



Government of Kerala

Report on Household Consumer Expenditure



**Based on State sample data of 75th Round
National Sample Survey
(July 2017- June 2018)**

Department of Economics and Statistics
Kerala

Preface

Household Consumer Expenditure Surveys conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO) are the primary source of data on various indicators of standard of living, Pattern of Consumption and well being of households. Consumer Expenditure Survey generates estimates of household Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) and the distribution of households and persons over the MPCE classes. It is designed to collect information regarding expenditure on consumption of goods and services (food and non-food) consumed by households. The results are also used for rebasing of the GDP and other macro-economic indicators.

During the period from July 2017 to June 2018, NSO carried out a Household Consumer Expenditure Survey as part of the 75th round of the National Sample Survey (NSS). Department of Economics and Statistics (DES), Kerala, as a longstanding partner in NSS, also participated in this survey with an equal matching sample size with an objective of preparing district level estimates by pooling State and Central samples.

As the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) decided not to publish the results of the Household Consumer Expenditure Survey of the 75th round based on the central sample due to data quality issues, DES and other data users are compelled to continue relying on the results of the 68th round conducted in 2011-12. Recognizing the importance of using the most recent and reliable data on Household Consumer Expenditure, the Kerala State Statistical Commission recommended preparing a report on Household Consumer Expenditure based on the State sample data of the 75th round of the NSS. Hence the report is prepared in accordance with this recommendation. Since the central and state sample data could not be combined due to the non-release of the results based on the central sample, district-level estimates are not included in the report. This report aims to provide estimates of consumption expenditure for broad item groups. It also includes a comparison of state-level estimates from the 75th round with those from 68th round published by NSO.

Since the Central Sample figures are yet to be released, this report is an experimental exercise first of its kind in the subject where there are no central sample figures to be pooled. However, I hope this report will be helpful in adopting state level measures in the consumption pattern of the emerging Kerala society in general and category wise in particular. I take the opportunity to congratulate Shri Sreekumar G, Research Officer with the assistance and support of the staff of NSS division under the guidance and supervision of Sri.Francis Thomas, Assistant Director; Sri.Preeth V.S, Nosologist and Sri.Manoj M, Additional Director (State Income) for their painstaking effort for bringing out the report.

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HIGHLIGHTS

The report is based on the State Sample data of Household Consumer Expenditure Survey in the 75th round National Sample Survey during 2017 July to 2018 June.

- ❖ The Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) for Kerala in 2017-18 was estimated at ₹ 4532. Specifically, in rural areas, it was estimated at ₹4097, while in urban areas, it was ₹5047(23% higher than rural).
- ❖ The overall average MPCE for the state has shown significant growth, rising from ₹2865 in 2011-12 to ₹4532 in 2017-18, marking an increase of 58% in current prices over a period of six years.
- ❖ The average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) for the first decile class stands at ₹1758, while for the 10th decile class, it rises substantially to ₹12422, highlighting a significant disparity in consumption levels between the lowest and highest income decile classes.
- ❖ The percentage of expenditure allocated to food items compared to the total expenditure in 2017-18 was 42%. This percentage varied from 45% in rural areas to 40% in urban areas.
- ❖ . Among the categories, 'Egg, Fish & Meat' holds the highest value at a 21.29% share in MPCE, indicating a significant portion of expenditure allocated to protein-rich foods. Similarly, 'Served Processed food' and 'Cereals' follow closely behind, each contributing approximately 12.7% and 11.62%, respectively. 'Fruits (fresh)' and 'Milk & Milk Products' also hold substantial shares at around 11.6% and 8.78%.
- ❖ Monthly Per Capita Quantity of Rice consumption decreased from 7.11 kg in 2011-12 to 5.98 kg in 2017-18, while the consumption of Wheat remained relatively stable, experiencing a slight decrease from 0.77 kg to 0.76 kg over the same period.
- ❖ Durable goods had the highest share in Monthly Per Capita Consumption of Non-food items in Kerala during 2017-18, accounting for 19.88% of the total.
- ❖ LPG stands out as the most utilized energy source for cooking in 2017-18, with 61.3% of households relying on it. Firewood and chips come next, being used by approximately 36.5% of households.
- ❖ In 2017-18, nearly all households in Kerala, accounting for 98.2%, utilized electricity as their primary source of lighting.
- ❖ The Gini coefficients for the distribution of consumption among decile classes in rural, urban, and combined sectors of Kerala for the year 2017-18 are 0.29, 0.33, and 0.31, respectively, indicate a moderate level of inequality in consumption distribution, with urban areas exhibiting slightly higher inequality compared to rural areas.

Abbreviations

List of Abbreviations used in the Report

Abbreviation	Description
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
NSO	National Statistical Office
DES	Department of Economics and Statistics
NSS	National Sample Survey
MPCE	Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure
HCES	Household Consumer Expenditure Survey
MMRP	Modified Mixed Reference Period
FSU	First Stage Unit
USU	Ultimate Stage Unit
CPI	Consumer Price Index
hg	hamlet group
UFS	Urban Framework Survey
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SC	Scheduled Caste
OBC	Other Backward Classes

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Chapter - 1

Introduction

1.1. Background

Since its inception, Department of Economics and Statistics in Kerala has been participating in multi-subject, integrated, large-scale sample surveys conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO), commonly known as National Sample Surveys. These surveys are conducted in successive rounds to address statistical data gaps, facilitate efficient planning and policy formulation, and compute national income aggregates. The state participates in these surveys with an equivalent sample size to the Central Sample data, ensuring the generation of dependable state-specific and sub-state level estimates for various socio-economic variables. One of the topics covered in the 75th round of NSS, conducted from July 2017 to June 2018, was Household Consumer Expenditure.

Household Consumer Expenditure Surveys of the NSO are the primary source of data on various indicators of standard of living of different segments of the population both National and State level. They are used for planning, policy formulation, support in decision making and as input for further statistical exercises by various governmental organizations, academicians, researchers and scholars. NSS surveys on Household Consumer expenditure with a large sample of households have been conducted quinquennially from the 27th round (October 1972 - September 1973) of NSS onwards. The last survey on 'Household Consumer Expenditure' was conducted in 68th round of NSS (July-2011 – June 2012). The present report is based on state sample data of Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) of 75th round NSS.

1.2. Non-release of Report on Household Consumer Expenditure of 75th NSS based on Central Sample

Due to a noticeable increase in divergence, not only in consumption pattern levels but also in the direction of change, compared to other administrative data sources like actual production of goods and services, and concerns regarding the survey instrument's ability to capture accurately household consumption of social services, especially in health and education sectors, MoSPI decided not to release the report based on central sample.

1.3. Recommendation of Kerala State Statistical Commission

As the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) decided not to publish the results of the CES from the 75th round based on the central sample due to data quality issues, DES and other data users are compelled to continue relying on the results from the 68th round conducted in 2011-12, for various purposes. Recognizing the importance of using the most recent and reliable data on CES, the Kerala State Statistical Commission recommended preparing a report on Household Consumer Expenditure based on the State sample data from the 75th round of the NSS. The report is prepared in accordance with this recommendation.

1.4. Objective of the Survey

Household Consumer Expenditure Survey (HCES) has remained important since the origin of NSS, being the prime source of statistical indicators on consumption and wellbeing, standard of living and inequality in social sector thereof and for estimating various other parameters in economic sector.

Every household is distinctly identified as an economic unit of consumption of goods and services used for the direct satisfaction of individual needs and wants or the collective needs of members of the community and not for further transformation in production. Firstly, as an indicator of standard of living, monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) of the household is both simple and universally applicable. Average MPCE of any sub-population of the country (any region or population group) is a single number that summarises the standard of living of that population. It is supplemented by the distribution of MPCE, which highlights the differences in level of living of the different parts of the population. More detailed analysis of the distribution of MPCE reveals the proportion and absolute numbers of the poor with respect to a given poverty line. The distribution of MPCE can be used to measure the level of inequality, or the degree to which consumer expenditure is concentrated in a small proportion of households or persons, and this can be done without any pre-determined poverty line or welfare norms. Alternatively, MPCE can also be looked upon as an indicator of Purchasing Power of the household. These two interpretations are having completely different implications and uses in the course of action of planning of the government.

Since the data are collected not only on consumption level but also on the pattern of consumption, the CES has several other important uses. For example, to work out consumer price indices (CPIs) which measure the general rise in consumer prices, one needs to know not only the price rise for each commodity group but also the budget shares of different commodity

groups (used as weights). The budget shares as revealed by the NSS, CES can be used to prepare the weighting diagram for compilation of CPIs. Apart from these major uses of the CES data, the food (quantity) consumption data is used to study the level of nutrition of different regions and disparities therein. This is considered as one of the most important components of the official measure of poverty.

1.5. Geographical Coverage

The survey covered all the districts in the state.

1.6. Period of survey and work programme

The survey period of the round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months 'duration each as follows:

sub-round 1: July - September 2017

sub-round 2: October - December 2017

sub-round 3: January - March 2018

sub-round 4: April - June 2018

1.7. Outline of Sample Design

A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 75th round survey. The first-stage units (FSU) were Panchayat wards in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units (USU) were households in both sectors. In the case of large FSUs, an intermediate stage of sampling will involve selecting two hamlet-groups (hgs)/sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/urban FSU. For the rural sector, the most recently updated list of Panchayat wards was used as the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the most recent list of UFS blocks was used as the sampling frame. The Sample Design and Estimation Procedure of the survey are elaborated in Appendix C

1.8. Sample Size

The state participates in these surveys with an equivalent sample size to the Central Sample. 300 First Stage Units were selected and surveyed in rural areas, while the number of FSUs in urban areas was 260. As mentioned in 1.7, FSUs were Panchayat wards in the rural sector and UFS blocks in urban areas. In each FSU, eight households were selected for a detailed inquiry.

1.9. Schedules of enquiry

During this round, the following schedules of enquiry will be canvassed:

Schedule 0.0: List of Households

Schedule 1.0: Household Consumer Expenditure

1.10. Contents of the Report

The report provides estimates of household Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) and the distribution of households and persons over the MPCE classes. It also provides consumption expenditure on various broad food and non-food item groups. Summary of findings of the survey is presented in chapter 2 following the present Introduction chapter. Detailed tables can be found in Appendix A, while Appendix B covers concepts and definitions related to the survey. The Sample Design and Estimation methodology used in the survey are explained in Appendix C, and the schedules used for data collection is attached to the report as appendix D.

Chapter 2

Summary and Findings

Chapter - 2

Summary of Findings

2.1.Introduction

This survey on household consumption expenditure aims at generating estimates of household Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) and its distribution separately for the rural and urban sectors of the country, for States and for different socio-economic groups. The present report prepared based on the state sample of 75th round NSS Household Consumer Expenditure Survey, primarily delves into monthly per capita expenditure across broad item groups of both food and non-food items. The estimates of MPCE are based on data collected from 2380 rural households and 2076 urban households in the state sample spread over all the districts in the state.

It is important to note that a Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP) is used for measuring MPCE at the household level. In the MMRP methodology, items such as clothing, bedding, footwear, education, medical (institutional), and durable goods are collected for the last 365 days, some food items like edible oil; eggs, fish & meat; vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages, and processed foods; and pan, tobacco & intoxicants are collected for the last 7 days, while the remaining items are collected with a reference period of the last 30 days.. Since the MMRP estimates are available for the 66th round (2009-10) and 68th round (2011-12) and since 2009-10 was not a normal year because of a severe drought, the estimates of MPCE from 75th round are compared only with those from 68th round.

2.2 Average MPCE by Sector

Chart 2.2.1 Average MPCE by Sector

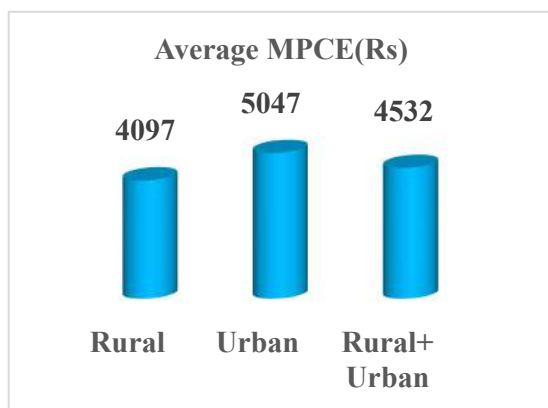
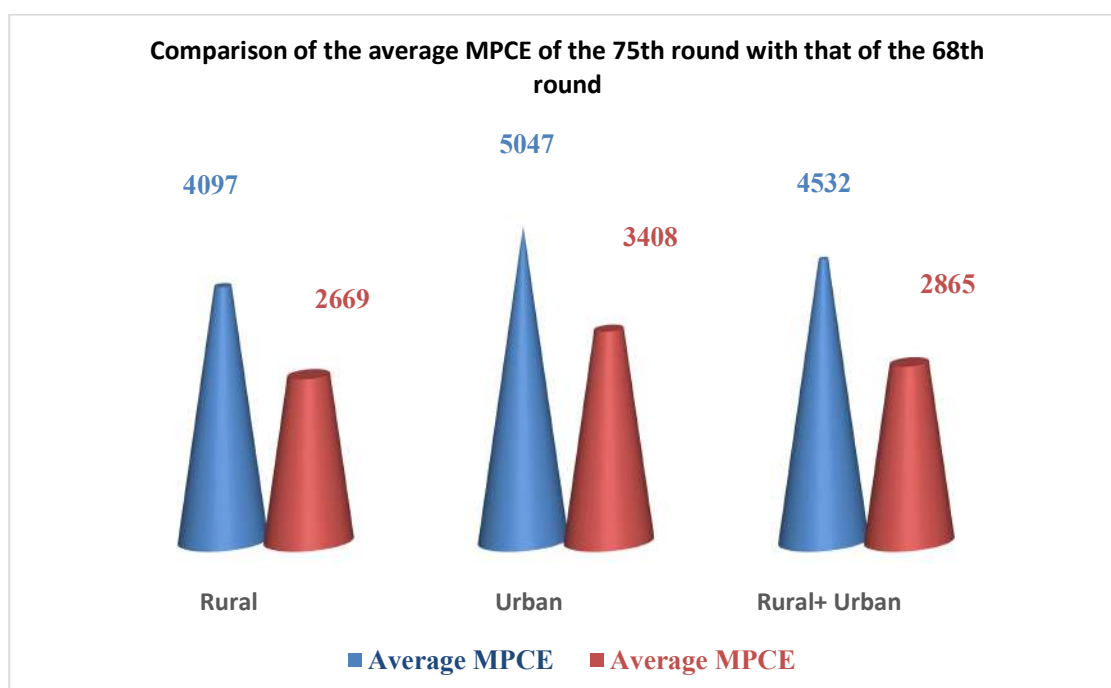


Chart 2.2.1 displays the average Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) across different sectors within the state. The data indicates that the overall average MPCE for the state was Rs. 4532, with rural areas reporting an average MPCE of Rs. 4097 and urban areas Rs. 5047. This substantial difference highlights a notable disparity in consumption expenditure between rural and urban households, with urban households spending approximately 23% more than their rural counterparts on household consumption.

than their rural counterparts on household consumption.

Comparison of average MPCE of 75th round with 68th round is depicted in chart 2.2.2. The overall average MPCE for the state has shown significant growth, rising from Rs. 2865 in 2011-12 to Rs. 4532 in 2017-18, marking an increase of 58% in current prices over a period of six years. In the rural sector, the percentage of increase stands at around 54%, while in urban areas, it is 48%.

Chart 2.2.2 Comparison of the average MPCE of the 75th round with that of the 68th round



The growth in Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) at both current and constant prices is detailed in Table 2.2.1. Real MPCE at constant prices, adjusted for inflation using the price deflator with 2012 as the base year, is computed. In rural Kerala, real MPCE has increased from Rs. 2759 in 2011-12 to Rs. 2887 in 2017-18, indicating a growth rate of 4.64% over a six-year period. Similarly, in urban areas, real MPCE rose from Rs. 3532 in 2011-12 to Rs. 3616 in 2017-18, representing a growth of 2.38% over the same period. When considering the combined rural and urban sectors, there is a noticeable 8.37% growth in real MPCE. The positive trend in consumer spending underscores improvements in purchasing power and living standards across both rural and urban sectors. It may be noted that price deflator is derived from Consumer Price Index – Rural, Urban, combined for the state of Kerala published by CSO with base 2012=100.

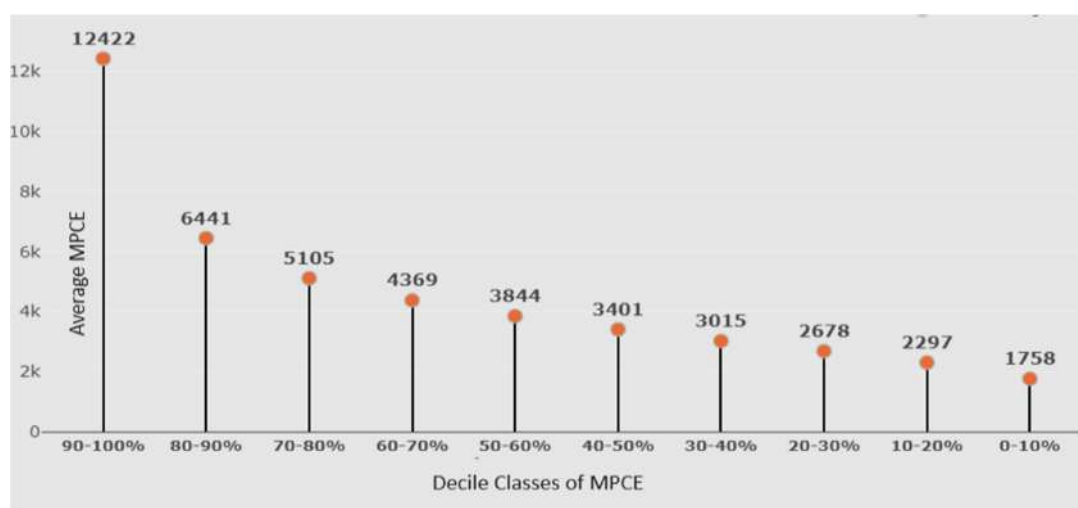
Table 2.2.1 Growth in MPCE at current and constant prices (Base 2012=100) since 2011-12

Characteristic	Year		Growth (%)
	2011-12	2017-18	
Rural MPCE: at current Price	2669	4097	53.5
Price deflator	96.75	141.92	
Rural MPCE: at 2012 price	2759	2887	4.64
Urban MPCE: at current price	3408	5047	48.09
Price deflator	96.49	139.56	
Urban MPCE: at 2012 price	3532	3616	2.38
Rural+ Urban (Combined) MPCE: at current price	2865	4532	58.18
Price deflator	96.65	141.08	
Rural+ Urban (Combined) MPCE: at 2012 price	2964	3212	8.37

2.2.Average MPCE by Decile Classes of MPCE

Decile classes of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) are a method of categorizing the population into ten equal groups based on their MPCE values. The first decile of the distribution of MPCE over the population of any region or domain is the level of MPCE below which 10% of the population lie, the second decile, the level below which 20% of the population lie, and so on. The average MPCE for each decile class in the combined rural and urban sectors of Kerala is presented in Chart 2.3.1.

Chart 2.3.1 Average MPCE by Decile classes of MPCE (Rural +Urban)



The average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) for the first decile class stands at Rs. 1758, while for the 10th decile class, it rises substantially to Rs. 12422, highlighting a significant disparity in consumption levels between the lowest and highest income decile classes. Additionally, approximately half of the state's population had an MPCE below Rs. 3401, while the other half had an MPCE above this threshold.

The analysis of rural-urban disparities in decile class-wise MPCE, as depicted in chart 2.3.2, reveals a consistent trend where urban MPCE surpasses rural MPCE across all decile classes. Notably, in the lower deciles, the discrepancies between rural and urban MPCE are relatively lower, while in the higher deciles, these differences become significantly more pronounced. This trend of widening disparity as we progress from lower to higher decile classes indicates that the gap between rural and urban MPCE intensifies with increasing income levels.

