, source B for 4 months, and source C for 3 months, then A and B were treated as the principal and the supplementary source, respectively.
- 2.4 *Different sources*: The different sources of drinking water were: (i) tap; (ii) tube-well, hand pump; (iii) well; (iv) tank, pond (reserved for drinking); (v) other tank, pond; (vi) river, canal, lake; (vii) spring (viii) tanker; and (ix) other sources. The source tap referred to the supply of water to households through pipe after suitable treatment, if required, by corporation, municipality, Panchayath or other local authorities, or any private or public housing estate or water treatment agency. Water pumped up and supplied without any treatment, or transported by pipe, untreated, from river or well, was not regarded as tap water. Such water was regarded as coming from river or well, etc. The source tanker included all vehicles used by local authorities, charitable bodies, etc., for supplying water to an area.
- 2.5 *Distance of dwelling from principal source*: The distance actually traveled by the household along the roads or paths used to reach the principal source of drinking water was considered to be the distance of the dwelling from the principal source. The distance of the dwelling from the principal source of drinking water was recorded under one of the seven categories: (i) within dwelling; (ii) outside dwelling but within premises; (iii) outside premises at distance 0.2 km; (iv) outside premises at distance 0.2 – 0.5 km; (v) outside premises at distance 0.5 – 1 km; (vi) outside premises at distance 1 – 1.6 km; and (vii) outside premises at distance beyond 1.6 km.
- 2.6 *Right of use of principal source*: Right of use of the principal source of drinking water signified "access" to that source. In determining access to the source, the actual situation prevailing, and not the legal right, was considered. Right of use of the principal source of drinking water was recorded under four categories, viz., (i) used by household alone; (ii) shared by a restricted set of households; (iii) for community use; and (iv) other. The right of use category for household alone included cases where the household members only, and none else, had access to the source. The category shared by a restricted set of households included cases where the source was shared by a block of flats. For community use implied that access was either unrestricted, or restricted to an identifiable community such as a caste or religious group. The last category other included cases of access granted (to the sample household) by a neighbouring household to its own source, or access to a source meant for a block of flats obtained on the basis of good personal relations with some of the residents of that block of flats.

- 2.7 *Sufficiency of drinking water available from principal source throughout the year:-* The informant's opinion on whether drinking water obtained from the principal source was adequate to meet his/her household's needs throughout the year was collected through a direct "yes"/"no" response.
- 2.8 *Month-wise sufficiency position of principal source throughout the year:-* This was ascertained for those households where sufficient drinking water was not available from the principal source throughout the year. For these households, for each of the 12 months, information on whether drinking water available from the principal source was sufficient in that month was obtained through a direct "sufficient"/"insufficient" response.
- 2.9 *Measures normally taken to increase water supply when insufficient:* For those households where sufficient drinking water was not available from the principal source throughout the year, information on the measure taken to increase water supply was collected. There were six measures, viz. (i) water supplied by local authorities through tankers, etc.; (ii) water supplied by charitable bodies etc.; (iii) water obtained from neighbours; (iv) water purchased by household; (v) other measures; and (vi) no measures.
- 2.10 In the above paragraph, the phrase "normally taken" is of significance. If water scarcity arose 4 times in the last ten years but the local authorities supplied water only once, and no measures were taken on the remaining 3 occasions, then the normal situation was no measures taken. If more than one measure was applicable, then the one that was used most frequently by the sample household was considered to be the measure taken. When the principal source gave insufficient drinking water and the household started using a supplementary source, other measures were considered to be the measure taken.
- 2.11 *Sufficiency of drinking water available from supplementary source throughout the year:-*The informant's opinion on whether the drinking water obtained from the supplementary source was adequate to meet his/her household's needs throughout the year was collected through a direct "yes"/"no" response.
- 2.12 *Month-wise sufficiency position of supplementary source of drinking water:-*For those households where sufficient drinking water was not available from supplementary source throughout the year, for each of the 12 months, information on whether drinking water from the supplementary source was sufficient in that particular month was collected through a direct "sufficient"/"insufficient" response.
- 2.13 *Quality of drinking water obtained from principal source:* Information on quality of drinking water obtained from principal source was collected from all households. The quality of drinking water was categorized as (i) known to be polluted; (ii) clean but contains excess of iron or other mineral; (iii) bad taste due to unknown causes; (iv) cloudy due to unknown causes; (v) other defects; and (vi) satisfactory. If the quality could fall under more than one category, then it was recorded as that which appeared earliest in the list. When quality could not be categorized under any one of the first five types, it was recorded as satisfactory.
- 2.14 *Hygiene and drinking water:-* An attempt was made in the present survey to collect data on certain practices followed by households that indicate the attitude of their members towards their personal hygiene in relation to their drinking water. Three aspects on which data were collected in the survey, viz. treatment of drinking water, material of main container for storage of drinking water and mode of taking out water from container, are discussed below.
- 2.15 *Treatment of drinking water:-* Data were collected on three methods of treatments, viz. filtration, boiling and chemical. The procedure followed for recording these methods is stated in the following three paragraphs.

- 2.16 *Filtering of water by household:-* Information on filtering of water was collected from the households through a direct “yes”/“no” response. If the household filtered water then further query was made whether filtering was done with plain clothes or by other process. Other process included use of water filter with a “filter candle”, Use of water purifier having a filter as well as a process of chemical treatment including treatment by ultra-violet radiation.
- 2.17 *Boiling of water by household:-* If a majority of household member drink boiled water, then it was recorded as a household using boiled water.
- 2.18 *Chemical treatment of water by household:-* This included treatment with any of the following: chlorine, other halogens, alum, permanganate, radiation, or any other anti-bacterial treatment. Information on whether water was chemically treated or not was collected from the sample household through a direct “yes”/“no” response.
- 2.19 *Material of main container for storage of drinking water:-* The materials used for storing of drinking water were classified as: (i) earthen; (ii) plastic ; (iii) other non-metal; (iv) iron (galvanized); (v) copper; (vi) stainless steel; (vii) brass; and (viii) other metal. Those households, especially among those relying on tap water, which drank directly from the source (without storing any drinking water at all), were recorded under the category no storage.
- 2.20 *Mode of taking out water from container:-* Information on mode of taking out drinking water from the main storage container was recorded under the following categories: (i) through tap, (ii) poured out, (iii) vessel with handle dipped in to take out water and (iv) vessel without handle dipped in to take out water.
- 2.21 *Bathroom type:-* For recording this item, the bathroom used by household members was considered. In case more than household members used one bathroom, the one most commonly used was considered for recording bathroom type. An open area without a roof used for bathing purposes was considered only as a bathing place and not as a bathroom for this survey. For those households whose members did not use a bathroom, the bathroom type was recorded as no bathroom. The bathroom for a household was considered attached /detached depending on whether the bathroom used by it in the structure in which their living rooms were “attached” or “detached” . “Attached here means that the bathroom was in the same structure as the dwelling unit. If the dwelling unit was housed in a single structure there was no problem. A dwelling unit may, however, be spread over more than one structure. In such cases, if the structure containing the bathroom had rooms for living purposes, then the bathroom was considered “attached” to the dwelling unit, “Rooms for living purposes” included bedroom, sitting-room, reading room, dining room and prayer room.
- 2.22 *Right of use of bathroom:-* Households using no bathroom (see para 2.21) were not questioned in this regard. This item was recorded under the same four categories as in the case of right of use of principal source of drinking water, and hence, the explanations for these categories remain the same as those stated earlier.
- 2.23 *Distance from usual bathing place:-* A bathing place was considered to be any place used for taking a bath. It might not be a bathroom. For those households with “no bathroom” only, the distance of the dwelling unit from the usual bathing place was recorded under one of the same seven categories stated earlier under “distance of dwelling from the principal source”.
- 2.24 *Enough water to have a daily bath:-* Information on adequacy of water to have daily bath was collected from all households, whether using a bathroom or not, through a direct “yes”/“no” response.

- 2.25** *Latrine type:-* For recording information on this item, the latrine used by the majority of the household members was considered. In case more than the household members was considered. In case more than the household members used one kind of latrine, the one most commonly used was considered as the proper latrine type for the purpose of recording. Latrine type was categorized as: (i) no latrine, (ii) service latrine, (iii) septic tank, (iv) pour flush pit; (v) sewerage system and (vi) other. Households whose members did not have any latrine facility, i.e. those using open area as latrine were classified under the category no latrine. Service latrine referred to the non-sanitary latrine where the excreta accumulated at the excretion spot and was physically removed regularly. A latrine connected to underground septic chambers was categorized as septic tank while a flushing toilet with water seal (pan trap) and soak pit, where the liquid leached out from the pit to be dispersed in the soil system, was regarded as pour flush pit. When the latrine was part of an off-site sanitation system and was connected to a network of underground pipelines through which the excreta was transported, it was categorized under sewerage system. Any other type of latrine was categorized under others.
- 2.26** *Right of use of latrine:-* No data was collected on this aspect for households using no latrine. For households using a latrine, right of use of latrine was determined by ascertaining “whom had access to the latrine used by the household members.” The categories for right of use of latrine were identical to those for right of use of principal source of drinking water or that of bathroom and hence the relevant explanations also remain the same.
- 2.27** *Number of latrines to which the household has access and number of households using the latrine(s):-* Data on these items were collected only for households sharing one or more latrines with a restricted set of households. If, for instance, the household used 2 latrines, A and B, and there were 5 other households also had access to the latrines A and B, then the number of latrines to which the household had access was recorded as 2 and the number of households using the latrine was recorded as 6.
- 2.28** *Distance of the dwelling from the latrine used:-* For those households using a latrine, information on the distance of the dwelling unit from the latrine used was collected and recorded as belonging to either of the 4 categories: (i) within dwelling, (ii) Outside dwelling but within premises (iii) outside premises at distance <0.5 km and (iv) outside premises at distance beyond 0.5 km.
- 2.29** *Drainage arrangement for wastewater:-* “Drainage arrangement” referred to built-up channels for carrying waste water away from the premises of a building to a drainage system, a water flow, or a water deposit. Data were collected under the categories: (i) no drainage, (ii) open katcha, (iii) open pucca, (iv) covered pucca and (v) underground
- 2.30** *Mode of collection of garbage from house:-* Information on this item was recorded under 4 categories: (i) by local authorities, (ii) by private arrangement among residents, (iii) by household members and (iv) other. While the first category is self-explanatory, the second category included cases where a group of residents (including the household) of the area made the arrangement for garbage clearance. The third category included cases where the household made its own arrangement as also cases where the household members dumped the garbage in a common dumping spot away from the house and the local authorities arranged for its removal from the dumping spot. The category other included cases of removal of garbage by charitable bodies.
- 2.31** *Site where garbage was taken:-* Such sites were categorized as : (i) bio-gas plant or manure pit (ii) community dumping spot, (iii) household’s individual dumping spot and (iv) other. While the second category is self-explanatory, the third one included cases where the household dumped kits garbage indiscriminately or where a small number of households dumped their garbage in a particular spot. The first category included cases where the garbage was first taken to a community dumping spot and from there to a bio-gas plant.
- 2.32** *Willingness to contribute towards improving sanitation:-* Information on this aspect was sought in terms of improvement in (i) the neighbourhood and (ii) village/town where the household was located. In both cases, such willingness to contribute was sought to be obtained for contribution in terms of (i) money only, (ii) labour only, (iii) money and labour and (iv) neither money nor labour. Willingness to contribute towards improvement of even one specific aspect of sanitation (e.g. latrine) was constructed as “willingness”..

- 2.33 Principal and supplementary source of water for cooking/bathing/washing utensils: The definitions of principal and supplementary sources of water for cooking, bathing and dishwashing were the same as those of drinking water. The different sources—principal as well as supplementary—of water for cooking/bathing/washing utensils were the same as those stated earlier for drinking water. If two sources of cooking water were used simultaneously, the source from which the greater amount of cooking water was taken was regarded as the principal source and the other as the supplementary source. If different household members used two different sources of bathing water, the source used by the majority was considered as the principal source. If this source was available and used throughout the year, the other source (used by fewer household members) was taken to be supplementary source. If two different sources were used simultaneously for washing of utensils, the water with which the majority of utensils were washed was regarded as the principal source and the other as the supplementary source.
- 2.34 *Concern about flies/mosquitoes/foul odor:-* Information on existence of the problems of flies/mosquitoes/foul odor as reported by households for their area was collected through a direct “yes”/“no” response.
- 2.35 *Change in the intensity of these problems:-* Information on the change in intensity of the problem of flies/mosquitoes/foul odour over the last 5 years was sought from respondents by asking them to state whether they considered such problems to have “increased” or “decreased” or “remained unchanged”. Cases where the problem had increased or decreased or remained unchanged were recorded under the category “remained unchanged”.

