India

National Sample Survey Office, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation(MOSPI),Government of India (GOI)

Household Consumer Expenditure, NSS 62nd Round : July 2005 - June 2006

April 11, 2012

Metadata Production

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India (2005-2006)
Household Consumer Expenditure, NSS 62nd Round : July 2005 - June 2006 (NSS 62nd Round)

Overview

Type	Socio-Economic/Monitoring Survey [hh/sems]
Identification	DDI-IND-MOSPI-NSSO-62Rnd-Sch1.0-2005-06
Version	Production Date: 2012-04-02 V1.0; Re-organised anonymised dataset for public distribution.
Series	The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has been set up by the Government of India in 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods. The NSSO conducts regular consumer expenditure surveys as part of its "rounds", each round being normally of a year's duration and covering more than one subject of study. The surveys are conducted through household interviews, using a random sample of households covering practically the entire geographical area of the country. Surveys on consumer expenditure are being conducted quinquennially on a large sample of households from the 27th round (October 1972 - September 1973) onwards. Apart from these quinquennial surveys, the NSSO collected information on consumer expenditure from a smaller sample of households since 42nd round (July 1986 - June 1987). Nowadays every round of NSS includes a consumer expenditure survey (CES), giving rise to an annual series of consumption data. The 62nd round survey is the seventeenth in the annual series of surveys of household consumer expenditure. It was conducted during July 2005 to June 2006. Household consumer expenditure is measured as the expenditure incurred by a household on domestic account during a specified period, called reference period. It includes the imputed values of goods and services, which are not purchased but procured otherwise for consumption. In other words, it is the sum total of monetary values of all the items (i.e. goods and services) consumed by the household on domestic account during the reference period. The imputed rent of owner-occupied houses is excluded from consumption expenditure. Any expenditure incurred towards the productive enterprises of the households is also excluded from household consumer expenditure. The word "consumption" is used in different senses. The main reason for this is that some items can be used only once while others can be used repeatedly. A household consumer expenditure survey, therefore, needs to assign different meanings to consumption for different items. The NSS traditionally uses three different definitions or approaches to consumption of different items: Consumption approach, Expenditure approach and First-use approach. Items of consumption have been classified into four groups. The Consumption approach is used for Group I, the First-use approach for Group II and the Expenditure approach for Groups III and IV. The four groups of items are: Group I: Items of food other than 'cooked meals*', pan, tobacco and intoxicants and fuel and light: Consumption is the actual consumption during the reference period. Both quantity and value of such consumption are collected. Group II: Items of clothing and footwear: An item is consumed if it is brought into first use during the reference period. The item may or may not be procured within the reference period. It can be procured through purchase or home production, or as gift or charity. Both quantity and value are collected.

	Group III: Durable goods: Any expenditure incurred on an item for purchase or towards cost of raw materials and services for its construction and repair during the reference period is treated as consumption of the item. Group IV: Cooked meals; Miscellaneous goods and services including education, medical, rent, taxes and cesses: Any expenditure incurred on the item during the reference period is treated as consumption of the item. Consumption is recorded in value terms only. The household consumer expenditure schedule used for the survey collected information on quantity and value of household consumption with a reference period of "last 30 days" for some items of consumption and "last 365 days" for some less frequently purchased items. To minimise recall errors, a very detailed item classification was, as usual, adopted to collect information. The schedule also collected some other household particulars including age, sex and educational level of each household member. The field work for the survey was conducted, as usual, by the Field Operations Division of the Organisation. The collected data were processed by the Data Processing Division of NSSO and tabulated by the Computer Centre of Department of Statistics. The reports have been prepared by Survey Design & Research Division (SDRD) of NSSO under the guidance of the Governing Council, NSSO.

Abstract

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducts regular consumer expenditure surveys as part of its "rounds", each round being normally of a year's duration and covering more than one subject of study. The surveys are conducted through household interviews, using a random sample of households covering practically the entire geographical area of the country. Surveys on consumer expenditure are being conducted quinquennially on a large sample of households from the 27th round (October 1972 - September 1973) onwards. Apart from these quinquennial surveys, the NSSO collected information on consumer expenditure from a smaller sample of households since 42nd round (July 1986 - June 1987). Nowadays every round of NSS includes a consumer expenditure survey (CES), giving rise to an annual series of consumption data. The 61st round CES, conducted in 2004-05, was the seventh quinquennial CES. The other CES's, of which the 62nd round survey is one, are referred to collectively as the "annual series" of CES's. The 62nd round survey is the seventeenth in the annual series of surveys of household consumer expenditure. It was conducted during July 2005 to June 2006. Household consumer expenditure is measured as the expenditure incurred by a household on domestic account during a specified period, called reference period. It includes the imputed values of goods and services, which are not purchased but procured otherwise for consumption. In other words, it is the sum total of monetary values of all the items (i.e. goods and services) consumed by the household on domestic account during the reference period. The imputed rent of owner-occupied houses is excluded from consumption expenditure. Any expenditure incurred towards the productive enterprises of the households is also excluded from household consumer expenditure. The household consumer expenditure schedule used for the survey collected information on quantity and value of household consumption with a reference period of "last 30 days" for some items of consumption and "last 365 days" for some less frequently purchased items. To minimise recall errors, a very detailed item classification was, as usual, adopted to collect information, including 148 items of food, 13 items of fuel, 28 items of clothing, bedding and footwear, 18 items of educational and medical expenses, 52 items of durable goods, and about 85 other items. The schedule also collected some other household particulars including age, sex and educational level etc. of each household member.

Kind of Data	Sample survey data [ssd]
Unit of Analysis	Randomly selected households based on sampling procedure and members of the household

Scope & Coverage

Scope

The NSSO surveys on consumer expenditure aim to measure the household consumer expenditure in quantitative terms disaggregated by various household characteristics.

The data for this survey was collected in the NSS Schedule 1.0 used for household consumer expenditure. For this round, the schedule had 12 blocks.

Blocks 0, 1 and 2 - were similar to the ones used in usual NSS rounds. These were used to record identification of sample households and particulars of field operations.

Block-3: Household characteristics like, household size, principal industry-occupation, social group, land possessed and cultivated, type of dwelling etc. were recorded in this block.

Block-4: In this Block the detailed demographic particulars including age, sex, educational level, marital status, number of meals usually taken in a day etc. were recorded.

Block-5: In this block cash purchase and consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days were recorded.

Block-6: In this block consumption of fuel & light during the last 30 days was recorded.

Block-7: Consumption of clothing, bedding, etc. during the last 365 days was recorded in this block.

Block-8 : Consumption of footwear during the last 365 days was recorded in this block.

Block-9 : Expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services during the last 365 days was recorded in Block 9.

Block-10 : Expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes during the last 30 days has been recorded in this block.

Block-11 : Expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use during the last 365 days has been recorded in this block.

Block-12: Contains the summary of consumer expenditure.

Geographic Coverage

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

Universe

The survey used the interview method of data collection from a sample of randomly selected households and members of the household.

Producers & Sponsors

Primary Investigator(s)	National Sample Survey Office, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation(MOSPI),Government of India (GOI)
Other Producer(s)	Survey Design Reearch Division (SDRD) , National Sample Survey Office , Questionnaire Desgn, Sampling methodology,Survey Reports Questionnaire Desgn, Sampling methodology,Survey Reports Questionnaire Design, Sampling methodology, Survey Reports Field Operations Division (FOD) , National Sample Survey Office , Field Work Data Processing Division (DPD) , National Sample Survey Office , Data Processing Computer Centre (CC, MOSPI) , M/o Statistcs and Programme Implementation(MOSPI),Government of India (GOI) , Tabulation and Dissemination
Funding Agency/ies	M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation, GOI (MOSPI)

Other Acknowledgment(s)	Governing council and Working Group , Finalisation of survey study , GOI

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

Sample Design

A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 62nd round survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the 2001 census (for Manipur, 1991 census) villages (Panchayat wards in case of Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units (USU) were households in both the sectors.

In the case of large villages/ blocks requiring hamlet-group (hg)/ sub-block (sb) formation, one intermediate stage was the selection of two hgs/ sbs from each FSU.

Sampling frame:

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

Stratification:

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

(i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and

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

Formation of second-stage strata and allocation of households:

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

1. For the rural sector, a cut-off point 'X' (in hectares) was determined at State/ UT level from NSS 48th round data in such a way that the top 20% of rural households in the State/UT, according to the estimates from that round, possessed land equal to or more than X. All the listed households possessing land less than X were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.
2. Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) was determined at State/ UT level from NSS 55th round data for each NSS region in such a way that the top 20% of the households, according to the estimates from that round, had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE less than 'A' were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.

From each SSS, the sample households were selected by SRSWOR.

Deviations from Sample Design

There was no deviation from the original sampling design.

Weighting

Two different weights have been provided in each file in the data set. Details are as follows:-

1. Weight for each sub sample is stored in the variable name : WGT_SS
2. Combined subsample weight is stored in the variable name : WGT_SS_Combined

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates	Sub round 1: start 2005-07-01 Sub round 1: end 2005-09-30 Sub round 2: start 2005-10-01 Sub round 2: end 2005-12-31 Sub round 3: start 2006-01-01 Sub round 3: end 2006-03-31 Sub round 4: start 2006-04-01 Sub round 4: end 2006-06-30
Data Collection Mode	Face-to-face [f2f]

Questionnaires

Summary description of the schedule 1.0 on consumer expenditure for NSS 62nd round consisted of 12 blocks is given below.

Blocks 0, 1 and 2 - were similar to the ones used in usual NSS rounds. These were used to record identification of sample households and particulars of field operations.

Block-3: Household characteristics

Block-4: Particulars of household members

Block-5: Cash purchase and consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days

Block-6: Consumption of fuel & light during the last 30 days

Block-7: Consumption of clothing, bedding, etc. during the last 365 days

Block-8 : Consumption of footwear during the last 365 days

Block-9 : Expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services during the last 365 days

Block-10 : Expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes during the last 30 days

Block-11 : Expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use during the last 365 days

Block-12: Summary of consumer expenditure.

Data Collector(s)	NSSO(FOD) (NSS(FOD)) , MOSPI

Accessibility

Access Authority	Computer Centre (M/O Statistics and Programme Implementation) , http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/home.aspx , nssodata@gmail.com
Contact(s)	ADG, SDRD , NSSO (M/O Statistics & PI, G/O India) , http://mospi.gov.in/ DDG, Computer Centre (M/O Statistics & PI, G/O India) , http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/home.aspx

Access Conditions

Validated unit level data relating to various survey rounds are available on CD-ROMS which can be obtained from the Deputy Director General, Computer Centre, M/O Statistics and PI, East Block No. 10 R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066 by remitting the price along with packaging and postal charges as well as giving an undertaking duly signed in a specified format.The amount is to be remitted by way of demand draft drawn in favour of Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, payable at New Delhi.

Rights & Disclaimer

Disclaimer

The user of the data acknowledges that the original collector of the data, the authorized distributor of the data, and the relevant funding agency bear no responsibility for use of the data or for interpretations or inferences based upon such uses.

Files Description

Dataset contains 10 file(s)

Blocks 1,2_Identification of Sample Household	
# Cases	39436
# Variable(s)	32
File Structure	Type: relational Key(s): HHID (Primary key - unique identifier for a household)
File Content These blocks contains data for identification of the sample household. Particulars of field operations are also available in these blocks.	
Producer NSSO	

Block 3_Household Characteristics	
# Cases	39436
# Variable(s)	42
File Structure	Type: relational
File Content This block contains data on various household characteristics.	
Producer NSSO	

Block 4_Person records	
# Cases	190022
# Variable(s)	38
File Structure	Type: relational Key(s): Person_key (Primary key - unique identifier for a member in the household) , HHID (Key to identify a household)
File Content Demographic and other particulars of the household members are available in this block.	
Producer NSSO	

Block 5_Monthly household expenditure on food and non food items	
# Cases	1889174
# Variable(s)	28
File Structure	Type: relational Key(s): HHID (Key to identify a household) , B5_q1 (Block 5 Item Code)
File Content	

This block contains information on consumption of cereals, pulses, milk, sugar and salt by the household during a reference period of 30 days preceding the date of survey.

Producer
NSSO

Block 6_Monthly household expenditure on fuel and light

# Cases	201946
# Variable(s)	28
File Structure	Type: relational Key(s): HHID (Key to identify a household) , B6_q1 (Block 6 Item Code)

File Content
This block contains data on consumption of fuel & light by the household during the last 30 days preceding the date of survey.

Producer
NSSO

Block 7_Household expenditure on clothing, bedding etc

# Cases	348850
# Variable(s)	27
File Structure	Type: relational Key(s): HHID (Key to identify a household) , B7_q1 (Block 7 Item Code)

File Content
This block contains data on consumption of clothing, bedding etc. by the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey.

Producer
NSSO

Block 8_Household expenditure on footwear

# Cases	123087
# Variable(s)	27
File Structure	Type: relational Key(s): HHID (Key to identify a household) , B8_q1 (Block 8 Item Code)

File Content
This block contains data on household expenditure on footwear by the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey.

