



GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI

*Level and Pattern
of
Household Consumer Expenditure
in Delhi*

Based on N.S.S. 62nd Round

July 2005 – June 2006

State Sample

Groceries
Milk.....
Rent
Medicines
School Fees ...
Conveyance ...
Vegetables ...
Fruits
Clothes.....
Cooking Gas ...
Taxes.....

**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
148, OLD SECRETARIAT, DELHI – 110054**

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PREFACE

The Present Report on “Level and Pattern of Household Consumer Expenditure in Delhi” is brought out by this Directorate on the basis of sample survey conducted under the 62nd NSS (July 2005 – June 2006) round.

This report contains valuable data on consumption levels and pattern of households in Delhi. The report also provides information on the main demographic features like literacy, social-group, marital status, occupational distribution, and other aspects of living conditions like, source of energy for cooking/lighting, dwelling ownership type, and off-take from PDS. The data available from the report will be useful for policy makers in both government departments and other public and private institutions.

This report was prepared by the Data Processing Unit headed by Shri Sabir Ali, Statistical Officer under the able guidance of Sh. N.T. Krishna, Deputy Director. The extraordinary efforts put in by Sh. M.W. Deshkar, Statistical Assistant, in the data analysis and report making stages deserves special mention. The fieldwork was conducted by socio-economic unit under the guidance of Sh. M.P. Yadav, Asstt. Director and he was assisted by S/Sh. V.K Vaid and B.L. Chauhan, Statistical Officers. The role played by this unit in collection of data from the field against all odds is appreciated. The data processing was done by the EDP unit under the close guidance of Sh. K.S. Bansal, System Analyst.

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

DELHI
February, 2008

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE NO.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i – ii
SECTION ONE INTRODUCTION	1 – 2
SECTION TWO SAMPLE DESIGN & ESTIMATION PROCEDURE	3 – 9
SECTION THREE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	10 – 17
SECTION FOUR SUMMARY FINDINGS	18 – 43
SECTION FIVE STATISTICAL TABLES	44 – 59
SECTION SIX SCHEDULE ON CONSUMER EXPENDITURE (1.0)	

LEVEL AND PATTERN OF HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE IN DELHI

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following are the main highlights of the survey conducted during NSS 62nd round between July 2005 and June 2006.

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

- ❖ Estimated number of households in Delhi was about 32.99 lakh, and out of which 1.61 lakh were in rural and 31.38 lakh in urban areas.
- ❖ Average household size in rural, urban and Delhi worked out to 5.57, 4.82 and 4.86 persons per household respectively.
- ❖ About 37.54% of the total population in Delhi were in MPCE (Rs.) class of 501-1000, 27.63% in 1001-1500 class and 9.82% in the 2001-3000 class.
- ❖ Of the total households, 27.08% belong to 'Scheduled Caste', 11.76% Other backward classes and 61.16% to other social groups.
- ❖ 13.68% of the total families in Delhi were having female as head of the household.
- ❖ Among females, 44.05% were currently married, 7.41% widowed and 0.32% divorced/separated.
- ❖ 84.93% of the population were literate with different levels of educational attainment.
- ❖ Out of total literates, 16.12% attained primary level education, 10.48% secondary level, 6.93% higher secondary level, 18.92% diploma/ graduate and above level education.
- ❖ 91.11% of males and 77.58% of females in Delhi were literate.
- ❖ Occupational distribution of the households revealed that, 38.90% were self-employed, 48.16% regular wage/salaried, 2.28% casual labour, 0.46% other labour, only 0.39% agriculture labour and 9.81 % engaged in other avocations.

FEATURES ON LIVING CONDITIONS

- ❖ 61.77% of dwellings were estimated to be owned, 36.35% rented and 1.88% as other category.
- ❖ 84.51% households were using LPG, 4.52% firewood as the primary source of cooking in Delhi.
- ❖ 99.80% of the total households were dependent on Electricity for their lighting needs.

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

- ❖ Delhi ranked first in urban and second in rural Monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.) among 24 states/UTs.
- ❖ Average monthly per capita expenditure of Delhi worked out to Rs.1586.44.
- ❖ The monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) was Rs.1029.68 for rural and Rs. 1744.95 for urban Delhi.
- ❖ Rs.577.61 (36.41%) was spent on food items and Rs.1008.83 (63.59%) on non-food items.
- ❖ Average monthly consumer expenditure per family was estimated as Rs.7876.
- ❖ Major heads of expenditure: Miscellaneous consumer services accounted for 20.10%, Milk and Milk products 10.61% ,Conveyance 9.90% cereals 5.68%, rent 7.65%, clothing 5.00%, fuels & lighting 8.87%, education 5.09%, beverages 5.77% of the MPCE.
- ❖ Per Capita monthly consumption of Cereals in rural and urban Delhi was 7.45 Kgs and 7.80 Kgs respectively.
- ❖ Out of the total purchases 94.82% of rice, 94.65% of wheat/atta and 42.82% of the kerosene was purchased from open market.



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SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

Survey of household consumer expenditure provides the first and the foremost indicator of human living standard namely monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE). It also brings to light inter-state and rural-urban variation in consumption of cereals, which is the most important constituent of Indian diet. This survey has multiple features to satisfy the thirst of various data user agencies despite the complexities involved in the collection of data. That is the reason why this survey has come to stay as a regular component of NSS rounds.

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 62nd round (July 2005 – June 2006) was an annual survey by integrating it with the multiple subject of enquiry viz Employment and Unemployment and Manufacturing Enterprises. By the end of NSS 62nd round 7 quinquennial surveys on this subject were conducted by NSSO namely 27th (1972-73), 32nd (1977-78), 38th (1983), 43rd (1987-88), 50th (1993-94), 55th (1999-2000) and 61st (2004). The annual series started from the NSS 42nd round (1986-87). The current NSS 62nd round is seventeenth in this series.

OBJECTIVE SCOPE & COVERAGE

The main objective of the survey was to ascertain the level and pattern of household consumer expenditure and also provide necessary data to the researchers for conducting further studies on poverty line, nutritional status, sufficiency of food etc. The household consumer expenditure refers to the expenditure incurred by a household on domestic consumption during the reference period. It is the total monetary value of consumption of various groups of items i.e. food, fuel, light, clothing, footwear, miscellaneous goods & services and durable articles. The reference period used during the survey for collection of data on consumer expenditure varied for different items. For items of food, pan, tobacco & intoxicants, fuel & light and miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes, data were collected for the reference period of 'last 30 days' preceding the date of survey. Information for items of clothing, footwear, education and medical (institutional) expenses and durable goods was collected for the reference period of 'last 365 days' preceding the date of survey. Hence information gathered covers the sum of monetary value of all the items (i.e. goods & services) consumed by the household on domestic account during the reference period. The expenditure incurred towards the productive enterprises of the household is excluded from household

consumer expenditure. Besides the consumer expenditure, information on population features and status of living conditions was also collected.

PLANNING OF FIELDWORK

During the 62nd NSS round, data was collected by the field staff of the Directorate under the supervision of field officers. The data was collected through pre-designed schedules on door-to-door basis by adopting the personal interview technique. To elicit co-operation from informants, wide publicity was given about the purpose of survey.

SCHEME OF THE REPORT

The report is presented in six sections. Section two and three dealt with 'sample design & estimation procedure' and 'conceptual framework' respectively. Section four exhaustively dealt with the demographic characteristics, and level and pattern of household consumer expenditure in Delhi. Detailed statistical tables are given in section five. The schedule used in the survey is given in section six.





SECTION TWO

SAMPLE DESIGN & ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

SECTION TWO

Sample Design & Estimation Procedure

The period of survey of NSS 62nd round was of one year's duration starting on 1st July 2005 and ending on 30th June 2006. The survey period of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months' duration each as follows:

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

An equal number of sample villages/blocks (FSUs) was allotted for survey to each of these four sub-rounds with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period. Each FSU was surveyed during the sub-round to which it was allotted. A total of 13 rural and 137 urban samples were surveyed during the round as against 8 rural and 72 urban samples under the central sample.

SCHEDULES OF ENQUIRY:

This round was devoted to multiple subjects viz household and enterprise services. During this round, the following schedules of enquiry were canvassed:

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

SAMPLE DESIGN

A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 62nd round survey. The first-stage units (FSU) were the 2001 Census villages in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units, in both sectors, were households. In the case of large villages/ blocks requiring formation of hamlet-groups (hg)/ sub-blocks (sb), the selection of two hg's/ sb's from each FSU formed an intermediate stage of sampling.

STRATIFICATION

Two basic strata were formed at the State/ UT level, viz., (i) rural stratum comprising all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising all urban areas of the district. However, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of these also formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.

Rural Sector:

Sub-stratification of rural areas of each district comprised the following:

sub-stratum 1: The village in the district with bigger SSI Units qualifying Av. Out put/ worker etc. criteria

sub-stratum 2: The villages in the district which were not in sub-stratum 1 but having bigger SSI Units

sub-stratum 3, 4, 5,:Remaining FSUs of the district were first arranged in ascending order of census 2001 population. Then $n/2$ sub-strata, n being the stratum allocation excluding the allocation for sub-strata 1 & 2, were formed in such a way that each sub-stratum had more or less equal population.

Urban Sector

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

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

sub-stratum 2: remaining FSUs.

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

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

sub-stratum 2: remaining FSUs

Selection of FSUs: Two FSUs were selected from each sub-stratum of district of the rural sector with Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR), size being the population as per population Census 2001. for the urban sector, two FSUs were selected from each sub-stratum by using Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR). Within each sub-stratum, sample were drawn in the form of two independent sub-sample in bothe rural and urban sector.

Criterion for hamlet-group/sub-block formation: Large villages/blocks were divided into a suitable number (say, D) of 'hamlet-groups' in the rural sector and 'sub-block' in the urban sector. For this, approximate present population (P) and approximate total number of non-agricultural enterprises (E) for the whole FSU were ascertained. Depending upon the value of 'P' and 'E' it was divided into a suitable number (denoted D) of 'hamlet-groups' in the rural sector and 'sub-blocks' in the urban sector as stated below:-

population (p)	no. of hgs/ sbs to be formed	no.of non-agricultural enterprises (E)	no. of hgs/ sus formed
less than 1200	1	less than 120	1
1200 - 1799	3	120 - 179	3
1800 - 2399	4	180 - 239	4
2400 - 2999	5	240 - 299	5
and so on	...	and so on	...

The higher of the two values as per population and enterprise criteria was accepted as the number of hgs/ sbs to be actually formed. Hamlet-group/ sub-blocks were formed by more or less equalizing population. Out of all hg's/ sb's formed in the FSU, two hg's/ sb's were selected for listing.

Formation of Second Stage Strata and allocation of households

Households listed in the selected village/block/ hamlet-groups/sub-blocks were stratified into two second-stage strata (SSS) as given below:

In rural sector, a cot-off point 'x' (in hectare) chosen such that, according to the data

collected in the 48th round of NSS, the top 20% of rural households possessed land equal to or more than x (0.05 hectare).

Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) was value of MPCE chosen such that, according to data collected in the 55th round of NSS, the top 20% of households in the region had MPCE equal to or more than A (Rs. 1902).

SSS	Composition of SSS	No. of hhs Surveyed	
		Without hg/sb formation	With hg/sb formation (for each segment)
RURAL			
SSS 1	households with land possessed < X	2	1
SSS 2	other households	2	1
URBAN			
SSS 1	households with MPCE < A	2	1
SSS 2	other households with	2	1

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

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

Notations:

s = subscript for s-th stratum

t = subscript for t-th sub-stratum

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

i = subscript for i-th FSU [village (panchayat ward) / block]

d = subscript for a hamlet-group/sub-block (d = 1, 2)

j = subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU/ hg/sb (j = 1, 2 or 3)

k = subscript for k-th sample household under a particular second stage stratum within an FSU/ hg/sb

D = total number of hg's/sb's formed in the sample village (panchayat ward) / block

D* = 1 if D = 1

= D / 2 for FSUs with D > 1

N = total number of FSUs in any urban sub-stratum

Z = total size of a rural sub-stratum (= sum of sizes for all the FSUs of a rural sub-stratum)
 z = size of sample village used for selection.
 n = number of sample village / block surveyed including zero cases but excluding casualty for a particular sub-sample and sub-stratum.
 H = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of a village/block/hamlet- group/sub-block of sample FSU
 h = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of a village/block/hamlet- group/sub-block of sample FSU
 E = total number of enterprises listed in a second-stage stratum of a village/block segment of sample FSU
 e = number of enterprises surveyed in a secone-stage stratum of a village/block segment of sample FSU
 x, y = observed value of characteristics x, y under estimation
 \hat{X}, \hat{Y} = 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} hg/sb ($d = 1, 2, 9$) 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 are suppressed in the following paragraphs where they are obvious.

Formulae for estimation of aggregates based on Schedule 1.0 for a particular sub-sample and stratum in rural/ urban sector:

Rural:

(a) Estimation formula for a sub-stratum:

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

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

ii) For all selected households:

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

(b) Estimation formula for other sub-strata:

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

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

ii) For all selected households:

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

Urban:

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

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

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

ii) For all selected households:

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

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

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

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

ii) For all selected households:

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

Overall Estimate for Aggregates:

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

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

Overall Estimate of Aggregates at State/UT:

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



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SECTION THREE

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

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CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The concepts and definitions adopted during the NSS 62nd round are explained in this section.

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

HOUSEHOLD: A group of persons normally living together and taking food from common kitchen constitute a household. The word 'normally' means that the temporary visitors are excluded but temporary stay-aways are included. Thus a son or daughter residing in hostel for studies is excluded from household of his/her parents, but a resident employee or resident servant or paying guest (but just not a tenant in the house) is included in the employers/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 special case of person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say, in 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 mess, hotel, boarding house, etc. is considered as single member household but a family living in a hotel is considered to be one household only; the same applies to residential staff of such establishments.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE: The number of normally resident members of a household is its size. It will include temporary stayaways but exclude temporary visitors and guests.

ADULT: A person who has completed 15 years of age.

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE: The expenditure incurred by a household on domestic consumption during the reference period is the household's consumer expenditure. The household consumer expenditure is the total of the monetary value of consumption of various groups of items namely:

- i) food, pan(betal leaves), tobacco, intoxicants and fuels and light.
- ii) clothing and footwear; and
- iii) miscellaneous goods and services and durable articles.

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

- a) purchase made during the reference period or earlier.
- b) home grown stock.
- c) receipt in exchange of goods and services.
- d) any other receipt like gift, charity, borrowings; and

e) free collection.

For evaluating the consumption of the items of group (iii) i.e. items categorised as miscellaneous goods and services and durable articles, a different approach is followed. In this case, the value of actual purchase i.e., the expenditure made during the reference period for the purchase of goods and services is considered as consumption.

It is pertinent to mention here that the consumer expenditure for a household on food items relate to the actual consumption made by the normal resident member of the household and also by the guests during the ceremonies otherwise. To avoid double counting, transfer payments like charity, loan advances, etc. made by the households are not considered as consumption for items of groups (i) and (ii), since transfer receipts of these items have been taken into account. However, the item "cooked meals" is an exception to the rule. Meals prepared in that household kitchen and provided to the employees and/or other 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 the employees or the 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 the consumption of the normal resident members and for the guest and employees will also be recorded in the purchaser household.

