



GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI

*Level and Pattern
of
Household Consumer Expenditure
in Delhi*

Based on N.S.S. 63rd Round

July 2006 – June 2007

State Sample

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

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

www.des.delhigovt.nic.in



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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 63rd NSS (July 2006 – June 2007) 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
December, 2008

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LEVEL AND PATTERN OF HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE IN DELHI

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following are the main highlights of the survey conducted during NSS 63rd round between July 2006 and June 2007.

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

- ❖ Estimated number of households in Delhi was about 36.26 lakh, and out of which 1.67 lakh were in rural and 34.59 lakh in urban areas.
- ❖ Average household size in rural, urban and Delhi worked out to 5.30, 4.51 and 4.55 persons per household respectively.
- ❖ About 27.42% of the total population in Delhi were in MPCE (Rs.) class of 501-1000, 24.03% in 1001-1500 class and 13.87% in the 2001-3000 class.
- ❖ Of the total households, 15.91% belong to 'Scheduled Caste', 9.65% Other backward classes and 74.44% to 'Other Social Groups'.
- ❖ 9.78% of the total families in Delhi were having female as head of the household.
- ❖ Among females, 50.37% were currently married, 5.55% widowed and 0.14% divorced/separated.
- ❖ 87.31% of the population were literate with different levels of educational attainment.
- ❖ Out of total literates, 17.49% attained primary level education, 15.63% secondary level, 14.86% higher secondary level, 25.79% diploma/ graduate and above level education.
- ❖ 91.21% of males and 82.68% of females in Delhi were literate.
- ❖ Occupational distribution of the households revealed that, 31.34% were self-employed, 57.43% regular wage/salaried, 3.64% casual labour, 1.55% other labour, only 0.02% agriculture labour and 6.02 % engaged in other vocations.

FEATURES ON LIVING CONDITIONS

- ❖ 69.05% of dwellings were estimated to be owned, 28.50% rented and 2.45% as other category.
- ❖ 85.14% households were using LPG, 1.82% firewood as the primary source of cooking in Delhi.
- ❖ 98.74% of the total households were dependent on Electricity for their lighting needs.

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

- ❖ Delhi ranked first in both urban and rural Monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.) among 26 states/UTs.
- ❖ Average monthly per capita expenditure of Delhi worked out to Rs.1838.47.
- ❖ The monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) was Rs.1304.27 for rural and Rs. 1972.19 for urban Delhi.
- ❖ Rs. 697.40 (37.93%) was spent on food items and Rs.1141.07 (62.07%) on non-food items.
- ❖ Average monthly consumer expenditure per family was estimated as Rs.8554.
- ❖ Major heads of expenditure: Miscellaneous consumer services accounted for 20.87%, Milk and Milk products 10.67% ,Conveyance 9.41% cereals 6.66%, rent 5.35%, clothing 5.27%, fuels & lighting 8.97%, education 6.71%, beverages 6.02% of the MPCE.
- ❖ Per Capita monthly consumption of Cereals in rural and urban Delhi was 8.56 Kgs and 8.86 Kgs respectively.
- ❖ Out of the total purchases 90.76% of rice, 87.21% of wheat/atta and 47.84% of the kerosene was purchased from open market.



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 63rd round (July 2006 – June 2007) was an annual survey by integrating it with survey on service sector enterprises (excluding trade). By the end of NSS 63rd 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 63rd round is eighteenth 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 63rd 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 63rd round was of one year's duration starting on 1st July 2006 and ending on 30th June 2007. The survey period of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months' duration each as follows:

- Sub-Round 1 : July - September 2006
- Sub-Round 2 : October - December 2006
- Sub-Round 3 : January - March 2007
- Sub-Round 4 : April - June 2007

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 16 rural and 449 urban samples were surveyed during the round as against 16 rural and 393 urban samples under the central sample.

Sector		Sub-Round-I	Sub-Round-II	Sub-Round-III	Sub-Round-IV	Total
Rural	Allotted	4	4	4	4	16
	Surveyed	4	4	4	4	16
Urban	Allotted	115	114	114	113	456
	Surveyed	108	114	114	113	449

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 – agricultural enterprises
- Schedule 2.345 : Service sector enterprises (excluding Trade)
- Schedule 1.0 : Consumer expenditure

SAMPLE DESIGN

A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 63rd 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. In addition, for the newly declared towns and outgrowth (OGs) in Census 2001 for which UFS had not been done, a separate list was prepared and used as a frame for such towns and OGs in the urban sector. For these towns and OGs the whole town/OG was considered as an UFS. 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:

If 'r' be the sample size allocated for a rural stratum, the number of sub-strata was ' $r/2$ '. The villages within a district as per frame were first arranged in ascending order of population. Then sub-strata 1 to ' $r/2$ ' were demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised a group of villages of the arranged frame and had more or less equal population.

Urban Sector

(a) For the 27 cities with population 10 lacks or more where EC-98 frame was used, A number of sub-strata were formed within each stratum based on EC-98 information as under

sub-stratum	description
1	having at least one establishment (i.e. enterprises with at least one hired worker) of Financial sector (NIC 2004 codes: 659, 66,67) under coverage of survey
2	all FSUs, excluding those in the already formed sub-stratum 1, having at least one establishment under coverage of survey belonging to any of the NIC 2004 codes: 72,73,92
3	all FSUs, excluding those in the already formed sub-strata, having at least one establishment under coverage of survey belonging to any of the NIC 2004 codes: 61, 6302, 70, 71, 90, 9191, 9199
4	all FSUs, excluding those in the already formed sub-strata, having at least one establishment under coverage of survey belonging to any of the NIC 2004 codes: 602, 6301, 6303, 6304, 6309, 85
5	all FSUs, excluding those in the already formed sub-strata, having at least one establishment in any one of the Section H, I, J, K, M, N, O of NIC 2004 under coverage of survey
6	excluding those in the already formed sub-strata, having at least one own account enterprise (OAE) i.e. enterprise with no hired worker in any one of the Section H, I, J, K, M, N, O of NIC 2004 under coverage of survey
7	rest of FSUs of the stratum

(b) For other cities and towns of an orban stratum of a district: Three sub-strata were formed as follows:

sub-stratum 1: all UFS blocks (as per the latest UFS) identified as Industrial Area (IA) or

Bazar Area (BA) or Hospital Area (HA) or Slum Area (SA).

sub-stratum 2: remaining UFS blocks.

Sub-stratum 3: non-UFS towns/OG sod Census 2001.

Selection of FSUs:

The sample was drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples in each stratum x sub-stratum.

Rural sector

FSUs were selected by Probability to Size With Replacement (PPSWR) with size as ‘other workers’ (i.e. total workers minus household industry workers minus agricultural labourers minus cultivators) as per Census 2001.

Urban sector

- (a) For the 27 million-plus cities: FSUs were selected by PPSWR with number of workers as size.
- (b) For other cities/towns: FSUs were selected by SRSWOR.

Criterion for hamlet-group/sub-block formation: Large villages/blocks were divided into a suitable number 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 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 - 1599	4	120 - 159	4
1600 - 1999	5	160 - 199	5
2000 - 2399	6	200 - 239	6
and so on	...	and so on	...

However, enterprises belonging to Segment 9, if any, were excluded from the value of ‘E’

Formation of Second Stage Strata and allocation of households

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

In rural sector, a cut-off point ‘x’ (in hectare) chosen such that, according to the data collected in the 59th round of NSS, the top 20% of rural households possessed land equal to or more than ‘X’ (0.01 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 61st round of NSS, the top 20% of households in the region had MPCE equal to or more than A (Rs. 2052).

SSS	Composition of SSS	No. of hhs Surveyed	
		Without hg/sb formation	With hg/sb formation (for each segment)
RURAL			
SSS 1	households with at least one member who worked for at least one dya in any public works scheme during last 365 days	2	1
SSS 2	Of the remaining households, those with land possessed < X	2	1
SSS 3	Other households	2	1
URBAN			
SSS 2	households with MPCE < A	2	1
SSS 3	other households	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 / block/non-UFS town or OG]

d = subscript for a segment (d = 1, 2, 9)

j = subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU/ hg/sb (j = 1, 2, 3, 4 5, 6, 7 or 8)

k =subscript for k-th sample household/enterprises 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 $D = 1$

$= (D - 1) / 2$ for FSUs with $D > 1$

N = total number of FSUs in any urban sub-stratum belonging to the strata 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 / non-UFS town or OG surveyed including zero cases but

excluding casualties for a particular sub-sample and sub-stratum.

H = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of a village/block/non-UFS town or OG/ 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

\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} segment ($d = 1, 2, 9$) 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 have been 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:

Aggregated for a particular sub-sample and stratum:

Rural:

(a) Estimation formula for a sub-stratum:

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

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

ii) For all selected households:

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

Urban

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

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

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

ii) For all selected households:

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

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

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

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

ii) For all selected households:

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

Aggregate for a stratum

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

Overall Estimate for an of aggregates at Stratum level

Overall estimate of an aggregate for a stratum (\hat{Y}_s) based on two sub-sample 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.



SECTION THREE

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

SECTION THREE

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The concepts and definitions adopted during the NSS 63rd 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.



SECTION FOUR

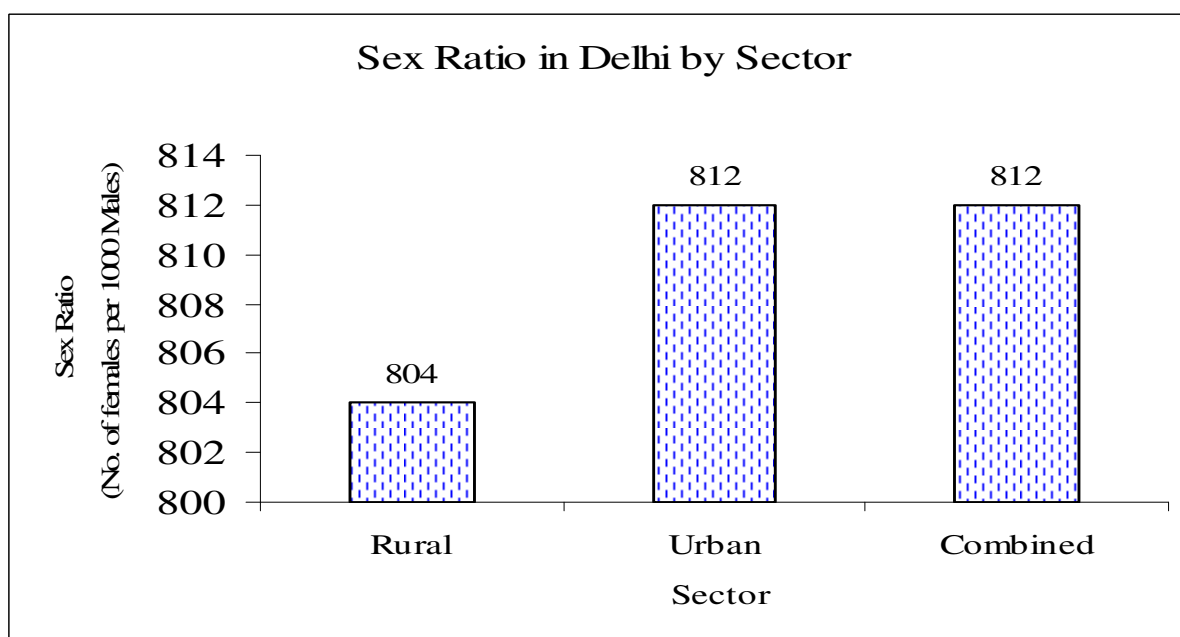
SUMMARY FINDINGS

SECTION FOUR

SUMMARY FINDINGS

This section is devoted to the analysis of results of household consumer expenditure survey held during July 2006 – June 2007. 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 100 rural and 1673 urban sample households.

