THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

TWENTYFOURTH ROUND: JULY 1969 - JUNE 1970

N.S.S. REPORT No.19

TABLES WITH NOTES ON CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

ISSUED BY
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# THE WATTOMAL SAMPLE SURVEY TWENTY FOURTH ROUND - JULY 1969 - JUNE 1970

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#### SECTION I

#### Introduction:

Comprehensive data on consumer expenditure of various Socio-economic groups are being collected in the successive rounds of the N.S.S. on a nation-wide basis since 1950. During the 24th round, data relating to household purchase and consumption for non-productive domestic purposes were collected in Blocks 5-9 of schedule 16 for the year 1969-70. The 24th round of the N.S.S. was conducted during the period July 1969 to June 1970. The field work was undertaken by the staff of the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics. They visited the selected households and gathered the data in the prescribed forms by interview method. The data thus collected have been processed and are presented in this report.

The data on consumer expenditure collected for this enquiry comprised all expenditure incurred by the Household during the reference period (30 days preceding the date of survey) exclusively towards consumption for non-productive domestic purposes. Thus, all expenses towards enterprise activities of the households were excluded. Consumption by the livestock of the household was excluded as it formed part of the enterprise expenses of the household. However, livestock products like milk, meat, egg etc. obtained from them and consumed by the household were taken into account in calculating the household consumption.

#### SECTION II

#### Concepts and definitions:

The concepts and definitions used for the N.S.S. 24th round consumer expenditure survey are noted below:

## i) Household:

A group of persons usually living together and taking principal meals from a common kitchen, constituted a household. A boarding house, a hotel or a hostel is treated as a cluster of households, where each individual boarder (with his dependents or guests) forms a separate household. Households maintained and fed directly by Government such as those in prisons, police quarters, contonment hospitals, relief camps are however excluded from the scope of the enquiry. Floating population, vagrents etc. were also excluded.

## ii) Household Member:

Any person who takes principal meal with the household for atleast 16 days during a period of 30 days preceding the date of enquiry is considered to be a member of the Household. Such a person may be the head of the Household, or a relation, or protege of the head or an employee or a guest of the household.

## iii) Household size:

The number of members (as defined above) in a household gives the household size.

## Consumer Expenditure:

In collecting data on consumption the concept used was not same for all items. For 1 tems in the category under food,

intoxicant, fuel and light, the actual amount consumed during the reference period alone was considered irrespective of the period of purchase. For clothing items, consumption implied only those items brought to maiden use during the reference In the case of items like miscellaneous goods and services and durable goods there was no separate concept of purchase or consumption. The actual expenditure incurred on the item was considered to be the consumer expenditure on these Expenditure towards rep air and maintenance of residential house was included in household consumption but rent for owned houses used for residential purposes was not imputed. Total consumption consisted of consumption out of (i) monetary purchase (ii) receipt in exchange of goods and services in the (iii) home grown (iv) transfer receipts like gifts, charities, perquisites, loans, free collections etc. while transfer pay-

ments in kind (like loans advanced or repaid) gifts, charities etc. were excluded. The expenditure on productive purposes were not accounted for consumer expenditure.

#### SECTION III

### Sampling Design and Estimation Procedure

#### Sampling Design:

A stratified two stage sampling design was adopted independently for the rural and urban sectors. Villages formed the first stage units in the rural sector and Blocks in the urban sector. Households were the second stage units in both The design was self-weighting at the State level. sectors.

## Stratification (Rural):

The country was devided into 64 Agricultural regions by grouping within each State or union territory, districts having similar population density and crop pattern. Strata were formed within each region by grouping contiguous tehsils having similar posulation densities and altitudes and having good transport and communication facilities amongst them such that the sum of the size measures of the villages was the same for each stratum within a State/union territory. The size of the village was the ratio of its population to the average population of a village in population class by 0-499 of that state, rounded off to a suitable integer. The number of strata to be formed in a State was obtained as the ratio of its allocation to 24 and the total size measure of a stratum was given by the ratio of the total size, for the State to the number of strata.

## Allocation (Rural):

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The allocation of the total sample size of 8400 villages to each State/Union territory was based on a joint consideration of its rural population, area under cereal crops and available investigator strength. This was modified to ensure a minimum of 360 villages in each state (Kerala under this type) to take account of state-wise variation in workload and to make the sample size a multiple of 24 to facilitate selection of 4 subsamples of 6 villages in each stratum.

## Selection of Villages (Rural):

The 1961 Census list of villages was used as the sarpling frame for selection of villages. Four independent subsamples of the villages were selected circular systematically with probability proportional to size. In each sub-sample the Village with odd order of selection form the central sample and the rest the State sample.

All the households in the sample village/hamlet group were divided into two sub-strata on the basis of land possessed by a household. Sub-stratum consisted of households whose total land possessed exceeded a certain limit ie. 5 acres for Kerala State and sub-stratum 2 the remaining households. Further in case of sub-stratum 2 all households which were self employed in non-agriculture were arranged together before selection of households from this stratum. From both the sub-strata the sample households were selected linear systematically using intervals and random starts given by the I.S.I.

#### Stratification (Urban)

In each state/union territory, towns with population less than 50,000 form strata 1 and the remaining towns and cities form stratum 2.