This procedure of recording cooked meals served to others in the expenditure of serving households only leads to bias free estimates of average per capita consumption as well as total consumer expenditure. However, as the proportions of donors and recipients of free cooked meals are likely to vary in opposite direction over the expenditure classes, the nutritional intake derived from the consumer expenditure survey data may present a somewhat distorted picture. These derived nutrition intakes may get inflated for the rich (net donors) and somewhat understated for the poor (net recipients). This point has to be kept firmly in mind while using the NSS consumer expenditure data for any nutritional studies.

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE: The total household expenditure is composed of expenditure of the household on broad group of items. The groups are:

- (1) Cereals
- (2) Cereals substitutes
- (3) Pulses & pulse products
- (4) Milk & Milk Products
- (5) Edible Oil
- (6) Meat, Egg and Fish
- (7) Vegetables
- (8) Fruits (Fresh and dry)
- (9) Sugar
- (10) Salt
- (11) Spices
- (12) Beverages, refreshments and processed food
- (13) Pan, tobacco and intoxicants

- (14) Fuel and light
- (15) Clothing, Bedding etc.
- (16) Footwear
- (17) Education
- (18) Medical: (institutional and non-institutional)
- (19) Miscellaneous Consumer Services
- (20) Miscellaneous Consumer goods
- (21) Rent
- (22) Taxes and cesses
- (23) Durable goods

The results of total household consumer expenditure expressed are broadly classified under (a) Food total and (b) Non-food total.

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

MONTHLY PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURE (MPCE): For a household, this is its 30 day's consumer expenditure divided by its size. A person's MPCE is understood as that of the household to which he or she belongs.

REFERENCE PERIOD: The reference periods used for collection of consumption data for different groups of items are given below:-

- Education, medical care (institutional), clothing, bedding, footwear and durable goods – last 365 days
- All other items (viz all food, fuel & light, Miscellaneous goods & services including non-institutional medical, rent and taxes) – last 30 days

CATEGORIES OF CONSUMPTION ITEMS

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”.

CEREALS: Note that household consumption of cereals does not include consumption of cereals by livestock belonging to the household. Such expenditure, being part of farm expenditure, is excluded from household consumer expenditure altogether.

CEREAL SUBSTITUTES: Cereals are usually a person's staple food in India. But sometimes, by choice or due to scarcity, a person may consume little or no cereal. The food requirement is partially or wholly met in such cases by consumption of food items which could be treated as substitutes for cereals. Tapioca, for example, is consumed in some parts of the country as a substitute for cereals. Similarly, jackfruit seed, mahua, etc. are also consumed as substitute for cereals. Potato or sweet potato consumed as substitutes for cereals are not, however, shown here. These are included in "vegetables".

CLOTHING: The term "clothing" is used in this report as a short form of "clothing and bedding". Besides clothing proper, it includes bedding (pillows, quilts, mattresses, mosquito nets, etc.), as well as rugs, blankets, curtains, towels, mats, cloth for upholstery, etc. It excludes footwear and raincoats. Expenditure on tailor-made clothing excludes tailoring charges, which are accounted in "consumer services". Consumption of an article of clothing is considered to take place when it is brought into first use. However, clothing purchased second-hand is considered as consumed as soon as it is purchased. Imported ready-made garments, even if purchased second-hand, are shown as first-hand purchase. Livery supplied by the employer is taken into account in household consumption of clothing even if used during duty hours only.

CONVEYANCE: This includes expenditure incurred on account of journeys undertaken and/or transportation of goods made by any means of conveyance. The expenditure is the actual fare paid except in case of railway season tickets, for which expenditure is calculated as the cost of the ticket divided by the number of months for which it is valid. Expenditure on journeys undertaken by household members as part of official tours is not considered as consumer expenditure of the household. But journeys to commute to and from place of work are included here. The expenditure incurred on journeys undertaken under Leave Travel Concession, etc., even if reimbursed, is included. In case of owned conveyance, the cost of fuel (petrol, mobile oil, diesel, etc.) for power-driven transport and animal feed for animal-drawn carriage is considered.

DURABLE GOODS: Items included here all have a lifetime of one year or more. However, some petty durables such as spectacles, torches, locks, umbrellas, etc., are excluded. Note that glassware, earthenware and plastic goods such as buckets are excluded from durable goods and included in "other household consumables". 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 construction is included. Durable goods include furniture and fixtures, "entertainment" durables such as radios, TV, VCR/VCP/DVD players, tape recorders and CD players, cameras, musical instruments, jewellery and ornaments, crockery and utensils, cooking and other household appliances such as fans, air conditioners, air coolers, sewing machines used for household work, washing machines, stoves, pressure cookers, fridges, water purifiers, electric irons, heaters, toasters and ovens, household transport equipment including two-wheelers, four-wheelers and their parts, therapeutic appliances, clocks, watches, computers for household use, mobile phone handsets, and bathroom and sanitary equipment.

EDIBLE OIL: Edible oils used for toilet purpose by the household are not included here. Oilseeds are sometimes purchased or grown by a household for extracting edible oil (by crushing) for consumption. The value of oilseeds so used is included in “edible oil”.

EDUCATION: This includes expenditure on goods purchased for the purpose of education, viz., books and journals, newspapers, paper, pen, pencil, etc., and also magazines, novels and other fiction. It also includes fees paid to educational institutions (e.g., schools, colleges, universities, etc.) on account of tuition and other fees like game fees, library fees, etc., and payment to private tutors. Expenditure on Internet other than telephone charges is included here. Occasional payments to the school fund made on account of charities, and “donations” generally, are not included here, as they are regarded as transfer payments.

ENTERTAINMENT: This includes expenditure on cinemas, theatres, melas, fairs and picnics, expenditure incurred on processing, developing, etc., of photographic film, charges paid for hiring of video cassette/VCR/VCP, and charges for viewing a video show. Expenses incurred on subscription to dish antenna, cable TV facilities, etc. are also included. Club fees are included here.

FOOTWEAR: This includes charges paid to a cobbler for getting a pair of shoes or other footwear made. It excludes the cost of straps purchased separately.

GRAM: This includes gram products such as sattu obtained by frying and powdering of gram (whole grain). Besan made out of gram is, however, not included here, but in “other pulse products”.

MAIZE PRODUCTS: This includes cornflakes, popcorn, etc., made of maize.

MEDICAL EXPENSES: This includes expenditure on medicine of different types and on medical goods; also, payments made to doctor, nurse, etc., as professional fees and those made to hospital, nursing home, etc. for medical treatment, and expenditure incurred for clinical tests, including X-rays, ECG, pathological tests, etc. Expenditure on all family planning appliances is included.

MEDICAL: INSTITUTIONAL AND NON-INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURE: The distinction between institutional and non-institutional medical expenses lies in whether the expenses were incurred on medical treatment as an in-patient of a medical institution (institutional), or otherwise (non-institutional). Medical institution here covers private as well as Government institutions such as hospitals and nursing homes.

MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS: Milk products include ghee, butter, curd, etc. Milk used in home preparation of sweetmeats, etc., is also accounted here. This category also includes those baby foods of which the principal constituent is milk. Further, milk (liquid) includes ice-cream 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.

MINOR PERSONAL EFFECTS: These include spectacles, torches, locks, umbrellas, raincoats, gas lighters, etc. In the consumer expenditure schedule,

this group was called “goods for personal care and effects”. These are not included in “durable goods” but in “miscellaneous goods and services”.

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.)

OTHER CONSUMER SERVICES: This includes expenditure on domestic servants, cooks, attendants, sweepers, barbers and beauticians, laundry, ironing, tailors, priests, legal services, telephone charges, postal charges, grinding charges, and repair charges for non- durable goods. Apart from conveyance, it excludes the consumer services coming under “entertainment”.

OTHER HOUSEHOLD CONSUMABLES: These include electric bulbs, tubelights, batteries, earthenware, glassware, plastic goods such as buckets, water bottles and feeding bottles, coir and rope, washing soap, washing soda, other washing requisites, incense, room fresheners, flowers, acid and insecticides. In the consumer expenditure schedule, this group was called “sundry articles”.

PAN: This includes, pan (betel leaves), supari, lime, katha, other ingredients of “finished” pan, and pan purchased in finished form.

RENT: Rent includes house and garage rent, residential land rent and other consumer rent. Rice products: Rice products are foods like chira, khoi, lawa, muri, rice powder, etc. which are obtained by splitting, frying, powdering, or parching of the grain.

SPICES: Consumption of garlic and ginger, which in the schedule appear under “vegetables”, is accounted in spices and not in “vegetables”. Green chillies are, however, included in “vegetables”.

VEGETABLES: This excludes ginger and garlic, which have been included in the estimates of consumption of “spices”, though data for ginger and garlic were collected in the schedule under “vegetables”.

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

PUCCA STRUCTURE: A pucca structure is one whose walls and roof are made of pucca materials as cement, concrete, oven burnt bricks, hollow cement / ash bricks, stone, stone blocks, jack boards (cement plastered reeds), iron, zinc or other metal sheets, timber, tiles, slate, corrugated iron, asbestos cement sheet, veneer, plywood, artificial wood of synthetic material and ploy vinyl chloride(PVC) material.

KATCHA STRUCTURE: A structure, which has walls and roof made of non-pucca materials, is regarded as a katcha structure. Non-pucca materials include unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, etc. Katcha structures can be of the following two types:

UNSERVICEABLE KATCHA STRUCTURE: includes all structures with thatch walls and thatch roof i.e. walls made of grass, leaves, reeds, etc. and roof of a similar material and

SERVICEABLE KATCHA STRUCTURE: includes all Katcha structure other than Unserviceable Katcha structure.

SEMI-PUCCA STRUCTURE: A structure, which cannot be classified as a pucca, or a katcha structure as per definition is a semi-pucca structure. Such a structure will have either the walls or the roof but not both, made of pucca materials.

BUILDING: Building is a free-standing structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or dividing walls which extend from the foundation to the roof. Dividing walls refer to the walls of adjoining buildings, i.e. dividing walls of a row of houses. These houses are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. If more than one physically separated structure constitute one living unit, all of them together also form a building. Usually, building will have four external walls. But in some areas the nature of building construction is such that it has no walls. Instead, it has a roof, which almost touches the ground, and it is provided with entrance. Such structures and also structures standing only on pillars will also be treated as building for the purpose of the survey.

DWELLING UNIT: It is the accommodation availed of by a household for its residential purpose. It may be an entire structure or a part thereof or consisting of more than one structure. There may be cases of more than one household occupying a single structure such as those living in independent flats or sharing a single housing unit, in each case, there will be as many dwelling units as the number of households sharing the structure. There may also be cases of one household occupying more than one structure (i.e. detached structures for sitting sleeping, cooking, bathing etc) for its housing accommodation. In this case, all the structure together constitutes a single dwelling unit. In general, a dwelling unit consists of living room, kitchen, store, bath, latrine, garage, open and closed veranda etc. A structure or a portion thereof used exclusively for non-residential purposes or let out to other households does not form part of the dwelling unit of the household under consideration. However, a portion of a structure used for both residential and non-residential purposes is treated as part of the dwelling unit except when the use of such portion for residential purpose is very nominal. The dwelling unit covers all pucca, semi-pucca and katcha structures used by a household. Households living

more or less regularly under bridges, in pipes, under staircase, in purely temporary flimsy improvisations built by the road side (Which are liable to be removed at any moment) etc., are considered to have no dwelling.

CHAWL/BUSTEE: A chawl/bustee is a collection of huts (thatched houses) or tenements which is generally constructed of katcha or semi-pucca materials like mud, bamboo, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, unburnt bricks etc., and is inhabited by a large number of households.

INDEPENDENT HOUSE: An independent house is one, which has a separate structure and entrance with self-contained arrangements. In other words, if the dwelling unit and the entire structure of the house are physically the same, it should be considered as an independent house. In some parts, particularly in rural areas, two or more structures together may constitute a single housing unit. While the main residence may be in one of the structures, the other structures may be used for sleeping, sitting and for store, bath etc. In all such cases, all the structures together will form a single housing unit and will be treated as an independent house.

FLAT: A flat, generally, is a part of the building and has one or more rooms with self-contained arrangement and normal housing facilities like water supply, latrine, toilet, etc., which are used exclusively by the household residing therein or jointly with other households. It also includes detached room or rooms with or without other housing facilities.



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SECTION FOUR

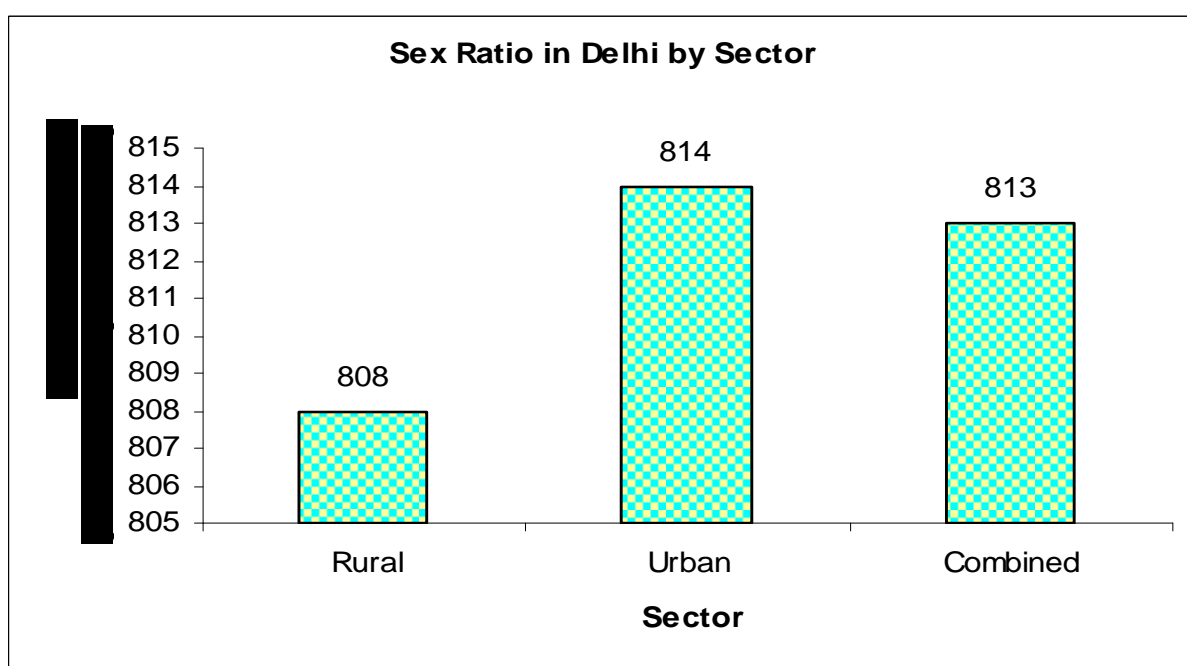
SUMMARY FINDINGS

SECTION FOUR

SUMMARY FINDINGS

This section is devoted to the analysis of results of household consumer expenditure survey held during July 2005 – June 2006. The main focus is on level and pattern of consumer expenditure of households in Delhi. Besides, certain selected demographic features, indicators of living of population including poverty situation were also discussed. The estimates are based on 52 rural and 525 urban sample households.

