



Government of Kerala

**REPORT ON
NSS SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
64th ROUND**



Household Consumer Expenditure

July 2007 – June 2008

N.S.S. Division,
Department of Economics & Statistics

Preface

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India has been carrying out nationwide socio-economic surveys covering various subjects on regular basis. As the National Sample Survey (NSS) samples were small, the State governments were invited to participate with matching samples so as to enable the preparation of estimates at sub-state level which was not possible with the 'Central Sample' alone. Thus Kerala has been participating in the National Sample Surveys from the very beginning with matching samples by collecting data adopting the same sampling design, schedules and instructions for the field staff.

The successful development of a society can be measured by assessing the levels of income of the people and corresponding expenditure by them for meeting their various needs. Since reliable data on levels of income of the people are generally not available through any data sources of the statistical system, a comprehensive survey of 'household consumer expenditure' is a valuable tool for studies of well-being of the society. This report is based on the 'State Sample' data on 'Household Consumer Expenditure Survey' collected by the Department of Economics and Statistics as part of the 64th round (July 2007-June 2008) National Sample Survey.

This report contains four chapters and three Appendices. Chapter one is the Introduction of the survey and Chapter two describes in detail the concepts and definitions. The main findings of the survey are presented in chapters three & four. This discusses the variation in the level and pattern of consumer expenditure and other aspects of standard of living of rural and urban households of Kerala. In this report discussions are mainly centered on the Kerala state and district level estimates. A comparison is also made in some cases at the all-India level by utilizing selected information from NSSO report No. 530 (64/1.0/1). The detailed tables on which this report is brought out are presented in Appendix A. Appendix B gives the details of the sample design and estimation procedure. Appendix C is the Schedule used for the canvassing of the field survey.

The technical assistance provided by NSSO, Government of India and the co-operation extended by the sample households is acknowledged. The work done by the supervisors and field staff who worked tirelessly to make the survey a success, the report writers and all other staff in the Directorate who have contributed in diverse ways to the success of the survey and the subsequent production of the report are duly acknowledged.

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

Place: Thiruvananthapuram
Date : 04.06.2012

V. Ramachandran
Director

Highlights

Level of Consumption

- The average consumer expenditure per person for a period of 30 days was Rs.1383 in rural and Rs. 1941 in urban sectors of Kerala.
- Per capita expenditure of the urban population was on an average 40% higher than the rural counterpart at Kerala.
- According to Report No 530 (64/1.0/1) of NSSO, Kerala recorded the top position in per capita monthly consumer expenditure both in the rural (Rs.1383) and urban (1941) sectors of the country.
- In Kerala, an average household spend more than half (rural – 59% & urban- 64%) of their total monthly consumer expenditure on non-food items.
- At the district level, the food share ranged from about 37%(Pathanamthitta) to 48%(Kasaragod), in rural and from 34% (Alappuzha, Eranakulam & Thrissur) to 41% (Kozhikkode), in urban.
- The lowest average MPCE for rural areas were those of Kasaragod (Rs.799) and Wayanad (Rs.1026). The highest average rural MPCE were those of Eranakulam (Rs.1982) and Thiruvananthapuram (Rs. 1659).
- The average rural and urban MPCE's of Kerala was 71% and 34% higher than corresponding figures of all India
- The lowest average urban MPCE was that of Kasaragod (Rs.1236), preceded by Wayanad (Rs.1379) and Idukki (Rs.1382). The highest urban average MPCE was again Ernakulam (Rs. 2499) and Thiruvananthapuram (Rs.2381).
- Majority of the districts in Kerala had level of living much below the state average (Rural – 1383, Urban - 1941) and only a few very high MPCE districts are responsible for pulling up the state level estimates.
- The share of food item groups such as, cereals & cereal substitute, milk & milk products, vegetables, sugar, salt & spices in total consumption expenditure was higher in rural Kerala than in urban Kerala. But in the case of beverages, refreshments & processed food, the share was higher in urban areas.
- Of the total per capita expenditure on food, spending on cereals accounted for 10% in rural areas and to 7% in urban areas.
- Average cereal consumption per person per month was 9.19 kg in rural and 8.92 kg in urban Kerala, a difference of about 270 gm per month
- Rice (8.17 Kg for rural and 7.66 Kg for urban) followed by wheat (0.99 Kg for rural and 1.25 Kg for urban) were the major cereals consumed in both the sectors of Kerala.
- In both the sectors of kerala, districts with high average MPCE showed lower share for cereals in total consumer expenditure.

Other Aspects of living Conditions

- During the survey period, the average household size of Kerala was 4.4 and 4.1 persons for rural and urban areas respectively.
- Among the districts of Kerala, average household size varied from 3.7 (Thiruvananthapuram) to 5.7 (Malappuram) in rural sector and from 3.5 (Ernakulam, Idukki and Kottayam) to 5.1 (Kannur) in urban sector.
- In Kerala, out of 1000 households in rural sector, 898 lived in pucca structures, 64 in semi-pucca structures, and the remaining 38 in katcha structures. In urban sector 982 in every thousand households lived in pucca structures, 14 in semi-pucca structures and only 4 in katcha structures.
- Average MPCE of households lived in katch dwelling unit was almost equal in rural (870.47) and urban (898.19) sectors. The same pattern is observed in semi-pucca (993.56-rural, 1082.28-urban) households also. But households lived in pucca dwellings in urban, on an average spent Rs.537 more than their counterpart in rural sector.
- Kerala displayed a striking rural-urban difference in its choice of cooking fuels. Majority of (about 63%) rural households in Kerala depended on firewood and chips as their primary source of energy for cooking. Urban Kerala, on the other hand, depended more on LPG (about 60%) than any other sources.
- In both the sectors of Kerala, more than 90% households depended on electricity as primary source of energy for lighting.
- In Kerala, the average covered area of dwelling unit is seen to be higher in urban area (80.07 sq.m) than that of rural area (74.98 sq.m).
- More than 80% of rural households in Kerala possessed land of size 0.20 hectare (50 cent) or less, with nearly 12% possessing 0.01 hectare (3 cent) or less. Only 20% possessed more than 0.20 ha. (50 cent).
- Districts with lower average rural MPCE like, Kasaragod and Wayanad had about 40% rural households with land possessed more than 0.20 hectares. On the other hand, districts like Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur, with comparatively high average MPCE, had only about 7% households with land possessed more than 0.20 hectares.
- In Kerala, the proportion of households living in dwelling units owned by them was 96% in rural and only about 79% in urban areas, whereas 3% and 20% lived in rented dwelling units in rural and urban areas respectively.
- The ascending order of social groups by average MPCE was ST (Rs.614), SC (Rs.1004), OBC (Rs.1276) and others (Rs.1735), in rural sector and OBC (Rs.1581), SC (Rs.1669), others (Rs.2579) and ST(Rs.2656), in urban sector. Thus a wide rural-urban disparity is observed in the household per capita expenditure with respect to social group.
- The average MPCE of urban ST category was more than four times higher that of rural ST category in Kerala.

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Introduction

The NSSO was set up in 1950, with the idea of having a permanent survey organisation to collect data on various facets of the economy through nationwide sample surveys in order to assist in socio-economic planning and policy-making. The NSS is a continuing survey in the sense that it is carried out in the form of successive “rounds”, each round usually of a year's duration covering several topics of current interest in a specific survey period. The surveys are conducted through household interviews, using a random sample of households covering practically the entire geographical area of the country.

As the National Sample Survey samples were small, the state governments were invited to participate with matching samples so as to enable the preparation of estimates at sub-state level which was not possible with the ‘Central Sample’ alone. Considering the demands for district level estimates, Kerala has been participating in the National Sample Surveys from the very beginning with matching samples to provide more disaggregated results at regional level. Since 62nd Round (July 2005 – June 2006) onwards Kerala started participating with 50% additional samples.

The present report is based on the “Household Consumer Expenditure” data collected for the State Sample through the NSS 64th (July 2007-June 2008) round. This survey is now conducted in two different ways namely every five years with a much larger sample and annually with a relatively thin sample size. Household Consumer Expenditure survey conducted during NSS 64th round (July 2007-June 2008) was an annual survey by integrating it with the multiple subject of enquiry viz. Employment & Unemployment, Migration and Participation & expenditure in education.

The survey covered 356 Panchayat wards and 192 urban blocks. The information collected from each surveyed household has four parts:

- household characteristics other than consumption data such as number of members, principal household industry and occupation, social group, land possessed, etc.;
- member characteristics such as age, sex, educational level, etc., collected separately for each member;

- data on item wise consumption by household (total 341 items, 142 food items and 199 non-food items) ; and
- Possession by the household of certain specified durable goods on the date of survey.

Of these, consumption data is the most important and elaborate and consists of quantity and value of consumption by the household as a whole during a specified period (reference period) for each of a large number of items which together cover the entire range of consumer goods and services. No attempt is made to ascertain person-wise consumption for any item. To reduce recall errors, and also to take account of heterogeneity in consumption over different parts of the country and different income levels, the schedule uses a very detailed item break-up.

An enquiry of household consumer expenditure generates a very important indicator of living standards called MPCE. The present report brings out various facts of this indicator. Additionally, it presents information on certain other aspects of level of living. All estimates are provided separately for rural and urban sectors at District and State level. In case estimates of per capita consumption are required for rural and urban combined, the two estimates for rural and urban sectors will have to be aggregated using the estimates of rural population and urban population as weights. Estimates appearing in this report are of the following kinds:

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

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

Concepts and Definitions

2.1 Geographical coverage:

The survey covered the whole of the Kerala state with 356 rural and 192 urban samples. The survey period of the 64th round was from July 2007 to June 2008. The survey period of one year was divided into four sub-rounds with three months duration for each sub-round. An equal number of sample panchayats/blocks (FSU) were allotted for survey to each of these four sub-rounds with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSU over the entire survey period. Each FSU was surveyed during the sub-round to which it was allotted.

2.2 Population coverage:

The following rules were followed:

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

2.3 Sample size - first-stage units:

Table 2.3.1 gives the numbers of panchayat wards and urban blocks allotted for survey and the numbers of rural and urban sample households in which the consumer expenditure schedule, “Schedule 1.0”, was canvassed.

Table 2.3.1: Number of panchayat wards/blocks Surveyed for Schedule 1.0

District	Number of FSU's Surveyed		Number of Schedule 1.0 surveyed	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Kasaragod	16	8	64	32
Kannoor	20	24	80	96
Wayanad	12	4	48	16
Kozhikkode	20	24	80	96
Malappuram	36	8	144	32
Palakkad	36	12	144	48
Thrissur	36	20	144	80
Eranakulam	24	28	96	112
Idukki	16	4	64	16
Kottayam	24	8	96	32
Alappuzha	245	12	96	48
Pathanamthitta	20	4	80	16
Kollam	36	12	144	48
Thiruvananthapuram	36	24	144	96
All	356	192	1424	768

2.4 Household:

A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. The word “normally” means that temporary visitors are excluded but temporary stay-aways are included. Thus, a son or daughter residing in a hostel for studies is excluded from the household of his/her parents, but a resident employee or resident domestic servant or paying guest (but not just a tenant in the house) is included in the employer/host's household. “Living together” is usually given more importance than “sharing food from a common kitchen” in drawing the boundaries of a household in case the two criteria are in conflict; however, in the special

case of a person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say, in a shop or a different house) due to space shortage, the household formed by such a person's family members is taken to include the person also. Each inmate of a mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, hostel, etc., is considered as a single-member household except that a family living in a hotel (say) is considered as one household only; the same applies to residential staff of such establishments. Under-trial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes, etc., are considered as members of the households to which they last belonged.

2.5 Household size:

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

2.6 Household consumer expenditure:

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

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

2.6.2 It is pertinent to mention here that the consumer expenditure of a household on food items relates to the actual consumption by the members of the household and also by the guests during ceremonies or otherwise. To avoid double counting, transfer payments like charity, loan advance, etc. made by the household are not considered as consumption for items of groups (i) and (ii), since transfer receipts of these items have been taken into account. However, meals prepared in a

household and served to non-household members is an exception to this rule. Meals prepared in the household kitchen and provided to the employees and/or others would automatically get included in domestic consumption of employer (payer) household. There is a practical difficulty of estimating the quantities and values of individual items used for preparing the meals served to employees or others. Thus, to avoid double counting, cooked meals received as perquisites from employer household or as gift or charity are not recorded in the recipient household. As a general principle, cooked meals purchased from the market for consumption of the members and for guests and employees are also recorded in the purchaser household.

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

2.7 Monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE):

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

2.8 Reference periods:

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

category	item of consumption	reference period
I	clothing, footwear, education, medical care (institutional) and durable goods	“last 365 days”
II	all other items (viz all food, pan, tobacco & intoxicants, fuel and light, miscellaneous goods and services including non-institutional medical care, rents and taxes)	“last 30 days”

2.9 Value of consumption:

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

2.10 Adult:

A person who has completed 15 years of age.

2.11 Household type:

Rural households were classified into five types and urban households into four types on the basis of the occupations pursued by the household members. The five types of rural households are: self-employed in non-agriculture, agricultural labour, other labour, self-employed in agriculture, and other households. The four types of urban households are: self-employed, regular wage / salary earner, casual labour, and other households.

The “type” of a household was determined as follows.

2.11.1 Rural:

A household was classified as “agricultural labour”, if its income during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey from that source was 50% or more of its total income. The same criterion was followed to classify a household as “self-employed in agriculture”. A household was classified as “self-employed in non-agriculture” if its income from that source was greater than that from rural labour as well as that from all other gainful sources put together. If a household was not one of these three types but its income from total rural labour was greater than that from all self-employment and from other gainful sources, it was classified as “other labour”. The remaining households were classified as “other households”.

2.11.2. Urban:

A household was classified as “self-employed”, “regular wage or salary earning”, or “casual labour”, according to the major sources of its income from “gainful employment” during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. A household not having any income from gainful employment was classified under “others”.

2.12 Social Group:

There are in all four social groups, namely, scheduled caste (SC), scheduled tribe (ST), other backward class (OBC) and Others. Those who did not come under any one of the first three social groups were assigned to 'Others' meant to cover all other categories. In case different members of a household belonged to different social groups, the group to which the head of the household belonged was considered as the 'social group' of the household.

2.13 Source of energy for cooking:

The source of energy used by a household during the last 30 days preceding the date of survey has been ascertained and collected in the survey. The types of sources are coke, coal, firewood and chips, LPG, gobar gas, dung cake, charcoal, kerosene, electricity and others.

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

2.14 Source of energy for lighting:

Like source of energy for cooking, the source of energy for lighting used by households during the last 30 days preceding the date of survey has been ascertained and collected in the survey. The different types of sources are kerosene, other oil, gas, candle, electricity and others.

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

The report gives information on the primary source of energy separately for cooking and lighting used by the households. It ignores the sources other than the primary sources used by the households.

2.15 Structure types (Katcha, Pucca, Semi-pucca):

These are defined as follows.

2.15.1 Katcha:

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

2.15.2 Pucca:

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

2.15.3 Semi-pucca:

A semi-pucca structure is one of which either the roof or the walls but not both is made of pucca materials (see above).

2.16 Land possessed:

The area of land possessed (in hectares) includes land owned, leased in, and land neither owned nor leased in, but excludes land leased out.

2.17 Notes on Coverage of Different Consumption Items :

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

- **Rice products:** Rice products are foods like chira, khoi, lawa, muri, rice powder, etc. which are obtained by splitting, frying, powdering, or parching of the grain.
- **Wheat products:** Bread is included here, but not wheat preparations like biscuits, cakes, etc., which are accounted in “beverages, refreshments and processed food”.
- **Cereals:** Note that household consumption of cereals does not include consumption of cereals by livestock belonging to the household. Such expenditure, being part of farm expenditure, is excluded from household consumer expenditure altogether.
- **Cereal substitutes:** Cereals are usually a person's staple food in India. But sometimes, by choice or due to scarcity, a person may consume little or no cereal. The food requirement is partially or wholly met in such cases by consumption of food items which could be treated as substitutes for cereals. Tapioca, for example, is consumed in some parts of the country as a substitute for cereals. Similarly, jackfruit seed, mahua, etc. are also consumed as substitute for cereals. Potato or sweet potato consumed as substitutes for cereals are not, however, shown here. These are included in “vegetables”.
- **Barley products:** This includes sattu prepared by frying and powdering barley.

- **Gram:** This includes gram products such as sattu obtained by frying and powdering of gram (whole grain). Besan made out of gram is, however, not included here, but in “other pulse products”.
- **Maize products:** This includes cornflakes, popcorn, etc., made of maize.
- **Beverages, etc.:** This stands for “beverages, refreshments and processed food”. It includes tea, coffee, mineral water, soft drinks, fruit juice (not prepared at home), green coconut water, soda water, other beverages such as cocoa, biscuits, cakes, pastries, pickles, sauce, jam, jelly, and other salted refreshments and sweets not prepared at home. Refreshments prepared at home are not included here. Instead, the ingredients of the refreshments (such as flour, sugar, milk, etc.) are accounted under “cereals” (e.g. against “wheat”), “sugar”, etc. Food purchased in the form of cooked meals is also included in “processed food”.
- **Milk and milk products:** Milk products include ghee, butter, curd, etc. Milk used in home preparation of sweetmeats, etc., is also accounted here. This category also includes those baby foods of which the principal constituent is milk. Further, milk (liquid) includes icecream of which the major component is milk. Ice with syrup but without milk sold under the name of ice-cream is not included in this category.
- **Edible oil:** Edible oils used for toilet purpose by the household are not included here. Oilseeds are sometimes purchased or grown by a household for extracting edible oil (by crushing) for consumption. The value of oilseeds so used is included in “edible oil”.
- **Clothing:** The term “clothing” is used in this report as a short form of “clothing and bedding”. Besides clothing proper, it includes bedding (pillows, quilts, mattresses, mosquito nets, etc.), as well as rugs, blankets, curtains, towels, mats, cloth for upholstery, etc. It excludes footwear and raincoats. Expenditure on tailor-made clothing excludes tailoring charges, which are accounted in “consumer services”. Consumption of an article of clothing is considered to take place when it is brought into first use. However, clothing purchased second-hand is considered as consumed as soon as it is purchased. Imported ready-made garments, even if purchased second-hand, are shown as first-hand purchase. Livery supplied by the employer is taken into account in household consumption of clothing even if used during duty hours only.
- **Conveyance:** This includes expenditure incurred on account of journeys undertaken and/or transportation of goods made by any means of conveyance. The expenditure is the actual fare paid except in case of railway season tickets, for which expenditure is calculated as the cost of the ticket divided by the number of months for which it is valid. Expenditure on journeys undertaken by household

members as part of official tours is not considered as consumer expenditure of the household. But journeys to commute to and from place of work are included here. The expenditure incurred on journeys undertaken under Leave Travel Concession, etc., even if reimbursed, is included. In case of owned conveyance, the cost of fuel (petrol, mobile oil, diesel, etc.) for power-driven transport and animal feed for animal drawn carriage is considered.