#### Allocation (Urban)

The total sample size has been allocated to the States in proport on to their 1961 census urban population. The allocation have been modified (i) to ensure a minimum of 144 sample blocks (for the Central Sample) in each State (ii) to take account of state-wise variation of work-load and (iii) to make the allocation of blocks to the strata a multiple of 24.

Before sampling of blocks, the towns are arranged by (i) stratum, (ii) region within each stratum and (iii) number of manufacturing establishments within each region. The blocks in a town are arranged by geographical contiguity.

Selection of Blocks:

The blocks are selected probability proportional to size systematically in the form of 4 independent and interpenetrating sub-samples. Each block is assigned a size which is a measure of its population (the Block size is obtained by rounding off the block population to the next multiple of 1000). Then from each stratum the allocated number of blocks were selected circular systematically with probability proportional to size in the form of 4 independent sub-samples. In practice, generally, twice the number allocated were selected in each sub-sample and the sample blocks with odd orders of selection formed the central sample and those with even orders of selection, the State sample.

Sub-Blooks:

of sub-blocks as given in the sample list was formed in order to reduce the work-load at listing stage.

be divided into two sub-strata on the lasis of household monthly total consumer expenditure. The tratum 1 consisted of household having total consumer expenditure and above and sub-stratum 2 consisted of the remaining household the sample non-cholds within each sub-stratum were selected to systematically using the intervals and random starts specification the sample lists.

The survey was carried out in 360 villages and 144 arban blocks, altogether 1832 Sample households (1393 in the rural sector and 439 in the urban sector) were surveyed. Distribution of sample households by monthly per capita expenditure classes and by sectors is given in Table-I in the Appendix.

## Estimation Procedure:

Notations - s subscript for sth stratum

t subscript for tth sub-stratum

within a village/block:

i - subscript for i<sup>th</sup> sample village/block or selected part of village or block

j - subscript for j<sup>th</sup> sample household/plot

k - number of strata in the State

z - Village/block size (used for selec-

zn- sum of the village/block sizes in the sth stratum

Is - interval used for selection of villages/blocks in the sth stratum.

n<sub>s</sub> - number of sample villages/blocks selected in a sub-sample of s<sup>th</sup> stratum for the whole round

D - number of hamlet groups/sub-blocks formed in the village/block (D = 1 if no such division was made)

f - adjustment factor for revenue village selection

H - total number of households in the frame for enquiry

h - number of households selected for the enquiry

y - value of the characteristic

- stands for the estimate of the total for the characteristic in the corresponding schedule from a sub-sample for the whole round. For sub-round-wise estimates, the multiplier's of the estimators are multiplied by 6.

Rural: 
$$V = \frac{2}{5}$$
 Me  $\frac{2}{5}$  Me  $\frac{2}{$ 

where Mt is the constant multiplier for the corresponding schedule and t<sup>th</sup> sub-stratum in Table (2) (ie. for stratum 1-2756 and ior stratum 2 - 7728) and to is the sample total for all sample households in the State belonging to sub-stratum t.

Urban 
$$= \frac{2}{\xi_{-1}} Mt$$
  $= \frac{2}{\xi_{-1}} Mt$   $= \frac{2}{\xi_{-1}} Mt$  where  $= \frac{2}{\xi_{-1}} Mt$  and  $= \frac{2}{\xi_{-1}} Mt$   $= \frac{2}{\xi_{-1}} Mt$  where  $= \frac{2}{\xi_{-1}} Mt$   $=$ 

where Li and you have the same meaning as mentioned above (values of Mt - for sub-stratum 1 - 752)

for sub-stratum 2 -4512)

#### SECTION IV

#### MAIN FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

#### i) Household size:

Table II in the Appendix gives the average household size by monthly per-capita expenditure classes by Rural - Urban sectors. It is seen that the average number of persons per household fo rural and urban sectors and for the State were 5.93, 5.80 a. 5.90 respectively. Household size was high in the lower expenditure groups and it gradually decreased as expenditure scale moved upward.

ii) <u>Distribution</u> of estimated number of households and estimated number of persons by per-capita expenditure:

#### Classes:

The percentage distribution of estimated number of households and persons by monthly per-capita expenditure group are furnished in Tables III and IV. Percentages of households relating to State in the Broad expenditure classes 'below 15, \$\text{k}.15-24\$ and \$\text{k}.24\$ and above are 7.79, 28.56 and 63.65 respectively. The corresponding percentage figures of estimated number of persons are 9.20, 31.92 and 58.88. The distribution of households and the distribution of persons follow more or less the similar pattern except that of the percentage for 75 and above expenditure class in the urban areas. Both are highly skewed with high concentration in the expenditure groups \$\text{k}.15-18\$ class to \$\text{Rs}.34.43\$ class. The per-capita monthly expenditure of the lowest 50% of the households in the rural sector was less than \$\text{k}.20.38\$ and in the urban sector less than \$\text{k}.21.90.

