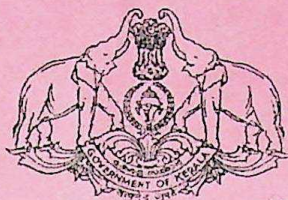


NSS - II
180
62ND ROUND



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

REPORT ON
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

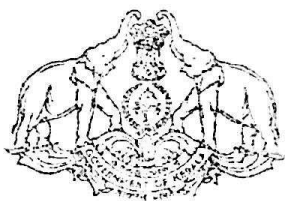
NSS 62ND ROUND
(JULY 2005 – JUNE 2006)

State Sample

Household
Consumer Expenditure

NSS Division
Directorate of Economics and Statistics
Government of Kerala
Thiruvananthapuram.





GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

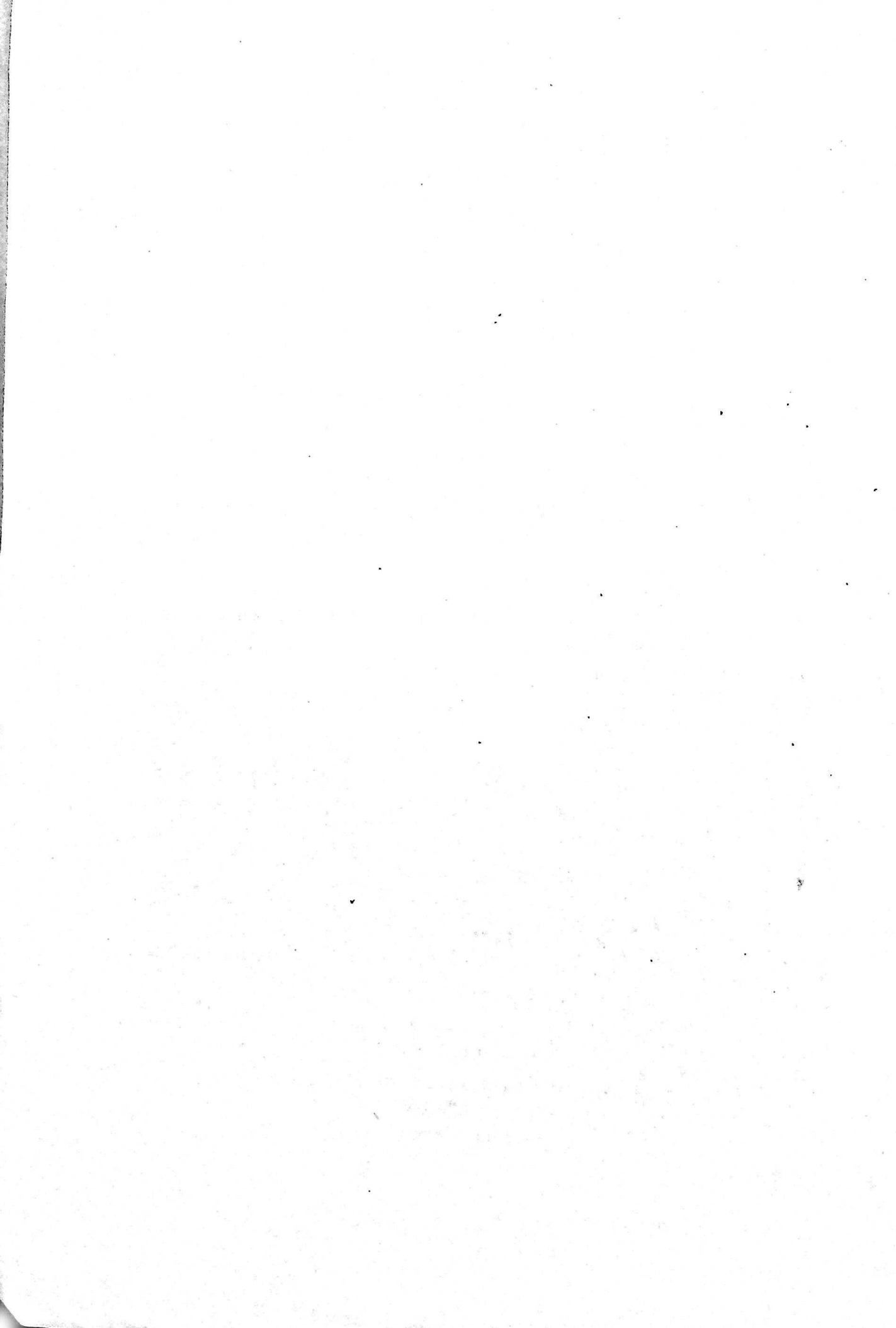
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Directorate of Economics and Statistics
Government of Kerala
Thiruvananthapuram.



Preface

The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) has been carrying out nationwide socio-economic surveys covering various subjects on regular basis. As the National Sample Survey (NSS) samples were small, the State governments were invited to participate with matching samples so as to enable the preparation of estimates at State level which was not possible with the 'Central Sample' alone. Since 62nd round (July 2005 – June 2006) onwards Kerala started participating in this survey with taking 50% additional samples.

The statistics on various aspects of household consumer expenditure are the source of prime indicators on social consumption and well being, level of living and inequality thereof. This report is based on the 'State Sample' data on 'consumer expenditure' collected by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics as part of the 62nd round (July 2005-June 2006) National Sample Survey.

This report contains four chapters and three Appendices. Chapter one is the Introduction of the survey and Chapter two describes in detail the concepts and definitions. The main findings of the survey are presented in chapters three & four. This discusses the variation in the level and pattern of consumer expenditure and other aspects of standard of living of rural and urban population of Kerala. The detailed tables on which this report is brought out are presented in Appendix A. Appendix B gives the details of the sample design and estimation procedure. Appendix C is the Schedule used for the canvassing of the field survey.

The technical assistance provided by National Sample Survey Organization, Government of India and the co-operation extended by the sample households is acknowledged.

This report is prepared by the NSS division in the directorate. The field work of this survey was carried out by the fourteen District offices of Economics & Statistics and the data processing and table generation were done by the Computer Division in the Directorate.

I hope that this report will be useful to the planners, policy makers, academicians and researchers. Suggestions for improvement of the content of the report will be highly appreciated.

Thiruvananthapuram
Date: 10/05/2011

V. Ramachandran
Director.

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Highlights

Level of Consumption

- About 34% of the rural population had MPCE exceeding Rs. 1155 and in urban, about 16% had MPCE greater than Rs. 1880.
- In rural areas, only 13% persons lived below the MPCE level Rs. 580 and in urban, only 16% lived below MPCE level Rs. 675.
- The average rural and urban MPCE's of Kerala was 71% and 34% higher than corresponding figures of all India
- Both in rural and urban areas, people spent more on non-food items than food items.
- For rural area, the average MPCE of Rs.1069.comprised Rs.469 for food and Rs.600 for non-food.
- For the urban population, average MPCE of Rs.1569 comprised Rs.599 for food and Rs.970 for non-food.
- The share of most of the food item groups in total consumption expenditure was higher in rural areas than in urban.
- For non-food item groups, the share was usually higher in urban.
- The average cereals intake per person was 301.67 grams per day, in rural and 292 grams per day in urban.

Other Aspects of living Conditions

- Both in rural and urban areas, proportion of boys in the younger age group (0-14) were slightly higher than girls and as the age is growing, the share of women in population is increasing.
- The proportion of widowed was very high for women than men, both in rural and urban areas.
- In the case of divorced/separated population, proportion of women was slightly higher than that of men, both in rural and urban areas.
- The proportion of female headed households residing in the rural area was higher than those in the urban areas.
- The average household size of female headed households was slightly lower than that of average household size of male headed households.
- In rural areas, the percentage of females graduate and above was slightly higher than that of male. But in urban areas, this percentage was higher among male people
- Among the households of Kerala, only 39% of rural households depended on agriculture field, as major source of their income.

- In Kerala, majority of (82 % of Rural and 88 %of Urban) households were living in pucca dwelling structures.
- Electricity dominated as lighting energy with, more than 90% of households (rural-91% and Urban-95%) depended on electricity as their major source of energy for lighting.
- In rural areas of kerala, 50% households had covered area greater than 90 sq.m .
- The percentage share of households possessing land in rural areas was maximum in the size class 0.21-0.40 hectares.

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Chapter One

Introduction

The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) has been conducting nation wide sample surveys on various socio-economics aspects. These surveys are conducted in the form of rounds extending normally over a period of one year though in certain cases the survey period was six months. The surveys are conducted through household interviews, using a random sample of households covering practically the entire geographical area of the country.

Government of Kerala has been participating in this survey on a matching sample basis. But from the 62nd round (July 2005-June 2006) onwards, with a view to prepare the district level estimates, Kerala has been taking 50% additional samples. The present report is based on the “Consumer Expenditure” data collected for the State Sample through the 62nd round. The survey covered 360 Panchayat wards and 204 urban blocks.

Consumer expenditure surveys are specialized studies in which the primary emphasis is on collecting data related to family expenditures for goods and services used in day-to-day living. The household consumer expenditure schedule (Schedule 1.0) used for the survey collected information on quantity and value of household consumption with a reference period of “last 30 days” for some items of consumption and “last 365 days” for some less frequently purchased items (items of clothing, bedding, footwear, durable goods, education and Institutional medical care). To minimize recall errors, a very detailed item classification was, as usual, adopted to collect information, including 148 items of food, 13 items of fuel, 28 items of clothing, bedding and footwear, 18 items of educational and medical expenses, 52 items of durable goods, and about 85 other items. The schedule also collected some other household particulars including age, sex and educational level of each household member.

An enquiry of household consumer expenditure generates a very important indicator of living standards called MPCE. The present report brings out various facts of this indicator. Additionally, it presents information on certain other aspects of level of living. All estimates are provided separately for rural and urban sectors at District and State level. The estimates appearing in this report are of the following kinds:

- Distributions of households and persons by 5 classes of MPCE
- Average MPCE.
- Composition of MPCE by item category (cereals, pulses, clothing, etc.)
- Quantity and value of per capita consumption of different cereals
- Distributions of households or persons by other characteristics such as educational level, structure and area of dwelling unit, and energy sources used for cooking and lighting.

Concepts and definitions used in the collection of data are explained in chapter two. The main findings of the survey are presented in chapter three, which discusses the variation in the level and pattern of consumption expenditure. Chapter four presents other aspects of living of the rural and urban population of Kerala. Detailed tables at state/district level are given in Appendix A. The sample design and estimation procedure followed is given in Appendix B. The household consumer expenditure schedule, schedule 1.0 used for collecting information on quantity and value of household consumption is given in Appendix C.

1.1 Some details of the survey

1.1.1 Geographical coverage:

The survey covered the whole of the Kerala state with 360 rural and 204 urban samples. The survey period of the 62nd round was from July 2005 to June 2006. The survey period of one year was divided into four sub-rounds with three months duration for each sub-round. An equal number of sample panchayats/blocks (FSU) were allotted for survey to each of these four sub-rounds with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSU over the entire survey period. Each FSU was surveyed during the sub-round to which it was allotted.

1.1.2 Population coverage: The following rules were followed:

1. Floating population, i.e., persons without any normal residence, was excluded. But persons residing in open space, roadside shelter, under a bridge, etc., more or less regularly in the same place, were covered.
2. Foreign nationals were excluded, as well as their domestic servants, if by definition the latter belonged to the foreign national's household (see Chapter Two). A foreign national who had become an Indian citizen for all practical purposes was, however, covered.
3. Persons residing in barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, BSF etc.) were kept outside the survey coverage. However, the civilian population residing in their neighbourhood, including the family quarters of service personnel, was covered.
4. Orphanages, rescue homes, ashrams and vagrant houses were outside the survey coverage. However, the persons staying in old age homes, the students staying in ashram/hostels and the residential staff (other than monks/nuns) of these ashrams were covered. Although orphans living in orphanages were excluded, the persons looking after them and staying there were covered. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence were outside the coverage of the survey.

1.1.3 Sample size - first-stage units:

1.1.4 Table 1.1.1 shows the numbers of panchayat wards and urban blocks allotted for survey and the numbers of rural and urban sample households in which the consumer expenditure schedule, "Schedule 1.0", was canvassed.

Table 1.1.1: Number of panchayat wards /blocks Surveyed for Schedule 1.0

District	Allotted FSU's		Number of Schedule 1.0 surveyed		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Total
Kasaragod	15	6	60	24	84
Kannoor	18	30	72	120	192
Wayanad	12	3	48	12	60
Kozhikkode	27	27	108	108	216
Malappuram	45	9	180	36	216
Palakkad	36	9	144	36	180
Thrissur	33	21	132	80	212
Eranakulam	24	33	76	132	205
Idukki	18	3	72	12	84
Kottayam	24	6	92	24	116
Alappuzha	24	15	76	60	136
Pathanamthitta	18	3	72	12	84
Kollam	33	12	132	48	180
Thiruvananthapuram	33	27	132	108	240
All	360	204	1396	812	2208

Chapter Two

Concepts and Definitions

BASIC CONCEPTS

2.1 Household:

A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. The word "normally" means that temporary visitors are excluded but temporary stay-away are included. Thus, a son or daughter residing in a hostel for studies is excluded from the household of his/her parents, but a resident employee or resident domestic servant or paying guest (but not just a tenant in the house) is included in the employer/host's household. "Living together" is usually given more importance than "sharing food from a common kitchen" in drawing the boundaries of a household in case the two criteria are in conflict; however, in the special case of a person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say, in a shop or a different house) due to space shortage, the household formed by such a person's family members is taken to include the person also. Each inmate of a mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, hostel, etc., is considered as a single-member household except that a family living in a hotel (say) is considered as one household only; the same applies to residential staff of such establishments. Under-trial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes, etc., are considered as members of the households to which they last belonged.

2.2 Household size:

The size of a household is the total number of persons in the household.

2.3 Household consumer expenditure:

The expenditure incurred by a household on domestic consumption during the reference period is the household's consumer expenditure. Household consumer expenditure is the total of the monetary values of consumption of various groups of items, namely (i) food, pan (betel leaves), tobacco, intoxicants and fuel & light, (ii) clothing and footwear and (iii) all other goods and services, including durable articles.

2.3.1 For groups (i) and (ii), the total value of consumption is derived by aggregating the monetary value (*see* Value of consumption) of goods actually consumed during the reference period. An item of clothing and footwear is considered as consumed at the moment when it is brought into maiden or first use. The consumption may be out of (a) purchases made in cash or credit during the reference period or earlier; (b) home-grown stock; (c) receipts in exchange of goods and services; (d) any other receipt like gift, charity, borrowing and (e) free collection. Home produce is evaluated at the ex farm or ex factory rate. For evaluating the consumption of the items of group (iii), a different approach is followed. In this case, the expenditure made during the reference period for the purchase or acquisition of goods and services is considered as consumption. However, for a few items of expenditure such as rent, telephone charges, consumer taxes and railway season tickets, expenditure during the month is recorded as the amount that was last paid divided by the number of months to which the payment related.

2.3.2 It is pertinent to mention here that the consumer expenditure of a household on food items relates to the actual consumption by the members of the household and also by the guests, during ceremonies or otherwise. To avoid double counting, transfer payments like charity, loan advance, etc. made by the household are not considered as consumption for items of groups (i) and (ii), since transfer receipts of these items have been taken into account. However, meals prepared in a household and served to non-household members is an exception to this rule. Meals prepared in the household kitchen and provided to the employees and/or others would automatically get included in domestic consumption of employer

(payer) household. There is a practical difficulty of estimating the quantities and values of individual items used for preparing the meals served to employees or others. Thus, to avoid double counting, cooked meals received as perquisites from employer household or as gift or charity are not recorded in the recipient household. As a general principle, cooked meals purchased from the market for consumption of the members and for guests and employees are also recorded in the purchaser household.

2.3.3 This procedure of recording cooked meals served to others in the expenditure of the serving households leads to bias-free estimates of average per capita consumption as well as total consumer expenditure. However, donors of free cooked meals are likely to be concentrated at the upper end of the per capita expenditure range and the corresponding recipients at the lower end of the same scale. Consequently, the derived nutrition intakes may get inflated for the rich (net donors) and understated for the poor (net recipients). This point has to be kept in mind while interpreting the NSS consumer expenditure data for studies relating to the nutritional status of households.

2.4 Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE):

For a household, this is the total consumer expenditure over all items divided by its size and expressed on a per month (30 days) basis. A person's MPCE is understood as that of the household to which he or she belongs.

2.5 Reference periods:

The reference periods used for collection of consumption data for different groups of items are as shown in the following table. For items of category I, the value of consumption for a period of 30 days is obtained for a surveyed household by multiplying the recorded figure by the factor 30/365.

Category	Item of consumption	Reference period
I	Clothing, footwear, education, medical care (institutional) and durable goods	"last 365 days"
II	All other items (viz all food, pan, tobacco & intoxicants, fuel and light, miscellaneous goods and services including non-institutional medical care, rents and taxes)	"last 30 days"

2.6 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 collections, and goods received in exchange of goods and services is imputed at the rate of average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period.

2.7 Adult:

A person who has completed 15 years of age.

2.8 Educational level:

Ten educational levels are considered for classifying the population. For the purpose of determining educational level, the highest course successfully completed is considered. For instance, the level of a person who has studied up to, say, first year B.A., is "higher secondary". The educational level of a person who has studied up to 12th standard but has not appeared for the final examination or has failed is "secondary".

2.9 Flat:

A flat, generally, is a part of a building and has one or more rooms with self-contained arrangements and normal housing facilities like water supply, latrine, toilet, etc., which are used exclusively by the family residing therein or jointly with other families. It also includes detached room or rooms which may or may not have other housing facilities.

2.10 Independent house:

An independent house is one which has a separate structure and entrance with self-contained arrangements. In other words, if the dwelling unit and the entire structure of the house are physically the same, it is considered as an independent house. Here dwelling unit means living rooms, kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store-room and verandah (both open and closed).

2.11 Literate:

A person who can both read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language is considered literate.

2.12 Structure types: *katcha*, *pucca*, *semi-pucca*: These are defined as follows.

2.12.1 *Katcha*: A *katcha* structure is one whose walls and roof are made of *katcha materials*, which means materials such as mud, bamboo, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch or unburnt bricks, etc.

2.12.2 *Pucca*: A *pucca* structure is one whose walls and roof are made of *pucca materials*, which means materials such as burnt bricks, stone, cement, concrete, jackboard (cement-plastered reeds) and timber. Tiles, galvanised tin or asbestos cement sheets used in construction of roofs are also regarded as *pucca materials*.

2.12.3 *Semi-pucca*: A *semi-pucca* structure is one of which either the roof or the walls but not both is made of *pucca materials*.

2.13 Notes on Coverage of Different Consumption Items :

The coverage of various categories of consumption items used in presenting the results of the survey in this report is explained below, with the categories arranged in alphabetical order.