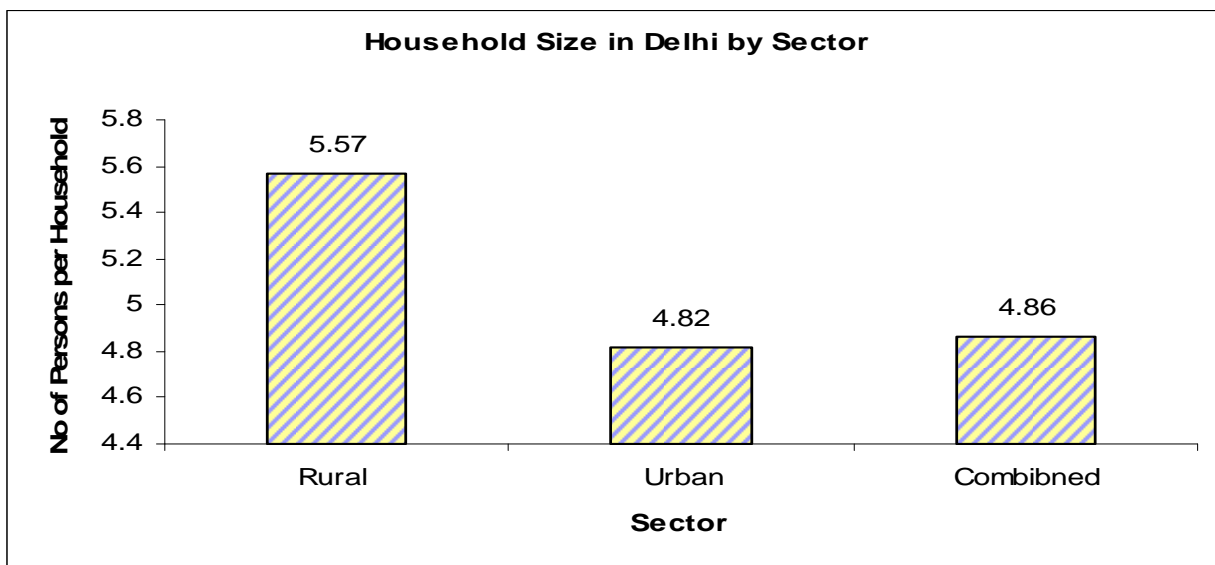
4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES



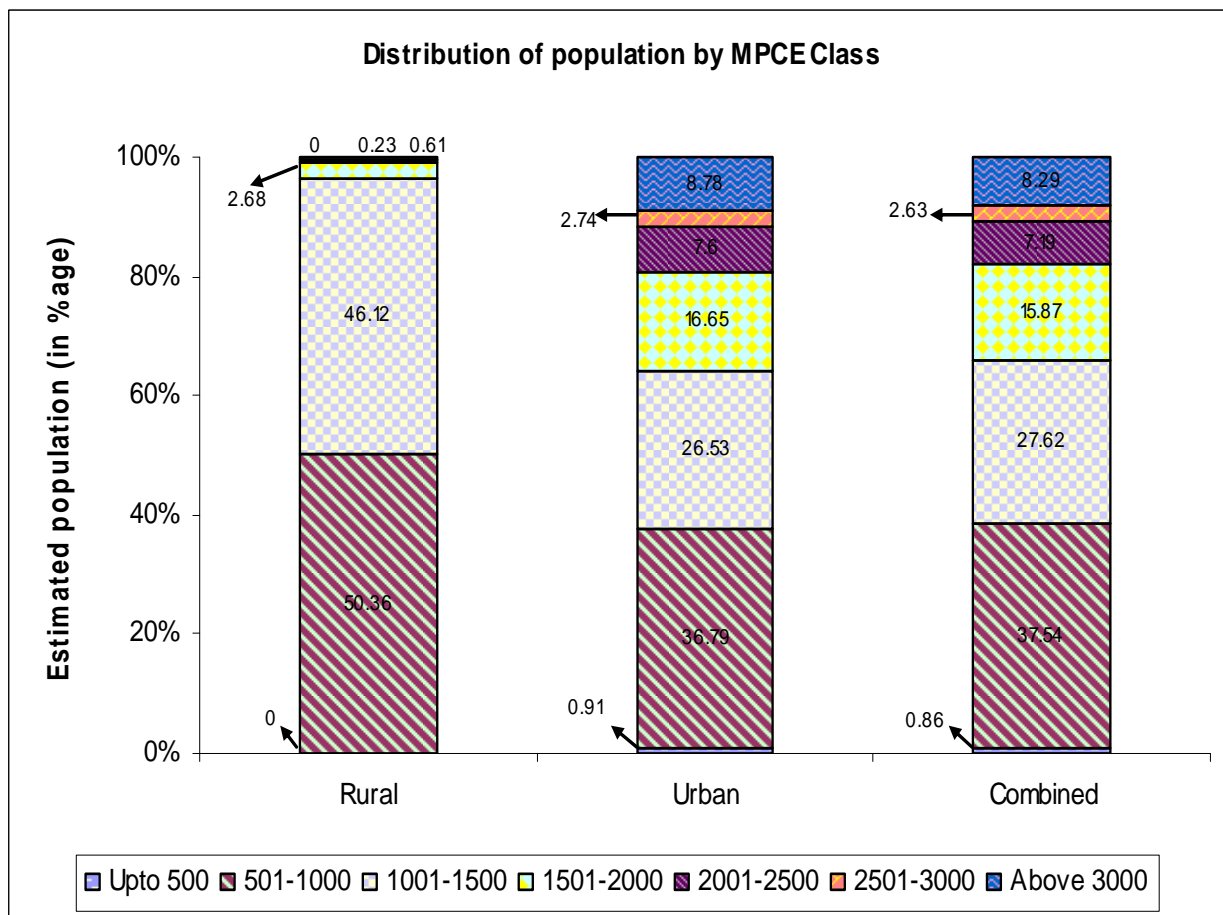
The Survey estimated that there were about 32.99 lakh households with an average household size of 4.86 persons during the above said period. Out of the total households 1.61 lakh were in rural and 31.38 lakh in urban areas. Rural population account for 5.59 % and that of urban constitute 94.41 % of the total population. Sex wise distribution of population revealed that 88.35 lakhs were male and 71.86 lakhs were females and the sex ratio comes to 813 females for thousand males.

Statement 4.1.1: Distribution of households/Population

Sector	Estimated Households	Estimated Population			Household Size
		Male	Female	Total	
Rural	160682	495000	400000	895000	5.57
Urban	3138174	8340000	6786000	15126000	4.82
Delhi	3298856	8835000	7186000	16021000	4.86



Statement 4.1.2 gives the distribution of population Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) class-wise. In rural areas 50.36% of population were in the MPCE class of Rs.501-1000; 46.12% were in Rs.1001-1500 class and 2.68% in Rs.1501-2000 MPCE class. On the other hand in the urban areas 36.79% of population were in the MPCE class of Rs. 501-1000, 26.53% in the Rs.1001-1500 class, 16.65% in Rs. 1501-2000 class, 7.60% in the Rs. 2001-2500 Class and 2.74% in Rs. 2501-3000 MPCE Class. At the state/UT level it was observed that about 65.17% of the population was in the MPCE classes of Rs.501-1500.



Statement 4.1.2: Estimated Households/Population by MPCE Class

MPCE Class (Rs.)	Households	Population			Household Size
		Male	Female	Total	
RURAL					
Upto 500	0	0	0	0	0
501-1000	69017	253887	196855	450742	6.53
1001-1500	83702	223937	188798	412735	4.93
1501-2000	5971	12290	11699	23989	4.02
2001-2500	254	1310	738	2048	8.06
2501-3000	1738	3576	1910	5486	3.16
Above 3000	0	0	0	0	0
Total	160682	495000	400000	895000	5.57
URBAN					
Upto 500	19081	81421	55864	137285	7.19
501-1000	1001440	2950516	2613680	5564196	8.56
1001-1500	777230	2179956	1833091	4013047	5.16
1501-2000	555334	1321305	1197092	2518397	4.53
2001-2500	280475	778747	371302	1150049	4.10
2501-3000	118328	217454	197641	415095	3.51
Above 3000	386286	810601	517330	1327931	3.44
Total	3138174	8340000	6786000	15126000	4.82
Combined					
Upto 500	19081	81421	55864	137285	7.19
501-1000	1070457	3204403	2810535	6014938	5.62
1001-1500	860932	2403893	2021889	4425782	5.14
1501-2000	561305	1333595	1208791	2542386	4.53
2001-2500	280729	780057	372040	1152097	4.10
2501-3000	120066	221030	199551	420581	3.50
Above 3000	386286	810601	517330	1327931	3.44
Total	3298856	8835000	7186000	16021000	4.86

SOCIAL GROUP WISE DISTRIBUTION:

Social group-wise break-up of households is presented MPCE class wise in statement 4.1.3. It revealed that 27.08% of the total households belonged to 'Scheduled caste' category, 11.76% to 'Other Backward Classes' and 61.16% belonged to other social groups.

Statement 4.1.3: Social Group-wise Distribution of Estimated Households

MPCE Class (Rs.)	Social Group			
	SC	OBC	Others	Total
Number				
Upto 500	13006	5793	283	19081
501-1000	500248	148428	421781	1070457
1001-1500	160940	136455	563537	860932
1501-2000	70777	79095	411434	561305
2001-3000	6333	17242	377221	400796
Above 3000	141922	1116	243248	386285
Total	893226	388129	2017504	3298856
Percentage				
Upto 500	68.16	30.36	1.48	100.00
501-1000	46.73	13.87	39.40	100.00
1001-1500	18.69	15.85	65.46	100.00
1501-2000	12.61	14.09	73.30	100.00
2001-3000	1.58	4.30	94.12	100.00
Above 3000	36.74	0.29	62.97	100.00
Total	27.08	11.76	61.16	100.00

FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS:

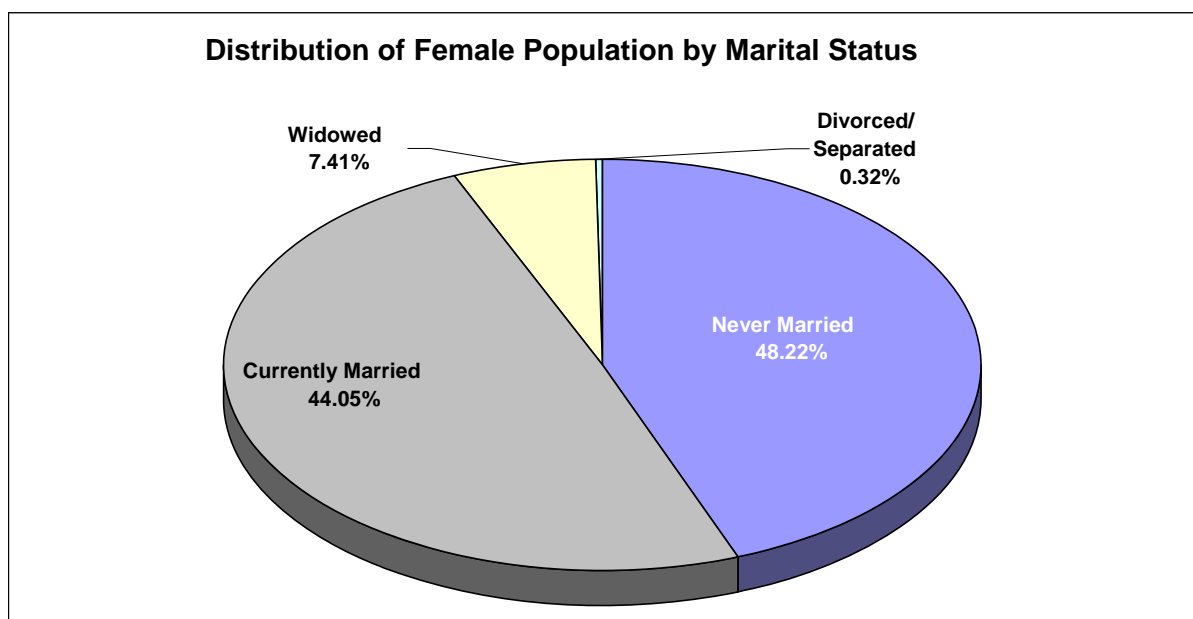
There has been a demand for bringing out data on women related parameters both at national and state level. Accordingly data was generated on female-headed households in Delhi. The survey indicated that only 13.68% of the total families in Delhi are having female as head of the household.

Statement 4.1.4: Distribution of Households by Gender of Head of the Family

Sector	Male as Head	Female as Head	Percentage of Female Headed Households to Total	Total
Rural	141732	18950	11.79	160682
Urban	2705862	432312	13.78	3138174
Delhi	2847594	451262	13.68	3298856

MARITAL STATUS:

Information on marital status was obtained through female approach during the survey. The outcome of the survey is that out of the total female population 44.05% were currently married, 7.41% widowed and only 0.32% were divorced/separated. The proportion of female population in the category of never married was 48.22%. Statement 4.1.5 provides age group-wise position of marital status in Delhi.



In the age group 15 to 19 years, 96.96% of the females were in the category 'never married' while the remaining 3.04% were 'currently married'. It has been observed that, as the age-group is progressing the proportion of female with status 'never married' is decreasing while that of 'currently married' is increasing. While in the age group 60 and above, about 44.21% females were currently married and 55.44% were widowed.

Statement 4.1.5: Distribution of Female Population by Marital Status in Delhi

Age-Group	Marital Status (Female)				
	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Total
0-14	2119094	0	0	0	2119094
	(100.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)
15-19	644266	20220	0	0	664486
	(96.96)	(3.04)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)
20-24	489369	261859	0	157	751385
	(65.13)	(34.85)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(100.00)
25-29	172222	598980	0	0	771202
	(22.33)	(77.67)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)
30-60	38195	2065450	257981	22501	2384127
	(1.60)	(86.63)	(10.82)	(0.95)	(100.00)
Above 60	1710	219163	274833	0	495706
	(0.35)	(44.21)	(55.44)	(0.00)	(100.00)
Total	3464856	3165673	532813	22658	7186000
	(48.22)	(44.05)	(7.41)	(0.32)	(100.00)

(Figures in bracket are percentage to total)

LITERACY LEVEL AND RATE:

Out of the total estimated population (Excluding 0-6 years Age-Group) in Delhi 15.07% were found to be illiterate and 84.93% were literate with different levels of educational attainment. Sex-wise literacy rate revealed that 91.11% of males and 77.58% of females in Delhi were literate.