## iii) Consumer expenditure:

Detailed distributions of monthly per-capita expenditure on various items of consumption by monthly per-capita expenditure classes and by sectors are furnished in Tables V, VI and VII. Tables VIII, IX and X present per-capita consumption among various per-capita classes, percentage distribution of total consumer expenditure among various items and per-capita consumer tion among var ous items respectively. Total monthly consumer expenditure per person is estimated as 8.31.06 for rural, 8.36.15 for urban and 8.31.78 for State. Out of this about 72% is expended on food items and 28% on non-food items - Expenditure on cereals constitute 30% milk and milk products 4% and fuel and light 6% of the total expenditure. It is seen that in urban sector, expenditure on 'rent and taxes' actually paid (2.02%) is much higher than that in rural sector (0.29%) and this is as would be expected.

A comparative statement of the percentage consumption of food, clathing, fuel and light and miscellaneous goods and services relating to 14th, 19th and 24th rounds is presented in Table XI.

A formats of the schedule 16 through which data were collected is also appended.

#### SECTION V

## Explanatory notes on tables

The National Sample Survey data on consumer expenditure are usually collected for a large number of items. But in presenting the results similar items have been merged to form 22, homogenous groups. The groups are (1)cereals, (2)gram, (3)cereal substitutes, (4)pulses, (5)milk and milk products (6)edible oil, (7) meat, fish and egg, (8)vegetables, (9)fruits and nuts, (10) sugar, (11) salt, (12)spices, (13)beverages and refreshments, (14) pan, tobacco and intoxicants (15) fuel and light, (16) clothing, (17)foot-wear, (18) miscellaneous goods and services, (19) rents, (20)taxes, (21)durable goods and (22)pet animals. Results are also presented for (1)food total (2)nonfood total and (3) total consumer expenditure for Rural, Urban and State.

The groups of items of consumption as presented in the table are defined hereiin terms of their constituents.

- 1. Cereals: Rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maise, barley, small millets, ragi and their products.
- 2. Gram: Bengalgram and its products.
- 3. Cereal substitutes: Cereal substitutes like tapioca, etc.
- 4. Pulses: Arkar, tur, moong, masoor, urd, khesari, peas and other pulses and their products.
- 5. Milk and milk products: Liquid milk (cow, buffalo, goat and others), milk condensed, powder, etc., ghee (cow and buffalo), butter, dahi, ghol, lassi and other milk products.
- 6. Edible oil: Vanaspathy, mustardoil, coconutoil, gingelly oil, groundnutoil, refinedoil, other edible oil.
- 7. Meat, fish and eggs: Meat (goat meat, mutton, beef, pork, buffaloe meat and other meat), egg, poultry, fish (fresh and dry) bird and others.
- 8. <u>Vegetables:</u> Potato, onion, tomato, brinjal, cabbage, caulilower and other leafy vegetables, root vegetables (radish, etc.) and other vegetables.
- 9. Fruits and nuts: Banana, orange, lemon, mango, coconut, pineapple, grapes, other fresh fruits, coconut, groundnut and other dry fruits and nuts.
- 10. Sugar: Sugar (factory), khandasari sugar, gur (cane and others) and other sugar.
- 11, Salt: Sea salt, rock salt and other salt.
- 12. Spices: Turneric, black pepper, dry chillies, green chillies tamerind, ginger, curry powder and other spices.
- Beverages and refreshments: Tea (number of cups), tea leaf, the (powder), other drinking beverages, biscuits, confectionaries, salted refreshments, prepared tweets, cooked meals, pickles, jam and jellies and other processed food items.

- 14. Pan tobacco and intoxicants: Pan leaf, pan finished sup si, other ingredients for pan, beedi, cigarettes, leaf tobacco, snuff and other tobacco products, order, ganja, liquor country and foreign, other drugs and intoxicants.
- 15. Fuel and light: Firewood, electricity, gas, kerosene, camble, ratches, other fuel and light.
- 16. Clothing: Cotton (Mill made, powerloom, handloom, khadi), wool, art silk, rayon and other synthetic textiles, pure silk and others including items of bedding and upholstery.
- 17. Footwear: Boots, shoes, slippers, sandal, chappal, etc.
- 18. Miscellaneous goods and services: Amusements (cinema theatre etc.), education, medicine, toilet articles, sundry articles, consumer services, conveyances etc.
- 19. Rents: Rents on residential land and other consumer goods (rent for residential houses owned by the sample households was not computed).
- 20. Taxes: Licence fee for keeping gun, radio, cycle, motor car etc. and other consumer taxes like the municipal taxes, road taxes, etc. but does not include incometax.
- 21. <u>Durable goods:</u> Furniture, musical instruments, ornaments, utensils and other equipments and their repairing expenses including the maintenance of residential houses.
- 22. <u>Pet animals: Pog, cat, hare, birds like parrot, pigeon, peacock, etc.</u>

Estimates have been given by monthly per-capita expenditure classes in rupees arranged in ascending order of magnitude. The expenditure levels are grouped into 14 classes.

Dr.						
No.		EX	pend	litu	re clas	sses
1			0	102.000 N I I I	8	
2			8	-	11	
3			11	-	13	
4			13	_	15	
4 5 6			15	-	18	
6			18	-	21	
<b>'7</b>			21	-	24	
8.			24	-	28	
9			28	-	34	
10			34	-	43	
11			43	-	55	
12	*		55	_	75	
13		3	75	and	a bove	
14			A]]	L cla	2583	

(C] ass 0-8 means & .0.00 to Rs.7.99 and so on)

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## 24th Reund (1969-70)

## Table 1

Distribution of sample households by monthly per-capita expenditure classes.