Chart 2.3.2 Average MPCE by Decile classes of MPCE (Rural, Urban)

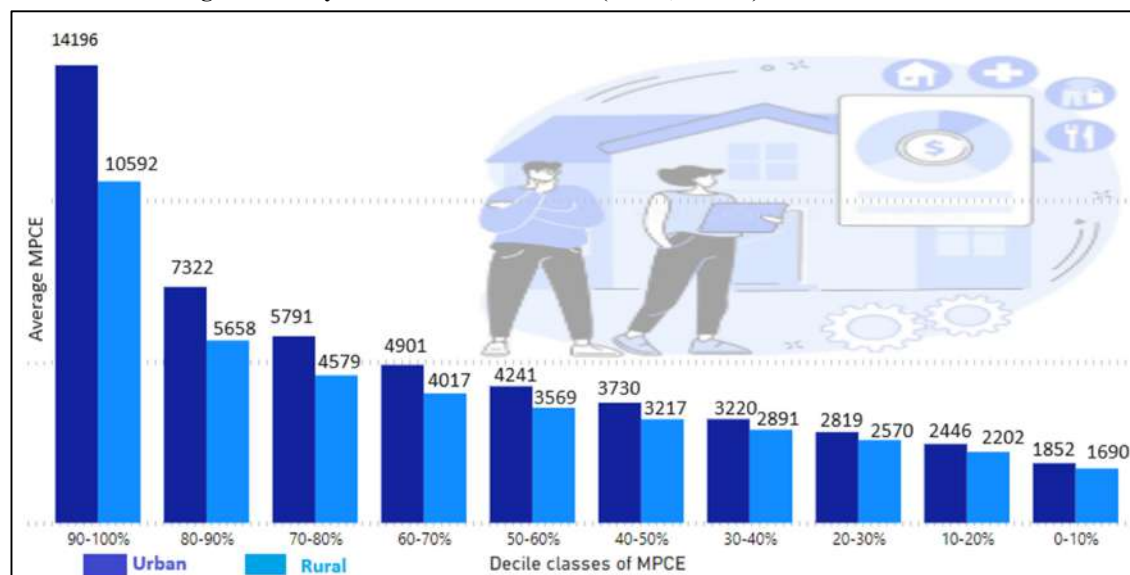


Chart 2.3.3 offers a detailed comparison between decile class-wise Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) in the 75th and 68th rounds. The data clearly shows that the MPCE across all decile classes in the 75th round exceeds that of the 68th round. Notably, there is a substantial increase of over 65% in MPCE for all decile classes in the 75th round, except for the 10th decile class, when compared to the 68th round. The percentage increase in MPCE is lower in the highest decile class, approximately 29%, compared to the other decile classes. Additionally, Table 2.3.1 presents the average MPCE across decile classes separately for rural and urban sectors between the 68th and 75th rounds. A growth of more than 50% is observed for almost all decile classes in both rural and urban sectors, except for the highest decile class.

Notably, the growth of rural MPCE from the 68th round to the 75th round is generally less than that of urban MPCE for most decile classes, except for the 9th and 10th decile classes, where a reverse trend can be observed.

Chart 2.3.3. Comparison of Decile Class wise MPCE Between 68th Round (2011-12) and 75th Round (2017-18)(Rual+Urban)

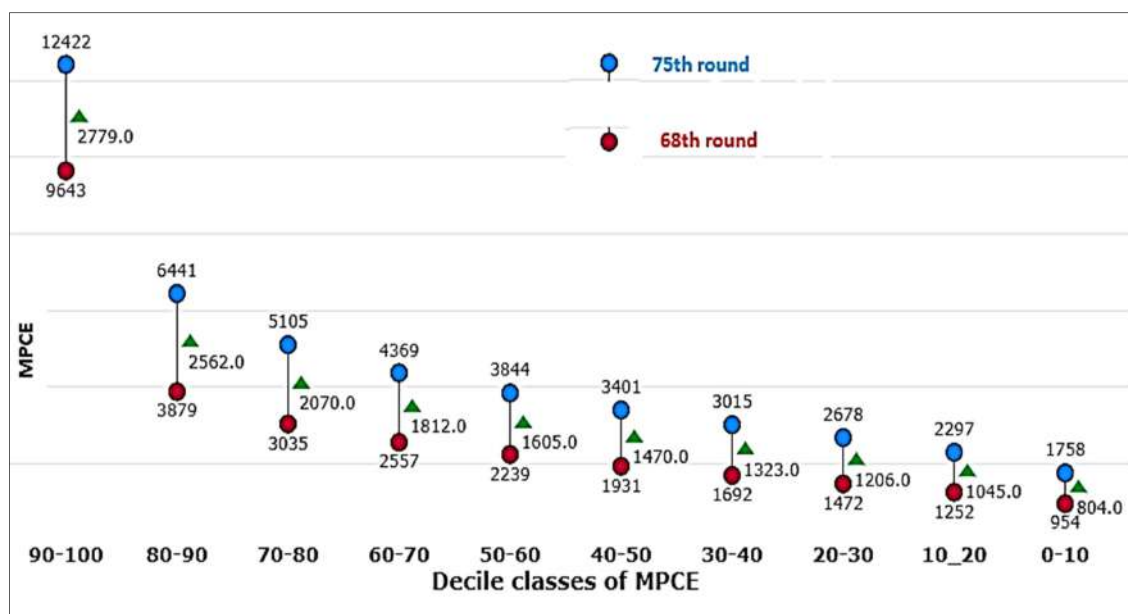


Table 2.3.1 Comparison of Decile Class-wise MPCE by Sector between the 68th Round (2011-12) and 75th Round (2017-18).

Decile classes of MPCE	Average MPCE			
	Rural		Urban	
	75th round	68th round	75th round	68th round
0-10	1690	941	1852	1016
10-20	2202	1220	2446	1355
20-30	2570	1437	2819	1593
30-40	2891	1642	3220	1858
40-50	3217	1861	3730	2190
50-60	3569	2143	4241	2542
60-70	4017	2441	4901	2948
70-80	4579	2866	5791	3562
80-90	5658	3591	7322	4784
90-100	10592	8559	14196	12267
All Classes	4097	2669	5047	3408

2.3. Share of Food and Non-Food Groups in Total MPCE

The distribution of expenditure between food and non-food items in rural, urban, and combined sectors is depicted in chart 2.4.1. Notably, the chart illustrates that the percentage of expenditure allocated to food items compared to the total expenditure is below 50% for both rural and urban areas. Additionally, it highlights a higher proportion of non-food expenditure in urban sectors compared to rural sectors, with 60% allocated to non-food items in urban areas versus 55% in rural areas. The absolute values of Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) for food and non-food items are provided in table 2.4.1. Specifically, for the year 2017-18, the average MPCE for food items in rural areas was Rs. 1853, while for non-food items it was Rs. 2244. In contrast, urban areas showed an average MPCE of Rs. 1997 for food items and Rs. 3050 for non-food items.

Chart 2.4.1. Share of food items total MPCE, 2017-18

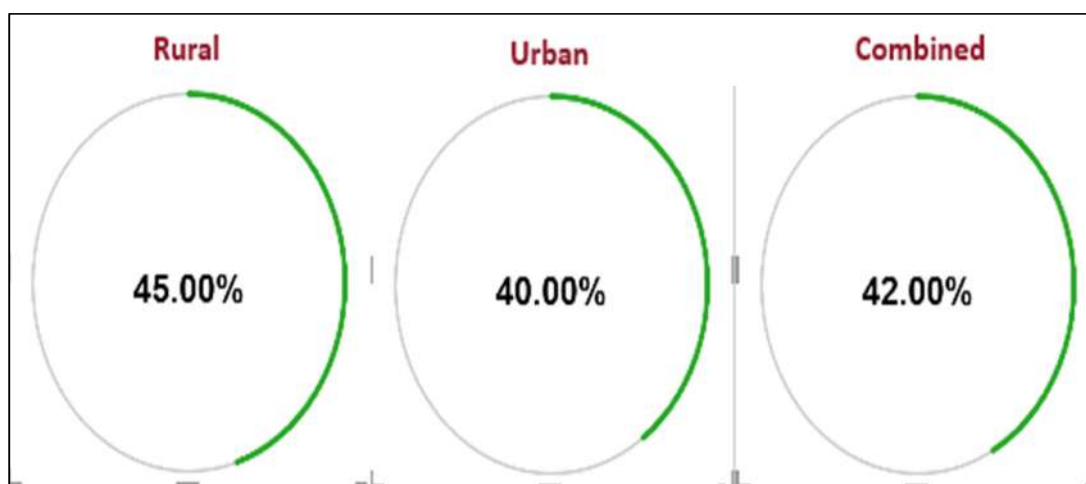
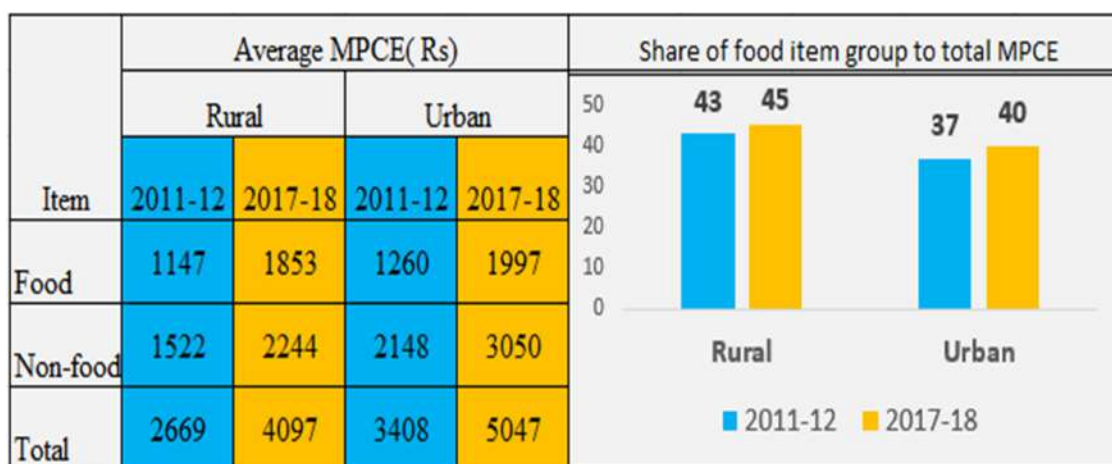


Table 2.4.1. Average MPCE by food and Non-food groups, 2017-18

Item group	MPCE(RS)		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
Food	1853	1997	1919
Non-food	2244	3050	2613
Total	4097	5047	4532

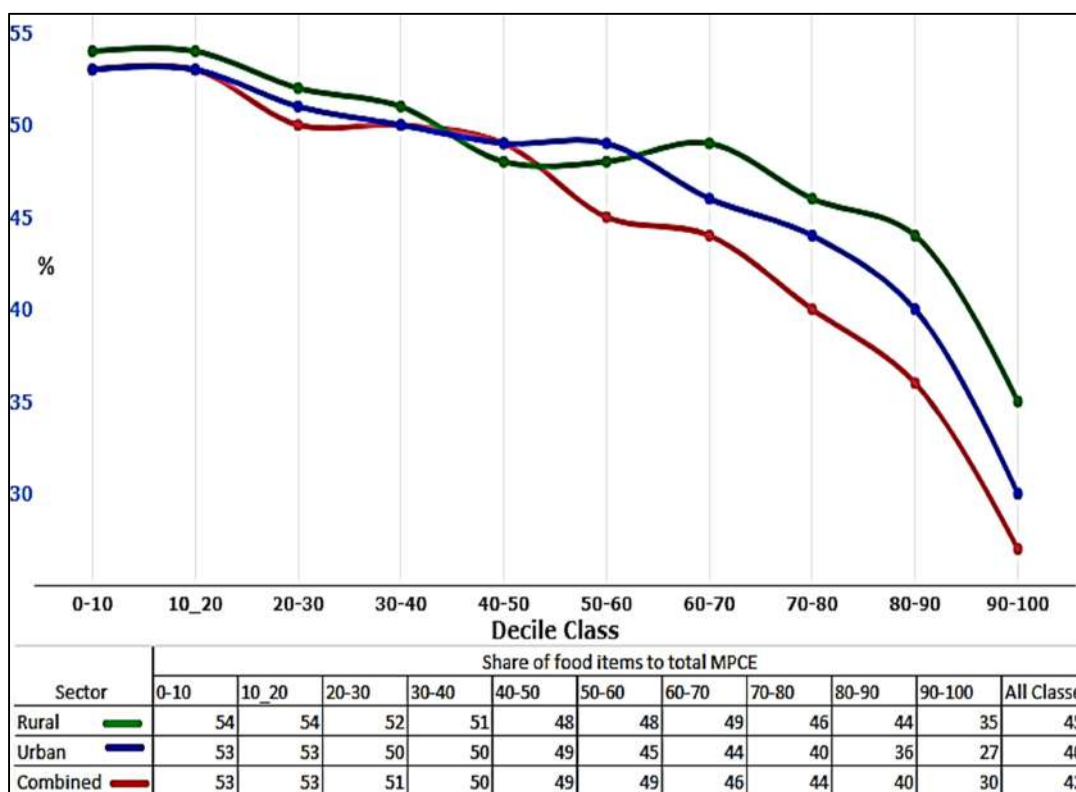
Chart 2.4.2 illustrates the comparison of the share of food items to total MPCE between the 68th round (2011-12) and the 75th round (2017-18). Surprisingly, the share of the food item group in total MPCE has slightly increased in both rural and urban sectors, contrary to the expectation of a rise in the share of non-food items over the same period. In rural areas, the share of food items increased from 43% in 2011-12 to 45% in 2017-18, while in urban areas, it rose from 37% to 40% during the same period.

Chart 2.4.2. Comparison of Share of food and non-food groups to total MPCE between 68th round (2011-12) and the 75th round (2017-18).



The distribution of the food group's share in total Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) across decile classes for rural, urban, and combined sectors in 2017-18 is displayed in Chart 2.4.3. The chart illustrates a consistent pattern where the share of the food item group in MPCE is notably higher in lower decile classes and gradually decreases as decile classes move from lower to higher MPCE levels. **This trend indicates that lower-income groups allocate more than 50% of their expenditure to food compared to non-food items, while higher-income groups allocate more towards non-food items than food. Additionally, there is minimal rural-urban disparity in the share of the food item group in MPCE among lower-income groups, but a significant difference is observed in higher decile classes.**

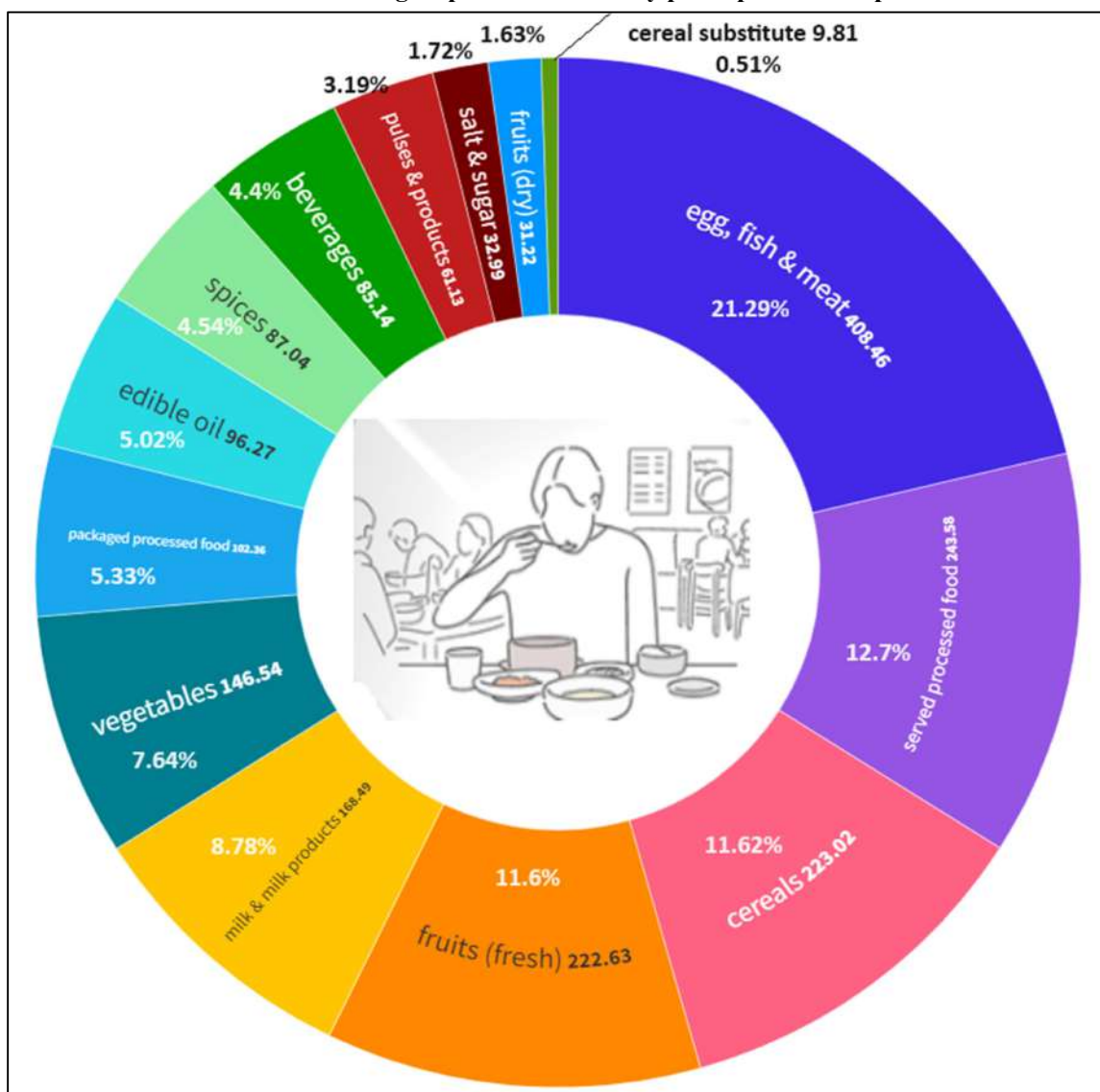
Chart 2.4.3 Share of Food Item Group in Total MPCE across Decile Classes, 2017-18



2.4.Share of different food groups in consumption.

In section 2.4, we have seen that the consumption value of total food items per person in the state over a 30-day period in 2017-18 was Rs. 1919, with variations from Rs. 1853 in rural areas to Rs. 1997 in urban areas. In this section, we delve into the distribution of different broad groups of food items in relation to the Monthly Per Capita value of total food item consumption. Additionally, table 2.5.1 presents the absolute values of Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) for various broad groups of food items, along with their respective shares in the consumption of food items and in total consumption.

Chart 2.5.1 Share of different food groups in total monthly per capita consumption of food items.



The comparison in chart 2.5.1 provides a comprehensive view of consumer spending patterns and preferences across different food groups. Among the categories, 'Egg, Fish & Meat' holds the highest value at a 21.29% share in MPCE, indicating a significant portion of expenditure allocated to protein-rich foods. Similarly, 'Served Processed food' and 'Cereals' follow closely behind, each contributing approximately 12.7% and 11.62%, respectively. 'Fruits (fresh)' and 'Milk & Milk Products' also hold substantial shares at around 11.6% and 8.78%. Categories such as 'Fruits (dry)' and 'Cereal substitute' have lower shares, indicating a lesser portion of expenditure spent to these items. Table 2.5.1 indicates that the percentage share of consumption

for 'Egg, Fish & Meat' and 'Served Processed Food' in total consumption is 9.01% and 5.38%, respectively. All other food group items have a share of less than 5% in total consumption.