- **Beverages, etc.:** This stands for “beverages, refreshments and processed food”. It includes tea, coffee, mineral water, soft drinks, fruit juice (not prepared at home), green coconut water, soda water, other beverages such as cocoa, biscuits, cakes, pastries, pickles, sauce, jam, jelly, and other salted refreshments and sweets not prepared at home. Refreshments prepared at home are not included here. Instead, the ingredients of the refreshments (such as flour, sugar, milk, etc.) are accounted under “cereals”, “sugar”, etc. Food purchased in the form of cooked meals is also included in “processed food”.
- **Cereals:** Note that household consumption of cereals does not include consumption of cereals by livestock belonging to the household. Such expenditure, being part of farm expenditure, is excluded from household consumer expenditure altogether.
- **Cereal substitutes:** Cereals are usually a person's staple food in India. But sometimes, by choice or due to scarcity, a person may consume little or no cereal. The food requirement is partially or wholly met in such cases by consumption of food items which could be treated as substitutes for cereals. Tapioca, for example, is consumed in some parts of the country as a substitute for cereals. Similarly, jackfruit seed, *mahua*, etc. are also consumed as substitute for cereals. Potato or sweet potato consumed as substitutes for cereals are not, however, shown here. These are included in “vegetables”.
- **Clothing:** The term “clothing” is used in this report as a short form of “clothing and bedding”. Besides clothing proper, it includes bedding (pillows, quilts, mattresses, mosquito nets, etc.), as well as rugs, blankets, curtains, towels, mats, cloth for upholstery, etc. It excludes footwear and raincoats.

Expenditure on tailor-made clothing excludes tailoring charges, which are accounted in "consumer services". Consumption of an article of clothing is considered to take place when it is brought into first use. However, clothing purchased second-hand is considered as consumed as soon as it is purchased. Imported ready-made garments, even if purchased second-hand, are shown as first-hand purchase. Livery supplied by the employer is taken into account in household consumption of clothing even if used during duty hours only.

- **Conveyance:** This includes expenditure incurred on account of journeys undertaken and/or transportation of goods made by any means of conveyance. The expenditure is the actual fare paid except in case of railway season tickets, for which expenditure is calculated as the cost of the ticket divided by the number of months for which it is valid. Expenditure on journeys undertaken by household members as part of official tours is not considered as consumer expenditure of the household. But journeys to commute to and from place of work are included here. The expenditure incurred on journeys undertaken under Leave Travel Concession, etc., even if reimbursed, is included. In case of owned conveyance, the cost of fuel (petrol, mobile oil, diesel, etc.) for power-driven transport and animal feed for animal drawn carriage is considered.
- **Durable goods:** Items included here all have a lifetime of one year or more. However, some petty durables such as spectacles, torches, locks, umbrellas, etc., are excluded. Note that glassware, earthenware and plastic goods such as buckets are excluded from durable goods and included in the "sundry articles" sub-group of "miscellaneous goods and services". Consumption expenditure on durable goods includes both expenditure on purchase and expenditure on repair and construction of household durables. For land and residential building, only expenditure on repair and maintenance is included. Durable goods include furniture and fixtures, "entertainment" durables such as radios, TV, VCR/VCP/DVD players, tape recorders and CD players, cameras, musical instruments, jewellery and ornaments, crockery and utensils, cooking and other household appliances such as fans, air conditioners, air coolers, sewing machines

used for household work, washing machines, stoves, pressure cookers, fridges, water purifiers, electric irons, heaters, toasters and ovens, household transport equipment including two-wheelers, four-wheelers and their parts, therapeutic appliances, clocks, watches, computers for household use, mobile phone handsets, and bathroom and sanitary equipment.

- **Edible oil:** Edible oils used for toilet purpose by the household are not included here. Oilseeds are sometimes purchased or grown by a household for extracting edible oil (by crushing) for consumption. The value of oilseeds so used is included in “edible oil”.
- **Education:** This includes expenditure on goods purchased for the purpose of education, viz., books and journals, newspapers, paper, pen, pencil, etc., and also magazines, novels and other fiction. It also includes fees paid to educational institutions (e.g., schools, colleges, universities, etc.) on account of tuition and other fees like game fees, library fees, etc., and payment to private tutors. Expenditure on Internet other than telephone charges is included here. Occasional payments to the school fund made on account of charities, and donations generally, are not included here, as they are regarded as transfer payments.
- **Entertainment:** This includes expenditure on cinemas, theatres, *melas*, fairs and picnics, expenditure incurred on processing, developing, etc., of photographic film, charges paid for hiring of video cassette/VCR/VCP, and charges for viewing a video show. Expenses incurred on subscription to dish antenna, cable TV facilities, etc. are also included. Club fees are included here.
- **Footwear:** This includes charges paid to a cobbler for getting a pair of shoes or other footwear made. It excludes the cost of straps purchased separately.
- **Gram:** This includes gram products such as *sattu* obtained by frying and powdering of gram (whole grain). *Besan* made out of gram is, however, not included here, but in “other pulse products”.
- **Maize products:** This includes cornflakes, popcorn, etc., made of maize.
- **Medical expenses:** This includes expenditure on medicine of different types and on medical goods; also, payments made to doctor, nurse, etc., as professional

fees and those made to hospital, nursing home, etc. for medical treatment, and expenditure incurred for clinical tests, including X-rays, ECG, pathological tests, etc. Payment of medical insurance premium, which, in past rounds, was excluded from consumer expenditure, is also included. Expenditure on all family planning appliances is included.

- **Medical: institutional and non-institutional expenditure:** The distinction between institutional and non-institutional medical expenses lies in whether the expenses were incurred on medical treatment as an in-patient of a medical institution (institutional), or otherwise (non-institutional). Medical institution here covers private as well as Government institutions such as hospitals and nursing homes.
- **Milk and milk products:** Milk products include ghee, butter, curd, etc. Milk used in home preparation of sweetmeats, etc., is also accounted here. This category also includes those baby foods of which the principal constituent is milk. Further, milk (liquid) includes icecream of which the major component is milk. Ice with syrup but without milk sold under the name of ice-cream is not included in this category
- **Miscellaneous goods and services:** This is a residual category covering all items *other than* food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel and light, clothing, footwear, and durable goods. It includes, among other things, expenditure on education, medical care, entertainment, conveyance, rent, and consumer taxes and cesses. (Note, however, that in Schedule 1.0, the schedule of enquiry of data collection, education and institutional medical care are separated out from the “miscellaneous goods and services” block to form a separate block).
- **Pan:** This includes, *pan* (betel leaves), *supari*, lime, *katha*, other ingredients of “finished” *pan*, and *pan* purchased in finished form.
- **Rent:** Rent includes house and garage rent, residential land rent and other consumer rent.
- **Rice products:** Rice products are foods like *chira*, *khoi*, *lawa*, *muri*, rice powder, etc. which are obtained by splitting, frying, powdering, or parching of the grain.

- **Wheat products:** Bread is included here, but not wheat preparations like biscuits, cakes, etc., which are accounted in “beverages, refreshments and processed food”.

Chapter Three

Basic Results on Per Capita Consumption Expenditure

Household consumption expenditure is an important indicator of the welfare of a household. An enquiry of household consumption expenditure generates a very important indicator of living standard called Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE). MPCE is a fair indicator of human living standards, since it aggregates the monetary value of goods and services consumed during a reference period. This chapter summarizes the key findings on level of consumption and its break-up by commodity group with the help of MPCE. The results are given in a summarized form, whereas the main tables in the Appendix A of the report provide more detailed picture. In this report discussions are mainly centered on the State Sample estimates. A comparison is also made in some cases at the all-India level using the figures of NSS Report No. 523 (62/1.0/1) published by National Sample Survey Organisation.

3.1 Population Structure

Table 3.1.1 presents some key indicators of population in rural and urban Kerala. As per the estimates of this survey, among the adult group, the percentage share of female were slightly higher than that of male, both in rural and urban areas. But among children (under 15), the percentage of boys was higher than girls in each sector.

Table 3.1.1 Percentage Distribution of Population of Kerala

	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Adult	46	54	100	48	52	100
Children	52	48	100	49	51	100
All	48	52	100	48	52	100

Charts 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 show the variation in the pattern of distribution of persons by MPCE classes, among rural and urban sectors. More than 50% of the rural population (530 per 1000) is found to have been in the MPCE level of Rs. 580-1155, while in urban, around 49.5% (495 per 1000) lived in the MPCE level Rs.930-1880. About 34% (339 per 1000) of the rural population had MPCE exceeding Rs.1155 and in urban, about 16% (162 per 1000) had MPCE greater than Rs.1880. In rural areas, only 13% (131 per 1000) persons lived below the MPCE level Rs.580 and in urban, only 16% (159 per 1000) lived below MPCE level Rs.675.

Details of the estimated distribution of households, adult and children (under15) population by sex and MPCE class, separately for rural and urban, is given in Tables 1 & 2 of Appendix-A.

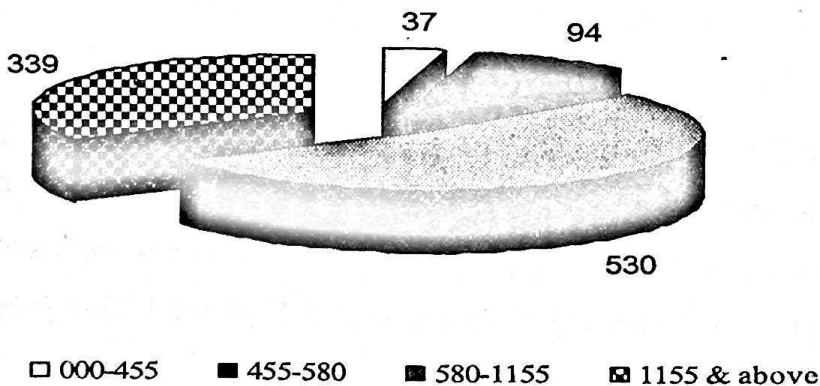
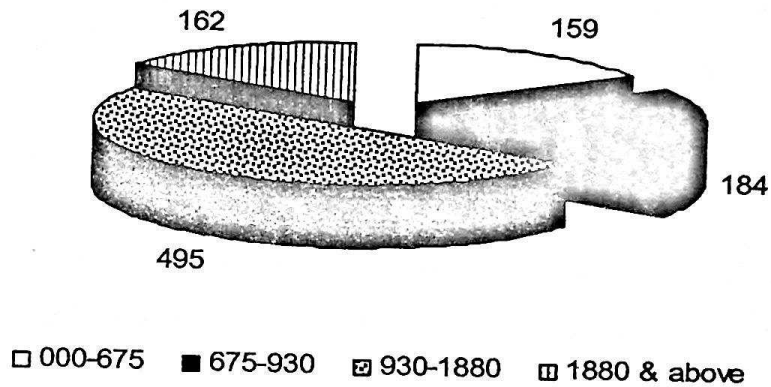
Chart 3.1.1 Per 1000 distribution of persons by MPCE class – Rural

Chart 3.1.2 Per 1000 distribution of persons by MPCE classes –
Urban



3.2 Average MPCE

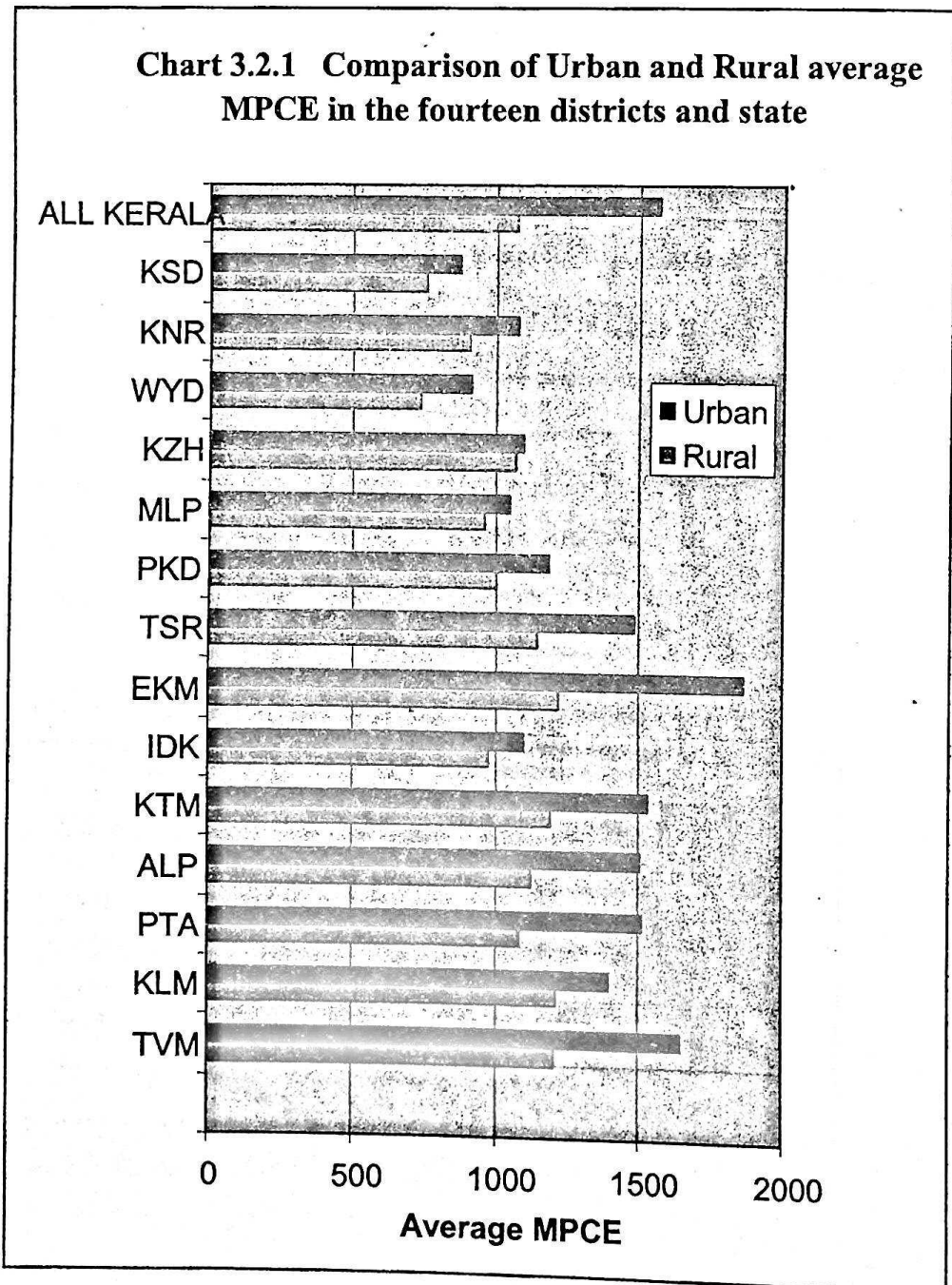
In Kerala, the average MPCE was Rs.1069 in rural households and in urban it was Rs.1569. Whereas, in all-India, the corresponding figures was Rs.625 and Rs.1171 respectively. That means a person living in the Rural sector of Kerala spend Rs.35.63 per day for his domestic consumption. While a person living in the Urban sector of Kerala spend Rs. 52.27 per day for his domestic consumption. The average MPCE at district level for rural and urban sectors is shown in Table 3.2.1

Table 3.2.1 District & State level average MPCE by sector

District	av. MPCE		District	av. MPCE	
	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban
TVM	1210	1649	TSR	1144	1484
KLM	1216	1398	PKD	1003	1188
PTA	1084	1509	MLP	960	1048
ALP	1125	1504	KZH	1068	1096
KTM	1193	1531	WYD	740	918
IDK	979	1095	KNR	906	1080
EKM	1217	1864	KSD	756	876
ALL INDIA	625	1171	ALL KERALA	1069	1569

Among the districts, the lowest average MPCE for rural areas were those of Wayanad (Rs.740) and Kasaragod (Rs.755). The highest average rural MPCE were those of Eranakulam (Rs.1217). The lowest average urban MPCE was that of Kasaragod (Rs.876), preceded by Wayanad (Rs.918) and Malappuram (Rs.1048). The highest urban average MPCE were again Eranakulam (Rs.1864).

Chart 3.2.1 Comparison of Urban and Rural average MPCE in the fourteen districts and state



3.3 Share of Various Food and non-food Groups in Total Expenditure

Chart 3.3.1 Break-up of average MPCE into food and non-food

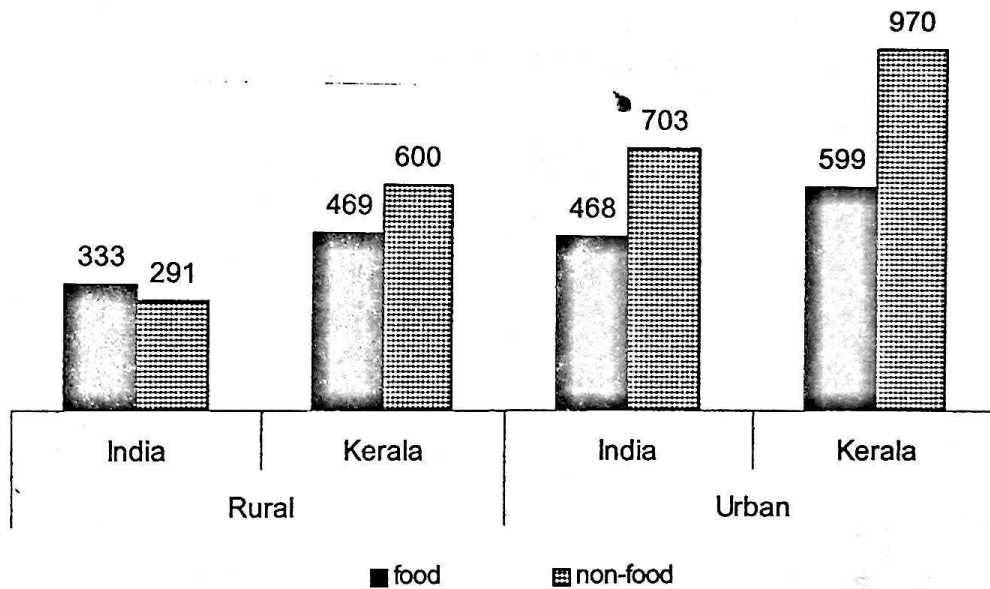


Chart 3.3.1.gives the rural-urban difference in the level of consumption in terms of average MPCE of food and non-food items, at all India and Kerala level. In Kerala, both in rural and urban areas, people spent more on non-food items than food items. While in all-India, rural residents spent more on food and urban residents on non-food.