Producer
NSSO

Block 9_Household expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services

# Cases	138669
# Variable(s)	26

File Structure	Type: relational Key(s): HHID (Key to identify a household) , B9_q1 (Block 9 Item Code)
File Content This block contains data on expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services by the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey.	
Producer NSSO	

Block 10_ Monthly household expenditure on misc goods and services

# Cases	810313
# Variable(s)	26
File Structure	Type: relational Key(s): HHID (Key to identify a household) , B10_q1 (Block 10 Item Code)
File Content This block contains data on expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes by the household during the last 30 days preceding the date of survey.	
Producer NSSO	

Block 11_Household expenditure on durables

# Cases	442842
# Variable(s)	33
File Structure	Type: relational Key(s): HHID (Key to identify a household) , B11_q1 (Block 11 Item Code)
File Content This block contains data on expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use by the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey.	
Producer NSSO	

Variables List

Dataset contains 307 variable(s)

File Blocks 1,2_Identification of Sample Household

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	HHID	Primary key - unique identifier for a household	discrete	character-9	39436	0	-
2	CentreCodeRou	Centre code, Round, Shift	discrete	character-3	39436	0	Centre code, Round, Shift
3	Vill_Blk_Slno	Serial no of village / Block	discrete	character-5	39436	0	Serial no of village / Block
4	Round	Round	discrete	character-2	39436	0	Round
5	ScheduleNumbe	Schedule Number	discrete	character-3	39436	0	Schedule Number
6	Sample	Sample	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Sample
7	Sector	Sector	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Sector
8	St_Region	State - region	discrete	character-3	39436	0	State - region
9	State	State	discrete	character-2	39436	0	State
10	District	District	discrete	character-2	39436	0	District
11	St_District	Unique identifier for a district	discrete	character-4	39436	0	Unique identifier for a district
12	Stratum	Stratum Number	discrete	character-2	39436	0	Stratum Number
13	SubStratum	Sub-Stratum	discrete	character-2	39436	0	Sub-Stratum
14	SubRound	Sub-Round	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Sub-Round
15	SubSample	Sub - sample	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Sub - sample
16	FODSubRegion	FOD Sub-Region	discrete	character-4	39436	0	FOD Sub-Region
17	SegmentNo	Segment Number	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Segment Number
18	Stage2_Stratum	Second Stage Stratum	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Second Stage Stratum
19	Hhold_no	Sample Household Number	continuous	numeric-1.0	39436	0	Sample Household Number
20	Lvl	Level	discrete	character-2	39436	0	Level
21	Informant_Slno	Serial No. of informant	continuous	numeric-2.0	39405	31	Serial No. of informant
22	Resp_Code	Response Code	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Response Code
23	Survey_Code	Survey Code	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Survey Code
24	Substn_Code	Substitution Code	discrete	character-1	1542	0	Substitution Code
25	DateOfSurvey	Date of Survey	discrete	character-6	39435	0	Date of Survey
26	DateOfDespatch	Date of Despatch	discrete	character-6	39369	0	Date of Despatch
27	TimeToCanvass	Time to canvass (mins.)	discrete	character-3	39380	0	Time to canvass (mins.)
28	NSS	NSS	discrete	character-2	39436	0	NSS
29	NSC	NSC	discrete	character-3	39436	0	NSC
30	MLT	Multiplier	continuous	numeric-9.2	39436	0	Multiplier
31	WGT_SS	Multiplier - Sub-sample	continuous	numeric-7.2	39436	0	-
32	WGT_SS_Comb	Multiplier - Combined	continuous	numeric-7.2	39436	0	-

File Block 3_Household Characteristics

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	HHID	Primary key - unique identifier for a household	discrete	character-9	39436	0	-
2	CentreCodeRou	Centre code, Round, Shift	discrete	character-3	39436	0	Centre code, Round, Shift
3	Vill_Blk_Slno	Serial no of village / Block	discrete	character-5	39436	0	Serial no of village / Block
4	Round	Round	discrete	character-2	39436	0	Round
5	ScheduleNumbe	Schedule Number	discrete	character-3	39436	0	Schedule Number
6	Sample	Sample	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Sample
7	Sector	Sector	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Sector
8	St_Region	State - region	discrete	character-3	39436	0	State - region
9	State	State	discrete	character-2	39436	0	State
10	District	District	discrete	character-2	39436	0	District
11	Stratum	Stratum Number	discrete	character-2	39436	0	Stratum Number
12	SubStratum	Sub-Stratum	discrete	character-2	39436	0	Sub-Stratum
13	SubRound	Sub-Round	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Sub-Round
14	SubSample	Sub - sample	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Sub - sample
15	FODSubRegion	FOD Sub-Region	discrete	character-4	39436	0	FOD Sub-Region
16	SegmentNo	Segment Number	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Segment Number
17	Stage2_Stratum	Second Stage Stratum	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Second Stage Stratum
18	Hhold_no	Sample Household Number	continuous	numeric-1.0	39436	0	Sample Household Number
19	Level	Level	discrete	character-2	39436	0	Level
20	B3_q1	Household Size	continuous	numeric-2.0	39436	0	How many members are there in the household?
21	B3_q2	NIC Code(5-digit)	discrete	character-5	36972	0	Which industry are you working in?
22	B3_q3	NCO Code(3-digit)	discrete	character-3	36963	0	Which occupation are you in?
23	B3_q4	Household type	discrete	character-1	39417	0	Household type
24	HH_Type	Household type with sector	discrete	character-2	39436	0	Household type with sector
25	B3_q5	Religion	discrete	character-1	39434	0	What is your religion?
26	B3_q6	Social Group	discrete	character-1	39429	0	Which social group do you belong to? Do you come under scheduled caste or scheduled tribe or others category?
27	B3_q7	Land possessed code	discrete	character-2	39361	0	How much land do you own?
28	B3_q8	Dwelling unit code	discrete	character-1	39417	0	Do you own the dwelling unit? Or is it hired or otherwise occupied?
29	B3_q9	Type of dwelling code	discrete	character-1	39395	0	What is the type of dwelling of the household? Is it an independent house or a flat or any other type of dwelling?
30	B3_q10	Type of structure	discrete	character-1	39368	0	What is the type of structure of the dwelling?
31	B3_q11	Covered area (sq. m)	continuous	numeric-4.0	39193	243	How much is the covered area of the dwelling?

File Block 3_Household Characteristics

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
32	B3_q12	Cooking code	discrete	character-1	39405	0	What is the primary source of energy that is being used by the household for cooking?
33	B3_q13	Lighting code	discrete	character-1	39396	0	What is the primary source of energy that is being used by the household for lighting?
34	B3_q14	Monthly per capita expenditure	continuous	numeric-8.2	39436	0	-
35	B3_q15	Performance of any ceremony last month	discrete	character-1	39425	0	Did the household perform any ceremony?
36	B3_q16	No. of meals served to non-hhold members last month	continuous	numeric-4.0	29022	10414	How many meals were served to non household members by the household during the last 30 days?
37	B3_q17	Purchase any cereal from ration/ fair price shop last month	discrete	character-1	39404	0	Did you purchase any cereal from ration or fair price shop last month?
38	NSS	NSS	discrete	character-2	39436	0	-
39	NSC	NSC	discrete	character-3	39436	0	-
40	MLT	Multiplier	continuous	numeric-9.2	39436	0	-
41	WGT_SS	Multiplier - Sub-sample	continuous	numeric-7.2	39436	0	-
42	WGT_SS_Comb	Multiplier - Combined	continuous	numeric-7.2	39436	0	-

File Block 4_Person records

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	Person_key	Primary key - unique identifier for a member in the household	discrete	character-11	190022	0	-
2	HHID	Key to identify a household	discrete	character-9	190022	0	-
3	CentreCodeRou	Centre code, Round, Shift	discrete	character-3	190022	0	Centre code, Round, Shift
4	Vill_Blk_Slno	Serial no of village / Block	discrete	character-5	190022	0	Serial no of village / Block
5	Round	Round	discrete	character-2	190022	0	Round
6	ScheduleNumbe	Schedule Number	discrete	character-3	190022	0	Schedule Number
7	Sample	Sample	discrete	character-1	190022	0	Sample
8	Sector	Sector	discrete	character-1	190022	0	Sector
9	St_Region	State - region	discrete	character-3	190022	0	State - region
10	State	State	discrete	character-2	190022	0	State
11	District	District	discrete	character-2	190022	0	District
12	Stratum	Stratum Number	discrete	character-2	190022	0	Stratum Number
13	SubStratum	Sub-Stratum	discrete	character-2	190022	0	Sub-Stratum
14	SubRound	Sub-Round	discrete	character-1	190022	0	Sub-Round
15	SubSample	Sub - sample	discrete	character-1	190022	0	Sub - sample
16	FODSubRegion	FOD Sub-Region	discrete	character-4	190022	0	FOD Sub-Region
17	SegmentNo	Segment Number	discrete	character-1	190022	0	Segment Number

File Block 4_Person records

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
18	Stage2_Stratum	Second Stage Stratum	discrete	character-1	190022	0	Second Stage Stratum
19	Hhold_no	Sample Household Number	continuous	numeric-1.0	190022	0	Sample Household Number
20	Level	Level	discrete	character-2	190022	0	Level
21	B4_q1	Serial No. of members	continuous	numeric-2.0	190022	0	Serial No. of members
22	B4_q3	Relation to Head Code	discrete	character-1	190022	0	What is your relation to head of the household?
23	B4_q4	Sex Code	discrete	character-1	190022	0	Sex of the member
24	B4_q5	Age	continuous	numeric-3.0	190022	0	Age of the member
25	B4_q6	Marital Status Code	discrete	character-1	189998	0	Marital status of the member
26	B4_q7	General Education Code	discrete	character-2	189862	0	Education of the member
27	B4_q8	No. of days stayed away	continuous	numeric-2.0	55785	134237	How many days a member has stayed away from the household?
28	B4_q9	No. of meals taken in a day	continuous	numeric-1.0	189872	150	How many meals do you usually take in a day?
29	B4_q10	No. of meals taken away from home free of cost - from school, balwadi etc.	continuous	numeric-2.0	36882	153140	If you or any member of the household take meals free of cost from school, balwadi etc, then how many such meals are taken in a day?
30	B4_q11	No. of meals taken away from home free of cost - from employer	continuous	numeric-2.0	32570	157452	If you or any member of the household take meals free of cost from employer, then how many such meals do you take in a day?
31	B4_q12	No. of meals taken away from home free of cost - from others	continuous	numeric-2.0	45363	144659	If you or any member of the household take meals free of cost from others, then how many such meals do you take in a day?
32	B4_q13	No. of meals taken away from home - on payment	continuous	numeric-2.0	36406	153616	If you or any member of the household take meals away from home on payment, then how many such meals do you take?
33	B4_q14	Meals taken at home	continuous	numeric-2.0	189061	961	How many meals are taken at home in a day?
34	NSS	NSS	discrete	character-2	190022	0	-
35	NSC	NSC	discrete	character-3	190022	0	-
36	MLT	Multiplier	continuous	numeric-9.2	190022	0	-
37	WGT_SS	Multiplier - Sub-sample	continuous	numeric-7.2	190022	0	-
38	WGT_SS_Comb	Multiplier - Combined	continuous	numeric-7.2	190022	0	-

File Block 5_Monthly household expenditure on food and non food items

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	HHID	Key to identify a household	discrete	character-9	1889174	0	-
2	CentreCodeRou	Centre code, Round, Shift	discrete	character-3	1889174	0	Centre code, Round, Shift
3	Vill_Blk_Slno	Serial no of village / Block	discrete	character-5	1889174	0	Serial no of village / Block
4	Round	Round	discrete	character-2	1889174	0	Round

File Block 5_Monthly household expenditure on food and non food items

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
5	ScheduleNumbe	Schedule Number	discrete	character-3	1889174	0	Schedule Number
6	Sample	Sample	discrete	character-1	1889174	0	Sample
7	Sector	Sector	discrete	character-1	1889174	0	Sector
8	St_Region	State - region	discrete	character-3	1889174	0	State - region
9	State	State	discrete	character-2	1889174	0	State
10	District	District	discrete	character-2	1889174	0	District
11	Stratum	Stratum Number	discrete	character-2	1889174	0	Stratum Number
12	SubStratum	Sub-Stratum	discrete	character-2	1889174	0	Sub-Stratum
13	SubRound	Sub-Round	discrete	character-1	1889174	0	Sub-Round
14	SubSample	Sub - sample	discrete	character-1	1889174	0	Sub - sample
15	FODSubRegion	FOD Sub-Region	discrete	character-4	1889174	0	FOD Sub-Region
16	SegmentNo	Segment Number	discrete	character-1	1889174	0	Segment Number
17	Stage2_Stratum	Second Stage Stratum	discrete	character-1	1889174	0	Second Stage Stratum
18	Hhold_no	Sample Household Number	continuous	numeric-1.0	1889174	0	Sample Household Number
19	Level	Level	discrete	character-2	1889174	0	Level
20	B5_q1	Block 5 Item Code	discrete	character-3	1889174	0	Block 5 Item Code
21	B5_q3	Quantity	continuous	numeric-9.3	1658376	230798	How much quantity of the item was purchased by the household in the last 30 days?
22	B5_q4	Value	continuous	numeric-8.2	1889174	0	How much money was spent by the household on the purchase of the item in the last 30 days?
23	B5_q5	Source Code	discrete	character-1	1473376	0	What was the source of obtaining the item?
24	NSS	NSS	discrete	character-2	1889174	0	-
25	NSC	NSC	discrete	character-3	1889174	0	-
26	MLT	MLT	continuous	numeric-9.2	1889174	0	-
27	WGT_SS	Multiplier - Sub-sample	continuous	numeric-7.2	1889174	0	-
28	WGT_SS_Comb	Multiplier - Combined	continuous	numeric-7.2	1889174	0	-