Table 2.5.1. Absolute and percentage break-up of MPCE for Food items, in 2017-18 (Combined Sector)

Broad Group of Food Item	MPCE (Rs)	% Share in MPCE for Food Items	% Share in Total Consumption
Egg, Fish & Meat	408.46	21.29	9.01
Served processed food	243.58	12.7	5.38
Cereals	223.02	11.62	4.92
Fruits (fresh)	222.63	11.6	4.91
Milk & Milk Products	168.49	8.78	3.72
Vegetables	146.54	7.64	3.23
Packaged Processed Food	102.36	5.33	2.26
Edible Oil	96.27	5.02	2.12
Spices	87.04	4.54	1.92
Beverages	85.14	4.44	1.88
Pulses & Products	61.13	3.19	1.35
Salt & Sugar	32.99	1.72	0.73
Fruits (dry)	31.22	1.63	0.69
Cereal Substitute	9.81	0.51	0.22

Absolute and Percentage share of Monthly Per capita Consumption for food items in rural and urban areas separately for the state in 2017-18 is presented in chart 2.5.2. The data reveals the expenditure patterns for various food items in both rural and urban sectors. Notably, 'Egg, Fish & Meat' commands the highest share of MPCE for food items in both rural (20.45%) and urban (22.21%) areas, showcasing a preference for protein-rich foods. 'Served Processed Food' follows closely as the second-highest share in both sectors. The pattern remains largely consistent across sectors, with minor deviations such as cereals ranking higher in rural areas while fruits (fresh) rank higher in urban areas. Additionally, it's observed that consumption expenditure and share in MPCE for 'Egg, Fish & Meat' and 'Served Processed Food' are higher in urban areas compared to rural areas.

Chart 2.5.2. Absolute and percentage share of Monthly Per capita Consumption for food items in rural and urban areas separately for the state in 2017-18

Broad Group of Food Item	Rural			Urban		
	MPCE (RS)	% share in MPCE of food items	% Share in total Consumption	MPCE (RS)	% share in MPCE of food items	% Share in total Consumption
Egg, Fish & Meat	378.81	20.45	9.25	443.59	22.21	8.79
Served Processed Food	228.92	12.36	5.59	260.96	13.07	5.17
Cereals	222.6	12.02	5.43	223.52	11.19	4.43
Fruits (fresh)	217.22	11.73	5.3	229.04	11.47	4.54
Milk & Milk products	167.46	9.04	4.09	169.7	8.5	3.36
Vegetables	140.98	7.61	3.44	153.13	7.67	3.03
Packaged Processed food	99.65	5.38	2.43	105.57	5.29	2.09
Edible oil	93.69	5.06	2.29	99.33	4.97	1.97
Beverages	87.34	4.72	2.13	82.52	4.13	1.63
Spices	86.61	4.68	2.11	87.54	4.38	1.73
Pulses & Products	57.57	3.11	1.41	65.36	3.27	1.29
salt & sugar	31.85	1.72	0.78	34.33	1.72	0.68
Fruits (dry)	29.07	1.57	0.71	33.77	1.69	0.67
Cereal Substitute	10.6	0.57	0.26	8.86	0.44	0.18

2.5. Decile Class wise Comparison of Share of Different Food Items in Monthly Per Capita Food Consumption.

Chart 2.6.1 and Table 2.6.1 illustrate the variations in food consumption patterns across different decile classes of MPCE for the combined rural and urban sectors in Kerala during 2017-18.

The heatmap in Chart 2.6.1 clearly indicates that the "egg, fish & meat" food group forms the largest portion of food consumption in all decile classes, except for the lowest and highest classes. The lowest-income group spends more on cereals compared to other food group items, whereas the highest-income group allocates more expenditure towards processed food

than other food groups. The share of cereals decreases as MPCE deciles increase, suggesting a shift towards more diverse diets among higher-income groups. Cereal substitutes, pulses, and milk products maintain relatively consistent shares across deciles. As expected, the consumption of "egg, fish, and meat" shows a notable increase in share as MPCE deciles rise, indicating a preference for higher-protein foods among wealthier households. Similarly, there is a noticeable increase in the share of "served and packaged processed food" in higher MPCE deciles, reflecting a trend towards convenience and processed food choices among affluent segments. "Fruits, vegetables, spices, and beverages" maintain stable shares across decile classes, highlighting their consistent importance in overall food consumption patterns.

Chart 2.6.1. Share of different food items in Monthly Per Capita Food Consumption by Decile classes of MPCE

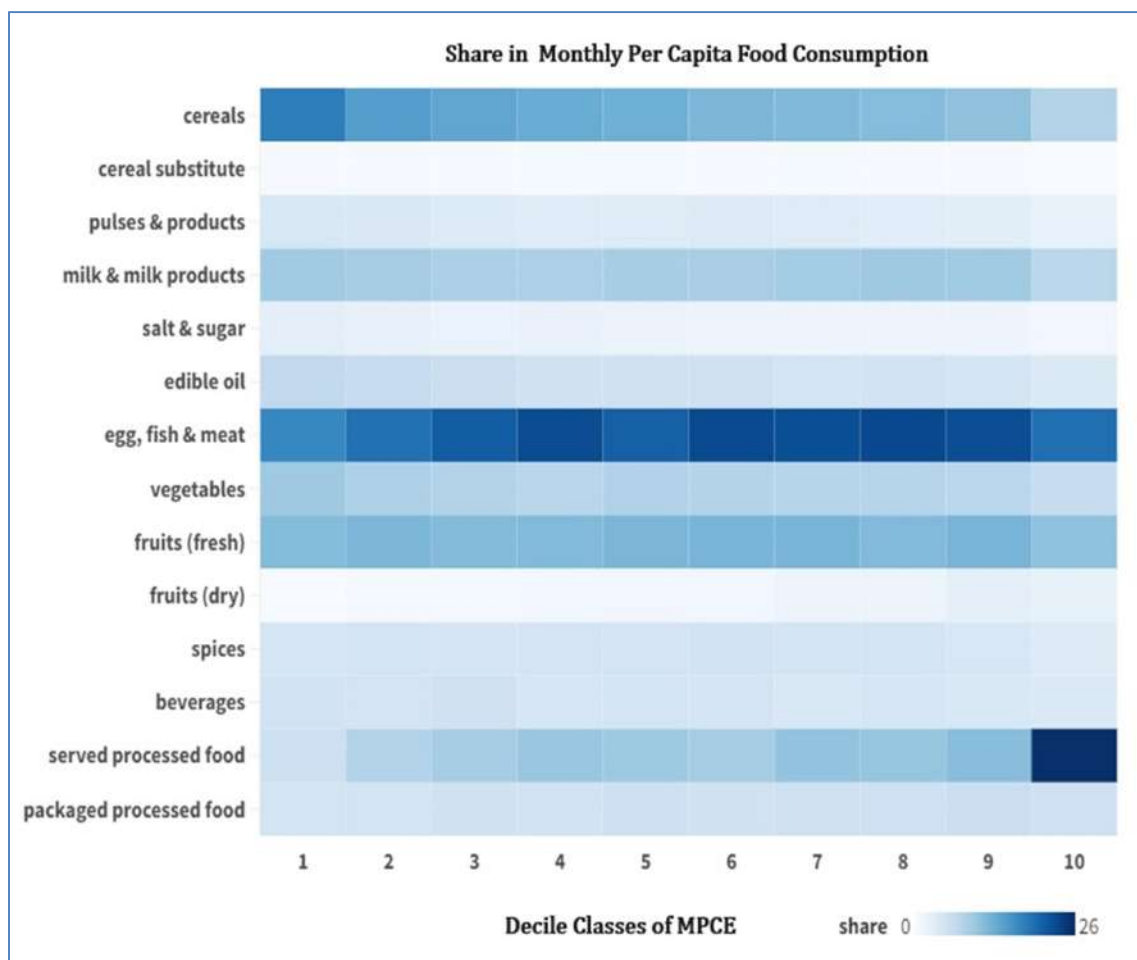


Table 2.6.1. Share of different food items in Monthly Per Capita Food Consumption by Decile classes of MPCE

item	Share in Monthly Per Capita Food Consumption (%)										
	Decile Classes of MPCE										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Cereals	17.95	14.71	13.74	13.17	12.71	11.88	11.62	11.2	10.56	8.04	11.62
Cereal substitute	0.5	0.53	0.53	0.57	0.58	0.54	0.57	0.55	0.51	0.38	0.51
Pulses & products	4.16	4.01	3.61	3.31	3.42	3.5	3.36	3.2	3.02	2.23	3.19
Milk & Milk products	9.46	9.07	8.61	8.49	8.95	8.85	9.22	9.5	9.46	7.45	8.78
Salt & Sugar	2.72	2.32	2.01	2.09	1.94	1.74	1.6	1.59	1.57	1.15	1.72
Edible oil	6.87	6.26	5.8	5.17	5.35	5.25	4.91	5.04	4.75	3.77	5.02
Egg, Fish & Meat	16.99	19.2	21.15	22.73	20.82	22.94	22.48	23.02	22.44	19.4	21.29
Vegetables	9.57	8.37	8.15	7.62	8.24	7.92	7.76	7.82	7.43	6.31	7.64
Fruits (fresh)	11.35	11.88	11.37	11.55	11.97	12.08	12.11	11.58	12.15	10.64	11.6
Fruits (dry)	0.43	0.84	0.85	0.95	1.19	1.25	1.61	1.64	2.68	2.38	1.63
Spices	4.55	4.91	4.67	4.78	4.79	5.06	4.97	4.95	4.35	3.54	4.54
Beverages	5.02	4.81	5.31	4.52	4.87	4.72	4.12	4.39	4.12	3.9	4.44
Served processed food	5.48	8.14	9.01	10.01	9.65	9.1	10.42	10.11	11.1	25.42	12.7
Packaged Processed Food	4.94	4.95	5.2	5.04	5.52	5.16	5.26	5.42	5.85	5.37	5.33
Food Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.6. Comparison of Food Consumption Patterns Between the 75th and 68th Rounds

Table 2.7.1 presents the absolute and percentage share of consumption for various food groups items to Monthly Per Capita Food Consumption in the combined rural and urban sector of Kerala during the periods 2017-18 (75th round) and 2011-12 (68th round). It is observed that the MPCE for all listed food groups items increased from 2011-12 to 2017-18. Notably, cereals, milk & milk products, edible oil, egg, fish & meat, vegetables, fruits, and beverages & refreshments experienced an increase of more than 50% between the two years, while the remaining items exhibited an increase below 50%. The table also highlights significant shifts in consumption patterns over time. There is a slight decrease in the share of cereals in Monthly per Capita Food Consumption from 12.46% to 11.62%. The share of cereal substitutes, pulses, pulse products & gram, salt, sugar & spices, vegetables, and beverages & refreshments has also

decreased. Conversely, there are increases in the share of milk & milk products, edible oil, egg, fish & meat, fruits, etc. These changes signify evolving dietary preferences, particularly with a noticeable rise in the share of protein-rich foods and fruits.

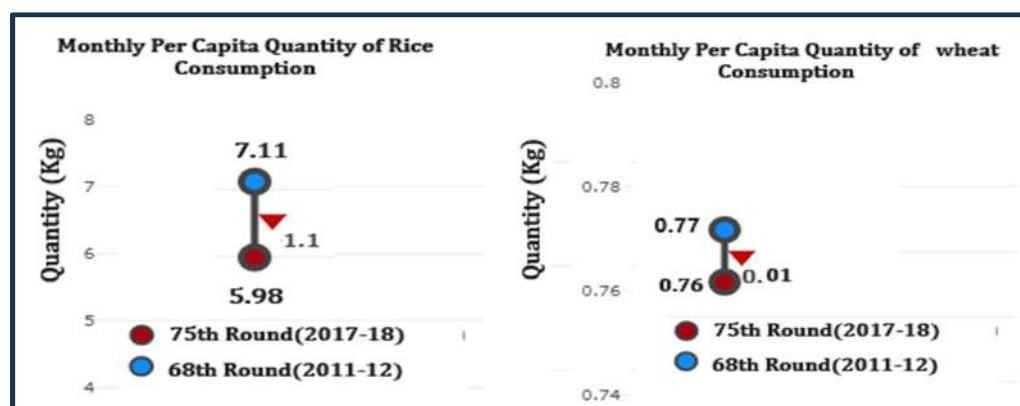
Table 2.7.1. Comparison of Absolute and Percentage Share of Consumption for Various Food Group Items in Monthly Per Capita Food Consumption between the Combined Rural and Urban Sector of Kerala During the Periods 2017-18 (75th Round) and 2011-12 (68th Round)

Item	MPCE(Rs)		Share in Monthly Per Capita Food Consumption		Share in total MPCE	
	75th round (2017-18)	68th Round (2011-12)	75th round (2017-18)	68th Round (2011-12)	75th round (2017-18)	68th Round (2011-12)
Cereal	223.02	146.71	11.62	12.46	4.92	5.12
Cereal substitutes: tapioca, etc.	9.8	7.53	0.51	0.64	0.22	0.26
Pulses, Pulse Products & Gram	61.14	42.96	3.19	3.65	1.35	1.5
Milk & Milk products	168.49	97.4	8.78	8.27	3.72	3.4
Salt, Sugar & Spices	120.02	102.98	6.26	8.75	2.65	3.6
Edible oil	96.27	50.68	5.02	4.31	2.12	1.77
Egg, Fish & Meat:	408.46	220.56	21.29	18.74	9.01	7.7
Vegetables	146.54	95.65	7.64	8.13	3.23	3.34
Fruits	253.85	126.25	13.23	10.73	5.6	4.41
Beverages, Refreshments etc.	431.08	286.41	22.47	24.33	9.51	10
Food Total	1918.66	1177.13	100	100	42.34	41.09

2.7. Consumption of Cereals

Monthly per capita quantity of Rice and Wheat consumption in the combined sector of Kerala for the years 2017-18 and 2011-12 is presented in Chart 2.8.1.

Chart 2.8.1 Monthly Per Capita Quantity of Rice and Wheat Consumption in the Combined Sector of Kerala for the Years 2017-18 and 2011-12



It is observed that the Monthly Per Capita Quantity of Rice consumption decreased from 7.11 kg in 2011-12 to 5.98 kg in 2017-18, while the consumption of Wheat remained relatively stable, experiencing a slight decrease from 0.77 kg to 0.76 kg over the same period. These changes may indicate shifts in dietary preferences or other factors affecting cereal consumption patterns over time. Rural-Urban differences in the consumption of Rice and Wheat are presented in table 2.8.1. In both the 68th Round (2011-12) and the 75th Round (2017-18), rural areas consistently showed higher consumption of rice compared to urban areas, although there was a decline in consumption for both sectors. Conversely, urban areas demonstrated higher wheat consumption than rural areas for both periods, with a slight reduction noted in wheat consumption across both sectors during this timeframe.

Table 2.8.1 Monthly Per Capita Quantity of Rice and Wheat Consumption

Major Cereals	Monthly Per Capita Quantity of Consumption (Kg)					
	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	75th Round (2017-18)	68th Round (2011-12)	75th Round (2017-18)	68th Round (2011-12)	75th Round (2017-18)	68th Round (2011-12)
Rice	6.06	7.24	5.88	6.74	5.98	7.11
Wheat	0.71	0.74	0.81	0.87	0.76	0.77

2.8. Share of different Non-food groups in consumption.

Chart 2.9.1 illustrates the distribution of Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure for all Non-Food items among different Non-Food groups in the combined sector of Kerala for the year 2017-18. The chart sheds light on the varied spending patterns across different non-food item categories. Durable goods stand out with the highest share at 19.88%, indicating a significant portion of expenditure on items like appliances, electronics, and other long-lasting products. Conveyance follows closely with a share of 13.85. Medical expenses also command a substantial share of 11.13%, reflecting the prioritization of healthcare spending among households. Other notable categories include consumer services excluding conveyance (9.74%), education (8.63%), and clothing and bedding (8.65%). On the lower end of the spectrum, consumer taxes and cesses have the smallest share at 0.63%. Similarly, footwear and rent also have relatively modest shares at 1.47% and 3.55%, respectively. These figures indicate that while some categories like durable

goods and conveyance command substantial portions of non-food expenditure, others such as taxes, footwear, and rent comprise smaller shares in the overall budget.

Chart 2.9.1 Share of different Non-food groups in Monthly per Capita Consumption of total Non-food items.

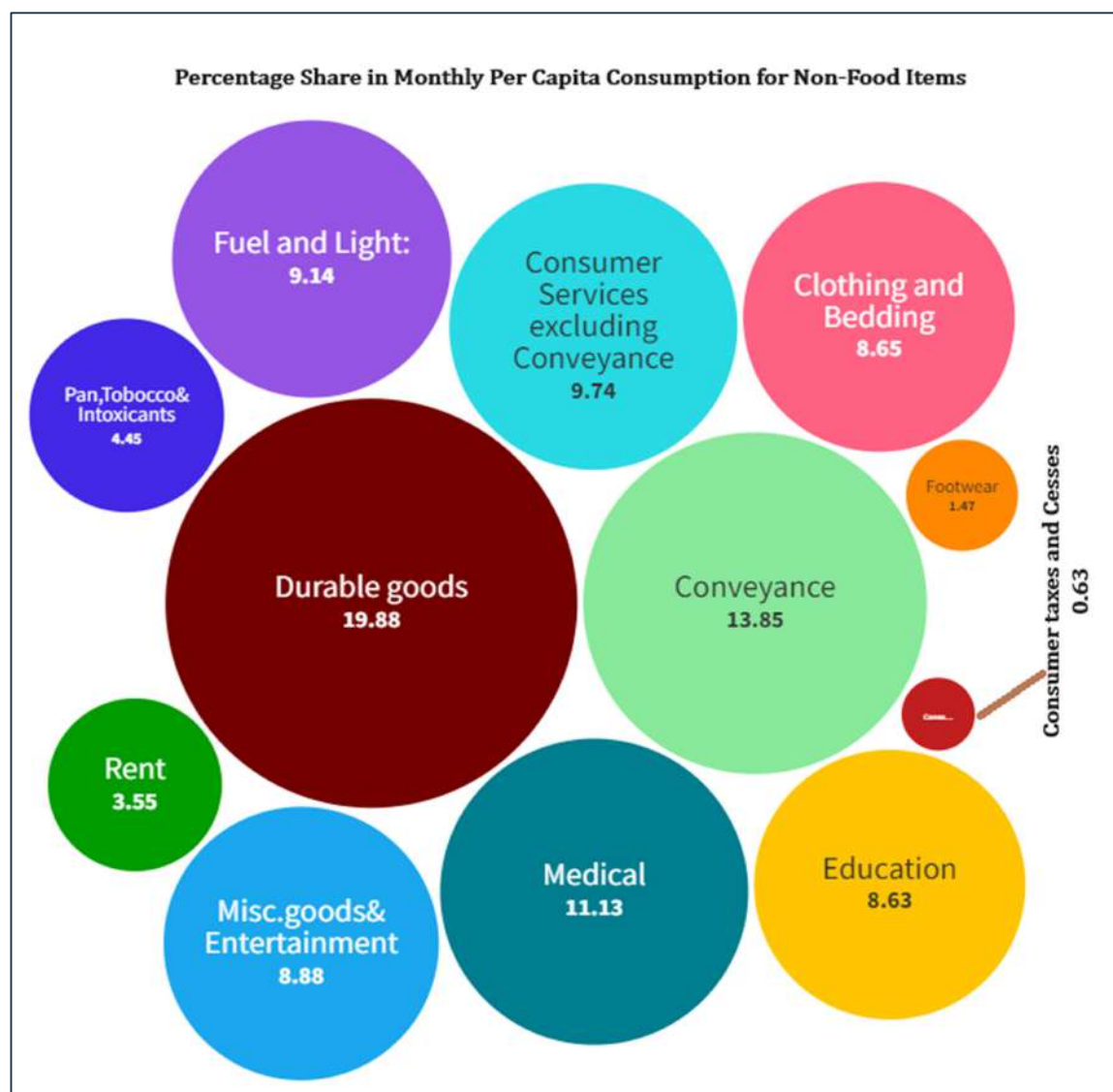


Table 2.9.1 presents the detailed breakdown of Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) for Non-Food items in the rural and urban sectors of Kerala for the year 2017-18, showing both absolute values and percentage shares. It is seen that MPCE of all Non-food groups are higher in urban area compared to rural areas, except the group 'Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants'. Almost similar pattern of Consumption of Non-food items is observed for both sectors. When comparing the rankings based on the share of Monthly Per Capita Non-food Expenditure, certain trends emerge. Durable goods hold the top position in both rural and urban

areas, representing the highest share of expenditure at 18.09% in rural and 21.44% in urban areas. Following closely are categories like 'Conveyance', 'Medical', and 'Consumer Services excluding Conveyance', which also maintain consistent rankings across both the sectors. However, there are notable differences in ranking between rural and urban areas for certain categories. For example, the share of expenditure for Education in total non-food expenditure stands at the eighth position in the rural sector compared to other categories, while in urban areas, the share of Education holds the 5th position. Similar rural-urban priority changes were also noted in the case of 'Misc. Goods & Entertainment', 'Clothing and Bedding', 'Rent', 'Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants', and 'Footwear' categories.