Table 3.3.1 District & State level break-up of average MPCE into food & non-food items

District	Rural		District	Urban	
	Food	Non-Food		Food	Non-Food
TVM	548	662	TVM	690	958
KLM	549	667	KLM	587	810
PTA	451	633	PTA	582	927
ALP	488	637	ALP	600	904
KTM	478	715	KTM	517	1014
IDK	469	510	IDK	424	671
EKM	453	764	EKM	681	1283
TSR	478	666	TSR	573	911
PKD	463	540	PKD	490	698
MLP	454	506	MLP	507	541
KZH	438	630	KZH	489	607
WYD	301	439	WYD	393	525
KNR	451	455	KNR	482	599
KSD	431	324	KSD	435	441
ALL	469	600	ALL	599	970

For each districts, as well as for Kerala, Table 3.3.1 gives the break-up of average MPCE into food and non-food items. For the rural sector, Wayanad(Rs. 301) had the lowest and Kollam(Rs.549) had the highest average MPCE of food items and for non-food items Kasaragod(Rs.324) had the least and Eranakulam(Rs.764) had the highest average MPCE. For the urban sector, the average food MPCE was highest in Thiruvananthapuram(Rs.690) and least in Wayanad(Rs.393) and for non-food items, Ernakulam (Rs. 1283) had the highest and Kasaragod (Rs.441) had the lowest average MPCE.

In this Report, by pattern of consumption we mean break-up of consumption expenditure into 9 broad groups of food items and 7 broad groups of non-food items. The following table (Table 3.3.2) gives the break-up of MPCE into expenditure on food and non-food items. Detailed table is available in Tables 3 & 4, Appendix A.

Table 3.3.2 Break-up of average MPCE by item groups

Item Group	MPCE				Item Group	MPCE			
	Rural		Urban			Rural		Urban	
	India	Kerala	India	Kerala		India	Kerala	India	Kerala
Cereals & Cereals Substitutes	107	110	110	108	Pan, tobacco & intoxicants	16	39	17	21
Pulses & their products	21	21	27	26	Fuel & light	60	87	110	105
milk & milk Products	51	46	85	62	Clothing & footwear	45	63	76	90
Edible Oil	25	27	35	31	Education	17	45	73	90
Egg, fish & meat	24	78	32	96	medical	44	93	71	103
Vegetables	38	40	50	41	Misc. goods & services, rent &tax	87	223	244	456
Fruits	12	46	26	55	durable goods	22	51	47	105
Sugar, Salt & Spices	29	38	35	40	non-food total	291	600	703	970
Beverages, refreshments & processed food	26	62	68	140	all items	625	1069	1171	1569
Food Total	333	469	468	599					

For rural area, in Kerala, average MPCE of Rs.1069.comprised Rs.469 for food and Rs.600 for non-food. Whereas at the all-India level, average MPCE of Rs.625 comprised Rs.333 for food and Rs.291 for non-food. In Kerala, food expenditure included Rs.110 for cereals and cereal substitutes, and Rs.113 for milk and milk products, vegetables and edible oil. Non-food expenditure included Rs.87 for fuel and light, and Rs.63 for clothing and footwear.

For the urban population, average MPCE of Rs.1569 comprised Rs.599 for food and Rs.970 for non-food. Whereas at the all-India level, average MPCE of Rs.1171 comprised Rs.468 for food and Rs.703 for non-food. In Kerala, of food expenditure, only Rs.108 went towards cereals and cereal substitutes while Rs.134 was spent on milk and milk products, vegetables and edible oil. Rs.105 was spent per person per month on fuel and light, and Rs.90 on clothing and footwear.

The percentage composition of MPCE is given in Table 3.3.3. It is seen that, the expenditure on food items was 44% of total consumption expenditure in rural areas and 38% in urban areas. While the expenditure on non-food items was 56 % in rural and 62% in urban areas. That is, out of every rupee that the average rural

resident of Kerala spent on household consumption, 44 paise was spent on food, of which 10 paise was spent on cereals, 4 paise on milk and milk products, 4 paise on vegetables, 4 paise on sugar, salt and spices, and 6 paise on beverages, refreshments, processed food and purchased cooked meals. The average rural resident of Kerala also spent 8 paise on fuel for cooking and lighting, 6 paise on clothing and footwear, 4 on education, 9 paise on medical expenses, 21 paise on all other consumer services, and 5 paise on consumer durables. Out of every rupee of the value of the average urban household consumption, the value of food consumed accounted for about 38 paise. Of this, cereals and cereal substitutes made up 7 paise, while milk and milk products accounted for 4 paise.

Table 3.3.3 Percentage composition of consumption expenditure by item group

Item Group	Exp. as % of total con. Exp. (Rs.)		Item Group	Exp. as % of total con. Exp. (Rs.)	
	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban
Cereals & Cereals			Pan, tobacco &		
Substitutes	10	7	intoxicants	4	1
Pulses & their products	2	2	Fuel & light	8	7
milk & milk Products	4	4	Clothing & footwear	6	6
Edible Oil	3	2	Education	4	6
Egg, fish & meat	7	6	medical	9	7
Vegetables	4	3	Misc. goods & services, rent & tax	21	29
Fruits	4	4	durable goods	5	7
Sugar, Salt & Spices	4	3	non-food total	56	62
Beverages, refreshments & processed food	6	9	all items	100	100
Food Total	44	38			

While the share of most of the food item groups in total consumption expenditure was higher in rural areas than in urban, fruits and processed food were exceptions. For non-food item groups, the share was usually higher in urban. The noticeable differences were in case of Pan, tobacco & intoxicants (urban share: 1%,

rural share: 4%), education (urban: 6%, rural: 4%), and Miscellaneous goods & services, rent & tax (urban: 29%, rural: 21%).

3.4 Cereal Consumption Pattern

Details of variation in cereal consumption pattern (in both quantity and value) across rural and urban areas of Kerala are given in Table. 3.4.1. The average cereals intake per person was 9.05 kg per month (i.e, 301.67 grams per person per day), in rural and 8.76 kg per month (i.e, 292 grams per person per day) in urban. This shows that, the quantity of consumption of cereals was higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas. From the table. 3.4.1 , we can see that rice was the principal cereal food item in Kerala with monthly per capita consumption 7.92 kg and 7.30 kg in rural and urban areas respectively. The per capita consumption of wheat, the cereal that take the second position in consumption after rice in the state, was 1.09 Kg for rural and 1.25 kg for urban. Here 'rice' includes rice products and 'wheat' includes wheat products. In Kerala, the share of 'other cereals' in diet was only nominal, both in rural and urban areas. Other cereals included jowar, bajra, maize, barley & ragi.

Table 3.4.1 Monthly per capita consumption (quantity in kg and value) of cereals

Items	Monthly per capita consumption			
	Quantity (kg0.00)		Value Rs.	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Rice	7.92	7.3	92	90
Wheat	1.09	1.25	13.7	14.5
Other cereals	0.04	0.21	0.3	0.5
Total cereal	9.05	8.76	106	105

The table 3.4.2 gives the proportion of households reporting each item in the sample. We can see that, both in rural and urban areas 99% (rural-993 per 1000 &

urban-995 per 1000) of sample households consumed rice. In the case of wheat, percentage of households reporting consumption was higher in urban (93%) than rural (89%). The proportion of households consuming cereal substitute was higher in rural than urban areas.

Table 3.4.2 Per thousand households reporting consumption

Items	Per 1000 Hhs reporting consumption	
	Rural	Urban
Rice	993	995
Wheat	891	927
Bajra	1	1
Maize	8	6
Barley	5	3
Ragi	15	4
Cereal Substitute	558	478

Chapter Four

Other Aspects of Living Conditions

This chapter provides details on important demographic features and other aspects of living conditions like energy sources for cooking/lighting, dwelling ownership type, structure of dwelling unit, educational level of population, land possessed, covered area of dwelling unit etc. Detailed tables on demographic and socio-economic characters, discussed in this chapter are given in the Appendix A, at district level as well as for the state, separately for rural and urban sectors. The all-India figures used in the analysis are taken from NSS Report No. 523 (62/1.0/1).

4.1 Distribution of Population by Age

The structure of population by age and sex is considered as a basic characteristic when studying demographic processes. Table 4.1.1 gives the per thousand distribution of population by different age groups. In this table, we can see that, proportion (per 1000) of boys in the younger age group (0-19) is slightly higher than girls, both in rural and urban areas. However the ratio tends to reverse in the upper age group (20-59). That is, as the age is growing, the share of women in population is increasing. As per the table, there are more females than males in the older age group (60 & above), which may be due to the longer life expectancy of women than men in Kerala.

**Table 4.1.1 Per Thousand Distribution of Population of Kerala
by Different Age Groups**

Age Group	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
0-4	75	59	67	79	67	72
5-6	34	32	33	30	38	34
7-9	48	45	46	54	61	58
10-14	110	86	98	100	83	91
15-19	107	97	102	93	85	89
20-24	83	84	84	69	78	74
25-29	69	85	78	77	81	79
30-34	62	80	71	82	74	78
35-39	68	82	72	91	106	99
40-44	72	78	76	90	78	84
45-49	76	62	69	54	54	54
50-54	54	50	52	38	44	41
55-59	40	38	39	38	39	39
60 & above	102	112	113	105	112	108
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

4.2 Distribution of Population by Marital Status

Changes in the demographic behavior are reflected also in the population structure by marital status. In this survey, the data on marital status was collected on the basis of the person's status at the time of enumeration. Marital status was reported for each person as either "never married", "currently married", "widowed" or "divorced/separated". As shown in the Table 4.2.1, the pattern of distribution of population by marital status varies by sex. But marital status by sector (rural/urban) showed relatively little variation. While the majority of men in Kerala were never married, the majority of female were currently married. As per the table, the proportion (per 1000) widowed was very high for women than men, both in rural and urban areas. This may be due to the higher life expectancy of women than men, in Kerala. In the case of divorced/separated population, proportion of women was slightly higher than that of men, both in rural and urban areas.

Table 4.2.1 Per thousand distribution of population by marital status

Marital Status	Rural		Urban		State	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Never married	514	380	517	395	515	383
Currently married	463	492	464	492	464	492
Widowed	19	119	18	103	18	115
Divorced/separated	4	9	1	10	3	10
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

4.3 Distribution of Households by Headship of the Household

The headship of the household is usually identified with the person who has the greater authority in the household. Female-headed households in this study are households where a female member is the one responsible for the care and organization of the household or is regarded as head by the other member of the households.

Chart 4.3.1 No of female headed Hhs per 1000 Hhs

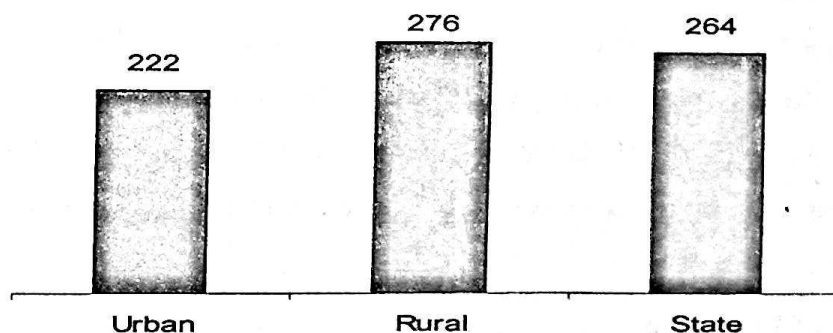
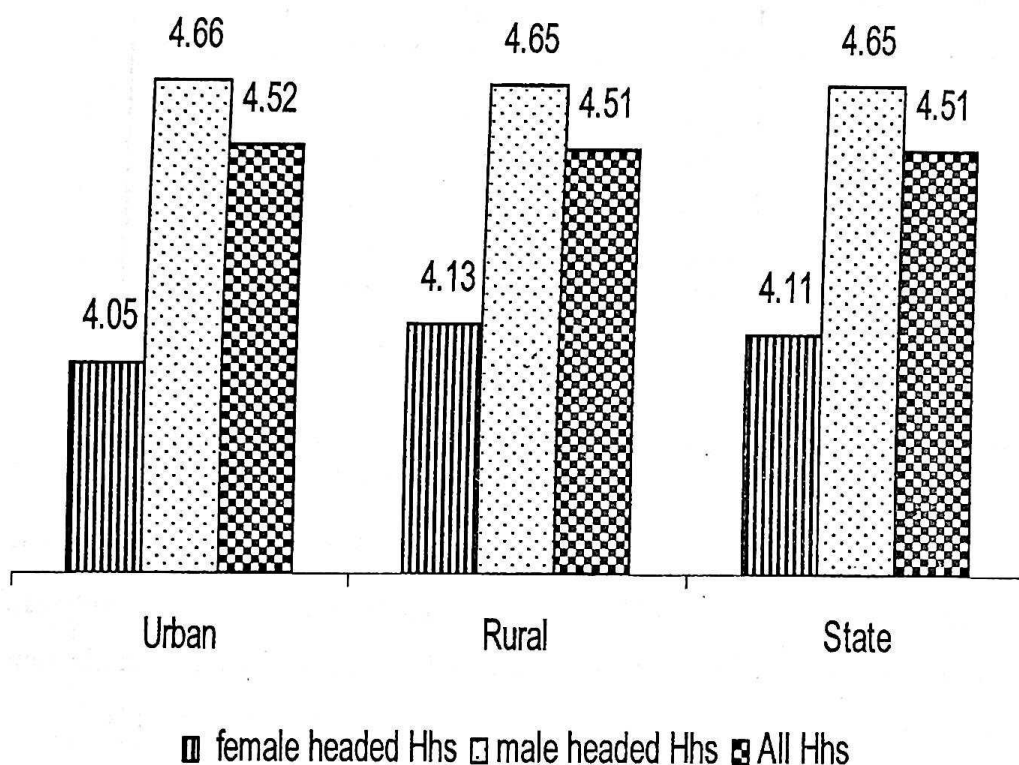


Chart 4.3.1 given above shows the number of female-headed households per thousand households. Out of 1000 households in Kerala, 264 households were female headed. In rural areas, it was 276 and in urban, 222. This shows that, the proportion (per 1000) of female-headed households residing in the rural area was higher than those in the urban areas.

Chart 4.3.2 Average Household Size by Headship of Household



As per the above chart 4.3.2, the average household size of female-headed household was 4.11 persons while it was 4.65 among male headed and 4.51 among all households of Kerala. The average household size of female-headed households was slightly lower than that of male-headed households, in each sector. We can see that rural, urban and state as a whole showed the same pattern in average household size.

4.5 Level of Education

Of all parameters indicating social development in Kerala, literacy takes pride of place. Kerala's place in the field of education was unique from early times especially in the matter of education for women. Kerala is the first state in India to introduce compulsory primary education. For the purpose of this survey, a person who could read and write a simple message in any language with understanding was considered a literate.

Tables 5 & 6 in appendix A gives the per thousand distribution of persons aged 7 years and above by the status of their literacy, separately for rural and urban areas of Kerala. These tables show that the proportion of illiterates among the persons of age 55 years and above is generally higher than among the person of age between 7 and 54 years. This indicates that over the generations, more and more people are becoming literate.

Table 4.5.1 Percentage distribution of persons aged 7 years and above by level of education

Rural											
Sex	Not Literate	Literate without formal training	Literate but below primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher secondary	Diploma	Graduate	Post Graduate	All
Male	4	1	9	17	39	18	6	2	3	1	100
Female	7	1	11	19	33	15	8	1	4	1	100
All	6	1	10	18	35	16	7	2	4	1	100

Table 4.5.2 Percentage distribution of persons aged 7 years and above by level of education

Urban											
Sex	Not Literate	Literate without formal training	Literate but below primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher secondary	Diploma	Graduate	Post Graduate	All
Male	2	1	9	17	36	15	7	3	8	2	100
Female	6	1	7	16	34	15	10	2	7	2	100
All	4	1	8	17	35	15	8	2	7	2	100

General education level for the age 7+ populations has been taken up for study. Table 4.5.1 & 4.5.2 give the percentage distribution of population over various educational attainment levels. The level of general education of a member of the household refers to the highest course successfully completed by him/her. It is seen from Table 4.5.1 & 4.5.2 that about 30 per cent rural persons (7 years and above) were educated with level of education secondary and above (including diploma/certificate

course) and about 5 per cent were graduates and above. In rural areas, the percentage of females graduate and above (5 per cent) was slightly higher than that of male (4 per cent). But in urban areas, this percentage was higher among male people (male – 10 per cent, female - 9 per cent). Among all the categories of persons, i.e., rural male, rural female, urban male and urban female, the proportion of persons literate with formal training (includes literate but below primary and, primary and above) was the highest among urban males (97 per cent), followed by rural males (95 per cent) and urban females (93 per cent), and it was the lowest among rural females (92 per cent).

Table 4.5.3 Per thousand distribution of households by literacy

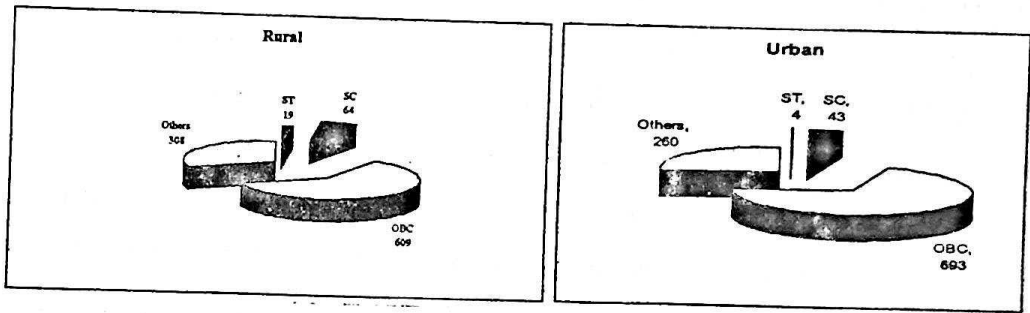
Literacy Status	Per thousand distribution of households	
	Rural	Urban
Illiterate	57	37
Literate without formal training	9	6
Literate with formal training	934	957

The above table gives the *per thousand distribution* of households by literacy status, separately for rural and urban areas of Kerala. Detailed Table can be obtained in the Appendix A.

4.6 Distribution of households by social group

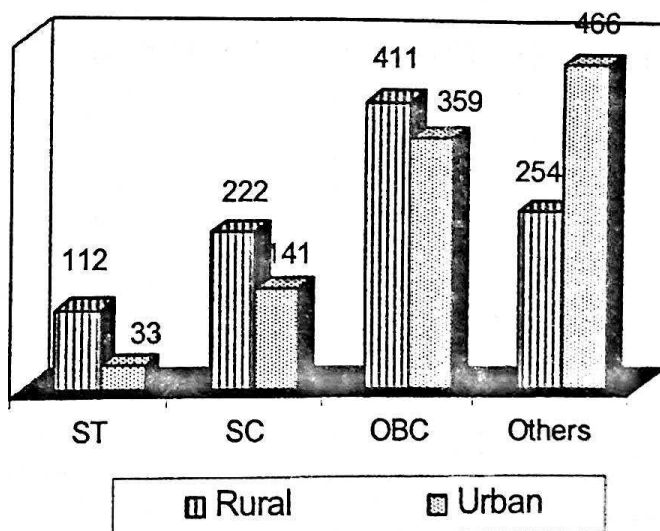
In this survey, a household was classified into any one of the four (ST, SC, OBC & others) social groups, if the informant reported the head of the household belongs in that social group. In this survey, those who do not belonged to SC, ST and OBC are classified as others.