	- MEDIOG 27 0		
Monthly per-capita expenditure class(in	Rs.) No. of Rural	sample househo Urban	State
0 - 8 8 - 11 11 - 13 13 - 15 15 - 18 18 - 21 21 - 24 24 - 28 28 - 34 34 - 43 43 - 55 55 - 75 75 and above All classes	4 16 26 59 114 149 134 195 229 197 109 97 64	2 5 6 12 24 32 26 48 37 57 47 45 98 439	6 21 32 71 138 181 160 243 266 254 156 142 162

Average number of persons per household by monthly per-capita expenditure classes and by sectors

In Rs.       Rural       Urban       State         0 - 8       7.25       9.50       7.76         8 - 11       5.85       9.21       6.38         11 - 13       6.88       8.83       7.12         13 - 15       7.08       6.42       7.00         15 - 18       6.57       7.00       6.62         18 - 21       6.46       7.72       6.61         21 - 24       6.53       7.04       6.58         24 - 28       6.23       7.18       6.35         28 - 34       5.45       5.91       5.49         34 - 43       5.35       5.55       5.38         43 - 55       5.35       5.72       5.42         55 - 75       5.10       4.94       5.07         75 and above       4.85       2.46       3.84         All classes       5.93       5.80       5.90	Monthly per-capita expenditure class in Rs.		ge number of perso household	
8 - 11	TH US.	Kura	l Urban	State
이 마이에 가장 하는 것이 되었다. 그 아이를 모두에게 하다 보고 있다면 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그	8 - 11 11 - 13 13 - 15 15 - 18 18 - 21 21 - 24 24 - 28 28 - 34 34 - 43 43 - 55 55 - 75 75 and above	5.85 6.88 7.08 6.57 6.45 6.53 5.45 5.35 5.35 5.85	9.21 8.83 6.42 7.00 7.72 7.04 7.18 5.91 5.55 5.72 4.94	6.38 7.12 7.00 6.62 6.61 6.58 6.35 5.49 5.38 5.42 5.07 3.84

TABLE III Distribution of estimated number of households by monthly per-capita expenditure

Monthly per-capita expenditu e class in Rs.	Percentage of estimated number of households
	Rural Urban State
0 - 8 8 - 11 11 - 13 13 - 15 15 - 18 18 - 21 21 - 24 24 - 28 28 - 34 34 - 43 43 - 55 55 - 75 75 and above All classes	0.31 0.55 0.34 1.18 1.37 1.21 2.01 1.64 1.95 4.45 3.29 4.20 8.59 6.58 8.3 10.93 8.78 10.65 10.03 7.13 9.2 14.59 12.47 14.28 16.80 9.68 15.60 13.82 14.48 13.91 7.49 9.68 7.90 6.10 7.99 6.37 3.70 16.36 5.49 100.00 100.00

Percentage distribution of estimated number of persons by monthly per-capita expenditure

ho	nthly pendi	pe tur	r-ce.	pit ass	a . 📡			Percentage of	f estimated persons	number of	: 
C.A.	in	Rs .	0 01		* **	e-103		Rural	Urban	<u>Dtate</u>	
	0 - 8 - 11 -		8 1 3		. £.	.v:		0.38 1.17 2.33 5.31	0.90 2.18 2.51 3.64	0.45 1.31 2.36 5.03	
	13 15 18 21	- ?	)  8  4	·	*	•		9.53 a 70 11.92	7.94 11.68 8.65	9.31 11.89 10.72 15.35	
	24 28 34 45	- : - :	28 34 43	, . , o		~	0	15.34 15.45 12.48 6.76	9.87 13.86 9.56 6.82	14.68 12.66 7.15 5.46	
	55 75 a	ಐಡಿ .	7 <b>5</b> a <b>b</b> ov s <b>s</b> es	0	••• <sub>7</sub>			3.03	6.95 100.00	3.58 100.00	