Table 2.9.1. Absolute and percentage share of Monthly Per capita Consumption for Non-food items in rural and urban areas separately for the State in 2017-18

Broad Group of Non-food item	Rural			Urban		
	MPCE(Rs)	%share in Monthly Per Capita Non-food Expenditure	%share in Total MPCE	MPCE(Rs)	%share in Monthly Per Capita Non-food Expenditure	%share in Total MPCE
Pan,Tobacco& Intoxicants	125.95	5.61	3.07	104.8	3.44	2.08
Fuel and Light:	218.35	9.73	5.33	263.04	8.62	5.21
Clothing and Bedding	213.64	9.52	5.22	240.86	7.9	4.77
Footwear	36.05	1.61	0.88	41.29	1.35	0.82
Education	172.08	7.67	4.2	288.99	9.48	5.73
Medical	239.65	10.68	5.85	351.42	11.52	6.96
Misc.goods& Entertainment	220.12	9.81	5.37	245.92	8.06	4.87
Consumer Services excluding Conveyance	223.64	9.97	5.46	290.81	9.54	5.76
Conveyance	339.59	15.13	8.29	388.16	12.73	7.69
Rent	35.1	1.56	0.86	161.1	5.28	3.19
Consumer taxes and Cesses	13.92	0.62	0.34	19.67	0.64	0.39
Durable goods	406.04	18.09	9.91	653.85	21.44	12.95

2.9. Decile Class wise Comparison of Share of Different Food Items in Monthly Per Capita Non-food Consumption

Chart 2.10.1 and table 2.10.1 provide a comprehensive overview of non-food consumption patterns across various MPCE decile classes in Kerala for the year 2017-18. The data highlights notable trends in expenditure distribution among different income groups. For instance, in the lowest decile class, Fuel and Light represent the largest share of non-food expenditure, closely followed by Conveyance. Across decile classes 2 to 6, Conveyance consistently claims the highest share. However, in the higher decile classes (8, 9, and 10), Durables emerge as the dominant expenditure category. Additionally, categories like Education, Medical, and Durable goods exhibit an upward trend in share as MPCE decile class increases, reflecting increased spending on essential services and long-lasting items among wealthier households. Conversely, items such as pan, tobacco, and intoxicants, along with consumer taxes and cesses, demonstrate a declining share as MPCE deciles rise. The consumption pattern of various non-food item groups across different MPCE decile classes is also depicted in Chart 2.10.2

Chart 2.10.1: Share of different food items in Monthly Per Capita Non-food Consumption by Decile classes of MPCE

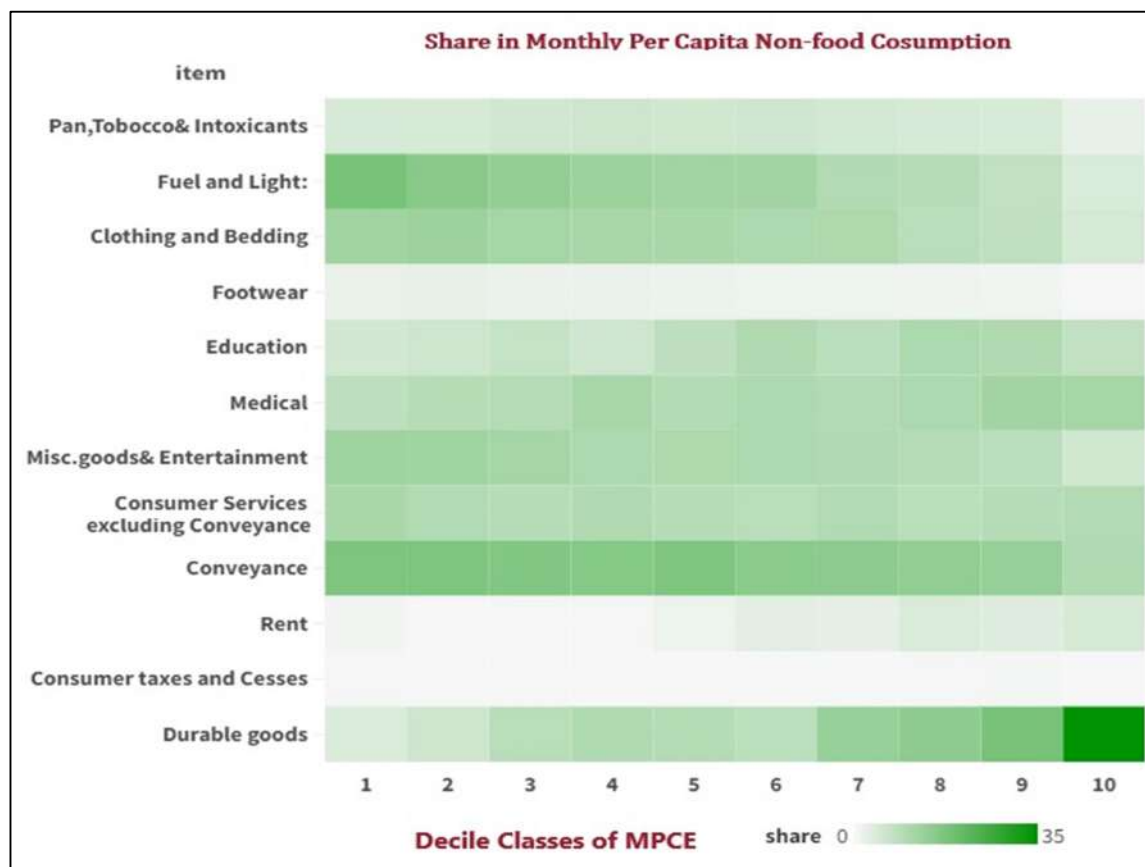


Table 2.10.1: Share of different Non-food items in Monthly Per Capita Non-food Consumption by Decile classes of MPCE

Broad Group of Non-food item	Share in Monthly Per Capita Non-food Consumption (%)									
	Decile Classes of MPCE									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pan,Tobacco& Intoxicants	5.04	5.07	5.84	6.26	5.99	6.01	5.38	4.89	4.8	2.57
Fuel and Light:	18.36	15.89	14.43	13.24	12.49	12.19	10.07	9.39	8.08	4.67
Clothing and Bedding	12.55	13.11	11.97	11.45	11.19	10.83	10.84	8.97	8.18	5.24
Footwear	2.46	2.56	2.17	2.13	2.07	1.87	1.85	1.48	1.32	0.77
Education	5.52	6.24	7.46	6.19	8.29	10.3	8.82	10.78	10.33	8.01
Medical	8.47	9.59	9.72	11.48	9.96	10.78	10.13	10.83	12.15	11.96
Misc.goods& Entertainment	12.77	12.63	11.76	10.92	10.85	10.94	10.32	9.61	8.81	5.77
Consumer Services excluding Conveyance	11.21	10.24	9.38	10.29	9.48	9.02	10.01	8.87	9.41	10.06
Conveyance	17.33	17.2	16.87	16.34	17.31	15.57	15.24	14.64	13.89	10.46
Rent	1.13	0.49	0.71	0.73	1.9	3.27	2.9	4.58	3.99	5.12
Consumer taxes and Cesses	0.72	0.57	0.52	0.53	0.66	0.55	0.65	0.8	0.84	0.53
Durable goods	4.44	6.42	9.17	10.43	9.81	8.67	13.78	15.15	18.2	34.84
Non-food	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Chart 2.10.2: Percentage Share of Different Non-food Item Groups in Monthly Per Capita Consumer expenditure for Non-food items in the Combined sector of Kerala,2017-18.



2.10. Comparison of Non-food Consumption Patterns Between the 75th and 68th Rounds

The analysis of the table 2.11.1 reveals significant shifts in Monthly Per Capita Expenditure for various Non-food items between 2011-12 and 2017-18. Notably, expenditures on Rent and Conveyance nearly doubled during this period, indicating increased spending on housing and transportation. Consumer expenditure on Education also show a substantial rise, increasing by about 94%. Fuel and Light, Miscellaneous goods & entertainment, and consumer services excluding conveyance also experienced significant increases, with rises of 82%, 76%, and 77%, respectively. There were also noteworthy increases in expenditures for Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants, Clothing and Bedding, and Consumer taxes and cesses, all exceeding 50%. However, certain categories witnessed comparatively lower percentage increases in consumer expenditure. Medical expenses and Durable goods, for instance, show increases of 15% and 20%, respectively.

Table 2.11.1 Comparison of Absolute and Percentage Share of Consumption for Various Food Group Items in Monthly Per Capita Non-food Consumption between the Combined Rural and Urban Sector of Kerala During the Periods 2017-18 (75th Round) and 2011-12 (68th Round).

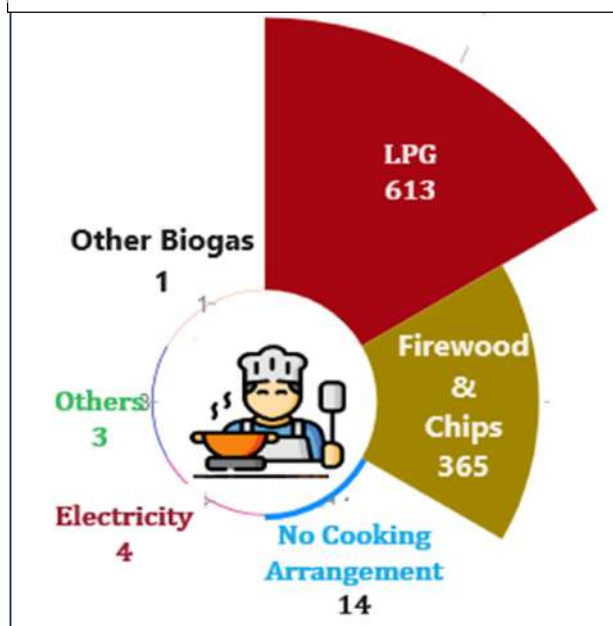
Broad Group of Non-food item	MPCE(Rs)		Share in Monthly Per Capita Non-food Consumption		Share in total MPCE	
	75th round (2017-18)	68th Round (2011-12)	75th round (2017-18)	68th Round (2011-12)	75th round (2017-18)	68th Round (2011-12)
Pan,Tobacco& Intoxicants	116.27	69.42	4.45	4.11	2.57	2.42
Fuel and Light:	238.8	131.23	9.14	7.78	5.27	4.58
Clothing and Bedding	226.1	145.69	8.65	8.63	4.99	5.09
Footwear	38.45	22.86	1.47	1.35	0.85	0.8
Education	225.59	116.3	8.63	6.89	4.98	4.06
Medical	290.8	252.45	11.13	14.96	6.42	8.81
Misc.goods& Entertainment	231.93	131.9	8.88	7.82	5.12	4.6
Consumer Services excluding Conveyance	254.38	143.42	9.74	8.5	5.61	5.01
Conveyance	361.82	183.67	13.85	10.89	7.98	6.41
Rent	92.77	46.58	3.55	2.76	2.05	1.63
Consumer taxes and Cesses	16.55	11.07	0.63	0.66	0.37	0.39
Durable goods	519.45	432.77	19.88	25.65	11.46	15.11
Non-food	2612.91	1687.36	100	100	57.66	58.91

When analysing the distribution of monthly per capita non-food consumption, Durable goods consistently held the largest share in Monthly Per Capita Non-food expenditure for both years. However, there was a notable decline in the share of Medical, Consumer taxes and cesses, and Durable goods over the period, indicating a relative reduction in spending on these categories compared to others.

2.12 Primary Source of Energy for Cooking

Estimates of per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy used for cooking for the combined sector of Kerala in 2017-18 is presented in Chart 2.12.1 and the rural - urban differences in the usage of primary sources of energy for cooking is shown in table 2.12.1. Comparison of the distribution of households by the primary source of energy used for cooking between 2011-12 and 2017-18 is presented in table 2.12.2. Percentage distribution of households of each social group by primary source of energy for cooking is depicted in chart 2.12.2 and its per 1000 distribution is given table 2.12.3.

Chart 2.12.1 Per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy for cooking for combined sector of Kerala, in 2017-18



LPG stands out as the most utilized energy source, with 61.3% of households relying on it. Firewood and chips come next, being used by approximately 36.5% of households. Biogas and Electricity are fewer common choices, each representing a very small percentage of households at 0.1% and 0.4%, respectively. Interestingly, around 1.4% of households have no specific cooking arrangement, while only 0.3% of households fall into the "others" category.

When comparing rural and urban households' energy usage for cooking, it's evident that LPG is the most common choice for both, with 57.1% of rural households and 66.2% of urban households using it. However, the reliance on Firewood and Chips is more pronounced in rural areas, where 41.9% of households use this source compared to 30.2% in urban settings. It is also observed that a higher percentage of urban households (2.8%) have no specified cooking arrangement, contrasting with the lower percentage in rural areas (0.3%).

and Chips is more pronounced in rural areas, where 41.9% of households use this source compared to 30.2% in urban settings. It is also observed that a higher percentage of urban households (2.8%) have no specified cooking arrangement, contrasting with the lower percentage in rural areas (0.3%).

Table 2.12.1. Per 1000 Distribution of households in each sector by Primary Source of Energy for cooking.

Sector	Per 1000 number of households using						
	Firewood and Chips	LPG	Other Biogas	Electricity (incl. generated by solar or wind power generators)	No Cooking Arrangement	Others	All
Rural	419	571	2	2	3	3	1000
Urban	302	662	1	5	28	2	1000
Combined	365	613	1	4	14	3	1000

Comparison of the distribution of households by the primary source of energy used for cooking between 2011-12 and 2017-18 is presented in table 2.12.2. While firewood and chips saw a notable decline from 58% in 2011-12 to 36.5% in 2017-18, indicating a shift away from traditional fuels, LPG experienced a substantial increase from 37.6% to 61.3%. Other sources such as Natural Gas, Kerosene, Gobar Gas, and Other Biogas remained negligible or saw minimal changes. The proportion of households with no specific cooking arrangement decreased from 3.4% to 1.4%.

Table 2.12.2 Comparison of the distribution of households by the primary source of energy used for cooking between 2011-12 and 2017-18

Year	Per 1000 number of households using					
	Firewood and Chips	LPG	Kerosene	No Cooking Arrangement	Others	All
2017-18	365	613	0	14	8	1000
2011-12	580	376	2	34	8	1000

Chart 2.12.2 and Table 2.12.3 highlight that LPG and Firewood & Chips are the primary sources of energy for cooking among different social groups in Kerala for 2017-18. The differences in energy usage preferences among these groups are evident. Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Scheduled Castes (SC) exhibit a higher preference for Firewood and Chips, with rates of

63% and 57.3%, respectively. In contrast, among households classified as Other Backward Classes (OBC) and Others, the majority use LPG as their primary source of energy for cooking.

Chart 2.12.2 Percentage distribution of households of each social group by primary source of energy for cooking, 2017-18

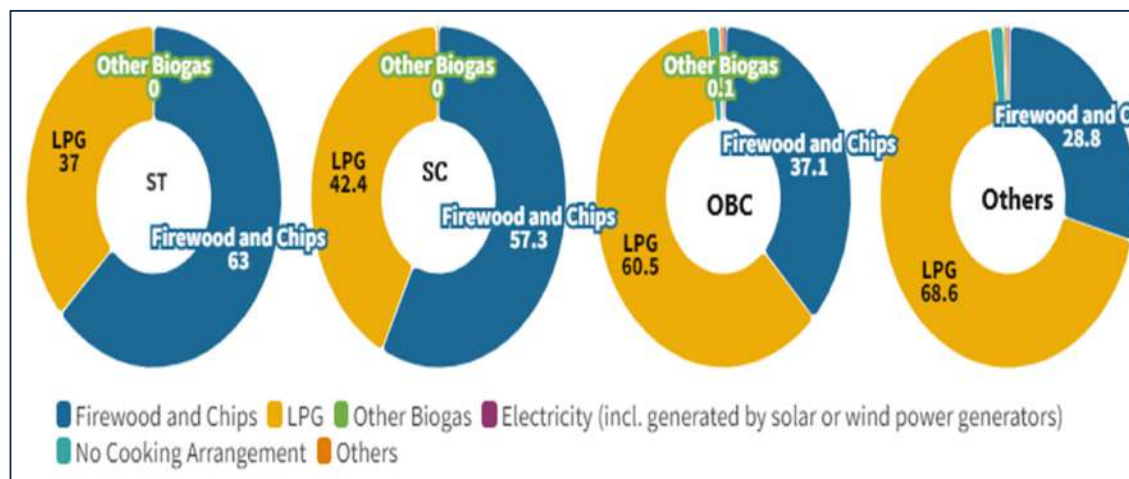


Table 2.12.3 Per 1000 number of households by Primary Source of Energy for cooking, 2017-18 (Social group-wise)

Social Group	Per 1000 number of households using						
	Firewood and Chips	LPG	Other Biogas	Electricity (incl. generated by solar or wind power generators)	No Cooking Arrangement	Others	All
ST	630	370	0	0	0	0	1000
SC	573	424	0	0	1	2	1000
OBC	371	605	1	4	15	4	1000
Others	288	686	2	3	17	4	1000

2.13 Primary source of energy for lighting

Chart 2.13.1 presents the break-up of rural and urban households by primary source of energy used for lighting separately for the year 2017-18 and 2011-12. In 2017-18, nearly all households in Kerala, accounting for 98.2%, utilized electricity as their primary source of

lighting. This percentage was slightly lower in rural areas at 97.8% but slightly higher in urban areas at 98.5%. A comparison with data from 2011-12 reveals a marginal increase in the proportion of households using electricity as their primary lighting source in 2017-18, observed across both rural and urban sectors. Conversely, there was a noticeable decrease in the percentage of households relying on kerosene, dropping from 2.8% in 2011-12 to just 1% in 2017-18. In urban areas, this decrease was even more pronounced, decreasing from 1.4% to 0.5%, while in rural areas, it reduced from 3.3% to 1.4%. These shifts highlight a broader transition towards modern and convenient energy sources for lighting purposes.