Chart 4.6.1 Per thousand distribution of households by social group of Kerala



Above Chart (chart 4.6.1) gives per thousand distributions of households by social groups for rural and urban areas of Kerala separately. The pattern in which the households were distributed among various social groups was the same in rural and urban areas. In the case of per thousand distribution of households by social groups, OBC stood first with 693 out of 1000 households in urban and 609 in rural areas, followed by others with 260 in urban and 308 in rural. Out of 1000 households the share of SC households was 43 in urban and 64 in rural areas. Nearly 4 and 19 households per thousand households belonged to ST in urban and rural areas respectively.

Chart 4.6.2 Per thousand distribution of households by social group (all India)



In all India, a significance difference was observed in the distribution of households over social groups, between the rural and urban areas. But in Kerala, the rural urban difference was only nominal. The Chart 4.6.2 above shows that, in all India, the proportion of ST, SC or OBC population was generally higher in the rural areas as compared to those in urban areas. Per thousand distributions of households by social group for each districts is given in Tables 9 & 10, Appendix A, separately for rural and urban areas. From these tables we can see that, in almost all districts, for rural sector as well as for the urban, per thousand distribution of households is higher in the 'OBC' category.

4.7 Distribution of households by household type

In this survey, the household type was decided on the basis of the major source of income of the household, during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. For this purpose the household's income (net income and not gross income) from economic activities was considered. A household, which does not get income from economic activity, was classified as 'others'. The percentage distribution of households by household type is presented in Table 4.7.1, separately for rural and urban areas of Kerala.

Table 4.7.1 Distribution of Households by Household Type

Household Type	% of households	
	Rural	
	India	Kerala
SE in agriculture	36	19
SE in non-agriculture	16	12
Agricultural labour	26	20
Other labour	11	22
others	11	27

Household Type	% of households	
	Urban	
	India	Kerala
Self Employed	37	26
Regular wages/salaried	41	18
Casual labour	12	31
others	10	25

As shown in the above table, distribution of households by source of income showed entirely different patterns, in Kerala and all-India. Among the households of Kerala, only 39% (SE in agriculture 19 & agriculture labour 20%) of households depended on the agriculture field, as major source of their income. Whereas, in all India, more than 50% of households (SE in agriculture 35% & agriculture labour 26%) depended on agricultural field for livelihood. In Kerala, both in rural and urban areas, the proportion of households earning income from non economic activities (others) was much higher than that of all India. About 27% of rural and 25% of urban households of Kerala were classified in this category, the corresponding percentage of all India being 11% and 10%, respectively.

Among the categories of source of income of a household in urban area, the proportion of households was least in the 'regular wage/salary' category (18%), in Kerala. Whereas in all India, the 'regular waged/salaried' category (41) had the highest proportion of households. In the case of "casual labour" households, the proportion of Kerala and all-India showed wide variation. State level details can be seen in Tables 11 & 12, Appendix A.

4.8 Structure of Dwelling Unit

Kerala has been witnessing very high levels of investments in housing. As per this survey, in Kerala, majority of (82 % of Rural and 88 % of Urban) households were living in pucca dwelling structures. These percentages were greater than that of all India for both rural and urban areas. From the following table it's clear that, in Kerala the rural and urban difference in the proportion of households occupying different dwelling structures is only nominal. While, there is wide variation in the all-India and Kerala figures, in rural areas.

Table : 4.8.1 Percentage of Households by Structure
Type of Dwelling Unit: Kerala & All India

Structure of Dwelling	Percentage of Households			
	Rural		Urban	
	India	Kerala	India	Kerala
Katcha	19	3	4	2
Semi- pucca	31	15	10	10
Pucca	50	82	86	88
All	100	100	100	100

Tables 13 & 14 in the Appendix A, gives distribution of households by the type of dwelling structure for each district as well as for Kerala as a whole. From these tables we can see that, in almost all districts, both in Rural and Urban areas, majority of households are living in Pucca or Semi-pucca dwellings. This shows the better housing condition of Kerala.

4.9 Energy for Cooking

In Kerala, during the survey period, households depended on three sources of energy as their primary source of energy for cooking. They are firewood & chips, LPG and Dung Cake. In this report, households using any other source of energy for cooking are clubbed under "others". The following table gives percentages of households using different cooking sources at all-India and Kerala level.

From table 4.9.1 it is clear that, LPG was the most commonly used energy source for cooking in urban households of Kerala. In Kerala, 47% of rural and 61% of urban households depended on LPG as the major fuel for cooking. Where as, 52% of rural and 38% of urban households used firewood and chips for cooking. Both in Kerala and all-India, firewood and chips continued to be the most important source of energy for cooking in rural areas, with 75% of all-India and 52% Kerala rural households depend upon it. In urban sector, both in all-India and Kerala, LPG was the important source of energy for cooking.

Table : 4.9.1 Percentage of Households by primary source of energy for cooking: Kerala & All India

Primary source of energy used for cooking	Percentage of Households			
	Rural		Urban	
	India	Kerala	India	Kerala
Firewood & Chips	74	52	21	38
LPG	9	47	57	61
Dung Cake	9	0	2	0
Other Sources	5	1	5	1

The district wise distribution of rural and urban households by primary source of energy for cooking is given in Tables 15 & 16 in the Appendix A. This table reveals the increase in the use of LPG as cooking energy through out Kerala. Wayanad, Kannur, Kozhikkode and Malappuram are the only districts in which households in urban areas depended more on firewood and chips than LPG. But in rural areas the share of firewood and chips was slightly higher than that of LPG. During this period, the use of other sources such as gobar gas, dung cake, charcoal and kerosene decreased significantly in all the districts.

4.10 Energy for Lighting

In Kerala, electricity and kerosene was the main source of energy for lighting. Among these, electricity was the most frequently used source of lighting through out Kerala. Charts 4.10.1 and 4.10.2 show the distribution of households by major source of energy for lighting of rural and urban households of Kerala. Where "others" includes other oil, gas and candle.

In Kerala, both in rural and urban areas electricity dominated as lighting energy with, more than 90% of households (rural-91% and Urban-95%) depended on electricity as their major source of energy for lighting. Above charts show that, the use of kerosene as primary source of lighting energy was much lower, as compared to electricity, both in rural and urban households of Kerala. Also the rural urban differential in the pattern of use of energy for lighting is only nominal.

Chart: 4.10.1 Rural Distribution of households by primary source of energy used for lighting

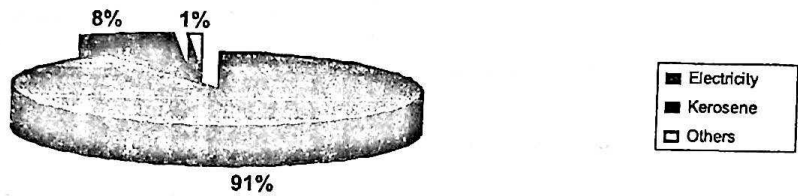
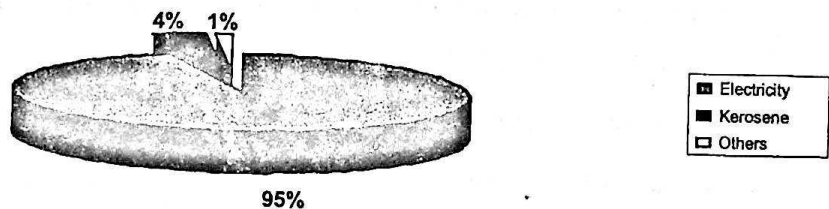
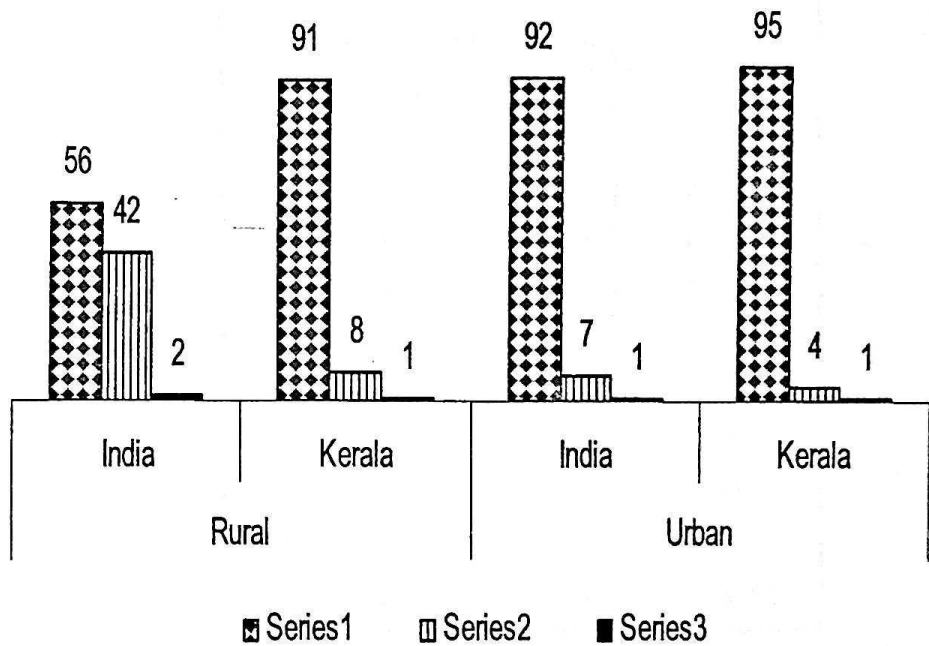


Chart : 4.10.2 Urban Distribution of households by primary source of energy used for lighting



The Chart 4.10.3 gives the percentage distribution of households of all-India and Kerala by primary source of energy for lighting, separately for rural and urban areas. Where, series 1, 2 & 3 represents electricity, kerosene & others respectively. In rural areas, the structure of the distribution of households by primary source of energy for lighting was entirely different in all-India and Kerala. Whereas in urban areas, this structure was almost equal. The district level distribution of households by primary source of energy lighting is given in Tables 17 & 18, the Appendix A.

Chart 4.10.3 Percentage of households by primary source of energy for lighting



4.11 Covered area of dwelling unit

Covered area of dwelling unit is a good indicator of the economic status of the household, especially in rural areas. In this survey covered area of dwelling unit means the sum of the floor area of all the rooms, kitchen, etc., and verandah located in the house or inside the homestead land and occupied by the household. The area was recorded in square meter (1 square meter = 10.76 square feet).

Percentage share of households by size class of covered area of dwelling unit of all India and Kerala is shown in the table 4.11.1. In rural areas of Kerala, 50% households had covered area greater than 90 sq.m (~970 sq.feet) and only 2% households had covered area less than 10 sq.m. From the table 4.11.1 it is clear that, at the all-India level, households were relatively concentrated in the range 30-54 sq.m in respect of covered area of dwelling unit. About 32% of rural households and 29% of urban households fell in this category.

Table 4.11.1 Percentage distribution of households by covered area of dwelling unit

Area	% of hhds			
	Rural		Urban	
	India	Kerala	India	Kerala
<10	2.7	2	5.7	2
10-14	6.9	0.5	11.2	0.2
15-19	7.7	0.5	9.1	0.4
20-24	9.3	1	8.4	0.4
25-29	8.5	1	6.8	1
30-39	15.2	4	13.8	4
40-54	16.9	9	15.6	7
55-69	10.6	12	8.9	11
70-89	8.7	20	8.1	21
90-119	6.2	25	6	30
120 & above	6.7	25	6.1	23

The district wise details of per thousand distribution of households by covered area of dwelling unit is shown in Tables 19 & 20, Appendix, A. From the tables we can see that, in almost all districts, both in rural and urban areas, households are relatively concentrated in the 55-90 sq.m size class.

4.12 Land Possessed

The ownership of land plays a vital role in determining economic and social status of the people, especially in rural areas. In this survey, the area of land possessed was measured in hectares. District wise distribution of rural households by size class of land possessed is given in Table 23 of Appendix A, using 10 size classes. From Table 25, Appendix A, it is clear that, in almost all districts, percentage share of households possessing land in rural areas was maximum in the size class 0.21-0.40 hectares.

Appendix A

Detailed Tables

Table 1 : Per thousand distribution of households and persons by MPCE class, number per 1000 households of adults and children by sex in different MPCE classes.

MPCE Class (Rs.)	Per 1000 no. of		Number per 1000 households of						Sex Ratio	Estd. No. of Persons (00)	No. of Sample Hhds
	Households	Persons	Adults		Children		All				
			Male	Female	Male	Female					
000-320	3	4	281	326	270	123	1000	813	999	3	
320-455	27	33	318	382	167	133	1000	1065	8361	26	
455-580	78	94	325	399	136	140	1000	1166	24035	72	
580-1155	499	530	342	389	139	130	1000	1078	134856	610	
1155 & above	393	339	369	443	98	90	1000	1141	86120	685	
All Classes	1000	1000	349	407	127	117	1000	1105	254371	1396	
Estd.No(00)	56473	254370	88652	103741	32179	29799	254371	X	X	X	
Sample No.	1396	6497	2267	2680	798	752	6497	X	X	X	

Rural

Table 2 : Per thousand distribution of households and persons by MPCE class, number per 1000 households of adults and children by sex in different MPCE classes.

MPCE Class (Rs.)	Per 1000 no. of		Number per 1000 households of						Sex Ratio	Estd. No. of Persons (00)	No. of Sample Hhds	
	Households	Persons	Adults		Children		All					
			Male	Female	Male	Female						
								Male				Female
000-485	27	33	272	413	149	166	172	149	1000	1377	2573	16
485-675	98	126	347	332	172	149	128	129	1000	929	9913	54
675-930	168	184	335	416	121	128	123	129	1000	1192	14410	122
930-1880	482	495	374	374	99	106	126	129	1000	1012	38804	368
1880 & above	225	162	342	453	355	390	9880	10101	1000	1270	12674	252
All Classes	1000	1000	27790	30603	9880	10101	381	418	1000	1081	78374	812
Estd.No(00)	17318	78375	27790	30603	9880	10101	381	418	78374	X	X	X
Sample No.	812	3436	1238	1399	381	418	3436		3436	X	X	X

Urban

Table 3 : Average Monthly Expenditure (Rs. 0.00) Per Person of Group of Items of Consumption for Districts

Rural

Items Sampled	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Sample Hhds
Cereals	81.1	109.37	84.59	88.31	109.62	87.24	119.12	98.42	126.15	117.35	110.83	105.97	131.1	96.35	105.66	1393
Cereal Substitute	2.35	0.16	1.12	8.62	2.54	0.94	2.93	4.61	9.32	9.01	4.29	3.71	7.17	6.4	4.48	756
Gram	11.01	6.43	3.71	5.44	2.12	3.75	4.46	3.3	1.42	2.94	6.26	0.22	10.41	3.52	4.59	913
Pulse & Prod.	32.79	13.22	15.71	19.49	13.5	20.76	15.34	21.89	14.25	15.75	9.48	3.64	8.7	23.21	16.28	1340
Milk & Produ.	42.45	45.71	19.98	33.24	22.48	45.84	34.82	45.3	52.33	62.15	59.17	63.93	69.1	74.12	46.42	1240
Edible Oil	23.74	26.82	19.76	26.73	31.14	26.66	26.13	30.96	30.79	28.58	26.04	27.77	25.08	23.62	27.12	1387
Meat, Egg, Fish	57.7	80.69	43.07	66.96	109.62	48.98	80.16	60.41	82.67	71.42	84.24	76.19	100.91	91.5	78.16	1324
Vegetables	41.9	27.99	25.68	37.05	43.8	48.37	43.04	34.53	33.33	42.06	42.81	27.04	39.42	47.8	39.8	1393
Fruits (Fresh)	51.57	55.73	21.82	44.94	34.83	32	44.32	43.23	46.5	49.04	51.32	42.56	54.41	52.33	44.43	1393
Fruits (dry)	1.54	0.71	0.01	1.91	1.97	2.21	0.84	0.83	0.49	1.16	0.49	0.38	2.99	2.19	1.44	434
Sugar	15.44	21.41	16.9	22.7	19.48	14.02	13.37	23.35	12.52	16.43	17.66	13.37	12.17	12.9	16.82	1393
Salt	1.58	1.95	0.74	0.91	1.44	1.57	1.67	1.16	1.53	1.8	1.27	1.85	1.41	1.72	1.48	1393
Spices	21.94	18.57	13.36	17.65	18.63	20.68	23.14	17.33	12.73	23.95	24.81	11.03	24.84	21.2	19.96	1393
Beverages Etc	46.13	42.3	34.14	64.33	43.24	110.38	68.83	67.64	45.19	36.3	49.76	73.41	61.55	91.43	62.11	1396
Food Total	431.24	451.06	300.59	438.28	454.41	463.4	478.17	452.96	469.22	477.94	488.43	451.07	549.26	548.29	468.75	

Table 3 : Average Monthly Expenditure (Rs. 0.00) Per Person of Group of Items of Consumption for Districts