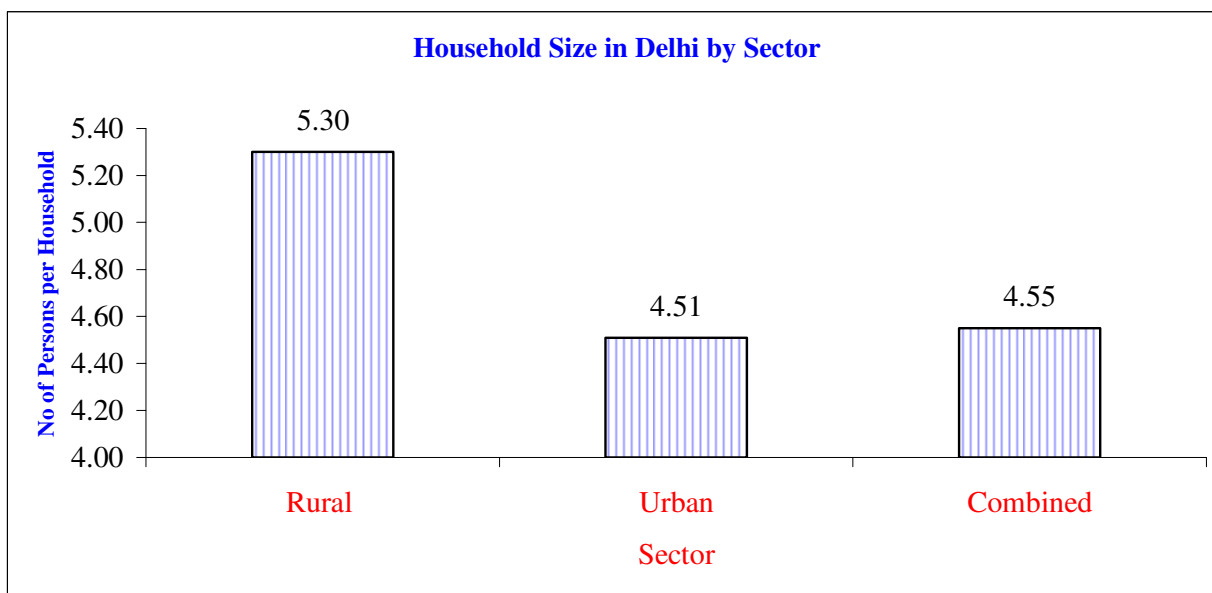
4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES



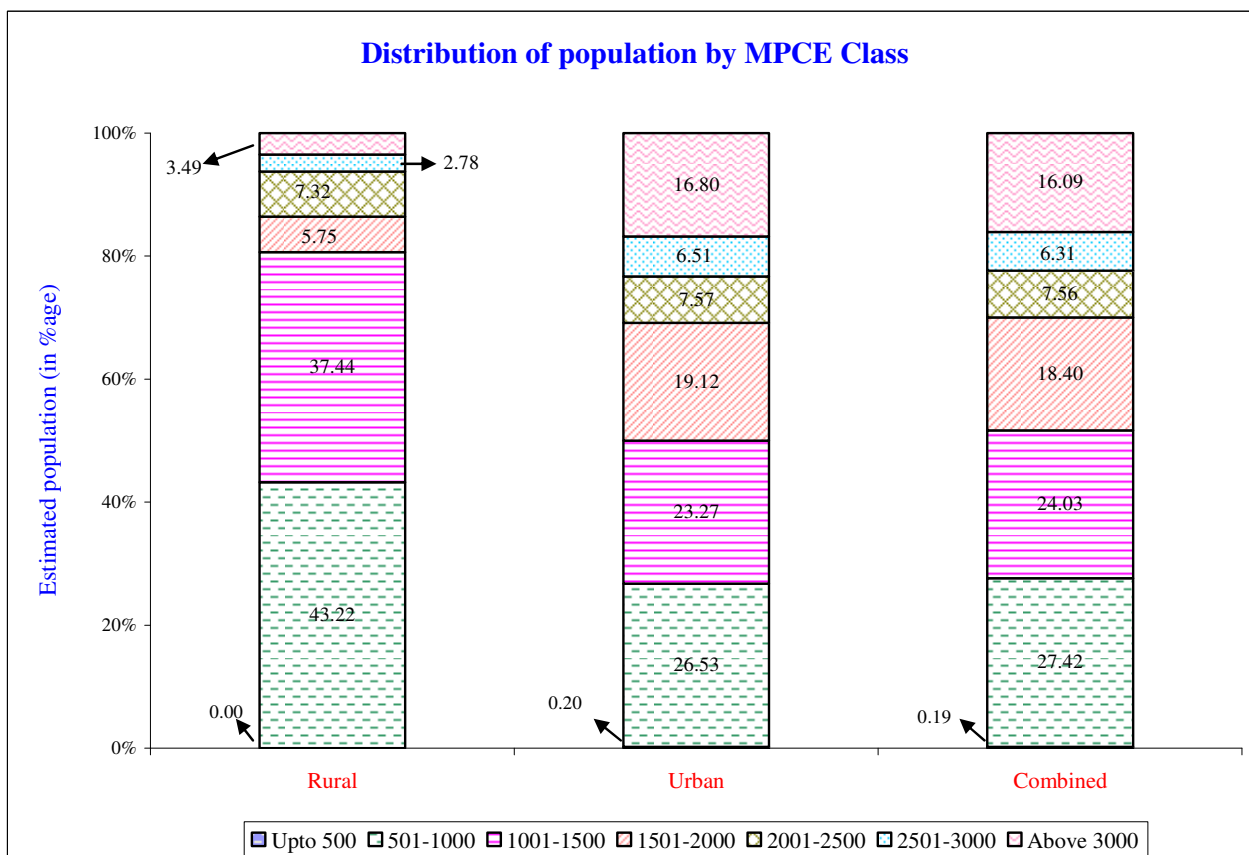
The Survey estimated that there were about 36.26 lakh households with an average household size of 4.55 persons during the above said period. Out of the total households 1.67 lakh were in rural and 34.59 lakh in urban areas. Rural population account for 5.36 % and that of urban constitute 94.64 % of the total population. Sex wise distribution of population revealed that 90.98 lakh were male and 73.86 lakh were female and the sex ratio comes to 812 females for thousand males.

Statement 4.1.1: Distribution of households/Population

Sector	Estimated Households	Estimated Population			Household Size
		Male	Female	Total	
Rural	166792	490000	394000	8840000	5.30
Urban	3458980	8608000	6992000	15600000	4.51
Delhi	3625772	9098000	7386000	16484000	4.55



Statement 4.1.2 gives the distribution of population Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) class-wise. In rural areas 43.22% of population were in the MPCE class of Rs.501-1000; 37.44% were in Rs.1001-1500 class and 5.75% in Rs.1501-2000 MPCE class. On the other hand in the urban areas 26.53% of population were in the MPCE class of Rs. 501-1000, 23.27% in the Rs.1001-1500 class, 19.12% in Rs. 1501-2000 class, 7.57% in the Rs. 2001-2500 Class and 6.51% in Rs. 2501-3000 MPCE Class. At the state/UT level it was observed that about 51.45% 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									% Populat ion	Average Household Size
		Male			Female			All				
		Adult	Child	Total	Adult	Child	Total	Adult	Child	Total		
RURAL												
Upto 500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
501-1000	68011	138009	65242	203251	106834	72010	178844	244843	137252	382095	43.22	5.62
1001-1500	58269	152001	35514	187515	103535	39901	143436	255536	75415	330951	37.44	5.68
1501-2000	10306	24467	0	24467	20176	6180	26356	44643	6180	50823	5.75	4.93
2001-2500	17117	38099	2338	40437	23316	976	24292	61415	3314	64729	7.32	3.78
2501-3000	8525	13681	0	13681	8681	2219	10900	22362	2219	24581	2.78	2.88
Above 3000	4564	8622	12027	20649	8478	1694	10172	17100	13721	30821	3.49	6.75
Total	166792	374879	115121	490000	271020	122980	394000	645899	238101	884000	100.00	5.30
URBAN												
Upto 500	3446	8440	5268	13708	7647	10564	18211	16087	15832	31919	0.20	9.26
501-1000	669309	1462592	815518	2278110	1210493	649283	1859776	2673085	1464801	4137886	26.53	6.18
1001-1500	748991	1319590	659010	1978600	1212517	439578	1652095	2532107	1098588	3630695	23.27	4.85
1501-2000	737342	1290256	433481	1723737	1071282	187887	1259169	2361538	621368	2982906	19.12	4.05
2001-2500	244048	555517	134461	689978	402172	88345	490517	957689	222806	1180495	7.57	4.84
2501-3000	261474	438599	104245	542844	426705	46011	472716	865304	150256	1015560	6.51	3.88
Above 3000	794370	1126834	254189	1381023	1099067	140449	1239516	2225901	394638	2620539	16.80	3.30
Total	3458980	6201828	2406172	8608000	5429883	1562117	6992000	11631711	3968289	15600000	100.00	4.51
COMBINED												
Upto 500	3446	8440	5268	13708	7647	10564	18211	16087	15832	31919	0.19	9.26
501-1000	737320	1600601	880760	2481361	1317327	721293	2038620	2917928	1602053	4519981	27.42	6.13
1001-1500	807260	1471591	694524	2166115	1316052	479479	1795531	2787643	1174003	3961646	24.03	4.91
1501-2000	747648	1314723	433481	1748204	1091458	194067	1285525	2406181	627548	3033729	18.40	4.06
2001-2500	261165	593616	136799	730415	425488	89321	514809	1019104	226120	1245224	7.56	4.77
2501-3000	269999	452280	104245	556525	435386	48230	483616	887666	152475	1040141	6.31	3.85
Above 3000	798934	1135456	266216	1401672	1107545	142143	1249688	2243001	408359	2651360	16.09	3.32
Total	3625772	6576707	2521293	9098000	5700903	1685097	7386000	12277610	4206390	16484000	100.00	4.55

Statement 4.1.3 gives the details of distribution of population by age group, sex and sector wise. At the state level it was observed that the estimated population of children (of the age group of 0-14 years) was 25.52%, while 32.49% were in the age group of 15-29 years, 36.32% in the age group of 30-59 years and rest 5.67% were in the age group 60 years and above.

Statement No. 4.1.3: Distribution of estimated population by age group, sex and sector

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Delhi		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-6	56568	52546	109114	1064229	624749	1688978	1120797	677295	1798092 (10.91)
7-14	58553	70434	128987	1341946	937365	2279311	1400499	1007799	2408298 (14.61)
15-19	68541	36467	105008	920334	911191	1831525	988875	947658	1936533 (11.75)
20-24	84946	52168	137114	948971	912568	1861539	1033917	964736	1998653 (12.12)
25-29	51723	39611	91334	768704	561765	1330469	820427	601376	1421803 (8.63)
30-39	56078	53566	109644	1221546	1107724	2329270	1277624	1161290	2438914 (14.80)
40-49	60736	51910	112646	1214813	1108942	2323755	1275549	1160852	2436401 (14.78)
50-59	27606	19359	46965	647958	415649	1063607	675564	435008	1110572 (6.74)
60 & Above	25249	17939	43188	479499	412047	891546	504748	429986	934734 (5.67)
Total	490000	394000	884000 (5.36)	8608000	6992000	15600000 (94.64)	9098000	7386000	16484000 (100.00)

SOCIAL GROUP WISE DISTRIBUTION:

Social group-wise break-up of households is presented MPCE class wise in statement 4.1.4. It revealed that 15.91% of the total households belonged to 'Scheduled caste' category, 9.65% to 'Other Backward Classes' and 74.44% belonged to 'Other Social Groups'.