Chart 2.13.1 Per 1000 distribution of households in each sector by Principal Source of Energy for Lighting, for the years 2017-18 and 2011-12

2017-18					
Sector	Per 1000 distribution of households using				
	Electricity*	Kerosene	Others	Not reported	Grand Total
Rural	978	14	8		1000
Urban	985	5	8	2	1000
Combined	982	10	7	1	1000
2011-12					
Sector	Per 1000 distribution of households using				
	Electricity*	Kerosene	Others	Not reported	Grand Total
Rural	962	33	4	1	1000
Urban	973	14	5	8	1000
Combined	965	28	4	3	1000

*incl. generated by solar or wind power generators


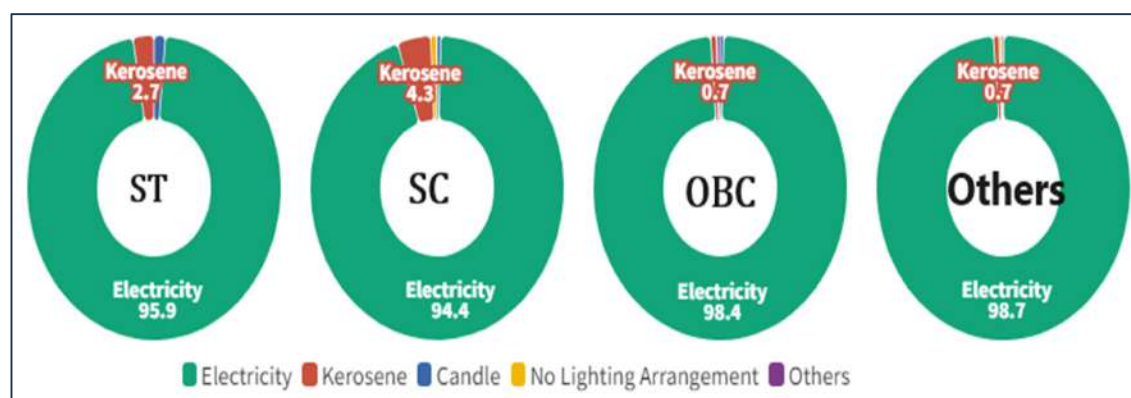


Chart 2.13.2: Percentage distribution of households of each social group by primary source of energy for lighting, 2017-18



Per 1000 distribution of households in Kerala in 2017-18 by principal source of energy for lighting is presented in chart 2.13.2 and table 2.13.1. The chart underscores electricity's dominant role across all social groups. Kerosene and candles are notably less utilized. Electricity usage for lighting is widespread, ranging from 94.43% among Scheduled Castes (SC) to 98.71% among the 'Others' categories. Specifically, 94.43% of SC households, 95.88% of Scheduled Tribes (ST), 98.37% of Other Backward Classes (OBC), and 98.71% of households in the 'Others' category rely on electricity. Although SC and ST show slightly lower percentages of electricity usage compared to OBC and other groups, these figures indicate that, regardless of social categorization, households in Kerala predominantly rely on electricity for their lighting needs, reflecting advancements in energy infrastructure and accessibility throughout the region.

Table 2.13.1: Social group wise Percentage distribution of households by Primary Source of Energy for lighting, 2017-18

Social Group	Percentage distribution of households of each social group by primary source of energy for lighting					
	Electricity	Kerosene	Candle	No Lighting Arrangement	Others	Total
ST	95.88	2.67	1.45	0	0	100
SC	94.43	4.26	0.49	0.73	0.09	100
OBC	98.37	0.7	0.43	0.09	0.41	100
Others	98.71	0.69	0.05	0.31	0.24	100

■ Shows an achievement in the state with respect to electricity.

2.14. Inequality in Distribution of Consumption

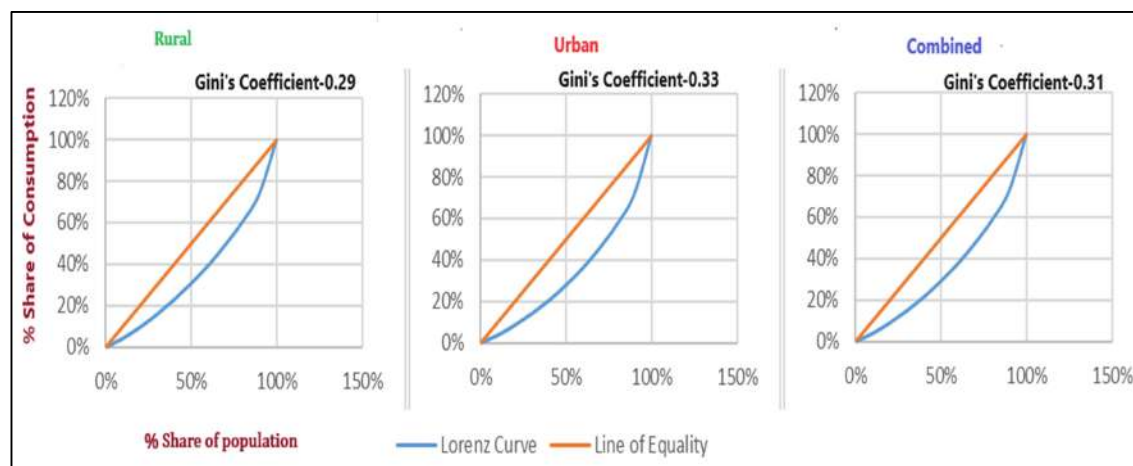
Table 2.14.1 presents the percentage distribution of decile classes of in total consumer expenditure, categorized into rural, urban, and combined sectors for Kerala during the year 2017-18.

Table 2.14.1 Percentage share of consumption in different decile classes of MPCE

Decile classes of MPCE	% Share of Consumption		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
0-10	4.13	3.68	3.88
10-20	5.37	4.85	5.08
20-30	6.27	5.58	5.89
30-40	7.08	6.4	6.7
40-50	7.9	7.44	7.65
50-60	8.66	8.35	8.49
60-70	9.94	9.84	9.89
70-80	11.04	11.33	11.2
80-90	13.76	14.46	14.15
90-100	25.8	28.07	27.06

The Gini coefficient quantifies inequality in consumption among these decile classes. It is calculated as the ratio of the area between the Lorenz curve of the distribution and the line of equality, divided by the area under the line of equality. This coefficient ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating perfect consumption equality (where everyone has the same consumption expenditure) and 1 indicating perfect consumption inequality (where one person consumes everything, leaving others with zero consumption).

Lorenz curve for Consumer Expenditure for rural, urban and Combined sectors of Kerala during 2017-18 and Gini's Coefficients are shown in chart 2.14.1.

Chart 2.14.1 Lorenz Curve for Consumer Expenditure, 2017-18

The Gini coefficients for the distribution of consumption among decile classes in rural, urban, and combined sectors of Kerala for the year 2017-18 are 0.29, 0.33, and 0.31, respectively. These low values indicate less disparity among decile classes in consumption. According to the report on the Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure for 2011-12 published by NSO, the Gini coefficients for the distribution of consumption among decile classes in rural and urban sectors of Kerala were 0.36 and 0.41, respectively. This indicates that the disparity among different decile classes in consumption decreased in Kerala during this period.

Appendix A

Detailed Table

Table 1 Estimated number of Households and Persons by Sector

sector	Estimated (00)		Sample	
	Households	Persons	Households	Persons
Rural	43832	170019	2380	9224
Urban	37560	143474	2076	8026
Rural+Urban	81392	313493	4456	17250

Table 2: Estimated number of Households and Persons for each decile class of MPCE (Rural).

Decile classes of MPCE	Estimated (00)		Sample	
	Households	Persons	Households	Persons
0-10	3864	17054	294	1201
10-20	3577	17035	199	931
20-30	4041	16973	199	847
30-40	4013	16978	190	798
40-50	4041	16995	200	829
50-60	4185	17158	195	799
60-70	4444	16833	202	793
70-80	4547	16991	226	853
80-90	4984	17025	287	1014
90-100	6136	16977	388	1159
All classes	43832	170019	2380	9224

Table 2: Estimated number of Households and Persons for each Decile Class of MPCE (Urban)

Decile classes of MPCE	Estimated (00)		Sample	
	Households	Persons	Households	Persons
0-10	2841	14369	197	970
10-20	3064	14344	178	835
20-30	3166	14343	155	703
30-40	3281	14387	172	772
40-50	3563	14440	190	778
50-60	3731	14258	184	724
60-70	3867	14542	199	749
70-80	4130	14173	238	827
80-90	4184	14298	242	825
90-100	5733	14320	321	843
All classes	37560	143474	2076	8026

Table 3 (Combined) Estimated number of Households and Persons for each Decile Class of MPCE

Decile classes of MPCE	Estimated (00)		Sample	
	Households	Persons	Households	Persons
0-10	6722	31354	487	2150
10-20	6682	31363	383	1761
20-30	7182	31364	348	1569
30-40	7179	31498	343	1458
40-50	7586	31188	397	1674
50-60	7977	31400	389	1561
60-70	8272	31349	387	1485
70-80	8795	31297	482	1755
80-90	9210	31376	536	1850
90-100	11787	31304	704	1987
All classes	81392	313493	4456	17250

Table 4 Average MPCE across Decile Classes of MPCE

Decile classes of MPCE	Average MPCE		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
0-10	1690	1852	1758
10-20	2202	2446	2297
20-30	2570	2819	2678
30-40	2891	3220	3015
40-50	3217	3730	3401
50-60	3569	4241	3844
60-70	4017	4901	4369
70-80	4579	5791	5105
80-90	5658	7322	6441
90-100	10592	14196	12422
All Classes	4097	5047	4532

Table 5 Average MPCE and Upper limit of MPCE across Decile Classes of MPCE

Decile classes of MPCE	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	Upper Limit	Average MPCE	Upper Limit	Average MPCE	Upper Limit	Average MPCE
0-10	1999	1690	2184	1852	2070	1758
10-20	2417	2202	2644	2446	2506	2297
20-30	2742	2570	3001	2819	2838	2678
30-40	3054	2891	3479	3220	3196	3015
40-50	3377	3217	3981	3730	3613	3401
50-60	3777	3569	4559	4241	4101	3844
60-70	4278	4017	5318	4901	4681	4369
70-80	4948	4579	6437	5791	5636	5105
80-90	6508	5658	8593	7322	7511	6441
90-100	---	10592	---	14196	---	12422
All Classes	---	4097	---	5047	---	4532

Table 6: Comparison of Average MPCE across Decile Classes of MPCE between 68th and 75th round (Rural)

Decile classes of MPCE	Rural		Rural	
	75th round (2017-18)		68th round (2011-12)	
	Upper Limit	Average MPCE	Upper Limit	Average MPCE
0-10	1999	1690	1104	941
10-20	2417	2202	1327	1220
20-30	2742	2570	1526	1437
30-40	3054	2891	1736	1642
40-50	3377	3217	1995	1861
50-60	3777	3569	2309	2143
60-70	4278	4017	2595	2441
70-80	4948	4579	3135	2866
80-90	6508	5658	4229	3591
90-100		10592		8559
All Classes		4097		2669

Table 7: Comparison of Average MPCE across Decile Classes of MPCE between 68th and 75th round (Urban)

Decile classes of MPCE	Urban		Urban	
	75th round (2017-18)		68th round (2011-12)	
	Upper Limit	Average MPCE	Upper Limit	Average MPCE
0-10	2184	1852	1238	1016
10-20	2644	2446	1467	1355
20-30	3001	2819	1735	1593
30-40	3479	3220	1989	1858
40-50	3981	3730	2366	2190
50-60	4559	4241	2712	2542
60-70	5318	4901	3226	2948
70-80	6437	5791	4089	3562
80-90	8593	7322	5865	4784
90-100		14196		12267
All Classes		5047		3408

Table 8: Comparison of Average MPCE across Decile Classes of MPCE between 68th and 75th round (Combined)

Decile classes of MPCE	Combined		Combined	
	75th round (2017-18)		68th round (2011-12)	
	Upper Limit	Average MPCE	Upper Limit	Average MPCE
0-10	2070	1758	1238	954
10-20	2506	2297	1467	1252
20-30	2838	2678	1735	1472
30-40	3196	3015	1989	1692
40-50	3613	3401	2366	1931
50-60	4101	3844	2712	2239
60-70	4681	4369	3226	2557
70-80	5636	5105	4089	3035
80-90	7511	6441	5865	3879
90-100		12422		9643
All Classes		4532		2864

Table 9: Quantity (kg 0.00) of Consumption of Cereals per Person for a Period of 30 days for each Sector

Item	Quantity (kg 0.00) of consumption of cereals per person for a period of 30 days		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
Rice	6.06	5.88	5.98
Wheat	0.71	0.81	0.76
Other cereals	0.54	0.55	0.53

Table 10: Value (Rs 0.00) of Consumption of Cereals per Person for a Period of 30 days for each Sector

Item	Quantity (Rs 0.00) of consumption of cereals per person for a period of 30 days		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
Rice	180.99	174.49	178.02
Wheat	17.7	22.02	19.68
Other cereals	23.91	27.01	25.32

Table 11 Value of consumption (₹ 0.00) of Broad Groups of Food and Non-food items per person for a period of 30 days for each sector

SI No.	Item code	Item	Value of consumption (₹ 0.00)		
			Rural	Urban	Combined
1	129	Cereals	222.6	223.52	223.02
2	139	Cereal Substitute	10.6	8.86	9.81
3	159	Pulses & Products	57.57	65.36	61.13
4	169	Milk & Milk Products	167.46	169.7	168.49
5	179	Salt & Sugar	31.85	34.33	32.99
6	189	Edible oil	93.69	99.33	96.27
7	199	Egg, fish & meat	378.81	443.59	408.46
8	219	Vegetables	140.98	153.13	146.54
9	239	Fruits (fresh)	217.22	229.04	222.63
10	249	Fruits (dry)	29.07	33.77	31.22
11	269	Spices	86.61	87.54	87.04
12	279	Beverages	87.34	82.52	85.14
13	289	Served Processed Food	228.92	260.96	243.58
14	299	Packaged Processed Food	99.65	105.57	102.36
		Food Total	1852.37	1997.22	1918.68
15	309	Pan	5.57	2.23	4.04
16	319	Tobacco	30.08	33.34	31.57
17	329	Intoxicants	90.3	69.23	80.66
18	349	Fuel and Light	218.35	263.04	238.8
19	379	Clothing	202.62	225.46	213.07
20	389	Bedding etc.	11.02	15.4	13.02
21	399	Footwear	36.05	41.29	38.45
22	409	Education	172.08	288.99	225.59
23	419	Medical (Institutional)	99.15	159.62	126.83
24	429	Medical (non-institutional)	140.5	191.8	163.98

continued...

SI No.	Item code	Item	Value of consumption (₹ 0.00)		
			Rural	Urban	Combined
25	439	Entertainment	69.86	81.53	75.2
26	449	Minor Durable-type Goods	22.27	23.18	22.69
27	459	Toilet Articles	65.19	69.82	67.31
28	479	Other Household Consumables	62.8	71.39	66.73
29	499	Consumer Services excl. Conveyance	223.64	290.81	254.38
30	519	Conveyance	339.59	388.16	361.82
31	529	Rent	35.1	161.1	92.76
32	549	Consumer Taxes & Cesses	13.92	19.67	16.55
33	559	Furniture & Fixtures	24.16	34.88	29.07
34	569	Goods for Recreation	9.33	13.09	11.05
35	579	Crockery & Utensils	5.98	8.11	6.95
36	599	Cooking & other Household Appliances	14.81	38.13	25.48
37	609	Personal Transport Equipment	177.77	187.96	182.43
38	619	Therapeutic Appliances	0.45	0.68	0.56
39	629	Other personal goods	23.46	24.52	23.94
40	639	Residential Building, Land and Other Durables	52.98	101.31	75.1
41	649	Jewellery & Ornaments:	97.1	245.17	164.87
		Non-food total	2244.13	3049.91	2612.9
		Total expenditure	4096.5	5047.13	4531.58

Table 12: Value of consumption ₹ 0.00 of Broad groups of Food and Non-food items per person for a period of 30 days for each decile class of MPCE in RURAL sector

Sl No	item	Decile classes of MPCE										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
1	Cereals	172.23	182.58	179.38	208.99	198.63	227.53	228.25	245.97	268.64	314.01	222.6
2	Cereal Substitute	4.08	6.03	8.64	8.13	7.05	11.86	10.88	14.36	16	19.02	10.6
3	Pulses & Products	36.99	48.51	49.35	49.97	51.34	58.33	63.44	66.09	71.29	80.48	57.57
4	Milk & Milk Products	96.83	113.38	115.9	131.48	134.66	166.13	173.46	213.24	233.61	296.33	167.46
5	Salt & Sugar	24.94	27.6	26.93	28.76	31.01	32.68	31.24	33.47	40.14	41.78	31.85
6	Edible oil	68.63	74.36	80.73	77.14	82.01	88.8	102.22	101.45	125.26	136.52	93.69
7	Egg, fish & meat	128.87	208.21	267.6	317.53	304.27	369.45	447.16	469.78	559.98	717.15	378.81
8	Vegetables	87.97	99.02	111.59	116.18	115.63	139.69	156.25	155.62	192.82	235.45	140.98
9	Fruits (fresh)	99.31	139.51	154.01	163.86	184.09	208.24	244.51	266.67	314.64	398.25	217.22
10	Fruits (dry)	3.04	6.7	14.77	9.23	17.94	19	30.27	32.5	57.31	100.16	29.07
11	Spices	41.14	52.35	63.93	76.3	70.71	83.52	102.73	113.95	125.41	136.47	86.61
12	Beverages	50.03	57.81	69.36	82.19	82.77	94.6	82.64	93.91	100.9	159.31	87.34
13	Served Processed Food	45.79	107.89	113.34	129.37	194.41	126.91	205.21	194.24	254.74	919.37	228.92

continued...

Sl No	item	Decile classes of MPCE										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
14	Packaged Processed Food	45.74	56.47	68.38	79.74	85.56	92.49	109.6	122.76	147.64	188.48	99.65
	Food Total	905.59	1180.4	1323.9	1478.9	1560.1	1719.2	1987.9	2124	2508.4	3742.8	1852.4
15	Pan	2.7	2.32	6.53	3.42	3.1	6.82	3.05	5.91	9.79	12.07	5.57
16	Tobacco	13.95	15.7	15.22	27.73	30.37	33.14	28.16	35.88	37.35	63.34	30.08
17	Intoxicants	26.93	33.55	46.37	69.88	65.65	93.88	115.39	106.94	159.15	185.69	90.3
18	Fuel and Light	147.32	162.35	173.39	200.28	199.89	222.99	229.68	226.68	269.27	352.11	218.35
19	Clothing	96.2	130.74	145.22	165.16	168.57	204.6	219.48	238.24	266.46	392.15	202.62
20	Bedding etc.	2.5	3.68	5.6	5.82	10.36	8.84	10.17	15.9	17.65	29.76	11.02
21	Footwear	19.21	26.22	28.46	30.83	34.04	37.77	39.97	41.57	44.29	58.19	36.05
22	Education	39.48	54.66	90.92	93.8	117.33	185.46	162.15	193.56	294.49	489.46	172.08
23	Medical (Institutional)	13.66	22.32	43.96	52.15	89.43	30.05	87.95	102.84	116.06	434.32	99.15
24	Medical (non-institutional)	42.39	58.01	80.15	80.26	104.3	115.8	126.84	137.53	261.71	398.61	140.5
25	Entertainment	38.44	45.56	46.12	50.35	62.19	51.67	73.91	87.54	107.54	135.6	69.86
26	Minor Durable-type Goods	6.42	8.62	17.44	14.93	19.52	12.34	16.09	31.59	28.45	67.46	22.27

continued...

Sl No	item	Decile classes of MPCE										Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
27	Toilet Articles	39	51.56	52.55	51.4	60.35	63	68.98	74.62	82.11	108.48	65.19
28	Other Household Consumables	23.46	35.84	39	44.79	52.8	55.8	70.76	74.07	95.25	136.55	62.8
29	Consumer Services excl. Conveyance	90.93	107.75	120.87	136.88	171.49	165.37	207.6	259.5	294.49	682.77	223.64
30	Conveyance	141.54	184.45	208.06	254.54	289.85	331.8	319.39	370.87	488.6	807.72	339.59
31	Rent	9.2	7.97	8.31	2.03	3.76	30.07	51.69	44.12	45.77	148.44	35.1
32	Consumer Taxes & Cesses	6.73	4.71	6.63	5.93	9.19	11.1	9.86	16.39	22.71	45.98	13.92
33	Furniture & Fixtures	2.39	9.76	4.28	8.63	9.49	11.59	12.59	25.99	28.23	128.81	24.16
34	Goods for Recreation	1.69	1.29	5.35	0.68	4.74	8.51	5.65	7.35	18.22	39.82	9.33
35	Crockery & Utensils	1.18	2.35	4.3	3.85	4.66	4.31	7.59	8.95	10.12	12.48	5.98
36	Cooking & other Household Appliances	1.77	5.8	7.99	10.61	13.13	12.78	11.87	21.98	23.69	38.58	14.81

continued...