Rural

Items Sampled	KSD	KNR	WND	KZH	MLP	PKD	TSR	EKM	IDK	KTM	ALP	PTA	KLM	TVM	ALL	Sample Hhds
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	18
Pan	2.86	1.9	2	1.06	1.07	3.52	3.37	0.99	1.57	2.98	1.66	4	2.39	3.36	2.28	185
Tobacco	6.12	8.56	5.24	5.66	7.98	17.43	16.48	15.19	19.22	13.38	22.29	28.16	21.72	12.19	13.93	554
Intoxicants	0.97	6.01	6.62	22.54	4.4	37.61	39.4	25.08	37.77	22.43	18.21	40.32	32.69	16.31	22.69	321
Fuel & Light	76.67	99.92	65.82	85.21	81.55	93.22	91.48	94.96	75.48	76.1	105.07	76.5	84.24	82.72	86.51	1395
Clothing	29	65.83	39.65	58.06	38.78	61.17	68.94	44.04	38.83	57.23	44.23	48.85	44.33	38.47	50.23	1394
Bedding etc.	0.8	1.36	2.08	1.87	2.76	3.92	0.57	3.74	1.06	2.41	2.05	1.37	2.71	2.38	2.49	709
Footwear	7.96	14.66	10.33	16.17	9.6	9.47	11.67	8.19	5.49	11.13	8.55	12.18	10.91	8.19	10.49	1385
Education	17.98	27.57	21.5	40.75	18	19.08	64.65	89.91	33.18	53.52	56.9	53.79	54.92	36.2	44.67	1164
Medical(insti.)	13.14	10.75	35.63	23.69	25.92	16.03	24.74	61.9	15.19	39.89	26.8	29.59	40.64	34.82	30.82	508
Medical(nonInsti.)	24.9	31.71	42.16	54.53	67.78	43.05	45.84	84.19	38.68	116.82	63.96	80.93	89.7	83.61	61.92	1104
Entertainment	10.31	10.68	9.32	25.57	8.91	22.65	27.94	19.05	15.81	16.14	23.14	15.63	21.29	13.32	18	875
Goods for personal	1.9	1.4	10.13	10.21	6.42	7.2	1.29	6.99	5.93	12.28	4.52	2.79	8.42	11.32	6.29	369
Toilet Articles	18.86	17.13	20.81	21.23	25.83	20.86	27.64	30.86	19.62	21.69	27.51	12.9	27.7	30.14	23.95	1385
Sundry Articles	11.86	15.76	11.69	18.03	15.87	19.12	18.21	28.47	11.75	18.1	17.43	5.65	24.27	27.16	18.4	1386
Consumer Services	30.99	42.18	47.4	71.58	65.57	52.3	75.19	80.91	73.7	88.14	76.12	56.24	69.01	56.68	66.84	1338
Conveyance	48.59	70.82	52.52	66.27	58.91	74.09	81.43	96.05	93.71	90.9	73.02	58.18	81.07	87.4	74.81	1363
Rent	6.78	3.12	15.86	8.36	13.08	0.39	3.67	23.49	6.57	19.54	25.22	23.37	12	11.69	11.43	271
Taxes & cesses	0.05	8.56	1.82	1.38	5.25	1.38	4.78	5.01	0.08	3.48	3.05	3	4.01	0.68	3.22	724
Durable Goods	14.65	17.19	38.43	97.57	48.07	37.85	58.79	44.75	16.39	49.26	37.1	82.98	34.92	104.86	51.23	778
Non Food Total	324.39	455.11	439.01	629.74	505.75	540.34	666.08	763.77	510.03	715.42	636.83	633.43	666.94	661.5	600.2	
Total Consum. Exepe.	755.63	906.17	739.6	1068.02	960.16	1003.7	1144.3	1232.99	979.25	1193.4	1125.3	1084.5	1216.2	1209.8	1086.95	

Table 4 : Average Monthly Expenditure (Rs. 0.00) Per Person of Group of Items of Consumption for Districts

Urban

Items Sampled	Urban																	Sample Hhds
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Cereals	81.44	103.95	85.78	100.86	112.10	93.71	113.40	103.80	92.40	101.40	124.80	119.80	128.80	96.90	104.78	809		
Cereal Substitute	0.37	0.70	1.43	2.93	4.36	0.70	1.15	1.89	7.13	3.91	1.40	1.59	5.46	6.97	3.07	339		
Gram	14.97	6.67	3.27	6.41	1.80	4.05	4.34	4.80	2.96	2.25	5.90	2.68	11.02	5.22	5.36	619		
Pulse & Prod.	43.07	11.42	17.68	18.75	14.45	20.45	18.85	33.45	13.00	11.33	12.16	5.19	8.90	25.98	20.16	774		
Milk & Prodn.	23.16	45.90	33.36	24.54	15.29	51.98	61.25	76.42	43.30	61.13	68.78	77.27	67.56	83.81	62.37	782		
Edible Oil	69.41	29.15	25.66	28.88	37.45	31.45	26.46	43.98	24.30	20.57	27.27	37.12	27.75	28.11	30.63	812		
Meat, Egg, Fish	28.39	75.37	55.92	108.93	108.80	44.80	84.76	91.10	50.80	68.10	102.00	72.54	93.49	127.00	95.72	783		
Vegetables	48.69	26.08	30.05	32.58	36.90	46.95	46.79	44.12	34.20	33.57	41.93	29.41	44.86	58.86	41.36	808		
Fruits (Fresh)	0.95	51.56	24.94	42.04	31.06	37.80	46.18	47.38	48.20	32.11	50.06	60.93	54.74	87.12	52.31	808		
Fruits (dry)	15.89	1.39	0.13	1.86	1.94	4.16	2.91	3.45	0.08	2.57	0.47	1.71	4.54	5.45	2.90	300		
Sugar	1.20	18.48	22.47	23.46	20.92	14.99	12.38	23.37	13.00	13.91	18.63	19.11	12.37	14.57	18.41	808		
Salt	23.61	1.91	0.93	0.76	1.50	1.57	1.49	1.33	1.34	1.39	1.25	1.99	1.60	1.71	1.41	808		
Spices	23.61	16.76	18.93	14.44	16.32	21.94	19.17	20.08	11.50	22.71	24.12	14.50	32.41	25.75	20.39	806		
Beverages Etc	64.39	92.20	72.03	112.39	103.70	115.90	133.70	186.10	82.00	141.70	124.60	138.20	94.46	122.90	140.10	811		
Food Total	435.00	481.50	392.60	488.83	506.60	490.40	572.80	681.30	424.00	516.70	600.30	582.00	587.90	690.40	598.97			

Table 4: Average Monthly Expenditure (Rs. 0.00) Per Person of Group of Items of Consumption for Districts

urban

Items Sampled	KSD	KNR	WND	KZH	MLP	PKD	TSR	EKM	IDK	KTM	ALP	PTA	KLM	TVM	ALL	Sample Hhds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	18
Pan	1.51	0.42	2.18	0.30	0.24	3.40	1.47	0.13	0.71	0.71	0.34	0.61	1.32	1.04	0.74	46
Tobacco	3.94	5.14	18.30	6.90	7.65	15.84	10.25	19.01	22.20	7.79	11.40	13.66	10.41	27.58	10.37	254
Intoxicants	2.29	2.08	6.17	3.93	1.14	24.01	22.67	8.64	34.90	4.21	7.17	46.56	27.58	14.06	10.28	141
Fuel & Light	76.25	87.37	89.52	88.44	72.75	89.05	109.50	141.02	64.40	90.50	111.60	114.90	107.70	109.80	104.99	811
Clothing	29.94	62.61	43.54	79.47	35.82	50.98	84.53	109.20	38.80	99.73	60.18	62.46	43.04	57.56	74.01	809
Bedding etc.	0.81	1.67	1.08	5.10	0.73	1.15	1.80	4.61	0.17	2.17	2.65	3.72	6.35	3.11	3.23	397
Footwear	8.88	13.50	11.30	13.08	8.55	9.46	13.75	11.18	6.25	12.37	9.37	13.43	10.82	14.60	12.26	806
Education	20.48	25.88	44.35	43.92	31.23	23.42	76.22	165.90	95.80	127.70	113.90	103.20	156.10	105.90	90.03	685
Medical(insti.)	27.20	24.29	12.82	31.68	26.83	36.40	28.69	79.24	31.80	51.97	27.47	32.75	29.82	35.14	40.01	222
Medical(nonInsti.)	24.24	93.46	34.20	32.34	39.72	56.11	41.79	74.38	43.00	34.34	73.59	55.98	35.80	100.90	63.39	609
Entertainment	13.58	13.07	21.50	18.45	5084	39.84	33.47	43.38	12.80	12.83	26.43	29.26	25.90	17.93	23.93	576
Goods for personal	3.17	2.49	0.46	5.36	1048	9.19	0.71	7.63	0.60	1.47	2.25	4.01	10.21	5.14	5.11	176
Toilet Articles	21.00	15.30	25.05	18.42	2056	19.06	27.75	40.38	24.20	20.89	26.58	16.09	31.52	36.07	26.60	805
Sundry Articles	13.48	13.45	10.66	13.65	18.61	14.20	18.58	46.77	10.70	25.92	23.10	7.99	37.04	33.05	24.50	809
Consumer Services	80.65	95.72	78.34	85.89	123.10	158.40	182.10	208.86	120.00	236.50	168.10	183.80	97.08	126.10	200.17	785
Conveyance	47.01	61.71	49.54	70.21	24.01	63.16	124.70	161.50	134.00	92.26	139.90	98.05	52.58	118.80	5369	789
Rent	23.49	20.09	6.11	28.50	37.93	10.59	29.93	86.06	10.70	71.21	26.62	35.26	51.04	48.79	5369	194
Taxes & cesses	1.70	3.40	1.97	3.41	2.13	2.26	12.05	12.98	0.07	17.73	13.91	4.80	5.24	3.46	6.42	448
Durable Goods	41.00	57.10	67.71	58.33	73.55	71.32	91.31	132.20	20.00	103.30	59.37	100.40	70.66	117.20	104.47	478
Non Food Total	441.00	598.80	524.90	607.40	540.90	697.90	911.30	1283.00	671.00	1014.00	903.70	926.90	810.2	958.30	969.71	
Total Consum. Exepe.	876.00	1080.00	917.50	1096.00	1048.00	1188.00	1484.00	1864.40	1095.00	1531.00	1504.00	1509.00	1398.00	1649.00	1568.68	

Table 5: Number of Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Level of Education per 1000 Persons

Rural

Age Group	Not Literate	Literate without formal Training	Literate below primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Diploma Certificate course	Graduate	Post Graduate	All	No. of Sample Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14
7-9	30	6	658	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	283
10-14	6	0	50	427	494	23	0	0	0	0	1000	576
15-19	4	0	6	10	325	425	221	5	4	0	1000	623
20-24	17	0	14	30	432	153	181	16	130	27	1000	528
25-29	12	0	15	71	456	175	142	16	86	27	1000	524
30-34	21	0	31	71	460	251	64	22	64	16	1000	436
35-39	35	0	62	149	419	158	92	23	56	6	1000	469
40-44	51	5	86	161	431	182	35	10	32	7	1000	434
45-49	56	18	89	196	385	172	25	21	32	6	1000	419
50-54	52	12	118	305	361	100	6	20	11	15	1000	342
55-59	142	33	99	301	216	102	29	55	21	2	1000	317
60 & Above	242	37	179	255	170	78	6	20	10	3	1000	855
All Classes	57	9	98	181	357	161	74	16	38	9	1000	5806
No. of Sample Persons	286	52	515	967	1914	982	493	132	368	97	5806	X

Table 6: Number of Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Level of Education per 1000 Persons

Urban

Age Group	Not Literate	Literate without formal Training	Literate below primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Diploma Certificate course	Graduate	Post Graduate	All	No. of Sample Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14
7-9	1	5	655	339	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	171
10-14	13	0	33	431	511	12	0	0	0	0	1000	305
15-19	6	0	1	58	336	338	239	14	8	0	1000	315
20-24	4	0	0	19	335	229	232	24	129	28	1000	256
25-29	1	0	0	104	453	160	84	49	131	18	1000	249
30-34	25	0	21	83	360	205	109	46	104	47	1000	256
35-39	24	6	58	70	454	186	81	6	85	30	1000	314
40-44	29	2	52	174	410	132	65	37	58	41	1000	265
45-49	57	1	41	109	483	115	58	27	78	31	1000	253
50-54	36	5	70	237	292	158	29	12	123	38	1000	189
55-59	32	14	102	221	239	176	30	43	116	27	1000	148
60 & Above	178	32	110	219	225	103	16	38	68	11	1000	391
All Classes	37	6	82	167	356	153	83	24	71	21	1000	3112
No. of Sample Persons	104	16	226	447	975	550	336	86	278	94	3112	X

Table 7: Per 1000 Distribution of Persons Aged 7 Years and Above With Educational Level by Social Group

Rural

Social Group	Not Literate	Literate without formal Training	Literate below primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Diploma Certificate course	Graduate	Post Graduate	All	No. of Sample Persons
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14
ST	205	10	158	286	276	53	2	2	8	0	1000	119
SC	135	6	111	186	385	100	44	14	14	5	1000	383
OBC	58	10	99	192	378	151	65	11	29	7	1000	3562
Others	16	6	81	148	310	215	111	28	69	16	1000	1742
All Classes	57	9	97	182	357	161	74	16	38	9	1000	5806
No. of Sample Persons	286	52	515	967	1914	982	493	132	368	97	5806	X

Table 8: Per 1000 Distribution of Persons Aged 7 Years and Above with Educational Level by Social Group

Urban

Social Group	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	No. of Sample Persons
	Not Literate	Literate without formal Training	Literate below primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Diploma Certificate course	Graduate	Post Graduate	All		
1	0	0	64	180	216	73	123	123	221	0	1000	20	
ST	124	0	159	204	326	106	41	20	13	7	1000	162	
SC	39	8	84	181	385	153	73	17	49	11	1000	1996	
OBC	16	1	62	113	272	169	118	42	150	57	1000	935	
Others	38	6	83	166	353	154	83	23	72	22	1000	3113	
All Classes	104	16	226	447	975	551	336	86	278	94	3113	X	
No. of Sample Persons													

Table 9: Per 1000 Distribution of Households by Social Group for Each District

District	ST	SC	Other Back ward classes	Others	All social groups	No. of Sample Hhds
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
Kasaragod	0	0	851	149	1000	60
Kannur	33	22	755	190	1000	72
Wayanad	124	51	410	415	1000	48
Kozhikode	19	50	711	220	1000	108
Malappuram	6	44	883	67	1000	180
Palakkad	8	113	705	174	1000	144
Thrissur	0	34	541	425	1000	132
Ernakulam	0	24	469	507	1000	76
Idukki	126	29	310	535	1000	72
Kottayam	0	64	288	648	1000	92
Alappuzha	0	51	491	458	1000	76
Pathanamthitta	26	128	196	650	1000	72
Kollam	11	75	594	320	1000	132
Thiruvananthapuram	22	148	560	270	1000	132
State	19	64	609	308	1000	1396
No. of Sample Hhds	29	91	824	452	1396	X

Rural

Table 10: Per 1000 Distribution of Households by Social Group For Each Districts

Urban

District	ST	SC	Other Back ward classes	Others	All social groups	No. of Sample Hhds
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
Kasaragod	0	0	909	91	1000	24
Kannur	12	35	803	150	1000	120
Wayanad	0	102	542	356	1000	12
Kozhikode	0	40	804	156	1000	108
Malappuram	0	36	901	63	1000	36
Palakkad	0	125	530	345	1000	36
Thrissur	0	79	362	559	1000	80
Ernakulam	0	32	480	488	1000	132
Idukki	91	91	239	579	1000	12
Kottayam	0	0	672	328	1000	24
Alappuzha	10	0	775	215	1000	60
Pathanamthitta	0	126	244	630	1000	12
Kollam	6	6	730	258	1000	48
Thiruvananthapuram	0	55	666	279	1000	108
State	4	43	693	260	1000	812
No. of Sample Hhds	4	40	502	266	812	X

Table 11 : Per 1000 Distribution of Households by Household Type

Rural

District	Self- Employment In Non-agri	Agri.Labour	Other Labour	Self- Employment In agri	Other	All	No. of Sample Hhds
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
Kasaragod	98	75	302	159	366	1000	60
Kannur	85	119	266	214	316	1000	72
Wayanad	22	275	202	378	123	1000	48
Kozhikode	124	213	215	202	246	1000	108
Malappuram	306	73	111	234	276	1000	180
Palakkad	106	146	164	318	266	1000	144
Thrissur	337	51	189	72	351	1000	132
Ernakulam	262	65	204	186	283	1000	76
Idukki	145	410	130	301	14	1000	72
Kottayam	212	172	170	246	200	1000	92
Alappuzha	197	22	195	88	498	1000	76
Pathanamthitta	128	182	39	406	245	1000	72
Kollam	47	43	198	155	557	1000	132
Thiruvananthapuram	111	128	279	72	410	1000	132
State	189	120	201	215	275	1000	1396
No. of Sample Hhds	241	176	266	282	431	1396	X

Table 12 : Per 1000 Distribution of Households by Household Type

District	Urban						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	8
	Self-Employed	Regular Wages/Salary earning	Casual Labour	Other	All	No. of Sample Hhds	
Kasaragod	127	5	531	337	1000	24	
Kannur	176	92	339	393	1000	120	
Wayanad	48	48	398	506	1000	12	
Kozhikode	289	132	463	116	1000	108	
Malappuram	130	93	112	665	1000	36	
Palakkad	361	61	147	431	1000	36	
Thrissur	286	281	121	312	1000	80	
Ernakulam	275	435	154	136	1000	132	
Idukki	171	341	409	79	1000	12	
Kottayam	545	0	211	244	1000	24	
Alappuzha	291	80	237	392	1000	60	
Pathanamihitta	241	250	250	259	1000	12	
Kollam	147	96	277	480	1000	48	
Thiruvananthapuram	103	258	372	267	1000	108	
State	261	183	309	247	1000	812	
No. of Sample Hhds	199	177	204	232	812	X	

Table 13: Per Thousand Distribution of Households by Type of Structure

District	Rural							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Serviceable Katcha	Un-Serviceable Katcha	No Structure	Total	No. of Sample Hhds	
Kasaragod	911	62	27	0	0	1000	60	
Kannur	876	124	0	0	0	1000	72	
Wayanad	429	567	4	0	0	1000	48	
Kozhikode	766	199	21	14	0	1000	108	
Malappuram	627	339	34	0	0	1000	180	
Palakkad	614	362	24	0	0	1000	144	
Thrissur	969	29	2	0	0	1000	132	
Ernakulam	933	67	0	0	0	1000	76	
Idukki	750	217	23	10	0	1000	72	
Kottayam	909	91	0	0	0	1000	92	
Alappuzha	830	170	0	0	0	1000	76	
Pathanamthitta	865	88	41	6	0	1000	72	
Kollam	898	71	18	13	0	1000	132	
Thiruvananthapuram	556	387	56	1	0	1000	132	
All	786	183	25	6	0	1000	1396	
No. of Sample Hhds	1149	208	32	7	0	1396	X	

Table 14 : Per Thousand Distribution of Households by Type of Structure

District	Urban						No. of Sample Hhds	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		7
Kasaragod		807	193	0	0	0	1000	24
Kannur		904	73	0	23	0	1000	120
Wayanad		278	501	221	0	0	1000	12
Kozhikode		852	138	10	0	0	1000	108
Malappuram		557	403	40	0	0	1000	36
Palakkad		458	486	47	9	0	1000	36
Thirissur		997	0	3	0	0	1000	80
Ernakulam		963	29	8	0	0	1000	132
Idukki		852	0	148	0	0	1000	12
Kottayam		750	250	0	0	0	1000	24
Alappuzha		948	40	0	12	0	1000	60
Pathanamthitta		1000	0	0	0	0	1000	12
Kollam		814	68	118	0	0	1000	48
Thiruvananthapuram		731	233	8	28	0	1000	108
All		832	143	16	9	0	1000	812
No. of Sample Hhds		711	84	13	4	0	812	X

Table 15: Per 1000 Distribution of Households by Primary Source of Energy for cooking