CHAPTER- 3

SAMPLING DESIGN

- 3.1 *Sample Design:* A stratified multi-stage sampling design was adopted for the survey. The first stage units were Panchayath wards in rural areas and the Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks for urban areas. Households formed the ultimate stage in both rural and urban areas.
- 3.2 *Sampling frame for First Stage Units (FSUs):* The list of Panchayath wards formed the frame for first stage units in rural areas and list of latest UFS blocks formed FSU for urban areas.
- 3.3 *Stratification in Rural & Urban Areas:* In rural sector each district was taken as a separate stratum. In case of urban sector strata were formed by grouping towns on the basis of 1991 population size as detailed below;

Table 3.1

Stratum Number	Composition of Strata (1991 population)
1	All towns with population less than 50,000
2	All towns with population 50,000 or more but less than 2 lakhs
3	All towns with population 2 Lakhs or more but less than 10 lakhs
4, 5	Each city with population 10 lakhs or more

- 3.4 *Allocation of First Stage Units (FSUs):* Rural-Urban breakup of 276 FSU for this round of NSS in various district of the state is furnished in the table below;

Table3.2

Sl.No	District	Samples Allotted		Samples Surveyed	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Thiruvananthapuram	18	8	18	8
2	Kollam	18	6	18	6
3	Pathanamthitta	8	2	8	2
4	Alappuzha	14	4	14	4
5	Kottayam	14	2	14	2
6	Idukki	8	1	8	1
7	Eranakulam	16	13	16	13
8	Trissur	20	8	20	8
9	Palakkad	18	4	18	4
10	Malappuram	22	2	22	2
11	Kozhikode	18	10	18	10
12	Wayanad	6	1	6	1
13	Kannur	16	8	16	8
14	Kasargod	8	3	8	3
	Total	204	72	204	72

3.5 *Formation of Hamlet Groups/ Sub-Blocks:* Listing of households in Panchayath Wards and Urban Blocks with large population needs considerable time and effort for field officials. To limit their workload large wards/blocks were further subdivided into hamlet groups/sub-blocks by grouping

- (i) Rural Sample/Urban block having a population of less than 1200 was taken as a single unit for the survey.
- (ii) Rural Sample/Urban block with population of 1200 or more was divided into four or more hamlet groups and a unit consisting of minimum of two hamlet groups are selected at random for the survey.

3.6 *Second stage stratification (for selection of households schedule 31):*

- (a) *Rural:* Three second stage stratum have been formed for rural samples. Rural households engaged in free collection (other than fuel wood and marine fishing) formed second-stage stratum 1. Other households were grouped into two second-stage strata; those with wage/salary earning but possessing land less than 0.40 hectare formed second-stage stratum 2 while the rest of the households formed second-stage stratum 3. The households of second stage stratum 3 were arranged by area of land possessed before sample selection.
- (b) *Urban:* Urban households were grouped into three second-stage strata. Households with means of livelihood (m.1) category "Self employed" or "Regular wage/salary earnings" formed second-stage stratum 1. Those with means of livelihood category "casual labour" constitute second-stage stratum 2 and the remaining urban households were categorized as second-stage stratum 3. The households of second-stage stratum 1 were arranged by m.1 codes mpce classes before sample selection.

3.7 *Selection of households:* The sample households in each second stage strata were selected from the respective frames by circular systematic sampling with equal probability. A sample of 16 households from each selected Panchayath ward (or selected hamlet groups) and 18 households from each selected UFS block were selected for the survey.

CHAPTER-4

FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

- 4.1 This chapter gives a short account of the findings of the survey in respect of drinking water, hygiene and sanitation in rural and urban areas based only on state sector data.
- 4.2 *Principal Source of Drinking Water:* It is found that the principal source of drinking water, both in rural and urban areas of the state, has been open wells. 85% of rural and 66% of urban households depended on open wells as their principal source of drinking water. While 32% of urban households had access to tap water only 12% of rural households reported tap water facility. District-wise data revealed that more than 90% of rural households in Kannur and Kozhikode districts depended on well water whereas 38% of urban households in Ernakulam district used tap water. Hand pumps and tube wells were not a significant source of drinking water in rural and urban areas in the state.
- 4.3 *Distance of Dwelling from Principal Source of Drinking Water:* The survey revealed that around 16% of rural and 34% of urban households had the principal source of drinking water within their dwelling. But 60% of rural and 49% of urban households were having drinking water facility outside their dwelling but within their premises. About 24% of rural and 17% urban households had to go outside their premises to fetch drinking water. Percentage distribution of households are furnished in Table-4.1.

Table-4.1
Percentage Distribution of Households by Distance to Principal Source

Principal Source	Availability of Principal Source (Percentage)							
	Rural				Urban			
	Within Dwelling	Outside Dwellings but within Premises	Outside Premises	Total	Within Dwelling	Outside Dwellings but within Premises	Outside Premises	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tap	1.81	3.23	7.25	12.29	19.58	4.09	8.80	32.47
Tube Well/Hand Pump	0.25	0.58	0.73	1.56	0.05	1.36	0	1.41
Well	13.31	56.11	15.25	84.67	14.65	43.48	7.89	66.02
Others	0.19	0.44	0.85	1.48			0.10	0.10
Total	15.56	60.36	24.08	100	34.28	48.93	16.79	100

- 4.4 *Insufficiency of drinking water:* Insufficiency of water from the principal source necessitated households to depend on alternate sources for drinking water. Majority of households experiencing insufficiency of drinking water from the principal source (73.4% in rural areas and 56.8% in urban areas) depended on neighbours for drinking water. About 3% of rural and 4.4% of urban households depended on water supplied by the local bodies to tide over the contingency.
- 4.5 *Quality of drinking water:* Quality of drinking water available for people has been a matter of serious concern. The survey revealed that about 95% of households both in rural and urban areas of the state used water having standard quality. But about 5% of households were using water with impurities as detailed by the figures in Table 4.2 below. All India figures are also furnished in Table-4.2

Table-4.2
Percentage Distribution of Households by Quality of drinking water

Kerala/ India	Sector	Known to be polluted	Having bad taste due to un-known reasons	Dirty due to un-known reasons	clean but containing excess of Iron or other minerals	Having other defects	Water with satisfactory quality	Not Reporting	Total
Kerala	Rural	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	95.3	1.3	100
	Urban	0.3	0.1	0.8	2.6	0.3	94.9	1.0	100
India	Rural	1.1	1.3	1.7	5.2	1.9	85.1	3.7	100
	Urban	1.9	1.2	1.8	3.0	1.0	90.8	0.3	100

- 4.6 *Bathroom facility:* About 35% of rural and 21% of urban households were found having no bathroom facility in Kerala State. Highest percentage (47% in rural and 41% in urban) of families used bathrooms detached from their dwelling unit. But in urban areas about 38% families had attached bathrooms while only 18% had the facility of attached bathrooms in rural areas. But the situation in India is different with 81% of rural households having no bathroom facility.
- 4.7 *Distance from bathing facility:* A classification of households according to the distance from bathing facility showed that about 59% of rural families and 79% of urban families were having bathing facility within their household premises. Percentage of families that had to travel more than one KM for bathing has been below 1% in rural areas of Kerala. 27% of families in rural and 17% in urban had bathing facility within 20 Meters. 7.8% of rural and 1.6% of urban households had bathing facility within 20 to 50 Meters.
- 4.8 *Latrine facility:* The survey revealed that 44% of rural and 39% of urban families in the state do not had proper latrine facility. The All India position was that more than 82% of rural and 26% of urban families did not have latrine facility. 13% of rural and 9% of urban had pour flush latrines. 11% of rural and 13% of urban families were found using service latrine facility. Around 23% families made other kinds of sanitary arrangements as revealed by the survey.
- 4.9 *Distance from the latrines used:* More than 90% of households in rural and urban Kerala having latrine facility had the facility within their premises while the other 10% families had to go outside their dwelling premises for sanitary purposes.
- 4.10 *Removal of Garbage:* Around 95% of rural and 90% of urban households reported own arrangement for disposal of waste and garbage. The corresponding All India figures stood at 94% and 71% respectively. Less than 1% in rural and about 6% of households in urban areas made some private arrangements for disposal of garbage. As per the survey result coverage for removal of domestic garbage through arrangements of local bodies has been nil in rural and below 2% in urban areas. Details are furnished in Table- 4.3 below.

Table- 4.3
Percentage distribution of families according to arrangements for disposal of garbage

Kerala/ India	Sector	Local Authorities	Private arrangements among residents	Household members	Other Arrangements	Not Reported	All Households
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kerala	Rural	0	0.4	94.3	5.0	0.3	100
	Urban	1.8	5.5	89.5	3.2	0	100
India	Rural	0.7	1.8	94.2	3.2	0.1	100
	Urban	13.7	11.9	71.2	3.2	0	100

4.11 *Water use pattern of households from principal & supplementary source:* Percentage classification of families according to use of water for the major domestic purposes from different sources is given in Table-4.4 below. An analysis of water use from principal and supplementary sources for major domestic uses like cooking, bathing and cleaning of utensils revealed that the highest percentage of families depended on well water for the above uses both from principal and supplementary sources. Tap water was found to be the second major source of water for cooking and washing of utensils.

Table-4.4
Water use Pattern from Principal & Supplementary Sources

(Rural)

Source	Cooking		Bathing		Washing Utensils	
	Principal Source	Supplementary Source	Principal Source	Supplementary Source	Principal Source	Supplementary Source
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tap	12.2	27.3	9.7	18.0	11.3	23.9
Tube Well/Hand Pump	3.0	0.8	2.0	1.2	2.6	1.5
Well	82.5	69.9	73.3	61.7	80.9	68.4
Tank/Pond	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.2
Others	0.8	1.1	13.5	18.4	4.3	5.8
Not Reported	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

(Urban)

Source	Cooking		Bathing		Washing Utensils	
	Principal Source	Supplementary Source	Principal Source	Supplementary Source	Principal Source	Supplementary Source
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tap	31.1	33.4	31.0	41.7	31.2	42.2
Tube Well/Hand Pump	2.1	0	2.3	0	2.5	0.2
Well	65.8	64.9	62.8	55.8	65.2	55.6
Tank/Pond	0.1	0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0
Others	0	0	3.4	1.2	0.8	1.1
Not Reported	0.9	1.7	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.12 *Concern of households about flies, mosquitoes and foul odour:* About 58% of rural and 66% of urban households reported their concern about mosquitoes. Percentage of households reporting concern about the problem of flies have been 32 and 25 respectively in rural and urban areas. Around 10% of rural and urban families had complaints about the foul odour stinging their surroundings. 26% of rural families and 34% of urban families reported increasing trend in mosquito menace. Table - 4.5 below shows the percentage distribution of families reporting growth in the difficulties due to mosquitoes, flies and foul odour. National level also percentage of households reporting increase in the menace of flies, mosquitoes and bad odour are comparatively high.

Table-4.5
Percentage of households reporting variation in problems of mosquito, flies, and bad odour

Kerala/ India	Sector	Flies		Mosquito		Bad odour	
		Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kerala	Rural	9.7	9.2	26.2	6.7	2.8	2.8
	Urban	5.9	11.4	33.5	4.2	3.2	6.7
India	Rural	48.3	5.2	62.9	3.8	22.4	7.0
	Urban	41.6	8.6	64.3	4.8	30.4	9.5

Chapter- 5

Household Consumer Expenditure

5.0 The main concepts and definitions used in the Survey are given below:

5.1 House

Every structure, tent, shelter, etc. is a house irrespective of its use. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both or even may be vacant.

5.2 Household (Refer para 2.2)

5.3 Household size

The number of normally resident members of a household is its size. It will include temporary stay aways but exclude temporary visitors and guests.

5.4 Household Consumer expenditure

The expenditure incurred by a household on domestic consumption during the reference period is the households consumer expenditure. The household consumer expenditure is the total of the monetary value of consumption of various groups of items namely.

- (i) Food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel and light
- (ii) Clothing and footwears
- (iii) Miscellaneous goods and services and durable articles.

For group (i) and (ii) the total value of consumption is derived by aggregating the monetary value of goods actually consumed during the reference period. An item of clothing and footwear would be considered to have been consumed if it is brought into maiden or first use during the reference period for the purchase of goods and services is considered as consumption.