- **Durable goods:** Items included here all have a lifetime of one year or more. However, some petty durables such as spectacles, torches, locks, umbrellas, etc., are excluded. Note that glassware, earthenware and plastic goods such as buckets are excluded from durable goods and included in the “sundry articles” sub-group of “miscellaneous goods and services”. Consumption expenditure on durable goods includes both expenditure on purchase and expenditure on repair and construction of household durables. For land and residential building, only expenditure on repair and maintenance is included. Durable goods include furniture and fixtures, “entertainment” durables such as radios, TV, VCR/VCP/DVD players, tape recorders and CD players, cameras, musical instruments, jewellery and ornaments, crockery and utensils, cooking and other household appliances such as fans, air conditioners, air coolers, sewing machines used for household work, washing machines, stoves, pressure cookers, fridges, water purifiers, electric irons, heaters, toasters and ovens, household transport equipment including two-wheelers, four-wheelers and their parts, therapeutic appliances, clocks, watches, computers for household use, mobile phone handsets, and bathroom and sanitary equipment.
- **Education:** This includes expenditure on goods purchased for the purpose of education, viz., books and journals, newspapers, paper, pen, pencil, etc., and also magazines, novels and other fiction. It also includes fees paid to educational institutions (e.g., schools, colleges, universities, etc.) on account of tuition and other fees like game fees, library fees, etc., and payment to private tutors. Expenditure on Internet other than telephone charges is included here. Occasional payments to the school fund made on account of charities, and donations generally, are not included here, as they are regarded as transfer payments.
- **Entertainment:** This includes expenditure on cinemas, theatres, melas, fairs and picnics, expenditure incurred on processing, developing, etc., of photographic film, charges paid for hiring of video cassette/VCR/VCP, and charges for viewing a video show. Expenses incurred on subscription to dish antenna, cable TV facilities, etc. are also included. Club fees are included here.
- **Footwear:** This includes charges paid to a cobbler for getting a pair of shoes or other footwear made. It excludes the cost of straps purchased separately.

- **Medical expenses:** This includes expenditure on medicine of different types and on medical goods; also, payments made to doctor, nurse, etc., as professional fees and those made to hospital, nursing home, etc. for medical treatment, and expenditure incurred for clinical tests, including X-rays, ECG, pathological tests, etc. Payment of medical insurance premium, which, in past rounds, was excluded from consumer expenditure, is also included. Expenditure on all family planning appliances is included.
- **Medical:** institutional and non-institutional expenditure: The distinction between institutional and non-institutional medical expenses lies in whether the expenses were incurred on medical treatment as an in-patient of a medical institution (institutional), or otherwise (non-institutional). Medical institution here covers private as well as Government institutions such as hospitals and nursing homes.
- **Miscellaneous goods and services:** This is a residual category covering all items other than food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel and light, clothing, footwear, and durable goods. It includes, among other things, expenditure on education, medical care, entertainment, conveyance, rent, and consumer taxes and cesses. (Note, however, that in Schedule 1.0, the schedule of enquiry of data collection, education and institutional medical care are separated out from the “miscellaneous goods and services” block to form a separate block. In Tables 4 and 5 of Appendix A, education, medical expenses, rents and taxes are shown separately, and the remaining part of “miscellaneous goods and services” shown in two parts: miscellaneous consumer goods, and consumer services.)
- **Pan:** This includes, pan (betel leaves), supari, lime, katha, other ingredients of “finished” pan, and pan purchased in finished form.
- **Rent:** Rent includes house and garage rent, residential land rent and other consumer rent.

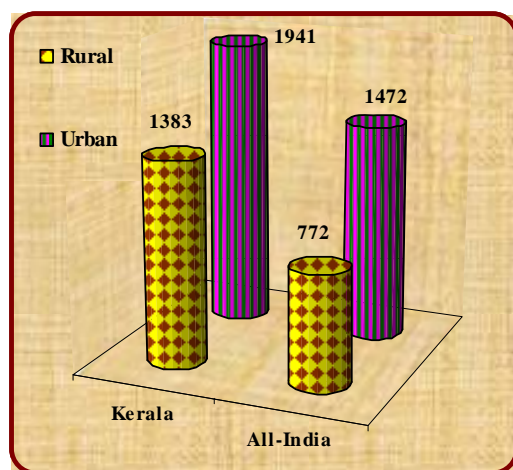
Basic Results on Per Capita Consumer Expenditure

The expenditure incurred by a household on domestic consumption during the reference period is the household's consumer expenditure. The main indicator of standard of living generated by the consumer expenditure survey is Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE). This is the aggregate consumer expenditure of the relevant population divided by the population size. This chapter summarizes the key findings on level of consumption and its break-up by commodity group with the help of MPCE. The results are given in a summarized form, whereas the main tables in the Appendix A of the report provide more detailed picture. In this report discussions are mainly centered on the Kerala state and district level estimates. A comparison is also made in some cases at the all-India level using the figures of NSSO report No. 530 (64/1.0/1).

3.1 Average Monthly per Capita Consumer Expenditure

The average MPCE of Kerala and all-India for rural and urban sectors is shown in Chart 3.1.1. The chart shows that the average consumer expenditure per person for a period of 30 days was Rs.1383 in rural and Rs. 1941 in urban sectors of Kerala. This implies that, during the survey period, on an average a person daily spend Rs. 46 and Rs. 65, in rural and urban areas respectively. Household consumer expenditure is the expenditure incurred by a household on domestic consumption, during the reference period. This includes every kind of expenditure be it food, education, health or any other need. However, the corresponding average MPCE at the all-India level was Rs.772 in rural and Rs.1472 in urban areas respectively.

Chart 3.1.1: Average rural and urban MPCE – Kerala and all-India



Another important point to be noted is the rural-urban divide in the level of consumption. It may be observed from the chart 3.1.1 that rural –urban divide in the level of consumption of all-India is much higher than that of Kerala. Per capita spending of urban India was almost double that of rural India. Per capita expenditure of the urban population was on an average 90% higher than the rural counterpart at the all-India level and 40% at the Kerala level.

**Table3.1.1: Average rural and Urban MPCE of Major States
(Based on NSSO Report No. 530)**

State	Average MPCE (Rs.)	
	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	816	1550
Assam	799	1452
Bihar	598	1080
Chhattisgarh	582	1503
Gujarat	875	1471
Haryana	1034	1628
Jharkhand	592	1395
Karnataka	819	1668
Kerala	1383	1941
Madhya Pradesh	634	1190
Maharashtra	868	1709
Orissa	559	1438
Punjab	1273	1633
Rajasthan	801	1265
Tamil Nadu	834	1410
Uttar Pradesh	680	1121
West Bengal	702	1452
All-India:	772	1472

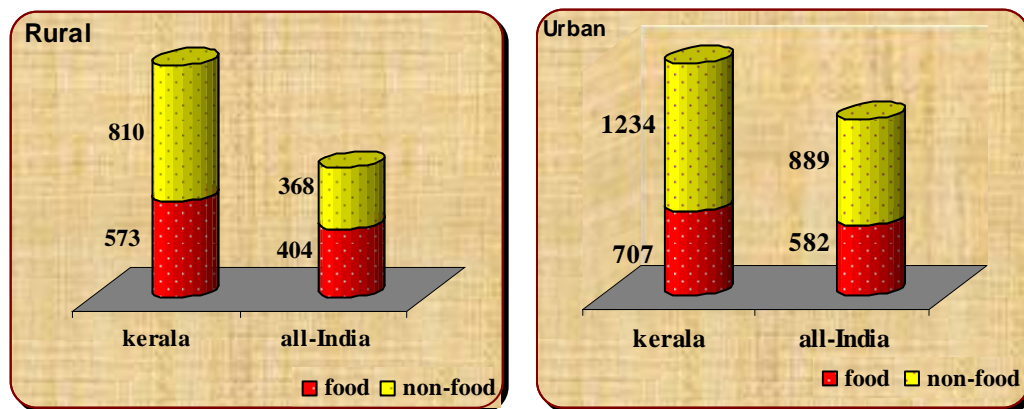
To study the inter-state variation in the household consumer expenditure, average MPCE for selected states and all-India is presented separately for rural and urban areas in Table 3.1.1. Results in this table are based on NSSO survey report No. 530

(64/1.0/1). According to Report No 530 (64/1.0/1) of NSSO, Kerala recorded the top position in per capita monthly consumer expenditure both in the rural (Rs.1383) and urban (1941) sectors of the country. It is evident from the table3.1.1 that, in terms of consumer expenditure there exist significant disparities across the states of India. The average household expenditure ranged between Rs 559 (Orissa) and Rs 1383 (Kerala) in rural and between Rs.1080 (Bihar) and Rs. 1941 (Kerala) in urban.

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

The survey results on the composition of the household consumer expenditure in terms of food and non-food items are given in chart 3.2.1. It is clear from the chart that, both in rural and urban sectors of Kerala, the share of non-food items in the total consumption exceeded the food items. In Kerala, an average household spend more than half (rural – 59% & urban- 64%) of their total monthly consumer expenditure on non-food items. The same pattern is observed at the all-India level for urban households, the share of non-food items was 59%. But in rural sector, at the all-India level, the share of food (54%) was higher than non-food (46%) in total consumer expenditure. Thus in rural sector, a reverse relationship is observed between households of all-India and Kerala.

Chart 3.2.1: Break-up of average rural and urban MPCE into food and non-food



When we examine the district-wise details of share of food and non-food items given in Table 3.2.1, we can see that the pattern observe at state level, that is the higher share of non-food items over food items on total expenditure, can be observed at district level too. The level of differential varies over districts. It is important to note that the districts with low average MPCE tend to have higher food share and vice versa. That is, among the districts of Kerala, an inverse relationship is observed between average MPCE and expenditure on food items. Table 3.2.1 provides break-up of average MPCE into food and non-food items at district and state levels, both for rural as well as urban areas. At the district level, the food share ranged from about 37%(Pathanamthitta) to 48%(Kasaragod), in rural and from 34% (Alappuzha, Ernakulan & Thrissur) to 41% (Kozhikkode), in urban.

For a complete understanding of the level of living in any part of the country more micro level estimates beyond state level is necessary. For this a summary of district level estimates of food and non-food components and average MPCE, both at rural and urban sectors is given in Table 3.2.1. If we arrange the districts in the order of their average MPCE values separately for rural and urban sectors we can see that, the lowest average MPCE for rural areas were those of Kasaragod (Rs.799) and Wayanad (Rs.1026). The highest average rural MPCE were those of Ernakulam (Rs.1982) and Thiruvananthapuram (Rs. 1659). The lowest average urban MPCE was that of Kasaragod (Rs.1236), preceded by Wayanad (Rs.1379) and Idukki (Rs.1382). The highest urban average MPCE was again Ernakulam (Rs. 2499) and Thiruvananthapuram (Rs.2381). It can be seen from the table 3.2.1 that, the average MPCE of all the northern districts (Thrissur to Kasaragod) was lower than the state average. The only southern district (Thiruvananthapuram to Ernakulam) with average rural MPCE less than state average was Idukki. Whereas in urban sector, three northern districts Idukki, Alappuzha and Kollam recorded average MPCE less than state average. We also observe that, both in rural and urban Kerala the average MPCE in any district is invariably more than Rs. 750. Moreover, there are districts with average rural MPCE more than 2 times the national average (Rs.772). Another important observation made from the Table 3.2.1 is that, majority of the districts in Kerala had level of living much below the state average (Rural – 1383, Urban - 1941) and only a few very high MPCE districts are responsible for pulling up the state level estimates.

Table 3.2.1: Food and non-food components of MPCE

<i>District</i>	<i>Rural</i>			<i>Urban</i>		
	<i>Food</i>	<i>Non-food</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Non-food</i>	<i>Total</i>
TVM	708.25	950.43	1658.68	858.78	1522.65	2381.43
KLM	597.44	954.83	1552.27	676.59	1087.29	1763.88
PTA	574.89	979.47	1554.36	708.61	1317.16	2025.77
APZ	601.82	951.57	1553.39	585.88	1135.2	1721.08
KTM	600.78	941.87	1542.65	812.82	1363	2175.82
IDKI	487.51	581.42	1068.93	511.89	869.88	1381.77
EKM	786.01	1196.16	1982.17	850.66	1648.81	2499.47
TCR	537.6	754.65	1292.25	621.88	1192.4	1814.28
PKD	487.4	682.39	1169.79	576.77	946.12	1522.89
MLP	540.65	801.95	1342.6	680.2	1006.52	1686.72
KKD	568.34	652.05	1220.39	596.61	865.17	1461.78
WND	468.31	557.33	1025.64	558.22	821.18	1379.4
KNR	572.01	689.36	1261.37	589.54	867.89	1457.43
KGD	385.29	413.21	798.5	494.91	741.19	1236.1
All	572.94	809.77	1382.71	706.94	1234.17	1941.11

3.3 Pattern of Consumption

In this report, by pattern of consumption we mean break-up of consumer expenditure into 9 broad groups of food items and 10 broad groups of non-food items. The following table (Table 3.3.1) gives the break-up of MPCE into expenditure on different groups of food and non-food items. Detailed table is available in Table 4 (R & U), Appendix A. As explained in the previous section, per capita food expenditure in rural Kerala as a whole was estimated at Rs.572.95. This means that the expenditure on food items accounted for about 41% of the value of the average rural Kerala household consumption expenditure. This included 10% for cereals and cereal substitutes, a little less 7% for egg, fish & meat, 5% for milk and milk products and 4% each for vegetables and fruits. Among non-food item categories, fuel for cooking and lighting accounted for about 7%, clothing and footwear for 6%, medical expenses for a little over 11%, education for about 4%, other consumer services for 13%, and other consumer goods for 6%. For the average urban Kerala, over 36% of the value of household consumer expenditure was accounted for by food, including 7% by cereals, 7% by egg, fish & meat, 4% by milk and its products and 3% by vegetables.

Table 3.3.1 Shares of various food and non-food groups in total expenditure

Item Group	Monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.)		Percentage to total MPCE	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Cereals gram & cereal substitute	136.09	141.14	10	7
Pulse & pulse products	20.39	24.24	1	1
Milk & milk products	66.35	80.89	5	4
Edible oil	32.49	37.32	2	2
Egg, fish & meat	103.04	135.03	7	7
Vegetables	49.12	48.75	4	3
Fruits	52.75	83.57	4	4
Sugar, Salt & Spices	42.28	42.35	3	2
Beverages, refreshments & processed food etc	70.44	118.92	5	6
Food Total	572.95	712.21	41	37
Pan, tobacco & intoxicants	42.52	51.62	3	3
Fuel & Light	94.19	121.08	7	6
Clothing & footwear	79.91	108.84	6	6
Education	59.92	99.98	4	5
Medical	156.79	181.3	11	9
misc. consumer goods	79.44	109.76	6	6
misc. consumer services	185.43	321.12	13	16
Rent	6.67	51.36	0	3
Taxes and cesses	2.75	7.33	0	0
Durable goods	102.15	181.76	7	9
Total non-food group	809.77	1234.15	59	63
All Items	1382.72	1946.36	100	100

The share of food item groups such as, cereals & cereal substitute, milk & milk products, vegetables, sugar, salt & spices in total consumption expenditure was higher in rural Kerala than in urban Kerala. But in the case of beverages, refreshments & processed food, the share was higher in urban areas. For all other food groups (pulses & products, edible oil, egg, fish & meat, fruits), rural and urban share over total consumer expenditure was equal. For non-food item groups, a noticeable rural-urban difference in the share was observed among the groups, medical (rural-11%, urban-9%), miscellaneous consumer services (rural-13%, urban-16%), rent (rural-0%, urban-3%), and durable goods (rural-7%, urban-9%).

Out of every rupee that the average rural resident of Kerala spent on household consumption, 41 paise was spent on food, of which 10 paise was spent on cereals, 5 paise on milk and milk products, 4 paise on vegetables, 3 paise on sugar, salt and spices, and 5 paise on beverages, refreshments, processed food and purchased cooked meals. The average rural resident of Kerala also spent 7 paise on fuel for cooking and lighting, 6 paise on clothing and footwear, 4 on education, 11 paise on medical expenses, 13 paise on all other consumer services and 7 paise on consumer durables. Out of every rupee of the value of the average urban household consumption, the value of food expenditure accounted for about 37 paise. Of this, cereals and cereal substitutes made up 7 paise, while milk and milk products accounted for 4 paise.

Table 4 (R & U) of Appendix A gives district wise details of consumption of 14 groups of food items and 18 groups of non-food items, over a 30-day period. It also shows the estimated percentages of households that consumed these items during a 30-day period of the reference year. Tobacco was consumed in as many as 39% households in rural sector compared to 29% households in urban sector. About 99% of rural households and 93% of urban households were estimated to have consumed vegetables during the last 30 days. In non-food items, consumption on account of entertainment was reported by 57% of rural households and 73% of urban households. Consumer expenditure for rent was reported by only 18% of rural households and 26% of urban households.