Statement 4.1.4: Social Group-wise Distribution of Estimated Households

MPCE Class (Rs.)	Social Group			
	SC	OBC	Others	Total
Number				
Upto 500	3389	55	0	3444
501-1000	243665	170220	323436	737321
1001-1500	202812	86920	517529	807261
1501-2000	77790	48413	621446	747649
2001-3000	44209	33883	453128	531220
Above 3000	5070	10184	783623	798877
Total	576935	349675	2699162	3625772
Percentage				
Upto 500	98.40	1.60	0	100.00
501-1000	33.05	23.09	43.86	100.00
1001-1500	25.12	10.77	64.11	100.00
1501-2000	10.40	6.48	83.12	100.00
2001-3000	8.32	6.38	85.30	100.00
Above 3000	0.64	1.27	98.09	100.00
Total	15.91	9.65	74.44	100.00

FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS:

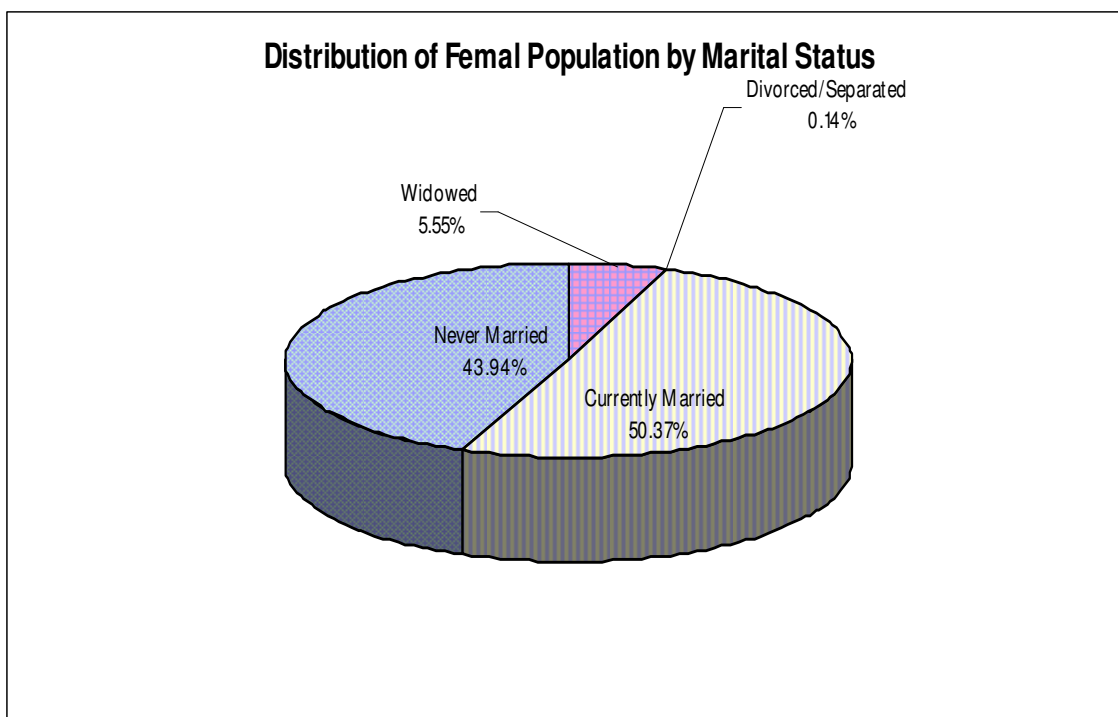
There has been a demand for bringing out data on women related parameters both at national and state level. Accordingly data was generated on female-headed households in Delhi. The survey indicated that only 9.78% of the total families in Delhi are having female as head of the household.

Statement 4.1.5: 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	159198	7594	4.55	166792
Urban	3112114	346866	10.03	3458980
Delhi	3271312	354460	9.78	3625772

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 50.37% were currently married, 5.55% widowed and only 0.14% were divorced/separated. The proportion of female population in the category of never married was 43.94%. Statement 4.1.6 provides age group-wise position of marital status in Delhi.



In the age group 15 to 19 years, 95.01% of the females were in the category 'never married' while 4.85% 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 51.14% females were currently married and 48.86% were widowed.

Statement 4.1.6: Distribution of Female Population by Marital Status in Delhi

Age-Group	Marital Status (Female)				
	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced/Separated	Total
0-14	1685094	0	0	0	1685094
	(100.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)
15-19	900384	45914	0	1360	947658
	(95.01)	(4.85)	(0.00)	(0.14)	(100.00)
20-24	540833	422489	49	1365	964736
	(56.06)	(43.79)	(0.01)	(0.14)	(100.00)
25-29	103823	497553	0	0	601376
	(17.26)	(82.74)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)
30-60	15406	2534626	199615	7503	2757150
	(0.56)	(91.93)	(7.24)	(0.27)	(100.00)
Above 60	0	219911	210075	0	429986
	(0)	(51.14)	(48.86)	(0.00)	(100.00)
Total	3245540	3720493	409739	10228	7386000
	(43.94)	(50.37)	(5.55)	(0.14)	(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 12.69% were found to be illiterate and 87.31% were literate with different levels of educational attainment. Sex-wise literacy rate revealed that 91.21% of males and 82.68% of females in Delhi were literate.

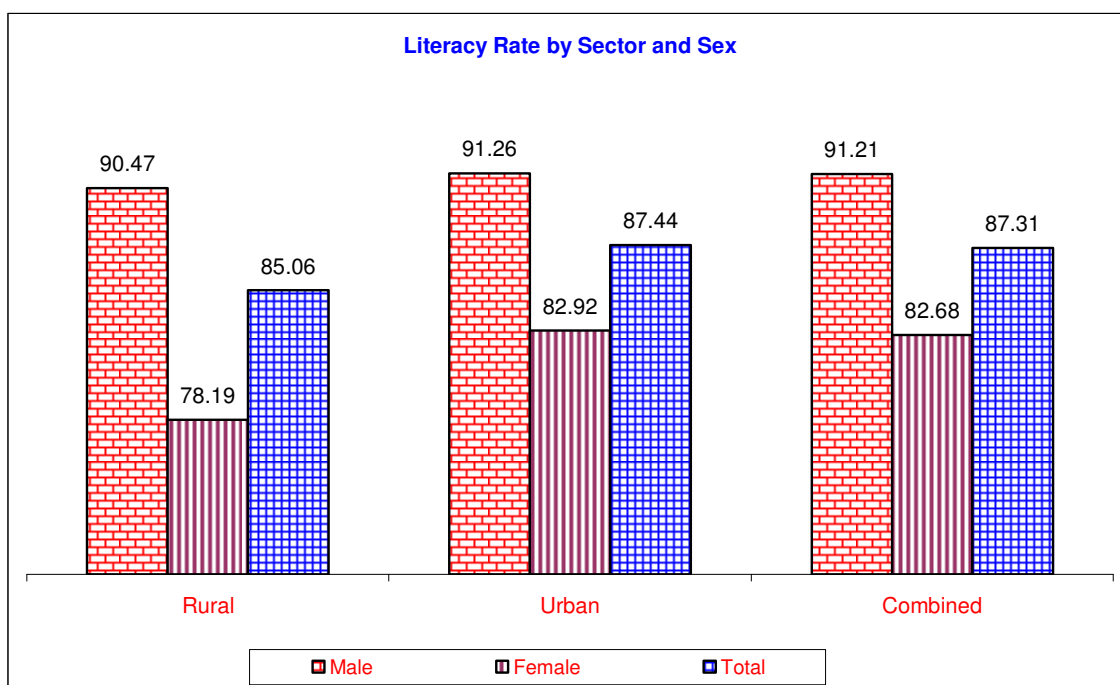
Statement 4.1.7: Number of Literate among +6 year population In Delhi

S.No.	Item	Male	Female	Total
A	Not literate	700934	1162197	1863131
B	Literate	7276269	5546508	12822777
1	Literate without formal training	31986	42825	74811
2	Literate below Primary	703422	611611	1315033
3	Primary	1354614	888291	2242905
4	Middle	1102278	869962	1972240
5	Secondary	1153662	850998	2004660
6	Higher Secondary	1090066	815753	1905819
7	Diploma	186503	140976	335559
8	Graduate & Above	1653658	1318092	2971750
9	All	7977203	6708705	14685908
	Literacy rate	91.21%	82..68%	87.31%

Statement 4.1.8: Number of Literate Among +6 Years Population

S.No.	Item	Rural	Urban	Delhi
A	Male			
1	Population	433432	7543771	7977203
2	Number of Literate	392106	6884163	7276269
3	Percentage to Total	90.47	91.26	91.21
B	Female			
1	Population	341454	6367251	6708705
2	Number of Literate	266991	5279517	5546508
3	Percentage to Total	78.19	82.92	82.68
C	Persons			
1	Population	774886	13911022	14685908
2	Number of Literate	659097	12163680	12822777
3	Percentage to Total	85.06	87.44	87.31

Out of the total 128.22 lakh literates, 17.49% attained education upto primary, 15.63% upto secondary level, and 25.79% completed Diploma/graduation & above.



Statement 4.1.9: Number of Literate among +15 year population In Delhi

S.No.	Item	Male	Female	Total
A	Not literate	629407	1107393	1736800
B	Literate	5947297	4593513	10540810
1	Literate without formal training	27514	42669	70183
2	Literate below Primary	161891	165421	327312
3	Primary	742569	533450	1276019
4	Middle	945668	723209	1668877
5	Secondary	1139348	845943	1985291
6	Higher Secondary	1090066	815753	1905819
7	Diploma	186583	148976	335559
8	Graduate & Above	1653658	1318092	2971750
9	All	6576704	5700906	12277610
	Literacy rate	90.43	80.58	85.85

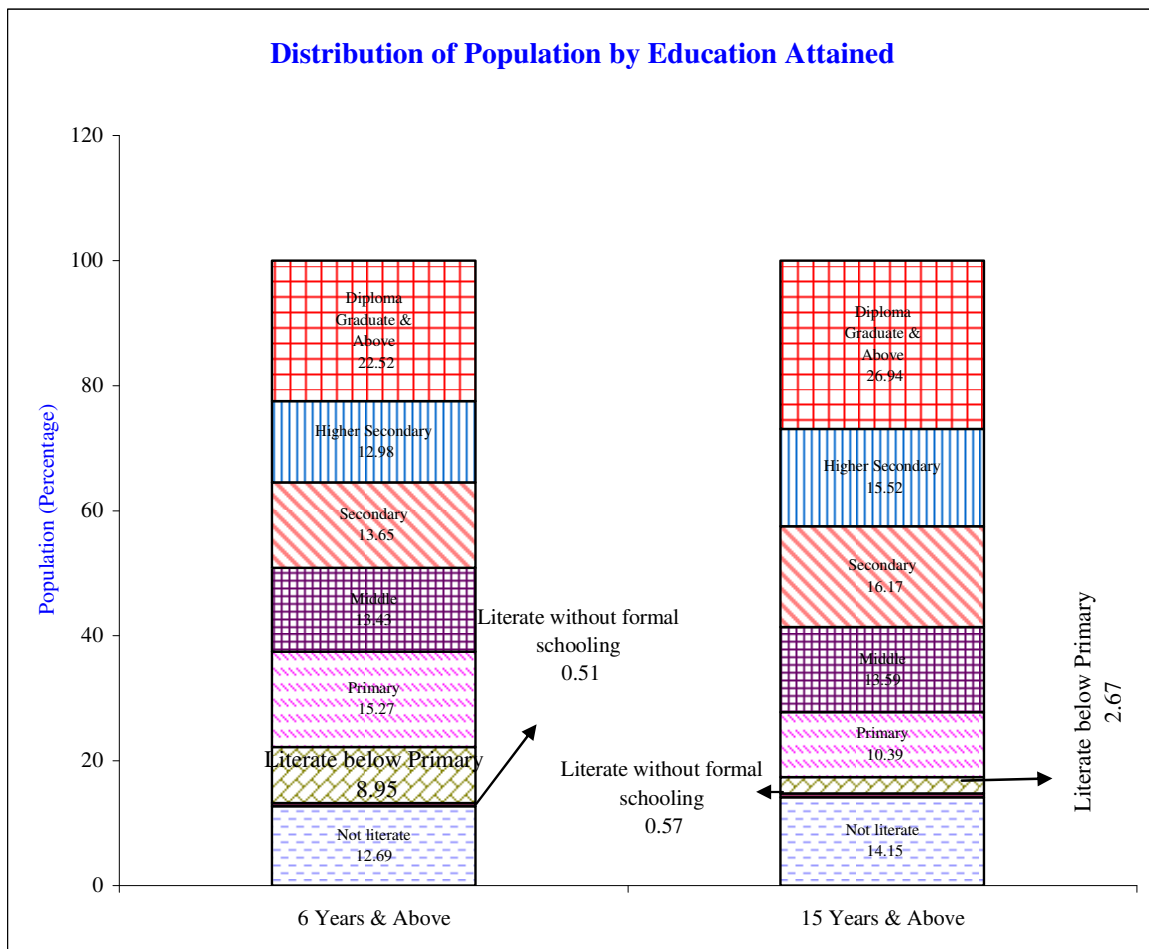
Of late adult literacy (15 years and above) is being accepted as a satisfactory parameter at international level to judge the quality of literacy of population. Literacy rate of Delhi for 15 year and above age group was estimated at 85.85%.