5.5 Value of Consumption

Consumption out of purchase is evaluated at the purchase price. Consumption out of home produce is evaluated at ex-farm or ex-factory rate. Value of consumption out of gifts, loans, free collection and goods received in exchange of goods and services is imputed at the rate of average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period.

5.6 Monthly Percapita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE)

The MPCE is the 30days total consumer expenditure of the household divided by its size.

5.7 Reference period

Reference period means the period of time for which data on consumption was collected. The reference periods for schedule 1.0 were:

- | | |
|--|---|
| food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants | - last 7 days preceeding the date of survey |
| Fuel & light, miscellaneous goods & services and medical (non-institutional) | - Last 30 days (") |
| Educational, medical (institutional) clothing, footwear and durable goods | - Last 365 days (") |

5.8 Clothing

This category includes bedsheets, bedcovers, pillows, curtains, mattresses, blankets, rugs, mats and matting, cotton yarn, wool and knitting wool. It however, excludes tailoring charges, which come under "miscellaneous goods and services".

5.9 Miscellaneous goods and services

This is a residual group containing items other than food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel and light, clothing, footwear, rent, taxes and durable goods.

5.10 Durable goods

Items included here are distinguished from miscellaneous goods by having a longer expected lifetime of use (roughly, one year or more).

5.11 Source of energy for cooking

The source of energy used by a household during the last 30 days preceeding the date of survey has been ascertained and collected in the survey. The type of sources are given below.

- i) Coke, coal,
- ii) Firewood and chips
- iii) Solar gas
- iv) Dung cake
- v) Charcoal
- vi) Kerosene
- vii) Electricity
- viii) Others.

If a household used more than one of the above sources then the one having major use has been assigned to the household. The term used for this source is primary source of energy for cooking.

5.12 Source of energy for lighting

The source of energy for lighting used by households during the last 30 days preceeding the date of survey has been ascertained and collected in the survey. The type of sources are (i) Kerosene (ii) Other Oil (iii) Gas (iv) Candle (v) Electricity (vi) Others

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

Main findings

- 5.13 The present enquiry on household consumer expenditure aims at assessing the living standard of the persons in the rural and urban areas of the state. The purchasing power of the household has direct bearing on their income and therefore it is good indicator for assessing the standard of living. The consumer expenditure of a household is the value of goods and services consumed by the household, exclusively for domestic consumption. During the survey, data on value and quantity of goods and services consumed by the sample household for a period of 30 days and for some non-foods items data for the last 365 days preceding the date of visit of field workers to that household were collected. The main focus was on levels and pattern of monthly percapita consumer expenditure (MPCE) of households in Kerala. Besides, certain selected demographic and social features of population were also discussed. The results are based on 1104 sample households surveyed in schedule 1.0 of 54th round (January – June 1998) of National Sample Survey Division of the Department

5.14 Estimated population

The population of Kerala was estimated as 310.59 lakhs persons during 1998 as per the survey. There were about 68.66 lakhs households with an average household size of 4.52 persons during the above said period. The estimated population and household size for both rural and urban areas of Kerala is presented in Table 5.1 below.

Table - 5.1
Distribution of households by size

Source	Sector	Survey Estimates		
		Population (Lakhs)	Households (Lakhs)	Household size
1	2	3	4	5
NSS 54 th round (1998)	Rural	232.00	50.78	4.57
	Urban	78.59	17.88	4.40
	Kerala	310.59	68.66	4.52
Census 1991	Rural	214.18	41.02	5.22
	Urban	76.80	14.11	5.44
	Kerala	290.98	55.13	5.28

It is to be noted that the growth rate from 1991 to 1998 with reference to households was 24.54% and population was 6.73% respectively.

It is observed that the average household size in rural Kerala was 4.57 while it was 4.40 for urban areas. It shows that in urban areas the household size is comparatively lower than in rural areas. At all India level, average number of persons per household was estimated at 5.0 for rural and 4.7 for urban areas. The average size of a household is an important characteristic of population which shows the quality of life. All these indicate a healthy sign in the demographic context in Kerala. The districtwise analysis shows that households are concentrated at size '4' or '5' for all the districts of the state. Number of households having their size more than 8 was very high in Malappuram district (16.8%) followed by Kasaragode (9.3%), Kannur (9.7%) and Thrissur (9.7%) but very low in Thiruvananthapuram district (1%) against a state average of 5.7 percent. The district wise distribution of households by size have been presented in in Appendix B, Table B.2.

5.15 Estimated households and population by monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) class.

Table 5.2 below gives the distribution of population and number of households by monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) classwise.

Table 5.2
Estimated Survey Population and number of households by MPCE

MPCE Class	Estimated Households ('00)			Estimated Population ('00)		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
000-190	1180	145	1325	4839	585	5424
190-265	914	79	951	3873	345	4218
265-355	2840	378	3168	14909	2035	16944
355 and above	45850	17281	63223	208379	75621	284000
Total	50784	17883	68667	232000	78586	310586

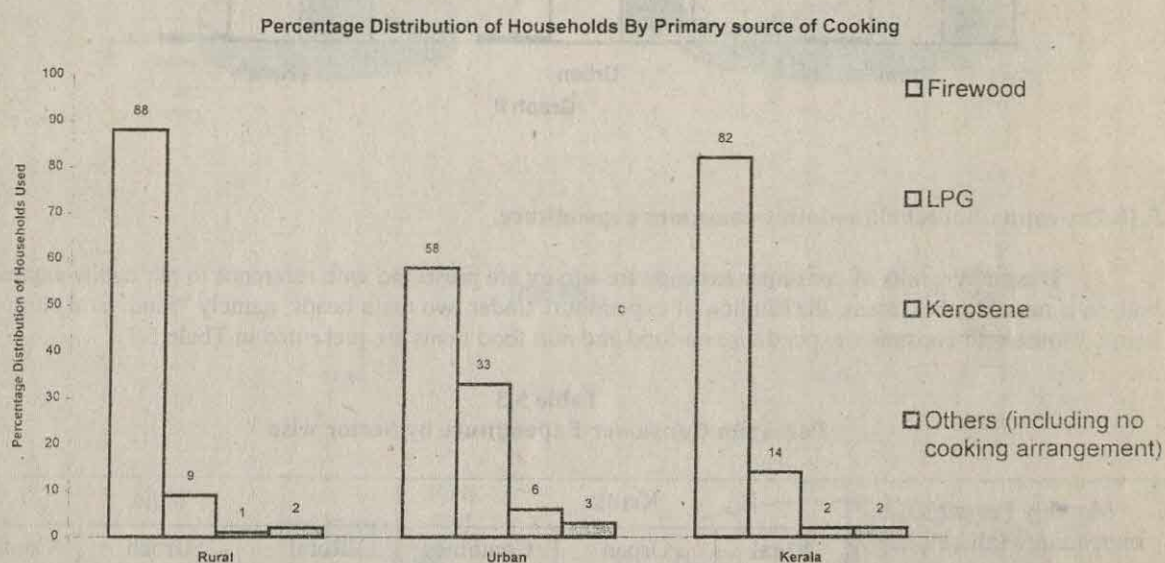
In the case of rural households about 2% of the total households belonged to the per capita expenditure class below Rs. 190 whereas the corresponding figure for urban areas of the state was below 1 percent.

About 10% of rural households and 3% of urban households in Kerala had MPCE below Rs.355. It reflects that the earning and cost of living of the people are higher in the urban areas of the state.

5.16 Primary source of energy for cooking

In Kerala, the households use mainly three primary source of energy for cooking, viz. firewood, LPG and Kerosene. Among the different sources for cooking agencies firewood is used by more than three-fourths of the rural households. It reveals that 88% of households used firewood, LPG (9%) Kerosene (1%) and rest other type of energy as the primary source of cooking in rural areas of the state. In urban areas of the state, around 58% of households use firewood, LPG (33%), Kerosene (6%) and other type of energy (3%) as the primary source of energy for their cooking. The percentage of urban households using gas is very high (33%) as against 9% in rural areas of the State. The dependence of households on firewood has very less in urban compared to rural.

It reveals that more and more households in urban area are coming to switch over to energy source like gas (including LPG) for cooking. Graph 1 shows the distribution of households by source of energy for cooking.

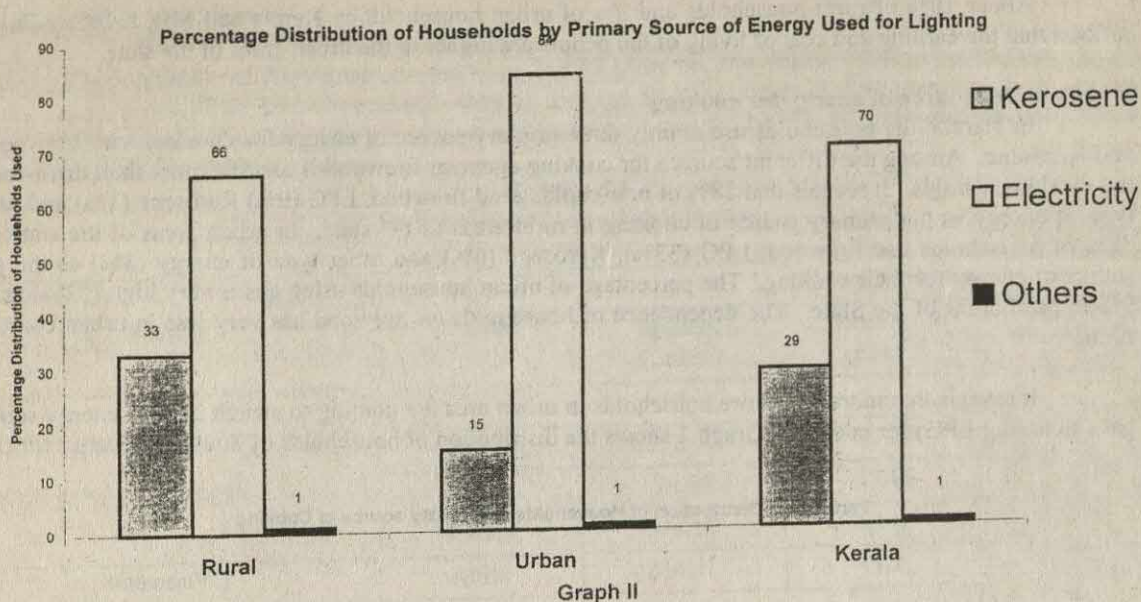


Graph I

5.17 Primary source of energy for lighting

The different primary sources of energy used for lighting by the households in Kerala are Kerosene, gas, candle, electricity, etc. Among these, only Kerosene and electricity are more common. These two accounted for 99% of the households in both rural and urban areas of the state. Further, about 70% of households depended on electricity and 29% on Kerosene in Kerala for their lighting needs.

The result reflected that about 84% of households using electricity in urban areas of the state whereas the corresponding figure for rural areas was 66 percent. Percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy used for lighting is presented in graph II.