Sl No	item	Decile classes of MPCE										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
37	Personal Transport Equipment	9.18	12.02	25.14	35.81	33.15	54.54	45.58	69.34	129.51	1365.3	177.77
38	Therapeutic Appliances	0	0	0	0.1	0.02	0		0.64	0.4	3.38	0.45
39	Other personal goods	0.65	7.78	5.56	15.5	16.92	14.59	26.51	43.71	34.44	69.14	23.46
40	Residential Building, Land and Other Durables	0.56	11.97	16.74	13.89	39.38	21.71	18.55	75.07	82.63	249.66	52.98
41	Jewellery & Ornaments	7.14	14.17	41.51	32.59	42.87	60.9	59.79	137.85	181.62	393.07	97.1
	Non-food total	784.62	1021.2	1245.7	1411.8	1656.6	1849.4		2454.6	3150	6849	2244.1
	Total expenditure	1690.2	2201.6	2569.6	2890.7	3216.6	3568.7	4017.1	4578.6	5658.4	10592	4096.5

Table 13: Value of Consumption ₹ 0.00 of Broad Groups of Food and non-food items per person for a period of 30 days for each decile class of MPCE in urban sector

SL No	item	Value of consumption (₹ 0.00)										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
1	Cereals	161.84	174.33	187.6	203.88	209.08	229.18	237.82	266.03	276.2	290.11	223.52
2	Cereal Substitute	5.2	6.75	7.67	9.31	8.58	9.36	9.25	10.94	12.91	8.68	8.86
3	Pulses & Products	40.46	48.65	49.79	55.15	69.74	70.75	74.56	72.87	84.44	87.32	65.36
4	Milk & Milk Products	76.28	108.48	114.86	141.61	151.05	170.15	191.72	233.82	247.75	262.55	169.7
5	Salt & Sugar	26.22	29.79	29.4	33.5	33.71	32.58	34.57	38.44	39.58	45.57	34.33
6	Edible oil	61.79	75.17	80.48	87.4	91.76	101.35	109.35	114.9	120.47	151	99.33
7	Egg, fish & meat	207.67	273.63	340.3	374.29	406.58	449.27	499.93	552.11	616.07	718.43	443.59
8	Vegetables	90.09	110.48	108.4	127.71	159.8	152.43	171.01	171.09	204.53	236.22	153.13
9	Fruits (fresh)	113.41	153.14	168.87	187.12	213.27	231.5	226.64	263.99	323.41	410.6	229.04
10	Fruits (dry)	4.72	11.41	11.74	18.33	23.38	31.15	33.09	46.86	67.56	89.97	33.77
11	Spices	45.64	66.31	66.74	71.17	91.42	91.39	95.7	102.21	116.57	128.63	87.54
12	Beverages	42.78	60.41	55.65	61.62	88.61	77.09	99.7	88.99	96.23	154.21	82.52
13	Served Processed Food	50.45	106.76	131.92	147.72	188.04	182.22	266.24	240.29	264.18	1033.5	260.96

continued...

SL No	item	Value of consumption (₹ 0.00)										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
14	Packaged Processed Food	47.36	64.68	67.38	81.11	92.16	94.71	101.36	126.23	166.79	214.84	105.57
	Food Total	973.91	1290	1420.8	1599.9	1827.2	1923.1	2150.9	2328.8	2636.7	3831.6	1997.2
15	Pan	2.13	1.61	1.97	4.34	3.51	2.48	1.87	1.43	1.51	1.4	2.23
16	Tobacco	13.55	23.32	22.55	25.05	27.43	10	32.41	33.62	64.95	80.63	33.34
17	Intoxicants	30.66	32.01	45.07	61.33	52.46	87.75	54.53	99.97	75.6	153.99	69.23
18	Fuel and Light	158.73	189.56	205.05	210.31	238.42	258.39	270.75	310.35	345.87	444.43	263.04
19	Clothing	107.01	147.03	159.53	181.27	180.86	229.09	238.34	271.95	305.96	435.24	225.46
20	Bedding etc.	3.2	5.07	4.58	8.15	8.61	10.54	15.61	20.12	26.28	52.03	15.4
21	Footwear	22.4	28.44	29.65	34.97	34.71	41.37	43.04	47.67	56.12	74.82	41.29
22	Education	47.41	68.79	110.64	132.74	201.37	251.26	381.06	339.48	566.82	792.59	288.99
23	Medical (Institutional)	22.62	36.05	60.49	63.17	93.81	72.19	95.51	208.69	233.76	713.03	159.62
24	Medical (non-institutional)	64.63	85.19	109.67	106.15	138.95	167.51	191.77	245.75	266.5	544	191.8
25	Entertainment	32.57	40.53	51.22	51.9	58.13	63.87	81.15	117.4	114.87	204.63	81.53
26	Minor Durable-type Goods	1.89	2.87	7.96	11.35	22.36	13.35	28.99	15	54.6	73.47	23.18

continued...

SL No	item	Value of consumption (₹ 0.00)										Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
27	Toilet Articles	37.94	48.18	52.86	55.03	66.78	68.48	79.12	82.12	92.57	115.41	69.82
28	Other Household Consumables	28.79	37.86	44.74	51.08	60.69	70.33	82.12	89.05	100.67	149.02	71.39
29	Consumer Services excl. Conveyance	95.99	117.72	125.2	161.14	163.82	211.61	237.76	288.58	455.05	1054.9	290.81
30	Conveyance	145.74	182.8	210.86	256.09	287.45	353.63	382.39	434.96	580.65	1050.7	388.16
31	Rent	8.92	12.33	0.27	34.38	93.08	107.64	130.79	258.53	293.58	675.07	161.1
32	Consumer Taxes & Cesses	6.3	6.76	9.96	9.42	12.45	17.95	20.55	27.71	34.72	51.17	19.67
33	Furniture & Fixtures	1.58	3.58	7.97	5.63	7.4	14.32	21.47	51.96	60.01	175.83	34.88
34	Goods for Recreation	4.73	2.53	1.33	1.04	0.91	10.48	16.16	14.38	32.59	46.96	13.09
35	Crockery & Utensils	2.27	3.43	2.43	3.59	4.72	8.88	6.92	12.42	17.7	18.86	8.11
36	Cooking & other Household Appliances	3.52	11.45	14.87	19.3	10.79	22.9	20.19	46.05	99.4	133.68	38.13
37	Personal Transport Equipment	16.54	17.54	32.95	34.34	45.84	84.97	66.31	100.77	246.79	1237.2	187.96

continued...

SL No	item	Value of consumption (₹ 0.00)										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
38	Therapeutic Appliances	0.2	0.05	0.17	0	0.65	0.59	0.48	0.15	2.16	2.39	0.68
39	Other personal goods	1.16	8.42	8.37	10.69	16.37	27.19	24.07	22.4	57.48	69.36	24.52
40	Residential Building, Land and Other Durables	0.32	15.27	37.08	17.96	11.93	22.41	99.28	134.6	117.35	558.67	101.31
41	Jewellery & Ornaments	17.66	27.14	41.18	70.2	59.51	89.14	126.81	187.43	382.23	1455.1	245.17
	Non-food total	878.46	1155.5	1398.6	1620.6	1903	2318.3	2749.5	3462.5	4685.8	10365	3049.9
	Total expenditure	1852.4	2445.5	2819.4	3220.5	3730.2	4241.5	4900.4	5791.3	7322.5	14196	5047.1

Table 14: Value of consumption ₹ 0.00 of broad groups of food and non-food items per person for a period of 30 days for each decile class of MPCE (Combined)

SI No	item	Decile Classes of MPCE										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
1	Cereals	166.99	179.11	188.37	197.14	211.18	224.39	235.1	251.14	274.65	302.35	223.02
2	Cereal Substitute	4.65	6.51	7.28	8.46	9.69	10.21	11.44	12.26	13.31	14.27	9.81
3	Pulses & Products	38.69	48.9	49.5	49.51	56.85	66.09	67.92	71.73	78.47	83.75	61.13
4	Milk & Milk Products	88.05	110.45	118.12	127.11	148.72	167.21	186.47	213.06	246.05	279.97	168.49
5	Salt & Sugar	25.35	28.27	27.62	31.28	32.21	32.91	32.28	35.68	40.94	43.32	32.99
6	Edible oil	63.91	76.26	79.47	77.44	88.84	99.1	99.33	113.02	123.63	141.84	96.27
7	Egg, fish & meat	158.08	233.8	289.99	340.31	345.86	433.28	454.78	516.04	583.77	729.3	408.46
8	Vegetables	88.99	101.9	111.7	114.03	136.82	149.61	156.96	175.35	193.27	237.08	146.54
9	Fruits (fresh)	105.61	144.7	155.98	172.91	198.9	228.11	244.88	259.51	316.03	400.11	222.63
10	Fruits (dry)	4.02	10.18	11.65	14.29	19.74	23.63	32.6	36.82	69.8	89.59	31.22
11	Spices	42.35	59.8	63.98	71.57	79.61	95.57	100.43	110.88	113.12	133.21	87.04
12	Beverages	46.72	58.61	72.83	67.65	80.97	89.1	83.38	98.38	107.23	146.66	85.14
13	Served Processed Food	50.97	99.16	123.49	149.82	160.25	171.81	210.68	226.56	288.74	955.57	243.58

continued...

SI No	item	Decile Classes of MPCE										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
14	Packaged Processed Food	45.95	60.3	71.34	75.37	91.66	97.5	106.35	121.46	152.15	201.77	102.36
	Food Total	930.33	1218	1371.3	1496.9	1661.3	1888.5	2022.6	2241.9	2601.2	3758.8	1918.7
15	Pan	2.43	1.92	4.62	2.9	5.33	3.37	4.5	4.18	5.46	5.71	4.04
16	Tobacco	12.6	20.22	21.2	26.78	26.6	29.23	25.92	34.72	51.36	67.11	31.57
17	Intoxicants	26.72	32.58	50.52	65.31	72.28	84.86	95.87	101.21	127.69	149.68	80.66
18	Fuel and Light	151.97	171.52	188.54	200.98	217.32	238.29	236.18	268.82	310.39	404.39	238.8
19	Clothing	100.99	137.41	150.98	167.08	185.68	201.78	242.24	239.9	291.61	413.5	213.07
20	Bedding etc.	2.86	4.1	5.33	6.78	9.04	9.96	12.21	16.82	22.32	40.88	13.02
21	Footwear	20.4	27.59	28.32	32.36	35.95	36.65	43.46	42.48	50.73	66.6	38.45
22	Education	45.68	67.42	97.45	93.99	144.19	201.51	207.06	308.79	396.54	694.31	225.59
23	Medical (Institutional)	20.82	27.54	43.24	70.92	62.8	83.5	80.35	124.87	166.84	588.12	126.83
24	Medical (non-institutional)	49.25	75.98	83.7	103.42	110.46	127.28	157.31	185.3	299.77	447.83	163.98
25	Entertainment	36.47	41.61	49.64	52.02	57.19	64.22	73.57	86.43	119.46	171.58	75.2
26	Minor Durable-type Goods	4.91	6.62	13.13	12.75	16.52	16.33	22.09	29.48	31.59	73.58	22.69
27	Toilet Articles	38.89	50.76	50.12	54.9	60.37	68.2	70.53	79.37	86.76	113.29	67.31
28	Other Household Consumables	25.42	37.34	40.74	46.13	54.69	65.14	76.03	79.98	100.34	141.67	66.73

continued...

SI No	item	Decile Classes of MPCE										Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
29	Consumer Services excl. Conveyance	92.81	110.58	122.49	156.15	164.83	176.39	234.91	254.12	361.22	871.39	254.38
30	Conveyance	143.45	185.66	220.37	248.09	301.2	304.4	357.51	419.24	533.43	906.07	361.82
31	Rent	9.32	5.3	9.34	11.07	33.08	63.97	68.06	131.07	153.37	443.77	92.76
32	Consumer Taxes & Cesses	5.99	6.16	6.79	8.04	11.4	10.79	15.31	22.98	32.14	45.98	16.55
33	Furniture & Fixtures	1.86	7.49	4.74	8.32	9.8	9.22	16.46	37.46	34.95	160.62	29.07
34	Goods for Recreation	2.52	3.56	1.94	1.47	3.53	6.26	8.06	14.38	19.5	49.36	11.05
35	Crockery & Utensils	1.52	3.29	3.27	3.7	4.38	5.5	9.07	8.37	13.83	16.6	6.95
36	Cooking & other Household Appliances	2.97	4.3	12.09	18.47	11.65	14.47	19.64	23.32	45.65	102.37	25.48
37	Personal Transport Equipment	12.56	12.82	31.19	35.19	48.36	40.77	76.68	73.12	153.36	1342.2	182.43
38	Therapeutic Appliances	0.09	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.27	0.77	0.17	0.59	3.43	0.56

continued...

Sl No	item	Decile Classes of MPCE										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
39	Other personal goods	3.27	3.5	10	13.49	15.12	17.85	34.54	30.11	36.17	75.52	23.94
40	Residential Building, Land and Other Durables	0.46	14.16	22.07	29.17	15.78	19.39	40.34	87.79	146.44	375.89	75.1
41	Jewellery & Ornaments	11.52	20.12	34.42	48.52	61.96	55.87	117.81	159.06	248.55	892.16	164.87
	Non-food total	827.75	1079.6	1306.3	1518.1	1739.6	1955.5	2346.5	2863.5	3840.1	8663.6	2612.9
	Total expenditure	1758.1	2297.5	2677.6	3015	3400.9	3844	4369.1	5105.4	6441.2	12422	4531.6

Table 15 Percentage distribution of Households of each Social Group by primary source of energy for cooking

Social Group	Percentage distribution of households of each social group by primary source of energy for cooking										estimated households(00)
	Firewood and Chips	LPG	Other natural Gas	Kerosene	Gobar Gas	Other Biogas	Electricity (incl. generated by solar or wind power generators)	No cooking arrangement	Others	Total	
RURAL											
ST	61.85	38.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	1317.397
SC	57.29	42.44	0	0.2	0	0	0	0.08	0	100	3587.796
OBC	37.14	60.54	0.01	0.03	0	0.12	0.43	1.45	0.29	100	24592.49
Others	28.82	68.61	0.02	0	0.01	0.2	0.31	1.71	0.32	100	14334.18
estimated (00)	18345.01	25035.41	5.88	11.34	1.84	74.62	106.53	110.20	141.02	43831.86	
sample households	1016	1347	1	1	1	2	6	5	1	2380	
URBAN											
ST	79.59	20.41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	88.81371
SC	57.29	42.44	0	0.2	0	0	0	0.08	0	100	2164.397
OBC	37.14	60.54	0.01	0.03	0	0.12	0.43	1.45	0.29	100	24730.48
Others	28.82	68.61	0.02	0	0.01	0.2	0.31	1.71	0.32	100	10576.15
estimated (00)	11336.34	24876.68	3.75	12.45	2.09	34.27	181.31	1033.597	79.33904	37559.85	
sample households	690	1337	1	2	1	1	10	33	1	2076	
COMBINED											
ST	62.97	37.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	1406.211
SC	57.29	42.44	0	0.2	0	0	0	0.08	0	100	5752.193
OBC	37.14	60.54	0.01	0.03	0	0.12	0.43	1.45	0.29	100	49322.97
Others	28.82	68.61	0.02	0	0.01	0.2	0.31	1.71	0.32	100	24910.34
Estimated (00)	29681.35	49912.09	9.63	23.78	3.940	108.89	287.84	1143.80	220.36	81391.71	
Sample households	1706	2684	2	3	2	3	16	38	2	4456	

Table 16: (Combined) Percentage distribution of Households of each Social Group by primary source of energy for lighting

Social Group	Percentage distribution of households of each social group by primary source of energy for lighting						estimated (00)
	Electricity (incl. generated by solar or wind power generators)	Kerosene	Candle	No Lighting Arrangement	Others	Total	
ST	95.88	2.67	1.45	0	0	100	1406.211
SC	94.43	4.26	0.49	0.73	0.09	100	5752.193
OBC	98.37	0.7	0.43	0.09	0.41	100	49322.97
Others	98.71	0.69	0.05	0.31	0.25	100	24910.34
Estimated (00)	79887.86	798.07	272.24	162.85	270.66	81391.71	
Sample households	4390	44	8	6	8	4456	

Table 17: MPCE by item group and percentage composition of Consumer expenditure

Item Group	MPCE			
	Rural		Urban	
	68th round	75th round	68th round	75th round
Cereal	143.51	222.60	155.6	223.52
Cereal Substitutes: Tapioca, etc.	8.43	10.60	5.02	8.86
Pulses, Pulse Products& Gram	41.23	57.57	47.75	65.36
Milk & Milk Products	91.79	167.46	112.98	169.70
Salt , Sugar & Spices	102.46	118.46	104.41	121.87
Edible oil	49	93.69	55.36	99.33
Egg, Fish & Meat	215.26	378.81	235.29	443.59
Vegetables	93.18	140.98	102.52	153.13
Fruits	118.58	246.29	147.56	262.81
Beverages, Refreshments etc.	283.77	415.91	293.75	449.05
Food	1147.22	1852.37	1260.23	1997.22
Pan,Tobacco& Intoxicants	71.48	125.95	63.68	104.80
Fuel and Light	121.36	218.35	158.64	263.04
Clothing and bedding	134.61	213.64	176.47	240.86
Footwear	21.43	36.05	26.85	41.29
Education	97.53	172.08	168.46	288.99
Medical	244.41	239.65	274.79	351.42
Misc.Goods & Entertainment	125.7	220.12	149.14	245.92
Consumer Services excluding Conveyance	125.85	223.64	192.26	290.81
Conveyance	162.51	339.59	242.47	388.16
Rent	23.94	35.10	109.49	161.10
Consumer Taxes and Cesses	8.31	13.92	18.73	19.67
Durable Goods	384.38	406.04	567.22	653.85
Non-food	1521.51	2244.13	2148.22	3049.91
Total	2668.73	4096.50	3408.45	5047.13

Appendix B

Concepts and Definitions

Appendix B

Concepts and Definitions

2.1 Population coverage

The following rules regarding the population to be covered are to be remembered in listing of households and persons:

- a. Under-trial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes etc., are to be excluded, but residential staff therein will be listed while listing is done in such institutions. The persons of the first category will be considered as members of their parent households and will be counted there. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence will be outside the coverage of the survey.
- b. Floating population, i.e., persons without any normal residence will not be listed. But households residing in open space, roadside shelter, under a bridge, etc., more or less regularly in the same place, will be listed.
- c. Neither the foreign nationals nor their domestic servants will be listed, if by definition the latter belong to the foreign national's household. If, however, a foreign national becomes an Indian citizen for all practical purposes, he or she will be covered.
- d. Persons residing in barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, BSF, etc.) will be kept outside the survey coverage due to difficulty in conduct of survey therein. However, civilian population residing in their neighbourhood, including the family quarters of service personnel, are to be covered. Permission for this may have to be obtained from the appropriate authorities.
- e. Orphanages, rescue homes, *ashrams* and vagrant houses are outside the survey coverage.
- f. However, persons staying in old age homes, *ashrams/hostels* and the residential staff (other than monks/ nuns) of these ashrams may be listed. For orphanages, although orphans are not to be listed, the persons looking after them and staying there may be considered for listing.

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

2.3 Household: A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen will constitute a household. It will include temporary stay-aways (those whose total period of absence from the household is expected to be less than 6 months) but exclude temporary visitors and guests (expected total period of stay less than 6 months). Even though the determination of the actual composition of a household will be left to the judgment of the head of the household, the following procedures will be adopted as guidelines.

- (i) Each inmate (including residential staff) of a hostel, mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, etc., will constitute a single-member household. If, however, a group of persons among them normally pool their income for spending, they will together be treated as forming a single household. For example, a family living in a hotel will be treated as one household.
- (ii) In deciding the composition of a household, more emphasis is to be placed on 'normally living together' than on 'ordinarily taking food from a common kitchen'. In case the place of residence of a person is different from the place of boarding, he or she will be treated as a member of the household with whom he or she resides.