File Block 6_Monthly household expenditure on fuel and light

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	HHID	Key to identify a household	discrete	character-9	201946	0	-
2	CentreCodeRou	Centre code, Round, Shift	discrete	character-3	201946	0	Centre code, Round, Shift
3	Vill_Blk_Slno	Serial no of village / Block	discrete	character-5	201946	0	Serial no of village / Block
4	Round	Round	discrete	character-2	201946	0	Round
5	ScheduleNumbe	Schedule Number	discrete	character-3	201946	0	Schedule Number
6	Sample	Sample	discrete	character-1	201946	0	Sample
7	Sector	Sector	discrete	character-1	201946	0	Sector
8	St_Region	State - region	discrete	character-3	201946	0	State - region

File Block 6_Monthly household expenditure on fuel and light

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
9	State	State	discrete	character-2	201946	0	State
10	District	District	discrete	character-2	201946	0	District
11	Stratum	Stratum Number	discrete	character-2	201946	0	Stratum Number
12	SubStratum	Sub-Stratum	discrete	character-2	201946	0	Sub-Stratum
13	SubRound	Sub-Round	discrete	character-1	201946	0	Sub-Round
14	SubSample	Sub - sample	discrete	character-1	201946	0	Sub - sample
15	FODSubRegion	FOD Sub-Region	discrete	character-4	201946	0	FOD Sub-Region
16	SegmentNo	Segment Number	discrete	character-1	201946	0	Segment Number
17	Stage2_Stratum	Second Stage Stratum	discrete	character-1	201946	0	Second Stage Stratum
18	Hhold_no	Sample Household Number	continuous	numeric-1.0	201946	0	Sample Household Number
19	Level	Level	discrete	character-2	201946	0	Level
20	B6_q1	Block 6 Item Code	discrete	character-3	201946	0	Block 6 Item Code
21	B6_q3	Quantity	continuous	numeric-8.3	152041	49905	How much quantity of the item was purchased by the household in the last 30 days?
22	B6_q4	Value	continuous	numeric-8.2	201946	0	How much money was spent by the household on the purchase of the item in the last 30 days?
23	B6_q5	Source Code	discrete	character-1	143264	0	What was the source of obtaining the item?
24	NSS	NSS	discrete	character-2	201946	0	-
25	NSC	NSC	discrete	character-3	201946	0	-
26	MLT	MLT	continuous	numeric-9.2	201946	0	-
27	WGT_SS	Multiplier - Sub-sample	continuous	numeric-7.2	201946	0	-
28	WGT_SS_Comb	Multiplier - Combined	continuous	numeric-7.2	201946	0	-

File Block 7_Household expenditure on clothing, bedding etc

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	HHID	Key to identify a household	discrete	character-9	348850	0	-
2	CentreCodeRou	Centre code, Round, Shift	discrete	character-3	348850	0	Centre code, Round, Shift
3	Vill_Blk_Slno	Serial no of village / Block	discrete	character-5	348850	0	Serial no of village / Block
4	Round	Round	discrete	character-2	348850	0	Round
5	ScheduleNumbe	Schedule Number	discrete	character-3	348850	0	Schedule Number
6	Sample	Sample	discrete	character-1	348850	0	Sample
7	Sector	Sector	discrete	character-1	348850	0	Sector
8	St_Region	State - region	discrete	character-3	348850	0	State - region
9	State	State	discrete	character-2	348850	0	State
10	District	District	discrete	character-2	348850	0	District
11	Stratum	Stratum Number	discrete	character-2	348850	0	Stratum Number
12	SubStratum	Sub-Stratum	discrete	character-2	348850	0	Sub-Stratum

File Block 7_Household expenditure on clothing, bedding etc

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
13	SubRound	Sub-Round	discrete	character-1	348850	0	Sub-Round
14	SubSample	Sub - sample	discrete	character-1	348850	0	Sub - sample
15	FODSubRegion	FOD Sub-Region	discrete	character-4	348850	0	FOD Sub-Region
16	SegmentNo	Segment Number	discrete	character-1	348850	0	Segment Number
17	Stage2_Stratum	Second Stage Stratum	discrete	character-1	348850	0	Second Stage Stratum
18	Hhold_no	Sample Household Number	discrete	character-1	348850	0	Sample Household Number
19	Level	Level	discrete	character-2	348850	0	Level
20	B7_q1	Block 7 Item Code	discrete	character-3	348850	0	Block 7 Item Code
21	B7_q3	Quantity	continuous	numeric-9.3	277627	71223	How much quantity of the clothing item was purchased by the household in the last 365 days?
22	B7_q4	Value	continuous	numeric-8.2	348850	0	How much money was spent by the household on the purchase of the clothing item in the last 365 days?
23	NSS	NSS	discrete	character-2	348850	0	-
24	NSC	NSC	discrete	character-3	348850	0	-
25	MLT	Multiplier	continuous	numeric-9.2	348850	0	-
26	WGT_SS	Multiplier - Sub-sample	continuous	numeric-7.2	348850	0	-
27	WGT_SS_Comb	Multiplier - Combined	continuous	numeric-7.2	348850	0	-

File Block 8_Household expenditure on footwear

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	HHID	Key to identify a household	discrete	character-9	123087	0	-
2	CentreCodeRou	Centre code, Round, Shift	discrete	character-3	123087	0	Centre code, Round, Shift
3	Vill_Blk_Slno	Serial no of village / Block	discrete	character-5	123087	0	Serial no of village / Block
4	Round	Round	discrete	character-2	123087	0	Round
5	ScheduleNumbe	Schedule Number	discrete	character-3	123087	0	Schedule Number
6	Sample	Sample	discrete	character-1	123087	0	Sample
7	Sector	Sector	discrete	character-1	123087	0	Sector
8	St_Region	State - region	discrete	character-3	123087	0	State - region
9	State	State	discrete	character-2	123087	0	State
10	District	District	discrete	character-2	123087	0	District
11	Stratum	Stratum Number	discrete	character-2	123087	0	Stratum Number
12	SubStratum	Sub-Stratum	discrete	character-2	123087	0	Sub-Stratum
13	SubRound	Sub-Round	discrete	character-1	123087	0	Sub-Round
14	SubSample	Sub - sample	discrete	character-1	123087	0	Sub - sample
15	FODSubRegion	FOD Sub-Region	discrete	character-4	123087	0	FOD Sub-Region
16	SegmentNo	Segment Number	discrete	character-1	123087	0	Segment Number
17	Stage2_Stratum	Second Stage Stratum	discrete	character-1	123087	0	Second Stage Stratum

File Block 8_Household expenditure on footwear

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
18	Hhold_no	Sample Household Number	continuous	numeric-1.0	123087	0	Sample Household Number
19	Level	Level	discrete	character-2	123087	0	Level
20	B8_q1	Block 8 Item Code	discrete	character-3	123087	0	Block 8 Item Code
21	B8_q3	Number of pairs	continuous	numeric-4.0	123065	22	How many pairs of the footwear item were purchased by the household in the last 365 days?
22	B8_q4	Value	continuous	numeric-8.2	123085	2	How much money was spent by the household on the purchase of the footwear item in the last 365 days?
23	NSS	NSS	discrete	character-2	123087	0	-
24	NSC	NSC	discrete	character-3	123087	0	-
25	MLT	MLT	continuous	numeric-9.2	123087	0	-
26	WGT_SS	Multiplier - Sub-sample	continuous	numeric-7.2	123087	0	-
27	WGT_SS_Comb	Multiplier - Combined	continuous	numeric-7.2	123087	0	-

File Block 9_Household expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	HHID	Key to identify a household	discrete	character-9	138669	0	-
2	CentreCodeRou	Centre code, Round, Shift	discrete	character-3	138669	0	Centre code, Round, Shift
3	Vill_Blk_Slno	Serial no of village / Block	discrete	character-5	138669	0	Serial no of village / Block
4	Round	Round	discrete	character-2	138669	0	Round
5	ScheduleNumbe	Schedule Number	discrete	character-3	138669	0	Schedule Number
6	Sample	Sample	discrete	character-1	138669	0	Sample
7	Sector	Sector	discrete	character-1	138669	0	Sector
8	St_Region	State - region	discrete	character-3	138669	0	State - region
9	State	State	discrete	character-2	138669	0	State
10	District	District	discrete	character-2	138669	0	District
11	Stratum	Stratum Number	discrete	character-2	138669	0	Stratum Number
12	SubStratum	Sub-Stratum	discrete	character-2	138669	0	Sub-Stratum
13	SubRound	Sub-Round	discrete	character-1	138669	0	Sub-Round
14	SubSample	Sub - sample	discrete	character-1	138669	0	Sub - sample
15	FODSubRegion	FOD Sub-Region	discrete	character-4	138669	0	FOD Sub-Region
16	SegmentNo	Segment Number	discrete	character-1	138669	0	Segment Number
17	Stage2_Stratum	Second Stage Stratum	discrete	character-1	138669	0	Second Stage Stratum
18	Hhold_no	Sample Household Number	continuous	numeric-1.0	138669	0	Sample Household Number
19	Level	Level	discrete	character-2	138669	0	Level
20	B9_q1	Block 9 Item Code	discrete	character-3	138669	0	Block 9 Item Code

File Block 9_Household expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
21	B9_q3	Value	continuous	numeric-4.2	0	138669	How much money was spent by the household on the item in the last 365 days?
22	NSS	NSS	discrete	character-2	138669	0	-
23	NSC	NSC	discrete	character-3	138669	0	-
24	MLT	Multiplier	continuous	numeric-9.2	138669	0	-
25	WGT_SS	Multiplier - Sub-sample	continuous	numeric-7.2	138669	0	-
26	WGT_SS_Comb	Multiplier - Combined	continuous	numeric-7.2	138669	0	-

File Block 10_ Monthly household expenditure on misc goods and services

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	HHID	Key to identify a household	discrete	character-9	810313	0	-
2	CentreCodeRou	Centre code, Round, Shift	discrete	character-3	810313	0	Centre code, Round, Shift
3	Vill_Blk_Slno	Serial no of village / Block	discrete	character-5	810313	0	Serial no of village / Block
4	Round	Round	discrete	character-2	810313	0	Round
5	ScheduleNumbe	Schedule Number	discrete	character-3	810313	0	Schedule Number
6	Sample	Sample	discrete	character-1	810313	0	Sample
7	Sector	Sector	discrete	character-1	810313	0	Sector
8	St_Region	State - region	discrete	character-3	810313	0	State - region
9	State	State	discrete	character-2	810313	0	State
10	District	District	discrete	character-2	810313	0	District
11	Stratum	Stratum Number	discrete	character-2	810313	0	Stratum Number
12	SubStratum	Sub-Stratum	discrete	character-2	810313	0	Sub-Stratum
13	SubRound	Sub-Round	discrete	character-1	810313	0	Sub-Round
14	SubSample	Sub - sample	discrete	character-1	810313	0	Sub - sample
15	FODSubRegion	FOD Sub-Region	discrete	character-4	810313	0	FOD Sub-Region
16	SegmentNo	Segment Number	discrete	character-1	810313	0	Segment Number
17	Stage2_Stratum	Second Stage Stratum	discrete	character-1	810313	0	Second Stage Stratum
18	Hhold_no	Sample Household Number	continuous	numeric-1.0	810313	0	Sample Household Number
19	Level	Level	discrete	character-2	810313	0	Level
20	B10_q1	Block 10 Item Code	discrete	character-3	810313	0	Block 10 Item Code
21	B10_q3	Value	continuous	numeric-4.2	0	810313	How much money was spent by the household on the item in the last 30 days?
22	NSS	NSS	discrete	character-2	810313	0	-
23	NSC	NSC	discrete	character-3	810313	0	-
24	MLT	MLT	continuous	numeric-9.2	810313	0	-
25	WGT_SS	Multiplier - Sub-sample	continuous	numeric-7.2	810313	0	-
26	WGT_SS_Comb	Multiplier - Combined	continuous	numeric-7.2	810313	0	-

File Block 11_Household expenditure on durables

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	HHID	Key to identify a household	discrete	character-9	442842	0	-
2	CentreCodeRou	Centre code, Round, Shift	discrete	character-3	442842	0	Centre code, Round, Shift
3	Vill_Blk_Slno	Serial no of village / Block	discrete	character-5	442842	0	Serial no of village / Block
4	Round	Round	discrete	character-2	442842	0	Round
5	ScheduleNumbe	Schedule Number	discrete	character-3	442842	0	Schedule Number
6	Sample	Sample	discrete	character-1	442842	0	Sample
7	Sector	Sector	discrete	character-1	442842	0	Sector
8	St_Region	State - region	discrete	character-3	442842	0	State - region
9	State	State	discrete	character-2	442842	0	State
10	District	District	discrete	character-2	442842	0	District
11	Stratum	Stratum Number	discrete	character-2	442842	0	Stratum Number
12	SubStratum	Sub-Stratum	discrete	character-2	442842	0	Sub-Stratum
13	SubRound	Sub-Round	discrete	character-1	442842	0	Sub-Round
14	SubSample	Sub - sample	discrete	character-1	442842	0	Sub - sample
15	FODSubRegion	FOD Sub-Region	discrete	character-4	442842	0	FOD Sub-Region
16	SegmentNo	Segment Number	discrete	character-1	442842	0	Segment Number
17	Stage2_Stratum	Second Stage Stratum	discrete	character-1	442842	0	Second Stage Stratum
18	Hhold_no	Sample Household Number	continuous	numeric-1.0	442842	0	Sample Household Number
19	Level	Level	discrete	character-2	442842	0	Level
20	B11_q1	Block 11 Item Code	discrete	character-3	442842	0	Block 11 Item Code
21	B11_q3	No. in use on the date of survey	continuous	numeric-3.0	276659	166183	How many numbers of the item are being used by the household on the date of survey?
22	B11_q4	First hand purchase - number	continuous	numeric-2.0	10341	432501	How many numbers of the item were first hand purchase?
23	B11_q5	First hand purchase - whether hire purchased	discrete	character-1	42713	0	Whether the item was hire purchased?
24	B11_q6	First hand purchase - value (in Rs.)	continuous	numeric-6.0	100910	341932	How much did the household spend on the item of the first hand purchase?
25	B11_q7	Cost of raw materials & services for construction & repairs (in Rs.)	continuous	numeric-6.0	136745	306097	How much was paid by the household towards the cost of raw materials & services?
26	B11_q8	Second Hand Purchase - Number	continuous	numeric-1.0	419	442423	How many numbers of the item were second hand purchase?
27	B11_q9	Second Hand Purchase - Value in cash (in Rs.)	continuous	numeric-6.0	1379	441463	How much did the household spend in cash on the item of the second hand purchase?
28	B11_q10	Total expenditure (in Rs.)	continuous	numeric-6.0	211966	230876	-
29	NSS	NSS	discrete	character-2	442842	0	-
30	NSC	NSC	discrete	character-3	442842	0	-
31	MLT	Multiplier	continuous	numeric-9.2	442842	0	-

File Block 11_Household expenditure on durables

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
32	WGT_SS	Multiplier - Sub-sample	continuous	numeric-7.2	442842	0	-
33	WGT_SS_Comb	Multiplier - Combined	continuous	numeric-7.2	442842	0	-

Variables Description

Dataset contains307 variable(s)

File Blocks 1,2_Identification of Sample Household

#1 HHID: Primary key - unique identifier for a household

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived for identifying a household by combining serial no. of village / block, segment number, second stage stratum and sample household number.