In case of Males this was 90.43% and that of female it was 80.58%. Sector-wise break-up revealed that 82.34% of the rural and 86.05% of the urban population in the 15 years and above age group were literate.

Statement 4.1.10: Number of Literate Among +15 Years Population

S.No.	Item	Rural	Urban	Delhi
A	Male			
1	Population	374879	6201825	6576704
2	Number of Literate	334456	5612841	5947297
3	Percentage to Total	89.22	90.50	90.43
B	Female			
1	Population	271020	5429886	5700906
2	Number of Literate	197388	4396125	4593513
3	Percentage to Total	72.83	80.96	80.58
C	Persons			
1	Population	645899	11631711	12277610
2	Number of Literate	531844	10008966	10540810
3	Percentage to Total	82.34	86.05	85.85

The comparative position between Universal and Adult Literacy rates is given in the statement 4.1.11 below. On the whole about 1.46% difference was noticed between the two sets of data. Among the literate in age group 15 years and above, 31.37% were Diploma/Graduates and above, 18.83% completed Secondary education and 12.11%



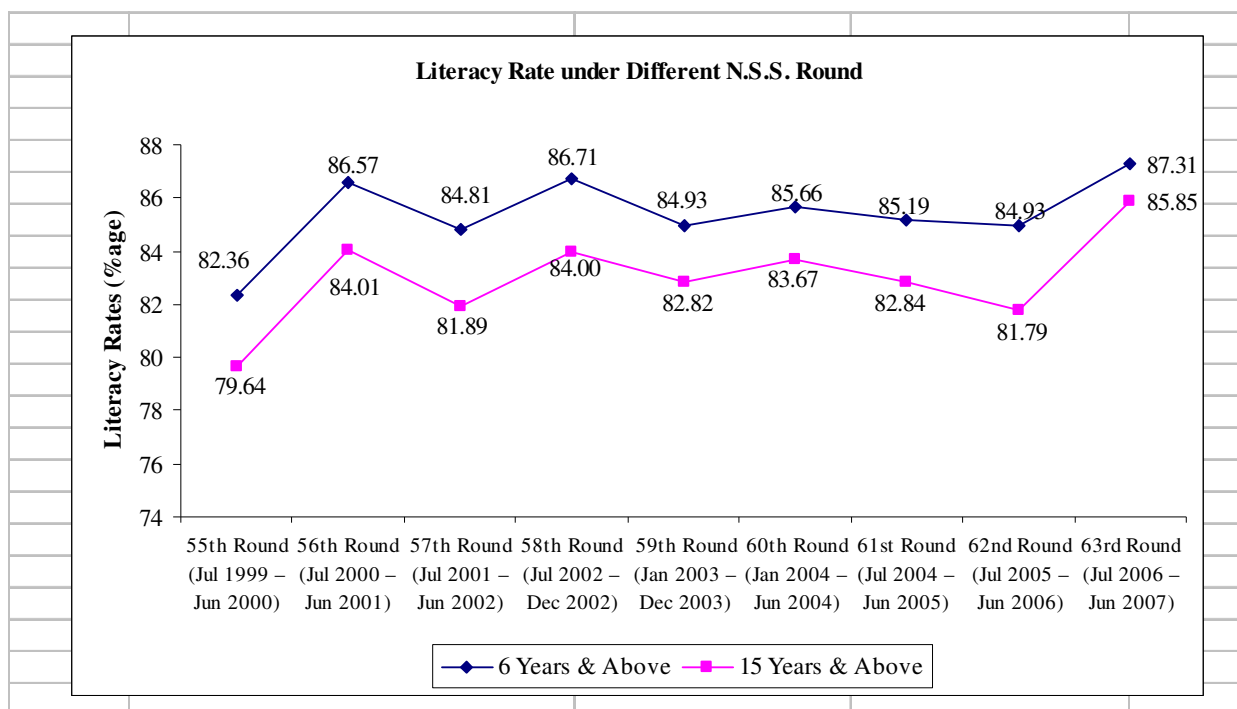
Primary Level of education. The percentage of people who were literate but not completed primary level education was worked out to be 3.11%.

Statement 4.1.11: 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	12.69	14.15
B	Literate	87.31	85.85
1	Literate without formal schooling	0.51	0.57
2	Literate below Primary	8.95	2.67
3	Primary	15.27	10.39
4	Middle	13.43	13.59
5	Secondary	13.65	16.17
6	Higher Secondary	12.98	15.52
7	Diploma	2.28	2.74
8	Graduate & Above	20.24	24.20
C	TOTAL (A +B)	100.00	100.00

Statement 4.1.12: 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
9	63 rd Round (Jul 2006 – Jun 2007)	87.31	85.85

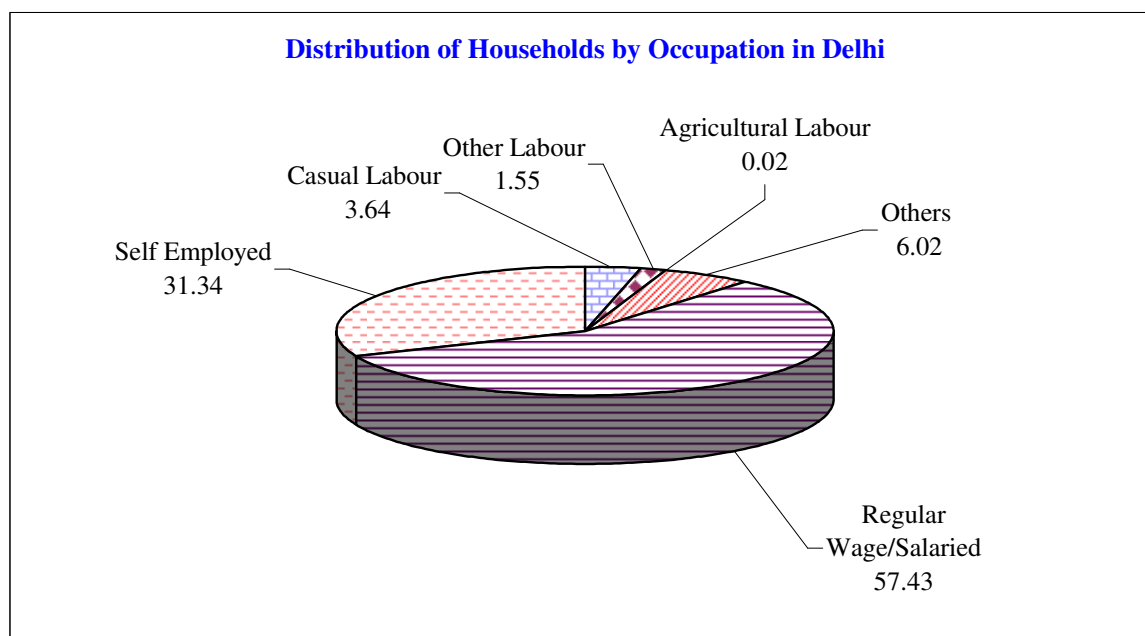


OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION:

Analysis of occupational distribution of households as presented in statement 4.1.13 brought to light that 31.34% were self-employed households and 57.43% of the households were in the wage/salaried category and 6.02% were found to be pursuing other vocations.

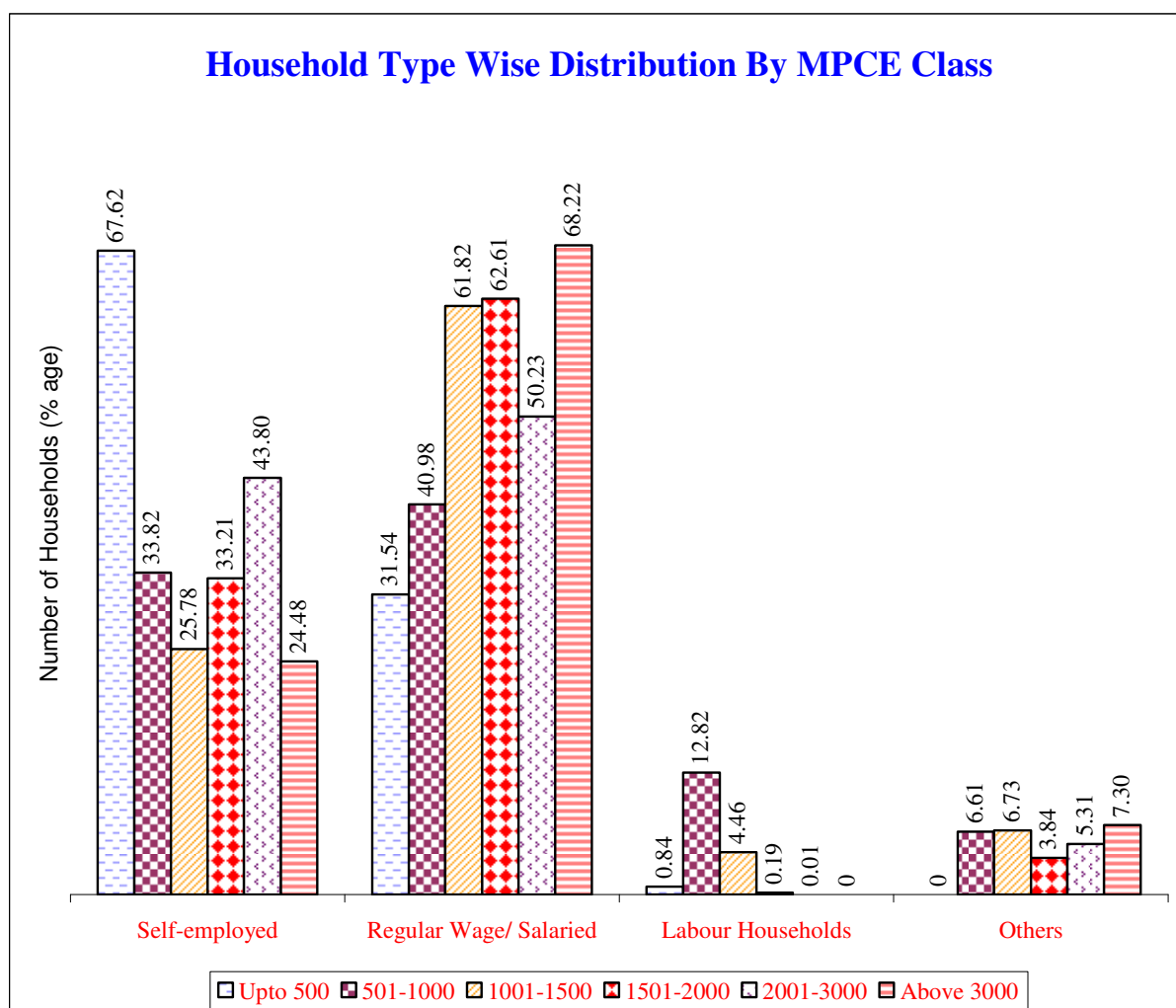
Statement 4.1.13: Distribution of Households by Type of Occupation

S.No.	Item	Number of Households	Percentage
A	RURAL		
1	Self Employed In non-agriculture	45573	27.32
2	Agricultural Labour	834	0.50
3	Other Labour	56076	33.62
4	Self Employed in Agriculture	6615	3.97
5	Others	57694	34.59
6	Total	166792	100.00
B	URBAN		
7	Self Employed	1084152	31.34
8	Regular Wage/Salaried	2082113	60.20
9	Casual Labour	132111	3.82
10	Others	160604	4.64
11	Total	3458980	100.00
C	DELHI		
12	Self Employed (1+4+7)	1136340	31.34
13	Agricultural Labour (2)	834	0.02
14	Regular Wage/Salaried (8)	2082113	57.43
15	Casual Labour (9)	132111	3.64
16	Other Labour (3)	56076	1.55
17	Others (5 +10)	218298	6.02
18	Total	3625772	100.00



Statement 4.1.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type and MPCE class

Household Type	MPCE Class (Rs.)						Total
	Upto 500	501-1000	1001-1500	1501-2000	2001-3000	Above 3000	
Self-employed	67.62	33.82	25.78	33.21	43.80	24.48	31.34
Agricultural Labour	0	0.05	0.03	0.03	0	0	0.02
Regular Wage/ Salaried	31.54	40.98	61.82	62.61	50.23	68.22	57.43
Casual Labour	0.84	12.82	4.46	0.19	0.01	0	3.64
Other Labour	0	5.72	1.18	0.12	0.65	0	1.55
Others	0	6.61	6.73	3.84	5.31	7.30	6.02
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00



Statement 4.1.15 provides comparative position of Delhi and All-India in respect of selected demographic features.