5.18 Per capita/household monthly consumer expenditure.

The main results of consumer expenditure survey are presented with reference to per capita expenditure both in rural and urban areas, distribution of expenditure under two main heads, namely "food" and "non-food" items. Household consumer expenditure on food and non food items are presented in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3
Per capita Consumer Expenditure by Sector wise

Monthly Per capita expenditure (all classes)	Kerala			India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Food items	245	255	247	232	340	258
Percentage to total expenditure	33%	31%	33%	60.7%	49.7%	56.7%
Non-food items	491	569	507	150	344	197
Percentage to total expenditure	67%	69%	67%	39.3%	50.3%	43.3%
Total consumer expenditure (Rs)	736	824	754	382	684	455

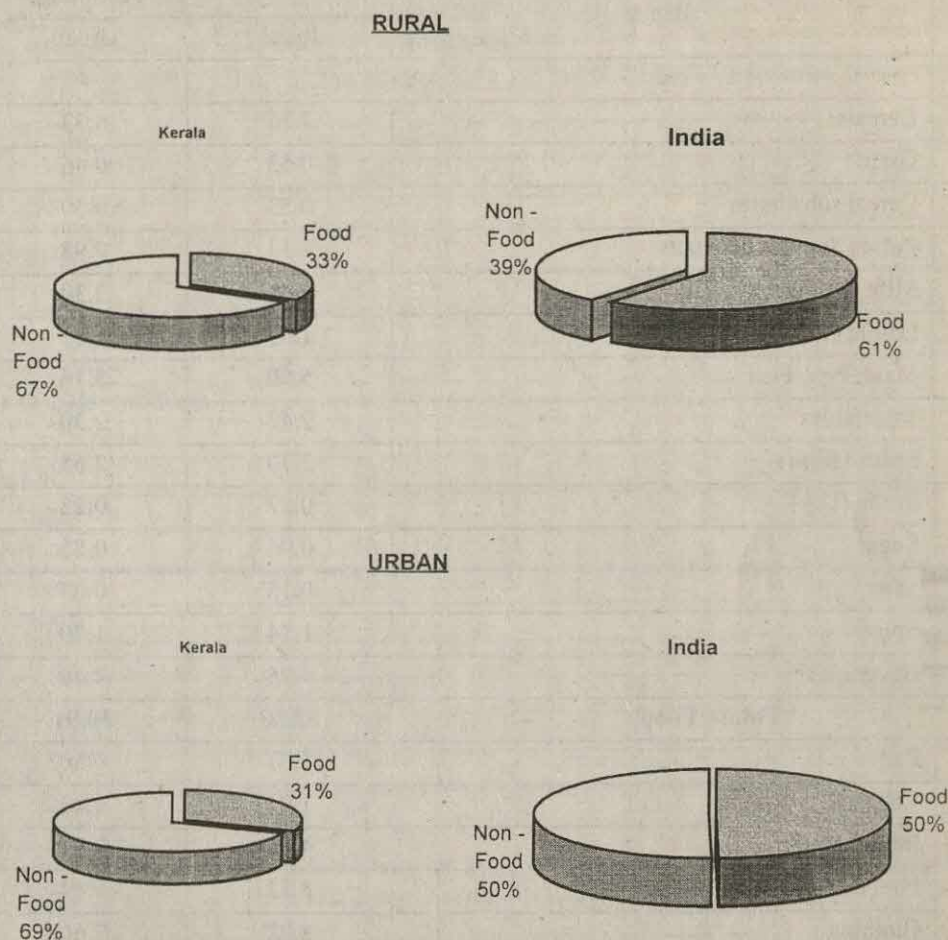
This analysis will help to ascertain the pattern of consumer expenditure and level of standard of living of the people in the State.

It is observed that the largest share of the monthly expenditure is incurred on non-food items. The average monthly per capita expenditure in the state was Rs.754. It was Rs.736 in the rural areas and Rs.824 in the urban areas. Out of this Rs.247 was spent on food items and Rs.507 on non-food items.

In the rural areas, the monthly per capita expenditure on food items was found to be Rs.245 while in urban areas, this was Rs.255. the monthly per capita expenditure on non-food item was found to be Rs.491 and

569 in rural and urban sectors respectively. It shows that monthly percapita expenditure was slightly higher in urban than in rural area. It is also observed that the MPCE for both food and non-food groups of items to be higher side in the state while compared to all India level. The expenditure pattern in Kerala and all India level by sector wise are presented in graph III.

Percentage Distribution of Percapita Expenditure By Food and Non - Food



Graph III

In Kerala, among the food items cereals account for about 7.52%, milk and milk product (3.45%), vegetables (2.40%) fruits (3.03%) and beverages, etc. (4.67%) of the MPCE. As far as non-food items are concerned, maximum share of total expenditure was clothing in rural areas and footwear in urban areas. The expenditure on education accounted for 5.82 percent of the monthly per capita expenditure in the state against the corresponding all India figure of 3.5 percent. This signifies the prevalence of relatively better levels of educational attainment in Kerala when compared to all India level. The % of expenditure on non-food items excluding clothing, fuel and light is an approximate indicator of the standard living of the households.

The percentage of expenditure on non-food items excluding clothing, fuel and light according to monthly per capita consumer expenditure in rural areas was more than half of the total consumer expenditure. It shows that the percentage of expenditure (MPCE) on non-food items are high in both the rural and urban areas of the state. It reveals that in Kerala the standard of living of the household is quite better than that at the all India level.

Percentage distribution of monthly percapita expenditure for broad groups of food and nonfood items is presented below in table.5.4

Table 5.4
Percentage Distribution of broad groups of food and non food itmes

Sl. No.	Items	Percentage		
		Rural	Urban	combined
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cereals	7.76	6.73	7.52
2	Gram	0.53	0.46	0.51
3	Cereal substitutes	0.53	0.50	0.52
4	Pulses & pulse products	1.14	0.98	1.10
5	Milk & milk products	3.48	3.30	3.45
6	Edible Oil	1.67	1.52	1.64
7	Meat, Egg, Fish	5.50	5.16	5.43
8	Vegetables	2.42	2.30	2.40
9	Fruits (fresh)	2.70	2.65	2.69
10	Fruits (Dry)	0.37	0.28	0.34
11	Sugar	0.96	0.85	0.93
12	Salts	0.16	0.07	0.14
13	Spices	1.34	1.70	1.43
14	Beverages	4.75	4.40	4.67
Total - Food		33.30	30.91	32.77
15	Pan	1.07	0.50	0.93
16	Tobacco	1.91	1.43	1.80
17	Intoxicants	4.99	2.93	4.53
18	Fuel & Light	5.52	5.84	5.60
19	Clothing	8.08	7.66	8.00
20	Footwear	7.78	8.39	7.93
21	Miscellaneous Consumer Goods	4.89	5.28	4.98
22	Miscellaneous Consumer Services	6.26	6.64	6.56
23	Rent	3.49	7.14	4.40
24	Consumer Taxes & Cesses	1.49	0.40	1.14
25	Education	5.63	6.31	5.82
26	Medical (Institutional)	6.38	7.68	6.61
27	Medical (Non-Institutional)	4.25	3.23	4.01
28	Durable goods	4.96	5.66	5.12
Total Non-food		66.70	69.09	67.23
Total Consumer Expenditure		100.00	100.00	100.00

5.19 Components of per capita expenditure

It is seen that the monthly per capita expenditure under food grains is more or less the same in the rural and urban areas.

It is observed that in urban areas, per capita expenditure levels exceeded rural levels for all the item groups except for cereals, pan, tobacco, intoxicants and consumer taxes and cesses. Table 5.5 gives the distribution of monthly per-capita expenditure by the various food items of consumption.

Table No. 5.5
Consumer expenditure (in Rs.) per person for a period of 30 days by items of consumption.

Sl. No.	Items	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Foot Items							
1	Cereals	57	87	55	89	57	88
2	Gram	4	1	4	1	4	1
3	Cereal substitutes	4	-	4	-	4	-
4	Pulses & pulse products	8	14	8	20	8	15
5	Milk & milk products	26	37	27	65	26	43
6	Edible Oil	12	17	13	26	12	19
7	Meat, Egg, Fish	40	13	43	22	41	15
8	Vegetables	18	24	19	36	18	27
9	Fruits (fresh)	20	5	22	12	20	6
10	Fruits (Dry)	3	1	2	3	3	1
11	Sugar	7	10	7	13	7	11
12	Salts	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Spices	10	8	14	11	11	9
14	Beverages	35	15	36	42	35	22
Total		245	232	255	340	247	258
Non Food Items							
15	Pan	8	2	4	3	7	2
16	Tobacco	14	6	12	7	13	6
17	Intoxicants	37	3	24	4	34	3
18	Fuel & Light	41	30	48	50	42	35
19	Clothing	59	22	63	38	60	26
20	Footwear	57	4	69	8	60	5
21	Miscellaneous Consumer Goods	36	19	43	40	38	24
22	Miscellaneous Consumer Services	46	18	55	57	48	27
23	Rent	26	1	59	27	33	8
24	Consumer Taxes & Cesses	11	0	3	4	9	1
25	Education	41	10	52	35	44	16
26	Medical (Institutional)	47	6	63	18	50	9
27	Medical (Non-Institutional)	31	15	27	20	30	16
28	Durable goods	37	13	47	36	39	19
Total (Non-food)		491	150	569	344	507	197
Total Consumer Expenditure		736	382	824	684	754	455

The estimates of total monthly consumer expenditure were Rs.736 in the rural areas of Kerala against the corresponding all India estimates of Rs.382. The figures for the urban areas of Kerala was Rs.824 as against the all India estimates of Rs.684.

5.20 Per capita consumption of cereals by quantity.

Percentage distribution of quantity of cereals consumed to total cereals per person for a period of 30 days by items of cereals for rural and urban areas of the state is given in Table 5.6.

Table No. 5.6

Monthly Per capita quantity (in Kg) of consumption of cereals per person for a period of 30 days in rural and urban areas.

Cereals	Quantity in (Kg)			Percentage of quantity of cereals		
	Rural	Urban	combined	Rural	Urban	combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rice	5.68	6.15	5.77	67	86	71
Wheat	1.17	0.95	1.12	14	13	14
Other cereals	1.57	0.06	1.25	19	1	15
Total Cereals	8.42	7.16	8.14	100	100	100

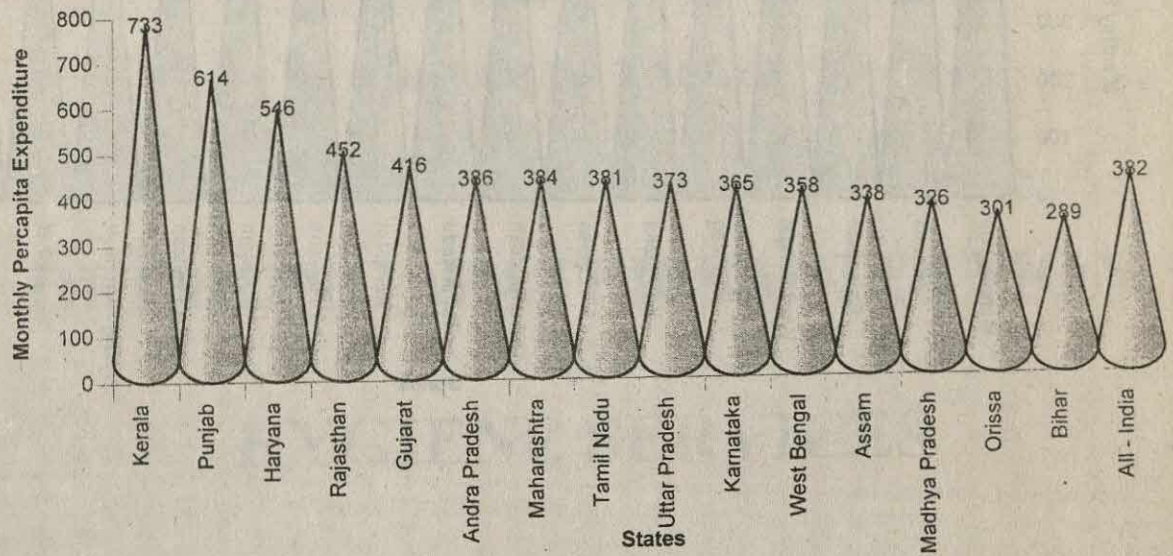
In Kerala, it is found that the total quantity of cereals consumed per person for a period of 30 days was about 8.42 Kg in rural and about 7.16 Kg in urban areas. It shows that the total quantity of cereals consumed per capita was higher in rural areas than in urban areas in the State. The share of rice accounted for about 67% of total quantity of cereal consumed in rural areas and about 86% in urban areas in the State. Wheat accounted for about 14% and 13% in rural and urban sectors respectively. The corresponding figures for other cereals were 19% and 1% respectively. It reflects that the consumption of rice has a major role in total consumption of cereals in rural as well as in urban areas of the state respectively. In Kerala, average quantity of rice consumed per person for a period of 30 days is estimated to 5.77 Kg. The rate is found to be same for the rural and slightly higher in urban areas.

5.21 Monthly percapita expenditure by States

The monthly percapita expenditure in respect of major states except Kerala pertains to Central sample. It is observed that Kerala ranked first in rural while in urban areas it occupied 2nd position among states while the first is Maharashtra State. This signifies the prevalence of relatively better levels of living standard in Kerala when compared to other states.