#2 CentreCodeRoundShift: Centre code, Round, Shift

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Centre code, Round, Shift

#3 Vill_Blk_Slno: Serial no of village / Block

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The first-stage units are census villages in the rural sector and the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. This variable indicates the serial number assigned to such units.
Literal question	Serial no of village / Block

#4 Round: Round

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Indicates the NSS round number of this survey.
Literal question	Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
62		39436	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#5 ScheduleNumber: Schedule Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Indicates the NSS schedule number of this survey.
Literal question	Schedule Number

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
010		39436	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#6 Sample: Sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Sample

#7 Sector: Sector

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

File Blocks 1,2_Identification of Sample Household

#7 Sector: Sector

Definition	Sector : A word used for the rural-urban demarcation.
Literal question	Sector
Interviewer's instructions	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/ block is classified as Rural or Urban.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Rural	18992	48.2%
2	Urban	20444	51.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#8 St_Region: State - region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS.
Literal question	State - region
Interviewer's instructions	State and NSS region to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

#9 State: State

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	This refers to the following states of India: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram,Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Pondicheri, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal.
Literal question	State
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived from the variable "State - region" to enable the users to easily access state wise data.

Frequency table not shown (35 Modalities)

#10 District: District

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	District
Interviewer's instructions	District to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

#11 St_District: Unique identifier for a district

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Unique identifier for a district
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived by concatenating the variables "State" and "District" to enable the users to easily access district wise data.

Frequency table not shown (594 Modalities)

#12 Stratum: Stratum Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]

File Blocks 1,2_Identification of Sample Household

#12 Stratum: Stratum Number

Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Within each district of a State/ UT, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them also formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.
Literal question	Stratum Number

#13 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Allocation to sub-strata Rural sector: 462 FSUs of sub-stratum 1 were allocated to the districts where these FSUs were located. For each sub-stratum 2, the maximum allocation was 4. A set of 856 FSUs in the Central sample and 796 samples in the State sample were selected at all-India level for sub-stratum 2. The minimum allocation for sub-stratum 3 and above was 2. Urban sector: For the 27 million-plus cities in the urban sector, stratum allocations were divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of non agricultural workers in the unorganised sector as per EC '98. For other towns, stratum allocation was divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of FSUs in the sub-strata with double weightage to sub-stratum 1. The minimum sub-stratum allocation was 2. For details of sub-stratification see the manual "Introduction Concepts, Definitions and Procedures" attached in external resources.
Literal question	Sub-Stratum

#14 SubRound: Sub-Round

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The survey period of one year of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey in each of these four sub-rounds.
Literal question	Sub-Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Sub-round 1	9670	24.5%
2	Sub-round 2	9891	25.1%
3	Sub-round 3	9959	25.3%
4	Sub-round 4	9916	25.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#15 SubSample: Sub - sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent and parallel samples, termed as interpenetrating sub-samples. Each sub- sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate. Interpenetrating sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/ UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units.

File Blocks 1,2_Identification of Sample Household

#15 SubSample: Sub - sample

	The samples surveyed by the NSSO staff are termed as Central sample and the matched samples surveyed by State Government staff are termed as State sample.
Literal question	Sub - sample
Interviewer's instructions	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/block is central sample or state sample

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Central sample	20700	52.5%
2	State sample	18736	47.5%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#16 FODSubRegion: FOD Sub-Region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	FOD Sub-Region

#17 SegmentNo: Segment Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Segment Number
Interviewer's instructions	Segment number: This item is to be recorded from the heading of block 5a of Schedule 0.0. Listing all the houses, households residing in the sample FSU (or segment 1 & 2 in case of large FSUs) is to be done in Schedule 0.0. Formation of segment 9: This will be formed only in the sample FSUs of sub-strata 1 and 2 in the rural sector. After ascertaining the boundaries of the sample FSU, all the DCSSI-listed non-ASI DMEs (i.e. manufacturing enterprises having 6 or more workers having at least one hired worker and registered with DCSSI) will be listed in block 2 of schedule 0.0. This will constitute segment 9 of the FSU. A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups. The number of hamlet-groups to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will depend on the approximate present population of the sample FSU and/or the approximate number of non-agricultural enterprises found to exist in the sample village. Out of all hg's/sb's formed in the FSU, two hg's/ sb's may be selected for listing in the following manner - one with the maximum number of DMEs (or with maximum number of NDMEs if there is no DME or with maximum number of OAMEs if there is no DME/NDME or with maximum percentage share of population if there is no manufacturing enterprise in the entire FSU) will always be selected and termed as Segment 1; one more hg/sb may be selected randomly and termed as Segment 2. Listing and selection of households/enterprises will be done independently in segments 9, 1 & 2. FSUs without hg/sb formation will not have segment 2.

#18 Stage2_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Formation of second-stage strata and allocation of households: All the households listed in the selected village/ block/ segments were stratified into two second-stage strata (SSS) on the basis of land possessed by households in rural areas and household MPCE in urban areas, as follows. For the rural sector, a cut-off point 'X' (in hectares) was determined at State/UT level from NSS 48th round data in such a way that the top 20% of rural households in the State/UT, according to the estimates from that round, possessed land equal to or more than X. All the listed households possessing land less than X were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.

File Blocks 1,2_Identification of Sample Household

#18 Stage2_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

	Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) was determined at State/ UT level from NSS 55th round data for each NSS region in such a way that the top 20% of the households, according to the estimates from that round, had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE less than 'A' were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.
Literal question	Second Stage Stratum
Interviewer's instructions	Second stage stratum: This item will be copied from the heading of column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

#19 Hhold_no: Sample Household Number

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=1.328 /-] [StdDev=0.522 /-]
Literal question	Sample Household Number
Interviewer's instructions	Sample household number: The sample household number (i.e., order of selection) of the selected household is to be copied from column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

#20 Lvl: Level

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Level

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
01		39436	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#21 Informant_Slno: Serial No. of informant

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-99] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39405 /-] [Invalid=31 /-] [Mean=1.871 /-] [StdDev=3.813 /-]
Literal question	Serial No. of informant
Interviewer's instructions	Serial no. of informant : The srl. no. of the person recorded in column 1 of block 4, Schedule 1.0 from whom the bulk of the information is collected will be entered. Information has to be collected from one of the household members. In an extreme case, information may be collected from a person other than the household member who is supposed to know all the requisite information. In such case, '99' should be recorded against this item.

#22 Resp_Code: Response Code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The entry against this item has been made after collecting all the required information for all the items in the schedule. The entry has been in code on the basis of the impression formed by the investigator regarding overall quality of response of the informant and the informant's perception about the schedule.
Literal question	Response Code
Interviewer's instructions	This item is to be filled in at the end of the interview. It is meant to classify the informant according to the degree of his co-operation as well as his capability to provide the required information. The codes are: informant: co-operative and capable……. 1 busy……. 3 co-operative but not capable……. 2 reluctant…… 4 others……. 9

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	informant : cooperative and capable	30183	76.5%
2	informant : cooperative but not capable	8038	20.4%

File Blocks 1,2_Identification of Sample Household

#22 Resp_Code: Response Code

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
3	informant : busy	591	1.5%
4	informant : reluctant	550	1.4%
9	others	74	0.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#23 Survey_Code: Survey Code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The item records whether the originally selected household or a substitute household has been surveyed or no household could be surveyed. The entries have been made in terms of codes. Code 1 has been recorded when originally selected household is surveyed and code 2 has been recorded when a substitute household is surveyed. If neither the originally selected household nor a substitute household could be surveyed, i.e. if the sample household is a casualty, code 3 has been recorded.
Literal question	Survey Code
Interviewer's instructions	Whether the originally selected sample household has been surveyed or a substituted household has been surveyed will be indicated against this item by recording '1', if the sample household is the one originally selected, and '2', if it is a substituted household. If neither the originally selected household nor the substituted household could be surveyed i.e., if the sample household is a casualty, code '3' will be recorded. In such cases only blocks 0, 1, 2, 14 and 15 will be filled in and on the top of the front page of the schedule the word 'CASUALTY' will be written and underlined.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	original	37894	96.1%
2	substitute	1542	3.9%
3	casualty	0	0.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#24 Substn_Code: Substitution Code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1542 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	If the originally selected household could not be surveyed, irrespective of whether a substituted household could be surveyed or not, the reason for the one originally selected becoming a casualty has been recorded against this item in terms of codes.
Literal question	Substitution Code
Interviewer's instructions	In case the originally selected sample household could not be surveyed, the reason for not surveying the original household will be recorded against this item, irrespective of whether a substituted household could be surveyed or not. The codes are: informant busy .....1 members away from home .....2 informant non-cooperative .....3 others 9

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	informant busy	70	4.5%
2	members away from home	1130	73.3%
3	informant non-cooperative	253	16.4%
9	others	89	5.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#25 DateOfSurvey: Date of Survey

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]

File Blocks 1,2_Identification of Sample Household

#25 **DateOfSurvey: Date of Survey**	
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39435 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Date of Survey
#26 **DateOfDespatch: Date of Despatch**	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39369 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Date of Despatch
#27 **TimeToCanvass: Time to canvass (mins.)**	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39380 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Time to canvass (mins.)
#28 **NSS: NSS**	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	NSS
#29 **NSC: NSC**	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	NSC
#30 **MLT: Multiplier**	
Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.51-703464.23] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=10561.061 /-] [StdDev=22867.154 /-]
Literal question	Multiplier
#31 **WGT_SS: Multiplier - Sub-sample**	
Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.0051-7034.6423] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=105.611 /-] [StdDev=228.672 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS= MLT/100
#32 **WGT_SS_Combined: Multiplier - Combined**	
Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.00255-3517.32115] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=52.929 /-] [StdDev=114.357 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample combined estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS_Combined = MLT/100, if NSS=NSC otherwise WGT_SS_Combined = MLT/200

File Block 3_Household Characteristics

#1 **HHID: Primary key - unique identifier for a household**	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]

File Block 3_Household Characteristics

#1 HHID: Primary key - unique identifier for a household

Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived for identifying a household by combining serial no. of village / block, segment number, second stage stratum and sample household number.

#2 CentreCodeRoundShift: Centre code, Round, Shift

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Centre code, Round, Shift

#3 Vill_Blk_Slno: Serial no of village / Block

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The first-stage units are census villages in the rural sector and the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. This variable indicates the serial number assigned to such units.
Literal question	Serial no of village / Block

#4 Round: Round

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Indicates the NSS round number of this survey.
Literal question	Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
62		39436	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#5 ScheduleNumber: Schedule Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Indicates the NSS schedule number of this survey.
Literal question	Schedule Number

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
010		39436	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#6 Sample: Sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Sample

#7 Sector: Sector

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Sector : A word used for the rural-urban demarcation.
Literal question	Sector
Interviewer's instructions	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/ block is classified as Rural or Urban.

File Block 3_Household Characteristics

#7 Sector: Sector

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Rural	18992	48.2%
2	Urban	20444	51.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#8 St_Region: State - region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS.
Literal question	State - region
Interviewer's instructions	State and NSS region to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

#9 State: State

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	This refers to the following states of India: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram,Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Pondicheri, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal.
Literal question	State
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived from the variable "State - region" to enable the users to easily access state wise data.