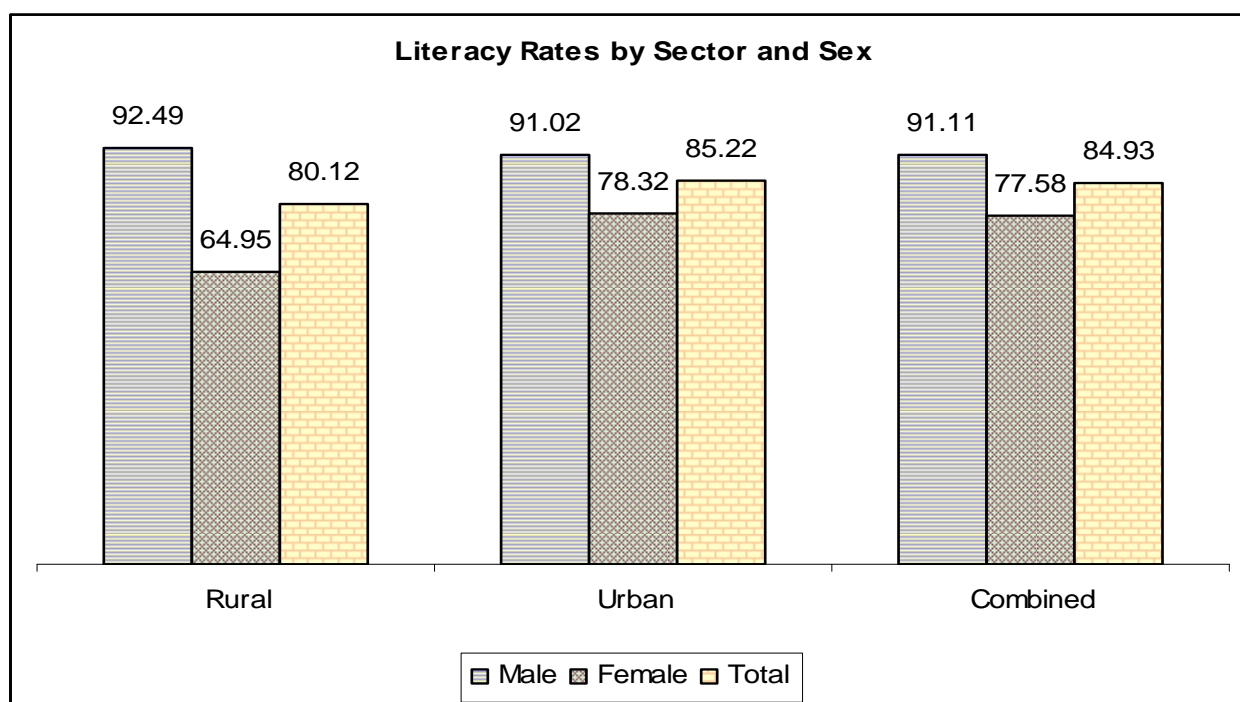
Statement 4.1.6: Number of Literate among +6 year population In Delhi

S.No.	Item	Male	Female	Total
A	Not literate	672374	1423698	2096072
B	Literate	6886991	4925645	11812636
1	Literate without formal training	4227	10213	14440
2	Literate below Primary	1210029	805141	2015170
3	Primary	1139196	1103101	2242297
4	Middle	1439126	1048640	2487766
5	Secondary	1150750	307308	1458058
6	Higher Secondary	512605	451527	964132
7	Diploma/Graduate & Above	1431058	1199715	2630773
8	All	7559365	6349343	13908708
	Literacy rate	91.11%	77.58%	84.93%

Statement 4.1.7: Number of Literate Among +6 Years Population

S.No.	Item	Rural	Urban	Delhi
A	Male			
1	Population	432109	7127256	7559365
2	Number of Literate	399641	6487350	6886991
3	Percentage to Total	92.49	91.02	91.11
B	Female			
1	Population	352320	5997023	6349343
2	Number of Literate	228837	4696808	4925645
3	Percentage to Total	64.95	7832	77.58
C	Persons			
1	Population	784429	13124279	13908708
2	Number of Literate	628478	11184158	11812636
3	Percentage to Total	80.12	85.22	84.93

Out of the total 118.13 lakh literates, 18.98% attained education upto primary, 12.34% upto secondary level, and 22.27% completed Diploma/graduation & above.



Statement 4.1.8: Number of Literate among +15 year population In Delhi

S.No.	Item	Male	Female	Total
A	Not literate	643250	1324251	1967501
B	Literate	5096415	3742650	8839065
1	Literate without formal training	4227	8465	12692
2	Literate below Primary	147639	191225	338864
3	Primary	489842	622791	1112633
4	Middle	1362377	964072	2326449
5	Secondary	1148667	304855	1453522
6	Higher Secondary	512605	451527	964132
7	Diploma/Graduate & Above	1431058	1199715	2630773
8	All	5739665	5066901	10806566
	Literacy rate	88.79	73.86	81.79

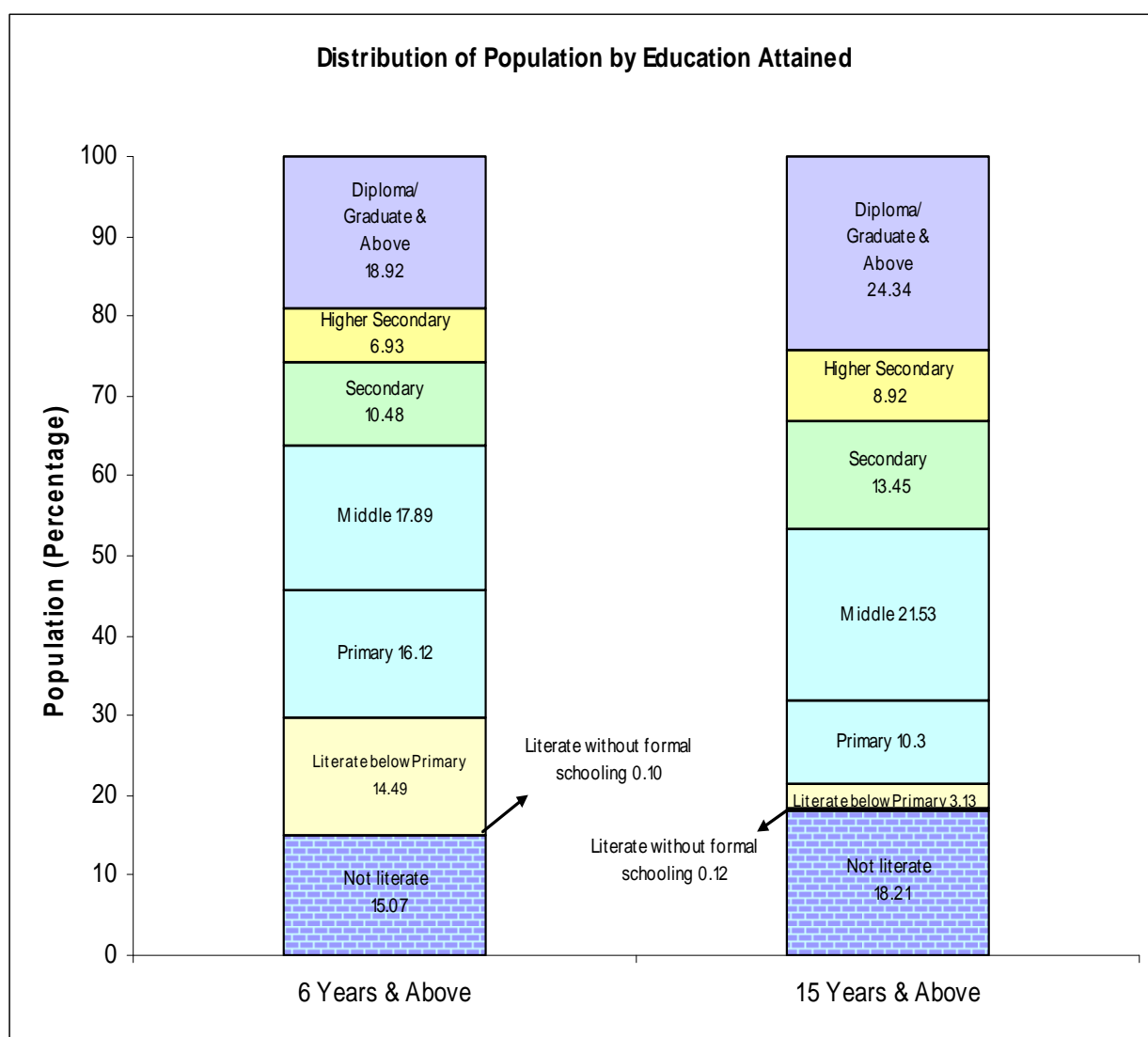
Of late adult literacy (15 years and above) is being accepted as a satisfactory parameter at international level to judge the quality of literacy of population. Literacy rate of Delhi for 15 year and above age group was estimated at 81.79%.

In case of Males this was 88.79% and that of female it was 73.86%. Sector-wise break-up revealed that 76.11% of the rural and 82.14% of the urban population in the 15 years and above age group were literate.

Statement 4.1.9: Number of Literate Among +15 Years Population

S.No.	Item	Rural	Urban	Delhi
A	Male			
1	Population	342004	5397661	5739665
2	Number of Literate	309536	4786879	5096415
3	Percentage to Total	90.51	88.68	88.79
B	Female			
1	Population	284984	4781917	5066901
2	Number of Literate	167668	3574982	3742650
3	Percentage to Total	58.83	74.76	73.86
C	Persons			
1	Population	626988	10179578	10806566
2	Number of Literate	477204	8361861	8839065
3	Percentage to Total	76.11	82.14	81.79

The comparative position between Universal and Adult Literacy rates is given in the statement 4.1.10 below. On the whole about 3.14% difference was noticed between the two sets of data. Among the literate in age group 15 years and above, 24.34% were Diploma/Graduates and above, 13.45% completed Secondary education and 10.30%



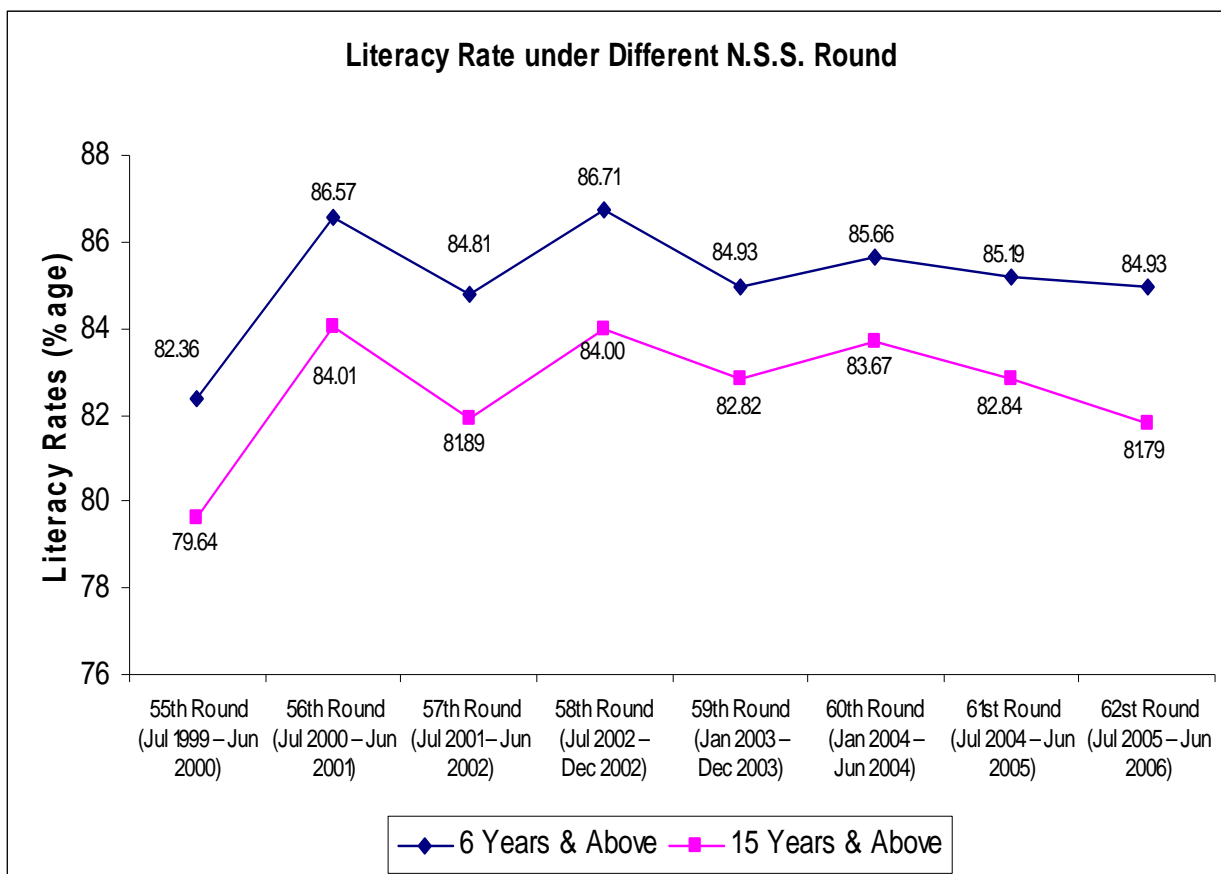
Primary Level of education. The percentage of people who were literate but not completed primary level education was worked out to be 3.13%.

Statement 4.1.10: Percentage distribution of population in Delhi by their Age group and Education attainment.

S. No.	Educational Level	6 Years & Above	15 Years & Above
A	Not literate	15.07	18.21
B	Literate	84.93	81.79
1	Literate without formal schooling	0.10	0.12
2	Literate below Primary	14.49	3.13
3	Primary	16.12	10.30
4	Middle	17.89	21.53
5	Secondary	10.48	13.45
6	Higher Secondary	6.93	8.92
7	Diploma/Graduate & Above	18.92	24.34
C	TOTAL (A +B)	100.00	100.00

Statement 4.1.11: Literacy Rate among +6 years and +15 years population in Delhi in different NSS Rounds

S. No.	NSS Rounds	6 Years & Above	15 Years & Above
1	55 th Round (Jul 1999 – Jun 2000)	82.36	79.64
2	56 th Round (Jul 2000 – Jun 2001)	86.57	84.01
3	57 th Round (Jul 2001 – Jun 2002)	84.81	81.89
4	58 th Round (Jul 2002 – Dec 2002)	86.71	84.00
5	59 th Round (Jan 2003 – Dec 2003)	84.93	82.82
6	60 th Round (Jan 2004 – Jun 2004)	85.66	83.67
7	61 st Round (Jul 2004 – Jun 2005)	85.19	82.84
8	62 nd Round (Jul 2005 – Jun 2006)	84.93	81.79



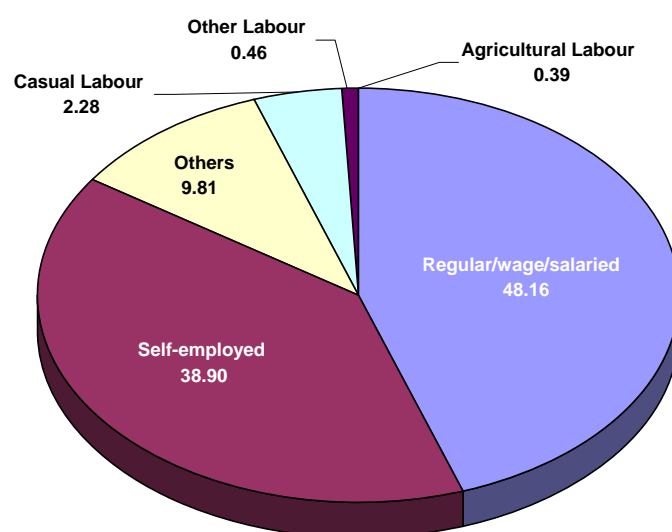
OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION:

Analysis of occupational distribution of households as presented in statement 4.1.12 brought to light that 38.90% were self-employed households and 48.16% of the households were in the wage/salaried category and 9.81% were found to be pursuing other vocations.