(iii) A resident employee, or domestic servant, or a paying guest (but not just a tenant in the household) will be considered as a member of the household with whom he or she resides even though he or she is not a member of the same family.

(iv) When a person sleeps in one place (say, in a shop or in a room in another house because of space shortage) but usually takes food with his or her family, he or she should be treated not as a single member household but as a member of the household in which other members of his or her family stay.

(v) If a member of a family (say, a son or a daughter of the head of the family) stays elsewhere (say, in hostel for studies or for any other reason), he/ she will not be considered as a member of his/ her parent's household. However, he/ she will be listed as a single member household if the hostel is listed.

2.4 Household size: The number of members of a household is its size.

2.5 Household type: The household type, based on the means of livelihood of a household, is decided on the basis of the sources of the household's income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. For this purpose, only the household's income (net income and not gross income) from economic activities is to be considered; but the incomes of servants and paying guests are not to be taken into account.

In **rural areas** a household will belong to any one of the following seven household types –

- self-employed in agriculture -1,
- self-employed in non-agriculture - 2;
- regular wage/salary earning in agriculture- 3,
- regular wage/salary earning in non-agriculture- 4,
- casual labour in agriculture - 5,
- casual labour in non-agriculture -6;
- others-9.

For **urban areas**, the household types are:

- self-employed-1,
- regular wage/salary earning-2,
- casual labour-3,
- others-9

2.6 Reference period

2.6.1 The reference period is the period of time to which the information collected relates. In NSS surveys, the reference period often varies from item to item. Data collected with different reference periods are known to exhibit certain systematic differences. Strictly speaking, therefore, comparisons should be made only among estimates based on data collected with identical reference period systems.

2.6.2 In the 75th round, these reference periods are kept exactly same as in Schedule 1.0 Type 2 in the NSS 68th round. The reference periods to be used for different groups of consumption items are given below.

Category	Item groups	Reference period
I	Clothing, bedding, footwear, education, medical (institutional), durable goods	Last 365 days
II	Some food items (F2+): Edible oil; egg, fish & meat; vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages and processed foods; pan, tobacco & intoxicants	Last 7 days
III	All other food (F1), fuel and light, miscellaneous goods and services including non-institutional medical; rents and taxes	Last 30 days

2.7 Household consumer expenditure (HCE) during a specified period, called the reference period, may be defined as the total of the following:

- (a) expenditure incurred by households on ‘consumption of goods and services’ during the reference period
- (b) imputed value of goods and services produced as outputs of household (proprietary or partnership) enterprises owned by households and used by their members themselves during the reference period
- (c) imputed value of goods and services received by households as remuneration in kind during the reference period
- (d) imputed value of goods and services received by households through social transfers in kind received from government units or non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) and used by households during the reference period.

2.8 Imputation of value: If an item is purchased and consumed by a household, the value of consumption can be taken as its purchase value. But the value of an item consumed out of commodities received in exchange of goods and services, home-grown/home-produced stock, transfer receipts or free collection requires imputation. The rule for imputation of value of consumption of commodities is given below:

- The value of goods and services received in exchange of goods and services – including those received as perquisites by the members of the household from their employers - will be imputed at the rate of average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period. However, the judgement of the respondent about the price of the goods purchased in exchange is to be taken into account.
- The value of home produce will be imputed at the ex farm or ex factory rate. This should not include any element of distributive service charges.
- The value of consumption out of gifts, loans, free collection, etc. will be imputed at the average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period.
- The value of consumption out of purchase will be the value at which the purchase was made.

Appendix – C
Sample Design and Estimation
Procedure

Appendix C

Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

Sample Design and estimation procedure

3.1 Outline of sample design: A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 75th round survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the Census villages in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units (USU) were households in both the sectors. In the case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was the selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/ urban FSU.

3.2 Sampling Frame for First Stage Units: For the rural sector, the list of 2011 Population Census villages was considered as the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the latest available list of UFS blocks was considered as the sampling frame.

3.3 Stratification: Each district was considered as stratum. Within each district of a State/UT, generally speaking, 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, within the urban areas of a district, if there were one or more towns with population one million or more as per Census 2011, each of them were form a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban area of the district was considered as another basic stratum.

3.4 Sub-stratification:

3.4.1 Rural sector: If r was the sample size allocated for a rural stratum, the number of sub-strata formed was $r/4$. The villages within a district as per frame were first arranged in ascending order of population. Then cut-off points were marked off in this list demarcating sub-strata 1 to $r/4$ in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised a group of villages of the arranged frame and had more or less the same population.

3.4.2 Urban sector: Each urban stratum was divided into two parts – an “affluent part” consisting of UFS blocks identified as “affluent area” and a “non-affluent part” consisting of the remaining UFS blocks within the stratum. Samples were allocated to affluent and non-affluent parts in proportion to the total number of households in the UFS block with double weightage to affluent part. If u was the sample size for an urban stratum, the number of sub-strata formed was $u/4$. Out of the $u/4$ sub-strata the stratum nos. “01” and “02” were allotted to the ‘affluent area’ and the remaining sub-stratum numbers viz., “03”, “04” ... were allotted to the non-affluent UFS block. If $u/4$ was more than 1, two or more sub-strata were formed. This was done by first arranging the towns in ascending order of number of households in the town as per the latest UFS phase. From this arranged frame of UFS blocks of all the towns/ million-plus cities of a stratum, $u/4$ sub-strata were formed in such a way that each sub-stratum had more or less the same number of households. This procedure was followed separately for affluent and non-affluent parts of the town for allocation of samples.

3.5 Total sample size (FSUs): 1,428 FSUs were allotted for Maharashtra in State sample.

3.6 Allocation of total sample to States and UTs: The total number of sample FSUs were allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to population as per Census 2011 subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/UT.

3.7 Allocation of State/ UT level sample to rural and urban sectors: State/ UT level sample size was allocated between two sectors in proportion to population as per Census 2011 with 1.5 weightage to urban sector depending on population share. A minimum of 16 FSUs (minimum 8 each for rural and urban sector separately) was allocated to each State/ UT.

3.8 Allocation to strata: Within each sector of a State/ UT, the respective sample size was allocated to the different strata in proportion to the population as per Census 2011. Stratum level allocation was adjusted to multiples of 4 with a minimum sample size of 4.

3.9 Allocation to sub-strata: Allocation for each sub-stratum was 4 in both rural and urban sectors.

3.10 Selection of FSUs:

For the rural sector, from each stratum/sub-stratum, required number of sample villages were selected by Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR), size being the population of the village as per Census 2011.

For the urban sector, from each stratum/sub-stratum, FSUs were selected by Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR), size being the number of households of the UFS Block.

Both rural and urban samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples.

3.11 Selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks - important steps

3.11.1 Criterion for hamlet-group/ sub-block formation: After identification of the boundaries of the FSU, it was first determined whether listing was to be done in the whole sample FSU or not. In case the population of the selected FSU was found to be 1200 or more, it was divided into a suitable number (say, D) of parts or sub-FSUs of more or less equal population – the parts being called “hamlet-groups” in case of villages and “sub-blocks’ in case of urban blocks. D was determined as shown in the table.

approximate present population of the sample FSU formed	no. of hgs/sbs to be formed
less than 1200 (no hamlet-group/sub-block)	1
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
3000 to 3599	6
.....and so on	—

3.11.2 Formation and selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks: In case hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks were formed in the sample FSU, the same was done by more or less equalizing population. Note that while doing so, it was ensured that the hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks formed were clearly identifiable in terms of physical landmarks.

Two hamlet-groups (hg)/sub-blocks (sb) selected from a large FSU wherever hamlet-groups/sub-blocks have been formed in the following manner – one hg/sb with maximum percentage share of population was always be selected and termed as hg/sb 1; one more hg/sb were selected from the remaining hgs/sbs by simple random sampling (SRS) and termed as hg/sb 2. Listing and selection of the households were independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks. The FSUs without hg/sb formation were treated as sample hg/sb number 1. It was noted that if more than one hg/sb have same maximum percentage share of population, the one among them which is listed first in block 4.2 of Schedule 0.0 was treated as hg/sb ‘1’.

3.12 Listing of households: Having determined the hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks, i.e. area(s) to be considered for listing, the next step is to list all the households (including those found to be temporarily locked after ascertaining the temporariness of locking of households through local enquiry). The hamlet-group/sub-block with hg/sb number 1 was considered for listing first, was followed by the listing of households of the hg/sb number 2.

3.13 Formation of second stage strata (SSS) and allocation of households in different SSS:

3.13.1 Schedule 1.0: Two cut-off points ‘A’ and ‘B’ (in ₹.) were determined from household’s usual monthly consumer expenditure collected in Schedule 21.1: Domestic Tourism Expenditure of NSS 72nd round (July 2014 – June 2015) data (with proper adjustments using price indices) for each NSS region for both rural and urban areas separately, in such a way that top 10% of the population have MPCE more than ‘B’ and bottom 30% of the population have MPCE less than A. Composition of the SSS and number of households surveyed from different SSS, *for both rural and urban sectors*, were as follows:

SSS	composition of SSS	number of households to be surveyed	
		FSU without hg/sb formation	FSU with hg/sb formation (for each hg/sb)
Schedule 1.0			
SSS 1	households having MPCE of top 10% of population (MPCE > B)	2	1
SSS 2	households having MPCE of middle 60% of population ($A \leq MPCE \leq B$)	4	2
SSS 3	households having MPCE of bottom 30% of population (MPCE < A)	2	1

3.13.2 The above table provide the plan of allocation of the sample households in the respective SSS. However, there can be situations in the selected FSUs, both in rural and urban sectors, where adequate number of household is not available for survey in different SSS. In such situation, the

shortfall of household for one SSS is compensated from the other SSS. This is done by adopting specified procedure. To meet the shortfall of households in one SSS, compensation can be made from other SSSs. The values of cut off points A and B (MPCE in ₹) for each NSS region is as follows:

NSS Region	Description	Districts	Cut off values			
			Rural		Urban	
			A	B	A	B
271	Coastal	Thane, Mumbai suburban, Mumbai, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg	1,280	2,430	2,720	7,060
272	Inland Western	Pune, Ahmadnagar, Solapur, Satara, Kolhapur, Sangli	1,470	2,760	2,170	5,430
273	Inland Northern	Nandurbar, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nashik	1,260	2,760	1,630	3,370
274	Inland Central	Nanded, Hingoli, Parbhani, Jalna, Aurangabad, Bid, Latur, Osmanabad	1,380	2,350	1,740	5,430
275	Inland Eastern	Buldana, Akola, Washim, Amravati, Wardha, Nagpur, Yavatmal	880	2,070	1,630	4,530
276	Eastern	Bhandara, Gondiya, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur	820	1,660	1,210	5,430

3.14. Selection of households: From each SSS, the sample households for each of the schedules were selected by SRSWOR.

3.15. Estimation Procedure

3.15.1 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 hamlet-group/ sub-block (d = 1, 2)

j = subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU/hg/sb

k = subscript for k-th sample household within an FSU/ hg/sb

D = total number of hg's/ sb's formed in the sample FSU

$D^* = 0$ if $D = 1$

$= (D - 1)$ for FSUs with $D > 1$

Z = total size of a sub-stratum (sum of sizes for all the FSUs of a sub-stratum)

z = size of sample FSU used for selection.

n = number of sample FSUs surveyed including 'uninhabited' and 'zero cases' but excluding casualty for a particular sub-sample and sub-stratum.

H = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or subblock of sample FSU

h = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or subblock 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

Under the above symbols,

y_{stmidjk} = observed value of the characteristic y for the k-th household of the j-th second stage stratum of the d-th hg/sb 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.

3.15.2 Formulae for Estimation of Aggregates for a particular sub-sample and stratum X substratum:

3.15.2.1 Schedule 0.0:

3.15.2.1.1 Rural/Urban:

(i) For estimating the number of households in a stratum X sub-stratum possessing a characteristic:

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{Z}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{z_i} [y_{i1} + D_i^* \times y_{i2}]$$

where y_{i1}, y_{i2} are the total number of households possessing the characteristic y in hgs 1 & 2 of the i-th FSU respectively.

(ii) For estimating the number of villages in a stratum X sub-stratum possessing a characteristic:

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{Z}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{z_i} y_i$$

where y_i is taken as 1 for sample villages possessing the characteristic and 0 otherwise

3.15.2.2 Schedules 1.0, 25.0, 25.2:

3.15.2.2.1 Rural/ Urban:

(i) For j-th second-stage stratum of a stratum X sub-stratum:

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

(ii) For all second-stage strata combined:

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

3.15.3 Overall Estimate for Aggregates for a sub-stratum:

Overall estimate for aggregates for a sub-stratum (\hat{Y}_{st}) based on two sub-samples in a sub-stratum is obtained as:

$$\hat{Y}_{st} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{stm}$$

3.15.4 Overall Estimate for Aggregates for a stratum:

Overall estimate for a stratum (\hat{Y}_s) will be obtained as

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

3.15.5 Overall Estimate of Aggregates at State/UT/all-India level:

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

Estimates of Ratios

Let \hat{Y} and \hat{X} be the overall estimates of the aggregates Y and X 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

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

Estimates of Error: The estimated variances of the above estimates will be:

For aggregate \hat{Y} :

$$V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}) = \sum_s V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_s) = \sum_s \sum_t V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_{st})$$

where $V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_{st})$ is given by

$$V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \frac{1}{4} (\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2$$

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.

For ratio \hat{R} :

$$M\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{4\hat{X}^2} \sum_s \sum_t \left[(\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2 + \hat{R}^2 (\hat{X}_{st1} - \hat{X}_{st2})^2 - 2\hat{R} (\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2}) (\hat{X}_{st1} - \hat{X}_{st2}) \right]$$

Estimates of Relative Standard Error (RSE):

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} \times 100$$

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{\sqrt{M\hat{S}E(\hat{R})}}{\hat{R}} \times 100$$

Multipliers

The formulae for multipliers (of sample households for Sch. 25.0) at stratum/sub-stratum/second-stage stratum level for a sub-sample are given below:

sch type	sector	formula for multipliers	
		hg / sb 1	hg / sb 2
0.0	rural/urban	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stm}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}}$	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stm}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times D_{stmi}^*$
1.0, 25.0, 25.2	rural/urban	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times \frac{H_{stmi1j}}{h_{stmi1j}}$	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times D_{stmi}^* \times \frac{H_{stmi2j}}{h_{stmi2j}}$
	j = 1, 2, 3 for each of the Schedules 1.0 and 25.0 j = 1, 2, 3, 4 for Schedule 25.2		

Note:

- (i) For estimating any characteristic for any domain not specifically considered in sample design, indicator variable may be used.
- (ii) Multipliers have to be computed on the basis of information available in the listing schedule irrespective of any misclassification observed between the listing schedule and detailed enquiry schedule.
- (iii) For estimating number of villages possessing a characteristic, take * stmi D = 0 in the relevant multipliers and there will be only one multiplier for the village.

Treatment for zero cases, casualty cases etc.:

3.17.1 While counting the number of FSUs surveyed (nstm or nstmj) in a stratum/sub-stratum, all the FSUs with survey codes 1 to 6 in schedule 0.0 will be considered. In addition, if no household is available in the frame then also that FSU will be treated as surveyed. However, household of a particular schedule type are available in the frame of the FSU but none of these could be surveyed then that FSU has to be treated as casualty and it will not be treated as surveyed in respect of that schedule.

3.17.2 Casualty cases: FSUs with survey code 7 as per schedule 0.0 are treated as casualties. In addition to this, an FSU, although surveyed, may have to be treated as casualty for a particular schedule type and a particular second stage stratum as given in the following para:

3.17.2.1 FSUs with survey codes 1 or 4 as per schedule 0.0 having number of households in the frame of j-th second stage stratum greater than 0 but number of households surveyed according to data file, considering both hg/sb together, as nil (i.e. $H_{1j} + H_{2j} > 0$ but $h_{1j} + h_{2j} = 0$) will be taken as casualties for j-th second stage stratum.

All the FSUs with survey codes 1 to 6 as per schedule 0.0 minus the number of casualties as identified above will be taken as the number of surveyed FSUs (n_{stmj}) for that (stratum/sub-stratum) \times (second stage stratum).

When casualty for j-th second stage stratum occurs for a particular hg/sb but not for the other hg/sb, the FSU will not be treated as casualty but some adjustments in the value of H for the other hg/sb will be done as follows:

(i) Suppose for hg/sb 1, $H_{1j} > 0$ but $h_{1j} = 0$ while for hg/sb 2, $H_{2j} > 0$ and $h_{2j} > 0$. In that case $D_i^* \times H_{2j}$ will be replaced by $(H_{1j} + D_i^* \times H_{2j})$ in the formula for multiplier of hg/sb 2.

(ii) Suppose for hg/sb 1, $H_{1j} > 0$ and $h_{1j} > 0$ while for hg/sb 2, $H_{2j} > 0$ but $h_{2j} = 0$. In that case H_{1j} will be replaced by $(H_{1j} + D_i^* \times H_{2j})$ in the formula for multiplier of hg/sb 1.

It may be noted that n_{stm} or n_{stmj} would be same for hg/sb 1 & 2 of an FSU.

3.18 Treatment in cases of void second-stage strata/sub-strata /strata at FSU or household level

3.18.1 A stratum/sub-stratum may be void because of the casualty of all the FSUs belonging to the stratum/sub-stratum. This may occur in one sub-sample or in both the sub-samples. If it relates to only one sub-sample, then estimate for the void stratum/sub-stratum may be replaced with the estimate as obtained from the other sub-sample for the same stratum/sub-stratum.

3.18.2 When a stratum/sub-stratum is void in both the sub-samples, the following procedure is recommended:

Case(I): Stratum/Sub-stratum void cases at FSU levels (i.e. all FSUs having survey code 7):

(i) If a rural/urban sub-stratum is void then it may be merged with the other sub-stratum of the stratum.

(ii) If a rural/urban stratum (district) is void due to all FSUs being casualty, it may be excluded from the coverage of the survey. The state level estimates will be based on the estimates of districts for which estimates are available and remarks to that effect may be added in appropriate places.

Case (II): Stratum/Sub-stratum void case at second stage stratum level (i.e. all the FSUs were casualties for a particular second stage stratum):

An FSU may be a casualty for a particular second stage stratum although survey code was not 7. If all the FSUs of a stratum/sub-stratum become casualties in this manner for a particular second stage stratum, the stratum/sub-stratum will become void. In such cases, the void second stage stratum will be merged with the nearby second stage stratum within the FSU.

3.19 Reference to the values of Zst, nst, zsti, Dsti, D*sti, Dsi, D*si, Hsti1, hsti1, Hsti2, hsti2:

(a) Values of Zst and allotted nst for the whole round are given in Table 2 for rural sector and in Table 3 for urban sector.

(b) Surveyed number of FSUs (nst) should not be taken from the tables. The values of nstm for each sub-sample are to be obtained following the guidelines given in para above. It includes uninhibited and zero cases but excludes casualty cases.

(c) The value of zsti is to be taken from the column of sample list under the heading “frame population” for rural samples and ‘block size’ i.e. total number of households in each UFS block for urban samples.

(d) Value of Dsti is to be taken from item 16 of block 1, Sch 0.0. D*sti is to be calculated from the value of Dsti .

(e) Values of Hsti1j, Hsti2j are to be taken from column (5), block 6 of Sch 0.0 for respective hg/sb and second stage stratum.

(f) The value of hsti1j and hsti2j should not be taken from column (9), block 6 of Sch.0.0. The figures should be obtained by counting the number of households in the data file excluding the casualty households.