Frequency table not shown (35 Modalities)

#10 District: District

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	District
Interviewer's instructions	District to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

#11 Stratum: Stratum Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Within each district of a State/ UT, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them also formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.
Literal question	Stratum Number

#12 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Allocation to sub-strata Rural sector:

File Block 3_Household Characteristics

#12 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum

	462 FSUs of sub-stratum 1 were allocated to the districts where these FSUs were located. For each sub-stratum 2, the maximum allocation was 4. A set of 856 FSUs in the Central sample and 796 samples in the State sample were selected at all-India level for sub-stratum 2. The minimum allocation for sub-stratum 3 and above was 2. Urban sector: For the 27 million-plus cities in the urban sector, stratum allocations were divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of non agricultural workers in the unorganised sector as per EC '98. For other towns, stratum allocation was divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of FSUs in the sub-strata with double weightage to sub-stratum 1. The minimum sub-stratum allocation was 2. For details of sub-stratification see the manual "Introduction Concepts, Definitions and Procedures" attached in external resources.
Literal question	Sub-Stratum

#13 SubRound: Sub-Round

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The survey period of one year of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey in each of these four sub-rounds.
Literal question	Sub-Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Sub-round 1	9670	24.5%
2	Sub-round 2	9891	25.1%
3	Sub-round 3	9959	25.3%
4	Sub-round 4	9916	25.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#14 SubSample: Sub - sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent and parallel samples, termed as interpenetrating sub-samples. Each sub- sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate. Interpenetrating sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/ UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units. The samples surveyed by the NSSO staff are termed as Central sample and the matched samples surveyed by State Government staff are termed as State sample.
Literal question	Sub - sample
Interviewer's instructions	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/block is central sample or state sample

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Central sample	20700	52.5%
2	State sample	18736	47.5%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#15 FODSubRegion: FOD Sub-Region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]

File Block 3_Household Characteristics

#15 FODSubRegion: FOD Sub-Region

Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	FOD Sub-Region

#16 SegmentNo: Segment Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Segment Number
Interviewer's instructions	Segment number: This item is to be recorded from the heading of block 5a of Schedule 0.0. Listing all the houses, households residing in the sample FSU (or segment 1 & 2 in case of large FSUs) is to be done in Schedule 0.0. Formation of segment 9: This will be formed only in the sample FSUs of sub-strata 1 and 2 in the rural sector. After ascertaining the boundaries of the sample FSU, all the DCSSI-listed non-ASI DMEs (i.e. manufacturing enterprises having 6 or more workers having at least one hired worker and registered with DCSSI) will be listed in block 2 of schedule 0.0. This will constitute segment 9 of the FSU. A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups. The number of hamlet-groups to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will depend on the approximate present population of the sample FSU and/or the approximate number of non-agricultural enterprises found to exist in the sample village. Out of all hg's/sb's formed in the FSU, two hg's/ sb's may be selected for listing in the following manner - one with the maximum number of DMEs (or with maximum number of NDMEs if there is no DME or with maximum number of OAMEs if there is no DME/NDME or with maximum percentage share of population if there is no manufacturing enterprise in the entire FSU) will always be selected and termed as Segment 1; one more hg/sb may be selected randomly and termed as Segment 2. Listing and selection of households/enterprises will be done independently in segments 9, 1 & 2. FSUs without hg/sb formation will not have segment 2.

#17 Stage2_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Formation of second-stage strata and allocation of households: All the households listed in the selected village/ block/ segments were stratified into two second-stage strata (SSS) on the basis of land possessed by households in rural areas and household MPCE in urban areas, as follows. For the rural sector, a cut-off point 'X' (in hectares) was determined at State/UT level from NSS 48th round data in such a way that the top 20% of rural households in the State/UT, according to the estimates from that round, possessed land equal to or more than X. All the listed households possessing land less than X were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2. Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) was determined at State/ UT level from NSS 55th round data for each NSS region in such a way that the top 20% of the households, according to the estimates from that round, had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE less than 'A' were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.
Literal question	Second Stage Stratum
Interviewer's instructions	Second stage stratum: This item will be copied from the heading of column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

#18 Hhold_no: Sample Household Number

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=1.328 /-] [StdDev=0.522 /-]
Literal question	Sample Household Number

File Block 3_Household Characteristics

#18 Hhold_no: Sample Household Number

Interviewer's instructions	Sample household number: The sample household number (i.e., order of selection) of the selected household is to be copied from column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

#19 Level: Level

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Level

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
02		39436	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#20 B3_q1: Household Size

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-39] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=4.818 /-] [StdDev=2.626 /-]
Definition	The size of the sample household i.e., the total number of persons normally residing together (i.e., under the same roof) and taking food from the same kitchen (including temporary stay-aways and excluding temporary visitors) will be recorded against this item.
Literal question	How many members are there in the household?
Interviewer's instructions	The size of the sample household i.e., the total number of persons normally residing together (i.e., under the same roof) and taking food from the same kitchen (including temporary stay-aways and excluding temporary visitors) will be recorded against this item. This number will be the same as the last serial number recorded in column 1 of block 4.

#21 B3_q2: NIC Code(5-digit)

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=36972 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The description of the principal household industry has been recorded in the space provided.
Literal question	Which industry are you working in?
Interviewer's instructions	The description of the principal industry should be recorded in as specific terms as possible based on the description given by the informant. In other words, the industry description should not be copied from the NIC booklet if the informant's description gives a clearer idea of the industrial activity which determines the principal industry of the household. The entry cell for item 2 has been split into five parts for recording each digit separately. The appropriate five-digit industry code of the NIC-2004 will be recorded here. For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, a dash (-) may be put against this item.

#22 B3_q3: NCO Code(3-digit)

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=36963 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The description of the principal household occupation has been recorded in the space provided.
Literal question	Which occupation are you in?
Interviewer's instructions	As in case of principal household industry, the description of the principal occupation, too, should be recorded in as specific terms as possible based on the description given by the informant. In other words, the occupation description should not be copied from the NCO booklet if the informant's description gives a clearer idea of the principal occupation pursued by the household. The appropriate three-digit occupation code of the NCO-1968 is to be recorded in the entry cell, which has been trisected for recording each digit separately. For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, a dash (-) may be put against this item.

Frequency table not shown (464 Modalities)

#23 B3_q4: Household type

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]

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#23 B3_q4: Household type

Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39417 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Household type
Interviewer's instructions	The household type code based on the means of livelihood of a household will be decided on the basis of the sources of the household's income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. For this purpose, only the household's income (net income and not gross income) from economic activities will be considered; but the incomes of servants and paying guests will not be taken into account. For the rural areas, the selected household will be assigned the appropriate type code out of the following five different household type codes: self-employed in non-agriculture…… 1 self-employed in agriculture ..…..... 4 agricultural labour .....……..2 others ..... 9 other labour …….. 3 For urban areas, the household type codes are as follows: self-employed - 1, regular wage/salary earning - 2, casual labour - 3, others - 9. For a rural household, if a single source (among the five sources of income listed in the preceding paragraph) contributes 50% or more of the household's income from economic activities during the last 365 days, it will be assigned the type code (1, 2, 3, 4 or 9) corresponding to that source. For urban areas the different urban type codes correspond to four sources of household income, unlike the rural sector where five sources are considered. An urban household will be assigned the type code 1, 2, 3 or 9 corresponding to the major source of its income from economic activities during the last 365 days. A household, which does not have any income from economic activities, will get type code 9 (others).

#24 HH_Type: Household type with sector

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The household type code based on the means of livelihood of a household has been decided on the basis of the sources of the household's income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey.
Literal question	Household type with sector
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived by concatenating the variables "sector" and "household type" to enable the users to easily access information on "sector wise household type".

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
10	Invalid - rural	6	0.0%
11	self-employed in non-agriculture - rural	2825	7.2%
12	agricultural labour - rural	2685	6.8%
13	other labour - rural	1864	4.7%
14	self-employed in agriculture - rural	9242	23.4%
19	Others - rural	2370	6.0%
20	Invalid - urban	13	0.0%
21	self-employed - urban	8136	20.6%
22	regular wage/salary earning - urban	8422	21.4%
23	casual labour - urban	1817	4.6%
29	Others - urban	2056	5.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#25 B3_q5: Religion

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39434 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	What is your religion?

File Block 3_Household Characteristics

#25 B3_q5: Religion

Interviewer's instructions	The religion of the household will be recorded against this item in codes. If different members of the household claim to belong to different religions, the religion of the head of the household will be considered as the religion of the households.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Hinduism	30192	76.6%
2	Islam	5426	13.8%
3	Christianity	2072	5.3%
4	Sikhism	878	2.2%
5	Jainism	220	0.6%
6	Buddhism	354	0.9%
7	Zoroastrianism	7	0.0%
9	Others	285	0.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#26 B3_q6: Social Group

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39429 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Which social group do you belong to? Do you come under scheduled caste or scheduled tribe or others category?
Interviewer's instructions	Whether or not the household belongs to scheduled tribe or scheduled caste will be indicated against this item in terms of the specified codes which are : scheduled tribe ..... 1 scheduled caste ..... 2 others ..... 9 Those who do not come under any one of first two groups will be assigned code 9 meant to cover all other categories. In case different members belong to different social groups, the group to which the head of the households belongs will be considered as the 'social group' and the group code appropriate for the household will be assigned. It may be noted that household belonging to neo-Buddhist category will also be considered as scheduled caste.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Scheduled Tribe	3907	9.9%
2	Scheduled Caste	5275	13.4%
3	Other Backward Class	14072	35.7%
9	Others	16175	41.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#27 B3_q7: Land possessed code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39361 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	How much land do you own?
Interviewer's instructions	The total land area possessed by the household as on the date of survey will be worked out and recorded against this item in code.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
01	less than 0.005 hectares	10342	26.3%
02	0.005 - 0.01 hectares	8220	20.9%
03	0.02 - 0.20 hectares	5673	14.4%
04	0.21 - 0.40 hectares	2303	5.9%

File Block 3_Household Characteristics

#27 B3_q7: Land possessed code

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
05	0.41 - 1.00 hectares	3938	10.0%
06	1.01 - 2.00 hectares	4232	10.8%
07	2.01 – 3.00 hectares	2046	5.2%
08	3.01 - 4.00 hectares	1148	2.9%
10	4.01 – 6.00 hectares	792	2.0%
11	6.01 - 8.00 hectares	292	0.7%
12	greater than 8.00 hectares	375	1.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#28 B3_q8: Dwelling unit code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39417 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	This item refers only to the dwelling unit or the actual residence of the sample household. The dwelling unit may be an entire structure or may be only a part of a structure.
Literal question	Do you own the dwelling unit? Or is it hired or otherwise occupied?
Interviewer's instructions	If the occupant owns the dwelling unit, code 1 will be recorded against item 8. If it is taken on rent, code 2 will be entered and if it is occupied otherwise, code 9 will apply. However, if any household is found living under trees, bridges, in pipes, etc. it will not be treated as living in dwelling unit. For such households code 3 will be recorded. It may be noted that a dwelling unit constructed on a plot of land which is taken under long-term lease, usually 30 years or more, will be considered as being held in owner-like possession. Similarly, a dwelling unit itself possessed by a household under a long-term lease may be treated as in owner-like possession and code 1 will be applicable in such cases also. The codes for this item are given below: owned 1 hired 2 no dwelling unit 3 others 9

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Owned	30861	78.3%
2	Hired	6874	17.4%
3	No dwelling unit	2	0.0%
9	Others	1680	4.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#29 B3_q9: Type of dwelling code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39395 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	What is the type of dwelling of the household? Is it an independent house or a flat or any other type of dwelling?
Interviewer's instructions	The dwelling unit of the household may be an independent house, a flat, or neither of these. The appropriate code will be entered against the item. The codes are: independent house 1 flat 2 others 9 no dwelling 3

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Independent house	32314	82.0%
2	Flat	4038	10.3%
3	No dwelling	0	0.0%

File Block 3_Household Characteristics

#29 B3_q9: Type of dwelling code

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
9	Others	3043	7.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#30 B3_q10: Type of structure

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39368 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	What is the type of structure of the dwelling?
Interviewer's instructions	Structures have been classified into four categories, namely, pucca, semi-pucca, serviceable katcha and unserviceable katcha, on the basis of materials used for construction. This item is to be filled in code. The codes are: pucca-1, semi-pucca-2, serviceable katcha -3, unserviceable katcha - 4, no structure-5.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Pucca	28178	71.6%
2	Semi-pucca	7695	19.5%
3	Serviceable katchcha	3202	8.1%
4	Unserviceable katchcha	293	0.7%
5	No structure	0	0.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#31 B3_q11: Covered area (sq. m)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-3000] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39193 /-] [Invalid=243 /-] [Mean=58.561 /-] [StdDev=73.39 /-]
Literal question	How much is the covered area of the dwelling?
Interviewer's instructions	This will be the sum of the floor areas of all the rooms, kitchen, etc., and verandah located in the house or inside the homestead land and occupied by the household. The covered area may be either owned (including owner-like possession) or rented. It should exclude area owned but rented out. The area will be recorded (to nearest integer) in square metre. The verandah will mean a roofed space adjacent to living/other rooms which is not walled from all sides, that is, with at least one side either open or walled to some height or protected by grille, net, etc. If entry against item 10 is 5, a dash (-) may be put against this item.