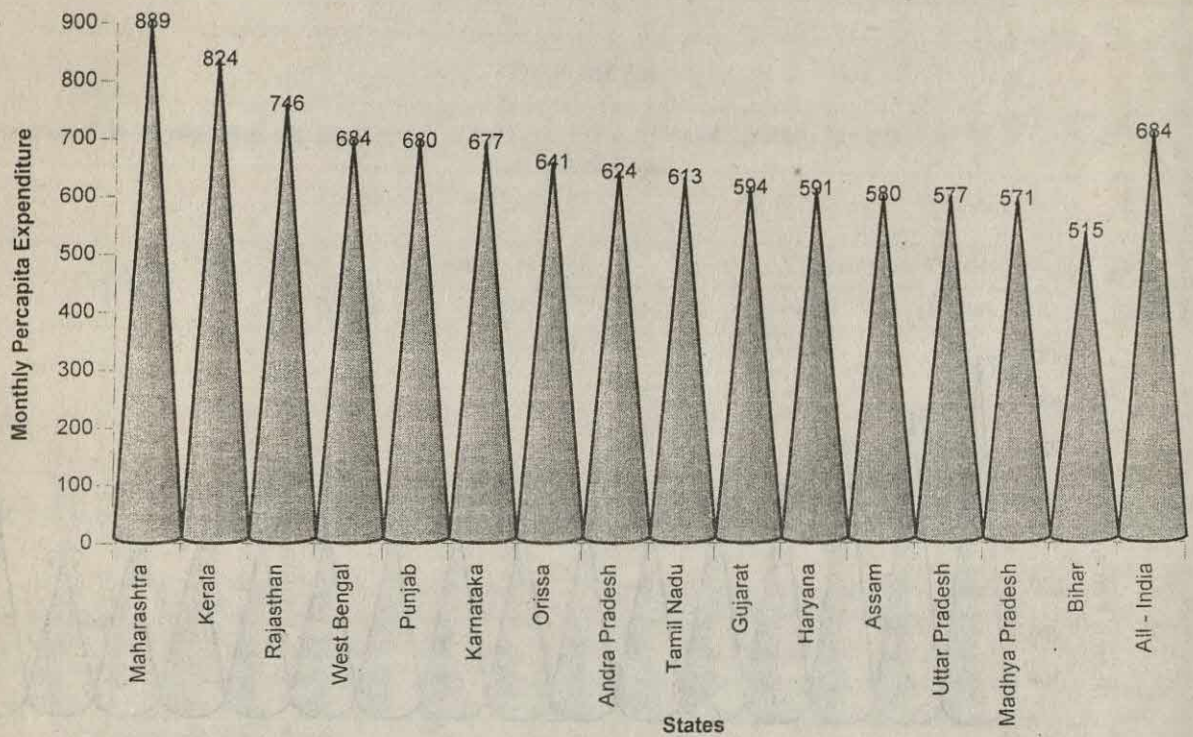
The analysis also reveals that average MPCE was lowest in both rural (Rs.289) and urban (Rs.515) areas of Bihar State. This data is presented rank wise in graphs IV & V for rural and urban areas respectively.

Average Monthly Percapita Expenditure By State -Wise (Rural)



Graph IV

Average Monthly Percapita Expenditure By State -Wise (Urban)



Graph V

The graphs revealed that in urban areas, the State of Maharashtra stands 1st in the monthly percapita consumer expenditure and Kerala in the second whereas the State is the 1st in respect of rural areas.

APPENDIX - A**DETAILED TABLES****DRINKING WATER SANITATION
&
HYGIENE SERVICES**

LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix No	Title	Page No
1	2	3
A-1.1	Per 1000 distribution of households having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance from source (Rural)	
A-1.2	Per 1000 distribution of households having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance from source (Urban)	
A-2.1	Per 1000 distribution of persons having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance of dwelling from source (Rural)	
A-2.2	Per 1000 distribution of persons having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance of dwelling from source (Urban)	
A-3.1	Per 1000 distribution by principal sources of drinking water of households located at specific distances from their principal source of drinking water (Rural)	
A-3.2	Per 1000 distribution by principal sources of drinking water of households located at specific distances from their principal source of drinking water (Urban)	
A-4.1	Per 1000 distribution by principal sources of drinking water of persons residing at specific distances from their principal source of drinking water (Rural)	
A-4.2	Per 1000 distribution by principal sources of drinking water of persons residing at specific distances from their principal source of drinking water (Urban)	
A-5.1	Per 1000 distribution of household with specific principal source of drinking water by quality of drinking water from principal source (Rural)	
A-5.2	Per 1000 distribution of household with specific principal source of drinking water by quality of drinking water from principal source (Urban)	
A-6.1	Per 1000 distribution of households by type of latrine used (Rural)	
A-6.2	Per 1000 distribution of households by type of latrine used (Urban)	
A-7.1	Per 1000 distribution of households using a latrine by distance from latrine used (Rural)	
A-7.2	Per 1000 distribution of households using a latrine by distance from latrine used (Urban)	
A-8.1	Per 1000 distribution of households by site where garbage is taken after removal of garbage from house (Rural)	
A-8.2	Per 1000 distribution of households by arrangement for removal of garbage from house (Urban)	
A-9.1	Per 1000 distribution of households by site where garbage is taken after removal from house (Rural)	
A-9.2	Per 1000 distribution of households by site where garbage is taken after removal from house (Urban)	

APPENDIX – B**DETAILED TABLES****HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE**

Appendix No	Title	Page No
1	2	3
B-1.1	Percentage number of households and persons for each monthly per capita expenditure class (Rural)	
B-1.2	Estimated number of households, persons and sex for each monthly per capita expenditure class (Urban)	
B-2	Per 1000 distribution of households by size for each district	
B-3	Per 1000 distribution of households by primary sources for cooking	
B-4	Per 1000 distribution of households by source of energy used for lighting	
B-5.1	Value (Rs.) of consumption of broad groups of food and non-food items per persons for a period of 30 days for each monthly per capita expenditure class (Rural)	
B-5.2	Value (Rs.) of consumption of broad groups of food and non-food items per persons for a period of 30 days for each monthly per capita expenditure class (Urban)	
B-5.3	Value (Rs.) of consumption of broad groups of food and non-food items per persons for a period of 30 days for each monthly per capita expenditure class (Combined)	
B-6.1	Per 1000 distribution of households, persons by monthly per capita expenditure (Rural)	
B-6.2	Per 1000 distribution of households, persons by monthly per capita expenditure (Urban)	
B-6.3	Per 1000 distribution of households, persons by monthly per capita expenditure (Combined)	
B-7.1	Quantity (Kg) and value (Rs.) of consumption of cereals, gram and cereals substitutes per person for a period of 30 days for each monthly per capita expenditure class (Rural)	
B-7.2	Quantity (Kg) and value (Rs.) of consumption of cereals, gram and cereals substitutes per person for a period of 30 days for each monthly per capita expenditure class (Urban)	
B-7.3	Quantity (Kg) and value (Rs.) of consumption of cereals, gram and cereals substitutes per person for a period of 30 days for each monthly per capita expenditure class (Combined)	

Table A-1.1

Per 1000 distribution of households having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance from source(Rural)

State: Kerala

Principal Sources of Drinking	Per 1000 no. of households with principal source								
	Within dwelling	Outside dwelling but within premises	Outside premises at distance					Nr	All
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	>1.6 km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Tap	147	263	539	42	9	-	-	-	1000
2. Tube well, Hand Pump	59	464	444	20	13	-	-	-	1000
3. Well	161	660	166	10	2	1	-	-	1000
4. Tank / Pond reserved for drinking	-	548	329	87	6	30	-	-	1000
5. Other Tank / Pond	-	369	457	174	-	-	-	-	1000
6. River / Canal / Lake	-	-	885	115	-	-	-	-	1000
7. Spring	-	-	367	349	284	-	-	-	1000
8. Tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other	94	522	134	250	-	-	-	-	1000
10. Not recorded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000
11. All	155	601	222	17	4	1	-	-	1000

Table A-1.2

Per 1000 distribution of households having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance from source(Urban)

State: Kerala

Urban

Principal Sources of Drinking	Per 1000 no. of households with principal source								
	Within dwelling	Outside dwelling but within	Outside premises at distance					Nr	All
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	>1.6 km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Tap	603	126	237	5	25	-	4	-	1000
2. Tube well, Hand Pump	36	482	362	120	-	-	-	-	1000
3. Well	221	656	111	7	1	-	4	-	1000
4. Tank / Pond reserved for drinking	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000
5. Other Tank / Pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. River / Canal / Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other	513	252	233	-	-	-	-	-	1000
10. Not recorded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. All	341	479	158	7	9	-	1	-	1000

TableA-2.1

Per 1000 distribution of persons having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance of dwelling from source

State: Kerala

Rural

Principal Sources of Drinking	Per 1000 no. of persons with principal source							
	Within dwelling	Outside dwelling but within	Outside premises at distance					All
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	>1.6 km	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10
1. Tap	139	271	545	35	10	-	-	1000
2. Tube well, Hand Pump	125	439	409	16	-	-	11	1000
3. Well	166	662	159	9	3	-	1	1000
4. Tank / Pond reserved for drinking	89	451	396	64	-	-	-	1000
5. Other Tank / Pond	22	367	448	163	-	-	-	1000
6. River / Canal / Lake	-	112	888	-	-	-	-	1000
7. Spring	-	83	350	311	257	-	-	1000
8. Tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other	484	33	483	-	-	-	-	1000
10. Not recorded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. All	161	606	212	14	4	-	3	1000

Table A-2.2

Per 1000 distribution of persons having specific principal sources of drinking water by distance of dwelling from source

State: Kerala

Urban

Principal Sources of Drinking	Per 1000 no. of persons with principal source								
	Within dwelling	Outside dwelling but within	Outside premises at distance					Nr	All
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	> 1.6 km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Tap	558	125	260	9	45	-	3	-	1000
2. Tube well, Hand Pump	78	350	469	60	43	-	-	-	1000
3. Well	33	657	303	5	1	-	2	-	1000
4. Tank / Pond reserved for drinking	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000
5. Other Tank / Pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. River / Canal / Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Not recorded									
11. All	233	451	293	6	14	-	1	-	1000

Table A 3.1

Per 1000 distribution by principal sources of drinking water of households located at specific distances from their principal source of drinking water.

State: Kerala		Rural								
Principal Sources of Drinking		<i>Per 1000 no. of households using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among households with PSDW located</i>								
		Within dwelling		Outside dwelling but within		Outside premises at distance				
						< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	>1.6 km
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Tap	113	53	295	243	292	-	-	-	118	
2. Tube well, Hand Pump	15	9	31	21	-	-	55	-	15	
3. Well	863	931	638	648	688	-	227	-	848	
4. Tank / Pond reserved for drinking	3	5	9	19	-	-	-	-	6	
5. Other Tank / Pond	4	1	4	22	-	-	-	-	2	
6. River / Canal / Lake	-	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	4	
7. Spring	-	-	4	47	20	-	-	-	3	
8. Tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Other	2	-	1	-	-	-	718	-	4	
10. Not recorded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11. All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	1000	1000	

Table A-3.2
Per 1000 distribution by principal sources of drinking water of households located at specific distances from their principal source of drinking water (Urban)

State: Kerala

Urban

Principal Sources of Drinking	Per 1000 no. of households using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among households with PSDW located									
	Within dwelling	Outside dwelling but within	Outside premises at distance						Nr	All
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	>1.6 km			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Tap	572	84	505	268	923	-	-	-	323	
2. Tube well, Hand Pump	1	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
3. Well	427	885	481	732	77	-	-	513	657	
4. Tank / Pond reserved for drinking	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	
5. Other Tank / Pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. River / Canal / Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7. Spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8. Tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10. Not recorded	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	487	5	
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	1000	1000	

Table A-4.1
Per 1000 distribution by principal sources of drinking water of persons residing at specific distances from their principal source of drinking water(Rural)

State: Kerala

Rural

Principal Sources of Drinking	Per 1000 no. of households using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among households with PSDW located								
	Within dwelling	Outside dwelling but within	Outside premises at distance						All
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Tap	103	51	296	297	300	-	-	-	116
2. Tube well, Hand Pump	12	11	29	18	-	-	-	-	15
3. Well	882	931	642	584	563	-	-	-	855
4. Tank / Pond reserved for drinking	3	5	12	29	-	-	-	-	6
5. Other Tank / Pond	1	1	4	24	-	-	-	-	2
6. River / Canal / Lake	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	3
7. Spring	-	-	3	48	137	-	-	-	2
8. Tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
10. Not recorded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	1000	1000

TableA-4.2

Per 1000 distribution by principal sources of drinking water of persons residing at specific distances from their principal source of drinking water (Urban)

State: Kerala

Urban

Principal Sources of Drinking water	Per 1000 no. of persons using the source as principal source of drinking water (PSDW) among persons with PSDW located								
	Within dwelling	Outside dwelling but within premises	Outside premises at distance					Nr	All
			< 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 1.6 km	>1.6 km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Tap	496	71	504	429	956	-	-	-	287
2. Tubewell, Hand Pump	4	29	9	-	-	-	-	-	20
3. Well	500	900	481	571	44	-	-	-	692
4. Tank / Pond reserved for drinking	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1
5. Other Tank / Pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. River / Canal / Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Tanker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	-	-	1000	1000

Table A-5.1

Per 1000 distribution of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by quality of drinking water from principal source (Rural)