3.4 Consumption of Cereals

Average cereal consumption per person per month was 9.19 kg in rural and 8.92 kg in urban Kerala, a difference of about 270 gm per month. The examination of the composition of individual grains in total cereals reveals that rice (8.17 Kg for rural and 7.66 Kg for urban) followed by wheat (0.99 Kg for rural and 1.25 Kg for urban) were the major cereals consumed in both the sectors of Kerala. The proportion of rice in total cereals was more than 85 per cent (89% in rural and 86% in urban) and wheat was below 15 per cent (11% in rural and 14% in urban). Here 'rice' includes rice products and

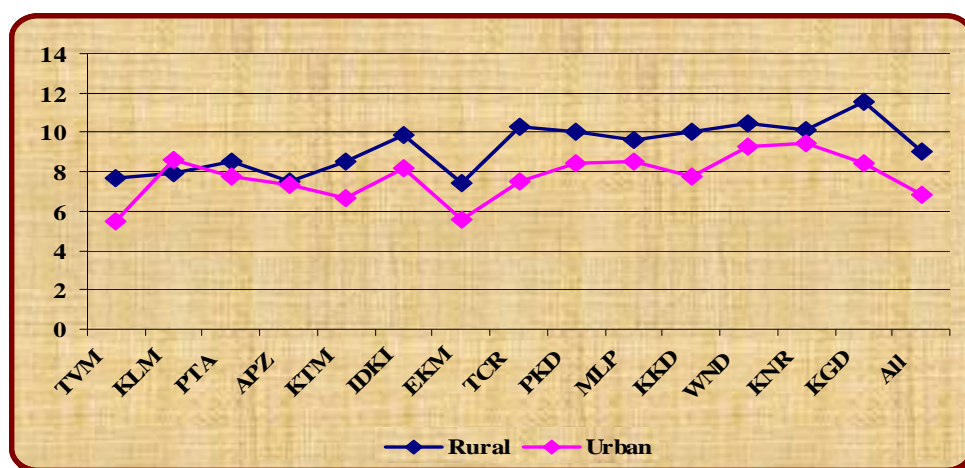
‘wheat’ includes wheat products. The share of other cereals like jowar, bajra, maize, barley, small millets and ragi in total cereal consumption was below 0.5 per cent, in both the sectors of kerala. District wise details of value and quantity of cereal consumption by cereal type are given in Table 2 & 3 of Appendix A.

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

Items	Monthly per capita consumption			
	Quantity(kg0.00)		Value Rs.	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Rice	8.17	7.66	109.01	111.08
Wheat	0.99	1.25	14.94	21.35
Other cereals	0.03	0.01	0.68	0.48
Total cereal	9.19	8.92	124.63	132.91

As per the results of this survey, rural and urban households of Kerala differed little in the share of the budget allocation to cereal. It has already been noted (see Table 3.3.1) that the expenditure on food items accounted for about 41% of the value of the average rural household consumption expenditure and 37% of urban household consumer expenditure. Of the total per capita expenditure on food, spending on cereals accounted for 10% in rural areas and to 7% in urban areas. Chart 3.4.1 highlights the rural-urban divide in share of cereal in total consumer expenditure across the districts of Kerala. Across the districts of Kerala, except in Kollam and Alappuzha, the share of cereal in total consumption expenditure was higher in rural sector than urban. This varied between 7% (Ernakulam & Alappuzha) to 12% (Kasaragod) in rural and 5% (Thiruvananthapuram) to 9% (Malappuram, Wayanad, Kannur & Kollam) in urban sector. The key observation made from Chart 3.4.1 is that, in both the sectors of kerala, districts with high average MPCE showed lower share for cereals in total consumer expenditure.

Chart 3.4.1. Percentage share of cereal in total expenditure



The table 3.4.2 gives the proportion of households reporting each item in the sample. We can see that, both in rural and urban areas more than 90% (rural-988 per 1000 & urban-933 per 1000) of sample households consumed rice

Table 3.4.2 Per thousand households reporting consumption

<i>Items</i>	<i>Per 1000 Hhs reporting consumption</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Rice	988	933
Wheat	896	887
Maize	0	14
Small millets	0	1
Ragi	7	8
Other cereals	24	37

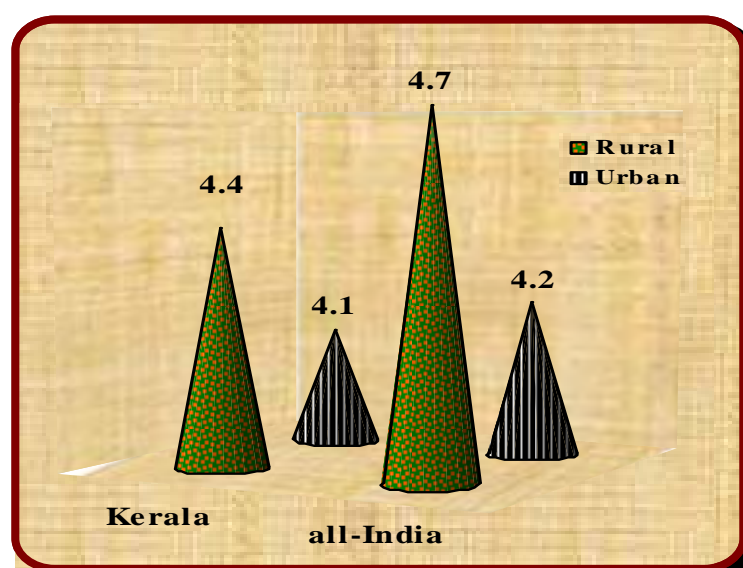
Other Aspects of Living Conditions

Apart from measurement of quantities and values of consumption of various food and non-food items, information on some additional aspects – mainly qualitative – of living conditions was collected through the consumer expenditure schedule. Findings on some of these aspects are discussed in this chapter. Based on the results of the survey and NSSO's report No. 530 (64/1.0/1), a comparative study of the demographic conditions of Kerala and all-India is also made. This will help to understand the position of Kerala in socio economic developments. All the results are presented separately for rural and urban areas at district and state level. These results are very helpful to study rural-urban disparities in socio economic developments all over Kerala.

4.1 Average Household Size

As per the concepts of this survey, a group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitute a household. The estimated average household size of rural and urban sectors of Kerala and all-India is given in Chart 4.1.1. The chart shows that, during the survey period, the average household size of Kerala was 4.4 and 4.1 persons for rural and urban areas respectively, whereas in all-India the average household size was 4.7 and 4.2 respectively.

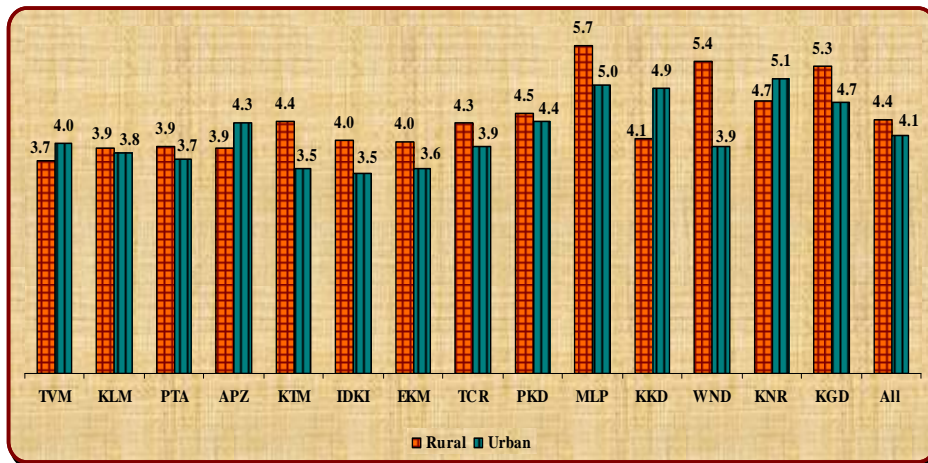
Chart 4.1.1 Average Household Size of Kerala and All-India



District level details of estimated average household size is presented in Chart 4.1.2. As per the chart, among the districts of Kerala, average household size varied from 3.7 (Thiruvananthapuram) to 5.7 (Malappuram) in rural sector and from 3.5 (Ernakulam, Idukki and Kottayam) to 5.1 (Kannur) in urban sector. In urban sector,

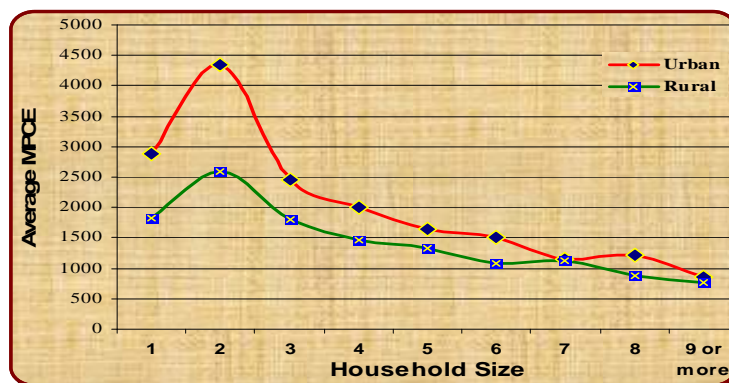
average household size for districts from Thiruvananthapuram to Thrissur (except Alappuzha) was below 4 persons. The only northern district having average urban household size less than 4 person was Wayanad. Malappuram was the only district with both rural and urban average household size greater than 5. Kollam and Pathanamthitta were the districts with average household size less than 4 in both the sectors.

Chart 4.1.2: District and State Level Average Household Size by Sector



The association of household size and household consumer expenditure is shown in the Chart 4.1.3. The chart reveals that there exist a negative correlation between household size and average household consumer expenditure. That means, as household size decreases, the per capita household consumer expenditure increases. We also observe that, a similar relationship existed between household size and consumer expenditure in both the sectors of Kerala. Another important observation made from the Chart 4.1.3 is that, MPCE of two member household (rural – Rs.2600 & urban – Rs.4338) was more than 2 times the state average (rural – 1383 & urban-1941).

Chart 4.1.3: Average MPCE by Household Size

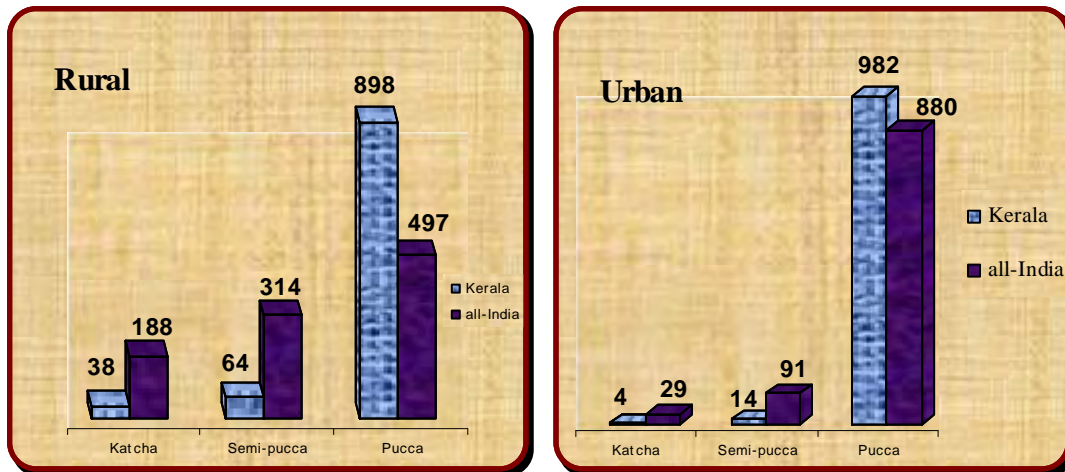


4.2 Structure of Dwelling Unit

In this survey structure of dwelling unit are considered as pucca if both walls and roof are made of pucca materials, semi-pucca if either roof or walls, but not both, are made of pucca materials, and katcha if both roof and walls are made of katcha materials. Pucca and katcha materials are explained in chapter 2. In Kerala, out of 1000 households in rural sector, 898 lived in pucca structures, 64 in semi-pucca structures, and the remaining 38 in katcha structures. In urban sector 982 in every thousand households

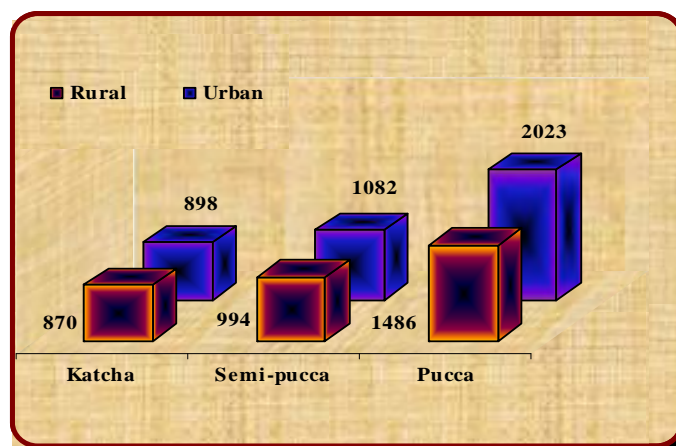
lived in pucca structures, 14 in semi-pucca structures and only 4 in katcha structures. From the Chart 4.2.1, it is clear that, both in rural and urban Kerala, rate of households with pucca dwelling unit is above the national averages (497 in rural and 880 in urban). In Kerala, nearly 90% of rural households and 98% of urban households lived in pucca structured dwelling units. That means there is no significant rural-urban difference in the distribution of households by structure of dwelling unit in Kerala. On the other hand, at the national level, wide rural-urban difference existed with only 50% rural households had pucca dwelling structure compared to 88% in urban.

Chart 4.2.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by structure of dwelling unit



There is no significant inter-district variation in the proportion of households occupying different dwelling structures in Kerala. Table 5 (Rural & Urban) in Appendix A gives district wise details of per 1000 distribution and average MPCE of households by structure of dwelling unit. Average MPCE of households lived in katch dwelling unit was almost equal in rural (870.47) and urban (898.19) sectors. The same pattern is observed in semi-pucca (993.56-rural, 1082.28-urban) households also. But households lived in pucca dwellings in urban, on an average spent Rs.537 more than their counterpart in rural sector. Chart 4.2.2 gives results at state level in summary form.

Chart 4.2.2: Average MPCE of households by structure of dwelling unit



4.3 Source of Energy for Cooking

In this survey primary source of energy for cooking was decided on the basis of its extent of use by the household during the reference period. Thus if a household use more than one sources, the one which is used more frequently was considered as the source of cooking energy for that household. Seven different fuel types considered in this survey are – firewood and chips, LPG, coke/coal, gobar gas, dung cake, kerosene and electricity. Households using any other source are clubbed under ‘others’.

Kerala displayed a striking rural-urban difference in its choice of cooking fuels. Majority of (about 63%) rural households in Kerala depended on firewood and chips as their primary source of energy for cooking. Urban Kerala, on the other hand, depended more on LPG (about 60%) than any other sources. The use of other traditional fuels such as gobar gas, dung cake, coke, coal and charcoal are very low both in rural and urban Kerala. Also about 11 households per 1000 households in rural and 25 households per 1000 households in urban are estimated to have no cooking arrangements. Table 4.3.1 give per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy used for cooking by the households, separately for rural and urban areas. Looking at the all-India columns of

Table 4.3.1, a picture of distribution of rural and urban households by source of energy for cooking for the country as a whole emerges. The rural-urban difference observed in Kerala in its choice of cooking fuels can be seen at the national level also. About 78% of rural and 20% of urban households at the national level are dependant on firewood and chips for their cooking purposes. At the all-India level the percentage of households dependant on LPG was 62% in urban and only 9% in rural.

Table 4.3.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy for cooking

<i>Primary source of energy used for cooking</i>	<i>Per 1000 distribution of households</i>			
	<i>Rural</i>		<i>Urban</i>	
	<i>India</i>	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Kerala</i>
Firewood & Chips	776	627	201	367
LPG	91	350	618	597
Kerosene	6	3	76	1
Electricity	0	1	2	2
Coke, coal & charcoal	8	5	21	0
Gobar gas	2	3	0	0
Dung Cake	74	0	14	4
Other Sources	26	0	11	0
No cooking arrangements	17	11	57	25

District level details of per 1000 distribution of rural and urban households by primary source of energy for cooking are given in table 6 (Rural & Urban) of Appendix A. It is seen that, in rural sector, the percentage of households depended on firewood and chips for cooking exceeded 60% in all districts except Ernakulam. In Ernakulam, both in rural and urban sectors, nearly 80% households depended on LPG as cooking fuel. In urban Kerala, dependence on firewood and chips for cooking was greatest in Kozhikode (53%) followed by Wayanad (52%), and Malappuram (51%). In all other districts majority of urban households (more than 50%) depended on LPG as cooking fuel.

Table 4.3.2: Average MPCE (in R.s) of households by primary source of energy for cooking

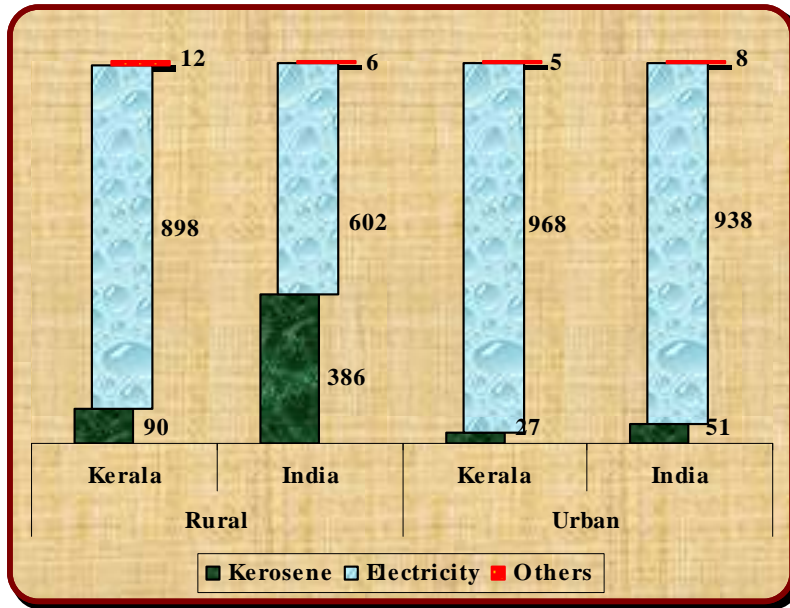
Primary source of energy used for cooking	Average MPCE in Rs.			
	Rural		Urban	
	India	Kerala	India	Kerala
Firewood & Chips	707	1108	780	1190
LPG	1389	1861	1764	2354
Kerosene	945	1041	1109	1072
Electricity	873	3313	1880	11081
Coke, coal & charcoal	694	865	881	----
Gobar gas	1315	2867	2082	----
Dung Cake	713	---	801	1791
Other Sources	584	---	1582	----
No cooking arrangements	2654	1886	3033	2603

The average MPCE of households in the different energy categories is shown in Table 4.3.2. Both in rural and urban sectors the average MPCE of LPG, Electricity and gobar gas users were appreciably higher than that of general population. Also, the average MPCE for the households which did not have any cooking arrangement was comparatively higher than average MPCE for entire population. Appendix Tables 7 rural and 7 urban provide the average MPCE of households at district level according to major source of energy for cooking.