#32 B3_q12: Cooking code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39405 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	What is the primary source of energy that is being used by the household for cooking?
Interviewer's instructions	Against this item, the code corresponding to the primary source of energy that is used by the household for cooking during last 30 days preceding the date of survey will be recorded. If more than one type of energy is utilised, the primary or principal one on the basis of its extent of use will have to be identified and the corresponding code will be noted in the appropriate box. The codes are: cooking: coke, coal and charcoal- 1, firewood and chips- 2, LPG- 3, gobar gas - 4, dung cake- 5, kerosene- 6, electricity- 7, others- 9, no cooking arrangement- 8

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	coke, coal and charcoal	986	2.5%
2	firewood and chips	17027	43.2%
3	LPG	16119	40.9%
4	gobar gas	116	0.3%
5	dung cake	1563	4.0%
6	kerosene	1786	4.5%

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#32 B3_q12: Cooking code

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
7	electricity	81	0.2%
8	No cooking arrangement	1116	2.8%
9	others	611	1.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#33 B3_q13: Lighting code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39396 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	What is the primary source of energy that is being used by the household for lighting?
Interviewer's instructions	Against this item, the code corresponding to the primary source of energy that is used by the household for lighting during last 30 days preceding the date of survey will be recorded. If more than one type of energy is utilised, the primary or principal one on the basis of its extent of use will have to be identified and the corresponding code will be noted in the appropriate box. The codes are: lighting: kerosene -1, other oil -2, gas - 3, candle - 4, electricity - 5, others -9, no lighting arrangement - 6

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	kerosene	6963	17.7%
2	other oil	54	0.1%
3	gas	57	0.1%
4	candle	68	0.2%
5	electricity	31937	81.1%
6	No lighting arrangement	155	0.4%
9	others	162	0.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#34 B3_q14: Monthly per capita expenditure

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 25.08-52371.29] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=1113.935 /-] [StdDev=1014.715 /-]
Interviewer's instructions	This item will be filled in only after completing blocks 5 to 12. It will be copied from column 6 of item srl. no. 37 of block 12. (The sum total of the relevant sub-total items (as indicated in block 12) adjusted for 30 days will be divided by the household size to obtain the monthly per capita expenditure.)

#35 B3_q15: Performance of any ceremony last month

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39425 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Ceremonies are frequently performed to solemnize some events of life such as birth, marriage, etc. There are also rites consequent upon the death of a person. Such ceremonies may be performed by household members as required under the social/religious customs without incurring expenditure for entertaining guests. On the other hand, some households may spend a considerable amount of money for entertaining guests with meals during these occasions. Only the latter type of ceremony, in other words, only those ceremonies on which guests are entertained with meals (not just snacks) will be considered for the purposes of item 15 as ceremonies performed. Even an occasion which is not a traditional occasion for celebration or social gathering will be considered a ceremony if meals are served to a large number of guests by the household.
Literal question	Did the household perform any ceremony?
Interviewer's instructions	If the household is found to have performed any ceremony during the last 30 days, code '1' will be recorded against this item. Otherwise, '2' will be recorded. Ceremonies are frequently performed to solemnize some events of life such as birth, marriage, etc. There are also rites consequent upon the death of a person. Such ceremonies may be performed by household members

File Block 3_Household Characteristics

#35 B3_q15: Performance of any ceremony last month

	as required under the social/religious customs without incurring expenditure for entertaining guests. On the other hand, some households may spend a considerable amount of money for entertaining guests with meals during these occasions. Only the latter type of ceremony, in other words, only those ceremonies on which guests are entertained with meals (not just snacks) will be considered for the purposes of item 15 as ceremonies performed. Even an occasion which is not a traditional occasion for celebration or social gathering will be considered a ceremony if meals are served to a large number of guests by the household.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	898	2.3%
2	No	38527	97.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#36 B3_q16: No. of meals served to non-hhold members last month

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-1248] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=29022 /-] [Invalid=10414 /-] [Mean=8.62 /-] [StdDev=27.584 /-]
Definition	The total number of meals served to non-household members during the last 30 days have been recorded against this item.
Literal question	How many meals were served to non household members by the household during the last 30 days?
Interviewer's instructions	The total number of meals served to non-household members during the last 30 days will be recorded against this item.

#37 B3_q17: Purchase any cereal from ration/ fair price shop last month

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39404 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Did you purchase any cereal from ration or fair price shop last month?
Interviewer's instructions	The answer against this question will be recorded in code. The codes are: yes-1, no-2. Purchase of foodgrains by workers from shops run by their employer at concessional or subsidised rates (this is prevalent, for example, in tea garden areas) will not be considered as purchase from ration/fair price shop.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	8523	21.6%
2	No	30881	78.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#38 NSS: NSS

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#39 NSC: NSC

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#40 MLT: Multiplier

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.51-703464.23] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=10561.061 /-] [StdDev=22867.154 /-]

#41 WGT_SS: Multiplier - Sub-sample

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.0051-7034.6423] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=105.611 /-] [StdDev=228.672 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS= MLT/100

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#42 WGT_SS_Combined: Multiplier - Combined

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.00255-3517.32115] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=52.929 /-] [StdDev=114.357 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample combined estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS_Combined = MLT/100, if NSS=NSC otherwise WGT_SS_Combined = MLT/200

File Block 4_Person records

#1 Person_key: Primary key - unique identifier for a member in the household

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived for uniquely identifying a person within a household by combining HHID (key to identify a household) and serial number of members.

#2 HHID: Key to identify a household

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived for identifying a household by combining serial no. of village / block, segment number, second stage stratum and sample household number.

#3 CentreCodeRoundShift: Centre code, Round, Shift

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Centre code, Round, Shift

#4 Vill_Blk_Slno: Serial no of village / Block

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The first-stage units are census villages in the rural sector and the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. This variable indicates the serial number assigned to such units.
Literal question	Serial no of village / Block

#5 Round: Round

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Indicates the NSS round number of this survey.
Literal question	Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
62		190022	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#6 ScheduleNumber: Schedule Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

File Block 4_Person records

#6 ScheduleNumber: Schedule Number

Definition	Indicates the NSS schedule number of this survey.
Literal question	Schedule Number

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
010		190022	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#7 Sample: Sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Sample

#8 Sector: Sector

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Sector : A word used for the rural-urban demarcation.
Literal question	Sector
Interviewer's instructions	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/ block is classified as Rural or Urban.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Rural	100730	53.0%
2	Urban	89292	47.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#9 St_Region: State - region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS.
Literal question	State - region
Interviewer's instructions	State and NSS region to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

#10 State: State

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	This refers to the following states of India: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram,Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Pondicheri, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal.
Literal question	State
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived from the variable "State - region" to enable the users to easily access state wise data.

Frequency table not shown (35 Modalities)

#11 District: District

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

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#11 District: District

Literal question	District
Interviewer's instructions	District to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

#12 Stratum: Stratum Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Within each district of a State/ UT, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them also formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.
Literal question	Stratum Number

#13 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Allocation to sub-strata Rural sector: 462 FSUs of sub-stratum 1 were allocated to the districts where these FSUs were located. For each sub-stratum 2, the maximum allocation was 4. A set of 856 FSUs in the Central sample and 796 samples in the State sample were selected at all-India level for sub-stratum 2. The minimum allocation for sub-stratum 3 and above was 2. Urban sector: For the 27 million-plus cities in the urban sector, stratum allocations were divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of non agricultural workers in the unorganised sector as per EC '98. For other towns, stratum allocation was divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of FSUs in the sub-strata with double weightage to sub-stratum 1. The minimum sub-stratum allocation was 2. For details of sub-stratification see the manual "Introduction Concepts, Definitions and Procedures" attached in external resources.
Literal question	Sub-Stratum

#14 SubRound: Sub-Round

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The survey period of one year of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey in each of these four sub-rounds.
Literal question	Sub-Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Sub-round 1	46276	24.4%
2	Sub-round 2	47722	25.1%
3	Sub-round 3	47843	25.2%
4	Sub-round 4	48181	25.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#15 SubSample: Sub - sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

File Block 4_Person records

#15 SubSample: Sub - sample

Definition	An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent and parallel samples, termed as interpenetrating sub-samples. Each sub- sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate. Interpenetrating sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/ UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units. The samples surveyed by the NSSO staff are termed as Central sample and the matched samples surveyed by State Government staff are termed as State sample.
Literal question	Sub - sample
Interviewer's instructions	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/block is central sample or state sample

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Central sample	99762	52.5%
2	State sample	90260	47.5%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#16 FODSubRegion: FOD Sub-Region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	FOD Sub-Region

#17 SegmentNo: Segment Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Segment Number
Interviewer's instructions	Segment number: This item is to be recorded from the heading of block 5a of Schedule 0.0. Listing all the houses, households residing in the sample FSU (or segment 1 & 2 in case of large FSUs) is to be done in Schedule 0.0. Formation of segment 9: This will be formed only in the sample FSUs of sub-strata 1 and 2 in the rural sector. After ascertaining the boundaries of the sample FSU, all the DCSSI-listed non-ASI DMEs (i.e. manufacturing enterprises having 6 or more workers having at least one hired worker and registered with DCSSI) will be listed in block 2 of schedule 0.0. This will constitute segment 9 of the FSU. A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups. The number of hamlet-groups to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will depend on the approximate present population of the sample FSU and/or the approximate number of non-agricultural enterprises found to exist in the sample village. Out of all hg's/sb's formed in the FSU, two hg's/ sb's may be selected for listing in the following manner - one with the maximum number of DMEs (or with maximum number of NDMEs if there is no DME or with maximum number of OAMEs if there is no DME/NDME or with maximum percentage share of population if there is no manufacturing enterprise in the entire FSU) will always be selected and termed as Segment 1; one more hg/sb may be selected randomly and termed as Segment 2. Listing and selection of households/enterprises will be done independently in segments 9, 1 & 2. FSUs without hg/sb formation will not have segment 2.

#18 Stage2_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Formation of second-stage strata and allocation of households:

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#18 Stage2_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

	All the households listed in the selected village/ block/ segments were stratified into two second-stage strata (SSS) on the basis of land possessed by households in rural areas and household MPCE in urban areas, as follows. For the rural sector, a cut-off point 'X' (in hectares) was determined at State/UT level from NSS 48th round data in such a way that the top 20% of rural households in the State/UT, according to the estimates from that round, possessed land equal to or more than X. All the listed households possessing land less than X were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2. Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) was determined at State/ UT level from NSS 55th round data for each NSS region in such a way that the top 20% of the households, according to the estimates from that round, had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE less than 'A' were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.
Literal question	Second Stage Stratum
Interviewer's instructions	Second stage stratum: This item will be copied from the heading of column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

#19 Hhold_no: Sample Household Number

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=1.316 /-] [StdDev=0.514 /-]
Literal question	Sample Household Number
Interviewer's instructions	Sample household number: The sample household number (i.e., order of selection) of the selected household is to be copied from column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

#20 Level: Level

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Level

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
03		190022	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#21 B4_q1: Serial No. of members

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-39] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=3.625 /-] [StdDev=2.602 /-]
Literal question	Serial No. of members
Interviewer's instructions	All the members of the sample household will be listed in block 4 using a continuous serial number in column (1). In the list, the head of the household will appear first followed by head's spouse, the first son, first son's wife and their children, second son, second son's wife and their children and so on. After the sons are enumerated, the daughters will be listed followed by other relations, dependants, servants, etc.

#22 B4_q3: Relation to Head Code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	What is your relation to head of the household?
Interviewer's instructions	The relationship of each member of the household to the head of the household (for the head, the relationship is 'self') will be recorded in this column. The codes are: self ..... 1 grandchild ..... 6 spouse of head..... 2 father/mother/father-in-law/mother- in-law ... 7 married child ..... 3 brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law spouse of married child .. 4 /other relatives..... 8

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#22 B4_q3: Relation to Head Code

unmarried child ..... 5 servant/employees/other non-relatives 9

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Self	39437	20.8%
2	Spouse of head	31395	16.5%
3	Married child	10505	5.5%
4	Spouse of married child	10391	5.5%
5	Unmarried child	66908	35.2%
6	Grandchild	17381	9.1%
7	Father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law	5049	2.7%
8	Brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives	8342	4.4%
9	Servant/employee/or non-relatives	614	0.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#23 B4_q4: Sex Code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Sex of the member
Interviewer's instructions	The sex of each member of the household will be recorded in this column. For eunuchs, code '1' will be recorded.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Male	98712	51.9%
2	Female	91310	48.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#24 B4_q5: Age

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-113] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=27.959 /-] [StdDev=19.087 /-]
Literal question	Age of the member
Interviewer's instructions	The age in completed years of all the members listed will be ascertained and recorded in this column. For infants below one year of age, '0' will be entered. As in the previous round, ages above 99 will be recorded in three digits.

#25 B4_q6: Marital Status Code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=189998 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Marital status of the member
Interviewer's instructions	The marital status of each member will be recorded in this column. The codes are: never married - 1, currently married - 2, widowed - 3, divorced/separated - 4.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Never married	91747	48.3%
2	Currently married	88764	46.7%
3	Widowed	8852	4.7%
4	Divorced/separated	635	0.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

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#26 B4_q7: General Education Code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=189862 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Education of the member
Interviewer's instructions	Information regarding the level of general education attained by the members of the household listed will be recorded in this column. For the purpose of making entries in this column, only the course successfully completed will be considered. For instance, for a person who has studied up to say, first year B.A., his/her educational attainment will be considered as higher secondary (code 07). For a person who has studied up to 12th standard but has not appeared for the final examination or has failed, his/her educational attainment will be considered under 'secondary' (code 06). The relevant codes to be used for recording entries in this column are: not literate -01, literate without formal schooling -02, literate but below primary -03, primary -04, middle -05, secondary -06, higher secondary -07, diploma/certificate course -08, graduate - 10, post graduate and above -11. A person who can both read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language is to be considered literate. Those who are not able to do so are to be considered not literate and will be assigned code 01. Those who are literate but never attended any school will be assigned code 02. Those who are literate and have attended school but are yet to pass a primary standard examination will get code 03. Similarly, codes 04, 05, 06 and 07 etc. will indicate the successive higher standards of examinations passed. Persons who have attained proficiency in Oriental languages (e.g. Sanskrit, Persian, etc.) through formal but not the general type of education will be classified appropriately at the equivalent level of general education standard.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
01	Not literate	55054	29.0%
02	Literate without formal schooling	1670	0.9%
03	Literate but below primary	26782	14.1%
04	Primary	26696	14.1%
05	Middle	32762	17.3%
06	Secondary	19570	10.3%
07	Higher secondary	12423	6.5%
08	Diploma / certificate course	1550	0.8%
10	Graduate	10235	5.4%
11	Post graduate and above	3120	1.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#27 B4_q8: No. of days stayed away

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-30] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=55785 /-] [Invalid=134237 /-] [Mean=1.503 /-] [StdDev=4.224 /-]
Literal question	How many days a member has stayed away from the household?
Interviewer's instructions	The number of days for which the member 'stayed away from home' during the 30 days preceding the date of enquiry should be recorded here. A continuous absence from home for 24 hours will be reckoned as a 'day stayed away'. That is, the entry will be made in completed number of days and any fraction of a day will be ignored. The location of the place where the person stayed, having been away from his/her own household, may also be within the same village/town and staying away will not only mean physical absence but also non-participation in food consumption from his/her own household. For example, if a member stayed away for two days, but consumed food prepared at home during these two days, then that member will not be considered for this item as staying away. For members who did not stay away for even 1 day during the last 30 days, 0 will be recorded.