Statement 4.1.15: Selected Demographic Characteristics –Delhi vis-à-vis All India.

S.No.	Population Characteristics	Delhi		All India	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Average Household Size	5.30	4.51	4.84	4.29
2	Average No. Adults Per Household	3.87	3.36	3.20	3.13
3	Average No. Children Per Household	1.43	1.15	1.64	1.16
4	Sex Ratio	804	812	931	927
5	% of Population	5.36	94.64	76.35	23.65
6	Literacy Rate (+ 6 yr. population)	85.06	87.44	NA	NA

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 69.05% were owned, 28.50% rented and 2.45% 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	125668	34408	0	6716	166792
Urban	2378043	998901	0	82036	3458980
Delhi	2503711	1033309	0	88752	3625772
Percentage					
Rural	75.34	20.63	0	4.03	100.00
Urban	68.75	28.88	0	2.37	100.00
Delhi	69.05	28.50	0	2.45	100.00

The survey revealed that there were 10.14% of households with less than 20 square meter of covered area of dwelling unit, while 20.20% of 20-30 square meter, 33.88% of 30-60 square meter and 35.78% 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	17323	2732	25654	48113	72970	166792
Urban	228092	119657	706602	1180238	1224391	3458980
Delhi	245415 (6.77)	122389 (3.37)	732256 (20.20)	1228351 (33.88)	1297361 (35.78)	3625772 (100.00)

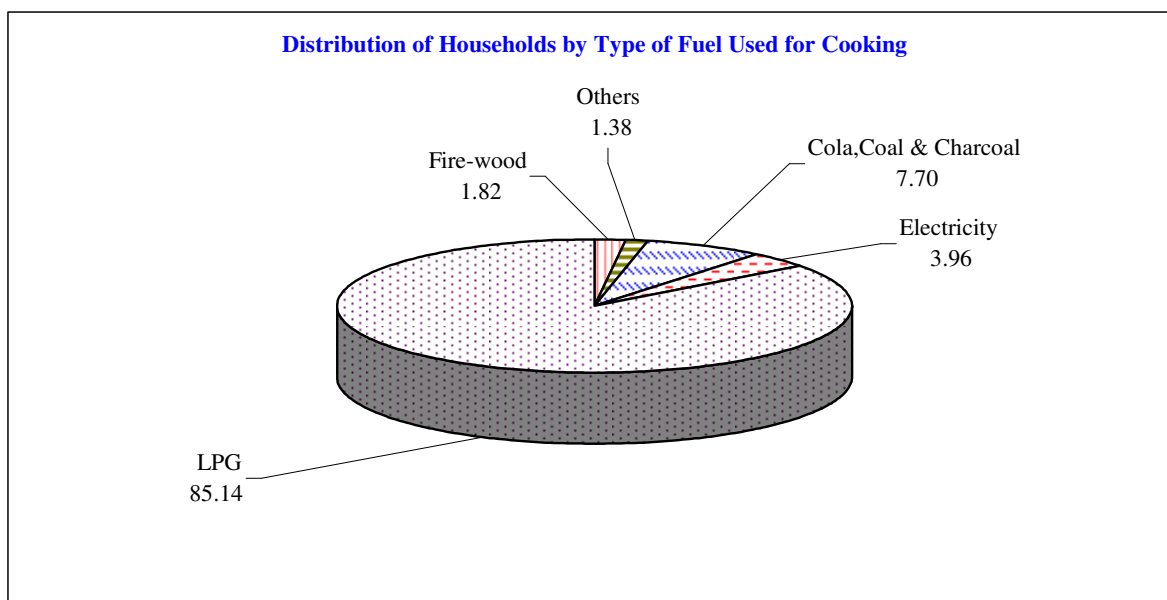
SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING

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, 85.14% households used LPG, 1.82% fire wood, 3.96% Electricity, 7.70% Coke, Coal & Charcoal and rest 1.38% were using other type of energy as the primary source of cooking in Delhi.

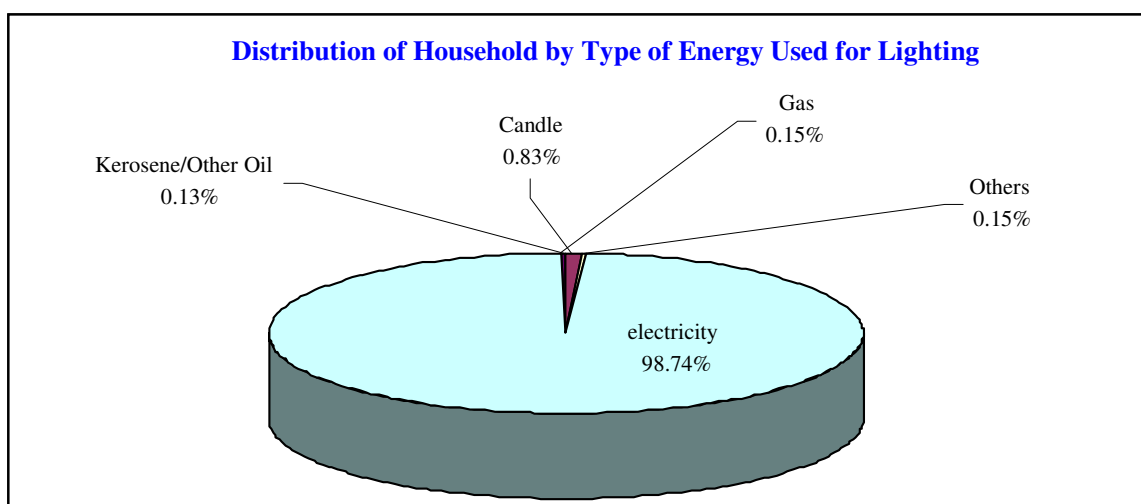
Statement 4.2.3: Distribution of Households by Primary Source of Cooking

Primary Source of Energy for Cooking	Rural		Urban		Delhi	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
LPG	117580	70.49	2969269	85.84	3086849	85.14
Kerosene	0	0.00	899	0.03	899	0.02
fire-wood	12650	7.58	53511	1.55	66161	1.82
Coke, Coal & Charcoal	18163	10.89	260971	7.54	279134	7.70
Dung cake	18399	11.03	11074	0.32	29473	0.81
Electricity	0	0.00	143395	4.15	143395	3.96
Others	0	0.00	19861	0.57	19861	0.55
No Cooking	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	166792	100	3458980	100	3625772	100



SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING

Likewise types of energy used by households for lighting was also collected. 98.74% of the total households in Delhi were dependent on Electricity for their lighting needs. And for 0.13% 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	166316	99.71	3413806	98.69	3580122	98.74
Kerosene/Other oil	0	0.00	4519	0.13	4519	0.13
Gas	476	0.29	4891	0.14	5367	0.15
Candle	0	0.00	30214	0.87	30214	0.83
Others	0	0.00	5550	0.16	5550	0.15
No lighting	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	166792	100	3458980	100	3625772	100

4.3 CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

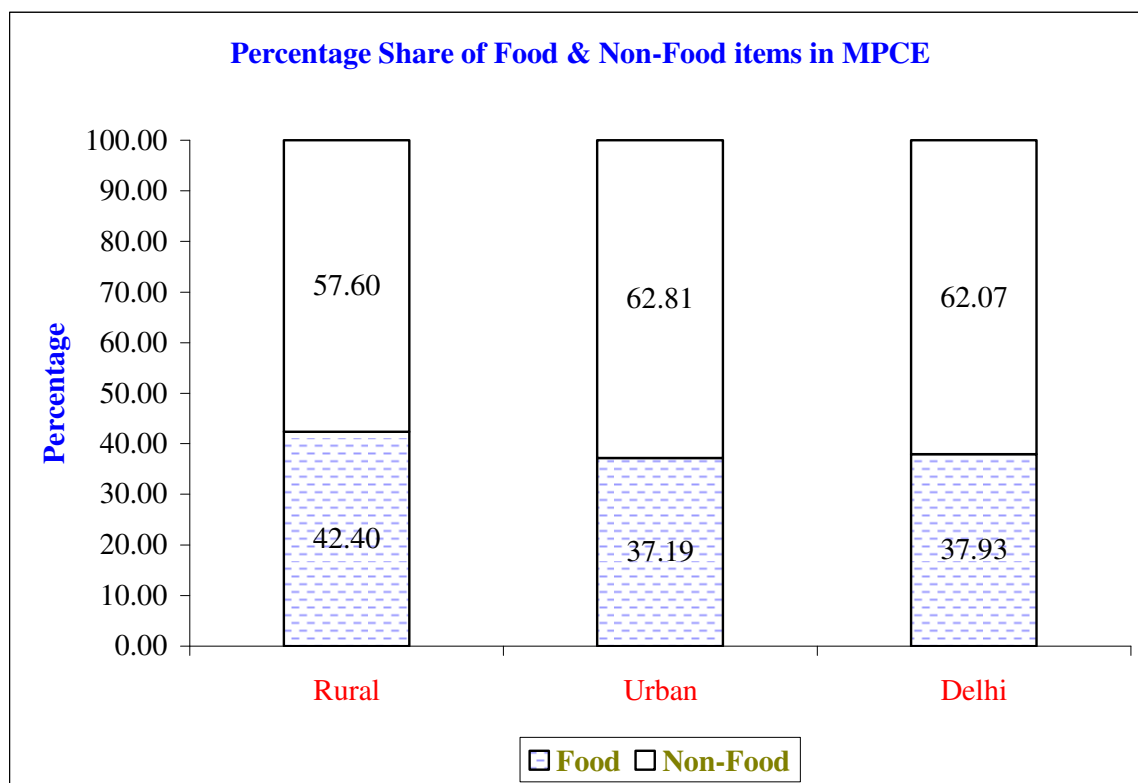
HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

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	553.05	751.22	1304.27
URBAN	733.53	1238.66	1972.19
DELHI	697.40	1141.07	1838.47
AVERAGE MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE (Rs)			
RURAL	2929.21	3978.85	6908.06
URBAN	3312.26	5593.14	8905.40
DELHI	3244.89	5309.22	8554.11

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.1838.47. Out of this Rs. 697.40 (37.93%) was spent on food items and Rs.1141.07 (62.07%) on non-food items. Average monthly consumer expenditure per family in Delhi was estimated at Rs.8554. 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	565.27	570.90	569.91
2	Cereal Subst.	0	0.33	0.27
3	Pulses & Products	176.51	171.41	172.30
4	Milk & Milk Products	914.74	912.65	913.82
5	Edible oil	199.27	200.69	200.44
6	Egg, Fish & Meat	84.06	125.14	117.92
7	Vegetables	354.60	344.34	346.15
8	Fruits (Fresh)	109.29	185.43	172.04
9	Fruits(dry)	32.26	61.00	55.95
10	Sugar	97.66	94.24	94.84
11	Salt	7.29	7.89	7.78
12	Spices	82.78	78.55	79.29
13	Beverage	305.48	559.69	541.98
	Food Total	2929.21	3312.26	3244.89
B	Non-Food Items			
1	Pan	1.07	10.05	8.47
2	Tobacco	52.65	46.00	47.17
3	Intoxicants	32.85	48.35	45.62
4	Fuel & Light	646.66	792.99	767.25
5	Clothing	343.28	473.89	450.92
6	Footwear	91.39	117.29	112.73
7	Education	284.54	635.29	573.60
8	Medical	122.13	72.19	80.97
9	Medical-non Institutional	156.12	169.98	167.55
10	Miscellaneous Consumer Goods			
	Goods for personal Care	28.94	48.91	45.50
	Toilet articles	219.98	213.47	214.61
	Sundry articles	173.61	192.88	189.49
	Sub-Total (10)	422.53	455.26	449.50
11	Miscellaneous Consumer Services			
	Entertainment	134.88	232.99	215.73
	Consumer services	502.55	820.46	764.55
	Conveyance	833.42	799.07	805.12
	Sub-Total (11)	1470.85	1852.52	1785.40
12	Rent	118.36	529.96	457.57
13	Consumer taxes	28.72	93.49	82.10
14	Durable goods	207.71	295.88	280.37
	Non-Food Total	3978.85	5593.14	5309.22
C	Grand Total(A+B)	6908.06	8905.40	8554.11