\* 10 : BIE V - RURA

TABLE V - RURAL

	Consu	mer Ear	Consumer Exrenditure	of consump	(0.00) umption	per and	person for by percap	ំ ដំបូ	iod of pendit	30 day	a by	brond g	groups (	Q.T.
Expenditure classes	Cereals	Grams	Cereal substi- tutes	- Pulses	1	Edible	Meat, fish	Vege- tables	Fruits and nuts	Sugar	Sa	Spices	Bever- ages & refre-	Food Total
					prod	es S	<b>ප</b> සිසි <b>ම</b>			<i>;</i>			shment	, D
	7	3	4	5	9	7	8	6	10	11	12	13	14	15
00 07	•	1	0.25	I	, <b>1</b>	0.18	0.22	0.01	1 8	0	200	l	1. 0	1
101	•		1.27	0.03	0.03		7		• u	•		•		o c
13-15	7.75		83.5	5.0	0		φ		ית		000		ചര	210
15 - 18	6.15	0.03	1.4.1	0.0 0.0	0.14	0.37	0.83	0.15	0.72	0.38	0.04	0.68	.04	1.42
18 - 21	7.55	0.08	1.52	10	0.00	•	ρ,	Ů١	۲.		0		31	r.
21 - 24	7 80	2	1 0	7	12.0	•		•	0.88	0.48	0.05	0.87	~	9
	V .	50°0	.20	51.0	0.52	0.75	1.23	0.59	1.09	0.59	0.05	0.99	2.28 1	7.71
Ļ	8.94	0.16	1.66	0.19	.0.61	0.88	1.44	0.84	1.31	69.0	0.05	1.14	0	•
28 . 74	9.91	0.11	1.85	0.23	1.14	0.95	1.58	1.00	1.48	0.79	0.13	C	65 2	
34 - 43	12.31	0.14	1.44	0.40	1.63	1.32	1.85	1.15	1.90	1.01	0	•	.03 2	•
45 - 55	12.85	0.15	1.81	0.47	2.54	1.49	2.63	1.38	2.36	1.22	0.07	9	2 70	
55 - 75	16.62	0.19	1.44	0.81	4.13	2.13	4.14	1.51	3.17	1.44	•	<b>+</b>	404.	
75 and above	21.94	0.12	1.13	1.29	8.18	3.07	5.77	2.32	5.63	2.50	0.11	2.72	7.21 61	1,88
All Classes	9.64	0.11	1.55	0.27	1.23	1.00	1.70	0.84	1.51	0.78	0.07	1.22	2.62 2	2.54
							•							

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TABLE V - RURAL (contn..)

ļ				9													£	4	4	
	Total consumer expendi-	ture	26	6.90		62.6	12.32	14.10	17.38	10 KB	00.00	55.68	26.08	30.72	38.14	48.48	67.67	•	31.06	
·	Non- food total		25	σ	8	1.83	3.31	2.68	3.86	4.04		<u></u>	• 78	7.62	10.43		41	.35	8.52	
	Pet ani-	1	24	ı	*	Į	I	I	ı	0.01	. 1		0.01	0.01	0.02	0.27	5.0	0.19	0.04	
	Durable goods		23	ı		1	1	1	0.01	0.07	0.03		0.03	0.10	0.23	0.41	1.01	6.52	0.35	
	Toxes		22			· ·	1	ı	ľ	l	1		1	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.11	15.0	0.02	
	s Kents	Ţ.	-21	1	ָ מַ	· ·	ı	1	0.02	0.01	0.01		20.0	0.02	0.05	0.16	0.21	0.85	0.07	
	Misce- llaneous goods &	Bervice	NI	0.22	0 10	U C	0.00	0.92	1.32	1.40	2.03	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	77.7	5.54	5.14	8.22	9.79	24.21	3.90	State of the state of
	Foot- Wear	ļ		ı	I	6.0		1 .		0.10	0.01	000	0 0	20.0	0.05	0.07	0.24	0.46	90.0	
	Clothing	18	2	1		90.0	1.0	V C	7	0.13	0.23	0.44	0 77		1.14	1.38	2.85	7.99	0.87	
						****	•			•			3	* **						
jā	ruel & light	17	0 66	70.0	1.36	1.32	1.10	1.40	) H	C+• .	1.52	1.76	1.91		7.7	2.42	3.06	4.03	1.86	
	tobacco & intoxi- cents	16	70 0	17.	0.30	0.93	0.54	66.0	700	5 ;	41.	.23	• 44	. α		7.00	2.89	2.36	.35	
Pan	tobác intox cants	1		<b>)</b> (	0	0	0	0	C	,	-	-			0	V I	ณ์	α	•	
	8 · ·		. V	*			**				4	e de la companya de l	*		Street Street			o o		
	tixpendi ture Classes	1	8 - 8	7	- 1	1 - 13	3 - 15	5 - 18	3 - 21	70	ŀ	- 28	3 - 34	1 43	) W		. (C	end above	1 Classes	•
:	40 1	, Oly		Ā	N .	est.	40	-173	- 🐱	0	J	24	28	34	, <	r L	ה ה	<b>.</b>	A11	