#28 B4_q9: No. of meals taken in a day

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-3] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=189872 /-] [Invalid=150 /-] [Mean=2.412 /-] [StdDev=0.568 /-]
Literal question	How many meals do you usually take in a day?

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#28 B4_q9: No. of meals taken in a day

Interviewer's instructions	The number of meals consumed by a person is usually reported as 2 or 3. For a person who takes food only once in a day, the entry will be 1. One may also come across a person who takes food more than three times a day. For such persons, however, only 3 should be entered. That is, in this column, the recorded number of meals taken in a day, even if it is reported to be higher, should not exceed 3. In addition, for infants of age '0' as well as for children who subsist on milk only, '0' may be recorded against this item.

#29 B4_q10: No. of meals taken away from home free of cost - from school, balwadi etc.

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-90] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=36882 /-] [Invalid=153140 /-] [Mean=3.318 /-] [StdDev=7.884 /-]
Literal question	If you or any member of the household take meals free of cost from school, balwadi etc, then how many such meals are taken in a day?
Interviewer's instructions	Columns (10), (11) and (12) pertain to meals taken away from home without payment. Number of meals taken outside home on payment and at home during last 30 days preceding the date of survey, for each member of the household will be recorded against columns (13) and (14). There are schools/balwadis, etc. which provide standard food to all or some students as midday meal, tiffin, etc. free or at subsidised rate. Such meals are to be considered as meals taken away from home. If such food is received free it will be recorded in column (10).

#30 B4_q11: No. of meals taken away from home free of cost - from employer

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-90] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=32570 /-] [Invalid=157452 /-] [Mean=0.726 /-] [StdDev=6.008 /-]
Literal question	If you or any member of the household take meals free of cost from employer, then how many such meals do you take in a day?
Interviewer's instructions	Sometimes meals are provided by the employer. These may be as perquisites or as part of wages in kind. These meals are generally consumed at the place of work and are to be considered as meals taken away from home. It may not be rare that meals provided by the employer are brought home by the employees and consumed there. Such meals are also to be considered as meals taken away from home. In column (11), the number of such meals received and consumed during the reference period by an individual member will be recorded.

#31 B4_q12: No. of meals taken away from home free of cost - from others

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-90] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=45363 /-] [Invalid=144659 /-] [Mean=3.938 /-] [StdDev=10.307 /-]
Literal question	If you or any member of the household take meals free of cost from others, then how many such meals do you take in a day?
Interviewer's instructions	Meals consumed as guests in other households, will also be taken into account while making entries in column (12).

#32 B4_q13: No. of meals taken away from home - on payment

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-90] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=36406 /-] [Invalid=153616 /-] [Mean=2.688 /-] [StdDev=11.04 /-]
Literal question	If you or any member of the household take meals away from home on payment, then how many such meals do you take?
Interviewer's instructions	Meals received at subsidised rate will be recorded in column (13). There are institutions which provide canteen facilities to their students. Students can purchase food of their choice and to their requirements from those canteens on payment. In such cases also entry will be made in column (13).

#33 B4_q14: Meals taken at home

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-90] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=189061 /-] [Invalid=961 /-] [Mean=70.305 /-] [StdDev=17.815 /-]
Literal question	How many meals are taken at home in a day?
Interviewer's instructions	In column (14), the number of meals taken at home by each member of the household during the period of 30 days preceding the date of survey will be recorded. A meal will be considered to be taken at home if the meal is prepared at home irrespective of the place where it is consumed.

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#34 **NSS: NSS**	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
#35 **NSC: NSC**	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
#36 **MLT: Multiplier**	
Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.51-703464.23] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=10411.682 /-] [StdDev=22548.728 /-]
#37 **WGT_SS: Multiplier - Sub-sample**	
Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.0051-7034.6423] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=104.117 /-] [StdDev=225.487 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS= MLT/100
#38 **WGT_SS_Combined: Multiplier - Combined**	
Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.00255-3517.32115] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=52.174 /-] [StdDev=112.767 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample combined estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS_Combined = MLT/100, if NSS=NSC otherwise WGT_SS_Combined = MLT/200

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#1 **HHID: Key to identify a household**	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived for identifying a household by combining serial no. of village / block, segment number, second stage stratum and sample household number.
#2 **CentreCodeRoundShift: Centre code, Round, Shift**	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Centre code, Round, Shift
#3 **Vill_Blk_Slno: Serial no of village / Block**	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The first-stage units are census villages in the rural sector and the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. This variable indicates the serial number assigned to such units.
Literal question	Serial no of village / Block
#4 **Round: Round**	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]

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#4 Round: Round

Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Indicates the NSS round number of this survey.
Literal question	Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
62		1889174	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#5 ScheduleNumber: Schedule Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Indicates the NSS schedule number of this survey.
Literal question	Schedule Number

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
010		1889174	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#6 Sample: Sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Sample

#7 Sector: Sector

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Sector : A word used for the rural-urban demarcation.
Literal question	Sector
Interviewer's instructions	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/ block is classified as Rural or Urban.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Rural	896366	47.4%
2	Urban	992808	52.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#8 St_Region: State - region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS.
Literal question	State - region
Interviewer's instructions	State and NSS region to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

#9 State: State

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	This refers to the following states of India: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur,

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#9 State: State

	Meghalaya, Mizoram,Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Pondicheri, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal.
Literal question	State
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived from the variable "State - region" to enable the users to easily access state wise data.

Frequency table not shown (35 Modalities)

#10 District: District

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	District
Interviewer's instructions	District to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

#11 Stratum: Stratum Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Within each district of a State/ UT, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them also formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.
Literal question	Stratum Number

#12 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Allocation to sub-strata Rural sector: 462 FSUs of sub-stratum 1 were allocated to the districts where these FSUs were located. For each sub-stratum 2, the maximum allocation was 4. A set of 856 FSUs in the Central sample and 796 samples in the State sample were selected at all-India level for sub-stratum 2. The minimum allocation for sub-stratum 3 and above was 2. Urban sector: For the 27 million-plus cities in the urban sector, stratum allocations were divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of non agricultural workers in the unorganised sector as per EC '98. For other towns, stratum allocation was divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of FSUs in the sub-strata with double weightage to sub-stratum 1. The minimum sub-stratum allocation was 2. For details of sub-stratification see the manual "Introduction Concepts, Definitions and Procedures" attached in external resources.
Literal question	Sub-Stratum

#13 SubRound: Sub-Round

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The survey period of one year of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey in each of these four sub-rounds.
Literal question	Sub-Round

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#13 SubRound: Sub-Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Sub-round 1	460417	24.4%
2	Sub-round 2	477064	25.3%
3	Sub-round 3	479347	25.4%
4	Sub-round 4	472346	25.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#14 SubSample: Sub - sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent and parallel samples, termed as interpenetrating sub-samples. Each sub- sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate. Interpenetrating sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/ UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units. The samples surveyed by the NSSO staff are termed as Central sample and the matched samples surveyed by State Government staff are termed as State sample.
Literal question	Sub - sample
Interviewer's instructions	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/block is central sample or state sample

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Central sample	991205	52.5%
2	State sample	897969	47.5%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#15 FODSubRegion: FOD Sub-Region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	FOD Sub-Region

#16 SegmentNo: Segment Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Segment Number
Interviewer's instructions	Segment number: This item is to be recorded from the heading of block 5a of Schedule 0.0. Listing all the houses, households residing in the sample FSU (or segment 1 & 2 in case of large FSUs) is to be done in Schedule 0.0. Formation of segment 9: This will be formed only in the sample FSUs of sub-strata 1 and 2 in the rural sector. After ascertaining the boundaries of the sample FSU, all the DCSSI-listed non-ASI DMEs (i.e. manufacturing enterprises having 6 or more workers having at least one hired worker and registered with DCSSI) will be listed in block 2 of schedule 0.0. This will constitute segment 9 of the FSU. A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups. The number of hamlet-groups to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will depend on the approximate present population of the sample FSU and/or the approximate number of non-agricultural enterprises found to exist in the sample village. Out of all hg's/sb's formed in the FSU, two hg's/ sb's may be selected for listing in the following manner - one with the

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#16 SegmentNo: Segment Number

	maximum number of DMEs (or with maximum number of NDMEs if there is no DME or with maximum number of OAMEs if there is no DME/NDME or with maximum percentage share of population if there is no manufacturing enterprise in the entire FSU) will always be selected and termed as Segment 1; one more hg/sb may be selected randomly and termed as Segment 2. Listing and selection of households/enterprises will be done independently in segments 9, 1 & 2. FSUs without hg/sb formation will not have segment 2.

#17 Stage2_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Formation of second-stage strata and allocation of households: All the households listed in the selected village/ block/ segments were stratified into two second-stage strata (SSS) on the basis of land possessed by households in rural areas and household MPCE in urban areas, as follows. For the rural sector, a cut-off point 'X' (in hectares) was determined at State/UT level from NSS 48th round data in such a way that the top 20% of rural households in the State/UT, according to the estimates from that round, possessed land equal to or more than X. All the listed households possessing land less than X were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2. Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) was determined at State/ UT level from NSS 55th round data for each NSS region in such a way that the top 20% of the households, according to the estimates from that round, had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE less than 'A' were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.
Literal question	Second Stage Stratum
Interviewer's instructions	Second stage stratum: This item will be copied from the heading of column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

#18 Hhold_no: Sample Household Number

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=1.326 /-] [StdDev=0.517 /-]
Literal question	Sample Household Number
Interviewer's instructions	Sample household number: The sample household number (i.e., order of selection) of the selected household is to be copied from column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

#19 Level: Level

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Level

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
04		1889174	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#20 B5_q1: Block 5 Item Code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Block 5 Item Code

Frequency table not shown (176 Modalities)

#21 B5_q3: Quantity

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.001-37850] [Missing=*]

File Block 5_Monthly household expenditure on food and non food items

#21 B5_q3: Quantity

Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1658376 /-] [Invalid=230798 /-] [Mean=80.237 /-] [StdDev=267.813 /-]
Literal question	How much quantity of the item was purchased by the household in the last 30 days?

#22 B5_q4: Value

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.05-30795.75] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=91.615 /-] [StdDev=199.648 /-]
Literal question	How much money was spent by the household on the purchase of the item in the last 30 days?

#23 B5_q5: Source Code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1473376 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	What was the source of obtaining the item?
Interviewer's instructions	The source from which the item has been procured and consumed by the household will be recorded in terms of codes. The codes to be used are: only purchase ..... 1 only exchange of goods and services... 5 only home-grown stock..... 2 only gifts/ charities…….... 6 both purchase and home-grown stock .. 3 others .....……. 9 only free collection ……..... 4

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	only purchase	1379127	93.6%
2	only home-grown stock	72886	4.9%
3	both purchase and home-grown stock	6427	0.4%
4	only free collection	4530	0.3%
5	only exchange of goods and services	1164	0.1%
6	only gifts / charities	3526	0.2%
9	others	5716	0.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#24 NSS: NSS

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#25 NSC: NSC

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#26 MLT: MLT

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.51-703464.23] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=10118.874 /-] [StdDev=21888.139 /-]

#27 WGT_SS: Multiplier - Sub-sample

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.0051-7034.6423] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=101.189 /-] [StdDev=218.881 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS= MLT/100

#28 WGT_SS_Combined: Multiplier - Combined

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.00255-3517.32115] [Missing=*]

File Block 5_Monthly household expenditure on food and non food items

#28 WGT_SS_Combined: Multiplier - Combined

Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=50.708 /-] [StdDev=109.459 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample combined estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS_Combined = MLT/100, if NSS=NSC otherwise WGT_SS_Combined = MLT/200

File Block 6_Monthly household expenditure on fuel and light

#1 HHID: Key to identify a household

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived for identifying a household by combining serial no. of village / block, segment number, second stage stratum and sample household number.

#2 CentreCodeRoundShift: Centre code, Round, Shift

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Centre code, Round, Shift

#3 Vill_Blk_Slno: Serial no of village / Block

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The first-stage units are census villages in the rural sector and the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. This variable indicates the serial number assigned to such units.
Literal question	Serial no of village / Block

#4 Round: Round

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Indicates the NSS round number of this survey.
Literal question	Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
62		201946	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#5 ScheduleNumber: Schedule Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Indicates the NSS schedule number of this survey.
Literal question	Schedule Number

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
010		201946	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File Block 6_Monthly household expenditure on fuel and light

#6 Sample: Sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Sample

#7 Sector: Sector

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Sector : A word used for the rural-urban demarcation.
Literal question	Sector
Interviewer's instructions	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/ block is classified as Rural or Urban.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Rural	101272	50.1%
2	Urban	100674	49.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#8 St_Region: State - region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS.
Literal question	State - region
Interviewer's instructions	State and NSS region to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

#9 State: State

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	This refers to the following states of India: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram,Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Pondicheri, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal.
Literal question	State
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived from the variable "State - region" to enable the users to easily access state wise data.