Rural

District	Charcoal, Coke, Coal	Firewood & Chips	LPG	Gobar Gas	Dung Cake	Kerosene	Electricity	Others	No Cooking Arrangement	All	No. of Sample Hhds
I	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	14
Kasaragod	17	583	367	23	0	0	0	0	0	1000	60
Kannur	0	837	149	14	0	0	0	0	0	1000	72
Wayanad	42	771	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	48
Kozhikode	9	880	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	108
Malappuram	6	639	355	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	180
Palakkad	0	538	434	28	0	0	0	0	0	1000	144
Thrissur	0	301	699	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	132
Ernakulam	12	292	696	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	76
Idukki	0	176	799	25	0	0	0	0	0	1000	72
Kottayam	11	357	597	35	0	0	0	0	0	1000	92
Alappuzha	13	513	474	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	76
Pathanamthitta	0	216	784	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	72
Kollam	0	575	425	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	132
Thiruvananthapuram	2	477	515	8	0	0	0	0	0	1000	132
All	4	517	465	3	8	0	0	0	0	1000	1396
No. of Sample Hhds	12	718	653	5	6	0	0	0	0	1396	X

Table 16: Per 1000 Distribution of Households by Primary Source of Energy for cooking

Urban

District	Charcoal, Coke, Coal	Firewood & Chips	LPG	Gobar Gas	Dung Cake	Kerosene	Electricity	Others	No Cooking Arrangement	All	No. of Sample Hhds
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	14
Kasaragod	5	183	810	3	0	0	0	0	0	1000	24
Kannur	0	640	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	120
Wayanad	0	650	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	12
Kozhikode	0	647	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	108
Malappuram	0	708	292	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	36
Palakkad	0	386	614	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	36
Thrissur	2	145	853	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	80
Ernakulam	5	101	894	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	132
Idukki	0	273	727	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	12
Kottayam	0	488	512	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	24
Alappuzha	0	406	594	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	60
Pathanamthitta	0	67	933	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	12
Kollam	0	407	593	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	48
Thiruvananthapuram	2	260	738	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	108
All	6	385	609	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	812
No. of Sample Hhds	4	309	497	1	0	0	0	0	0	812	X

Table 17 : Per 1000 Distribution of Households by Primary Source of Energy for Lighting

District	Rural									
	Kerosene	Other Oil	Gas	Candle	Electricity	Others	No lighting Arrangement	All	No. of Sample Hhds	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	
Kasaragod	92	0	0	0	893	15	0	1000	60	
Kannur	144	0	0	0	856	0	0	1000	72	
Wayanad	230	0	0	0	748	22	0	1000	48	
Kozhikode	134	0	0	0	856	10	0	1000	108	
Malappuram	92	0	6	0	902	0	0	1000	180	
Palakkad	104	7	0	0	889	0	0	1000	144	
Thrissur	13	0	0	0	987	0	0	1000	132	
Ernakulam	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	76	
Idukki	0	0	0	0	992	8	0	1000	72	
Kottayam	70	0	0	0	919	11	0	1000	92	
Alappuzha	28	0	0	0	972	0	0	1000	76	
Pathanamthitta	122	0	0	0	878	0	0	1000	72	
Kollam	57	10	7	0	926	0	0	1000	132	
Thiruvananthapuram	115	9	0	0	846	30	0	1000	132	
All	81	2	1	0	911	6	0	1001	1396	
No. of Sample Hhds	113	3	2	0	1270	8	0	1396	X	

Table 18 : Per 1000 Distribution of Households by Primary Source of Energy for Lighting

Urban

District	Kerosene	Other Oil	Gas	Candle	Electricity	Others	No lighting Arrangement	All	No. of Sample Hhds
Kasaragod	0	0	56	0	944	0	0	1000	24
Kannur	33	0	0	0	967	0	0	1000	120
Wayanad	282	0	0	0	718	0	0	1000	12
Kozhikode	60	0	0	0	940	0	0	1000	108
Malappuram	36	0	0	0	964	0	0	1000	36
Palakkad	110	7	0	0	890	0	0	1000	36
Thrissur	23	0	0	0	977	0	0	1000	80
Ernakulam	15	0	0	0	985	0	0	1000	132
Idukki	91	0	0	0	909	0	0	1000	12
Kottayam	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	24
Alappuzha	22	0	0	0	978	0	0	1000	60
Pathanamthitta	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	12
Kollam	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	48
Thiruvananthapuram	91	0	0	0	909	0	0	1000	108
All	44	0	1	0	955	0	0	1000	812
No. of Sample Hhds	35	0	1	0	776	0	0	812	X

Table 19: Per 1000 Distribution of Households by Covered Area of Dwelling Unit

Rural

District	<10	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	70 - 89	90-119	120&above	All	Avg. Covered Area Per Hhds (sq. m)	No. of Sample Hhds
<i>I</i>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16
Kasaragod	19	17	0	33	41	91	156	118	211	250	64	10000	68.78	60
Kannur	0	14	0	12	18	34	33	119	156	374	240	10000	94.76	72
Wayanad	60	0	0	0	0	113	84	170	251	53	269	10000	130.84	48
Kozhikode	41	13	0	0	13	0	148	246	335	158	46	10000	97.28	108
Malappuram	0	0	6	6	0	12	39	59	119	228	531	10000	455.15	180
Palakkad	0	0	6	19	35	88	110	131	263	195	153	10000	82.15	144
Thrissur	15	0	0	0	1	21	29	62	190	179	503	10000	128.63	132
Ernakulam	32	0	0	0	0	0	16	110	297	303	242	10000	97.83	76
Idukki	0	0	0	0	1	179	179	194	126	219	102	10000	103.82	72
Kottayam	55	0	0	0	0	22	114	89	253	285	182	10000	87.74	92
Alappuzha	28	0	0	30	0	71	125	165	156	221	204	10000	99.61	76
Pathanamthitta	0	14	0	14	15	58	307	132	232	81	147	10000	72.55	72
Kollam	7	0	0	20	6	15	56	120	147	322	307	10000	98.45	132
Thiruvananthapuram	82	0	4	8	13	12	78	77	192	344	190	10000	94.94	132
All	23	3	1	10	9	41	93	122	209	237	252	10000	135.50	1396
No. of Sample Hhds	31	4	3	13	14	62	133	166	276	338	356	1396	X	X

Table 20: Per 1000 Distribution of Households by Covered Area of Dwelling Unit

Urban

District	<10	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-54	55-69	70-89	90-119	120&above	All	Avg. Covered Area Per Hhds (sq. m)	No. of Sample Hhds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16
Kasaragod	56	0	0	3	0	7	212	117	407	14	184	10000	94.68	24
Kannur	12	0	0	0	16	37	95	72	118	402	248	10000	90.49	120
Wayanad	48	0	0	0	0	48	85	500	0	0	319	10000	92.42	12
Kozhikode	12	0	0	18	16	40	91	227	215	224	157	10000	78.90	108
Malappuram	0	0	36	0	36	54	21	156	131	263	303	10000	207.48	36
Plakkad	0	0	24	0	50	115	179	181	60	341	50	10000	73.11	36
Thrissur	10	0	0	2	0	0	31	70	67	285	535	10000	118.07	80
Ernakulam	0	18	0	0	0	34	49	76	246	267	310	10000	109.06	132
Idukki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	79	341	409	10000	539.12	12
Kottayam	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	101	335	212	335	10000	97.23	24
Alappuzha	13	0	7	0	38	65	149	125	339	205	59	10000	80.44	60
Pathanamthitta	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	191	194	248	183	10000	87.98	12
Kollam	45	0	0	0	3	77	139	37	253	60	386	10000	103.34	48
Thiruvananthapuram	48	0	0	0	1	40	32	57	240	446	136	10000	90.34	108
All	18	1	3	3	11	40	75	108	212	295	234	10000	99.94	812
No. of Sample Hhds	13		3	3	11	39	75	106	154	210	197	812	X	X

Table 21 : Per 1000 Distribution of Households by occupancy status of the dwelling unit

Rural

District	Owned		Hired		No Dwelling Unit		Others		Total		No. of Sample Hhds	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Kasaragod	938	43	0	19	1000		60					
Kannur	954	46	0	0	1000		72					
Wayanad	927	44	0	29	1000		48					
Kozhikode	965	31	0	4	1000		108					
Malappuram	983	17	0	0	1000		180					
Palakkad	973	14	0	13	1000		144					
Thrissur	985	15	0	0	1000		132					
Ernakulam	946	54	0	0	1000		76					
Idukki	896	73	0	31	1000		72					
Kottayam	931	63	0	6	1000		92					
Alappuzha	908	80	0	12	1000		76					
Pathanamthitta	935	65	0	0	1000		72					
Kollam	933	32	0	35	1000		132					
Thiruvananthapuram	933	44	0	23	1000		132					
All	949	40	0	11	1000		1396					
No. of Sample Hhds	1322	54	0	20	1396		X					

Table 22 : Per 1000 Distribution of Households by occupancy status of the dwelling unit

Urban

District	Owned	Hired	No Dwelling Unit	Others	Total	No. of Sample Hhds
<i>I</i>	2	3	4	5	6	8
Kasaragod	644	172	0	184	1000	24
Kannur	927	73	0	0	1000	120
Wayanad	819	85	0	96	1000	12
Kozhikode	921	69	0	10	1000	108
Malappuram	999	1	0	0	1000	36
Palakkad	973	26	0	1	1000	36
Thrissur	938	62	0	0	1000	80
Ernakulam	819	136	0	45	1000	132
Idukki	1000	0	0	0	1000	12
Kottayam	972	28	0	0	1000	24
Alappuzha	854	122	0	24	1000	60
Pathanamthitta	694	306	0	0	1000	12
Kollam	870	130	0	0	1000	48
Thiruvananthapuram	870	116	0	14	1000	108
All	887	96	0	17	1000	812
No. of Sample Hhds	700	93	0	19	812	X

Table 23: Per 1000 Distribution of Households by size of land possessed (in hectares) per 1000 Households

District	Rural											No. of Sample Hbs
	<0.01	0.01-0.20	0.21-0.40	0.41-1.0	1.01-2.00	2.01-3.00	3.01-4.00	4.01-6.00	6.01-8.00	>8.00	All	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14
Kasaragod	67	140	229	112	361	36	37	18	0	0	1000	60
Kannur	46	46	430	118	267	62	16	15	0	0	1000	72
Wayanad	103	101	235	164	174	168	37	18	0	0	1000	48
Kozhikode	78	23	397	63	355	84	0	0	0	0	1000	107
Malappuram	32	6	310	158	404	80	10	0	0	0	1000	180
Palakkad	42	55	337	96	265	164	35	0	0	6	1000	143
Thrissur	29	22	399	63	367	114	6	0	0	0	1000	132
Ernakulam	68	91	326	57	365	64	29	0	0	0	1000	75
Idukki	118	220	177	59	162	172	75	17	0	0	1000	72
Kottayam	77	145	231	98	281	108	60	0	0	0	1000	89
Alappuzha	22	47	390	55	418	34	23	11	0	0	1000	76
Pathanamthitta	0	0	418	96	435	39	0	0	0	12	1000	72
Kollam	90	17	316	170	322	85	0	0	0	0	1000	132
Thiruvananthapuram	74	77	374	108	336	31	0	0	0	0	1000	132
State	58	59	338	100	332	88	20	4	0	1	1000	1390
No. of Sample Hbs	84	85	466	147	451	123	27	5	0	2	1390	X

Appendix B

Sample Design
and
Estimation Procedure

1. Introduction

1.0.1 The National Sample Survey (NSS), set up by the Government of India in 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods, carried out its sixty-second round survey from 1st July 2005 to 30th June 2006.

1.1 Outline of Survey Programme

1.1.1 **Subject Coverage:** The main subject of the 62nd round (July 2005 - June 2006) of NSS survey was unorganised manufacturing.¹ Enterprises covered were those under the two-digit codes 15 to 37 (Section 'D') of NIC-2004 and enterprises under cotton ginning, cleaning and baling (NIC-2004, code 01405). The annual survey of consumer expenditure and the survey on employment-unemployment were additional enquiries conducted simultaneously.

1.1.2 **Geographical coverage:** The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union *except* (i) Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir, (ii) interior villages of Nagaland situated beyond five kilometres of a bus route and (iii) villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remain inaccessible throughout the year.

1.1.3 **Sub-rounds:** The survey period of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months' duration each to spread the survey workload uniformly. The subrounds were as follows:

- sub-round 1 :July - September 2005
- sub-round 2 :October - December 2005
- sub-round 3 :January - March 2006
- sub-round 4 :April - June 2006

Because of the arduous field conditions, the sub-round restriction was not strictly enforced in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, and rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.

1.1.4 Schedules of enquiry: During this round, the following schedules of enquiry were canvassed:

- Schedule 0.0: list of households and non-agricultural enterprises
- Schedule 2.2: manufacturing enterprises
- Schedule 1.0: consumer expenditure
- Schedule 10: employment and unemployment

1.1.5 Participation of States: In this round all the States and Union Territories except Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep participated at least on an equal matching basis. The relation of the size of the State sample to that of the corresponding Central sample was as follows:

Nagaland (U): triple

J & K, Manipur & Delhi: double

Goa, Maharashtra (U), Kerala: one and a half

Remaining States/ UTs: equal

2. Sample Design

2.1 A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 62nd round survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the 2001 census (for Manipur, 1991 census) villages (Panchayat wards in case of Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units (USU) were households/ unorganised-manufacturing enterprises (OAME/ NDME/ DMEs), in both the sectors. In the case of large villages/ blocks requiring hamlet-group (hg)/ sub-block (sb) formation, one intermediate stage was the selection of two hgs/ sbs from each FSU.

2.2 Sampling frame: The list of villages as per census 2001 (for Manipur, 1991 census was used since 2001 census list was not available) was used as frame for the rural sector and the latest available list of UFS blocks was used as frame in the urban sector. However, EC-98 was used as frame for the 27 towns with population 10 lakhs or more (as per Census 2001).

2.3 Stratification: Within each district of a State/ UT, two basic strata were formed:

(i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them also formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum. There are 27 towns with population 10 lakhs or more at all-India level as per census 2001.

2.4 Sub-stratification for area frame:

2.4.1 Rural sector:

2.4.1.1 The Development Commissioner of Small Scale Industries (DCSSI) had conducted a survey of all Small Scale Industries (SSI) units in 2003 covering all registered SSI units on a census basis and other SSI units on a sample basis. 9306 villages having a 'big' non-ASI registered SSI manufacturing unit as per DCSSI census were identified by matching the identification particulars of Census 2001 with those of DCSSI census.

2.4.1.2 A 'big' DCSSI unit, on the basis of which villages had been identified, satisfied the conditions:

- (a) It was a registered SSI unit in rural area as per DCSSI census belonging to NIC '98 codes 01405, 15 - 37 and it was not registered under sections 2m(i) or 2m(ii) of Factories Act, 1948 and (b) It had 6 or more workers.

2.4.1.3 A subset of these 9306 villages having 'bigger' non-ASI registered SSI manufacturing unit were considered for formation of a separate sub-stratum (termed sub-stratum 1). The 'bigger' registered SSI units were those which, apart from fulfilling the criteria (a) and (b) above, satisfied the following criteria: (c) The SSI unit had gross value of output in 2001 more than the average output (Rs. 7,52,159) of rural SSI units identified in (a) and (b) above (d) The SSI unit had 11 or more workers (e) The output of the SSI unit had been continuously increasing over the three years from 1999 to 2001. Sub-stratum 1 villages were identified at the State/ UT level after arranging the above villages in descending order of total of gross output of the bigger registered SSI units in the village during these three years and selecting the required number of them from the top. Obviously, the district containing any such villages had sub-stratum 1. The total number of such sub-stratum 1 villages at all-India level was 462.

2.4.1.4 Sub-stratification of rural areas of each district was completed as follows: sub-stratum 1: The villages in the district which belonged to the list of 462 villages. sub-stratum 2: The villages in the district which were not in sub-stratum 1 but belonged to the set of 9306 villages. sub-stratum 3, 4, 5, ... : Remaining FSU's of the district were first arranged in ascending order of census 2001 population. Then $n/2$ sub-strata, n being the stratum allocation excluding the allocations for sub-strata 1 & 2, were formed in such a way that each substratum had more or less equal population. Sub Strata 1 & 2 were not formed in Kerala. Also sub-stratum 1/ sub-stratum 2 was not formed for some smaller States/ UTs.

2.4.2 Urban sector:

2.4.2.1 Sub-stratification of urban strata was done as follows:

(a) For the 27 cities where EC-98 frame was used: Two sub-strata were formed within each stratum based on EC-98 information as follows:

sub-stratum 1: all FSUs (i.e. UFS blocks as per the EC-98) with at least one DME or NDME in the unorganised sector

sub-stratum 2: remaining FSUs.

(b) For towns where latest phase of UFS were used: Two sub-strata were formed as follows:

sub-stratum 1: all FSUs (i.e. UFS blocks as per the latest UFS) identified as Industrial Area (IA) or Bazar Area (BA) or Slum Area (SA).

sub-stratum 2: remaining FSUs

2.5 Allocation of sample

2.5.1 Total sample size: 9997 FSUs (rural & urban combined) for area frame and 8000 manufacturing units for list frame (urban only) were allocated at all-India level for central sample on the basis of investigator strength. For state sample 10518 FSUs were allocated for area frame. List frame units for the state sample were the same as those in the central sample.

2.5.2 Allocation of sample to rural & urban sector: The allocation between rural and urban sectors was made in proportion to the number of unorganised non-agricultural workers as per EC-98.

2.5.3 Allocation of total sample to States and UTs: The total (all-India) rural/ urban sample size was allocated to different States and UTs in proportion to number of unorganised non-agriculture workers as per EC-98 subject to the availability of investigators ensuring more or less uniform work-load.

2.5.4 Allocation to strata: Within each sector of a State/ UT, the sample size was allocated to the different strata in proportion to the stratum population as per Census 2001.

2.5.5 Allocation to sub-strata

2.5.5.1 **Rural sector:** 462 FSUs of sub-stratum 1 were allocated to the districts where these FSUs were located. For each sub-stratum 2, the maximum allocation was 4. A set of 856 FSUs in the Central sample and 796 samples in the State sample were selected at all-India level for sub-stratum 2. The minimum allocation for sub-stratum 3 and above was 2.

2.5.5.2 **Urban sector:** For the 27 million-plus cities in the urban sector, stratum allocations were divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of non-agricultural workers in the unorganised sector as per EC '98. For other towns, stratum allocation was divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of FSUs in the sub-strata with double weightage to sub-stratum 1. The minimum sub-stratum allocation was 2.

2.6 **Selection of FSUs:** Samples were drawn in the form of two sub-samples in each stratum \times sub-stratum. However, all the FSUs of sub-stratum 1 in the rural sector were in sub-sample 1. Also, all the FSUs of sub-stratum 1 in the rural sector were common to both Central and State samples.

2.6.1 Rural sector:

(a) sub-stratum 1: All 462 FSUs were surveyed.

(b) sub-stratum 2: FSUs were selected with PPSWR where size was number of non-ASI registered SSI DME units in the village.

(c) sub-stratum 3, 4, 5, ... FSUs were selected by PPSWR with size as population as per census 2001.