4.4 Source of Energy for Lighting

Different primary sources of energy used for lighting by the households in Kerala are electricity, kerosene, gas, candle, other oil etc. Among these sources of lighting, only electricity and kerosene were more common. Households using sources other than electricity and kerosene such as candle, other oil, gas, and any other sources are clubbed under 'others'. Per 1000 distribution of rural and urban households using different types of fuel is shown by sector wise in Chart 4.4.1. At the national level, estimated proportion of households used electricity as primary source of lighting was 60% in rural and 94% in urban. Thus the rural-urban divide in terms of source of energy for lighting was very high at the national level. On the other hand, similar rural-urban disparity is not observed in Kerala. In both the sectors of Kerala, more than 90% households depended on electricity as primary source of energy for lighting.

Chart 4.4.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy for lighting



Appendix Tables 8 rural and 8 urban provide the per 1000 distribution of households at district level according to major source of energy for lighting. In rural Kerala, 85% or more households used electricity for lighting in all districts except Idukki (69%) and Wayanad (69%). On the other hand, in urban Kerala, except Idukki (63%), 90% or more households in all district used electricity as primary source of energy for lighting. Appendix Tables 9 rural and 9 urban provide the distribution of average MPCE of households at district level according to major source of energy for lighting. It is observed from the tables that, in both the sectors, the average MPCE was relatively low for kerosene users and relatively high for electricity uses.

4.5 Covered Area of Dwelling Unit

As per this survey, the covered area of dwelling unit is the sum of the floor areas of all rooms, kitchen, etc., and verandah located in the house or inside the homestead land and occupied by the households. The verandah will mean a roofed space adjacent to living/other rooms, which may not be walled on all sides. In other words, at least one side of such space is either open or walled only to some height or protected by grille, net, etc. Covered area was reported in square meter (1 square meter = 10.76 square feet).

Chart 4.5.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by covered area of dwelling unit

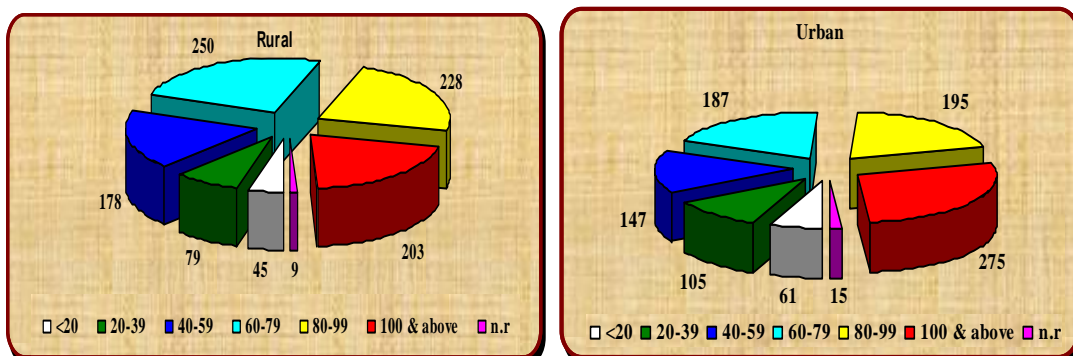
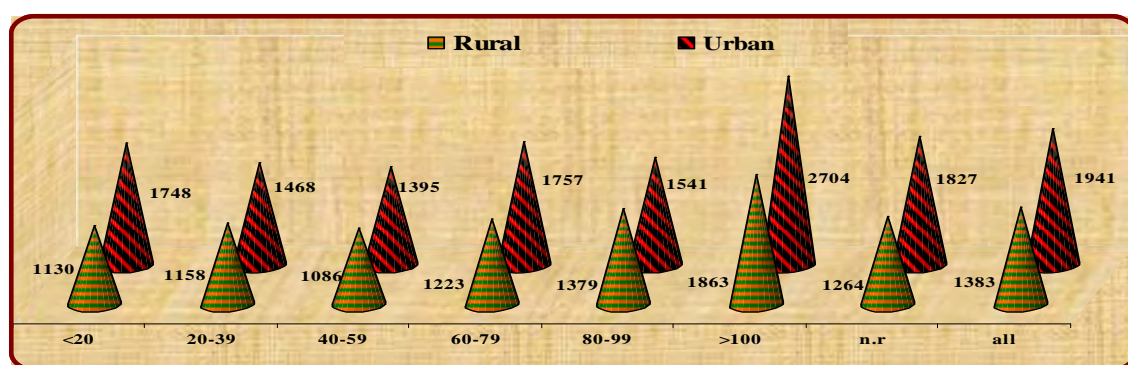


Chart 4.5.1 gives per 1000 distribution of households in rural and urban areas of Kerala by covered area of dwelling unit. In Kerala, the average covered area of dwelling unit is seen to be higher in urban area (80.07 sq.m) than that of rural area (74.98 sq.m). But the situation was reverse at the national level, that is covered area of dwelling unit was higher in rural (52 square meter) than urban (47.2 sq.m). In Kerala, households were relatively concentrated in the range 60 to 99 sq.m in respect of covered area of dwelling unit. More than 48% of rural households and 38% of urban households fell in this category.

Chart 4.5.2: Average MPCE (Rs.) of households by covered area of dwelling unit



The distribution of average MPCE of households in each size class is presented in Chart 4.5.2. For both the sectors, average MPCE was highest in the higher size class (100 & above sq.m) of covered area. Though the average MPCE is generally higher for higher size class of covered area of dwelling the relationship is not a monotonically increasing one. In rural areas, average MPCE began to increase, more or less, with size class from the class 60-79 sq. m. onwards. But in urban areas, we cannot observe such an increase in average MPCE with higher size class of covered area of dwelling unit

4.6 Size Class of Land Possessed

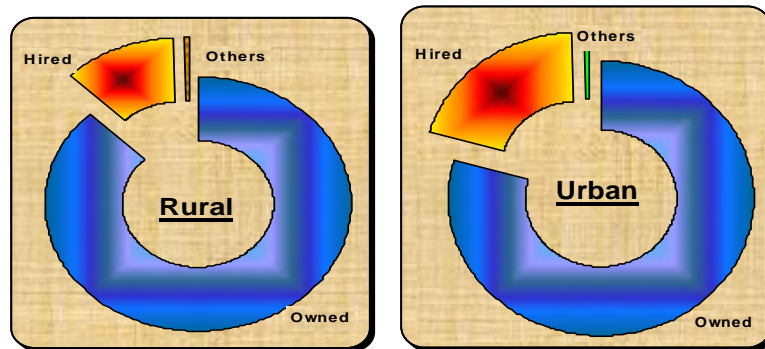
District wise distribution of rural households by size class of land possessed is given in table 11 of Appendix A. The area of land possessed (in hectares) includes land owned, leased in, and land neither owned nor leased in, but excludes land leased out. From the table it is clear that, more than 80% of rural households in Kerala possessed land of size 0.20 hectare (50 cent) or less, with nearly 12% possessing 0.01 hectare (3 cent) or less. Only 20% possessed more than 0.20 ha. (50 cent). A striking difference is observed at the district level in the distribution of households by size class of land possessed. Districts with lower average rural MPCE like, Kasaragod and Wayanad had about 40% rural households with land possessed more than 0.20 hectares. On the other hand, districts like Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur, with comparatively high average MPCE, had only about 7% households with land possessed more than 0.20 hectares. In general, average MPCE of rural area is supposed to increase with increase in the land

under possession. But as per the results of this survey, such a relationship does not exist in Kerala.. Table 11 in the Appendix A gives a detailed picture of variation in the level of consumer expenditure of Kerala by size class of land possessed.

4.7 Occupancy Status of Dwelling Unit

Per 1000 distribution of occupancy status of households according to whether they owned, rented or otherwise occupied their dwelling unit is given in table 12 of Appendix A, by district wise, separately for rural and urban areas. In Kerala, the proportion of households living in dwelling units owned by them was 96% in rural and only about 79% in urban areas, whereas 3% and 20% lived in rented dwelling units in rural and urban areas respectively. Chart 4.7.1 gives the occupancy status (in the form of per 1000 distribution) for rural and urban households of Kerala.

Chart 4.7.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by occupancy status of dwelling unit



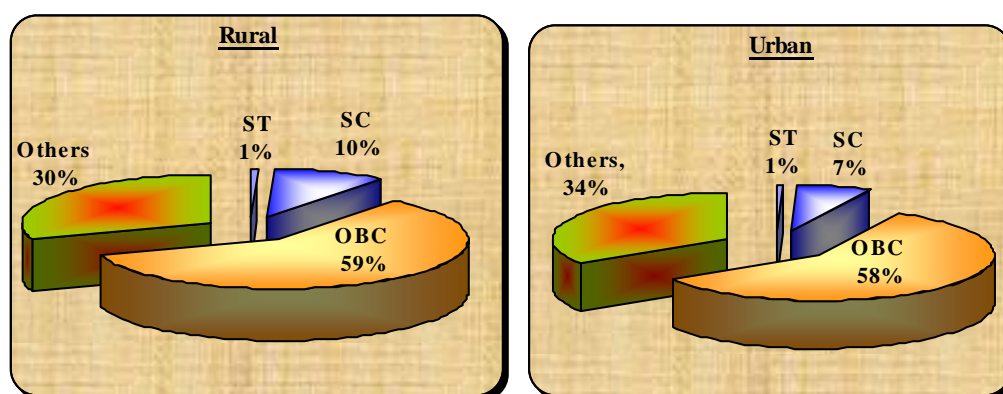
From the table12 of Appendix A we can see that, the proportion of urban households owning their dwelling unit varied between 41% (Kottayam) and 99%(Malappuram), across the districts of Kerala. The proportion of urban households occupying rented dwelling units was above 50% in Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha and Kottayam, and was below 10% in Thrissur, Palakkad, Malappuram, Kozhikode and Kannur.

4.8 Social Group

The four different social groups considered are Scheduled Tribes (ST), Scheduled Caste (SC), Other Backward Class (OBC) and other households. In this survey the social group reported by informant for head of any given household was taken to be the social group of all members of that household and was not ascertained from any official list of social group. In case different members of a household belong to different social group, the group to which the head of the household belongs has been considered as the social group of the household.

Chart 4.8.1 gives per 1000 distribution and average MPCE of persons by social group of Kerala for each sector. Both in rural and urban Kerala the ascending order of social groups by percentage of population was ST (Rural – 1%, Urban – 1%), SC (Rural – 10%, Urban – 7%), others (Rural – 30%, Urban – 34%) and OBC(Rural – 59%, Urban – 58%). The same pattern of distribution of persons followed in national level also. In rural areas of all-India and both the sectors of Kerala, the distribution of persons by social group follow a specific pattern. The pattern was OBC constituted the highest segment of population followed by others, SC and ST with least segment of population. In urban areas, at the national level the proportion of population was relatively high in ‘others’ group and OBC stood second.

Chart 4.8.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by social group



In both the sectors of Kerala, more than 50% population was in the OBC category (rural-59%, urban-58%). The SC and ST populations constituted only 11% of rural and 8% of urban population of Kerala and the social group others constituted 30% of rural and 34% of urban population.

Chart 4.8.2: Average MPCE (Rs.) of households by social group

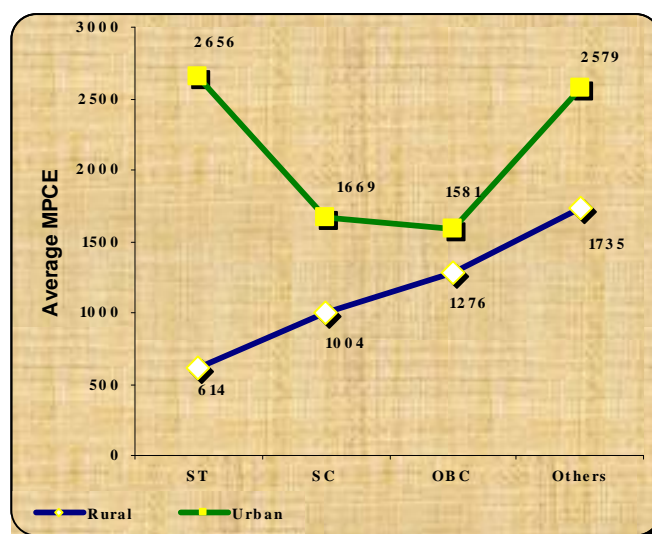


Chart 4.8.2 gives the average MPCE of rural and urban households of Kerala by social group. The ascending order of social groups by average MPCE was ST (Rs.614), SC (Rs.1004), OBC (Rs.1276) and others (Rs.1735), in rural sector and OBC (Rs.1581), SC (Rs.1669), others (Rs.2579) and ST(Rs.2656), in urban sector. Thus a wide rural-urban disparity is observed in the household per capita expenditure with respect to social group. For rural households of Kerala, the MPCE figures for the ST (Rs.614) and SC (Rs.1004) category were much lower than those for the general population (Rs.1735). The MPCE level of OBC (Rs. 1276) in rural sector was much better than those of SC and ST population but not as high as that for population belonging to the social group ‘others’. It is important to note that in Kerala the urban average MPCE of ST category were much higher than SC and OBC category and is so close to the high expenditure category ‘others’. Also the average MPCE of urban ST category was more than four times higher that of rural ST category in Kerala.

4.9 Household Type

On the basis of major source of livelihood, households are broadly classified into five different groups in rural and four in urban areas. The five household groups in rural areas are self employed in non-agriculture, agricultural labour, self employed in agriculture, other labours and others. The four household types in urban areas are self employed, regular wage/salary earning households, casual labour and others.

Chart 4.9.1: Per 1000 distribution of rural households by household type

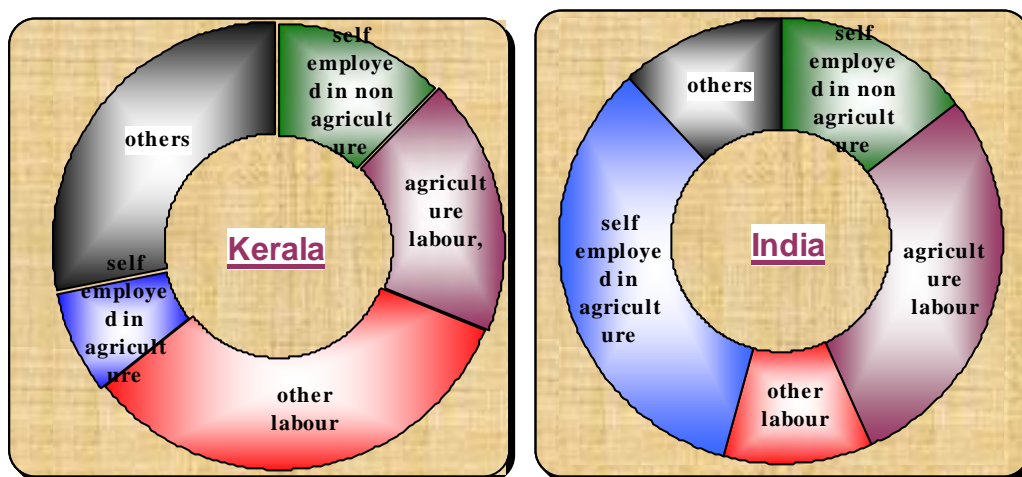
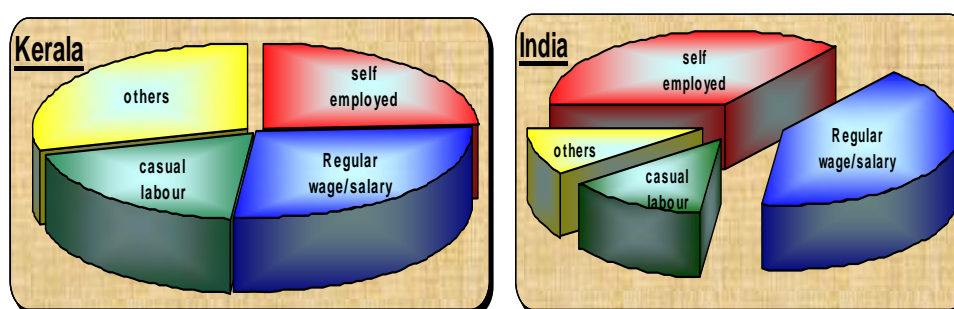


Chart 4.9.1 and 4.9.2 gives the per 1000 distribution of households by major source of livelihood in Kerala and all-India for rural and urban sectors respectively. As per chart 4.9.1, in rural kerala, the self employed in non-agriculture households accounted for about 13% of rural households, the agricultural labours for about 19%,

other labour for about 33%, self employed in agriculture for about 8% and the remaining 28% was made up of 'others'. At the national level, 49% of rural and 36% of urban households depended on 'self employment' as their major source of livelihood. But in Kerala, proportion of persons depending 'self employment' for livelihood was very low (rural-20%, urban-24%) compared to that of all-India. Kerala and all-India show a striking difference in the proportion of persons with self employment in agriculture as major source of livelihood. At the national level self employment in agriculture households accounted 34% of rural households. On the other hand in Kerala only 8% households depended on self employment in agriculture as their major source of income.

Chart 4.9.2: Per 1000 distribution of urban households by household type

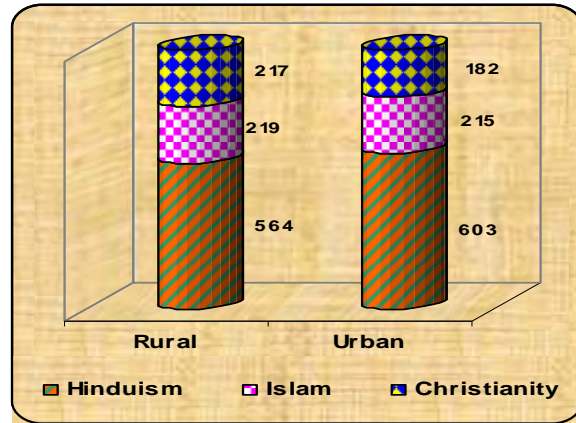


Tables 14 rural and 14 Urban in the Appendix A give a clear picture on the relative position of persons belonging to different household types. It can be seen from the table that in rural sector, the average MPCE of persons belonging to the household type 'others' was higher than the average MPCE of persons belonging to any other household type. Among urban households of Kerala, the average MPCE was high for persons belonging to regular wage/salaried household. But at the national level, both in rural and urban areas the average MPCE was high for persons belonging to household type 'others'. The average MPCE of persons belonging to agriculture labour (974) in rural and casual labour (1291) in urban were substantially lower than any other livelihood type, both at state and national level.