Statement 4.3.3 gives the comparative position of MPCE under 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd and 63rd 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				
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)	63 rd Round (Jul 2006- Jun 2007)		63 rd Round (Jul 2006- Jun 2007)	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)
85.57	77.36	76.49	77.80	106.72	Cereals	126.43	93.54	88.59	89.42	87.18
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Cereal Substitutes	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
29.06	26.00	24.43	21.48	33.33	Pulses & Products	37.96	31.64	26.76	26.58	26.74
159.85	145.54	152.94	151.92	172.71	Milk & Milk Products	202.12	173.01	174.52	157.19	152.83
33.16	30.32	32.79	33.50	37.62	Edible Oil	44.44	37.05	37.19	38.32	36.69
14.77	13.05	8.92	9.22	15.87	Meat, Egg & Fish	27.71	28.25	18.72	16.40	16.48
59.85	52.53	53.56	53.01	66.95	Vegetables	76.26	66.25	65.53	62.55	60.49
25.18	22.92	19.94	17.84	20.63	Fruits (Fresh)	41.07	35.10	32.62	24.90	26.28
2.45	2.95	3.08	0.45	6.09	Fruits (Dry)	13.51	6.91	10.19	7.06	8.15
18.85	16.30	19.10	20.46	18.44	Sugar	20.87	21.80	20.06	16.62	15.51
1.35	2.06	1.39	1.38	1.38	Salt	1.75	1.72	1.47	1.71	1.86
12.82	10.33	11.60	12.61	15.63	Spices	17.40	15.50	13.14	15.41	14.91
56.02	50.09	50.95	76.13	57.68	Beverages, Refreshments & Processed Food	123.95	95.83	103.25	85.24	82.04
498.93	449.46	455.19	475.80	553.05	Food Sub-Total	733.53	606.59	592.06	541.41	529.15
2.01	1.99	0.26	0.31	0.20	Pan	2.23	1.10	1.67	2.86	2.68
13.77	11.58	9.23	12.04	9.94	Tobacco	10.19	5.84	7.27	9.68	8.95
19.06	18.31	18.00	20.30	6.20	Intoxicants	10.71	5.08	7.37	6.78	6.30
94.03	83.89	99.39	114.06	122.09	Fuel & Light	175.62	148.35	149.12	123.16	115.99

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Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)										
Rural					Item Group	Urban				
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)	63 rd Round (Jul 2006- Jun 2007)		63 rd Round (Jul 2006- Jun 2007)	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)
74.15	68.46	65.00	55.98	64.81	Clothing	104.95	85.89	103.00	79.06	86.66
19.88	16.95	20.00	11.41	17.26	Foot Wear	25.97	17.83	23.49	24.38	25.36
69.09	62.53	57.94	52.65	53.72	Education	140.69	88.81	121.08	125.71	120.16
14.26	13.50	13.00	0.04	23.06	Medical :Institutional	15.99	2.90	5.00	8.40	7.15
20.11	18.06	14.06	17.01	29.48	Medical :Non- Institutional	37.64	28.87	20.75	27.16	25.48
50.19	49.22	48.51	47.30	79.77	Mis. Consumer Goods	100.81	66.46	73.93	102.37	98.60
163.98	150.97	146.20	133.94	277.70	Misc. Consumer Services	410.26	371.45	389.02	381.02	370.33
41.90	38.95	44.62	22.53	22.35	Rent	117.37	149.53	70.26	99.74	96.15
5.16	4.90	2.80	2.74	5.42	Taxes & Cesses	20.71	13.50	17.68	15.32	14.30
28.59	24.33	27.00	63.57	39.22	Durable Goods	65.53	152.74	60.00	59.32	55.77
616.18	563.64	566.01	553.88	751.22	Non-Food Sub-Total	1238.66	1138.36	1049.64	1064.95	1033.88
1115.11	1013.10	1021.20	1029.68	1304.27	All	1972.19	1744.95	1641.70	1606.36	1563.03

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

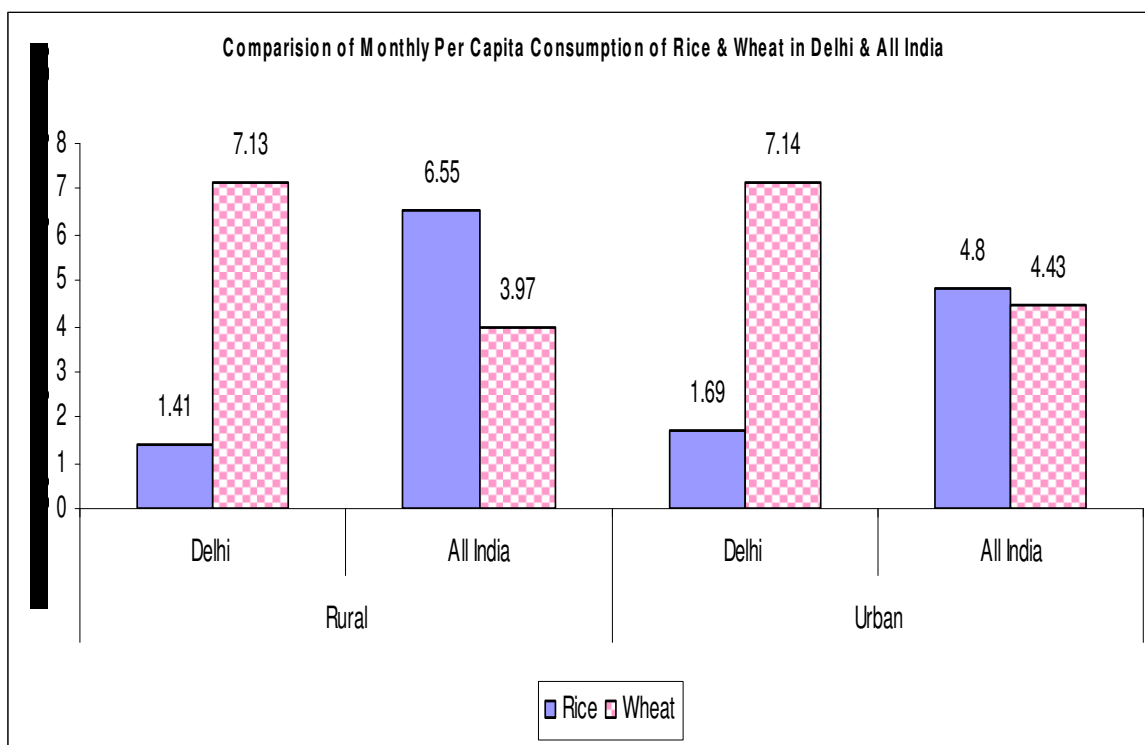
S. No.	Items	Rural	Urban	Delhi
1	2	3	4	5
A	Food Items			
1	Cereals	8.18	6.41	6.66
2	Cereal Subst.	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Pulses & products	2.56	1.92	2.01
4	Milk & Milk Product	13.24	10.25	10.67
5	Edible Oil	2.88	2.25	2.34
6	Meat, Egg	1.22	1.41	1.38
7	Vegetables	5.13	3.87	4.05
8	Fruits(fresh)	1.58	2.08	2.01
9	Fruits(dry)	0.47	0.69	0.65
10	Sugar	1.41	1.06	1.11
11	Salt	0.11	0.09	0.09
12	Spices	1.20	0.88	0.93
13	Beverage	4.42	6.28	6.02
	Food – Total (A)	42.40	37.19	37.93
B	Non-Food Items			
1	Pan	0.02	0.11	0.10
2	Tobacco	0.76	0.52	0.55
3	Intoxicants	0.48	0.54	0.53
4	Fuel & Light	9.36	8.90	8.97
5	Clothing	4.97	5.32	5.27
6	Footwear	1.32	1.32	1.32
7	Education	4.12	7.13	6.71
8	Medical – Institutional	1.77	0.81	0.95
9	Medical – non-Institutional	2.26	1.91	1.96
10	Miscellaneous Consumer Goods			
A	Goods for personal care	0.42	0.55	0.53
B	Toilet articles	3.18	2.40	2.51
C	Sundry articles	2.51	2.17	2.22
	Sub-Total (10)	6.11	5.12	5.26
11	Miscellaneous Consumer Services			
A	Entertainment	1.95	2.62	2.52
B	Consumer services	7.27	9.21	8.94
C	Conveyance	12.06	8.97	9.41
	Sub-Total (11)	21.28	20.80	20.87
12	Rent	1.71	5.95	5.35
13	Consumer taxes	0.42	1.05	0.96
14	Durable goods	3.01	3.32	3.28
	Non-Food – Total (B)	57.60	62.81	62.07
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.38/- was spent on food items and Rs.62/- on non-food items. Further study revealed that miscellaneous consumer services account for 20.87%, Milk and Milk Products 10.67%, cereals 6.66%, rent 5.35%, clothing & bedding 5.27% and fuels & lighting 8.97%, education 6.71%, beverages 6.02% of the MPCE.

Consumption of Cereals

Per capita 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 8.56 Kgs. While the corresponding figures for all India was 11.68 Kgs. Similarly in Urban Delhi the quantity of cereals consumption per month/ per capita was estimated at 8.86 Kgs as against 9.63 Kgs for all India.



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

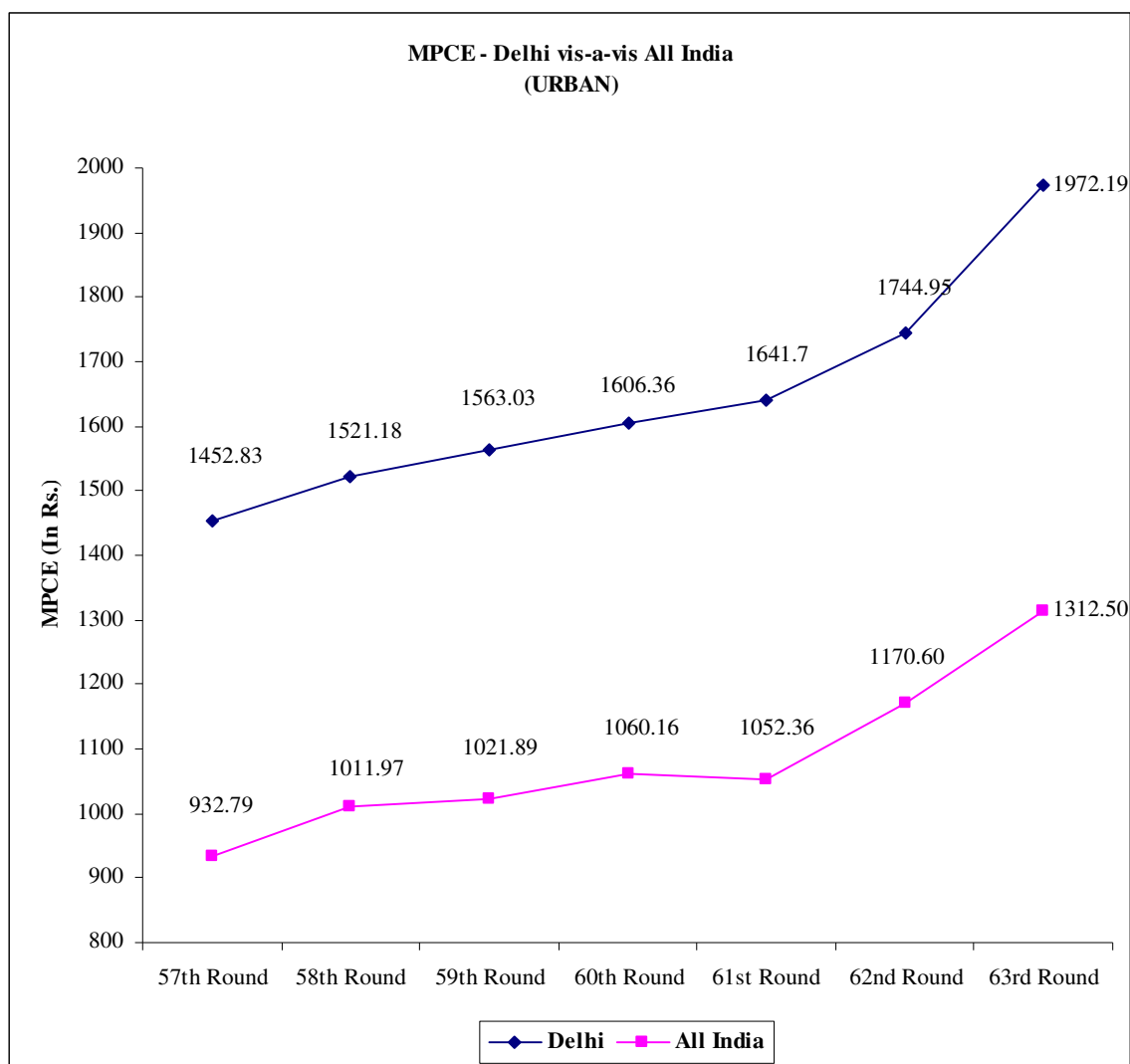
S. No.	Item	Per Capita Monthly Consumption (in Kg)			
		Rural		Urban	
		Delhi	All- India	Delhi	All- India
1	Rice	1.41	6.55	1.69	4.80
2	Wheat	7.13	3.97	7.14	4.43
3	Jowar	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.21
4	Bajra	0.01	0.35	0.01	0.10
5	Maize	0.01	0.26	0.01	0.02
6	Other Cereals	0.00	0.13	0.01	0.07
Total Cereals		8.56	11.68	8.86	9.63