2.6.2 Urban sector:

(a) **For the 27 million-plus cities:** FSUs were selected by PPSWR with the number of manufacturing workers in the unorganised sector as per EC '98 as size. The number of manufacturing workers was taken as 1 for those blocks where there were no unorganised manufacturing enterprises. However, some manufacturing enterprises had been found to

have large number of workers as per EC- 98 frame even though they were in the unorganised sector. Some adjustment to the size of workers for such enterprises was, therefore, made before calculating the size of FSUs. For this purpose, any unorganised manufacturing enterprise having more than 200 workers was deemed to have a size equal to 200. Enterprise sizes were thereafter added up to get the FSU size and sub-stratum/ stratum size.

(b) **For other cities/ towns:** FSUs were selected by SRSWOR.

2.7 Selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks: Large villages/blocks were divided into a suitable number (say, D) of 'hamlet-groups' (hg's) in the rural sector and 'sub-blocks' (sb's) in the urban sector. For this, approximate present population (P) and approximate total number of non-agricultural enterprises (E) for the whole FSU were ascertained first from knowledgeable persons. The values of p and q were obtained from the table below and the higher of the two was taken as the number of hg's/ sb's to be formed.

Population (P)	P	No. of non-agricultural enterprises (e)	q
Less than 1200	1	Less than 120	1
1200-1799	3	120-179	3
1800-2399	4	180-239	4
2400-2999	5	240-299	5
And so on	...	And so on	...

2.7.1 However, enterprises belonging to "Segment 9"² - if any, were excluded from the value of 'E'.

2.7.2 For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Poonch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Doda

districts of Jammu and Kashmir and Idukki district of Kerala, there was no “enterprise criterion” (yielding the value of q) and the number of hamlet-groups was decided as follows.

Approximate present population of the sample village	No. of hgs to be formed
Less than 600	1
600 to 899	3
600-899	4
900-1199	5
And so on	...

For enterprise criterion, procedure will not be changed for the above areas.

2.7.3 Hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks were formed by more or less equalizing population. From the hg's/ sb's formed in the FSU, two hg's/ sb's were selected for listing in the following manner - the one with the maximum number of DMEs (or with maximum number of NDMEs, if there was no DME - or with maximum number of OAMEs, if there was no DME/ NDME in the FSU - or with maximum percentage share of population, if there was no manufacturing enterprise in the entire FSU) was selected (purposively) and termed Segment 1; one more hg/ sb was selected *randomly* and termed Segment 2.

2.7.4 **Listing of households/ enterprises and formation of their frame:** Listing of households as well as eligible enterprises for the purpose of sample selection were independent for segments 1 & 2.

2.8 **Formation of second-stage strata and allocation of households:** All the households listed in the selected village/ block/ segments were stratified into two second-stage strata (SSS) on the basis of land possessed by households in rural areas and household MPCE in urban areas, as follows.

2.8.1 For the rural sector, a cut-off point 'X' (in hectares) was determined at State/ UT level from NSS 48th round data in such a way that the top 20% of rural households in the State/UT, according to the estimates from that round, possessed land equal to or more than X. All the listed households possessing land less than X were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.

2.8.2 Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) was determined at State/ UT level from NSS 55th round data for *each NSS region* in such a way that the top 20% of the households, according to the estimates from that round, had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE less than 'A' were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.

2.8.3 The number of households allocated for Schedule 1.0 in each FSU was 4. These were allocated to second-stage strata and segments as follows:

SSS	Composition of SSS	Number of households to be surveyed	
		Without hg/sb formation	With hg/sb formation
Rural			
SSS1	household with land possessed < X	2	1
SSS2	Other households	2	1
Urban			
SSS1	household with MPCE < A	2	1
SSS2	Other households	2	1

2.9 Selection of households: From each SSS, the sample households were selected by SRSWOR

3. Estimation Procedure

3.1 Notations:

s = subscript for s-th stratum

t = subscript for t-th sub-stratum

m = subscript for sub-sample (m = 1, 2)

i = subscript for i-th FSU [village (panchayat ward) / block] **d** = subscript for a segment (d = 1, 2, 9)

j = subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU/ segment (j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6)

- k** = subscript for k-th sample household under a particular second stage stratum within an FSU/ segment
- D** = total number of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formed in the sample village (panchayat ward) / block
- D*** = 1 if $D = 1$
 = $(D - 1)$ for FSUs with $D > 1$
- N** = total number of FSUs in any urban sub-stratum belonging to the towns other than million plus cities
- Z** = total size of a rural sub-stratum or urban sub-stratum of million plus cities(=sum of sizes for all the FSUs of a sub-stratum)
- z** = size of sample village/block used for selection.
- n** = number of sample village / block surveyed including zero cases but excluding casualty for a particular sub-sample and substratum.
- H** = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of a village/block/ segment of sample FSU
- h** = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of a village/block/ segment of sample FSU
- x, y** = observed value of characteristics x, y under estimation
- X̂, Ŷ** = estimate of population total X, Y for the characteristics x, y In terms of the above symbols,
- y_{stmdjk}** = observed value of the characteristic y for the k-th household in the j-th second stage stratum of the d-th segment ($d = 1, 2$) of the i-th FSU belonging to the m-th sub sample for the t-th sub-stratum of s-th stratum;

However, for ease of understanding, a few symbols have been suppressed in following paragraphs where they are obvious.

3.2 Formulae for estimation of aggregates for a particular sub-sample and stratum in rural / urban sector

3.2.1 Rural:

(a) Estimation formula for sub-stratum 1 of a stratum:

(i) For households selected in j-th second stage stratum

$$\hat{Y}_j = \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + D_i^* \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right]$$

(ii) For all selected households:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

(b) Estimation formula for other sub-strata:

(i) For households selected in j-th second stage stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{Z}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{z_j} \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + D_i^* \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right]$$

(ii) For all selected households:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

3.2.2. Urban:**(a) Estimation formula for a sub-stratum of million plus cities:**

(i) For households selected in j-th second stage stratum

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{z}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{z_j} \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + D_i^* \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right]$$

(ii) For all selected households:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

(b) Estimation formula for a sub-stratum of other strata:

(i) For households selected in j-th second stage stratum

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{N}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + D_i^* \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right]$$

(ii) For all selected households:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

3.2.3 Estimate for a stratum

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_t \hat{Y}_{st}$$

3.2.4 Overall Estimate of Aggregates

3.2.4.1 The overall estimate for an aggregate for a stratum (\hat{Y}_s) based on two sub samples is obtained as:

$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{sm}$$

3.2.4.2 The overall estimate \hat{Y} at the State/ UT/ all-India level is obtained by summing the estimates (\hat{Y}_s) of strata over all strata belonging to the State/ UT/ all- India

3.2.5 Estimates of Ratios

3.2.5.1 Let \hat{Y} and \hat{X} be the overall estimate of the aggregates Y and X (sum of area frame and list frame estimates) for two characteristics y and x respectively at the State/ UT/ all-India level. Then the combined ratio estimate \hat{R} of the ratio $R = \frac{Y}{X}$ will be obtained

as

$$R = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$$

3.3 Estimates of Error

The estimated variances of the estimates will be as follows:

3.3.1 For aggregate \hat{Y} :

$$Var(\hat{Y}) = \sum_s Var(\hat{Y}_s)$$

Where $Var(\hat{Y}_s)$ are given below

3.3.1.1 For strata with PPSWR selection at first stage:

$$Var_{ppswr}(\hat{Y}_s) = \left[\sum_i \frac{1}{n_{st}(n_{st}-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st}} \left(\frac{Z_{sti} \hat{Y}_{sti}}{Z_{sti}} - \hat{Y}_{st} \right)^2 \right],$$

Where $\hat{Y}_{sti} = \sum_j Y_{stij}$ and

$$\hat{Y}_{stij} = \left[\frac{H_{sti1j}}{h_{sti1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{st1j}} y_{sti1jk} + D_{sti}^* \frac{H_{sti2j}}{h_{sti2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{st2j}} y_{sti2jk} \right]$$

3.3.1.2 For strata with SRSWOR selection at first stage:

$$\text{Var}_{swor}(\hat{Y}_s) = \sum_t \frac{1}{4} (\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2,$$

Where \hat{Y}_{st1} and \hat{Y}_{st2} are the estimates for sub-sample 1 and sub-sample 2 respectively for stratum 's' and sub-stratum 't'.

3.3.2 For ratio \hat{R} :

$$\text{MSE}(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{(\hat{X})^2} \left[\sum_s \text{MSE}_s(\hat{R}) + \sum_{s'} \text{MSE}_{s'}(\hat{R}) \right]$$

Where s, s' indicate respectively the strata with PPSWR and SRSWOR selection at first stage.

3.3.2.1 For strata with PPSWR selection at first stage:

$$\text{MSE}(\hat{R}) = \sum_t \frac{1}{n_{st}(n_{st}-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st}} \left[\frac{Z_{sti}}{Z_{sti}} (\hat{y}_{sti} - \hat{R}\hat{X}_{sti}) - (\hat{y}_{st} - \hat{R}\hat{X}_{st}) \right]^2$$

$$\text{Where } \hat{Y}_{sti} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_{stij}, \quad \hat{X}_{sti} = \sum_j \hat{X}_{stij},$$

$$\hat{Y}_{stij} = \left[\frac{H_{sti1j}}{h_{sti1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{st1j}} y_{sti1jk} + D_{sti}^* \frac{H_{sti2j}}{h_{sti2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{st2j}} y_{sti2jk} \right]$$

$$\hat{X}_{stij} = \left[\frac{H_{st1j}}{h_{st1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{st1j}} x_{st1jk} + D_{sti}^* \frac{H_{st2j}}{h_{st2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{st2j}} x_{st2jk} \right]$$

3.3.2.2 For strata with SRSWOR selection at first stage:

$$MSE(\hat{R}) = \sum_t \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{n_t} \left[(\hat{y}_{s't1} - \hat{y}_{s't2})^2 + \hat{R}(\hat{X}_{s't1} - \hat{X}_{s't2})^2 - 2(\hat{y}_{s't1} - \hat{y}_{s't2})(\hat{X}_{s't1} - \hat{X}_{s't2}) \right]$$

Were $\hat{y}_{s't1}$ and $\hat{y}_{s't2}$ are the estimates for sub-sample 1 and sub-sample 2 respectively for stratum 's!' and stratum 't'.

3.4 Estimates of RSE

$$RSE(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{Var(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} 100$$

$$RSE(\hat{R}) = \frac{\sqrt{MSE(\hat{R})}}{\hat{R}} 100$$

3.5 Multipliers

The formulae for multipliers for a sub-sample are given below:

Sector	Sub-stratum	formula for multipliers	
		Segment 1	Segment 2
Rural	1	$\frac{H_{stmi1j}}{h_{stmi1j}}$	$D_{stmi}^* \frac{H_{stmi2j}}{h_{stmi2j}}$
	2,3	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \frac{H_{stmi1j}}{h_{stmi1j}}$	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times D_{stmi}^* \times \frac{H_{stmi2j}}{h_{stmi2j}}$
Urban	1,2 (of EC-98 frame)	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \frac{H_{stmi1j}}{h_{stmi1j}}$	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times D_{stmi}^* \times \frac{H_{stmi2j}}{h_{stmi2j}}$
	1,2 (of UFS frame)	$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{H_{stmi1j}}{h_{stmi1j}}$	$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times D_{stmi}^* \times \frac{H_{stmi2j}}{h_{stmi2j}}$

Note: (i) For estimating any characteristic for any domain not specifically considered in sample design, indicator variable is used.

(ii) Multipliers are computed on the basis of information available in the listing schedule, irrespective of any difference in classification observed between the listing schedule and detailed enquiry schedule.

Appendix C

Schedule 1.0



RURAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	*
URBAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	

CENTRAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	*
STATE	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
SIXTY-SECOND ROUND: JULY 2005 - JUNE 2006**

SCHEDULE 1.0: CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

[0] descriptive identification of sample household	
1. state/u.t.:	5. hamlet name:
2. district:	6. ward inv. unit block:
3. tehsil/town:	7. name of head of household:
4. village name:	8. name of informant:

[1] identification of sample household							
item no.	item	code			item no.	item	code
1.	srl. no. of sample village/ block	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	11.	sub-sample	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	round number	6		2	12.	FOD sub-region	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	schedule number	0	1	0	13.	segment number (1/2)	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	sample (central-1, state-2)				14.	second-stage stratum	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	sector (rural-1, urban-2)				15.	sample household number	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	state-region	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16.	srl. no. of informant (as in col. 1, bl. 4)	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	district	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	17.	response code	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	stratum	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	18.	survey code	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	sub-stratum	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	19.	reason for substitution of original household (code)	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	sub-round	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

CODES FOR BLOCK 1

item 17: response code : informant: co-operative and capable -1, co-operative but not capable -2, busy -3, reluctant - 4, others - 9

item 18: survey code : original - 1, substitute - 2, casualty - 3

item 19: reason for substitution of original household : informant busy -1, members away from home -2, informant non-cooperative -3, others - 9

* tick mark (✓) may be put in the appropriate place.

[2] particulars of field operations												
sl. no.	item	investigator/ senior investigator			senior investigator/ superintendent			superintendent/ senior superintendent				
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)			(5)				
1.	i) name (block letters)											
	ii) code											
2.	date(s) of :	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY		
	(i) survey/inspection											
	(ii) receipt											
	(iii) scrutiny											
	(iv) despatch											
3.	number of additional sheets attached											
4.	total time taken to canvass schedule 1.0 (in minutes)											
5.	signature											

[13] remarks by investigator/ senior investigator

[14] comments of supervisory officer(s)

[3] household characteristics									
1. household size				9. type of dwelling (code) (<i>independent house -1, flat -2, others -9, no dwelling -3</i>)					
2. principal industry (NIC-2004)	descr- iption				10. type of structure (code)				
	code (5-digit)								
3. principal occupation (NCO-1968)	descr- iption				11. covered area (sq. m.: whole number)			12. cooking (code)	
	code (3-digit)							13. lighting (code)	
4. household type (code)				14. monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.0.00) [item 37, bl. 12]					
5. religion (code)				15. did the household perform any ceremony during the last 30 days? (<i>yes -1, no -2</i>)					
6. social group (code)				16. no. of meals served to non-household members during the last 30 days					
7. land possessed (code)				17. did the household purchase any cereal from ration/ fair price shop during the last 30 days? (<i>yes -1, no -2</i>)					
8. dwelling unit (code) (<i>owned -1, hired -2, no dwelling unit -3, others -9</i>)									

CODES FOR BLOCK 3

item 4: *household type* : for rural areas: *self-employed in non-agriculture-1, agricultural labour-2, other labour-3, self-employed in agriculture-4, others-9*
for urban areas: *self-employed-1, regular wage/salary earning-2, casual labour-3, others-9*

item 5: *religion* : *Hinduism-1, Islam-2, Christianity -3, Sikhism-4, Jainism-5, Buddhism-6, Zoroastrianism-7, others-9* item 6:

social group : *scheduled tribe-1, scheduled caste-2, other backward class-3, others-9*

item 7: *land possessed (class intervals in hectares)*:

<i>less than 0.005.....</i>	<i>01</i>	<i>2.01 - 3.00.....</i>	<i>07</i>
<i>0.005 - 0.01.....</i>	<i>02</i>	<i>3.01 - 4.00.....</i>	<i>08</i>
<i>0.02 - 0.20.....</i>	<i>03</i>	<i>4.01 - 6.00.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>0.21 - 0.40.....</i>	<i>04</i>	<i>6.01 - 8.00.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>0.41 - 1.00.....</i>	<i>05</i>	<i>greater than 8.00</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>1.01 - 2.00.....</i>	<i>06</i>		

item 10: *type of structure*: *pucca-1, semi-pucca-2, serviceable katcha -3, unserviceable katcha -4, no structure-5*

item 12: *primary source of energy for cooking* : *coke, coal and charcoal -1, firewood and chips-2, LPG-3, gobar gas-4, dung cake-5, kerosene-6, electricity-7, others-9, no cooking arrangement-8*

item 13: *primary source of energy for lighting* : *kerosene-1, other oil -2, gas-3, candle-4, electricity-5, others-9, no lighting arrangement-6*

Note: 1 acre = 0.4047 hectare; 1 sq. metre = 10.76 sq. feet

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days ended on

item	code	quantity* (0.000)	value (Rs. 0.00)	source code ⁵
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
rice - PDS	101			1
rice - other sources	102			
chira	103			
khoi, lawa	104			
muri	105			
other rice products	106			
wheat/ atta - PDS	107			1
wheat/ atta - other sources	108			
maida	110			
suji, rawa	111			
sewai, noodles	112			
bread (bakery)	113			
other wheat products	114			
jowar & its products	115			
bajra & its products	116			
maize & products (excl. cornflakes)	117			
cornflakes	118			
barley & its products	120			
small millets & their products	121			
ragi & its products	122			
cereal: sub-total (101-122)	129			
cereal substitutes (tapioca, jackfruit seed, etc.)	139			
arhar (tur)	140			
gram (split)	141			
gram (whole)	142			
moong	143			
masur	144			
urd	145			
peas	146			
soyabean	147			
khesari	148			
other pulses	150			
gram products	151			
besan	152			
other pulse products	153			
pulses & pulse products: sub-total (140-153)	159			

*Unit is kg unless otherwise specified in col 1.

⁵Source code - 1. only purchase - 2. only home-grown stock - 3. both purchase and home-grown stock - 4. only free collection - 5. only exchange of goods and services - 6. only gifts - 7. charities - 8. others - 9.

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days ended on						
item	code	quantity* (0.000)		value (Rs. 0.00)		source code ⁵
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)		(5)
milk: liquid (litre)	160					
baby food	161					
milk: condensed/ powder	162					
curd	163					
ghee	164					
butter	165					
ice-cream	166					
other milk products	167					
milk & milk products: sub-total (160-167)	169					
vanaspati, margarine	170					
mustard oil	171					
groundnut oil	172					
coconut oil	173					
edible oil (others)	174					
edible oil: sub-total (170-174)	179					
eggs (no.)	180		000			
fish, prawn	181					
goat meat/mutton	182					
beef/ buffalo meat	183					
pork	184					
chicken	185					
others (birds, crab, oyster, tortoise, etc.)	186					
egg, fish & meat: sub-total (180-186)	189					

*Unit is kg unless otherwise specified in col(1).

⁵Source code -1, only purchase -2, only home-grown stock -3, both purchase and home-grown stock -4, only free collection -5, only exchange of goods and services -6, only gifts/charities -7, others -9

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days ended on				
item	code	quantity* (0.000)	value (Rs 0.00)	source code ⁵
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
potato	190			
onion	191			
radish	192			
carrot	193			
turnip	194			
beet	195			
sweet potato	196			
arum	197			
pumpkin	198			
gourd	200			
bitter gourd	201			
cucumber	202			
parwal/ patal	203			
jhinga/ torai	204			
snake gourd	205			
papaya (green)	206			
cauliflower	207			
cabbage	208			
brinjal	210			
lady's finger	211			
palak/ other leafy vegetables	212			
french beans and barbati	213			
tomato	214			
peas	215			
chillis (green)	216			
capsicum	217			
plantain (green)	218			
jackfruit (green)	220			
lemon (no.)	221	000		
other vegetables	222			
vegetables: sub-total (190-222)	229			

* Unit is kg unless otherwise specified in col(1).