4.10 Religion

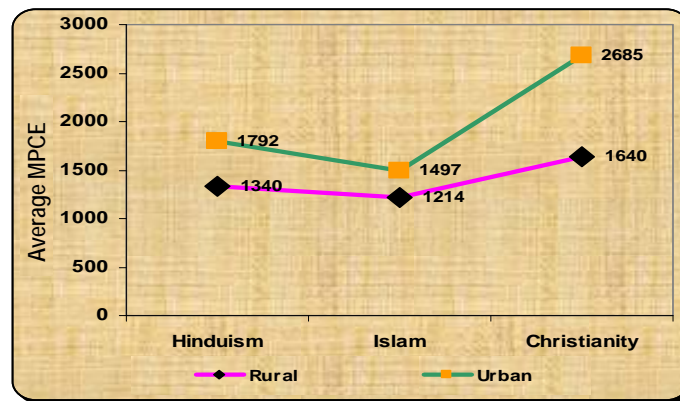
Hinduism, Islam and Christianity are the three different religious groups common in Kerala. In this survey households found in any other religion are clubbed under 'others'. Chart 4.10.1 gives the per 1000 distribution of households by religion, separately for each sector. It is seen that about 56% of rural and 60% of urban households were Hindus, 22% of both rural and urban households were Muslims and Christians were found to be 22% and 18% in Rural and Urban sectors respectively.

Chart 4.10.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by religion



A comparison of level of living of different religious groups can be made using the following chart.

Chart 4.10.2: Average MPCE of households by religion



As per Chart 4.10.2, ascending order of religious groups by average MPCE was Islam (Rural- Rs.1214 & Urban – Rs.1497), Hinduism (Rural- Rs.1340 & Urban – Rs.1792) and Christianity (Rural- Rs.1640 & Urban – Rs.2685). Thus in both the sectors of Kerala, the per capita consumption expenditure was low for ‘Islam’ and high for ‘Christianity’. Also, in both the sectors, the per capita consumption expenditure of Hindu and Islam households were lower than average MPCE of general population of Kerala (Rural – Rs. 1383 & Urban – Rs. 1941). It is seen from the chart that, both rural and urban followed the same order in household consumer expenditure among different religious groups. A striking rural – urban difference noticed is for Christian households. Christian households in urban Kerala spend on an average Rs.1045 more than its rural counterpart.

Appendix

A

Detailed Tables

Table 1. RURAL: Distribution of households and persons by number of adults and children by sex

<i>Districts</i>	<i>Number of persons per 1000 households</i>				<i>Sex Ratio</i>	<i>estimated number of persons(00)</i>	<i>Sample number of households</i>	
	<i>Adults</i>		<i>Children</i>					<i>All</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>				
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>(6)</i>	<i>(7)</i>	<i>(8)</i>	<i>(9)</i>	<i>(10)</i>
Thiruvananthapuram	1342	1555	457	318	3672	1041	18336	144
Kollam	1479	1670	380	369	3897	1097	18787	144
Pathanamthitta	1416	1636	491	373	3917	1054	9889	80
Alappuzha	1513	1642	231	510	3897	1234	13655	96
Kottayam	1609	1798	389	581	4377	1190	16829	96
Idukki	1408	1577	456	599	4041	1167	10725	64
Eranakulam	1698	1558	335	428	4020	977	19434	96
Thrissur	1622	1769	399	533	4323	1139	21661	144
Palakkad	1412	1849	668	576	4505	1166	24942	144
Malappuram	1876	1974	872	947	5669	1063	36185	144
Kozhikode	1606	1648	398	421	4073	1032	19057	80
Wayanad	1800	2004	906	699	5410	999	9573	48
Kannur	1821	1945	463	492	4721	1068	18794	80
Kasaragod	1856	1926	793	735	5310	1005	9754	64
All	1599	1749	506	539	4393	1087	247622	1424

Table 1. Urban: Distribution of households and persons by number of adults and children by sex

Districts	Number of persons per 1000 households				Sex Ratio	estimated number of persons(00)	Sample number of households	
	Adults		Children					All
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Thiruvananthapuram	1657	1671	244	400	3973	1090	9082	96
Kollam	1621	1596	372	241	3829	922	3146	48
Pathanamthitta	1423	1319	561	416	3719	875	788	16
Alappuzha	1489	1790	593	469	4341	1085	6542	48
Kottayam	1150	1377	605	407	3538	1017	2842	32
Idukki	1266	1450	236	515	3467	1309	293	16
Eranakulam	1362	1440	308	449	3559	1131	15409	112
Thrissur	1460	1592	432	438	3921	1073	4665	80
Palakkad	1464	1989	575	325	4353	1135	2482	48
Malappuram	1305	2217	604	879	5004	1622	3104	32
Kozhikode	1622	1962	786	557	4926	1046	8617	96
Wayanad	1092	1657	721	452	3922	1164	227	16
Kannur	1884	2218	482	510	5094	1152	7583	96
Kasaragod	1477	1815	585	821	4699	1278	1287	32
All	1506	1707	452	466	4131	1110	66068	768

Table 2. RURAL: Quantity (kg 0.000) of consumption of cereals, gram and cereal substitutes per person for a period of 30 days

Item	Districts														All	no.reporting cons.	
	TVM	KLM	PTA	APZ	KTM	IDKI	EKM	TCR	PKD	MLP	KKD	WND	KNR	KGD		hhs per 1000	Sam-ple hhs
Rice	7.778	7.511	6.188	7.562	8.198	7.242	8.651	8.485	8.281	8.786	8.367	8.12	9.01	7.875	8.172	988	1414
Wheat	1.216	1.216	1.942	1.323	1.166	1.142	1.049	0.662	0.666	0.687	1.588	0.94	0.603	0.429	0.990	896	1319
Jowar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Bajra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Maize	0	0	0	0.001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Barley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Small millets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	0	0
Ragi	0.002	0	0	0	0	0.001	0.004	0	0	0.002	0.001	0.008	0	0	0.001	7	13
Other Cereals	0.004	0.001	0	0.038	0	0.432	0.001	0	0.001	0	0	0	0	0.019	0.022	24	41
Total Cereals	9	8.728	8.13	8.924	9.364	8.817	9.705	9.147	8.948	9.475	9.956	9.068	9.613	8.323	9.186	988	1414
Gram	0.028	0.177	0.103	0.172	0.194	0.089	0.138	0.191	0.089	0.056	0.153	0.113	0.228	0.147	0.130	598	918
Cereal Substitute	0.971	1.001	0.178	0.493	1.125	1.686	0.845	0.432	0.32	0.534	0.56	0.481	0.426	0.258	0.650	615	839
estd.no.pers(00)	18336	18787	9889	13655	16829	10725	19434	21661	24942	36185	19057	9573	18794	9754	247622	X	X
no.sample hhs	144	144	80	96	96	64	96	144	144	144	80	48	80	64	1424	X	X

Table 2. URBAN: Quantity (kg 0.000) of consumption of cereals, gram and cereal substitutes per person for a period of 30 days

Item	Districts														All	no. reporting cons.	
	TVM	KLM	PTA	APZ	KTM	IDKI	EKM	TCR	PKD	MLP	KKD	WND	KNR	KGD		hhs per 1000	Sample hhs
Rice	7.079	7.921	7.083	6.934	7.867	7.328	7.888	8.312	8.731	8.802	7.090	7.576	7.836	7.528	7.657	933	742
Wheat	1.499	1.659	1.813	1.868	0.880	1.454	1.258	0.644	0.791	0.755	1.463	1.037	0.921	0.444	1.249	887	710
Jowar	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bajra	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0
Maize	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	14	9
Barley	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0
Small millets	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0
Ragi	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.008	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.001	8	7
Other Cereals	0.012	0.010	0.000	0.089	0.021	0.002	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.006	0.013	37	23
Total Cereals	8.598	9.590	8.896	8.891	8.768	8.793	9.155	8.956	9.522	9.557	8.553	8.613	8.758	7.984	8.921	933	745
Gram	0.093	0.141	0.000	0.116	0.073	0.332	0.181	0.171	0.141	0.036	0.159	0.128	0.201	0.157	0.144	645	546
Cereal Substitute	0.506	0.774	0.08	0.354	0.404	0.117	0.349	0.370	0.118	0.322	0.387	1.373	0.020	0.184	0.348	498	369
estd.no.pers(00)	9082	3146	788	6542	2842	293	15409	4665	2482	3104	8617	227	7583	1287	66068	X	X
no.sample hhs	96	48	16	48	32	16	112	80	48	32	96	16	96	32	768	X	X

Table 3. RURAL: Value (Rs 0.00) of consumption of cereals, gram and cereal substitutes per person for a period of 30 days

Item	Districts														All	no.reporting cons.	
	TVM	KLM	PTA	APZ	KTM	IDKI	EKM	TCR	PKD	MLP	KKD	WND	KNR	KGD		hhs per 1000	Sample hhs
Rice	110.03	105.11	95.90	98.31	114.77	82.01	130.00	121.86	106.37	117.33	100.87	97.60	117.13	86.63	109.01	988	1414
Wheat	17.63	17.36	36.17	17.39	16.16	17.17	16.74	11.02	10.87	11.63	21.26	9.85	10.14	5.34	14.94	896	1319
Jowar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Bajra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Maize	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0	0
Barley	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Small millets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Ragi	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.05	0.16	0.00	0.01	0.04	7	13
Other Cereals	0.24	0.03	0.00	0.76	0.00	6.36	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.36	24	41
Total Cereals	127.95	122.51	132.07	116.49	130.93	105.56	146.90	132.89	117.26	129.08	122.26	107.63	127.27	92.38	124.63	988	1414
Gram	1.01	6.28	4.01	6.44	7.97	3.04	4.98	6.53	3.64	2.11	6.04	3.87	8.17	4.52	4.62	598	918
Cereal Substitute	25.73	7.04	1.59	8.04	12.77	13.30	5.99	3.03	1.96	3.46	3.85	3.29	3.20	8.69	6.84	615	839
estd.no.pers(00)	18336	18787	9889	13655	16829	10725	19434	21661	24942	36185	19057	9573	18794	9754	247622	X	X
no.sample hhs	144	144	80	96	96	64	96	144	144	144	80	48	80	64	1424	X	X

Table 3. URBAN: Value (Rs 0.00) of consumption of cereals, gram and cereal substitutes per person for a period of 30 days

Item	Districts														All	no. reporting cons.	
	TVM	KLM	PTA	APZ	KTM	IDKI	EKM	TCR	PKD	MLP	KKD	WND	KNR	KGD		hhs per 1000	Sample hhs
Rice	100.24	123.77	129.83	97.08	118.01	96.19	116.68	124.77	115.61	130.81	90.89	106.06	122.86	97.86	111.08	933	742
Wheat	29.16	28.14	26.75	27.45	26.12	16.62	21.69	11.04	13.16	12.72	22.51	22.40	14.81	6.32	21.35	887	710
Jowar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Bajra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Maize	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	14	9
Barley	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Small millets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	2
Ragi	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.06	8	7
Other Cereals	0.28	0.34	0.00	1.33	0.78	0.14	0.23	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.12	0.28	37	23
Total Cereals	130.13	152.25	156.58	125.86	144.91	113.10	139.19	135.82	128.77	143.53	113.40	128.46	137.68	104.42	132.91	933	745
Gram	3.21	5.04	4.97	4.71	8.76	2.71	5.76	5.58	5.10	1.45	5.27	4.77	7.49	5.63	5.27	645	546
Cereal Substitute	3.11	4.88	1.04	2.98	6.11	7.75	2.88	2.54	0.81	2.40	2.21	3.80	3.16	1.84	2.96	498	369
estd.no.pers(00)	9082	3146	788	6542	2842	293	154.9	4665	2482	3104		227	7583	1287	66068	X	X
no.sample hhs	96		16	48	32	16	112	80	48	32		16	96	32	768	X	X

Table 4. RURAL: Break-up of total monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) over broad groups of items

Item	Districts														All	No. reporting cons.	
	TVM	KLM	PTA	APZ	KTM	IDKI	EKM	TCR	PKD	MLP	KKD	WND	KNR	KGD		hhs per 1000	Sample hhs
Cereals	127.9	122.5	132.0	116.4	130.9	105.5	146.9	132.8	117.2	129.0	122.2	107.6	127.2	92.38	124.6	988	1414
Gram	1.01	6.28	4.01	6.44	7.97	3.04	4.98	6.53	3.64	2.11	6.04	3.87	8.17	4.52	4.62	598	918
Cereal Substitute	25.73	7.04	1.59	8.04	12.77	13.30	5.99	3.03	1.96	3.46	3.85	3.29	3.20	8.69	6.84	615	839
Pulse & pulse products	26.72	21.78	8.58	18.35	25.54	12.26	26.35	21.21	22.76	17.04	28.63	13.43	16.75	11.03	20.39	932	1354
Milk & milk products	74.55	82.13	82.42	72.70	75.55	68.11	70.08	66.12	50.14	52.66	67.50	56.66	74.61	54.14	66.35	855	1299
Edible oil	31.94	27.99	44.32	31.34	32.12	32.68	39.49	36.11	35.22	29.58	30.55	30.27	32.33	20.39	32.49	982	1406
Egg, fish & meat	133.64	110.23	112.98	116.70	109.13	91.50	171.85	86.71	51.15	114.00	84.32	88.22	95.76	60.96	103.04	958	1362
Vegetables	58.65	37.79	46.24	52.89	42.70	44.08	47.45	45.89	59.51	54.57	54.76	43.90	46.19	30.75	49.12	989	1415
Fruits (Fresh)	81.28	65.41	35.27	65.22	54.63	46.46	64.20	40.77	31.08	41.14	47.61	24.93	61.61	39.41	50.32	989	1416
Fruits (dry)	4.18	5.18	0.24	1.84	1.33	0.13	3.05	1.00	2.59	4.39	1.53	0.83	1.21	1.20	2.43	234	460
Sugar	12.48	10.39	16.89	13.72	14.44	12.84	16.77	13.79	13.12	14.30	16.56	13.97	11.83	10.80	13.75	989	1415
Salt	1.53	1.43	1.36	1.69	1.80	1.15	1.84	1.92	1.73	1.40	1.55	1.07	1.52	1.53	1.57	989	1414
Spices	30.80	39.72	16.75	37.64	32.01	23.81	24.04	25.59	25.36	27.91	21.87	17.87	24.78	17.88	26.96	988	1414
Beverages etc	97.79	59.56	72.17	58.76	59.86	32.59	163.02	56.04	71.88	49.01	81.31	62.37	66.78	31.61	70.44	1000	1424
Total: food	708.2	597.4	574.8	601.8	600.7	487.5	786.0	537.6	487.4	540.6	568.3	468.3	572.0	385.2	572.9	1000	1424
Pan	3.65	7.02	7.41	1.45	1.54	2.63	1.34	1.22	3.09	1.76	2.94	2.04	1.76	7.11	2.90	128	159
Tobacco	15.41	29.41	38.02	8.54	19.81	18.22	24.80	12.25	15.21	16.30	12.52	22.94	11.26	5.63	17.36	390	472
Intoxicants	14.88	39.49	27.84	34.24	18.94	3.71	39.98	32.60	32.36	9.91	8.33	10.66	18.18	14.91	22.26	278	350
Fuel & Light	105.7	105.4	72.33	120.8	100.3	95.34	104.0	96.26	96.08	82.66	90.27	72.72	90.94	72.46	94.19	997	1422
Clothing	48.23	56.87	111.2	67.52	80.57	50.57	108.7	59.90	61.34	60.84	53.86	53.96	80.11	59.35	67.21	1000	1424

Table 4. RURAL continued..... Break-up of total monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) over broad groups of items

Item	Districts														All	no.reporting cons.	
	TVM	KLM	PTA	APZ	KTM	IDKI	EKM	TCR	PKD	MLP	KKD	WND	KNR	KGD		hhs per 1000	Sam-ple hhs
Footwear	9.74	16.38	16.09	11.24	11.74	8.22	13.06	11.13	10.16	17.32	13.09	10.48	10.58	14.09	12.70	982	1408
Education	98.21	72.03	105.96	58.00	55.83	32.66	104.95	55.16	39.38	55.33	38.89	43.40	52.75	19.27	59.92	724	1177
Medical-institutional	62.44	95.32	78.95	74.50	62.09	41.93	51.21	52.27	23.84	90.07	38.21	29.56	24.60	23.48	56.18	420	603
Medical-non-institutional	96.73	165.88	129.23	152.72	156.83	58.10	175.01	83.42	79.95	88.30	63.01	58.98	53.58	23.21	100.61	836	1199
Entertainment	16.47	26.38	18.56	26.19	26.87	19.24	22.76	31.74	17.12	12.87	10.19	14.23	24.25	10.73	19.83	569	971
Goods for personal care	7.98	10.40	7.21	7.89	24.18	1.80	14.70	6.14	8.15	6.40	7.57	4.39	4.03	2.54	8.43	223	364
Toilet articles	33.89	32.20	23.58	30.59	32.82	25.89	40.18	33.36	24.03	19.10	29.13	17.64	24.88	18.17	27.74	997	1422
Sundry articles	33.94	29.13	9.78	22.42	25.80	20.77	28.30	21.95	29.17	20.15	17.43	18.72	23.41	14.50	23.44	996	1419
Consart excl.conv.	90.24	104.73	105.21	105.04	78.84	78.53	143.87	80.82	94.60	80.35	56.08	51.34	72.12	54.15	86.94	972	1401
Conveyance	161.74	122.49	91.46	125.01	87.82	100.66	102.33	87.36	94.05	78.52	101.15	54.06	107.57	42.57	98.49	985	1407
Rent	13.74	4.48	5.98	5.60	6.01	3.07	10.81	10.64	0.13	11.05	3.60	4.47	4.55	0.63	6.67	175	284
Taxes and cesses	0.81	3.88	2.95	4.58	2.73	0.90	4.20	2.08	4.23	0.71	4.46	4.76	1.10	3.74	2.75	554	881
Durable goods total	136.59	33.32	127.65	95.24	149.12	19.18	205.84	76.35	49.50	150.31	101.32	82.98	83.69	26.67	102.15	500	842
Total non-food group	950.43	954.83	979.47	951.57	941.87	581.42	1196.16	754.65	682.39	801.95	652.05	557.33	689.36	413.21	809.77	1000	1424
Total Expenditure	1658.68	1552.27	1554.36	1553.39	1542.65	1068.93	1982.17	1292.25	1169.79	1342.6	1220.4	1025.64	1261.37	798.5	1382.71	1000	1424
Clothind 2nd hand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.04	5	6
Footwear 2nd	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	5	6
Durable goods	1.45	0.14	13.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	1.32	0.00	0.00	7.70	9	11
Imputed rent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1
Cooked meals	9.21	1.59	0.20	0.00	2.85	0.00	8.30	0.46	0.16	1.87	9.09	0.00	0.62	2.99	2.85	97	93
Medical insurance	0.06	0.18	0.00	0.10	0.01	0.47	0.68	0.25	5.35	0.00	0.03	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.71	12	40
Insurance premium	16.15	15.08	57.53	97.25	1.51	19.95	44.05	6.23	16.19	4.94	4.28	19.22	7.39	6.32	19.20	142	380
No. of sample hhds	144	144	80	96	96	64	96	144	144	144	80	48	80	64	1424	X	X