Appendix – D

Survey Schedule 1.0

RURAL		*
URBAN		

CENTRAL		*
STATE		

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
SEVENTY FIFTH ROUND: JULY 2017 - JUNE 2018**

SCHEDULE 1.0: CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

[0] descriptive identification of sample household			
1. state/UT.:		5. hamlet name:	
2. district:		6. investigator unit no./block no.:	
3. sub-district/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 FSU				6.	sample household number	
2.	round number	7		5	7.	serial number of informant (as in column 1 of block 4)	
3.	schedule number	1		0	8.	response code	
4.	sample hg/sb number				9.	survey code	
5.	second-stage stratum number				10.	reason for substitution of original household (code)	

CODES FOR BLOCK 1

item 8: response code: informant: co-operative and capable -1, co-operative but not capable -2, busy -3, reluctant -4, others -9.

item 9: survey code: original -1, substitute -2, casualty -3.

item 10: 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										
srl. no.	item		Junior Statistical Officer/Field Investigator			Senior Statistical officer				
(1)	(2)		(3)			(4)				
1(a)	i) name (block letters)									
	ii) code									
1(b)	i) name (block letters)									
	ii) code									
2.	date(s) of :		DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY		
	(i) survey/inspection									
	(ii) receipt									
	(iii) scrutiny									
	(iv) dispatch									
3.	number of additional sheets attached									
4.	total time taken to canvass schedule 1.0 (in minutes)									
5.	whether schedule contains remarks (yes-1, no-2)	(i) in block 13/14								
		(ii) elsewhere in the schedule								
6.	signature									

CODES FOR BLOCK 3

item 4: **household type** : *for rural areas: self-employed in agriculture -1, self-employed in non-agriculture - 2; regular wage/salary earning in agriculture- 3, regular wage/salary earning in non-agriculture- 4, casual labour in agriculture - 5, casual labour in non-agriculture -6; others-9.*

for urban areas: self-employed-1, regular wage/salary earning-2, casual labour-3, others-9

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

item 7: **social group** : *Scheduled Tribes-1, Scheduled Castes-2, Other Backward Classes-3, others-9*

item 17: **primary source of energy for cooking** : *firewood and chips-01, LPG-02, other natural gas -03, dung cake-04, kerosene-05, coke ,coal-06, gobar gas-07, other biogas -08, charcoal-10, electricity(incl. generated by solar or wind power generators) -11, no cooking arrangement-12, others-19*

item 18: **primary source of energy for lighting** : *electricity(incl. generated by solar or wind power generators) -1, kerosene-2, other oil -3, gas-4, candle-5, no lighting arrangement-6, others-9*

item 24: **type of ration card**: *Antyodaya -1, BPL – 2, others – 3*

Note: 1 acre = 0.4047 hectare

[3] household characteristics										
1. household size						during July 2016 to June 2017		15. land cultivated (0.000 ha)		
2. principal industry (NIC-2008)		description:						16. land irrigated (0.000 ha)		
		code (5-digit)				primary source of energy for		17. cooking (code)		
3. principal occupation (NCO-2004)		description:						18. lighting (code)		
		code (3-digit)				19. dwelling unit code (<i>owned-1, hired-2, no dwelling unit-3, others-9</i>)				
4. household type (code)						20. is any member of the household a regular salary earner? (<i>yes-1, no -2</i>)				
5. (for rural only) if code is 3 to 6 in item 4, whether the major source of household income from manual work ? (<i>yes-1, no-2</i>)						21. did the household perform any ceremony during the last 30 days? (<i>yes – 1, no – 2</i>)				
6. religion (code)						22. no. of meals served to non-household members during the last 30 days				
7. social group (code)						23. does the household possess ration card? (<i>yes-1, no -2</i>)				
8. whether owns any land (<i>yes-1, no -2</i>)						24. if yes in item 23 , type of ration card (code)				
						25. does the household possess any bank/P.O. account? (<i>yes: Bank-1, P.O.-2, Both-3; no-4</i>)				
9. if yes in item 8 , type of land owned (<i>homestead only – 1, homestead and other land – 2, other land only – 3</i>)						26. if code is ‘1’-‘3’ in item 25, does the household possess any debit/credit card? (<i>yes-1, no-2</i>)				
land as on the date of survey (in 0.000 hectares)						27. did the household use any debit/credit card/ mobile apps/ any other cashless mode of payment during last 30 days? (<i>yes-1, no-2</i>)				
10. owned						28. whether any online purchase/payment have been made by any of the members of the household during last 30 days (<i>yes-1, no-2</i>)				
11. leased-in						29. if yes in item 28, total amount spent during last 30 days (Rs. in whole number)				
12. otherwise possessed (neither owned nor leased-in)						30. whether there was any case of hospitalization in the household during last 365 days? (<i>yes-1, no-2</i>)				
13. leased-out						31. whether any of the household member is attending/attended technical / professional education during last 365 days?(<i>yes-1, no-2</i>)				
14. total possessed [items (10+11+12-13)]						32. (for rural only) whether any prevailing rate of rent in the locality is available for imputation?(<i>yes-1, no-2</i>)				
						33. monthly per capita expenditure (Rs. 0.00) [item 43, bl. 12]				

[5.1] consumption of cereals, pulses, milk and milk products, sugar and salt during the last 30 days ended on						
item	code	consumption out of home produce		total consumption		source ^s
		quantity@ (0.000)	value (Rs.)	quantity@ (0.000)	value (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
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	117					
barley & its products	118					
small millets & their products	120					
ragi & its products	121					
other cereals	122					
cereal: sub-total (101-122)	129					
cereal substitutes: tapioca, etc.	139					
arhar, tur	140					
gram: split	141					
gram: whole	142					
moong	143					
masur	144					
urd	145					
peas	146					
khesari	147					
other pulses	148					
gram products	150					
besan	151					
other pulse products	152					
pulses & pulse products: s.t. (140-152)	159					

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

^sSource 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

*Source code cannot be 2, 3 or 4 for these items. For home-processed items such as *muri*, consumption should be recorded against ingredients (e.g. home-produced *muri*: record against rice).

[5.1] consumption of cereals, pulses, milk and milk products, sugar and salt during the last 30 days ended on

.....

item	code	consumption out of home produce		total consumption		source ^s
		quantity@ (0.000)	value (Rs.)	quantity@ (0.000)	value (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
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: s.t.(160-167)	169					
<hr/>						
salt	170					
sugar - PDS	171					1
sugar - other sources	172					*
gur	173					
candy, misri	174					*
honey	175					
salt & sugar: s.t. (170-175)	179					

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

^sSource 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

*Source code cannot be 2, 3 or 4 for these items. For home-processed items consumption should be recorded against ingredients.

[5.2] consumption of edible oil, egg, fish and meat, vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages and processed food and pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 7 days ended on						
item	code	consumption out of home produce		total consumption		source ^s
		quantity@ (0.000)	value (Rs.)	quantity@ (0.000)	value (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
vanaspati, margarine	180					*
mustard oil	181					
groundnut oil	182					
coconut oil	183					
refined oil [sunflower, soyabean, saffola, etc.]	184					
edible oil: others	185					
edible oil: s.t. (180-185)	189					
eggs (no.)	190					
fish, prawn	191					
goat meat/mutton	192					
beef/ buffalo meat	193					
pork	194					
chicken	195					
others: birds, crab, oyster, tortoise, etc.	196					
egg, fish & meat: s.t. (190-196)	199					
potato	200					
onion	201					
tomato	202					
brinjal	203					
radish	204					
carrot	205					
palak/other leafy vegetables	206					
green chillies	207					
lady's finger	208					
parwal/patal, kundru	210					
cauliflower	211					
cabbage	212					
gourd, pumpkin	213					
peas	214					
beans, barbati	215					
lemon (no.)	216					
other vegetables	217					
vegetables: s.t. (200-217)	219					

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

^sSource 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

*Source code cannot be 2, 3 or 4 for these items. For home-processed items consumption should be recorded against ingredients.

[5.2] consumption of edible oil, egg, fish and meat, vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages and processed food and pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 7 days ended on						
item	code	consumption out of home produce		total consumption		source ^s
		quantity@ (0.000)	value (Rs.)	quantity@ (0.000)	value (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
banana (no.)	220					
jackfruit	221					
watermelon	222					
pineapple (no.)	223					
coconut (no.)	224					
green coconut (no.)	225					
guava	226					
singara	227					
orange, mausami (no.)	228					
papaya	230					
mango	231					
kharbooza	232					
pears/nashpati	233					
berries	234					
leechi	235					
apple	236					
grapes	237					
other fresh fruits	238					
fruits (fresh): s.t. (220-238)	239					
coconut: copra	240					
groundnut	241					
dates	242					
cashewnut	243					
walnut	244					
other nuts	245					
raisin, kishmish, monacca, etc.	246					
other dry fruits	247					
fruits (dry): s.t. (240-247)	249					
ginger (gm)	250					
garlic (gm)	251					
jeera (gm)	252					
dhania (gm)	253					
turmeric (gm)	254					
black pepper (gm)	255					
dry chillies (gm)	256					
tamarind (gm)	257					
curry powder (gm)	258					
oilseeds (gm)	260					
other spices (gm)	261					
spices: s.t. (250-261)	269					

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

^sSource 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

[5.2] consumption of edible oil, egg, fish and meat, vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages and processed food and pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 7 days ended on						
item	code	consumption out of home produce		total consumption		source [§]
		quantity@ (0.000)	value (Rs.)	quantity@ (0.000)	value (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
tea: cups (no.)	270					
tea: leaf (gm)	271					
coffee: cups (no.)	272					
coffee: powder (gm)	273					
mineral water (litre)	274					
cold beverages: bottled/canned (litre)	275					*
fruit juice and shake (litre)	276					*
sugarcane/ date-palm juice etc. (litre)	277					
other beverages: cocoa, chocolate, etc.	278					*
beverages: sub-total (270-278)	279					
cooked meals purchased (no.)	280					
cooked meals received free in workplace ^κ (no.)	281					
cooked meals received as assistance ^κ (no.)	282					
cooked snacks purchased [samosa, puri, paratha, burger, chowmein, idli, dosa, vada, chops, pakoras, pao bhaji, vada pao, etc.]	283					*
other served processed food**	284					*
served processed food: sub-total (280-284)	289					
prepared sweets, cake, pastry	290					*
biscuits, chocolates, etc.	291					*
papad, bhujia, namkeen, mixture, chanachur	292					*
chips (gm)	293					*
pickles (gm)	294					*
sauce, jam, jelly (gm)	295					*
other packaged processed food	296					*
packaged processed food: sub-total (290-296)	299					
pan: leaf (no.)	300					
pan: finished (no.)	301					*
ingredients for pan (gm)	302					
pan: s.t. (300-302)	309					

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

[§]Source 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

*Source code cannot be 2, 3 or 4 for these items. For home-processed items consumption should be recorded against ingredients.

^κ Do not include cooked meals received from other households.

** includes chaat, golgappa (phuchka/panipuri), bhel puri, etc.

[5.2] consumption of edible oil, egg, fish and meat, vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages and processed food and pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 7 days ended on						
item	code	consumption out of home produce		total consumption		source ^s
		quantity@ (0.000)	value (Rs.)	quantity@ (0.000)	value (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
bidi (no.)	310					
cigarettes (no.)	311					
leaf tobacco (gm)	312					
snuff (gm)	313					
hookah tobacco (gm)	314					
cheroot (no.)	315					
zarda, kimam, surti (gm)	316					
other tobacco products	317					
tobacco: s.t. (310-317)	319					
ganja (gm)	320					
toddy (litre)	321					
country liquor (litre)	322					*
beer (litre)	323					*
foreign/refined liquor or wine (litre)	324					*
other intoxicants	325					
intoxicants: s.t. (320-325)	329					

[6] consumption of energy (fuel, light and household appliances) during the last 30 days ended on						
item	code	consumption out of home produce		total consumption		source ^s
		quantity@ (0.000)	value (Rs.)	quantity@ (0.000)	value (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
coke	330					
firewood and chips	331					
electricity (std. unit)	332					
dung cake	333					
kerosene – PDS (litre)	334					1
kerosene – other sources (litre)	335					*
matches (box)	336					*
coal	337					
LPG [excl. conveyance]	338					*
other natural gas(CNG, etc.)	340					*
charcoal	341					
candle (no.)	342					
biogas (gobar gas, etc.)	343					
petrol (litre) [excl. conveyance]	344					*
diesel (litre) [excl. conveyance]	345					*
other fuel	346					
fuel and light: s.t. (330-345)	349					

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

^sSource 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.

*Source code cannot be 2, 3 or 4 for these items.

[7] expenditure for clothing, bedding, etc. during the last 365 days ended on			
Item	code	quantity (0.00)	value (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
clothing: first-hand			
dhoti (no.)	350		
saree (no.)	351		
cloth for shirt, pyjama, kurta, salwar, etc. (metre)	352		
cloth for coat, trousers, suit, etc. (metre)	353		
coat, jacket, sweater, windcheater (no.)	354		
shawl, chaddar (no.)	355		
school/college uniform: boys	356		
school/college uniform: girls	357		
kurta-pajama suits: males (no.)	358		
kurta-pajama suits: females (no.)	360		
kurta, kameez (no.)	361		
pajamas, salwar (no.)	362		
shirts, T-shirts (no.)	363		
shorts, trousers, bermudas (no.)	364		
frocks, skirts, etc. (no.)	365		
blouse, dupatta, scarf, muffler (no.)	366		
lungi (no.)	367		
other casual wear*	368		
<i>baniyan</i> , socks, other hosiery and undergarments, etc.(no.)	370		
<i>gamchha</i> , towel, handkerchief (no.)	371		
infant clothing	372		
headwear, belts, ties (no.)	373		
clothing (first-hand): other (incl. knitting wool)	374		
clothing: second-hand	375		
clothing: sub-total (350-375)	379		
bed sheet, bed cover (no.)	380		
rug, blanket (no.)	381		
pillow, cushion(no.)	382		
quilt, mattress (no.)	383		
cloth for upholstery, curtains, tablecloth, etc. (metre)	384		
mosquito net (no.)	385		
bedding: others	386		
bedding, etc.: s.t. (380-386)	389		

* incl. maxis, housecoats, baba suit, nightdresses

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

[9] expenditure on education, medical (institutional), goods and services during the last 365 days ended on.....		
item	code	value (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
books, journals: first hand	400	
books, journals, etc.: second hand	401	
newspapers, periodicals	402	
library charges	403	
stationery, photocopying charges	404	
tuition and other fees (school, college, etc.)	405	
private tutor/ coaching centre	406	
educational CD	407	
other educational expenses (incl. fees for enrollment in web-based training)	408	
education: s.t. (400-408)	409	
medicine	410	
X-ray, ECG, pathological test, etc.	411	
doctor's/surgeon's fee	412	
hospital & nursing home charges	413	
other medical expenses	414	
medical - institutional: s.t. (410-414)	419	

[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.)	item	code	value (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
medicine	420		toilet soap	450	
X-ray, ECG, pathological test, etc.	421		toothpaste, toothbrush, comb, etc.	451	
doctor's/ surgeon's fee	422		powder, snow, cream, lotion and	452	
family planning devices	423		perfume		
other medical expenses	424		hair oil, shampoo, hair cream	453	
medical – non-institutional: sub-total (420-424)	429		shaving blades, shaving stick, razor	454	
			shaving cream, aftershave lotion	455	
			sanitary napkins	456	
cinema, theatre	430		other toilet articles	457	
mela, fair, picnic	431		toilet articles: sub-total (450-457)	459	
sports goods, toys, etc.	432				
club fees	433		electric bulb, tubelight	460	
goods for recreation and hobbies	434		electric batteries	461	
photography	435		earthenware, paperware, thermocol plates, etc	462	
VCD/ DVD hire (incl. instrument)	436		glassware	463	
cable TV (incl. broadband charges if not separable)	437		bucket, water bottle/ feeding bottle	464	
other entertainment	438		& other plastic goods		
entertainment: sub-total (430-438)	439		floor cleaner , acid, toilet cleaner	465	
			washing soap/soda/powder	466	
spectacles	440		other washing requisites	467	
umbrella, raincoat	441		incense (<i>agarbatti</i>), room freshener	468	
other minor durable-type goods (like torch, lock, lighter,etc.)	442		flower (fresh): all purposes	470	
minor durable-type goods: sub- total (440-442)	449		mosquito repellent, insecticide, anti-rodent	471	
			other petty articles like coir, rope, non-durable electric goods, etc.	472	
			other household consumables: sub-total (460-472)	479	

[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.)	item	code	value (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
domestic servant/cook	480		travel IOS**: bus/train fare	500	
attendant	481		travel IOS**: car hire, auto/taxi fare	501	
sweeper	482		travel IOS**: other conveyance charges (excl. air fare)	502	
barber, beautician, etc.	483		air fare	503	
washerman, laundry, ironing	484		school bus/van (lump-sum payment)	504	
tailor	485		bus/train/auto fare for commuting to work	505	
Grinding/husking charges	486		bus/train/auto fare for school/college (daily payments)	506	
telephone charges: landline* (incl. broadband charges if not separable)	487		bus/train/auto fare: other	507	
telephone charges: mobile (incl. data charges if not separable)	488		taxi fare	508	
postage & couriers	490		car/bus hiring charges***	510	
miscellaneous expenses	491		rickshaw fare	511	
priest	492		petrol for vehicle	512	
legal expenses	493		diesel for vehicle	513	
repair charges for non-durables	494		other conveyance expenses	514	
pet animals (incl. birds, fish)	495		conveyance: sub-total (500-514)	519	
internet expenses (cable broadband, mobile data charges, etc. if separable)	496				
other consumer services excluding conveyance	497		house rent, garage rent (actual) *	520	
			hotel lodging charges	521	
consumer services excluding conveyance: sub-total (480-497)	499		residential land rent*	522	
			other consumer rent	523	
			rent: sub-total (520-523)	529	
			house rent, garage rent (imputed)#	539	
			water charges*	540	
			other consumer taxes & cesses*	541	
			consumer taxes and cesses: sub-total (540-541)	549	

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

**travel IOS: travel involving overnight stay

***for ceremonies, picnics, etc.

FOR RURAL SAMPLES, ENTRY IS TO BE MADE ONLY IF CODE IS '1 IN 'ITEM 32, BLOCK[3]

[12] summary of consumer expenditure					
srl. no.	item description	reference			value of consumption (in Rs)
		block	item	column	during last 30 days
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	cereals	5.1	129	6	
2.	cereal substitute	5.1	139	6	
3.	pulses & products	5.1	159	6	
4.	milk & milk products	5.1	169	6	
5.	salt & sugar	5.1	179	6	
6.	sub-total (1-5)				
					during last 7 days
7.	edible oil	5.2	189	6	
8.	egg, fish & meat	5.2	199	6	
9.	vegetables	5.2	219	6	
10.	fruits (fresh)	5.2	239	6	
11.	fruits (dry)	5.2	249	6	
12.	spices	5.2	269	6	
13.	beverages	5.2	279	6	
14.	served processed food	5.2	289	6	
15.	packaged processed food	5.2	299	6	
16.	pan	5.2	309	6	
17.	tobacco	5.2	319	6	
18.	intoxicants	5.2	329	6	
19.	sub-total (7-18)				
20.	$(30 \div 7) \times$ srl. no. 19				
					during last 30 days
21.	fuel and light	6	349	6	
22.	medical (non-institutional)	10	429	3	
23.	entertainment	10	439	3	
24.	minor durable-type goods	10	449	3	
25.	toilet articles	10	459	3	
26.	other household consumables	10	479	3	
27.	consumer services excl. conveyance	10	499	3	
28.	conveyance	10	519	3	
29.	rent	10	529	3	
30.	consumer taxes & cesses	10	549	3	
31.	sub-total (21 – 30)				
					during last 365 days
32.	clothing	7	379	4	
33.	bedding etc.	7	389	4	
34.	footwear	8	399	4	
35.	education	9	409	3	
36.	medical (institutional)	9	419	3	
37.	durable goods	11	659	10	
38.	s.t. for 365 days' data (32-37)				
39.	$(30 \div 365) \times$ srl. no. 38				
40.	srl. nos.(6 + 20 + 31 + 39) [monthly household consumption expenditure]				
41.	household size	3	1	×	
42.	imputed rent	10	539	3	
43.	monthly per capita expenditure (Rs. 0.00) [srl. no. 40 \div srl. no. 41]				

[13] remarks by Junior Statistical Officer/ Field Investigator

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[14] comments by supervisory officer(s)

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