⁵Source code -1, only purchase -1, only home-grown stock -2, both purchase and home-grown stock -3, only free collection -4, only exchange of goods and services -5, only gifts -charities -6, others -9

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days ended on

item	code	quantity* (0,000)	value (Rs. 0.00)	source code ⁵
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
banana (no.)	230	000		
jackfruit	231			
watermelon	232			
pineapple (no.)	233	000		
coconut (no.)	234	000		
guava	235			
singara	236			
orange, mausami (no.)	237	000		
papaya	238			
mango	240			
kharbooza	241			
pears (naspoti)	242			
berries	243			
leechi	244			
apple	245			
grapes	246			
other fresh fruits	247			
fruits (fresh): sub-total (230-247)	249			
coconut (copra)	250			
groundnut	251			
dates	252			
cashewnut	253			
walnut	254			
other nuts	255			
raisin (kishmish, monacca, etc.)	256			
other dry fruits	257			
fruits (dry): sub-total (250-257)	259			
sugar - PDS	260			
sugar - other sources	261			1
gur	262			
candy (misri)	263			
honey	264			
sugar: sub-total (260-264)	269			
salt	279			

* Unit is kg unless otherwise specified in cell(s).

⁵Source code: only purchase - 1, own home grown stock - 2, both purchase and home-grown stock - 3, only free collection - 4, only exchange of goods and services - 5, only gifts, charities - 6, others - 9

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days ended on						
item	code	quantity* (0,000)		value (Rs. 0.00)		source code ⁵
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)		(5)
turmeric (gm)	280		000			
black pepper (gm)	281		000			
dry chillies (gm)	282		000			
garlic (gm)	283		000			
tamarind (gm)	284		000			
ginger (gm)	285		000			
curry powder (gm)	286		000			
oilseeds (gm)	287		000			
other spices (gm)	288		000			
spices: sub-total (280-288)	289		000			
tea : cups (no.)	290		000			
tea : leaf (gm)	291		000			
coffee : cups (no.)	292		000			
coffee: powder (gm)	293		000			
mineral water, ice	294					
cold beverages: bottled/canned (litre)	295					
fruit juice and shake (litre)	296					
coconut: green (no.)	297		000			
other beverages (cocoa, etc.)	298					
biscuits	300					
salted refreshments	301					
prepared sweets	302					
cooked meals (no.)	303		000			
cake, pastry	304					
pickles (gm)	305		000			
sauce (gm)	306		000			
jam, jelly (gm)	307		000			
other processed food	308					
beverages, etc.: sub-total (290-308)	309					
pan : leaf (no.)	310		000			
pan : finished (no.)	311		000			
supari (gm)	312		000			
lime (gm)	313		000			
katha (gm)	314		000			
other ingredients for pan (gm)	315		000			
pan: sub-total (310-315)	319					

* Unit: kg unless otherwise specified in col.1.

⁵Source code -1 only purchase -2 only home grown stock -3 both purchase and home grown stock -4 only free collection -5 only exchange of goods and services -6 only gifts -charities -7 others -8

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days ended on

item	code	quantity* (0.000)	value (Rs. 0.00)	source code ⁵
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
bidi (no.)	320	000		
cigarettes (no.)	321	000		
leaf tobacco (gm)	322	000		
snuff (gm)	323	000		
hookah tobacco (gm)	324	000		
cheroot (no.)	325	000		
zarda, kimam, surti (gm)	326	000		
other tobacco products (gm)	327	000		
tobacco: sub-total (320-327)	329			
ganja	330			
toddy (litre)	331			
country liquor (litre)	332			
beer (litre)	333			
foreign liquor or refined liquor (litre)	334			
other intoxicants	335			
intoxicants: sub-total (330-335)	339			

[6] consumption of fuel & light during the last 30 days ended on

item	code	quantity* (0.000)	value (Rs. 0.00)	source code ⁵
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
coke	340			
firewood and chips	341			
electricity (std. unit)	342	000		
dung cake	343			
kerosene - PDS (litre)	344			
kerosene - other sources (litre)	345			1
matches (box)	346	000		
coal	347			
LPG	348			
charcoal	350			
candle (no.)	351	000		
gobar gas	352			
other fuel	353			
fuel and light: sub-total (340-353)	359			

* Unit is kg unless otherwise specified in col(1).

¹Source code - only purchase -1 only home-grown stock -2 both purchase and home-grown stock -3 only free collection -4 only exchange of goods and services -5 only gifts -charities -6 others -9

[7] consumption of clothing, bedding, etc. during the last 365 days ended on				
item	code	quantity	value	
(1)	(2)	(0,000)	(Rs. 0.00)	
		(3)	(4)	
dhoti (no.)	360	000		
sari (no.)	361	000		
cloth for shirt, pyjama, salwar, etc. (metre)	362			
cloth for coat, trousers, overcoat, etc. (metre)	363			
chaddar, dupatta, shawl, etc. (no.)	364	000		
lungi (no.)	365	000		
gamchha, towel, handkerchief (no.)	366	000		
hosiery articles, stockings, undergarments, etc.(no.)	367	000		
ready-made garments (no.)	368	000		
headwear (no.)	370	000		
knitted garments, sweater, pullover, cardigan, muffler, scarf, etc. (no.)	371	000		
knitting wool, cotton yarn (gm)	372	000		
clothing: others	373			
clothing: second-hand	374			
clothing: sub-total (360-374)	379			
bed sheet, bed cover (no.)	380	000		
rug, blanket (no.)	381	000		
pillow, quilt, mattress (no.)	382	000		
cloth for upholstery, curtain, table-cloth, etc. (metre)	383			
mosquito net (no.)	384	000		
mats and matting (no.)	385	000		
cotton (gm)	386	000		
bedding: others	387			
bedding, etc.: sub-total (380-387)	389			

[8] consumption of footwear during the last 365 days ended on				
item	code	no. of pairs	value	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(Rs. 0.00)	
			(4)	
leather boots, shoes	390			00
leather sandals, chappals, etc.	391			00
other leather footwear	392			00
rubber / PVC footwear	393			00
other footwear	394			00
footwear: second-hand	395			00
footwear: sub-total (390-395)	399			00

[9] expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services* during the last 365 days ended on

item	code	value (Rs. 0.00)	item	code	value (Rs. 0.00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
books, journals	400		medicine	410	
newspapers, periodicals	401		X-ray, ECG, pathological test, etc	411	00
library charges	402	00	doctor's/surgeon's fee	412	00
stationery	403		hospital & nursing home charges	413	00
tuition & other fees (school, college etc.)	404		medical insurance premium	414	00
private tutor/ coaching centre	405	00	other medical expenses	415	
other educational expenses	406		medical - institutional: sub-total	419	
education: sub-total (400-406)	409		(410-415)		

*and medical insurance premium

[10] expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes during the last 30 days ended on

item	code	value (Rs. 0.00)	item	code	value (Rs. 0.00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
medicine	420		umbrella, raincoat	443	
X-ray, ECG, pathological test, etc.	421	00	lighter (bidi/ cigarette/ gas stove)	444	
doctor's/ surgeon's fee	422	00	other goods for personal care and effects	445	00
family planning appliances	423		goods for personal care and effects: sub-total (440-445)	449	
other medical expenses	424				
medical - non-institutional: sub-total (420-424)	429		toilet soap	450	
			toothpaste, toothbrush, comb, etc.	451	
cinema, theatre	430		powder, snow, cream, lotion	452	
mela, fair, picnic	431		hair oil, shampoo, hair cream	453	
sports goods, toys, etc.	432		shaving blades, shaving stick, razor	454	
club fees	433*	00	shaving cream	455	
goods for recreation and hobbies	434		sanitary napkins	456	
photography	435		other toilet articles	457	
video cassette/ VCR / VCP - hire	436	00	toilet articles: sub-total (450-457)	459	
cable TV	437				
other entertainment	438				
entertainment: sub-total (430-438)	439		electric bulb, tubelight	460	
			electric batteries	461	
spectacles	440	00	other non-durable electric goods	462	
torch	441		earthenware	463	
lock	442	00	glassware	464	

*The value may be divided by 12 or greater depending on the number of months for which amount was paid

[10] expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes during the last 30 days ended on							
item	code	value (Rs. 0.00)		item	code	value (Rs. 0.00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)		(1)	(2)	(3)	
bucket, water bottle/ feeding bottle & other plastic goods	465			air fare	500		00
coir, rope, etc.	466			railway fare	501		00
washing soap/soda	467			bus/tram fare	502		
other washing requisites	468			taxi, auto-rickshaw fare	503		
incense (<i>agarbatti</i>), room freshener	470			steamer, boat fare	504		
flower (fresh): all purposes	471			rickshaw (hand drawn & cycle) fare	505		
insecticide, acid, etc.	472			horse cart fare	506		
other petty articles	473			porter charges	507		
sundry articles: sub-total (460-473)	479			diesel for vehicle	508		
				petrol, other fuels & lubricants for vehicle	510		
				school bus/van	511		
domestic servant/cook	480		00	other conveyance expenses	512		
attendant	481		00	conveyance : sub-total (500-512)	519		
sweeper	482						
barber, beautician, etc.	483			house rent, garage rent (actual)	520*		00
washerwoman, laundry, ironing	484			hotel lodging charges	521		00
tailor	485		00	residential land rent	522*		00
priest	486			other consumer rent	523		
legal expenses	487		00	rent: sub-total (520-523)	529		
telephone charges: landline	488*						
telephone charges: mobile	490*			house rent, garage rent (imputed-urban only)	539		00
postage & telegram	491						
miscellaneous expenses	492			water charges	540*		
grinding charges	493			other consumer taxes & cesses	541*		
repair charges for non-durables	494			consumer taxes and cesses: sub-total (540-541)	549		
pet animals (incl. birds, fish)	495						
other consumer services excluding conveyance	496						
consumer services excluding conveyance: sub-total (480-496)	499						

* The value of these items may be derived as the amount last paid divided by the number of months for which amount was paid.

[11] expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use during the last 365 days ended on

item		no. in use on the date of survey	first-hand purchase			cost of raw materials and services for construction and repair (Rs.)	second-hand purchase		total expenditure (Rs.) [(6)+(7)+(9)]
description	code		no. purchased	whether hire purchased (yes-1, no-2)	value (Rs.)		no. purchased	value (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
bedstead	550								
almirah, dressing table	551								
chair, stool, bench, table	552								
suitcase, trunk, box, handbag and other travel goods	553								
foam, rubber cushion	554								
carpet, <i>daree</i> & other floor mattings	555								
paintings, drawings, engravings, etc.	556								
other furniture & fixtures (couch, sofa, etc.)	557								
furniture & fixtures: sub-total (550-557)	559								
radio	560								
television	561								
VCR/VCP/DVD player	562								
camera & photographic equipment	563								
tape recorder, CD player	564								
audio/video cassette, CD, DVD, etc.	565								
musical instruments	566								
other goods for recreation	567								
goods for recreation: sub-total (560-567)	569								

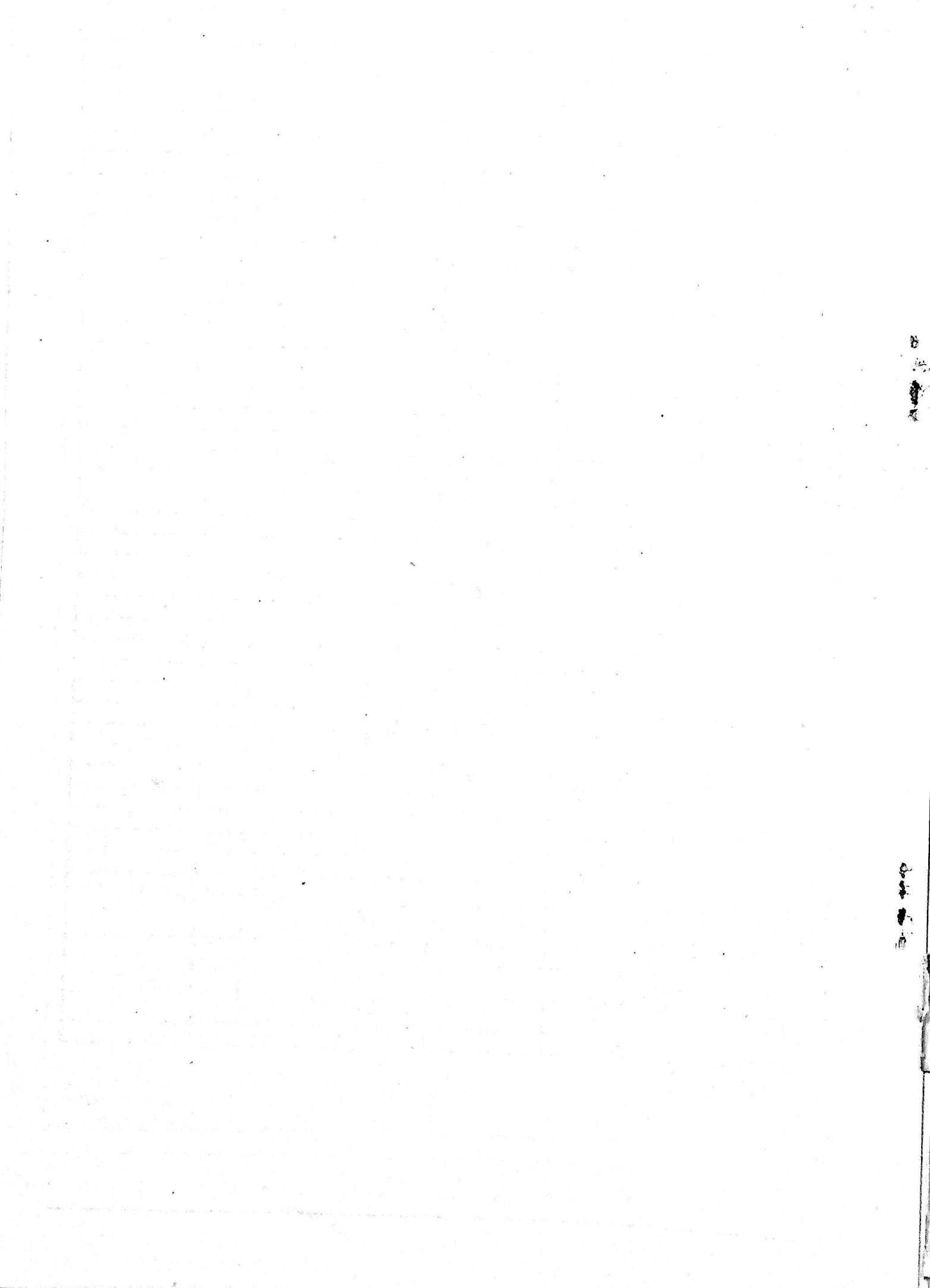
[11] expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use during the last 365 days ended on

item		no. in use on the date of survey	first-hand purchase			cost of raw materials and services for construction and repair (Rs.)	second-hand purchase		total expenditure (Rs.) [(6)+(7)+(9)]
description	code		no. purchased	whether hire purchased (yes-1, no-2)	value (Rs.)		no. purchased	value (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
gold ornaments	570								
silver ornaments	571								
jewels, pearls	572								
other ornaments	573								
jewellery & ornaments: sub-total (570-573)	579								
stainless steel utensils	580								
other metal utensils	581								
casseroles, thermos, thermoware	582								
other crockery & utensils	583								
crockery & utensils: sub-total (580-583)	589								
electric fan	590								
air conditioner, air cooler	591								
lantern, lamp, electric lampshade	592								
sewing machine	593								
washing machine	594								
stove	595								
pressure cooker/ pressure pan	596								
refrigerator	597								
water purifier	598								
electric iron, heater, toaster, oven & other electric heating appliances	600								
other cooking household appliances	601								
cooking & other household appliances: sub-total (590-601)	609								

[11] expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use during the last 365 days ended on

item		no. in use on the date of survey	first-hand purchase			cost of raw materials and services for construction and repair (Rs.)	second-hand purchase		total expenditure (Rs.) [(6)+(7)+(9)]
			no. purchased	whether hired (yes-1, no-2)	value (Rs.)		no. purchased	value (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
bicycle	610								
motor cycle, scooter	611								
motor car, jeep	612								
tyres & tubes	613								
other transport equipment	614								
personal transport equipment: sub-total (610-614)	619								
glass eyes, hearing aids & orthopaedic equipment	620								
other medical equipment	621								
therapeutic appliances: sub-total (620-621)	629								
clock, watch	630								
other machines for household work	631								
personal computer	632								
mobile handset	633								
telephone instrument (landline)	634								
any other personal goods	635								
other personal goods: sub-total (630-635)	639								
bathroom and sanitary equipment	640								
plugs, switches & other electrical fittings	641								
residential building & land (cost of repairs only)	642								
other durables (specify).....	643								
residential building, land and other durables: sub-total (640-643)	649								
durable goods: total (559+569+579+589+609+619+629+639+649)	659								

[12] summary of consumer expenditure							
srl. no.	item	reference			value (Rs 0.00) of consumption during last		
		block	item	column	30 days		365 days
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)
1.	cereals	5	129	4			
2.	cereal substitutes	5	139	4			
3.	pulses & products	5	159	4			
4.	milk & milk products	5	169	4			
5.	edible oil	5	179	4			
6.	egg, fish & meat	5	189	4			
7.	vegetables	5	229	4			
8.	fruits (fresh)	5	249	4			
9.	fruits (dry)	5	259	4			
10.	sugar	5	269	4			
11.	salt	5	279	4			
12.	spices	5	289	4			
13.	beverages, etc.	5	309	4			
14.	pan	5	319	4			
15.	tobacco	5	329	4			
16.	intoxicants	5	339	4			
17.	fuel and light	6	359	4			
18.	clothing	7	379	4			
19.	bedding etc.	7	389	4			
20.	footwear	8	399	4			00
21.	education	9	409	3			
22.	medical (institutional)	9	419	3			
23.	medical (non-institutional)	10	429	3			
24.	entertainment	10	439	3			
25.	personal effects	10	449	3			
26.	toilet articles	10	459	3			
27.	sundry articles	10	479	3			
28.	consumer services excl. conveyance	10	499	3			
29.	conveyance	10	519	3			
30.	rent	10	529	3			
31.	consumer taxes & cesses	10	549	3			
32.	durable goods	11	659	10			(00)
33.	sub-total for 365 days' data						
34.	(30/365) × srl. no. 33						
35.	total monthly expenditure [column 6 total (1 - 34)]						
36.	household size	3	1	×			
37.	monthly per capita expenditure (Rs 0.00) [srl. no. 35 ÷ srl. no. 36]						
38.	imputed rent	10	539	3		00	



1922/