State: Kerala

Rural

Per 1000 no. of households with drinking water							All
District	Known to be polluted	Having bad taste due to unknown causes	Cloudy due to unknown causes	Clean but containing excess of iron or other minerals	Having other defects	Of satisfactory quality	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kasaragod	-	-	-	8	-	992	1000
Kannur	1	24	16	-	7	952	1000
Wayanad	-	-	-	25	-	975	1000
Kozhikode	1	6	11	4	-	978	1000
Malappuram	1	4	-	15	2	978	1000
Palakkad	1	13	6	-	-	980	1000
Thrissur	1	12	19	21	-	947	1000
Eranakulam	2	4	3	-	14	920	1000
Idukki	1	79	-	-	-	972	1000
Kottayam	4	11	13	-	-	972	1000
Alappuzha	-	47	11	34	40	868	1000
Pathanam-thitta	1	-	12	9	123	855	1000
Kollam	2	31	2	-	2	963	1000
Thiruvananthapuram	4	13	4	15	15	947	1000
Kerala	1	18	7	9	12	953	1000

Table A-5.2
Per 1000 distribution of households with specific principal sources of drinking water by quality of drinking water from principal source (Urban)

State: Kerala

Urban

District	Per 1000 no. of households with drinking water						All
	Known to be polluted	Having bad taste due to unknown causes	Cloudy due to unknown causes	Clean but containing excess of iron or other minerals	Having other defects	Of satisfactory quality	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kasaragod	1	-	42	-	20	937	1000
Kannoor	1	5	15	-	4	975	1000
Wayanad	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1000
Kozhikkode	1	-	-	-	8	991	1000
Malappuram	1	-	18	-	-	981	1000
Palakkad	1	-	15	-	-	984	1000
Thrissur	1	24	23	23	-	929	1000
Eranakulam	1	-	-	3	5	991	1000
Idukki	1	339	-	-	-	660	1000
Kottayam	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1000
Alappuzha	-	-	-	31	-	969	1000
Pathanamthitta	1	28	-	-	-	971	1000
Kollam	1	-	-	-	-	999	1000
Thiruvananthapuram	30	12	4	170	-	784	1000
Kerala	3	11	8	26	3	949	1000

Table A-6.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by type of latrine used (Rural)

State : Kerala

Rural

District	Number of households Per 1000 using a latrine of						
	No latrine used	Service latrine	Septic tank	Pour flush fit	Sewerage system	Other	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kasaragod	406	37	90	218	38	211	1000
Kannoor	409	65	123	363	29	-	1000
Wayanad	240	25	254	237	41	203	1000
Kozhikkode	745	145	99	-	-	11	1000
Malappuram	399	113	150	51	19	268	1000
Palakkad	346	89	267	133	-	165	1000
Thrissur	606	51	142	128	-	72	1000
Eranakulam	280	105	385	4	41	185	1000
Idukki	4	775	8	213	-	-	1000
Kottayam	374	12	109	125	-	380	1000
Alappuzha	454	26	284	174	12	81	1000
Pathanamthitta	432	129	170	260	9	-	1000
Kollam	403	6	103	508	-	-	1000
Thiruvananthapuram	511	48	273	98	65	4	1000
Kerala	422	102	184	172	17	109	1000

Table A-6.2
Per 1000 distribution of households by type of latrine used (Urban)

State : Kerala

Urban

District	Number of households Per 1000 using a latrine of						All
	No latrine used	Service latrine	Septic tank	Pour flush fit	Sewerage system	Other	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
Kasaragod	112	-	160	155	-	573	1000
Kannur	229	177	239	303	32	20	1000
Wayanad	175	53	-	447	325	-	1000
Kozhikode	767	151	69	1	-	12	1000
Malappuram	161	-	77	-	-	762	1000
Palakkad	380	67	396	69	-	88	1000
Thrissur	626	55	225	37	-	57	1000
Eranakulam	113	206	510	72	27	72	1000
Idukki	113	887	-	-	-	-	1000
Kottayam	226	77	135	-	-	250	1000
Alappuzha	542	64	219	99	19	57	1000
Pathanamthitta	442	33	348	177	-	-	1000
Kollam	437	-	227	80	-	256	1000
Thiruvananthapuram	516	180	203	101	-	-	1000
Kerala	399	128	269	92	15	96	1000

Table A-7.1

Per 1000 distribution of households using a latrine by distance from latrine used (Rural)

Rural

State : Kerala

District	Within dwelling	Outside dwelling but within premises	No. of households per 1000 using a outside premises at distance		
			< 0.5 km	beyond 0.5 km	All
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kasaragod	265	732	13	-	1000
Kannur	658	309	4	-	1000
Wayanad	454	491	55	-	1000
Kozhikode	337	663	-	-	1000
Malappuram	165	801	23	11	1000
Palakkad	81	888	24	7	1000
Thrissur	513	480	-	-	1000
Eranakulam	918	82	-	-	1000
Idukki	28	973	-	-	1000
Kottayam	615	376	9	-	1000
Alappuzha	267	703	47	-	1000
Pathanamthitta	211	783	6	-	1000
Kollam	103	883	25	-	1000
Thiruvananthapuram	153	848	-	-	1000
Kerala	343	641	14	2	1000

Table A-7.2

Per 1000 distribution of households using a latrine by distance from latrine
(Urban)

State : Kerala

Urban

District	Within dwelling	Outside dwelling but within premises	No. of households per 1000 using a outside premises at distance		
			< 0.5 km	beyond 0.5 km	All
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kasaragod	225	775	-	-	1000
Kannur	900	100	-	-	1000
Wayanad	670	330	-	-	1000
Kozhikode	594	397	9	-	1000
Malappuram	158	842	-	-	1000
Palakkad	124	876	-	-	1000
Thrissur	575	425	-	-	1000
Eranakulam	975	25	-	-	1000
Idukki	210	790	-	-	1000
Kottayam	449	551	-	-	1000
Alappuzha	190	810	-	-	1000
Pathanamthitta	468	532	-	-	1000
Kollam	195	673	131	-	1000
Thiruvananthapuram	152	844	4	-	1000
Kerala	568	404	6	-	1000

Table A-8.1

Per 1000 distribution of households by arrangement for removal of garbage from house

State : Kerala

Rural

District	Per 1000 no. of households reporting removal of garbage					
	Local authorities	Private arrangement among residents	Household members	Other arrangement	Nr	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kasaragod	-	8	983	9		1000
Kannur	-	35	968	-		1000
Wayanad	-	-	857	143		1000
Kozhikode	-	3	997	-		1000
Malappuram	-	11	989	-		1000
Palakkad	-	11	989	-		1000
Thrissur	-	3	993	4		1000
Eranakulam	-	9	987	4		1000
Idukki	-	-	1000	-		1000
Kottayam	-	9	495	496		1000
Alappuzha	-	9	885	107		1000
Pathanam-thitta	-	-	1000	-		1000
Kollam	-	-	1000	-		1000
Thiruvananthapuram	-	-	992	8		1000
Kerala	-	7	943	50		1000

Table A-8.2

Per 1000 distribution of households by arrangement for removal of garbage from house(Urban)

State: Kerala

Urban

District	Per 1000 no. of households reporting removal of garbage					
	Local authorities	Private arrangement among residents	Household members	Other arrangement	Nr	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kasaragod	-	-	1000	-	-	1000
Kannur	4	-	991	5	-	1000
Wayanad	-	-	1000	-	-	1000
Kozhikode	8	-	991	1	-	1000
Malappuram	-	-	1000	-	-	1000
Palakkad	14	15	846	125	-	1000
Thrissur	-	-	998	2	-	1000
Eranakulam	71	255	668	6	-	1000
Idukki	-	-	1000	-	-	1000
Kottayam	-	-	1000	-	-	1000
Alappuzha	-	-	841	159	-	1000
Pathanam-thitta	-	-	1000	-	-	1000
Kollam	-	-	1000	-	-	1000
Thiruvananthapuram	3	-	997	-	-	1000
Kerala	18	55	895	32	-	1000

Table A-9.1
Per 1000 distribution of households by site where garbage is taken after removal from house(Rural)

State : Kerala

District	Community dumping spot and being removed from there with periodicity					Hh's individual dumping spot(s)	Other	Nr	All
	Bio-gas plant or manure pit	Daily	Not daily but at least once a week	Un-known	All				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kasaragod	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	1000
Kannoor	1	-	-	-	3	769	214	-	1000
Wayanad	-	-	-	-	-	73	927	-	1000
Kozhikkode	-	-	-	-	-	285	715	-	1000
Malappuram	4	3	-	-	3	960	37	-	1000
Palakkad	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	1000
Thrissur	-	-	12	-	12	323	665	-	1000
Eranakulam	4	-	-	-	4	565	431	-	1000
Idukki	7	-	-	-	7	974	19	-	1000
Kottayam	-	3	-	-	3	179	818	-	1000
Alappuzha	14	41	-	-	43	594	381	-	1000
Pathanam-thitta	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	1000
Kollam	43	-	-	-	43	857	106	-	1000
Thiruvananthapuram	-	-	3	-	3	384	615	-	1000
Kerala	8	4	1	-	5	639	358	-	1000

Table A-9.2

Per 1000 distribution of households by site where garbage is taken after removal from house

State : Kerala

Urban

District	Community dumping spot and being removed from there with periodicity					Hh's individual dumping spot(s)	Other	Nr	All
	Bio-gas plant or manure pit	Daily	Not daily but at least once a week	Un-known	All				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kasaragod	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	1000
Kannoor	-	-	-	-	-	818	164	18	1000
Wayanad	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	1000
Kozhikkode	-	-	11	-	11	519	470	-	1000
Malappuram	-	-	-	-	-	871	129	-	1000
Palakkad	-	-	-	-	-	972	18	10	1000
Thrissur	1	-	4	1	5	366	628	-	1000
Eranakulam	-	17	181	6	204	378	418	-	1000
Idukki	-	-	-	-	-	940	60	-	1000
Kottayam	-	-	-	-	-	282	718	-	1000
Alappuzha	-	-	-	-	-	490	510	-	1000
Pathanam-thitta	-	-	-	103	103	897	-	-	1000
Kollam	-	-	-	-	-	907	20	74	1000
Thiruvananthapuram	-	-	8	-	8	16	964	12	1000
Kerala	-	4	41	3	48	507	439	6	1000

Table - B-1.1

Estimated Number of Households, Persons and Sex for each Monthly Per Capita Expenditure class (Rural)

State : Kerala

Rural

MPCE Class (Rs.)	Percentage (00)	
	Households	Persons
1	2	3
000 - 120	2.32	2.09
120 - 140		
140 - 165		
165 - 190	1.80	1.67
190 - 210		
210 - 235		
235 - 265	1.66	1.71
265 - 300		
300 - 355	3.92	4.71
355 - 455	10.66	11.98
455 - 560	13.83	15.33
560 & Above	65.81	62.51
All	100	100

Table – B-1.2

Estimated Number of Households, Persons and Sex for each Monthly Per Capita Expenditure class (Urban)

State : Kerala

Urban

MPCE Class (Rs.)	Percentage (00)	
	Households	Persons
1	2	3
000 - 160	0.81	0.74
160 - 190		
190 - 230	0.44	0.44
230 - 265		
265 - 310	0.45	0.53
310 - 355	1.67	2.06
355 - 410	4.71	5.32
410 - 490	5.77	9.31
490 - 605	12.78	16.14
605 - 825	24.13	21.08
825 - 1065	15.08	16.22
1065 & Above	34.16	28.16
All	100	100

TABLE B-2

PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE FOR EACH DISTRICT

State: Kerala

District	Household size										All
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
Kasaragod	-	53	90	192	210	90	247	25	35	58	1000
Kannur	25	91	82	241	199	81	99	85	18	79	1000
Wayanad	-	124	208	188	309	60	-	38	-	73	1000
Kozhikode	20	54	137	296	188	79	110	68	11	37	1000
Malappuram	19	47	108	155	186	57	211	49	53	115	1000
Palakkad	29	107	125	291	167	42	212	-	20	7	1000
Thrissur	80	58	208	279	133	30	105	10	18	79	1000
Ernakulam	98	47	162	280	245	57	41	10	45	15	1000
Idukki	14	126	270	351	116	-	97	-	-	26	1000
Kottayam	14	22	194	383	146	77	123	18	-	23	1000
Alappuzha	-	84	47	356	187	67	166	46	-	47	1000
Pathanamthitta	27	213	134	310	183	104	-	-	29	-	1000
Kollam	78	42	145	397	204	9	73	39	-	13	1000
Thiruvananthapuram	22	127	183	344	229	23	61	-	-	11	1000
Kerala	38	77	148	301	191	50	111	27	17	40	1000