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		items	of	cor sumption	and	by percapita		expenditure	5 2		oroad g	groups	TO	
axpenditure classes	Cereals	Grams	Cereal substi- tutes	Pulses	Nilk and Nilk pro- ducts	bdible oil	Weat, fish and eggs	Vege-	Fruits and nuts	Sugar	Salt	Spices	Bever- ages & refresh- ments	Food Totel
1	2	3	4	5	9	7	8	6	10	11	12	13	14	15
8 0	3.08	.1	0.31	1		0.22	0.26	0.02	1	0.10		2	1.63	(A) 12 12417
& -	3.37	Í	0.82	0.05	·I	0.32	0.54	0.12	0.46	0.28	0.03	0.56	1.29	7.84
11 - 13	2.09	90.0	0.93	60.0	ı Ç	0.31	0.85	0.16	0.44	0.33	0.04	0.50		0.15
	5.64		0.43	0.11	0.30	0.37	66.0	0.10	0.53	0.14	0.04	69.0	1.43	1.21
1	6.24	0.04	1.03	60.0	0.20	0.63	1.23	0.22	0.83	0.39	0.04	0.74	1.52 1	3.20
18 - 21	6.81	0.08	1.24	0.11	0.44	0.64	1.29	0.52	0.94	0.49	0.04	0.79	•	
21 - 24	4.09	0.17	٦.٠	0.27	0.62	0.80	1.55	0.53	1.23	0.64	0.04	0.97	2,10	7.02
1	8.37	0.07	0.94	0.38	94.0	1.08	1.60	0.59	1.31	0.71	0.04	1.12	2.21	
28 – 34	10.60	0.16	1.51	0.29	0.88	96.0	1.79	29.0	1.35	98.0	90.0	1.33	14	23.61
<b>3</b> 4 – 43	11.97	0.15	1.63	0.46	1.70	1.26	2.34	0.89	1.64	0.90	90.0	1:4 j		
43 - 55	14.95	0.12	0.55	1.01	2.99	5.06	5.66	1.36	2.07	1.30	90°0	1.62	3.41 3	4.16
<b>5</b> 5 - 75	12.95	0.13	99.0	0.85	5.73	1.91	3.30	1.43	2.60	1.54	90°0	1.93	4.98 3	70.85
75 & above	12.57	0.31	0.16	0.88	8.73	3.51	5.75	2.25	3,94	1,78	90°0	2.26	22.40 6	4.60
All Classes	9.52	0.12	1.02	0.42	1.86	1,23	2.08	0.80	1.53	0.83	50.0	, 24	3.99	

: 13 : TABLE VI - URBAN (Contd..)

	Total Consumer expenditure	26	7.81	10.03	12.95	14.20	16.66	19.57	22.30	25.42	30.71	38.33	48.25	53.03	119.09	36.15	
	Non- food total	.25	1.80	2.19	2.84	2.99	3.46	4.57	5.28	6.24	7.10	10,48	14.10	24.96	54.49	11.46	
	Pet animals	24		ı		1	1	1	ı	ı	I.	0.14	0.05	0.01	0.12	0.03	
	Durable goods	23		1	1	J	0.03	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	L0.0	3.01	0.24	
	Taxes	22	ı	. d			1	1	1	1	T.	1	0.02	0,02	0.37	0.03	
	s hents	21		0.09	· I	0.41	60.0	0.31	0.11	0.25	0.27	0.54	0.80	1.16	4.88	0.70	
	Misce- 11eneous goods & services	20	07.0	0.87	68.0	1.12	1.16	1.85	1.82	2.75	2.92	4.55	5.95	12.91	29.71	5.41	2.82
	Foot- wear	19		ı				1	1	0.02		0.02	0.03	0.14	0.43	0.05	
	Cloth- ing	18	. 1	I			0.05	90.0	0.41	0.42	0.76	1.42	2.76	5.30	7.20	1.51	
	Fuel ( ard light	17	1.87	0.38	1.34	1.20	1.52	1.52	1.75	1.73	2.03	2.54	3.04	3.70	4.34	2.23	
1	38		*	41	-	ò		O	1	ž.	\$ 20°00	The state of the state of					
	Fan, tobacco intoxi-	-16	0.23	0.35	0.61	0.26	0.61	0.75	1.18	1.01	1.11	1.26	1.38	1.65	4.43	1.26	
	Jasses		8 1 0	8 -	11 - 13	13 - 15	15 - 18	18 - 21	21 - 24	24 - 28	28 - 34	34 - 43	1	55 - 75	75 and above	All classes	

3

Consumer expenditure in as. (0.00) per person for a period of 30 days by broad groups of items of consumption and by per capita expenditure classes TABLE VII - STATE

	Food Total	15	5,86	7.93	9.56	1.40	3.48	•	•	0.14	3.15	7.7:	3.65	1.45	2,62	
	bever- ages & refresh- ments	14		.86.0	1.28	1.08 1	1.44 1		-	2.36 2	2.69.2	3.09 27	4.65 3	4.50 4	11.31 6	2.81
	bpi ces	1.3	0.29	0.51	0.54	29.0	0,95	0.86	0.99	1.14	1.29	1,46	1.62	2 .08	2.59 1	1.23
×	521t	12		0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.12	90.0	0.07	0.07	0.09	90°0
2	I B B B	7	0.10	0.23	0.35	0.36	0.43	0.48	0.59	0.70	0.80	0.99	1.23	1.46	2.22	0.79
20222	Fruit and nuts	10	0.24	0.40	0.51	0.70	0.73	0.89	1.11	1.31	1.47	1.87	2.31	3.07	5.18	1.52
	Vese- tables	6	0.01	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.55	0.34	0.58	0.80	0.97	1.11	1.38	1.50	2.30	0.83
	meat, fish and eggs	8	0.23	19.0	0.81	0.85	0.92	1.18	1.26	1.46	1.60	1.93	2.63	3.99	5.77	1.75
	raible oil	7	0.19	• .	0.34	0.37	0.56	0.68	92.0	0.91	0.95	1.32	1.60	2.09	3.19	1.03
	Milk and milk pro-	. 6.		0.02	0.01	0.16	0.23	0.29	0.53	0.63	1.12	1.64	2.62	4.41	8.33	1.32
	Pulses	5	1	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.12	0.17	0.21	0.24	0.41	0.58	0.82	1.18	0.29
	Cereal substi- tutes	4	0.27	1.17	1.25	1.23	1.36	1.48	1.50	1.56	1.82	1.47	1.58	1.30	. 78.0	1.48
1	Grams	3		1	NO. 0	0.01	0.03	.80°0	0.10	0.15	0.11	C.14	0.14	0.18	0.17	0.11
	Cereals	2		3.49 0.00	•	4	01.0	7.46	7 - 74	98.86	9.97	•	13.24	15.98	19.42	9.63
	Expenditure Classes Items		ω; 1 0 σ	41 8 - 11	- t	1	1	18 - 21	1	1 -	Ĩ	1	I N		75 & above	Total