Statement 4.1.12: Distribution of Households by Type of Occupation

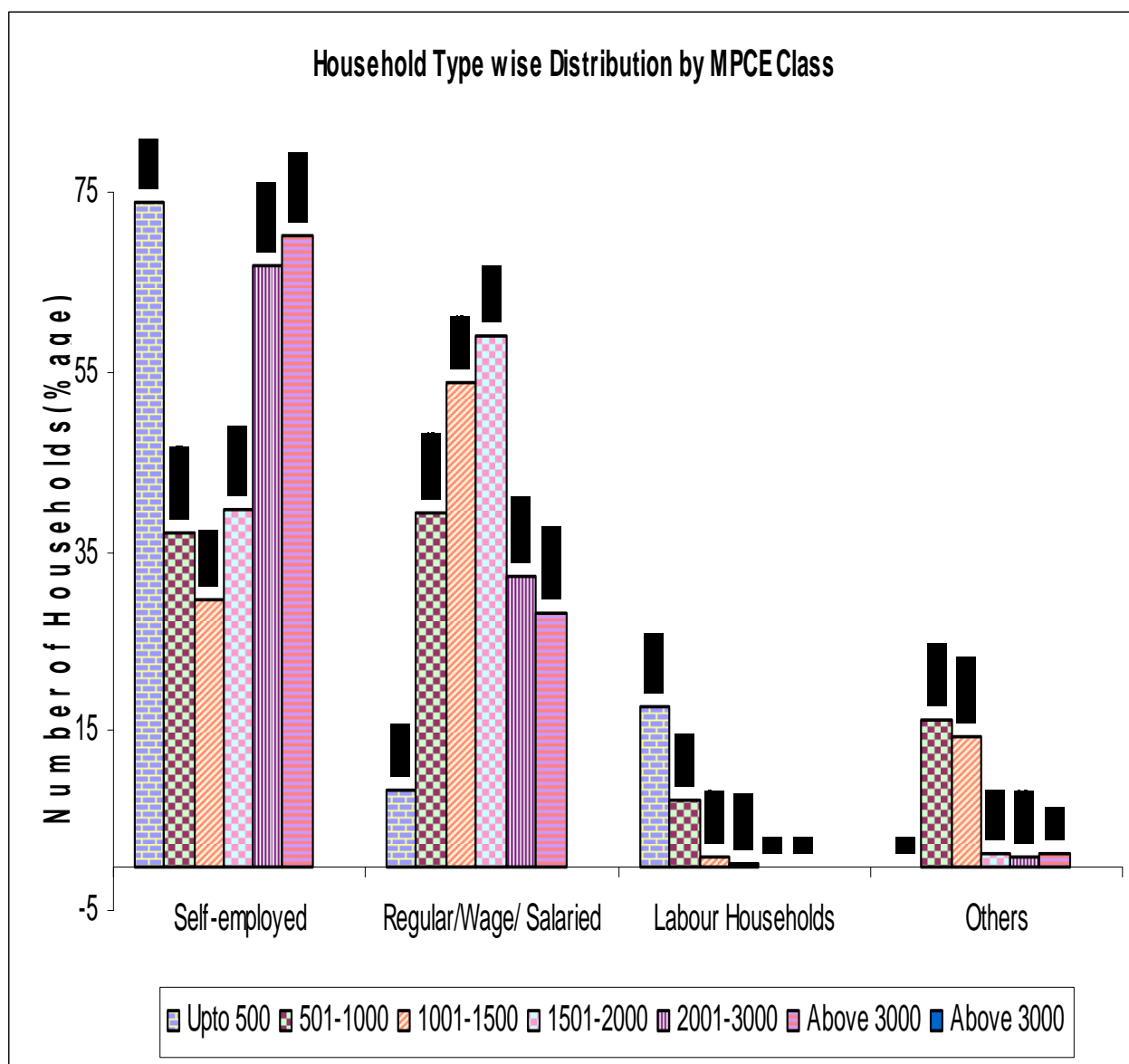
S.No.	Item	Number of Households	Percentage
A	RURAL		
1	Self Employed In non-agriculture	25989	16.17
2	Agricultural Labour	12981	8.08
3	Other Labour	15017	9.35
4	Self Employed in Agriculture	6331	3.94
5	Others	100364	62.46
6	Total	160682	100.00
B	URBAN		
7	Self Employed	1251050	39.86
8	Regular Wage/Salaried	1588705	50.63
9	Casual Labour	75081	2.39
10	Others	223338	7.12
11	Total	3138174	100.00
C	DELHI		
12	Self Employed (1+4+7)	1283370	38.90
13	Agricultural Labour (2)	12981	0.39
14	Regular Wage/Salaried (8)	1588705	48.16
15	Casual Labour (9)	75081	2.28
16	Other Labour (3)	15017	0.46
17	Others (5 +10)	323702	9.81
18	Total	3298856	100.00

Distribution of Households by Occupation in Delhi



Statement 4.1.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type and MPCE class

Household Type	MPCE Class (Rs.)						
	Upto 500	501-1000	1001-1500	1501-2000	2001-3000	Above 3000	Total
Self-employed	73.70	36.99	29.60	39.47	66.97	70.34	38.90
Agricultural Labour	0.00	0.22	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39
Regular/Wage/Salaried	8.56	39.18	53.80	59.11	32.18	28.26	48.16
Casual Labour	17.74	6.22	0.54	0.08	0.00	0.00	2.28
Other Labour	0.00	1.14	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.46
Others	0.00	16.25	14.49	1.34	0.85	1.40	9.81
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00



Statement 4.1.14 provides comparative position of Delhi and All-India in respect of selected demographic features.

Statement 4.1.14: Selected Demographic Characteristics -Delhi vis-à-vis All India.

S.No.	Population Characteristics	Delhi		All India	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Average Household Size	5.57	4.82	4.91	4.31
2	Average No. Adults Per Household	3.90	3.24	3.18	3.09
3	Average No. Children Per Household	1.67	1.58	1.72	1.21
4	Sex Ratio	808	814	NA	NA
7	% of Population	5.59	94.41	76.35	23.65

4.2 FEATURES ON LIVING CONDITIONS

DWELLING TYPE:

Type of dwelling occupied by households in Delhi from the angle of their ownership of dwelling was collected. Analysis revealed that 61.77% were owned, 36.35% rented and 1.88% in other category.

Statement 4.2.1: Distribution of households by Type of Dwelling Unit

Sector	Type of Dwelling Unit				
	Owned	hired	No dwelling	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Number					
Rural	122877	31146	0	6659	160682
Urban	1914863	1168010	0	55301	3138174
Delhi	2037740	1199156	0	61960	3298856
Percentage					
Rural	76.47	19.38	0	4.15	100.00
Urban	61.02	37.22	0	1.76	100.00
Delhi	61.77	36.35	0	1.88	100.00

The survey revealed that there were 14.86% of households with less than 20 square meter of covered area of dwelling unit, while 20.06% of 20-30 square meter, 32.67% of 30-60 square meter and 32.41% of 60 and above square Meter

Statement 4.2.2: Distribution of households by covered area of Dwelling Unit

Sector	No. of households with covered area (Sq.M.) of dwelling unit					
	< 15	15-20	20-30	30-60	60 & Above	Total
Rural	189	18651	13948	50065	77829	160682
Urban	182412	289206	647620	1027610	991326	3138174
Delhi	182601 (5.53)	307857 (9.33)	661568 (20.06)	10776275 (32.67)	1069155 (32.41)	3298856 (100.00)

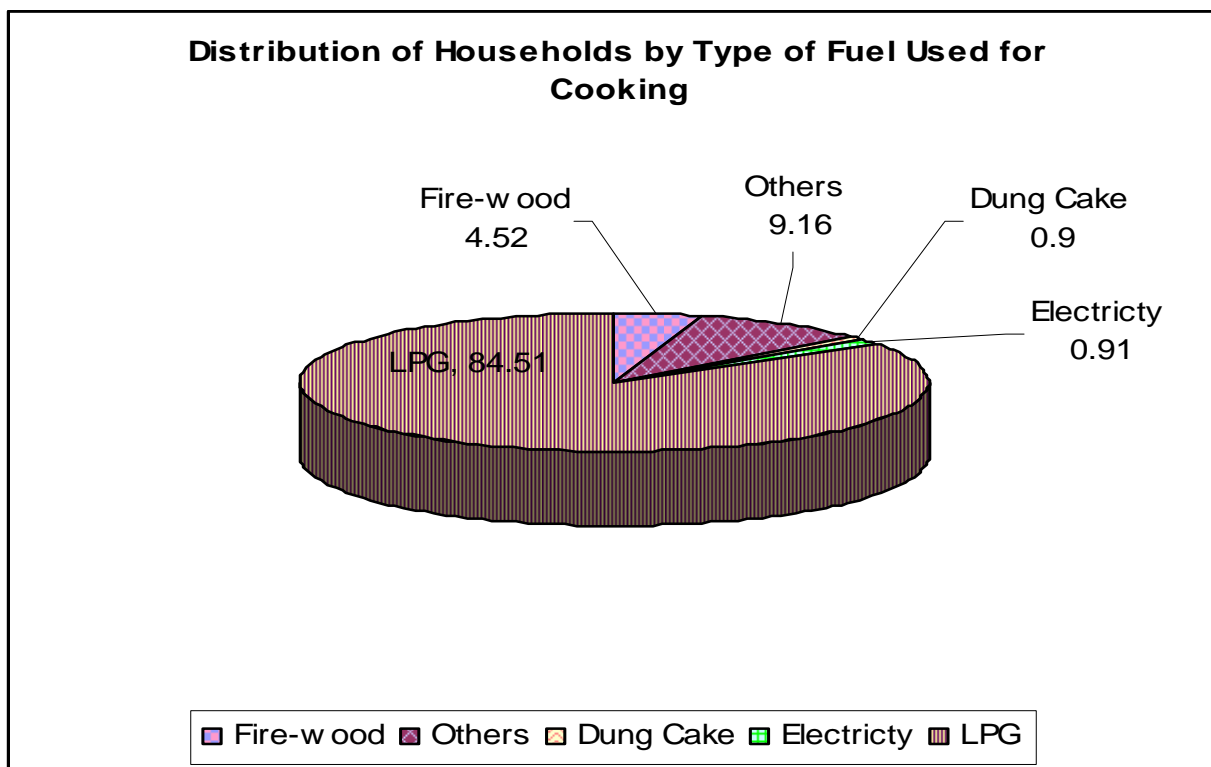
SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING

It is our experience that multiple types of energy are used by households in their day to day life, however survey focused on main source only. Statement 4.2.3 gives the distribution of households by source of energy for cooking.

The survey revealed that, 84.51% households used LPG, 5.42% Dung cake, firewood, Coal, Coke etc. and rest 10.07% were using other type of energy as the primary source of cooking in Delhi.

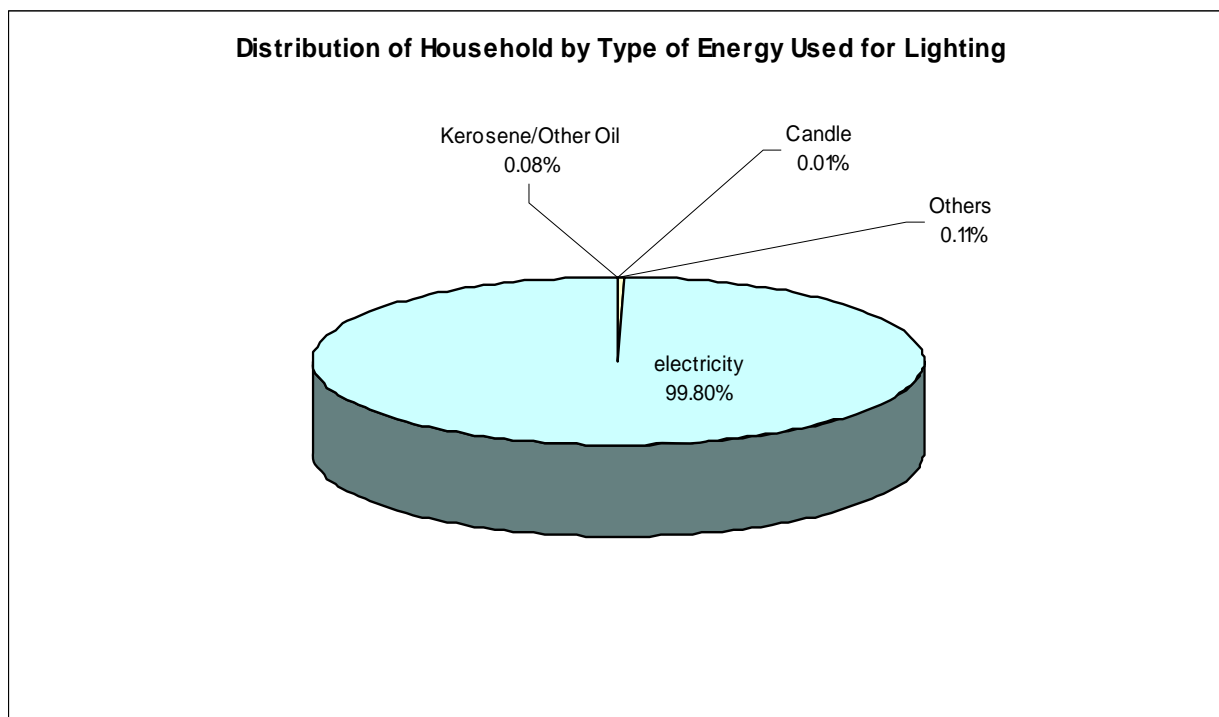
Statement 4.2.3: Distribution of Households by Primary Source of Cooking

Primary Source of Energy for Cooking	Rural		Urban		Delhi	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
LPG	116490	72.50	2671302	85.12	2787792	84.51
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0
fire-wood	9613	5.98	139383	4.44	148996	4.52
Dung cake	29800	18.55	0	0	29800	0.90
Electricity	0	0	30004	0.96	30004	0.91
Others	4779	2.97	297485	9.48	302264	9.16
No Cooking	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	160682	100.00	3138174	100.00	3298856	100.00



SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING

Likewise types of energy used by households for lighting was also collected. 99.80% of the total households in Delhi were dependent on Electricity for their lighting needs. And for 0.08% of households Kerosene is the main source. The details of sources of energy for lighting are presented in statement 4.2.4.