Table 4. URBAN: Break-up of total monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) over broad groups of items

Item	Districts														All	no. reporting cons.	
	TVM	KLM	PTA	APZ	KTM	IDKI	EKM	TCR	PKD	MLP	KKD	WND	KNR	KGD		hhs per 1000	Sample hhs
Cereals	130.13	152.25	156.58	125.86	144.91	113.10	139.19	135.82	128.77	143.53	113.40	128.46	137.68	104.42	132.91	933	745
Gram	3.21	5.04	4.97	4.71	8.76	2.71	5.76	5.58	5.10	1.45	5.27	4.77	7.49	5.63	5.27	645	546
Cereal Substitute	3.11	4.88	0.00	2.98	6.11	9.75	2.88	2.54	0.81	2.40	2.21	3.80	3.16	1.84	2.96	498	369
Pulse & pulse products	39.01	17.59	10.32	12.45	21.41	17.26	29.39	20.28	26.46	16.44	26.22	18.97	16.27	14.52	24.24	915	726
Milk & milk products	105.48	84.57	122.47	73.38	94.47	68.66	78.23	70.77	80.05	57.20	66.99	71.40	87.12	69.24	80.89	852	706
Edible oil	41.59	29.36	48.13	27.57	43.88	27.57	41.68	40.05	41.43	41.17	33.97	40.40	33.19	24.04	37.32	933	744
Egg, fish & meat	178.77	152.51	164.06	117.30	112.70	79.36	169.45	110.75	58.21	173.95	101.63	103.20	99.57	86.61	135.03	901	702
Vegetables	43.11	40.64	54.85	63.33	34.85	55.35	47.76	51.39	70.59	66.71	48.63	46.71	38.16	40.12	48.75	932	742
Fruits (Fresh)	112.75	67.26	42.35	75.36	95.95	44.76	104.03	75.22	30.53	55.02	49.16	36.91	57.91	65.38	78.76	944	752
Fruits (dry)	12.25	4.86	0.50	3.10	1.87	0.96	5.92	2.82	1.74	7.83	2.16	3.47	0.93	4.17	4.81	395	309
Sugar	14.94	11.09	17.14	9.84	12.07	13.03	17.34	12.98	14.37	20.58	17.00	13.08	12.40	7.85	14.64	936	745
Salt	1.59	1.55	1.57	1.44	1.55	1.87	1.51	1.21	1.82	1.96	1.16	1.50	1.58	1.51	1.49	920	739
Spices	33.07	35.13	18.50	31.45	33.17	18.27	22.96	28.29	28.20	23.72	20.42	22.91	21.23	23.44	26.22	933	742
Beverages etc	142.98	74.90	72.14	41.82	209.88	61.95	190.32	69.76	93.79	69.69	113.66	67.41	80.34	51.77	118.92	997	767
Total: food Group	858.78	676.59	708.61	585.88	812.82	511.89	850.66	621.88	576.77	680.20	596.61	558.22	589.54	494.91	706.94	997	767
Pan	8.03	0	0	0	0	8.24	0.74	0.38	2.96	5.14	0.5	1.48	0.78	5.71	1.96	66	48
Tobacco	20.36	12.71	10.08	13.54	7.89	14.99	18.63	13.93	19.38	20.86	27.14	7.91	14.29	5.07	17.61	288	173
Intoxicants	52.97	17.7	46.56	25.27	8.5	2.02	51.79	38.37	50.23	2.24	13.27	13	2.85	20.84	32.05	262	155
Fuel & Light	167.64	127.3	111.91	118.01	112.14	71.63	129.66	114.75	116.36	113.55	97.04	87.55	95.62	94.24	121.08	961	759
Clothing	73.55	69.5	141.21	84.37	92.88	59.73	129.59	67.12	73.29	61.18	59.89	59.67	104.67	63.35	89.57	1000	768

Table 4. URBAN continued..... Break-up of total monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) over broad groups of items

Item	Districts														All	no.reporting cons.	
	TVM	KLM	PTA	APZ	KTM	IDKI	EKM	TCR	PKD	MLP	KKD	WND	KNR	KGD		hhs per 1000	Sam-ple hhs
Footwear	18.53	19.78	18.08	13.89	19.83	16.08	27.84	11.78	11.13	18.92	15.1	16.46	20.36	13.86	19.27	996	765
Education	138.43	109.09	124.38	107.75	135.1	49.76	134.01	56.47	70.46	57.79	57.61	39.45	70.05	65.56	99.98	784	657
Medical-institutional	66.39	36.43	45.36	40.9	60.19	34.79	64.1	48.94	38.88	37.8	65.53	52.52	32.16	37.43	52.99	385	276
Medical-non-institutional	187.71	137.12	148.79	158.76	146.54	45.03	120.3	107.31	157.45	141.6	91.51	110.01	94.74	30.22	128.31	772	603
Entertainment	34.57	35.96	17.65	35.26	32.76	23.87	33.26	43.57	35.67	25.72	18.63	29.09	25.41	23.99	30.98	727	623
Goods for personal care	4.17	6.22	7.16	6.69	18.69	5.39	14.37	8.8	11.2	6.78	9.66	10.95	9.26	7.83	9.67	253	194
Toilet articles	43.47	32.98	26.5	43.11	40.14	28.2	44.83	41.14	30.12	29.78	28	24.1	23.32	21.53	36.70	1000	768
Sundry articles	40	32.06	39.69	23.14	39.04	24.6	38.76	30.35	35.83	31.33	27.13	22.25	24.12	22.8	32.41	998	767
Consart excl.conv.	150.74	129.5	161.68	192.84	172.63	128.92	210.42	143.62	106.91	125.3	112.28	145.19	108.02	91.51	154.35	985	752
Conveyance	222.32	150.64	121.32	143.11	224.38	201.34	229.47	146.23	114.11	106.7	107.35	107.17	117.04	98.83	166.77	963	753
Rent	100.75	62.68	0	15.13	116.41	0.43	79.69	52.16	15.96	2.79	6.03	11.55	35.61	5.65	51.36	255	183
Taxes and cesses	9.07	7.29	8.01	5.75	3.57	1.22	12.92	4.99	7.45	0.43	5.6	14.47	1.85	13.21	7.33	618	534
Durable goods total	183.95	100.33	288.78	107.63	131.96	153.64	308.43	262.51	48.73	218.61	122.9	68.36	87.74	119.56	181.76	530	463
Total non-food group	1522.65	1087.29	1317.16	1135.2	1363	869.88	1648.81	1192.4	946.12	1006.52	865.17	821.18	867.89	741.19	1234.17	1000	768
Total Expenditure	2381.43	1763.8	2025.76	1721	2175	1381.8	2499.47	1814.3	1522.89	1686.72	1461.78	1379.4	1457.43	1236.1	1941.1	1000	768
Clothing 2 nd hand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0	1
Footwear 2 nd hand	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.27	0.00	0.04	6	4
Durable goods 2 nd hand	0.33	0.00	9.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.91	0.00	0.69	5.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.32	21	9
Imputed rent	475.34	270.07	210.00	191.88	296.40	108.00	434.62	426.54	289.21	204.33	235.94	18.67	375.09	126.44	320.44	767	594
Cooked meals assistance	2.44	11.23	2.10	14.30	0.00	0.00	15.60	11.10	0.29	0.15	3.32	0.00	2.10	0.00	7.43	117	57
Medical insurance premium	3.32	4.22	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.26	5.60	3.17	0.00	0.00	0.66	3.42	0.00	0.00	2.35	86	67
Insurance premium other	36.76	37.98	175.28	9.80	1.91	19.43	61.36	39.46	39.03	8.55	18.85	46.49	6.98	16.78	32.80	249	249
No. of sample hhds	96	48	16	48	32	16	112	80	48	32	96	16	96	32	768	X	X

Table :5 RURAL : Per 1000 number of households and average MPCE (in Rs.) by structure of dwelling unit

District	Households with no structure		Households with structure Type										estd. No. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
			Katcha		Semi-pucca		Pucca		n.r.		All			
	no. of hhs per 1000	av. MPCE (Rs.)	no. of hhs per 1000	av. MPCE (Rs.)	no. of hhs per 1000	av. MPCE (Rs.)	no. of hhs per 1000	av. MPCE (Rs.)	no. of hhs per 1000	av. MPCE (Rs.)	no. of hhs per 1000	av. MPCE (Rs.)		
Thiruvananthapuram	0	0.00	29	985.57	56	1126.83	915	1825.66	0	0.00	1000	1658.68	4993	
Kollam	0	0.00	28	815.92	95	1166.18	877	1746.64	0	0.00	1000	1552.27	4820	
Pathanamthitta	0	0.00	0	0.00	57	1004.52	943	1803.53	0	0.00	1000	1554.36	2525	
Alappuzha	0	0.00	17	498.43	58	1285.64	925	1817.29	0	0.00	1000	1553.39	3504	
Kottiyam	0	0.00	15	715.34	28	913.45	957	1283.83	0	0.00	1000	1542.65	3845	
Idukki	0	0.00	98	759.59	109	1228.42	793	1216.28	0	0.00	1000	1068.93	2654	
Eranakulam	0	0.00	3	964.83	52	937.95	945	2069.61	0	0.00	1000	1982.17	4834	
Thrissur	0	0.00	36	913.05	83	1025.45	881	1511.20	0	0.00	1000	1292.25	5010	
Palakkad	0	0.00	17	890.61	99	897.95	884	1361.74	0	0.00	1000	1169.79	5536	
Malappuram	0	0.00	0	0.00	84	748.55	916	1356.99	0	0.00	1000	1342.6	6383	
Kozhikode	0	0.00	0	0.00	72	1491.34	928	1170.67	0	0.00	1000	1220.39	4679	
Wayanad	0	0.00	0	0.00	64	925.01	936	1010.75	0	0.00	1000	1025.64	1769	
Kannur	0	0.00	25	892.35	94	905.61	881	1337.28	0	0.00	1000	1261.37	3981	
Kasaragod	0	0.00	33	594.49	107	801.93	860	797.04	0	0.00	1000	798.5	1837	
All	0	0.00	38	870.47	64	993.56	898	1485.93	0.	0.00	1000	1382.71	56372	
estd.no. of hhs (00)	0		2132		12307		41933		0		56372		X	
no. of sample hhs	0		37		185		1202		0		1424		X	

Table 5 URBAN : Per 1000 number of households and average MPCE (in Rs.) by structure of dwelling unit

District	Households with no structure		Households with structure Type										estd. No. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
			Katcha		Semi-pucca		Pucca		n.r.		All			
	no. of hhs per 1000	av. MPCE (Rs.)	no. of hhs per 1000	av. MPCE (Rs.)	no. of hhs per 1000	av. MPCE (Rs.)	no. of hhs per 1000	av. MPCE (Rs.)	no. of hhs per 1000	av. MPCE (Rs.)	no. of hhs per 1000	av. MPCE (Rs.)		
Thiruvananthapuram	0	0.00	4	1153.33	14	1712.62	982	2733.85	0	0.00	1000	2381.43	2286	96
Kollam	0	0.00	2	684.30	18	1080.53	980	2023.76	0	0.00	1000	1763.8	822	48
Pathanamthitta	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1000	1950.35	0	0.00	1000	2025.76	212	16
Alappuzha	0	0.00	0	0.00	26	960.19	974	1838.66	0	0.00	1000	1721.00	1507	48
Kottayam	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	1327.39	996	1348.30	0	0.00	1000	2175.00	803	32
Idukki	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1000	1843.87	0	0.00	1000	1381.8	84	16
Eranakulam	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	1433.52	996	2414.07	0	0.00	1000	2499.47	4330	112
Thrissur	0	0.00	0	0.00	13	1103.64	987	1732.49	0	0.00	1000	1814.30	1190	80
Palakkad	0	0.00	7	975.57	24	1057.90	969	1756.63	0	0.00	1000	1523.89	570	48
Malappuram	0	0.00	8	971.33	21	859.03	971	2443.62	0	0.00	1000	1686.72	620	32
Kozhikode	0	0.00	0	0.00	26	1264.70	974	1413.13	0	0.00	1000	1461.78	1749	96
Wayanad	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1000	1452.48	0	0.00	1000	1379.4	58	16
Kannur	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	920.29	985	1496.26	0	0.00	1000	1457.43	1489	96
Kasaragod	0	0.00	6	353.80	25	1176.65	969	1409.03	0	0.00	1000	1236.10	274	32
All	0	0.00	4	898.19	14	1082.28	982	2023.09	0	0.00	1000	1941.10	15994	768
estd.no. of hhs (00)	0		216		2058		13720		0		15994		X	X
no. of sample hhs	0		8		72		688		0		768		X	X

Table 6 RURAL : Per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy for cooking

District	per 1000 no. of hhs with no cooking arrangement	Per 1000 no. of households with primary source of energy for cooking										estd. No. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
		coke, coal and charcoal	firewood and chips	LPG	gobar gas	dung cake	kerosene	electricity	others	n.r.	all		
Thiruvananthapuram	50	0	597	351	2	0	0	0	0	0	1000	4993	144
Kollam	10	0	594	386	0	0	10	0	0	0	1000	4820	144
Pathanamthitta	0	0	715	285	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	2525	80
Alappuzha	0	0	669	326	0	0	0	5	0	0	1000	3504	96
Kottayam	0	0	765	235	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	3845	96
Idukki	0	0	718	272	10	0	0	0	0	0	1000	2654	64
Eranakulam	37	0	165	798	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	4834	96
Thrissur	9	0	615	376	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	5010	144
Palakkad	0	0	776	224	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	5536	144
Malappuram	20	44	717	218	1	0	0	0	0	0	1000	6383	144
Kozhikode	0	0	792	181	25	0	2	0	0	0	1000	4679	80
Wayanad	0	0	854	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1769	48
Kannur	0	0	740	258	2	0	0	0	0	0	1000	3981	80
Kasaragod	0	0	922	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1837	64
All	11	5	627	350	3	0	3	1	0	0	1000	56372	1424
estd.no. of hhs (00)	657	283	35441	19747	172	0	57	15	0	0	56372	x	x
no. of sample hhs	9	4	682	721	6	0	2	1	0	0	1424	x	x

Table :7 RURAL : Average MPCE (in Rs.) of households by primary source of energy for cooking

District	hhs with no cooking arrangement	Average MPCE (in Rs.) of households with primary source of energy for cooking										estd. No. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
		coke, coal and charcoal	firewood and chips	LPG	gobar gas	dung cake	kerosene	electricity	others	n.r.	all		
Thiruvananthapuram	1554	0	1220	2416	8561	0	0	0	0	0	1658.68	4993	144
Kollam	837	0	1451	1774	0	0	1060	0	0	0	1552.27	4820	144
Pathanamthitta	0	0	1207	1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	1554.36	2525	80
Alappuzha	0	0	1351	2848	0	0	0	3313	0	0	1553.39	3504	96
Kottayam	0	0	937	2522	0	0	0	0	0	0	1542.65	3845	96
Idukki	0	0	837	1562	1805	0	0	0	0	0	1068.93	2654	64
Eranakulam	2954	0	1485	2058	0	0	0	0	0	0	1982.17	4834	96
Thrissur	1219	0	1256	1270	0	0	0	0	0	0	1292.25	5010	144
Palakkad	0	0	968	2072	0	0	0	0	0	0	1169.79	5536	144
Malappuram	2027	865	1194	1851	3429	0	0	0	0	0	1342.6	6383	144
Kozhikode	0	0	1038	2368	3167	0	1026	0	0	0	1220.39	4679	80
Wayanad	0	0	888	2498	0	0	0	0	0	0	1025.64	1769	48
Kannur	0	0	1077	1344	1463	0	0	0	0	0	1261.37	3981	80
Kasaragod	0	0	662	1156	0	0	0	0	0	0	798.5	1837	64
All	1886	865	1108	1861	2867	0	1041	3313	0	0	1382.71	56372	1424
estd.no. of hhs (00)	657	283	35441	19747	172	0	57	15	0	0	56372	x	x
no. of sample hhs	9	4	682	721	6	0	2	1	0	0	1424	x	x

Table :6 URBAN : Per 1000 number of households by primary source of energy for cooking

District	per 1000 no. of hhs with no cooking arrangement	Per 1000 no. of households with primary source of energy for cooking										estd. No. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
		coke, coal and charcoal	fire wood and chips	LPG	gobar gas	dung cake	Kero-sene	Electricity	other s	n.r.	all		
Thiruvananthapuram	10	0	168	806	0	0	0	16	0	0	1000	2286	96
Kollam	62	0	476	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	822	48
Pathanamthitta	0	0	388	612	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	212	16
Alappuzha	0	0	432	568	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1507	48
Kottayam	18	0	256	726	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	803	32
Idukki	0	0	469	531	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	84	16
Eranakulam	91	0	85	810	0	14	0	0	0	0	1000	4330	112
Thrissur	56	0	279	665	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1190	80
Palakkad	0	0	369	631	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	570	48
Malappuram	0	0	506	494	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	620	32
Kozhikode	7	0	532	448	0	0	1	0	0	0	1000	1749	96
Wayanad	0	0	522	478	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	58	16
Kannur	0	0	350	650	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1489	96
Kasaragod	0	0	280	720	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	274	32
All	25	0	367	597	0	4	1	2	0	0	1000	15994	768
estd.no. of hhs (00)	180	0	5941	9763	0	62	11	37	0	0	15994	x	x
no. of sample hhs	9	0	208	548	0	1	1	1	0	0	768	x	x