State-wise Position of MPCE

MPCE in respect of 26 major States/UTs 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 first in rural and 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	
13	727.14	Andhra Pradesh	1360.68	10
7	916.62	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA
15	721.37	Assam	1368.88	9
21	541.33	Bihar	864.96	23
22	528.31	Chhattisgarh	1048.27	20
1	1304.27	Delhi	1972.19	1
8	796.58	Gujarat	1421.96	7
5	1012.73	Haryana	1336.09	11
4	1117.49	Himachal Pradesh	1732.91	2
6	972.76	Jammu & Kashmir	1284.54	12
20	553.02	Jharkhand	1119.24	18
18	624.27	Karnataka	1180.16	15
2	1250.35	Kerala	1681.48	3
23	514.93	Madhya Pradesh	1001.70	21
10	776.09	Maharashtra	1673.48	4
9	796.34	Manipur	NA	NA
11	774.92	Meghalaya	NA	NA
NA	NA	Mi zoram	1564.19	6
24	458.56	Orissa	1072.13	19
3	1198.13	Punjab	1609.16	5
12	767.39	Rajasthan	1184.70	14
14	728.78	Tamil Nadu	1227.19	13
19	577.26	Tripura	1170.26	16
16	653.18	Uttar Pradesh	996.38	22
NA	NA	Uttatanchal	1154.77	17
17	629.86	West Bengal	1371.26	8
	695.16	All-India	1312.50	

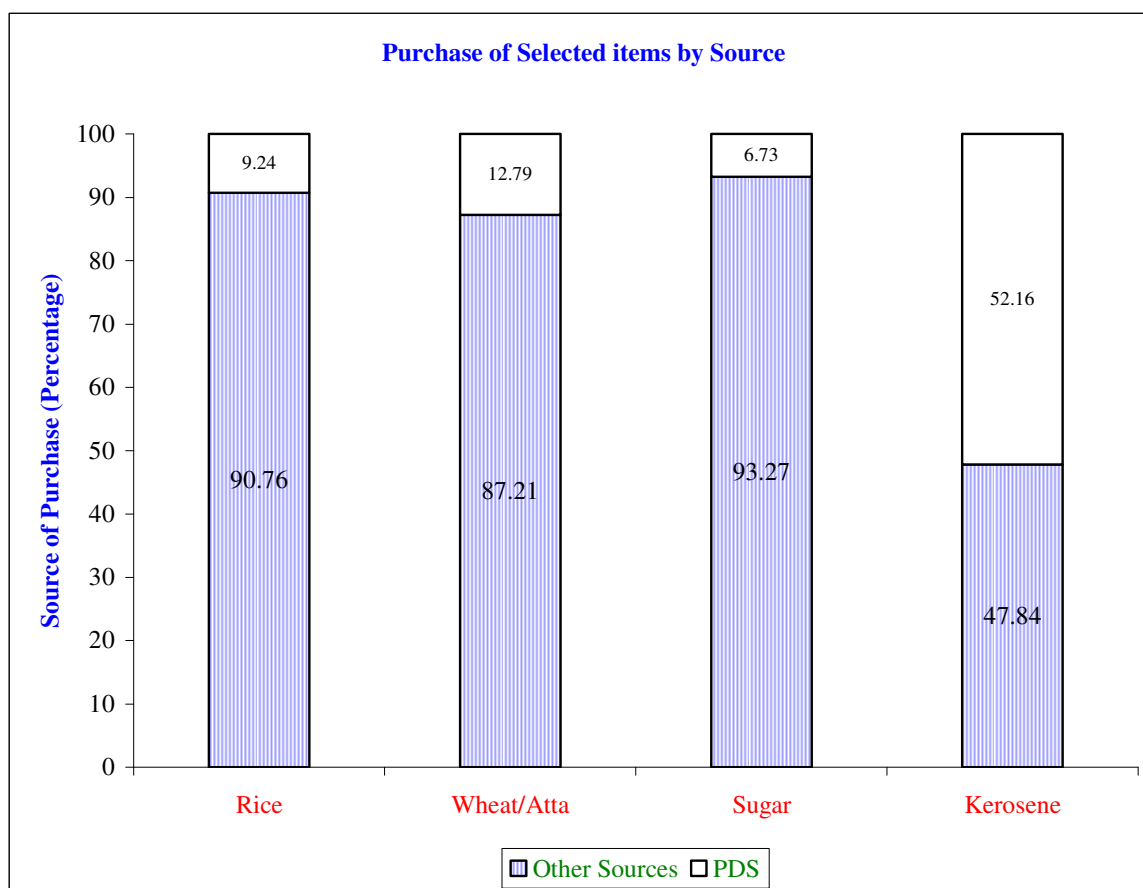


OFFTAKE FROM PDS & OTHER SOURCES

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 12.79% is from PDS and 87.21% from open market. In case of Kerosene the percentage of purchase made from PDS was 52.16%. 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	14.04	85.96	8.21	91.79	9.24	90.76
Wheat/atta	11.69	88.31	13.07	86.93	12.79	87.21
Sugar	11.03	88.97	5.73	94.27	6.73	93.27
Kerosene	61.67	38.33	50.07	49.93	52.16	47.84



4.4 COMPARISON 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	1523
2	State Sample (Delhi)	100	1673
B	Estimated. Households ('00)		
1	Central Sample (Delhi)	NA	23029
2	State Sample (Delhi)	5337	25006
C	Estimated Population('00)		
1	Central Sample (Delhi)	NA	98914
2	State Sample (Delhi)	28265	112916
D	Average Household Size		
1	All-India	4.84	4.29
2	Central Sample (Delhi)	NA	4.28
3	State Sample (Delhi)	5.30	4.51
E	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE)		
1	All-India	695.16	1312.50
A	Food Items	363.42	517.25
B	Non-Food Items	331.75	795.25
2	Central Sample (Delhi)	NA	1803.86
A	Food Items	NA	673.73
B	Non-Food Items	NA	1130.14
3	State Sample (Delhi)	1304.27	1972.19
A	Food Items	553.05	733.53
B	Non-Food Items	751.22	1238.66
F	Monthly Per Capita Consumption Of Cereals in Kg.		
1	All-India	11.68	9.63
2	Central Sample (Delhi)	NA	8.27
3	State Sample (Delhi)	8.56	8.86



SECTION FIVE

STATISTICAL TABLES

SECTION FIVE

NOTE ON STATISTICAL TABLES

ESTIMATED POPULATION:

The estimated population of Delhi as per survey was 14118088 persons against population projections available from Registrar General of India as on 1st March 2007 was 16484000.

Statement 5.1: Estimated Survey Population & Households

Item	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Survey Population	1508658	1317873	2826531	6038769	5252788	11291557	7547427	6570661	14118088
RGI Population Projections (As On 1st March, 2005)	490000	394000	884000	8608000	6992000	15600000	9098000	7386000	16484000
Adjustment Factor	0.324792	0.2989766	-	1.425456	1.331103	-	-	-	-
Household (Survey)	533660			2500632			3034292		
Household (Projected)	166792			3458980			3625772		
Adjustment Factor	0.31254356706			1.38324231634			-		

Comparison of survey population with projected RGI population was made (as on 01.03.2007) 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	32	38	70	451	369	820	483	407	890
7-9	18	13	31	224	165	389	242	178	420
10-14	29	37	66	430	344	774	459	381	840
15-19	40	24	64	461	399	860	501	423	924
20-24	41	28	69	474	400	874	515	428	943
25-29	22	24	46	386	291	677	408	315	723
30-34	18	14	32	311	291	602	329	305	634
35-39	15	23	38	296	277	573	311	300	611
40-44	19	15	34	303	295	598	322	310	632
45-49	17	11	28	275	218	493	292	229	521
50-54	9	7	16	185	144	329	194	151	345
55-59	4	5	9	129	92	221	133	97	230
60 & above	13	12	25	263	250	513	276	262	538
Total	277	251	528	4188	3535	7723	4465	3786	8251

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	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
< 500	0	0	0	0	0	0
501 - 1000	217607	424916	357346	200874	240864	1223999
1000- 1500	186434	467994	346310	109343	133463	1057110
1500- 2000	32975	75331	67487	0	20670	163487
2000- 2500	54765	117302	77990	7198	3264	205754
2500- 3000	27277	42124	29035	0	7424	78582
>3000	14604	26549	28357	37028	5665	97599
Total	533660	1154215	906524	354443	411349	2826530
URBAN						
< 500	2491	5921	5745	3696	7936	23298
501 - 1000	483870	1026052	909391	572110	487778	2995331
1000- 1500	541476	925733	910912	462315	330237	2629196
1500- 2000	533054	905153	804808	304100	141151	2155212
2000- 2500	176432	389712	302136	94329	66370	852546
2500- 3000	189030	307690	320565	73132	34566	735952
>3000	574281	790508	825682	178321	105513	1900024
Total	2500632	4350768	4079238	1688002	1173550	11291557

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

Items	RURAL	URBAN
1	2	3
Cereals	301659562	1427609808
Ceral Subst.	0	816494
Pulses & pro	94198460	428624087
Milk & Prod	488159340	2282197324
Edible Oil	106343357	501852134
Egg,fish	44860908	312934205
Vegetable	189236147	861077201
Fruits fresh	58321211	463688031
fruits dry	17216666	152550185
Sugar	52116581	235662410
Salt	3892485	19727339
Spices	44174537	196424482
Beverage	163020307	1399581439
Food Total	1563199558	8282745136
Pan	572160	25123804
Tobacco	28098294	115036193
Intoxicants	17530920	120906183
Fuel & Light	345098279	1982969025
Clothing	183194798	1185026073
Footwear	48772076	293288830
Education	151847196	1588622992
Medical	65175440	180523806
Medical-non	83313233	425068683
Entertainment	71978565	582610830
Goods for pers	15442390	122300080
Toilet articles	117393317	533803318
Sundry articles	92648690	482316908
Consumer services	268188375	2051667019
Conveyance	444764045	1998192202
Rent	63163175	1325236258
Consumer taxes	15325660	233792871
Durable goods	110847844	739888561
Non-food Total	2123354455	13986373631
Total (Food + Non Food)	3686554013	22269118767