Statement 4.2.4: Distribution of Households by Source of Energy used for Lighting

Primary Source of Energy for Lighting	Rural		Urban		Delhi	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Electricity	157144	97.80	3135103	99.90	3292247	99.80
Kerosene/Other oil	0	0	2725	0.09	2725	0.08
Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Candle	0	0	332	0.01	332	0.01
Others	3538	2.20	14	0.00	3552	0.11
No lighting	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	160682	100.00	3138174	100.00	3288856	100.00

4.3 CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

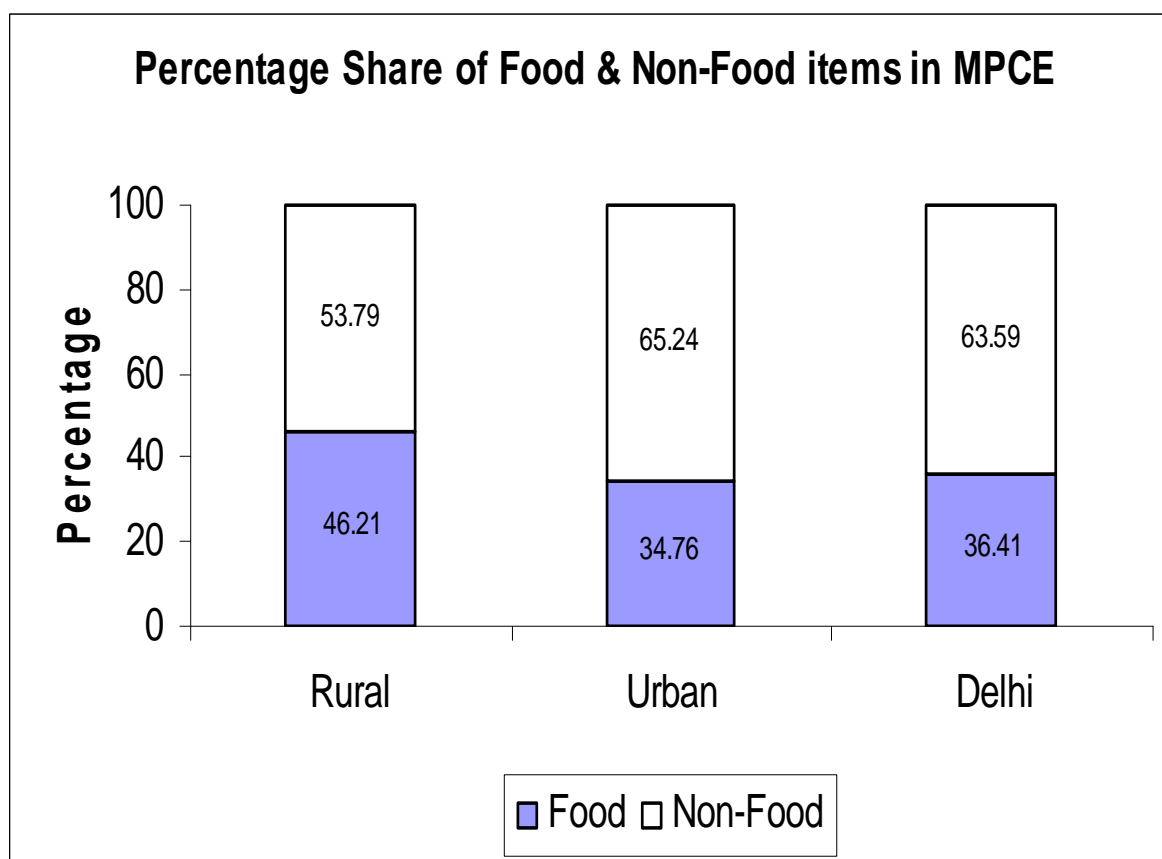
HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

The main results of consumer expenditure survey are presented with reference to per capita/household consumer expenditure both in rural and urban areas, distribution of expenditure under main heads namely food and non-food items, and further details each sub-group wise. This analysis will help to ascertain the pattern of consumer expenditure in the state of Delhi.

Statement: 4.3.1: Per capita/Household Monthly Consumer Expenditure by Sector

SECTOR	FOOD	NON-FOOD	TOTAL
MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE (Rs)			
RURAL	475.80	553.88	1029.68
URBAN	606.59	1138.36	1744.95
DELHI	577.61	1008.83	1586.44
AVERAGE MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE (Rs)			
RURAL	2649.76	3084.62	5734.38
URBAN	2921.26	5482.15	8403.42
DELHI	2867.63	5008.50	7876.13

Statement 4.3.1 gives the Household consumer expenditure on food and nonfood groups sector-wise. The average monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) worked out to Rs.1586.44. Out of this Rs. 577.61 (36.41%) was spent on food items and Rs.1008.83 (63.59%) on non-food items. Average monthly consumer expenditure per family in Delhi was estimated at Rs.7876. The expenditure pattern in rural, urban and Delhi as a whole is presented in the following graph:



Statement 4.3.2: Household Monthly Consumer Expenditure (Rs.) by Sector

S.NO.	ITEM GROUP	RURAL	URBAN	DELHI
A	Food Items			
1	Cereals	433.29	450.45	447.06
2	Cereal Subst.	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Pulses & Products	119.61	152.38	145.91
4	Milk & Milk Products	846.05	833.19	835.73
5	Edible oil	186.58	178.44	180.05
6	Egg, Fish & Meat	51.35	136.06	119.32
7	Vegetables	295.24	319.03	314.33
8	Fruits (Fresh)	99.33	169.05	155.27
9	Fruits(dry)	2.49	33.29	27.21
10	Sugar	113.95	104.99	106.76
11	Salt	7.70	8.26	8.15
12	Spices	70.22	74.63	73.76
13	Beverage	423.96	461.49	454.07
	Food Total	2649.76	2921.26	2867.63
B	Non-Food Items			
1	Pan	1.72	5.31	4.60
2	Tobacco	67.06	28.14	35.83
3	Intoxicants	113.08	24.46	41.97
4	Fuel & Light	635.20	714.44	698.79
5	Clothing	311.77	413.62	393.50
6	Footwear	63.54	85.87	81.46
7	Education	293.23	427.69	401.13
8	Medical	0.20	13.98	11.25
9	Medical-non Institutional	94.75	139.05	130.30
10	Miscellaneous Consumer Goods			
A	Goods for personal	11.96	33.67	29.38
B	Toilet articles	146.32	153.27	151.90
C	Sundry articles	105.12	133.10	127.57
	Sub-Total	263.40	320.04	308.85
11	Miscellaneous Consumer Services			
A	Entertainment	106.81	156.70	146.84
B	Consumer services	284.03	748.20	656.50
C	Conveyance	355.09	883.93	779.46
	Sub-Total	745.93	1788.83	1582.80
12	Rent	125.45	720.10	602.62
13	Consumer taxes	15.27	65.03	55.20
14	Durable goods	354.02	735.59	660.21
	Non-Food Total	3084.62	5482.15	5008.50
C	Grand Total(A+B)	5734.38	8403.42	7876.13

Statement 4.3.3 gives the comparative position of MPCE under 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62nd rounds of NSS in much-detailed manner for rural and urban sectors.

Statement 4.3.3: Comparative Position of MPCE(Rs.) Under Different NSS Rounds

Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)										
Rural					Item Group	Urban				
58 th Round (Jul 2002 - Dec 2002)	59 th Round (Jan 2003- Dec 2003)	60 th Round (Jan 2004- Jun 2004)	61 st Round (Jul 2004- Jun 2005)	62 nd Round (Jul 2005- Jun 2006)		62 nd Round (Jul 2005- Jun 2006)	61 st Round (Jul 2004- Jun 2005)	60 th Round (Jan 2004- Jun 2004)	59 th Round (Jan 2003- Dec 2003)	58 th Round (Jul 2002 - Dec 2002)
86.56	85.57	77.36	76.49	77.80	Cereals	93.54	88.59	89.42	87.18	86.67
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Cereal Substitutes	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.21	29.06	26.00	24.43	21.48	Pulses & Products	31.64	26.76	26.58	26.74	26.74
157.98	159.85	145.54	152.94	151.92	Milk & Milk Products	173.01	174.52	157.19	152.83	157.34
25.49	33.16	30.32	32.79	33.50	Edible Oil	37.05	37.19	38.32	36.69	30.24
12.61	14.77	13.05	8.92	9.22	Meat, Egg & Fish	28.25	18.72	16.40	16.48	17.94
63.83	59.85	52.53	53.56	53.01	Vegetables	66.25	65.53	62.55	60.49	72.44
25.15	25.18	22.92	19.94	17.84	Fruits (Fresh)	35.10	32.62	24.90	26.28	30.81
2.88	2.45	2.95	3.08	0.45	Fruits (Dry)	6.91	10.19	7.06	8.15	9.65
18.89	18.85	16.30	19.10	20.46	Sugar	21.80	20.06	16.62	15.51	16.46
1.48	1.35	2.06	1.39	1.38	Salt	1.72	1.47	1.71	1.86	1.60
12.62	12.82	10.33	11.60	12.61	Spices	15.50	13.14	15.41	14.91	14.58
54.10	56.02	50.09	50.95	76.13	Beverages, Refreshments & Processed Food	95.83	103.25	85.24	82.04	81.13
489.82	498.93	449.46	455.19	475.80	Food Sub-Total	606.59	592.06	541.41	529.15	545.62
2.00	2.01	1.99	0.26	0.31	Pan	1.10	1.67	2.86	2.68	1.87
10.95	13.77	11.58	9.23	12.04	Tobacco	5.84	7.27	9.68	8.95	7.48
17.45	19.06	18.31	18.00	20.30	Intoxicants	5.08	7.37	6.78	6.30	5.66
90.68	94.03	83.89	99.39	114.06	Fuel & Light	148.35	149.12	123.16	115.99	113.58

Contd...

Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)										
Rural					Item Group	Urban				
58 th Round (Jul 2002 - Dec 2002)	59 th Round (Jan 2003- Dec 2003)	60 th Round (Jan 2004- Jun 2004)	61 st Round (Jul 2004- Jun 2005)	62 nd Round (Jul 2005- Jun 2006)		62 nd Round (Jul 2005- Jun 2006)	61 st Round (Jul 2004- Jun 2005)	60 th Round (Jan 2004- Jun 2004)	59 th Round (Jan 2003- Dec 2003)	58 th Round (Jul 2002 - Dec 2002)
76.26	74.15	68.46	65.00	55.98	Clothing	85.89	103.00	79.06	86.66	81.27
18.46	19.88	16.95	20.00	11.41	Foot Wear	17.83	23.49	24.38	25.36	20.03
52.36	69.09	62.53	57.94	52.65	Education	88.81	121.08	125.71	120.16	112.68
10.99	14.26	13.50	13.00	0.04	Medical :Institutional	2.90	5.00	8.40	7.15	6.21
17.57	20.11	18.06	14.06	17.01	Medical :Non- Institutional	28.87	20.75	27.16	25.48	24.64
48.10	50.19	49.22	48.51	47.30	Mis. Consumer Goods	66.46	73.93	102.37	98.60	91.21
158.44	163.98	150.97	146.20	133.94	Misc. Consumer Services	371.45	389.02	381.02	370.33	357.91
38.31	41.90	38.95	44.62	22.53	Rent	149.53	70.26	99.74	96.15	89.80
5.08	5.16	4.90	2.80	2.74	Taxes & Cesses	13.50	17.68	15.32	14.30	13.51
25.55	28.59	24.33	27.00	63.57	Durable Goods	152.74	60.00	59.32	55.77	49.71
572.20	616.18	563.64	566.01	553.88	Non-Food Sub-Total	1138.36	1049.64	1064.95	1033.88	975.57
1062.01	1115.11	1013.10	1021.20	1029.68	All	1744.95	1641.70	1606.36	1563.03	1521.18

Statement 4.3.4: Percentage Distribution of Broad Groups of Food & Non-Food Items

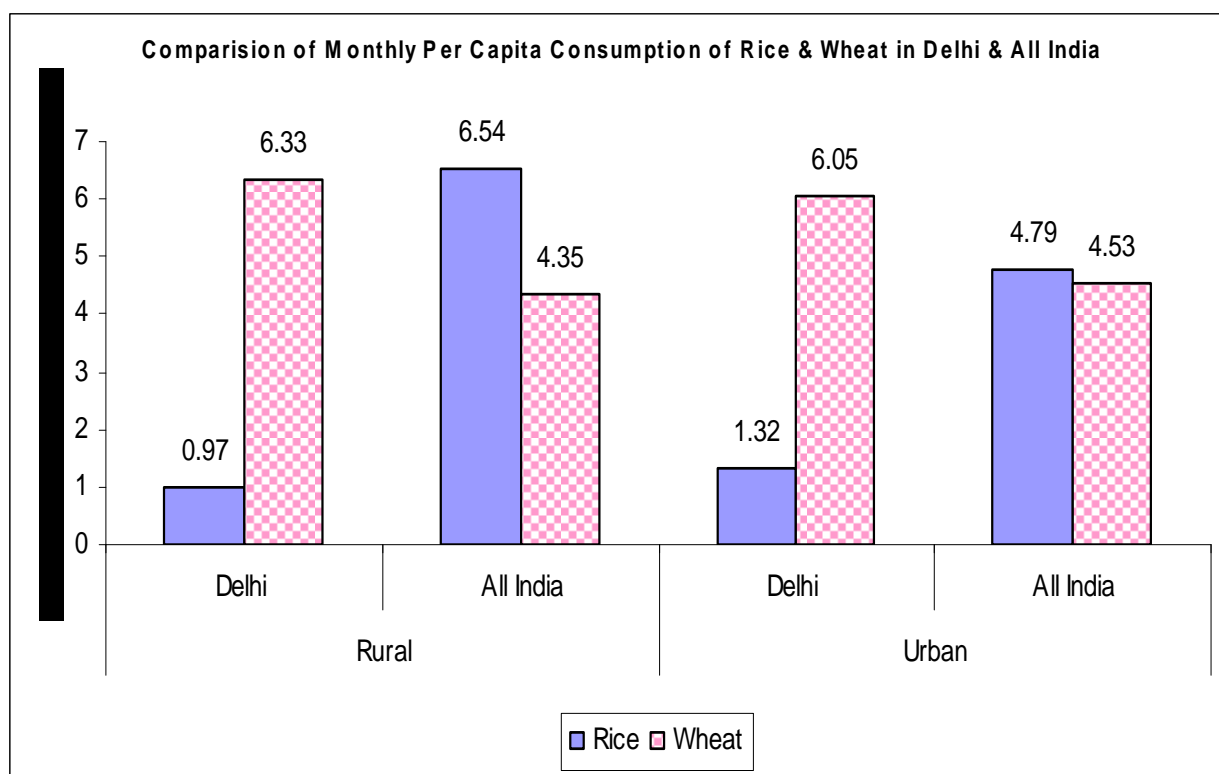
S.No.	Items	Rural	Urban	Delhi
1	2	3	4	5
A	Food Items			
1	Cereals	7.56	5.36	5.68
2	Cereal Subst.	0	0	0
3	Pulses & pro	2.09	1.81	1.85
4	Milk & Product	14.75	9.91	10.61
5	Edible Oil	3.25	2.12	2.29
6	Meat, Egg	0.90	1.62	1.51
7	Vegetables	5.15	3.80	3.99
8	Fruits(fresh)	1.73	2.01	1.97
9	Fruits(dry)	1.04	0.40	0.35
10	Sugar	1.99	1.25	1.36
11	Salt	0.13	0.10	0.10
12	Spices	1.22	0.89	0.94
13	Beverage	7.39	5.49	5.77
	Food - Total (A)	46.21	34.76	36.41
B	Non-Food Items			
1	Pan	0.03	0.06	0.06
2	Tobacco	1.17	0.33	0.45
3	Intoxicants	1.97	0.29	0.53
4	Fuel & Light	11.08	8.50	8.87
5	Clothing	5.44	4.92	5.00
6	Footwear	1.11	1.02	1.03
7	Education	5.11	5.09	5.09
8	Medical - Institutional	0.00	0.17	0.14
9	Medical - non-Institutional	1.65	1.65	1.65
10	Miscellaneous Consumer Goods			
A	Goods for personal care	0.21	0.40	0.37
B	Toilet articles	2.55	1.82	1.93
C	Sundry articles	1.83	1.58	1.62
	Sub-Total (10)	4.59	3.80	3.92
11	Miscellaneous Consumer Services			
A	Entertainment	1.86	1.86	1.86
B	Consumer services	4.95	8.90	8.34
C	Conveyance	6.19	10.52	9.90
	Sub-Total (11)	13.00	21.28	20.10
12	Rent	2.19	8.57	7.65
13	Consumer taxes	0.27	0.77	0.70
14	Durable goods	6.17	8.75	8.38
	Non-Food - Total (B)	53.79	65.24	63.59
C	Total Expenditure (A+B)	100.00	100.00	100.00

Further Percentage distribution of MPCE for broad groups of food and non-food items is presented in statement 4.3.4. The statement reveals that, out of every hundred

rupees spent by households in Delhi about Rs.36/- was spent on food items and Rs.64/- on non-food items. Further study revealed that miscellaneous consumer services account for 20.10%, Milk and Milk Products 10.61%, cereals 5.68%, rent 7.65%, clothing & bedding 5.00% and fuels & lighting 8.87%, education 5.09%, beverages 5.77% of the MPCE.