Table :7 URBAN - Average MPCE (in Rs.) of households by primary source of energy for cooking

District	per 1000 no. of hhs with no cooking arrangeme nt	Average MPCE (in Rs.) of households with primary source of energy for cooking										estd. No. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
		coke, coal and charcoal	fire wood and chips	LPG	gobar gas	dung cake	kero- sene	electri- city	other s	n.r.	all		
Thiruvananthapuram	2730	0	1645	2715	0	0	0	11081	0	0	2381.43	2286	96
Kollam	448	0	1114	2741	0	0	0	0	0	0	1763.8	822	48
Pathanamthitta	0	0	1138	2409	0	0	0	0	0	0	2025.76	212	16
Alappuzha	0	0	1069	2060	0	0	0	0	0	0	1721.00	1507	48
Kottayam	1808	0	770	2740	0	0	0	0	0	0	2175.00	803	32
Idukki	0	0	972	1906	0	0	0	0	0	0	1381.8	84	16
Eranakulam	3220	0	1310	2840	0	1791	0	0	0	0	2499.47	4330	112
Thrissur	1637	0	1104	1714	0	0	0	0	0	0	1814.30	1190	80
Palakkad	0	0	1031	1710	0	0	0	0	0	0	1523.89	570	48
Malappuram	0	0	1585	1982	0	0	0	0	0	0	1686.72	620	32
Kozhikode	1238	0	1187	3398	0	0	1072	0	0	0	1461.78	1749	96
Wayanad	0	0	1181	1799	0	0	0	0	0	0	1379.4	58	16
Kannur	0	0	987	1456	0	0	0	0	0	0	1457.43	1489	96
Kasaragod	0	0	798	1676	0	0	0	0	0	0	1236.10	274	32
All	2603	0	1190	2354	0	1791	1072	11081	0	0	1941.10	15994	768
estd.no. of hhs (00)	180	0	5941	9763	0	62	11	37	0	0	15994	x	x
no. of sample hhs	9	0	208	548	0	1	1	1	0	0	768	x	x

Table :8 RURAL - Per 1000 number of households by primary source of energy for lighting

District	per 1000 no. of hhs with no lighting arrangement	Per 1000 no. of households with primary source of energy for lighting				all	estd. No. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
		Kerosine	Electricity	Others	n.r.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Thiruvananthapuram	0	47	953	0	0	1000	4993	144
Kollam	0	105	878	17	0	1000	4820	144
Pathanamthitta	0	0	998	2	0	1000	2525	80
Alappuzha	0	62	902	36	0	1000	3504	96
Kottayam	0	131	869	0	0	1000	3845	96
Idukki	0	278	688	34	0	1000	2654	64
Eranakulam	0	73	927	0	0	1000	4834	96
Thrissur	0	49	933	18	0	1000	5010	144
Palakkad	0	103	897	0	0	1000	5536	144
Malappuram	0	124	854	22	0	1000	6383	144
Kozhikode	0	50	933	17	0	1000	4679	80
Wayanad	0	278	694	28	0	1000	1769	48
Kannur	0	19	981	0	0	1000	3981	80
Kasaragod	0	112	885	3	0	1000	1837	64
All	0	90	898	12	0	1000	56372	1424
estd.no. of hhs (00)	0	5141	50498	733	0	56372	X	X
no. of sample hhs	0	75	1333	16	0	1424	X	X

Table :9 RURAL : Average MPCE (in Rs.) of households by primary source of energy for lighting

District	per 1000 no. of hhs with no lighting arrangement	Average MPCE of households with primary source of energy for lighting				all	estd. No. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
		Kerosine	Electricity	Others	n.r.			
Thiruvananthapuram	0	1018	1665	0	0	1658.68	4993	144
Kollam	0	982	1643	2387	0	1552.27	4820	144
Pathanamthitta	0	0	1749	3544	0	1554.36	2525	80
Alappuzha	0	787	1504	1261	0	1553.39	3504	96
Kottayam	0	734	1723	0	0	1542.65	3845	96
Idukki	0	919	1035	1168	0	1068.93	2654	64
Eranakulam	0	1067	2054	0	0	1982.17	4834	96
Thrissur	0	995	1270	1427	0	1292.25	5010	144
Palakkad	0	985	1189	0	0	1169.79	5536	144
Malappuram	0	827	1374	1640	0	1342.6	6383	144
Kozhikode	0	1089	1200	879	0	1220.39	4679	80
Wayanad	0	694	1069	1049	0	1025.64	1769	48
Kannur	0	1142	1207	0	0	1261.37	3981	80
Kasaragod	0	636	698	2471	0	798.5	1837	64
All	0	875	1412	1457	0	1382.71	56372	1424
estd.no. of hhs (00)	0	5141	50498	733	0	56372	X	X
no. of sample hhs	0	75	1333	16	0	1424	X	X

Table :8 URBAN : Per 1000 number of households by primary source of energy for lighting

District	per 1000 no. of hhs with no lighting arrangement	Per 1000 no. of households with primary source of energy for lighting				all	estd. No. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
		Kerosine	Electricity	Others	n.r.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Thiruvananthapuram	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	2286	96
Kollam	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	822	48
Pathanamthitta	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	212	16
Alappuzha	0	19	981	0	0	1000	1507	48
Kottayam	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	803	32
Idukki	0	71	929	0	0	1000	84	16
Eranakulam	0	14	986	0	0	1000	4330	112
Thrissur	0	0	966	34	0	1000	1190	80
Palakkad	0	77	923	0	0	1000	570	48
Malappuram	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	620	32
Kozhikode	0	30	970	0	0	1000	1749	96
Wayanad	0	65	935	0	0	1000	58	16
Kannur	0	29	971	0	0	1000	1489	96
Kasaragod	0	40	960	0	0	1000	274	32
All	0	27	968	5	0	1000	15994	768
estd.no. of hhs (00)	0	589	15364	42	0	15994	X	X
no. of sample hhs	0	8	759	1	0	768	X	X

Table :9 URBAN : Average MPCE (in Rs.) of households by primary source of energy for lighting

District	per 1000 no. of hhs with no lighting arrangement	Average MPCE of households with primary source of energy for lighting				all	estd. No. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
		Kerosine	Electricity	Others	n.r.			
Thiruvananthapuram	0	0	2682	0	0	2381.43	2286	96
Kollam	0	0	1894	0	0	1763.8	822	48
Pathanamthitta	0	0	1979	0	0	2025.76	212	16
Alappuzha	0	1158	1639	0	0	1721.00	1507	48
Kottayam	0	0	1837	0	0	2175.00	803	32
Idukki	0	697	1087	0	0	1381.8	84	16
Eranakulam	0	1315	2444	0	0	2499.47	4330	112
Thrissur	0	0	1551	384	0	1814.30	1190	80
Palakkad	0	980	1520	0	0	1523.89	570	48
Malappuram	0	0	1677	0	0	1686.72	620	32
Kozhikode	0	1056	1443	0	0	1461.78	1749	96
Wayanad	0	0	1443	0	0	1379.4	58	16
Kannur	0	957	1286	0	0	1457.43	1489	96
Kasaragod	0	631	1361	0	0	1236.10	274	32
All	0	1140	1912	384	0	1941.10	15994	768
estd.no. of hhs (00)	0	589	15364	42	0	15994	X	X
no. of sample hhs	0	8	759	1	0	768	X	X

Table :10 Per 1000 distribution and Average MPCE (in Rs.) of households by covered area of dwelling unit

Sector	Per 1000 distribution of households by covered area (sq.m) of dwelling unit							all	av.per household covered area (0.00 sq.m.)	No. of hhs	
	<20	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-99	100 & above	n.r			estd(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Rural	45	79	178	250	228	203	9	1000	74.98	56372	1424
Urban	61	105	147	187	195	275	15	1000	80.07	15994	768
Combined	49	85	171	236	221	219	10	1000	76.11	72366	2192

Sector	Average MPCE of households by covered area (sq.m) of dwelling unit							all	av.per household covered area (0.00 sq.m.)	No. of hhs	
	<20	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-99	100 & above	n.r			estd(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Rural	1130	1158	1086	1223	1379	1863	1264	1383	74.98	56372	1424
Urban	1748	1468	1395	1757	1541	2704	1827	1941	80.07	15994	768
Combined	1233	1247	1146	1313	1412	2073	1459	1501	76.11	72366	2192

Table :11 Per 1000 distribution of rural households by size class of land possessed (in hectares)

District	Number per 1000 households possessing land of size (hectares)											estd. No of hhs	no. of sample hhs
	up to 0.01	0.02 to 0.20	0.21 - 0.40	0.41 - 1.00	1.01 - 2.00	2.01 - 3.00	3.01 - 4.00	4.01 - 6.00	> 6.00	n.r	all		
Thiruvananthapuram	84	843	62	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	1000	4993	144
Kollam	115	693	132	46	5	0	0	0	9	0	1000	4820	144
Pathanamthitta	75	639	165	105	16	0	0	0	0	0	1000	2525	80
Alappuzha	142	760	46	45	6	0	1	0	0	0	1000	3504	96
Kottayam	83	725	114	64	10	4	0	0	0	0	1000	3845	96
Idukki	236	490	136	94	37	7	0	0	0	0	1000	2654	64
Eranakulam	270	463	197	62	8	0	0	0	0	0	1000	4834	96
Thrissur	75	856	54	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	1000	5010	144
Palakkad	92	663	89	95	42	12	2	3	2	0	1000	5536	144
Malappuram	267	564	85	35	35	12	1	0	1	0	1000	6383	144
Kozhikode	20	784	99	42	35	20	0	0	0	0	1000	4679	80
Wayanad	93	466	97	222	112	7	3	0	0	0	1000	1769	48
Kannur	20	798	52	113	15	0	0	2	0	0	1000	3981	80
Kasaragod	85	457	294	93	46	22	0	3	0	0	1000	1837	64
All	124	677	106	62	22	6	1	1	1	0	1000	56372	1424
av.MPCE	1326	1287	1505	1787	1884	1751	2185	1800	1335	0	1383	X	X
est. no of hhs(00)	6997	38215	5967	3500	1245	324	30	30	64	0	56372	X	X
no. of sample hhs	111	777	214	177	104	27	5	5	4	0	1424	X	X

Table 12: RURAL : Per 1000 distribution of households by occupancy status of dwelling unit

District	no. per 1000 hhs with no dwelling unit	no. per 1000 hhs with occupancy status					no. of hhs	
		Owned	Hired	Others	n.r.	All	est. no (00)	sample hhs
Thiruvananthapuram	0	972	19	9	0	1000	4993	144
Kollam	0	963	35	2	0	1000	4820	144
Pathanamthitta	0	903	95	2	0	1000	2525	80
Alappuzha	0	956	44	0	0	1000	3504	96
Kottayam	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	3845	96
Idukki	0	895	100	5	0	1000	2654	64
Eranakulam	0	920	77	3	0	1000	4834	96
Thrissur	0	959	41	0	0	1000	5010	144
Palakkad	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	5536	144
Malappuram	0	924	70	6	0	1000	6383	144
Kozhikode	0	995	5	0	0	1000	4679	80
Wayanad	0	918	81	1	0	1000	1769	48
Kannur	0	957	43	0	0	1000	3981	80
Kasaragod	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	1837	64
All	0	957	41	2	0	1000	56372	1424
est.hhs(00)	0	53968	2348	56	0	56372	X	X
Sample hhs	0	1380	38	6	0	1424	X	x

Table 12: URBAN : Per 1000 distribution of households by occupancy status of dwelling unit

District	no. per 1000 hhs with no dwelling unit	no. per 1000 hhs with occupancy status					no. of hhs	
		Owned	Hired	Others	n.r.	All	est. no (00)	sample hhs
Thiruvananthapuram	0	811	168	20	0	1000	2286	96
Kollam	0	788	191	21	0	1000	822	48
Pathanamthitta	0	468	532	0	0	1000	212	16
Alappuzha	0	436	550	4	0	1000	1507	48
Kottiyam	0	415	567	18	0	1000	803	32
Idukki	0	780	215	5	0	1000	84	16
Eranakulam	0	828	157	15	0	1000	4330	112
Thrissur	0	938	58	4	0	1000	1190	80
Palakkad	0	925	75	0	0	1000	570	48
Malappuram	0	994	6	0	0	1000	620	32
Kozhikode	0	944	41	16	0	1000	1749	96
Wayanad	0	696	286	17	0	1000	58	16
Kannur	0	935	65	0	0	1000	1489	96
Kasaragod	0	769	227	4	0	1000	274	32
All	0	794	200	6	0	1000	15994	768
est.hhs(00)	0	12701	3164	129	66	15994	X	X
Sample hhs	0	630	128	10	8	768	X	X

Table 13 : Per 1000 distribution and average MPCE of households by social group

Sector	no. per 1000 hhs with social group						estd. No of hhs(00)	no. of sample hhs
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	n.r.	all		
Rural	5	96	596	303	0	1000	56372	1424
Urabn	6	69	582	343	0	1000	15994	768
Combined	5	90	593	312	0	1000	72366	2192

Sector	Average MPCE						estd. No of hhs(00)	no. of sample hhs
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	n.r.	all		
Rural	614	1004	1276	1735	0	1383	X	X
Urabn	2656	1669	1581	2579	0	1941	X	X
Combined	963	1108	1341	1923	0	1501	X	X

Table 14: RURAL : Per 1000 distribution of rural households by household type and Average MPCE

	Household Type							estd. No. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
	Self employed in non-agriculture	agriculture labour	other labour	self employed in agriculture	others	n.r.	all		
per 1000 dbn	125	187	329	76	282	1	1000	56372	1421
Av. MPCE	1441	974	1170	1656	1781	1191	1383	X	X
estd. No. of persons (00)	34265	46729	86114	17936	62415	163	247622	X	X
estd. No of hhs (00)	7041	10536	18556	4308	15877	54	56372	X	X
no. of sample hhs	236	158	275	213	541	1	1424	X	X

Table 14: URBAN : Per 1000 distribution of rural households by household type and Average MPCE

	Household Type						estd. No. of hhs (00)	no. of sample hhs
	Self employed	Regular wage/salary earning	Casual labour	others	n.r.	all		
per 1000 dbn	241	191	277	291	0	1000	100	
Av. MPCE	1707	2775	1291	2156	0	1941	X	X
estd. No. of persons (00)	17918	11517	20119	16515	0	66068	X	X
estd. No of hhs (00)	3862	3053	4423	4656	0	15994	X	X
no. of sample hhs	177	165	140	286	0	768	X	X

Appendix

B

Sample Design and Estimation Porcedure

Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

1. Introduction

The National Sample Survey (NSS), set up by the Government of India in 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods, carried out its sixty-fourth round survey from 1st July 2007 to 30th June 2008. The subjects covered in the 64th round of NSS were 'Employment-Unemployment and Migration', 'Participation and Expenditure on Education', and 'Household Consumer Expenditure'.

2. Period of survey and work programme:

The period of survey was of one year duration starting on 1st July 2007 and ending on 30th June 2008. The survey period of this round were divided into four sub-rounds of three months' duration each as follows:

- sub-round 1 : July - September 2007
- sub-round 2 : October - December 2007
- sub-round 3 : January - March 2008
- sub-round 4 : April - June 2008

In each of these four sub-rounds equal numbers of sample villages/ blocks (FSUs) were allotted for survey with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period. Attempts were made to survey each of the FSUs during the sub-round to which it was allotted.

3. Schedules of enquiry:

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

- Schedule 0.0 : List of households
- Schedule 10.2 : Employment & unemployment and migration particulars
- Schedule 25.2 : Participation and expenditure in education
- Schedule 1.0 : Household consumer expenditure

4. Sample design

4.1 Outline of sample design:

A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 64th round survey. The first stage units (FSUs) were the 2001 Census Panchayat wards in the rural sector and

Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. However, for the newly declared towns and outgrowths (OGs) in Census 2001 for which UFS had not yet been done (i.e. non-UFS towns), each individual town/ OG was considered as an FSU. The ultimate stage units were households in both the sectors. It was recognised that in large FSUs, listing of all households to prepare the ultimate stage sampling frame would not be feasible, and the sample design provided for such FSUs to be split by the survey personnel into a number of parts depending on the approximate population found therein, two parts to be randomly selected from these, and the sample of households to be drawn from these two parts only.

4.2 Sampling frame for first stage units:

For the rural sector, the sampling frame consisted of the list of 2001 Census Panchayat wards. For the urban sector, it consisted of the list of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks and non-UFS (newly declared) towns/ OGs.

5. Stratification

Within each district of a State/ UT, generally speaking, two basic strata were formed: i) a rural stratum comprising all rural areas of the district and (ii) an urban stratum comprising all the urban areas of the district.

6. Sub-stratification

6.1 Rural sector

If r was the sample size allocated to 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 sub-strata 1 to $r/4$ were demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised a group of villages of the arranged frame and the sub-strata had more or less equal population.

6.2 Urban sector

If the sample size for an urban stratum was u , $u/4$ sub-strata were formed. The towns within a district were first arranged in ascending order of population. Next, UFS blocks of each town were arranged by IV unit no. \times block no. in ascending order. From this arranged frame of UFS blocks of all the towns, $u/4$ sub-strata were formed in such a way that each sub-stratum had more or less the same number of FSUs.

7. Allocation of total sample to States and UTs

The total number of sample FSUs was allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to population as per Census 2001 subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/ UT. While doing so, the resource availability in terms of number of field investigators was borne in mind.

8 Allocation to strata

Within each sector of a State/ UT, the sample size was allocated to the different strata in proportion to the stratum population as per Census 2001. Allocations at stratum level were adjusted to a multiple of 4 with a minimum sample size of 4.

9 Selection of FSUs

From each sub-stratum of a district of rural sector, four FSUs were selected with Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR), size being the population as per Census 2001. For the urban sector, four FSUs were selected from each sub-stratum by Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR) for UFS towns and by PPSWR for non-UFS towns, size being the population as per Census 2001. Within each sub-stratum, the sample of FSUs to be surveyed was drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples in both the rural and urban sectors.

10 Selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks

Large FSUs having approximate present population of 1200 or more were divided into a suitable number of 'hamlet-groups' in the rural sector and 'sub-blocks' in the urban sector as stated below.

Approximate present population of the sample village	No. of hgs to be formed
Less than 1200	1
1200-1799	3
1800-2399	4
2400-2999	5
And so on	...