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: 15 : "TALL VII - STATE (Contro.)

H												8: 4			
Total consumer expendi- ture	. 92	7.15	. 9.85	12.50	14.11	17.29	19.67	25.64	25.99	30.72	38.17	48.44	62.65	111.89	31.78
Non- food fotal	25	1.29	1.92	3.24	2.71	3.81	4.11	2.00	5.85	7.57	10.43	14.79	21.20	49.27	8.93
Pet animals	24	1	. 1	I	ı ÷		0.01	1	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.04
Durable goods	23	t	1	1		0.02	0.07	0.02	0.03	60.0	0.20	0.36	0.85	5.86	0.34
Toxes	22		I	ı	ı	ŧ	1	. 1	1	0.01	0.01	0.05	60.0	0.35	0.02
kents	21	ľ	90.0	I	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.02	90.0	0.04	0.13	0.28	0.38	1.93	0.15
Misce- 11aneous goods & services	20	0.36	6.52	0.99	0.94	1.30	1.46	2.01	2.33	3.30	5.04	7.79	10.33	25.69	4.1.1
Foot-wenr	19	•	1	1	ı	1	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	90.0	0.22	0.46	90.0
Cloth- ing	18	i jesan	1	0.05	0.10	0.12	0.12	3.25	74.C	0.77	1.18	1.64	3.28	7.78	95.0
Frel and light	17	19.0	1.02	1.32	1.11	1.42	1.46	1.55	1.76	1.92	2.25	2.53	3.17	4.12	1.91
ran, tobacco and intoxi-	16	0.26	0.32	0.88	0.52	0.93	98.0	1.14	1.20	1.41	1.54	1.88	2.68		1.34
bxpenditure Classes/ Items		8 1 0	8 - 11	11 - 13	13 - 15	15 - 18	18 - 21	21 - 24	24 28	28 - 34	34 - 43	43 - 55	55 - 75	pro	Total

: 16 : TABLE VIII

Per-capita consumer expenditure for a period of 30 days by Per-capita expenditure classes and by sectors

			ă.
Per-capita expenditure	Per-capita	expenditure :	n Rs.
Classes	Rural	Urban	State
0 - 8	6.90	7.81	7.15
8 - 11	9.79	10,03	9.85
11 - 13	12.32	12.99	12.50
13 - 15	14.10	14.20	14.11
15 - 18	17.38	16.66	17.29
18 – 21	19.68	19.57	19.67
21 - 24	22.68	22.30	22.64
24 - 28	26.08	25.42	25.99
28 - 34	30.72	30.71	30.72
34 - 43	38.14	38.33	38.17
43 - 55	.48.48	48.26	48.44
55 - 75	62.57	63.03	62.65
75 and above	109.23	119.09 1	11.89
All classes	31.06	36.15	31.78

: 17:

TABLE IX

Percentage distribution of total consumer expenditure and various items of consumption

Thomas			
Items	kural	Urban State	
1. Cereals	31.04	26.34 30.30	
2. Grams	0.35	0.33 0.35	
3. Cereal substitutes	4.99	2.82 4.66	
4. Pulses	0.87	1.16 0.91	
5. Milk & milk products	3.96	5.15 4.15	
6. Edible oil	3.22	3.40 3.24	
7. Meat, fish and eggs	5.47	5.75 5.51	
8. Vegetab. va	2.70	2.21 2.61	
9. Fruits at Nuts	4.86	4.23 4.78	
10. Sugar	2.51	2.30 2.49	
11. Salt	0.23	0.14 0.19	
12. Spices	3.93	3.43 3.87	
13. Beverages & refreshments	8.44		
14. Food total	72.57	68.30 71.90	
15. Pan, tobacco and			
intoxicants.	4.35	3.49 4.22	
16. Fuel and light.	5.99	6.16 6.01	
17. Clothing	2.80	4.18 3.02	
18. Footwear	0.19	0.14 0.19	
19. Miscellaneous goods	*	\$ <b>∀</b> 13 € 2 €	
and services.	12.55	14.97 . 12.93	
20. Rent	0.23	1.94 0.47	
21. Taxes	0.06	0.08 0.06	
22. Durable goods	1.13	0.66 1.07	
23. Pet animals	0.13	0.08 0.13	
24. Non-food total	27.43	31.70 28.10	
25. Total consumer	400 00		
expenditu e	100.00	100.00 100.00	

: 18:

<u>TABLE X</u>

Monthly Per-capita expenditure in Rupees (0.00) for a period of 30 days by items of consumption

	Items	Rural	Urban	State	ð
1.	Cereals	9.64	9.52	9.63	Ø
2.	Gram	0.11	0.12	0.11	
3.	Cereal substitutes	1.55	1.02	1.48	
4.	Pulses	0.27	0.42	0.29	
5.	Milk, milk products	1.23	1.86	1.32	
6.	Edible oil	1.00	1.23	1.03	
7.	Meat, fish and eggs	1.70	2.08	1.75	
8.	Vegeta es	0.84	0.80	0.83	
9.	Fruits : -d nuts	1.51	1.53	1.52	
10.	Sugar	0.78	0.83	0.79	
11.	Salt	0.07	0.05	0.06	
12.	Spices	1.22	1.24	1.23	
13.	Beverage and	Marine Committee	A Property of		*1
. 21	refreshments	2.62	3.99	2.81	
	Food total	22.54	24.69	22.85	۵
15.	Pan, tobacco and intoxicants.	1 35	1 06	4 74	<u>o</u>
16	Fuel and light	1.35 1.86	1.26	1 • 34	
	Clothing		2.23	1.91	
	Footwerr	0.87	1.51	0.96	
		0.06	0.05	0.06	
. 19.	Miscellaneous goods and services.	3.90	5.41	4.11	ก
20.	Rent	0.07	0.70		
	Taxes		0.03	0.15	r
	Durable goods	0.35	0.24		
	Pet an: 1s	0.04	0.03	0.34	
	Non food total	8.52	11.46	0.04	
	Total consumer	0.72	11.40	8.93	
	expenditure	31.06	36.15	31.78	
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## GOVERNIENT OF INDIA

## NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY - 1969-70

# Schedule 16 Integrated Household Survey

#### Twentyfourth Round

			22 3.68 1	and the	Twentylouren Round			
1.	Identification of household	Sample		2.	Household characteristics			
1.	Serial Number			. 1 •	Household size I			
2.	Zone, State, Region		3		(Membership type Codes I & II)			
3.	Stratum		K	2.	Household size II			
4.	Sub Sample	•			(Membership types			
5•	Sample Village/				rules I & III)			
· · ·	Block* Sub-round			3.	Household land possessed			
		1000			(0.00 acres)			
d in	Sub-stratum			4.	Household land			
	Sample household State	0.77			cultivated (0.00 acres)			
	District	. 557		5.	Household			
	Tahsil/taluk/thana	7 3 . :	d		Industry -			
d I •	town*	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		6	occupation code Household of			
12.	Village		î K	0.	monthly per capita			
13.	Hamlet(s)				expenditure (Rs.0.00)			
14.	Ward - IV	200 175 m	r <sup>3</sup>	7.	Household group			
	Unit Block - charge - circle -	7.71			hold			
	Block*	T.	1.	8.	Household			
15.	House number			_	religion code			
16.	Name of head	. 5.	*	9.	No. of ceremonies performed.			
		1.0	_					
17.	Name of informant		**	10.	No. of guests entertained			
	Informant's	3.4			The state of the s			
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relation to head

## 9. Summary of consumer expenditure during the month ended on ......

Sl.	Items	Refe	rence	Cash	Value of home	Value of total consump- tion (Rs.0.00)	
No.		Block	Line	purchase (Rs.0.00)	consump-		
_1_	2	3	44	5	6	7	
1.	Cereals	5	25	7.	gastir sa free	104	
	Gram	5	28	1	,	ê:	
3.	Cereal substitutes	5	29	·	· ·	12) J	
	Pulses	5	40				
5.	Milk & Milk products	5	48				
6.	Edible oil	5	58		7 564		
7.	Meat, egg and fish	5	70		Some the pro-	Y,1	
8.	Vegetables	5	80				
9.	Fruits and nuts	5	97			. , ,	
10.	Sugar	5	103		an er par " "		
11.	balt	5	106			6 19 1	
-	bpices	5	116			1 1 2	
13:	Beverages, refreshments	5	131			C.	
14.	Food et a. bub-total	9	1–13			1.25	
15.	Pan, tobacco and intoxicants.	5	153		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	) y v	
16.	Fuel and light	5	166				
17.	Clothing	6	19	,			
18.	Footwear	6	24			<u> </u>	
	Wiscellaneous goods and services.	7	61			1	
	Rents	7	65		<u>.</u>		
	Taxes	7	56			. M	
	durable goods	8	56		1 2 2 2 3		
-	Pet animals	8	57	ñ			
24 :	Non-food sub-total	9	15-23		AND THE PERSON NAMED IN	v	
25.	Total consumer expenditure	9	14+24				
26.	Household size II	2	. 2				
27.	Per capita consumer expenditure	x	x				

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Report on consumer expenditure in Kerala based on 19th round National Sample Survey data (July 1964 - June 1965)

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Report on consumer expenditure in Kerala based on 21st round National Sample Survey data (July 1966 - June 1967).

## 18. N.S.S. Report No.18 (1975):

Report on the Economic conditions of the weaker sections of Rural population in Kerala based on the 25th Round National Sample Survey (July 1970 - June 1971)

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