Consumption of Cereals

Per capital monthly consumption of selected Cereals (in quantity) are presented in statement 4.3.5 In Rural Delhi the Per Capita monthly consumption of Cereals was worked out to 7.45 Kgs. While the corresponding figures for all India was 11.92 Kgs. Similarly in Urban Delhi the quantity of cereals consumption per month/ per capita was estimated at 7.80 Kgs as against 9.76 Kgs for all India.



Statement 4.3.5: Per Capita Monthly Consumption of Different Cereals (Quantity in Kg)

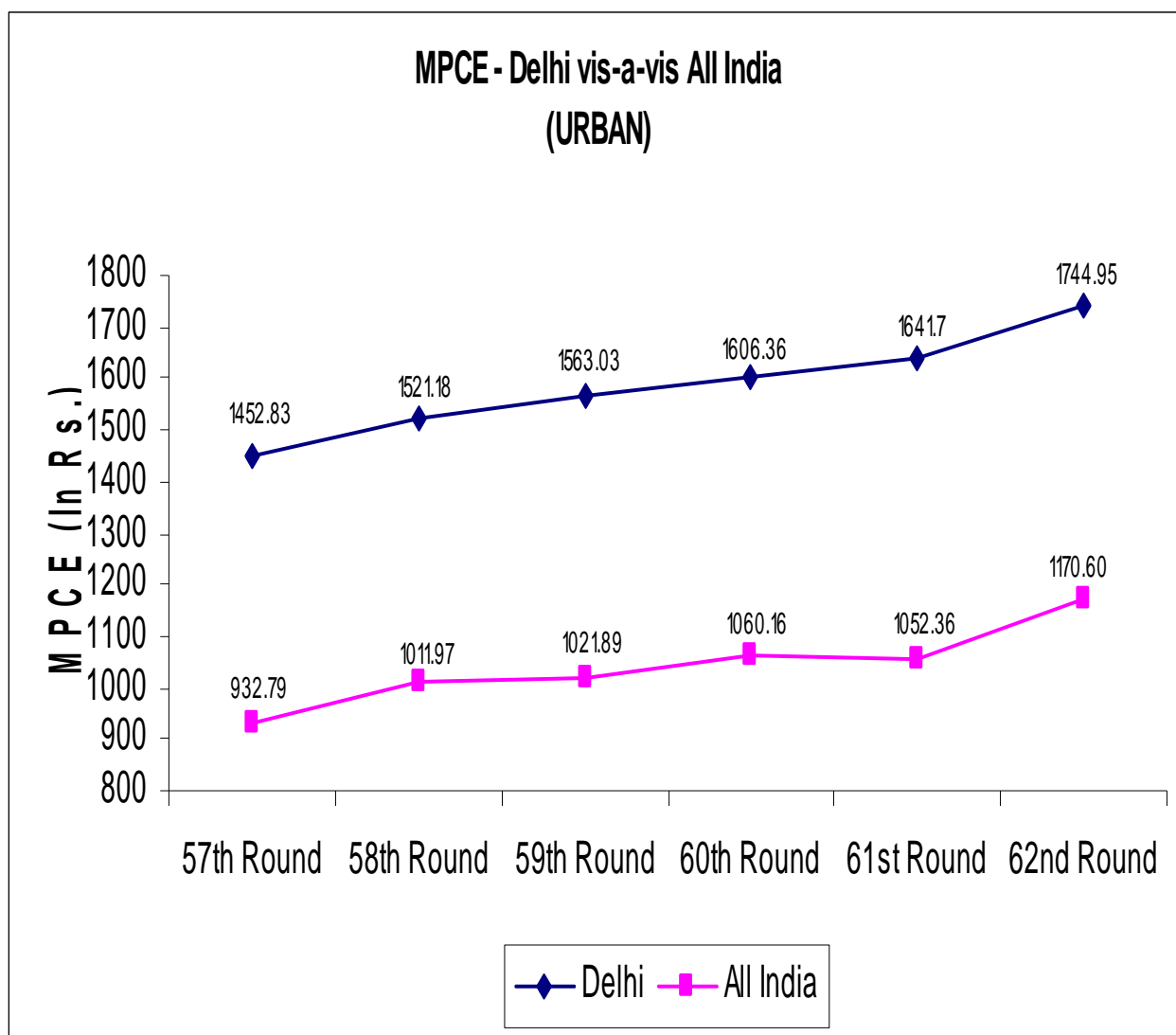
S. No.	Item	Per Capita Monthly Consumption (in Kg)			
		Rural		Urban	
		Delhi	All- India	Delhi	All- India
1	Rice	0.97	6.54	1.32	4.79
2	Wheat	6.33	4.35	6.05	4.53
3	Jowar	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.22
4	Bazra	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.11
5	Maize	0.03	0.24	0.00	0.03
6	Other Cereals	0.12	0.15	0.43	0.08
7	Total Cereals	7.45	11.92	7.80	9.76

State-wise Position of MPCE

MPCE in respect of 24 major states including Delhi is given in statement 4.3.6. The data of other states pertains to central sample. It may be noted from the statement that Delhi ranked second in rural and first in urban areas among States/UT's. This signifies the prevalence of relatively better levels of living standards in Delhi when compared to other states. MPCE of Delhi and All India in respect of urban areas under different NSS rounds is presented in chart. The data of India pertains to central sample.

Statement 4.3.6: Monthly Per Capita Expenditure – State-wise

Rank	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)			Rank
	Rural	State/UT	Urban	
9	704.17	Andhra Pradesh	1303.95	8
6	822.67	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA
15	625.99	Assam	1351.69	6
22	465.48	Bihar	683.60	23
24	429.08	Chhattisgarh	1213.79	11
2	1029.68	Delhi	1744.95	1
13	683.57	Gujarat	1105.35	16
8	742.65	Haryana	1156.02	14
5	896.40	Himachal Pradesh	1686.04	2
7	819.05	Jammu & Kashmir	1258.13	9
21	469.04	Jharkhand	1093.19	17
17	573.18	Karnataka	1154.49	15
1	1055.61	Kerala	1565.59	3
20	487.12	Madhya Pradesh	982.41	19
11	696.78	Maharashtra	1341.84	7
14	671.93	Manipur	803.30	22
4	922.77	Mizoram	1403.38	5
23	460.32	Orissa	900.20	21
3	1009.79	Punjab	1520.08	4
10	700.68	Rajasthan	1004.46	18
12	687.91	Tamil Nadu	1170.64	13
19	509.62	Tripura	1184.77	12
18	569.64	Uttar Pradesh	907.87	20
16	582.62	West Bengal	1232.82	10
	624.53	All-India	1170.60	

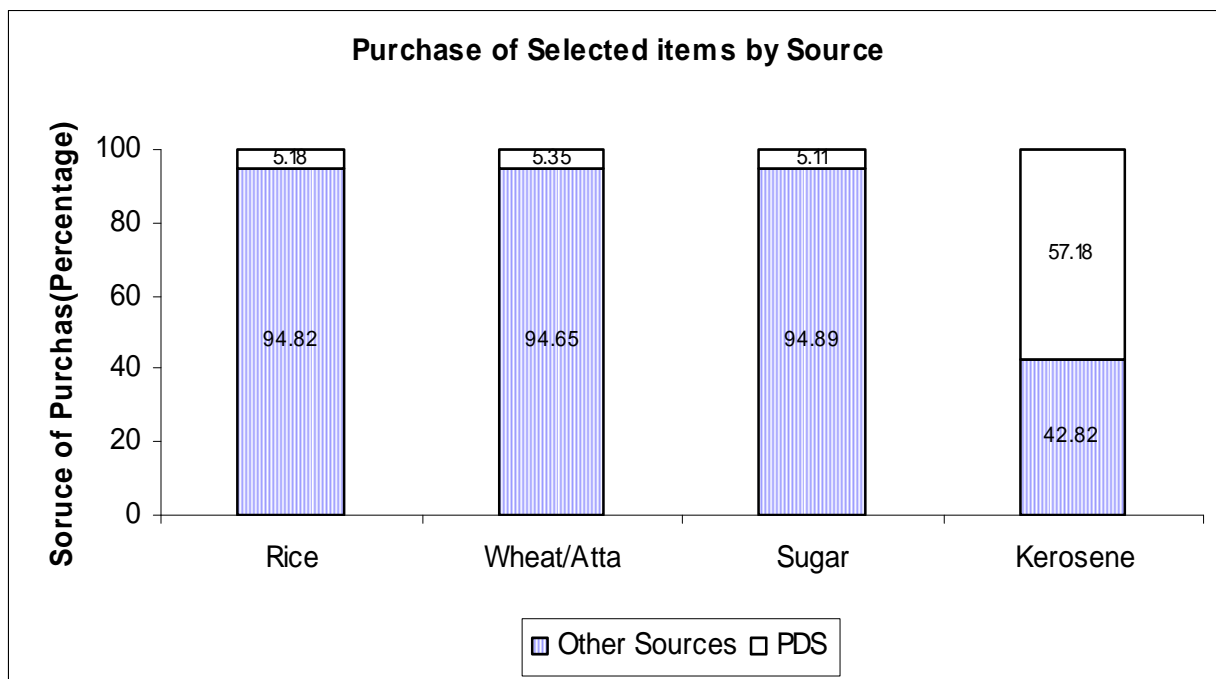


OFFTAKE FROM PDS & OTHER SOURCES

The popularity of PDS can be measured in terms of the proportion of purchases made from PDS vis-à-vis open market. During the survey, data on off take from PDS and other sources was collected in respect of certain selected items of daily use. Statement reveals that out of the total quantity of wheat/atta purchased nearly 5.35% is from PDS and 94.65% from open market. In case of Kerosene the percentage of purchase made from PDS was 57.18%. Sugar is being distributed to the BPL card holder only at present.

Statement 4.3.7: Off-take from Public Distribution System and Other Sources in Delhi
(Quantity Percentage)

Item	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	PDS	Other Sources	PDS	Other Sources	PDS	Other Sources
Rice	9.75	90.25	4.22	95.78	5.18	94.82
Wheat/atta	3.98	96.02	5.76	94.24	5.35	94.65
Sugar	3.41	96.59	5.58	94.42	5.11	94.89
Kerosene	42.98	57.02	57.88	42.12	57.18	42.82



4.4 COMPARISION OF KEY FINDINGS

Selected findings of Central and State Samples are presented along with sample households covered in statement 4.4.1 The important indicators of the survey, namely estimated population, households, household size, household consumer expenditure and per capita monthly consumption of cereals were by and large found to be comparable in both sets of data.

Statement 4.4.1: Comparison of Key Results of Central & State Sample

S.No	Item	Number	
		Rural	Urban
A	Sample (Households)		
1	Central Sample (Delhi)	44	304
2	State Sample (Delhi)	52	525
B	Estt. Households ('00)		
1	Central Sample (Delhi)	NA	15265
2	State Sample (Delhi)	4423	17964
C	Estt. Population('00)		
1	Central Sample (Delhi)	NA	65377
2	State Sample (Delhi)	24630	86514
D	Household Size		
1	All-India	4.91	4.31
2	Central Sample (Delhi)	NA	4.28
3	State Sample (Delhi)	5.57	4.82
E	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure		
1	All-India	624.53	1170.60
A	Food Items	333.15	467.82
B	Non-Food Items	291.38	702.78
2	Central Sample (Delhi)	NA	1557.91
A	Food Items	NA	623.76
B	Non-Food Items	NA	934.14
3	State Sample (Delhi)	1029.68	1744.95
A	Food Items	475.80	606.59
B	Non-Food Items	553.88	1138.36
F	Monthly Per Capita Consumption Of Cereals In Kg.		
1	All-India	11.92	9.76
2	Central Sample (Delhi)	NA	8.55
3	State Sample (Delhi)	7.45	7.80





SECTION FIVE

STATISTICAL TABLES

SECTION FIVE

NOTE ON STATISTICAL TABLES

ESTIMATED POPULATION:

The estimated population of Delhi as per survey was 11114512 persons against population projections available from Registrar General of India as on 1st March 2006 was 16021000.

Statement 5.1: Estimated Survey Population & Households

Item	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Survey Population	1323919	1139166	4712034	3939393
RGI Population Projections (As On 1st March, 2005)	495000	400000	8340000	6786000
Adjustment Factor	0.37389	0.351134	1.769936	1.72260
Household (Survey)	442279		1796447	
Household (Projected)	160682		3138174	
Adjustment Factor	0.363304611		1.746878143	

Comparison of survey population with projected RGI population was made (as on 01.03.2006) to ascertain the discrepancies, if any, between the two sets of data. Sample survey estimates were found to be on the lower side in urban and on higher side in rural for obvious reasons. For the benefit of data users adjustment factor was worked out and presented in the statement 5.1. This is to be applied in respect of rural (deflated) and urban (inflated) aggregates to get the data comparable with RGI's population projections. However these adjustment factors have already been applied while presenting the data in all the statements under section 4 of this report. Similarly, Adjustment Factor for households was also worked out and inserted in the statement 5.1 above. To keep the survey results intact the average household size as per survey results used as a denominator to the projected population to get the projected households. Details of the sample are given in the statement 5.2.