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

Items	Rural	Urban
Rice	3996619	19087889
Wheat	20155863	80609004
Jowar	0	6820
Bajar	12663	52898
Maize	17773	110316
Barely	0	86841
Small Millets	0	7945
Ragi	0	0
Other Cereals	0	24165
Total Cereals	24182918	99985877
Gram	235585	1183258
Cereals Sub	0	2323186
Arhar	522411	1698376
Gram	165454	991805
Moong	236188	1165774
Masur	481803	1546317
Urd	146471	750194
Khesari	3811	84180
Peas	85063	149690
Soyabin	25051	422198
Other Pulse	268589	1117023
Puls Prod	252698	1183359
Pulse & Pulse	2423123	10292191
Total	53212083	222879306

Table (4): Distribution of persons of 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	107482	0	10713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118195
5-6	15531	0	40442	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55973
7-9	2782	0	46187	16842	0	0	0	0	0	0	65811
10-14	0	0	38029	69397	7039	0	0	0	0	0	114465
15-19	7691	0	30494	98167	43801	24121	1253	5506	0	0	211032
20-24	10230	0	11389	50101	61244	43211	52961	20096	12310	0	261540
25-29	28083	0	9377	7847	17612	9146	10023	34060	43101	0	159248
30-34	5665	0	7784	6884	12772	35871	7045	0	20910	707	97637
35-39	0	0	7159	9712	10427	23336	14501	0	5973	3916	75022
40-44	12144	0	2782	1253	11723	31222	5665	0	4803	0	69592
45-49	26759	0	15637	26534	5434	20919	14049	0	8081	0	117410
50-54	15114	0	10713	0	1004	22958	11674	0	6338	0	67800
55-59	0	0	0	0	13248	0	1539	0	1159	1253	17199
60 & above	18775	0	7766	6338	0	19747	5973	0	11674	7466	77738
Total	250256	0	238472	293075	184304	230531	124683	59662	114349	13342	1508662
FEMALE											
0-4	106333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106333
5-6	23905	1253	44267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69424
7-9	0	0	40440	10197	0	0	0	0	0	0	50637
10-14	2782	0	58813	88525	34836	0	0	0	0	0	184955
15-19	11583	0	0	20052	74427	6995	8921	0	0	0	121977
20-24	14363	0	9377	5678	72591	25636	16546	5506	24798	0	174495
25-29	15201	0	20153	0	27503	3049	20302	0	34614	11674	132495
30-34	19994	0	5008	0	20562	20046	0	0	0	11945	77554
35-39	25357	0	0	19248	32210	21539	0	0	3264	0	101617
40-44	56905	0	0	335	5103	670	707	0	0	0	63719
45-49	51732	0	21329	0	18843	6338	0	0	11674	0	109914
50-54	3892	0	6564	0	12927	0	12832	0	0	0	36215
55-59	19161	0	9377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28538
60 & above	28102	707	21014	5973	3049	0	0	0	0	1159	60003
Total	379310	1960	236342	150008	302051	84273	59308	5506	74350	24778	1317876

continued

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
URBAN											
MALE											
0-4	472894	6578	75652	1668	0	0	0	0	0	0	556792
5-6	38021	10637	136149	4990	0	0	0	0	0	0	189796
7-9	21745	3137	237447	28623	0	0	0	0	0	0	290951
10-14	27802	0	123265	381094	108262	10042	0	0	0	0	650464
15-19	11461	0	18174	85423	235252	182208	105118	7525	482	0	645642
20-24	44071	0	6951	108170	61117	87868	202253	18066	123125	14115	665733
25-29	45656	6635	6130	54221	76390	96014	77678	43863	97719	34965	539269
30-34	20051	313	7768	43549	35368	67279	44573	16121	127163	69557	431741
35-39	57028	0	4295	42077	69004	83674	93499	9357	52500	13779	425211
40-44	27959	9642	9315	41580	41245	55638	82089	558	106783	31721	406527
45-49	101185	2714	22168	39764	31081	48935	36642	2358	107876	52981	445702
50-54	35248	0	4409	23045	34504	21429	28808	17251	111804	17658	294154
55-59	9979	0	7517	6447	11599	27956	26858	516	48220	21317	160408
60 & above	60553	0	3354	29536	27468	75761	38790	1686	59131	40106	336383
Total	973653	39656	662594	890187	731290	756804	736308	117301	834803	296199	6038773
FEMALE											
0-4	277067	7682	60233	2368	0	0	0	0	0	0	347349
5-6	33588	2088	83556	2767	0	0	0	0	0	0	121999
7-9	19781	117	190449	16060	0	0	0	0	0	0	226406
10-14	20767	0	122463	228345	102425	3798	0	0	0	0	477796
15-19	21714	0	5252	66013	186861	211571	114418	78323	388	0	684538
20-24	90104	73	11817	51506	56591	83316	144177	5045	220441	22505	685573
25-29	55759	0	3241	31390	48890	49463	52832	5740	125336	49381	422030
30-34	78917	0	7072	44726	57167	69194	60620	3257	67883	31714	420547
35-39	66982	1571	28917	19617	46719	63276	107465	7173	42786	27136	411639
40-44	163291	12308	18645	36349	18407	45312	35364	3713	111588	44911	489886
45-49	76537	3987	9703	51459	9112	36902	27083	0	114846	13588	343214
50-54	43044	1694	3998	20895	27921	20155	27555	3781	27196	9535	185771
55-59	36924	8020	595	25071	1971	6614	23381	2016	8396	13502	126488
60 & above	143352	4246	14188	42215	29664	30792	6626	1637	29686	7150	309553
Total	1127827	41786	560129	638781	585728	620393	599521	110685	748546	219422	5252789

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

Sector	Dwelling Unit				
	Owned	Hired	No dwelling	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
RURAL	402083	110090	0	21488	533660
URBAN	1719180	722146	0	59307	2500632
TOTAL	2121263	832235	0	80795	3034292

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

MPCE class (Rs.)	Primary source of energy cooking										
	coke/cola	firewood	LPG	Gobar gas	Dung cake	char coal	Kerosene	Electricity	Others	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	28185	116647	0	32933	39843	0	0	0	0	217607
1000-1500	0	11037	139128	0	25937	10332	0	0	0	0	186434
1500-2000	0	1253	28883	0	0	2839	0	0	0	0	32975
2000-2500	0	0	49666	0	0	5099	0	0	0	0	54765
2500-3000	0	0	27277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27277
>3000	0	0	14604	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14604
Total	0	40474	376204	0	58870	58113	0	0	0	0	533660
URBAN											
< 500	0	112	1776	0	0	604	0	0	0	0	2491
501 - 1000	0	21746	337329	0	6062	118733	0	0	0	0	483870
1000-1500	0	15573	474687	0	83	51134	0	0	0	0	541476
1500-2000	8259	1184	486792	1284	1861	8975	0	24700	0	0	533054
2000-2500	0	0	167618	4012	0	921	0	3882	0	0	176432
2500-3000	0	73	188578	0	0	40	0	340	0	0	189030
>3000	0	0	489823	16	0	0	650	74745	9047	0	574281
Total	8259	38686	2146601	5312	8006	2E+05	650	103666	9047	0	2500632

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

MPCE Class	Primary source of 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	1525	0	216082	0	0	217607
1000-1500	0	0	0	0	186434	0	0	186434
1500-2000	0	0	0	0	32975	0	0	32975
2000-2500	0	0	0	0	54765	0	0	54765
2500-3000	0	0	0	0	27277	0	0	27277
>3000	0	0	0	0	14604	0	0	14604
Total	0	0	1525	0	532136	0	0	533660
URBAN								
< 500	0	0	0	202	2290	0	0	2491
501 - 1000	4	906	3103	3530	476329	0	0	483870
1000-1500	983	202	0	968	539324	0	0	541476
1500-2000	1174	0	0	17145	514736	0	0	533054
2000-2500	0	0	433	0	171988	0	4012	176432
2500-3000	0	0	0	0	189030	0	0	189030
>3000	0	0	0	0	574281	0	0	574281
Total	2160	1107	3536	21844	2467975	0	4012	2500632

Table (8): Distribution of Households by covered area of dwelling units of 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	7790	30630	4898	44204	97203	32882	217607
1000- 1500	0	0	0	0	1004	14127	1004	21060	53475	95765	186434
1500- 2000	0	0	0	0	1876	0	2839	0	0	28260	32975
2000- 2500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11152	3264	40349	54765
2500- 3000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5665	0	21612	27277
>3000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14604	14604
Total	0	0	0	0	10669	44757	8741	82081	153942	233471	533660
URBAN											
< 500	0	0	0	0	21	0	428	24	2020	0	2491
501 - 1000	0	0	0	1269	36823	43274	48666	168211	161360	24267	483870
1000- 1500	0	67	0	0	17769	13173	31504	170463	162841	145661	541476
1500- 2000	0	0	0	0	36057	6328	1275	70888	292867	125640	533054
2000- 2500	0	0	0	0	62	172	0	14578	72653	88967	176432
2500- 3000	0	0	541	0	1394	0	219	5108	53055	128715	189030
>3000	3534	0	0	0	0	4415	4415	81560	108446	371912	574281
Total	3534	67	541	1269	92126	67362	86505	510830	853240	885160	2500632

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

Age Group	Marital Status (Female)				
	Never married	Currently married	Widowed	Divorced / Separated	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
RURAL					
0 -14	411349	0	0	0	411349
15-19	118085	3892	0	0	121977
20-24	70006	104489	0	0	174495
25-29	27784	104711	0	0	132495
30-60	6338	393165	18054	0	417556
Above 60	0	33316	26687	0	60003
Total	633561	639572	44741	0	1317873
URBAN					
0 -14	1173550	0	0	0	1173550
15-19	649897	33619	0	1022	684538
20-24	390583	293929	37	1025	685573
25-29	71758	350273	0	0	422030
30-60	10152	1815850	145907	5637	1977545
Above 60	0	157727	151826	0	309553
Total	2295938	2651397	297770	7684	5252788

Table (10): Break-up of broad group 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	76686	513273	561060	4159887	3435560	54669155
wheat/atta	99133	497174	2190841	13247103	16557629	201955054
Sugar	71918	522696	295277	3998571	2382865	46994852
kerosine	88441	102981	568491	5256084	353335	9074419
URBAN						
Rice	246744	2270979	1536107	13812670	17174993	310049325
wheat/atta	456344	2250357	9681872	79211013	64404293	859265852
Sugar	166951	2308347	655487	9922680	10784701	210562638
kerosine	172784	321057	2092635	19529318	2087174	43391962

Table (11): Female Headed Household

SECTOR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	2	3	4
RURAL	509364	24296	533660
URBAN	2249869	250763	2500632
TOTAL	2759233	275059	3034292

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	25465	65179	61511	65451	217606
1001 -1500	0	31979	60165	94290	186434
1501 -2000	1253	1876	2839	27007	32975
2001 -2500	0	0	0	54765	54765
2501 -3000	0	0	14188	13088	27276
>3000	0	0	1808	12796	14604
Total	26718	99034	140511	267397	533660
URBAN					
< 500	0	2450	40	0	2490
500 -1000	13470	161428	109160	199812	483870
1001 -1500	7297	139395	49244	345540	541476
1501 -2000	75644	55814	34358	367238	533054
2001 -2500	10347	11285	17257	137543	176432
2501 -3000	1177	20675	4033	163185	189070
>3000	76917	3665	6954	486704	574240
Total	184852	394712	221046	1700022	2500632

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

MPCE class (Rs.)	Self Employed	Agricultural Labour	Other Labour	Self Employed in Agricultural	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
< 500	0	0	0	0	0	0
501 - 1000	32030	1253	134953	3916	45455	217607
1000- 1500	48147	707	30473	0	107107	186434
1500- 2000	16699	707	2839	1253	11478	32975
2000- 2500	30478	0	11152	0	13135	54765
2500- 3000	5665	0	0	14188	7424	27277
>3000	12796	0	0	1808	0	14604
Total	145814	2667	179417	21165	184598	533660
URBAN						
< 500	1685	786	21	0	0	2491
501 - 1000	172167	218412	68340	24952	0	483870
1000- 1500	139576	360759	26058	15083	0	541476
1500- 2000	175454	338397	1049	18155	0	533054
2000- 2500	68751	100472	41	7169	0	176432
2500- 3000	88060	92404	0	8566	0	189030
>3000	138086	394012	0	42183	0	574281
Total	783777	1505241	95508	116107	0	2500632