Table B-3
Per 1000 Distribution of Households By Primary Sources for Cooking

State : Kerala

Primary Source	Per 1000 No. of Households Used for			State
	Rural	Urban		
1	2	3	4	
Firewood And Chips	877	577		814
LPG	94	327		143
Bio - Gas	1	-		1
Dung Cake	2	4		2
Kerosene	13	57		23
Others	10	-		7
No Cooking Arrangement	3	35		10
All	1000	1000		1000

Table B-4

Per 1000 Distribution of Households By Source of Energy Used For Lighting

State : Kerala

Energy Source	Per 1000 No. of Households Used for			State
	Rural	Urban		
1	2	3	4	
Kerosene	328	145	290	
Other Oil	1	4	2	
Gas	2	-	1	
Candle	1	-	1	
Electricity	666	844	703	
No Lighting Arrangement	2	7	3	
Others	-	-	-	
All	1000	1000	1000	

Table B-5.1
Value (Rs) of consumption of broad groups of food and non-food items per persons
for a period of 30 days for each monthly per capita expenditure class (Rural)

State: Kerala

Rural

MPCE (Rs.) Item Group	000 -	120-	140-	165 -	190-	210-	235-	265-	300-	355-	455	560 &	All Classes	% to total expe	Per 1000 Hhs rep.co
	120	140	165	190	210	235	265	300	355	455	560-	13			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cereals	27.82	-	-	21.43	-	68.18	46.46	69.38	65.68	58.85	61.15	55.42	57.04	7.75	211
Gram	3.96	-	-	-	-	1.54	4.73	4.3	3.35	3.21	3.6	4.14	3.89	0.53	197
Cereal Substitutes	2.65	-	-	1.67	-	1.56	3.59	3.02	3.59	3.4	4.67	3.92	3.91	0.53	211
Pulse & Prod.	5.53	-	-	4.08	-	5.57	1.58	5.39	4.98	5.36	5.8	10.02	8.39	1.14	208
Milk & Prod.	9.75	-	-	-	-	15.94	22.33	28.62	19.25	21.02	21.31	27.91	25.66	3.49	209
Edible Oil	3.19	-	-	5.4	-	11.76	9.53	15.39	13.59	10.47	11.15	13	12.28	1.67	211
Meat ,Egg, Fish	3.89	-	-	18.33	-	19.79	19.34	30.57	27.56	27.95	37.01	46.37	40.48	5.5	211
Vegetables	6.2	-	-	11.09	-	11.87	9.88	11.52	16.08	14.97	16.05	19.65	17.85	2.42	211
Fruits (Fresh)	1.8	-	-	8.06	-	9.9	9.72	21.3	14.95	14.47	18.55	22.17	19.85	2.7	212
Fruits (Dry)	2.88	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.8	2.28	1.52	3.61	2.62	2.71	0.37	214
Sugar	7.1	-	-	4.24	-	5.34	5.74	10.72	8.2	6.59	6.6	7.13	7.05	0.96	211
Salt	0.64	-	-	0.37	-	0.38	0.59	0.91	0.66	0.72	1.38	1.24	1.15	0.16	212
Spices	4.19	-	-	5.47	-	6.51	6.66	11.18	9.58	9.18	9.39	10.38	9.89	1.34	212
Beverages Etc.	2.48	-	-	23.7	-	14.32	9.59	10.64	28.66	23.1	28.33	41.47	34.94	4.75	213
Food Total	82.08	-	-	103.8	-	172.6	150.74	223.74	218.41	200.81	228.6	265.44	245.09	33.3	1000

Table B- 5.1 Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Pan	2.97	-	-	-	-	5.32	-	6.04	6.33	8.19	7.34	8.46	7.91	1.07	208
Tobacco	8.34	-	-	2.5	-	10.09	4.46	9.64	10.33	10.89	11.84	16.3	14.07	1.91	199
Intoxicants	1.28	-	-	2.08	-	7.27	-	-	38.43	18.96	38.78	40.68	36.76	4.99	203
Fuel & Light	11.7	-	-	22.36	-	22.9	24.01	23.16	30.89	28.94	36.89	46.24	40.62	5.52	212
Clothing	4.16	-	-	18.5	-	-	33.51	39.97	36.07	57.54	37.97	66.8	59.48	8.08	210
Footwear	1.5	-	-	12.5	-	-	30.52	28.5	20.98	38.21	38.11	66.59	57.24	7.78	207
Misc.Cons.goods	3.24	-	-	10.97	-	11.89	13.99	19.4	19.76	25.97	28.44	43.26	35.99	4.89	213
Misc.Cons.serv.	3.41	-	-	8.2	-	11.62	5.1	8.71	18.28	19.12	29.37	61.22	46.09	6.26	210
Rent	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.57	-	1.34	2.11	30.64	33.7	25.72	3.49	194
Taxes & cesses	3.84	-	-	-	-	0.38	1	0.46	0.56	0.93	1.6	17.23	10.99	1.49	201
Education	4.97	-	-	13.37	-	7.49	25.8	8.84	13.58	36.53	40.34	45.87	41.46	5.63	195
Medical (Insti.)	2.62	-	-	15.75	-	-	-	15.4	21.16	37.31	42.21	54.01	46.95	6.38	203
Medical (Non -	3.97	-	-	1.67	-	14.35	11.07	17.44	11.99	18.34	22.05	38.05	31.27	4.25	201
Durable Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.25	5.13	4.81	49.24	36.55	4.96	196
Non - Food Total	52	-	-	107.9	-	91.33	150.03	177.56	232.95	308.17	370.39	587.65	491.1	66.7	1000
Total Cons. Exp.	134.08	-	-	211.7	-	263.9	300.77	401.3	451.36	508.98	598.99	853.09	736.19	100.	1000
Sample Hhs	5	-	-	3	-	5	6	11	34	83	119	527	793	-	XXX

Table B-5.2
Value (Rs) of consumption of broad groups of food and non-food items per persons
for a period of 30 days for each monthly per capita expenditure class (Urban)

State: Kerala

Urban

MPCE (Rs.) Item Group	000 -	120-	140-	140-	165 -	190-	210-	235-	265-	300-	355-	455	560 &	All Classes	% to total expe	Per 1000 Hhs rep.co	
	120	140	165	190	210	235	265	300	355	455	560-	10	11				12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Cereals	7.1	-	41.57	17.5	57.4	47.39	50.29	47.41	64.05	75.5	48.8	46.78	55.48	6.73	205		
Gram	-	-	-	2.44	2.99	10.73	2.13	2.98	4.02	4.57	3.51	3.62	3.77	0.46	198		
Cereal Substitutes	4	-	1.6	-	1.49	2.34	3.29	2.82	7.69	3.31	3.5	3.91	4.15	0.5	195		
Pulse & Prod.	-	-	7.2	5.44	4.13	3	2.84	4.49	8.01	9.92	9.04	8.92	8.06	0.98	200		
Milk & Prod.	11.11	-	13	6.67	8.51	12.12	11.78	13.91	17.13	35.92	29.21	35.4	27.19	3.3	201		
Edible Oil	1.81	-	5.73	6.22	7.04	10.75	6.43	8.67	14.09	15.77	10.14	13.73	12.5	1.52	204		
Meat ,Egg, Fish	2.5	-	20	37.78	42.38	26.01	43.06	25.54	35.37	52.38	38.02	50.75	42.54	5.16	205		
Vegetables	19	-	7.73	6.78	11.94	10.01	6.54	11.53	14.53	22.37	21.61	23.39	18.94	2.3	204		
Fruits (Fresh)	2.92	-	16	16.67	14.04	16.65	12.7	11.64	19.49	27.17	24.81	24.03	21.87	2.65	206		
Fruits (Dry)	-	-	-	-	0.54	1.6	1.33	0.74	3.77	2.32	2.05	2.65	2.28	0.28	164		
Sugar	15	-	6.12	4.22	4.2	4.4	5.62	4.5	6.89	9.44	6.49	7.08	6.98	0.85	204		
Salt	1.67	-	0.33	0.56	0.37	0.43	0.5	0.45	0.55	0.8	0.6	0.61	0.61	0.07	204		
Spices	5	-	7.55	9.39	8.37	7.01	9.74	6.18	13.09	13.46	27.82	10.66	14.03	1.7	204		

Table B- 5.2 Contd.

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Beverages Etc.	1.48	-	11.47	26.67	21.83	33.25	27.53	24.94	33.84	45.99	40.73	35.39	36.29	4.4	212
Food Total	71.59	-	138.6	140.34	185.23	185.69	183.78	165.8	242.52	318.92	266.33	266.92	254.69	30.9	1000
Pan	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	7	1.94	3.51	3.7	3.39	8.17	4.16	0.5	149
Tobacco	-	-	8.3	10	23	4.84	3.81	4.46	7.33	14.32	15.35	17.4	11.76	1.43	174
Intoxicants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	34.32	33.19	22.3	23.32	24.16	2.93	160
Fuel & Light	33.33	-	16.73	28.11	21.49	43.7	26.41	27.11	35.99	53.58	48.34	64.46	48.15	5.84	210
Clothing	0.92	-	-	22.78	16.35	233.79	24.81	17.29	53.9	74.44	56.12	73.17	63.17	7.66	204
Footwear	0.9	-	-	12.22	3.47	32.15	26.17	31.83	26.76	50.43	64.35	118.96	69.19	8.40	203
Misc.Cons. goods	2.5	-	24.33	16.67	17.57	17.52	25.9	23.59	28.87	40.88	47.65	67.81	43.51	5.28	210
Misc.Cons. serv.	-	-	14.8	6.67	20.06	18.68	14.64	19.02	25.75	60.32	70.02	85.99	54.69	6.64	209
Rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68.82	46.66	62.37	58.89	7.14	270
Taxes & cesses	-	-	0.67	-	0.86	0.36	0.62	0.62	1.37	3.64	3.24	5.35	3.32	0.4	169
Education	-	-	7.93	6.89	2.61	25.84	18.38	27.04	37.01	54.54	74.77	59.45	51.97	6.31	198
Medical (Insti.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.42	6.67	99.95	56.83	42.42	74.14	63.32	7.68	210
Medical (Non -	2.5	-	6.33	4.44	12.63	27.41	10.33	12.48	20.27	32.86	23.78	37.14	26.62	3.23	183
Durable Goods	-	-	-	-	-	0.92	16.35	14.01	2.34	4.17	37.34	79.51	46.65	5.66	187
Non - Food Total	40.15	-	79.09	107.78	118.04	409.71	181.84	206.06	377.37	551.72	555.73	779.24	569.56	69	1000
Total Cons. Exp.	111.74	-	217.64	248.12	303.27	595.4	365.62	371.86	619.89	870.64	822.06	1046.1	824.25	100	1000
Sample Hhs	2	-	1	1	3	6	12	25	40	64	50	80	284	-	XXX

Table B-5.3
Value (Rs) of consumption of broad groups of food and non-food items per persons
for a period of 30 days for each monthly per capita expenditure class (Combined)

State: Kerala

MPCE (Rs.) Item Group	Combined							
	000- 190	190- 265	265-355	355 & above	All Classes	% to total expe	Per 1000 Hhs rep.co	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Cereals	26.72	21.17	60.1	57.16	56.71	7.52	210	
Gram	3.96	2.44	3.25	3.87	3.86	0.51	197	
Cereal Substitutes	2.84	1.66	1.82	3.99	3.95	0.52	208	
Pulse & Prod.	5.53	4.64	4.46	8.4	8.31	1.1	206	
Milk & Prod.	9.88	7.42	13.1	26.28	26.02	3.45	207	
Edible Oil	3.11	5.56	10.8	12.48	12.33	1.64	210	
Meat ,Egg, Fish	3.81	29.07	24.77	41.48	40.91	5.43	210	
Vegetables	6.88	10.19	11.13	18.32	18.08	2.4	210	
Fruits (Fresh)	1.87	9.87	13.61	20.58	20.28	2.69	211	
Fruits (Dry)	2.88	-	1.58	2.59	2.59	0.34	200	
Sugar	7.52	4.28	4.83	7.07	7.04	0.93	210	
Salt	0.69	0.42	0.41	1.05	1.03	0.14	210	
Spices	4.23	6.27	6.92	10.91	10.77	1.43	210	
Beverages Etc.	2.33	23.95	22.79	35.78	35.22	4.67	213	