For rural areas of Idukki district of Kerala, the number of hamletgroups formed was as follows.

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

Two hamlet-groups (hg)/ sub-blocks (sb) were selected from a large FSU wherever hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks had been formed, by SRSWOR. Listing and selection of the households was done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks, named sample hg/sb 1 and 2. In FSUs without hg/ sb formation, the entire FSU was treated as sample hg/sb 1.

11. Formation of second-stage strata and allocation of households for Schedule 1.0

The listed households were stratified into two second-stage strata and the number of households selected for survey in each second-stage stratum was as shown below:

SSS	Composition of SSS	Number of households to be surveyed	
		Without hg/sb formation	With hg/sb formation
SSS1	Relatively Affluent Huseholds	2	1
SSS2	Other households	2	1

In rural areas a household was classified as affluent if (i) it owned any of the items such as motor car/ jeep/ tractor/ combine-harvester/ truck/ bus/ van, consumer durables like fridge/ washing machine or spacious pucca house in good condition or (ii) a household member was a professional such as doctor/ advocate or had a high-salaried job or (iii) the household owned 2 hectares or more cultivable land or 1 hectare or more irrigated land or (iv) owned at least 10 heads of cattle and

buffaloes. From among all such households, the ten most affluent households constituted SSS1. Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) was determined from NSS 61st round data for each *NSS region* in such a way that the top 10% of the households had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE more than 'A' were considered as affluent.

12. Selection of households

From each SSS the sample households were selected by SRSWOR

13. Estimation Procedure

13.1 Notations:

- s** = subscript for s-th stratum
- t** = subscript for t-th sub-stratum
- m** = subscript for sub-sample (m =1, 2)
- i** = subscript for i-th FSU [village (panchayat ward) / block] **d** = subscript for a segment (d =1, 2, 9)
- j** = subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU/ segment (j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6)
- k** = subscript for k-th sample household under a particular second stage stratum within an FSU/ segment
- D** = total number of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formed in the sample village (panchayat ward) / block
- D*** = 1 if D = 1
= (D - 1) for FSUs with D > 1
- N** = total number of FSUs in any urban sub-stratum belonging to the towns other than million plus cities
- Z** = total size of a rural sub-stratum or urban sub-stratum of million plus cities (=sum of sizes for all the FSUs of a sub-stratum)
- z** = size of sample village/block used for selection.
- n** = number of sample village / block surveyed including zero cases but excluding casualty for a particular sub-sample and substratum.
- H** = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of a village/block/ segment of sample FSU
- h** = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of a village/block/ segment of sample FSU
- x, y** = observed value of characteristics x, y under estimation
- X̂, Ŷ** = estimate of population total X, Y for the characteristics x, y In terms of the above symbols,

$y_{stmidjk}$ = observed value of the characteristic y for the k -th household in the j -th second stage stratum of the d -th segment ($d = 1, 2$) of the i -th FSU belonging to the m -th sub sample for the t -th sub-stratum of s -th stratum;

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

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

3.2.1 RURAL:

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

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

$$\hat{Y}_j = \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{1j}} y_{i1jk} + D_i^* \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{2j}} y_{i2jk} \right]$$

(ii) For all selected households:

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

(b) Estimation formula for other sub-strata:

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

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{Z}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{z_j} \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{1j}} y_{i1jk} + D_i^* \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{2j}} y_{i2jk} \right]$$

(ii) For all selected households:

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

13.2.2. URBAN:

(a) Estimation formula for a sub-stratum of million plus cities:

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

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{z}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{z_j} \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{1j}} y_{i1jk} + D_i^* \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{2j}} y_{i2jk} \right]$$

(ii) For all selected households:

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

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

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

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

(ii) For all selected households:

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

13.2.3 ESTIMATE FOR A STRATUM

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

13.2.4 OVERALL ESTIMATE OF AGGREGATES

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

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

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

13.2.5 ESTIMATES OF RATIOS

13.2.5.1 Let \hat{Y} and \hat{X} be the overall estimate of the aggregates Y and X (sum of area frame and list frame estimates) for two characteristics y and x respectively at the State/ UT/ all-India level.

Then the combined ratio estimate \hat{R} of the ratio $R = \frac{Y}{X}$ will be obtained as

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

13.3 Estimates of Error

The estimated variances of the estimates will be as follows:

13.3.1 FOR AGGREGATE \hat{Y} :

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

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

13.3.1.1 For strata with PPSWR selection at first stage:

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

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

$$\hat{Y}_{stij} = \left[\frac{H_{stii1j}}{h_{stii1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{stii1j}} y_{stii1jk} + D_{sti}^* \frac{H_{stii2j}}{h_{stii2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{stii2j}} y_{stii2jk} \right]$$

13.3.1.2 For strata with SRSWOR selection at first stage:

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

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

13.3.2 FOR RATIO \hat{R} :

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

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

13.3.2.1 For strata with PPSWR selection at first stage:

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

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

$$\hat{Y}_{stij} = \left[\frac{H_{stii1j}}{h_{stii1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{stii1j}} y_{stii1jk} + D_{sti}^* \frac{H_{stii2j}}{h_{stii2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{stii2j}} y_{stii2jk} \right]$$

$$\hat{X}_{stij} = \left[\frac{H_{stii1j}}{h_{stii1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{stii1j}} x_{stii1jk} + D_{sti}^* \frac{H_{stii2j}}{h_{stii2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{stii2j}} x_{stii2jk} \right]$$

3.3.2.2 For strata with SRSWOR selection at first stage:

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

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

13.4 Estimates of RSE

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

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

13.5 Multipliers

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

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

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

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

Appendix

C

Schedule 1.0

Report on 64th Round NSS

RURAL		*
URBAN		

CENTRAL		*
STATE		

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
SIXTY-SECOND ROUND: JULY 2007 - JUNE 2008**

SCHEDULE 1.0: CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

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

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

CODES FOR BLOCK 1

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

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

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

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

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

[13] remarks by investigator/ senior investigator

[14] comments of supervisory officer(s)

Report on 64th Round NSS

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

CODES FOR BLOCK 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on 64th Round NSS

[4] demographic and other particulars of household members													
sl. no.	name of member	relation to head (code)	sex (male-1, female-2)	age (years)	marital status (code)	general educational level (code)	no. of days stayed away from home during last 30 days	no. of meals usually taken in a day	no. of meals taken during last 30 days				
									away from home				at home
									free of cost			on payment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	from school, backward, etc.	from employer as perquisite or part of wage	others		(13)

CODES FOR BLOCK 4

Col. (3) : **relation to head:** self-1, spouse of head-2, married child-3, spouse of married child-4, unmarried child-5, grandchild-6, father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law-7, brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives-8, servants/employees/other non-relatives-9

Col.(6) : **marital status:** never married - 1, currently married - 2, widowed - 3, divorced/separated - 4

Col. (7) : **general educational level :** not literate -01, literate without formal schooling -02, literate but below primary -03, primary -04, middle -05, secondary -06, higher secondary -07, diploma/certificate course -08, graduate - 10, postgraduate and above -11

Report on 64th Round NSS

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days ended on					
.....					
item	code	quantity* (0.000)		value (Rs. 0.00)	source code ⁵
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)
rice - PDS	101				1
rice - other sources	102				
chira	103				
khoi, lawa	104				
muri	105				
other rice products	106				
wheat/ atta - PDS	107				1
wheat/ atta - other sources	108				
maida	110				
suji, rawa	111				
sewai, noodles	112				
bread (bakery)	113				
other wheat products	114				
jowar & its products	115				
bajra & its products	116				
maize & products (excl. cornflakes)	117				
cornflakes	118				
barley & its products	120				
small millets & their products	121				
ragi & its products	122				
cereal: sub-total (101-122)	129				
cereal substitutes (tapioca, jackfruit seed, etc.)	139				
arhar (tur)	140				
gram (split)	141				
gram (whole)	142				
moong	143				
masur	144				
urd	145				
peas	146				
soyabean	147				
khesari	148				
other pulses	150				
gram products	151				
besan	152				
other pulse products	153				
pulses & pulse products: sub-total (140-153)	159				

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

⁵Source code: -1, only 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

Report on 64th Round NSS

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

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

^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

Report on 64th Round NSS

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

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

^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

Report on 64th Round NSS

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days ended on						
item	code	quantity* (0.000)		value (Rs. 0.00)		source code ^s
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)		(5)
banana (no.)	230		000			
jackfruit	231					
watermelon	232					
pineapple (no.)	233		000			
coconut (no.)	234		000			
guava	235					
singara	236					
orange, mausami (no.)	237		000			
papaya	238					
mango	240					
kharbooza	241					
pears (naspati)	242					
berries	243					
leechi	244					
apple	245					
grapes	246					
other fresh fruits	247					
fruits (fresh): sub-total (230-247)	249					
coconut (copra)	250					
groundnut	251					
dates	252					
cashewnut	253					
walnut	254					
other nuts	255					
raisin (kishmish, monacca, etc.)	256					
other dry fruits	257					
fruits (dry): sub-total (250-257)	259					
sugar - PDS	260					1
sugar - other sources	261					
gur	262					
candy (misri)	263					
honey	264					
sugar: sub-total (260-264)	269					
salt	279					

* 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

Report on 64th Round NSS

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days ended on						
item	code	quantity* (0.000)		value (Rs. 0.00)		source code ^s
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)		(5)
turmeric (gm)	280		000			
black pepper (gm)	281		000			
dry chillies (gm)	282		000			
garlic (gm)	283		000			
tamarind (gm)	284		000			
ginger (gm)	285		000			
curry powder (gm)	286		000			
oilseeds (gm)	287		000			
other spices (gm)	288		000			
spices: sub-total (280-288)	289		000			
tea : cups (no.)	290		000			
tea : leaf (gm)	291		000			
coffee : cups (no.)	292		000			
coffee: powder (gm)	293		000			
mineral water, ice	294					
cold beverages: bottled/canned (litre)	295					
fruit juice and shake (litre)	296					
coconut: green (no.)	297		000			
other beverages (cocoa, etc.)	298					
biscuits	300					
salted refreshments	301					
prepared sweets	302					
cooked meals (no.)	303		000			
cake, pastry	304					
pickles (gm)	305		000			
sauce (gm)	306		000			
jam, jelly (gm)	307		000			
other processed food	308					
beverages, etc.: sub-total (290-308)	309					
pan : leaf (no.)	310		000			
pan : finished (no.)	311		000			
supari (gm)	312		000			
lime (gm)	313		000			
katha (gm)	314		000			
other ingredients for pan (gm)	315		000			
pan: sub-total (310-315)	319					

* Unit 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

Report on 64th Round NSS

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days ended on					
item	code	quantity* (0.000)		value (Rs. 0.00)	source code ^s
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)
bidi (no.)	320		000		
cigarettes (no.)	321		000		
leaf tobacco (gm)	322		000		
snuff (gm)	323		000		
hookah tobacco (gm)	324		000		
cheroot (no.)	325		000		
zarda, kimam, surti (gm)	326		000		
other tobacco products (gm)	327		000		
tobacco: sub-total (320-327)	329				
ganja	330				
toddy (litre)	331				
country liquor (litre)	332				
beer (litre)	333				
foreign liquor or refined liquor (litre)	334				
other intoxicants	335				
intoxicants: sub-total (330-335)	339				

[6] consumption of fuel & light during the last 30 days ended on					
item	code	quantity* (0.000)		value (Rs. 0.00)	source code ^s
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)
coke	340				
firewood and chips	341				
electricity (std. unit)	342		000		
dung cake	343				
kerosene - PDS (litre)	344				1
kerosene - other sources (litre)	345				
matches (box)	346		000		
coal	347				
LPG	348				
charcoal	350				
candle (no.)	351		000		
gobar gas	352				
other fuel	353				
fuel and light: sub-total (340-353)	359				

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

^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

Report on 64th Round NSS

[7] consumption of clothing, bedding, etc. during the last 365 days ended on				
item	code	quantity (0.000)		value (Rs. 0.00)
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)
dhoti (no.)	360		000	
sari (no.)	361		000	
cloth for shirt, pyjama, salwar, etc. (metre)	362			
cloth for coat, trousers, overcoat, etc. (metre)	363			
chaddar, dupatta, shawl, etc. (no.)	364		000	
lungi (no.)	365		000	
gamchha, towel, handkerchief (no.)	366		000	
hosiery articles, stockings, undergarments, etc.(no.)	367		000	
ready-made garments (no.)	368		000	
headwear (no.)	370		000	
knitted garments, sweater, pullover, cardigan, muffler, scarf, etc. (no.)	371		000	
knitting wool, cotton yarn (gm)	372		000	
clothing: others	373			
clothing: second-hand	374			
clothing: sub-total (360-374)	379			
bed sheet, bed cover (no.)	380		000	
rug, blanket (no.)	381		000	
pillow, quilt, mattress (no.)	382		000	
cloth for upholstery, curtain, table-cloth, etc. (metre)	383			
mosquito net (no.)	384		000	
mats and matting (no.)	385		000	
cotton (gm)	386		000	
bedding: others	387			
bedding, etc.: sub-total (380-387)	389			

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

Report on 64th Round NSS

[9] expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services* during the last 365 days ended on						
item	code	value (Rs. 0.00)		item	value (Rs. 0.00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)		(1)	(2)	(3)
books, journals	400			medicine	410	
newspapers, periodicals	401			X-ray, ECG, pathological test, etc.	411	00
library charges	402		00	doctor's/surgeon's fee	412	00
stationery	403			hospital & nursing home charges	413	00
tuition & other fees (school, college etc.)	404			medical insurance premium	414	00
private tutor/ coaching centre	405		00	other medical expenses	415	
other educational expenses	406			medical - institutional: sub-total	419	
education: sub-total (400-406)	409			(410-415)		

*and medical insurance premium

[10] expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes during the last 30 days ended on						
item	code	value (Rs. 0.00)		item	value (Rs. 0.00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)		(1)	(2)	(3)
medicine	420			umbrella, raincoat	443	
X-ray, ECG, pathological test, etc.	421		00	lighter (bidi/ cigarette/ gas stove)	444	
doctor's/ surgeon's fee	422		00	other goods for personal care and effects	445	00
family planning appliances	423			goods for personal care and effects: sub-total (440-445)	449	
other medical expenses	424					
medical - non-institutional: sub-total (420-424)	429			toilet soap	450	
				toothpaste, toothbrush, comb, etc.	451	
cinema, theatre	430			powder, snow, cream, lotion	452	
mela, fair, picnic	431			hair oil, shampoo, hair cream	453	
sports goods, toys, etc.	432			shaving blades, shaving stick, razor	454	
club fees	433*		00	shaving cream	455	
goods for recreation and hobbies	434			sanitary napkins	456	
photography	435			other toilet articles	457	
video cassette/ VCR / VCP - hire	436		00	toilet articles: sub-total (450-457)	459	
cable TV	437					
other entertainment	438					
entertainment: sub-total (430-438)	439			electric bulb, tubelight	460	
				electric batteries	461	
spectacles	440		00	other non-durable electric goods	462	
torch	441			earthenware	463	
lock	442		00	glassware	464	

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

Report on 64th Round NSS

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

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

Report on 64th Round NSS

[11] expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use during the last 365 days ended on									
item		no. in use on the date of survey	first-hand purchase			cost of raw materials and services for construction and repair (Rs.)	second-hand purchase		total expenditure (Rs.) [(6)+(7)+(9)]
description	code		no. purchased	whether hire purchased (yes-1, no-2)	value (Rs.)		no. purchased	value (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
bedstead	550								
almirah, dressing table	551								
chair, stool, bench, table	552								
suitcase, trunk, box, handbag and other travel goods	553								
foam, rubber cushion	554								
carpet, <i>daree</i> & other floor mattings	555								
paintings, drawings, engravings, etc.	556								
other furniture & fixtures (couch, sofa, etc.)	557								
furniture & fixtures: sub-total (550-557)	559								
radio	560								
television	561								
VCR/VCP/DVD player	562								
camera & photographic equipment	563								
tape recorder, CD player	564								
audio/video cassette, CD, DVD, etc.	565								
musical instruments	566								
other goods for recreation	567								
goods for recreation: sub-total (560-567)	569								

Report on 64th Round NSS

[11] expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use during the last 365 days ended on									
item		no. in use on the date of survey	first-hand purchase			cost of raw materials and services for construction and repair (Rs.)	second-hand purchase		total expenditure (Rs.) [(6)+(7)+(9)]
description	code		no. purchased	whether hire purchased (yes-1, no-2)	value (Rs.)		no. purchased	value (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
gold ornaments	570								
silver ornaments	571								
jewels, pearls	572								
other ornaments	573								
jewellery & ornaments: sub-total (570-573)	579								
stainless steel utensils	580								
other metal utensils	581								
casseroles, thermos, thermoware	582								
other crockery & utensils	583								
crockery & utensils: sub-total (580-583)	589								
electric fan	590								
air conditioner, air cooler	591								
lantern, lamp, electric lampshade	592								
sewing machine	593								
washing machine	594								
stove	595								
pressure cooker/ pressure pan	596								
refrigerator	597								
water purifier	598								
electric iron, heater, toaster, oven & other electric heating appliances	600								
other cooking/ household appliances	601								
cooking & other household appliances: sub-total (590-601)	609								

Report on 64th Round NSS

[11] expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use during the last 365 days ended on									
item		no. in use on the date of survey	first-hand purchase			cost of raw materials and services for construction and repair (Rs.)	second-hand purchase		total expenditure (Rs.) [(6)+(7)+(9)]
description	code		no. purchased	whether hire purchased (yes-1, no-2)	value (Rs.)		no. purchased	value (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
bicycle	610								
motor cycle, scooter	611								
motor car, jeep	612								
tyres & tubes	613								
other transport equipment	614								
personal transport equipment: sub-total (610-614)	619								
glass eyes, hearing aids & orthopaedic equipment	620								
other medical equipment	621								
therapeutic appliances: sub-total (620-621)	629								
clock, watch	630								
other machines for household work	631								
personal computer	632								
mobile handset	633								
telephone instrument (landline)	634								
any other personal goods	635								
other personal goods: sub-total (630-635)	639								
bathroom and sanitary equipment	640								
plugs, switches & other electrical fittings	641								
residential building & land (cost of repairs only)	642								
other durables (specify).....	643								
residential building, land and other durables: sub-total (640-643)	649								
durable goods: total (559+569+579+589+609+619+629+639+649)	659								

Report on 64th Round NSS

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