Statement: 5.2: Age-Group wise Distribution of Sample Persons by Gender

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-6	22	20	42	148	139	287	170	159	329
7-9	4	7	11	75	59	134	79	66	145
10-14	21	14	35	143	123	266	164	137	301
15-19	26	12	38	140	112	252	166	124	290
20-24	25	19	44	149	110	259	174	129	303
25-29	9	8	17	101	102	203	110	110	220
30-34	10	9	19	124	101	225	134	110	244
35-39	8	10	18	96	73	169	104	83	187
40-44	11	9	20	82	87	169	93	96	189
45-49	9	6	15	92	50	142	101	56	157
50-54	5	7	12	37	37	74	42	44	86
55-59	3	3	6	32	30	62	35	33	68
60 & above	10	9	19	52	56	108	62	65	127
Total	163	133	296	1271	1079	2350	1434	1212	2646



Table (1): Estimated Number of Households and persons by sex for each MPCE Class

MPCE Class(Rs.)	Households	Population				Total
		Adult		Children		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
RURAL						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
< 500	0	0	0	0	0	0
501 - 1000	189971	444694	392284	234348	168342	1239668
1000- 1500	230390	426847	380720	172092	156962	1136620
1500- 2000	16436	32871	32424	0	895	66190
2000- 2500	701	1401	1401	2102	701	5604
2500- 3000	4783	8909	4783	657	657	15004
>3000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	442279	914722	811611	409198	327555	2463085
URBAN						
< 500	10923	21967	24053	24036	8377	78432
501 - 1000	573274	968313	949270	698705	568018	3184306
1000- 1500	444925	838876	745718	392783	318424	2295800
1500- 2000	317901	598704	518182	147823	176754	1441462
2000- 2500	160558	221013	183313	218974	32234	655533
2500- 3000	67737	94276	100172	28584	14563	237594
>3000	221129	306492	255284	151492	45035	758302
Total	1796447	3049639	2775990	1662395	1163403	8651427

Table (2): Break-up of total Monthly (Value) per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) over broad group of items for households in different MPCE classes

Items	RURAL	URBAN
1	2	3
Cereals 129	191633427	809218431
Ceral Subst. 139	0	0
Pulses & pro 159	52901144	273744092
Milk & Prod 169	374188419	1496789615
Edible Oil 179	82521009	320554637
Egg,fish 189	22711489	244417528
Vegetable 229	130577771	573118736
Fruits fresh 249	43932706	303680547
fruits dry 259	1101343	59810896
Sugar 269	50397577	188611808
Salt 279	3404379	14842071
Spices 289	31055471	134072389
Beverage 309	187507499	829035786
Food Total	1171932232	5247896536
Pan 319	760476	9533587
Tobacco 329	29658546	50556450
Intoxicants 339	50012855	43941438
Fuel & Light 359	280936620	1283455599
Clothing 379+389	137890779	743052285
Footwear 399	28100275	154266645
Education 409	129687455	768326787
Medical 419	89753	25106832
Medical-non 429	41906445	249800223
Entertainment 439	47240518	281498467
Goods for pers 449	5287888	60480258
Toilet articles 459	64715289	275345324
Sundry articles 479	46492870	239100710
Consumer services 499	125622155	1344093061
Conveyance (519)	157047840	1587939759
Rent(529)	55485150	1293618285
Consumer taxes(549)	6751753	116829275
Durable goods 659	156577434	1321454235
Non-food Total	1364264100	9848399217
Total (Food + Non Food)	2536196330	14196295752

Table (3): Quantity of consumption of Cereals and Pulses for a period of 30 days

Items		Rural	Urban
Rice	101-106	2386548	11386078
Wheat	107-114	15587100	52345788
Jowar	115	0	0
Bajar	116	0	0
Maize	117	77710	22753
Barely	118	0	721
Small Millets	120	0	0
Ragi	121	0	0
Other Cereals	122	0	0
Total Cereals	129	18051358	63759720
Gram	142,151	303158	3682396
Cereals Sub	139	0	0
Arhar	140	272166	3923104
Gram	141	126688	3319551
Moong	143	186928	3411233
Masur	144	229212	3475960
Urd	145	68440	3161214
Khesari	148	3990	46503
Peas	146	40864	178747
Soyabin	147	32887	78347
Other Pulse	150	112453	972530
Puls Prod	152,153	166189	1030956
Pulse & Pulse	159	1542977	8081256
Total		39188668	158876857

Table (4): Distribution of persons by level of education for each age-group

Age Group	Not literate	Literate without formal Training	Literate but below primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher secondary	Diploma certificate	Graduate	Post Graduate & above	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RURAL											
MALE											
0-4	110948	0	8727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119675
5-6	20904	0	27628	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48532
7-9	0	0	17509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17509
10-14	0	0	68476	136492	18516	0	0	0	0	0	223483
15-19	6709	0	4043	22902	96155	21870	23322	0	0	0	175000
20-24	14458	0	4043	5356	64224	27373	20725	9389	29316	0	174883
25-29	0	0	11473	4548	44311	27646	8219	0	0	0	96196
30-34	0	0	0	0	2108	52878	34668	0	3366	0	93019
35-39	9738	0	0	29578	0	532	657	0	16215	0	56718
40-44	26661	0	0	0	21195	19324	15456	0	7186	0	89821
45-49	15537	0	657	20924	6414	0	27601	6987	0	0	78118
50-54	6709	0	0	4043	0	29637	0	0	11473	0	51862
55-59	0	0	0	13478	12050	0	10801	0	0	0	36328
60 & above	7030	0	6414	0	7771	37497	0	701	3366	0	62778
Total	218693	0	148968	237320	272742	216756	141446	17076	70920	0	1323919
FEMALE											
0-4	83399	0	0	4043	0	0	0	0	0	0	87442
5-6	25194	0	23153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48346
7-9	15456	0	23677	2108	0	0	0	0	0	0	41241
10-14	2108	0	18565	54851	68016	6987	0	0	0	0	150527
15-19	6709	0	0	8828	70947	11530	532	0	0	0	98545
20-24	13418	0	11473	26324	29545	11924	43137	16376	29316	0	181512
25-29	0	0	0	4548	17411	10801	27601	0	9389	3366	73114
30-34	41423	0	0	15599	0	7515	0	0	657	0	65192
35-39	35489	0	0	12368	43057	10174	0	0	0	0	101087
40-44	27072	0	6414	16376	0	532	4126	0	0	0	54519
45-49	52645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52645
50-54	38909	0	0	13478	3366	10801	0	0	0	0	66553
55-59	24842	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24842
60 & above	93603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93603
Total	460264	0	83282	158521	232340	70262	75396	16376	39361	3366	1139166

continued

URBAN											
MALE											
0-4	397610	3865	37288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	438763
5-6	34917	0	211510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	246427
7-9	4908	0	338531	1079	0	0	0	0	0	0	344518
10-14	11547	0	243547	336968	39451	1177	0	0	0	0	632688
15-19	15162	296	10445	98560	261131	83284	20208	73	2161	0	491318
20-24	17507	296	337	22992	67854	53670	92087	142133	33123	0	429997
25-29	52455	0	2964	16578	45328	50635	18970	6931	35560	11252	240671
30-34	46356	0	7966	36456	155554	91595	22522	3455	98793	118716	581412
35-39	49296	0	37976	25355	47395	70483	40399	5201	68208	3804	348115
40-44	37471	0	1889	10348	68361	51636	27072	0	56407	31704	284886
45-49	78052	63	4205	25821	14456	60778	14622	106	33068	40224	271392
50-54	8967	0	0	8464	16879	56747	65	8076	35174	3895	138267
55-59	4858	0	6727	5630	5256	13735	20293	0	23478	7163	87138
60 & above	34967	1735	5282	5256	33816	70639	3502	0	20083	1167	176446
Total	794070	6253	908666	593504	755480	604376	259738	165973	406051	217924	4712034
FEMALE											
0-4	306269	2322	40794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	349385
5-6	3013	0	105614	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	108629
7-9	41213	0	233294	1218	0	0	0	0	0	0	275725
10-14	12938	1015	114485	266000	35229	0	0	0	0	0	429666
15-19	76131	0	35498	38340	113085	66226	34075	2304	0	0	365659
20-24	54329	0	6912	32047	74841	16797	68001	79982	63346	2941	399193
25-29	63510	1163	0	7390	81619	9023	80264	56678	41894	91253	432793
30-34	132555	0	2874	63122	113483	9822	25119	21118	119715	7607	495413
35-39	119261	63	34	58743	11339	26625	1194	38	56986	6227	280508
40-44	57493	0	13068	19967	59916	9480	6758	0	71697	692	239069
45-49	21677	978	8047	56075	5368	3665	10854	0	35464	5979	148104
50-54	24707	0	1588	8538	6205	16985	13347	0	8206	7163	86738
55-59	7882	1735	5274	13434	19396	3718	4408	0	3294	692	59829
60 & above	143108	978	34071	44010	40916	1738	2733	0	1136	0	268687
Total	1E+06	8251	601550	608883	561394	164076	246751	160120	401736	122552	3939393

Table (5): Distribution of Households By occupancy status of dwelling unit

sector	Dwelling Unit				Total
	Owned	Hired	No dwelling	Other	
1	2	3	4	5	6
RURAL	338220	85731	0	18329	442279
URBAN	1096163	668627	0	31657	1796447
TOTAL	1434383	754357	0	49986	2238726

Table (6) : Distribution of Households by Primary Source of Engery for cooking for different MPCE Class

MPCE class	Primary source of energy for cooking										
	coke/cola	fire wood	LPG	Gobar gas	Dung cake	char coal	Kerocene	Electricity	Oil	No cooking	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RURAL											
< 500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
501 - 1000	0	16447	107803	0	52567	13154	0	0	0	0	189969
1000-1500	0	10013	190919	0	29459	0	0	0	0	0	230390
1500-2000	0	0	16436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16436
2000-2500	0	0	701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	701
2500-3000	0	0	4783	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4783
>3000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	26459	320640	0	82026	13154	0	0	0	0	442279
URBAN											
< 500	0	505	7862	0	0	2556	0	0	0	0	10923
501 - 1000	0	79285	389975	0	0	104015	0	0	0	0	573274
1000-1500	0	0	412280	0	0	32646	0	0	0	0	444925
1500-2000	0	0	271670	0	0	29121	0	17111	0	0	317901
2000-2500	0	0	158599	0	0	1960	0	0	0	0	160558
2500-3000	0	0	67672	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	67737
>3000	0	0	221129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	221129
Total	0	79790	1529186	0	0	170296	0	17176	0	0	1796447

Table (7) : Distribution of households by Primary Source of Energy for light for different MPCE Classes

MPCE class	Primary sourceof energy for lighting							
	Kerosen	Other Oil	Gas	Candle	Electricity	No lighting	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RURAL								
< 500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
501 - 1000	0	0	0	0	180233	0	9738	189971
1000-1500	0	0	0	0	230390	0	0	230390
1500-2000	0	0	0	0	16436	0	0	16436
2000-2500	0	0	0	0	701	0	0	701
2500-3000	0	0	0	0	4783	0	0	4783
>3000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	432541	0	9738	442279
URBAN								
< 500	0	0	0	62	10862	0	0	10923
501 - 1000	1560	0	0	96	571619	0	0	573274
1000-1500	0	0	0	32	444893	0	0	444925
1500-2000	0	0	0	0	317901	0	0	317901
2000-2500	0	8	0	0	160551	0	0	160558
2500-3000	0	0	0	0	67737	0	0	67737
>3000	0	0	0	0	221129	0	0	221129
Total	1560	8	0	190	1794690	0	0	1796447

Table (8) : Distribution of Households by covered area of dwelling units for different MPCE class

MPCE (Rs.) Class	Covered area of dwelling unit (Sq. Mtrs.)										
	< 2	2-4	4-6	6-8	8-11	11-15	15-20	20-30	30-60	60& above	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RURAL											
< 500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
501 - 1000	0	0	0	0	520	0	35427	33845	34532	85648	189971
1000- 1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	15909	4548	87818	122115	230390
1500- 2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15456	980	16436
2000- 2500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	701	701
2500- 3000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4783	4783
>3000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	520	0	51336	38393	137806	214225	442279
URBAN											
< 500	0	0	0	63	3304	34	1845	2439	3240	0	10923
501 - 1000	0	0	0	0	13092	56674	60429	214353	170802	57925	573274
1000- 1500	0	0	0	0	26436	518	56580	71537	209952	79903	444925
1500- 2000	0	0	0	0	3507	215	45858	60534	81558	126231	317901
2000- 2500	0	0	0	0	4	0	729	5258	46516	108052	160558
2500- 3000	0	0	0	0	405	65	117	14557	22221	30373	67737
>3000	0	0	0	0	0	107	0	2053	53966	165003	221129
Total	0	0	0	63	46747	57612	165556	370730	588255	567486	1796447

Table (9): Distribution of persons by type of marital status

Age Group	Marital Status(female)				Total
	Never married	Currently married	Widowed	Divorced seprated	
1	2	3	4	5	6
RURAL					
0 -14	327555	0	0	0	327555
15-19	98098	448	0	0	98545
20-24	65602	115463	0	448	181512
25-29	9389	63725	0	0	73114
30-60	0	325662	39176	0	364838
Above 60	0	40025	53578	0	93603
Total	500643	545323	92753	448	1139166
URBAN					
0 -14	1163403	0	0	0	1163403
15-19	354012	11647	0	0	365659
20-24	270715	128478	0	0	399193
25-29	98064	334729	0	0	432793
30-60	22173	1132649	141777	13062	1309660
Above 60	995	119068	148624	0	268687
Total	1909361	1726570	290401	13062	3939393

Table (10): Break-up of broad groups of items for households

Item	No. of Household		PDS		Others	
	PDS	Other	Qty.	value	Qty.	value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
Rice	36216	417025	232648	2593794	2153900	30260354
wheat/atta	18329	437731	584060	3594131	14074022	138805135
Sugar	18329	423950	80777.5	1212215	2288750	48255026
kerosin	34881	48956	99701	907709	132295.3	2762054
URBAN						
Rice	85557	1759167	479621.5	4661086	10879791	169975401
wheat/atta	162219	1764100	2769477	25089001	45283858	518043704
Sugar	187931	1714565	477530.4	7355850	8086413	167634903
kerosin	147461	309026	2688486	27038237	1956008	27760709

Table (11): Female Headed Household

SECTOR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	2	3	4
RURAL	390118	52161	442279
URBAN	1548970	247477	1796447
TOTAL	1939088	299637	2238725

Table (12): Distribution of household by MPCE class and different social group

MPCE class (Rs.)	Social Group				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
RURAL					
< 500	0	0	0	0	0
500 -1000	4043	48716	59285	77927	189971
1001 -1500	0	0	106535	123855	230390
1501 -2000	0	0	0	16436	16436
2001 -2500	0	0	0	701	701
2501 -3000	0	0	4126	657	4783
>3000	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4043	48716	169946	219574	442279
URBAN					
< 500	0	7446	3316	162	10923
500 -1000	15778	276235	72638	208624	573274
1001 -1500	2407	92130	55957	294432	444925
1501 -2000	0	40516	45278	232107	317901
2001 -2500	0	1467	6380	152712	160558
2501 -3000	0	2158	2632	62948	67737
>3000	107	81243	639	139141	221129
Total	18291	501194	186838	1090124	1796447

Table (13): Distribution of Households by household type for each MPCE class**RURAL**

MPCE class (Rs.)	Self Employed	Agricultural Labour	Other Labour	Self Employed in Agricultural	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
< 500	0	0	0	0	0	0
501 - 1000	60259	6414	33564	8817	80917	189971
1000- 1500	9389	29316	7771	8608	175306	230390
1500- 2000	532	0	0	0	15904	16436
2000- 2500	701	0	0	0	0	701
2500- 3000	657	0	0	0	4126	4783
>3000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	71537	35730	41335	17425	276253	442279

URBAN

MPCE class (Rs.)	Self Employed	Regular Salary	Casual Labour	Other	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6
< 500	8051	935	1938	0	10923
501 - 1000	212297	240087	38118	82773	573274
1000- 1500	142130	265143	2684	34969	444925
1500- 2000	126714	189952	241	995	317901
2000- 2500	107479	51716	0	1364	160558
2500- 3000	48207	19424	0	107	67737
>3000	71287	142199	0	7643	221129
Total	716164	909454	42980	127850	1796447