Table B-5.3 Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Food Total	82.25	126.94	179.57	249.96	247.1	32.77	1000
Pan	2.97	-	5	7.15	7.02	0.93	194
Tobacco	8.34	5.05	11.56	13.72	13.61	1.8	194
Intoxicants	1.28	2.08	7.27	35.02	34.18	4.53	194
Fuel & Light	12.85	23.3	31.11	42.77	42.22	5.6	211
Clothing	3.73	19.45	161.38	60.55	60.29	8	209
Footwear	1.43	12.38	22.84	60.87	59.8	7.93	206
Misc.Cons.goods	3.2	12.38	14.62	38.36	37.58	4.98	212
Misc.Cons.serv.	3.41	8.04	15.48	48.93	47.93	6.36	210
Rent	-	-	0.02	33.87	33.18	4.4	211
Taxes & cesses	3.84	0.67	0.49	8.78	8.57	1.14	191
Education	4.97	11.12	13	44.54	43.85	5.82	196
Medical (Insti.)	2.62	15.75	-	50.58	49.84	6.61	204
Medical (Non - Insti.)	3.73	3.53	18.99	30.73	30.27	4.01	197
Durable Goods	-	-	0.92	39.47	38.6	5.12	194
Non - Food Total	52.37	113.75	303.28	515.34	506.94	67.23	1000
Total Cons. Exp.	134.62	240.69	482.85	765.3	754.04	100	1000
Sample Hhs	7	5	14	1051	1077	XXX	XXX

Table B-6.1
Per 1000 distribution of households and persons by monthly Per Capita Expenditure class and no. of persons and Economically active persons per 1000 Households for different Monthly Per Capita expenditure classes

State: Kerala

Rural

MPCE Class (Rs.)	Per 1000 no. of		Average number per 1000 households															
	Households	Persons	All Persons						Economically active persons									
			Adult			Children			All	Adult			Children					
			Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
000 - 120	16	12	333	458	106	103	1000	671	329	-	-	-	1000	641	-	-	-	1000
120 - 140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140 - 165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
165 - 190	3	5	222	388	209	181	1000	359	641	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	1000
190 - 210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
210 - 235	5	7	225	469	112	194	1000	457	543	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	1000
235 - 265	8	9	311	376	184	129	1000	579	421	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	1000
265 - 300	17	17	352	341	154	153	1000	647	353	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	1000
300 - 355	42	51	326	385	149	140	1000	627	373	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	1000
355 - 455	105	119	342	371	159	128	1000	721	264	15	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	1000
455 - 560	145	157	346	381	134	139	1000	743	248	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-	9	1000
560 & Above	659	623	362	400	119	119	1000	758	240	1	1	1	1000	-	-	-	1	1000
All Classes	1000	1000	353	393	129	125	1000	734	261	3	2	2	1000	-	-	-	2	1000

Table B-6.2
Per 1000 distribution of households and persons by monthly Per Capita Expenditure class and no. of persons and Economically active persons per 1000 Households for different Monthly Per Capita expenditure classes (Urban)

MPCE Class (Rs.)	Per 1000 no. of		Average number per 1000 households												Urban
	Households	Persons	All Persons						Economically active persons						
			Adult		Children		All	Adult		Children		All			
			Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1000		
000 - 160	12	7	245	511	244	-	1000	500	500	-	-	-	1000		
160 - 190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
190 - 230	-	-	267	333	200	200	1000	750	250	-	-	-	1000		
230 - 265	2	5	334	111	333	222	1000	1000	-	-	-	-	1000		
265 - 310	2	6	456	272	14	258	1000	1000	-	-	-	-	1000		
310 - 355	20	23	290	325	241	144	1000	605	395	-	-	-	1000		
355 - 410	43	43	289	554	73	84	1000	840	160	-	-	-	1000		
410 - 490	71	107	362	377	148	113	1000	586	414	-	-	-	1000		
490 - 605	141	166	313	437	103	147	1000	772	209	-	-	19	1000		
605 - 825	216	187	320	422	110	148	1000	721	279	-	-	-	1000		
825 - 1065	181	179	400	366	123	111	1000	897	103	-	-	-	1000		
1055 & Above	313	277	328	415	123	134	1000	710	277	-	-	13	1000		
All Classes	1000	1000	339	409	121	131	1000	747	247	0	6	6	1000		

Table B-6.3

Per 1000 distribution of households and persons by monthly Per Capita Expenditure class and no. of persons and Economically active persons per 1000 Households for different Monthly Per Capita expenditure classes (Combined)

State: Kerala

Combined

MPCE Class (Rs.)	Per 1000 no. of		Average number per 1000 households												
	Households	Persons	All Persons						Economically active persons						
			Adult		Children		All	Adult		Children		All			
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
000-190	18	15	299	442	140	119	1000	575	425	-	-	1000	-	-	1000
190-265	11	14	276	396	165	163	1000	554	446	-	-	1000	-	-	1000
265-355	51	60	332	368	154	146	1000	640	360	-	-	1000	-	-	1000
355 & Above	920	911	353	397	125	125	1000	750	245	2	3	1000	2	3	1000
All Classes	1000	1000	350	396	127	127	1000	737	258	2	3	1000	2	3	1000

Table B-7.1

Quantity (Kg) and Value (Rs) of consumption of cereals, gram and cereal substitutes per person for a period of 30 days for each monthly per capita expenditure class (Rural)

State: Kerala

Rural

MPCE (Rs.) Cereal	Quantity (Kg)														Per 1000Hhs rep. cons.
	000-120	120-140	140-165	165-190	190-210	210-235	235-265	265-300	300-355	355-455	455-560	560 & above	All	15	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Rice	5.59	-	-	4.16	-	8.84	5.26	7.22	7.67	6.05	6.09	5.27	5.68	210	
Wheat	1.01	-	-	0.47	-	0.36	1.11	1.15	1.77	0.71	0.90	1.30	1.17	208	
Other Cereals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.97	1.68	1.57	214	
Total Cereals	6.6	-	-	4.63	-	9.2	6.37	8.37	9.44	6.76	7.96	8.25	8.42	632	
Gram	0.14	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.17	0.15	0.17	0.32	0.17	0.48	0.39	197	
Cereal Substitutes	3.56	-	-	0.42	-	0.44	1.07	0.77	1.25	0.96	1.10	0.94	0.99	210	
						Value (Rs)									
Rice	61.99	-	-	27.47	-	66.10	43.12	62.25	60.83	49.89	54.68	49.46	51.29	210	
Wheat	8.08	-	-	5.20	-	3.33	8.54	9.35	7.53	5.84	7.61	7.60	7.38	208	
Other Cereals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.06	15.64	14.18	214	
Total Cereals	70.07	-	-	32.67	-	69.43	51.66	71.6	68.36	55.73	68.35	72.7	72.85	632	
Gram	3.96	-	-	-	-	1.54	4.73	4.30	3.35	3.15	3.60	4.15	3.89	197	
Cereal Substitutes	13.27	-	-	1.67	-	1.56	3.59	3.02	3.59	3.35	4.62	3.94	3.97	210	

Table B-7.2

Quantity (Kg) and Value (Rs) of consumption of cereals, gram and cereal substitutes per person for a period of 30 days for each monthly per capita expenditure class (Urban)

State: Kerala

MPCE (Rs.) Cereal	Quantity (Kg)															Per 1000Hhs rep. cons.
	000 - 160	160 - 190	190 - 230	230 - 265	265 - 310	310 - 355	355 - 410	410 - 490	490 - 605	605 - 825	825 - 1065	1065 & Above	All Classes	14	15	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Rice	7.67	-	4.80	2.33	4.84	6.64	9.38	7.12	9.51	8.07	4.66	3.89	6.15	204		
Wheat	1.67	-	0.93	-	0.87	0.54	1.53	0.99	1.10	1.22	0.73	0.82	0.95	203		
Other Cereals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	0.06	247		
Total Cereals	9.34	-	5.73	2.33	5.71	7.18	10.91	8.11	10.61	9.35	5.39	4.71	7.16	654		
Gram	-	-	-	0.11	0.10	0.49	0.09	0.12	0.17	0.18	0.15	7.68	1.91	198		
Cereal Substitutes	1.00	-	0.40	-	0.33	0.58	0.70	0.69	1.78	0.82	0.82	0.89	0.97	195		
	Value (Rs)															
Rice	74.67	-	34.93	17.50	51.00	48.43	52.19	38.81	56.31	65.30	41.14	38.98	48.01	204		
Wheat	10.67	-	6.63	-	6.38	9.89	8.72	17.24	9.94	10.49	7.87	8.56	9.92	203		
Other Cereals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50	-	-	1.50	247		
Total Cereals	85.34	0	41.56	17.5	57.38	58.32	60.91	56.05	66.25	77.29	49.01	47.54	59.43	654		
Gram	-	-	-	2.44	2.99	10.73	2.13	2.98	4.02	4.57	3.51	3.62	3.77	198		
Cereal Substitutes	4.00	-	1.60	-	1.49	2.34	3.29	2.82	7.69	3.31	3.50	3.91	4.15	195		

Table B-7.3
Quantity (Kg) and Value (Rs) of consumption of cereals, gram and cereal substitutes per person for
a period of 30 days for each monthly per capita expenditure class (Combined)

State: Kerala

Combined

MPCE (Rs.) Cereal	Quantity (Kg)						Per 1000 Hhs rep. cons.
	000 -190	190 -265	265 -355	355 & above	All Classes	7	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Rice	5.70	3.72	7.56	5.76	5.77	209	
Wheat	1.10	0.50	0.51	1.13	1.12	207	
Other Cereals	-	-	-	1.25	1.25	221	
Total Cereals	6.8	4.22	8.07	8.14	8.14	637	
Gram	0.14	0.11	0.14	0.80	0.79	197	
Cereal Substitutes	3.20	0.42	0.47	0.98	0.99	208	
	Value (Rs)						
Rice	62.67	25.20	57.28	50.50	50.61	209	
Wheat	8.43	5.29	5.76	7.93	7.91	207	
Other Cereals	-	-	-	11.53	11.53	221	
Total Cereals	71.1	30.49	63.04	69.96	70.05	637	
Gram	3.96	2.44	3.25	3.86	3.86	197	
Cereal Substitutes	11.93	1.66	1.82	3.98	4.00	208	

Time	Lat	Long	Alt	Wind	Temp	Humidity	Pressure	Remarks
0000	15 15	122 30	10.0	100	50	85	30.0	
0100	15 15	122 30	10.0	100	50	85	30.0	
0200	15 15	122 30	10.0	100	50	85	30.0	
0300	15 15	122 30	10.0	100	50	85	30.0	
0400	15 15	122 30	10.0	100	50	85	30.0	
0500	15 15	122 30	10.0	100	50	85	30.0	
0600	15 15	122 30	10.0	100	50	85	30.0	
0700	15 15	122 30	10.0	100	50	85	30.0	
0800	15 15	122 30	10.0	100	50	85	30.0	
0900	15 15	122 30	10.0	100	50	85	30.0	
1000	15 15	122 30	10.0	100	50	85	30.0	
1100	15 15	122 30	10.0	100	50	85	30.0	
1200	15 15	122 30	10.0	100	50	85	30.0	
1300	15 15	122 30	10.0	100	50	85	30.0	
1400	15 15	122 30	10.0	100	50	85	30.0	
1500	15 15	122 30	10.0	100	50	85	30.0	
1600	15 15	122 30	10.0	100	50	85	30.0	
1700	15 15	122 30	10.0	100	50	85	30.0	
1800	15 15	122 30	10.0	100	50	85	30.0	
1900	15 15	122 30	10.0	100	50	85	30.0	
2000	15 15	122 30	10.0	100	50	85	30.0	
2100	15 15	122 30	10.0	100	50	85	30.0	
2200	15 15	122 30	10.0	100	50	85	30.0	
2300	15 15	122 30	10.0	100	50	85	30.0	
2400	15 15	122 30	10.0	100	50	85	30.0	

The following table shows the results of the observations made on the 1st of January 1910, at the station of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, at St. Paul, Alaska. The observations were made by the observers, and are subject to the usual errors of observation. The observations were made under the following conditions:

1. The observations were made during the night, between the hours of 10 P.M. and 2 A.M.

2. The observations were made at the station of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, at St. Paul, Alaska.

3. The observations were made by the observers, and are subject to the usual errors of observation.

4. The observations were made under the following conditions:

a. The observations were made during the night, between the hours of 10 P.M. and 2 A.M.

b. The observations were made at the station of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, at St. Paul, Alaska.

c. The observations were made by the observers, and are subject to the usual errors of observation.

829