Frequency table not shown (35 Modalities)

#10 District: District

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	District
Interviewer's instructions	District to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

#11 Stratum: Stratum Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

File Block 6_Monthly household expenditure on fuel and light

#11 Stratum: Stratum Number

Definition	Within each district of a State/ UT, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them also formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.
Literal question	Stratum Number

#12 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Allocation to sub-strata Rural sector: 462 FSUs of sub-stratum 1 were allocated to the districts where these FSUs were located. For each sub-stratum 2, the maximum allocation was 4. A set of 856 FSUs in the Central sample and 796 samples in the State sample were selected at all-India level for sub-stratum 2. The minimum allocation for sub-stratum 3 and above was 2. Urban sector: For the 27 million-plus cities in the urban sector, stratum allocations were divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of non agricultural workers in the unorganised sector as per EC '98. For other towns, stratum allocation was divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of FSUs in the sub-strata with double weightage to sub-stratum 1. The minimum sub-stratum allocation was 2. For details of sub-stratification see the manual "Introduction Concepts, Definitions and Procedures" attached in external resources.
Literal question	Sub-Stratum

#13 SubRound: Sub-Round

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The survey period of one year of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey in each of these four sub-rounds.
Literal question	Sub-Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Sub-round 1	48790	24.2%
2	Sub-round 2	50950	25.2%
3	Sub-round 3	51323	25.4%
4	Sub-round 4	50883	25.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#14 SubSample: Sub - sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent and parallel samples, termed as interpenetrating sub-samples. Each sub- sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate. Interpenetrating sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/ UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units.

File Block 6_Monthly household expenditure on fuel and light

#14 SubSample: Sub - sample

	The samples surveyed by the NSSO staff are termed as Central sample and the matched samples surveyed by State Government staff are termed as State sample.
Literal question	Sub - sample
Interviewer's instructions	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/block is central sample or state sample

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Central sample	106263	52.6%
2	State sample	95683	47.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#15 FODSubRegion: FOD Sub-Region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	FOD Sub-Region

#16 SegmentNo: Segment Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Segment Number
Interviewer's instructions	Segment number: This item is to be recorded from the heading of block 5a of Schedule 0.0. Listing all the houses, households residing in the sample FSU (or segment 1 & 2 in case of large FSUs) is to be done in Schedule 0.0. Formation of segment 9: This will be formed only in the sample FSUs of sub-strata 1 and 2 in the rural sector. After ascertaining the boundaries of the sample FSU, all the DCSSI-listed non-ASI DMEs (i.e. manufacturing enterprises having 6 or more workers having at least one hired worker and registered with DCSSI) will be listed in block 2 of schedule 0.0. This will constitute segment 9 of the FSU. A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups. The number of hamlet-groups to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will depend on the approximate present population of the sample FSU and/or the approximate number of non-agricultural enterprises found to exist in the sample village. Out of all hg's/sb's formed in the FSU, two hg's/ sb's may be selected for listing in the following manner - one with the maximum number of DMEs (or with maximum number of NDMEs if there is no DME or with maximum number of OAMEs if there is no DME/NDME or with maximum percentage share of population if there is no manufacturing enterprise in the entire FSU) will always be selected and termed as Segment 1; one more hg/sb may be selected randomly and termed as Segment 2. Listing and selection of households/enterprises will be done independently in segments 9, 1 & 2. FSUs without hg/sb formation will not have segment 2.

#17 Stage2_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Formation of second-stage strata and allocation of households: All the households listed in the selected village/ block/ segments were stratified into two second-stage strata (SSS) on the basis of land possessed by households in rural areas and household MPCE in urban areas, as follows. For the rural sector, a cut-off point 'X' (in hectares) was determined at State/UT level from NSS 48th round data in such a way that the top 20% of rural households in the State/UT, according to the estimates from that round, possessed land equal to or more than X. All the listed households possessing land less than X were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.

File Block 6_Monthly household expenditure on fuel and light

#17 Stage2_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

	Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) was determined at State/ UT level from NSS 55th round data for each NSS region in such a way that the top 20% of the households, according to the estimates from that round, had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE less than 'A' were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.
Literal question	Second Stage Stratum
Interviewer's instructions	Second stage stratum: This item will be copied from the heading of column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

#18 Hhold_no: Sample Household Number

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=1.321 /-] [StdDev=0.517 /-]
Literal question	Sample Household Number
Interviewer's instructions	Sample household number: The sample household number (i.e., order of selection) of the selected household is to be copied from column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

#19 Level: Level

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Level

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
04		201946	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#20 B6_q1: Block 6 Item Code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Block 6 Item Code

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
340	coke	278	0.1%
341	firewood and chips	21949	10.9%
342	electricity (std. unit)	31720	15.7%
343	dung cake	8031	4.0%
344	kerosene - PDS (litre)	18902	9.4%
345	kerosene - other sources (litre)	10492	5.2%
346	matches (box)	37241	18.4%
347	coal	846	0.4%
348	LPG	17993	8.9%
350	charcoal	215	0.1%
351	candle (no.)	12429	6.2%
352	gobar gas	142	0.1%
353	other fuel	2446	1.2%
359	fuel and light: sub-total (340-353)	39262	19.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#21 B6_q3: Quantity

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.015-6525] [Missing=*]

File Block 6_Monthly household expenditure on fuel and light

#21 B6_q3: Quantity

Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=152041 /-] [Invalid=49905 /-] [Mean=41.183 /-] [StdDev=80.384 /-]
Literal question	How much quantity of the item was purchased by the household in the last 30 days?

#22 B6_q4: Value

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.5-10900] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=166.42 /-] [StdDev=227.204 /-]
Literal question	How much money was spent by the household on the purchase of the item in the last 30 days?

#23 B6_q5: Source Code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=143264 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	What was the source of obtaining the item?
Interviewer's instructions	The source from which the item has been procured and consumed by the household will be recorded in terms of codes. The codes to be used are: only purchase ..... 1 only exchange of goods and services... 5 only home-grown stock..... 2 only gifts/ charities…….... 6 both purchase and home-grown stock .. 3 others .....……. 9 only free collection ……..... 4

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	only purchase	120499	84.1%
2	only home-grown stock	9765	6.8%
3	both purchase and home-grown stock	1215	0.8%
4	only free collection	9130	6.4%
5	only exchange of goods and services	310	0.2%
6	only gifts / charities	214	0.1%
9	others	2131	1.5%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#24 NSS: NSS

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#25 NSC: NSC

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#26 MLT: MLT

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.51-703464.23] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=10567.615 /-] [StdDev=22820.512 /-]

#27 WGT_SS: Multiplier - Sub-sample

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.0051-7034.6423] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=105.676 /-] [StdDev=228.205 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS= MLT/100

#28 WGT_SS_Combined: Multiplier - Combined

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.00255-3517.32115] [Missing=*]

File Block 6_Monthly household expenditure on fuel and light

#28 WGT_SS_Combined: Multiplier - Combined

Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=52.957 /-] [StdDev=114.119 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample combined estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS_Combined = MLT/100, if NSS=NSC otherwise WGT_SS_Combined = MLT/200

File Block 7_Household expenditure on clothing, bedding etc

#1 HHID: Key to identify a household

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived for identifying a household by combining serial no. of village / block, segment number, second stage stratum and sample household number.

#2 CentreCodeRoundShift: Centre code, Round, Shift

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Centre code, Round, Shift

#3 Vill_Blk_Slno: Serial no of village / Block

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The first-stage units are census villages in the rural sector and the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. This variable indicates the serial number assigned to such units.
Literal question	Serial no of village / Block

#4 Round: Round

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Indicates the NSS round number of this survey.
Literal question	Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
62		348850	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#5 ScheduleNumber: Schedule Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Indicates the NSS schedule number of this survey.
Literal question	Schedule Number

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
010		348850	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File Block 7_Household expenditure on clothing, bedding etc

#6 Sample: Sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Sample

#7 Sector: Sector

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Sector : A word used for the rural-urban demarcation.
Literal question	Sector
Interviewer's instructions	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/ block is classified as Rural or Urban.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Rural	170657	48.9%
2	Urban	178193	51.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#8 St_Region: State - region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS.
Literal question	State - region
Interviewer's instructions	State and NSS region to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

#9 State: State

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	This refers to the following states of India: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram,Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Pondicheri, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal.
Literal question	State
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived from the variable "State - region" to enable the users to easily access state wise data.

Frequency table not shown (35 Modalities)

#10 District: District

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	District
Interviewer's instructions	District to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

#11 Stratum: Stratum Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

File Block 7_Household expenditure on clothing, bedding etc

#11 Stratum: Stratum Number

Definition	Within each district of a State/ UT, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them also formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.
Literal question	Stratum Number

#12 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Allocation to sub-strata Rural sector: 462 FSUs of sub-stratum 1 were allocated to the districts where these FSUs were located. For each sub-stratum 2, the maximum allocation was 4. A set of 856 FSUs in the Central sample and 796 samples in the State sample were selected at all-India level for sub-stratum 2. The minimum allocation for sub-stratum 3 and above was 2. Urban sector: For the 27 million-plus cities in the urban sector, stratum allocations were divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of non agricultural workers in the unorganised sector as per EC '98. For other towns, stratum allocation was divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of FSUs in the sub-strata with double weightage to sub-stratum 1. The minimum sub-stratum allocation was 2. For details of sub-stratification see the manual "Introduction Concepts, Definitions and Procedures" attached in external resources.
Literal question	Sub-Stratum

#13 SubRound: Sub-Round

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The survey period of one year of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey in each of these four sub-rounds.
Literal question	Sub-Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Sub-round 1	86785	24.9%
2	Sub-round 2	87356	25.0%
3	Sub-round 3	87427	25.1%
4	Sub-round 4	87282	25.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#14 SubSample: Sub - sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent and parallel samples, termed as interpenetrating sub-samples. Each sub- sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate. Interpenetrating sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/ UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units.

File Block 7_Household expenditure on clothing, bedding etc

#14 SubSample: Sub - sample

	The samples surveyed by the NSSO staff are termed as Central sample and the matched samples surveyed by State Government staff are termed as State sample.
Literal question	Sub - sample
Interviewer's instructions	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/block is central sample or state sample

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Central sample	182533	52.3%
2	State sample	166317	47.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#15 FODSubRegion: FOD Sub-Region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	FOD Sub-Region

#16 SegmentNo: Segment Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Segment Number
Interviewer's instructions	Segment number: This item is to be recorded from the heading of block 5a of Schedule 0.0. Listing all the houses, households residing in the sample FSU (or segment 1 & 2 in case of large FSUs) is to be done in Schedule 0.0. Formation of segment 9: This will be formed only in the sample FSUs of sub-strata 1 and 2 in the rural sector. After ascertaining the boundaries of the sample FSU, all the DCSSI-listed non-ASI DMEs (i.e. manufacturing enterprises having 6 or more workers having at least one hired worker and registered with DCSSI) will be listed in block 2 of schedule 0.0. This will constitute segment 9 of the FSU. A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups. The number of hamlet-groups to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will depend on the approximate present population of the sample FSU and/or the approximate number of non-agricultural enterprises found to exist in the sample village. Out of all hg's/sb's formed in the FSU, two hg's/ sb's may be selected for listing in the following manner - one with the maximum number of DMEs (or with maximum number of NDMEs if there is no DME or with maximum number of OAMEs if there is no DME/NDME or with maximum percentage share of population if there is no manufacturing enterprise in the entire FSU) will always be selected and termed as Segment 1; one more hg/sb may be selected randomly and termed as Segment 2. Listing and selection of households/enterprises will be done independently in segments 9, 1 & 2. FSUs without hg/sb formation will not have segment 2.

#17 Stage2_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Formation of second-stage strata and allocation of households: All the households listed in the selected village/ block/ segments were stratified into two second-stage strata (SSS) on the basis of land possessed by households in rural areas and household MPCE in urban areas, as follows. For the rural sector, a cut-off point 'X' (in hectares) was determined at State/UT level from NSS 48th round data in such a way that the top 20% of rural households in the State/UT, according to the estimates from that round, possessed land equal to or more than X. All the listed households possessing land less than X were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.

File Block 7_Household expenditure on clothing, bedding etc

#17 Stage2_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

	Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) was determined at State/ UT level from NSS 55th round data for each NSS region in such a way that the top 20% of the households, according to the estimates from that round, had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE less than 'A' were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.
Literal question	Second Stage Stratum
Interviewer's instructions	Second stage stratum: This item will be copied from the heading of column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

#18 Hhold_no: Sample Household Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Sample Household Number
Interviewer's instructions	Sample household number: The sample household number (i.e., order of selection) of the selected household is to be copied from column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

#19 Level: Level

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Level

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
05		348850	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#20 B7_q1: Block 7 Item Code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Block 7 Item Code

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
360	dhoti (no.)	8767	2.5%
361	sari (no.)	28354	8.1%
362	cloth for shirt, pyjama, salwar, etc. (metre)	31511	9.0%
363	cloth for coat, trousers, overcoat, etc. (metre)	23930	6.9%
364	chaddar, dupatta, shawl, etc. (no.)	13600	3.9%
365	lungi (no.)	21628	6.2%
366	gamchha, towel, handkerchief (no.)	33423	9.6%
367	hosiery articles, stockings, undergarments, etc.(no.)	35358	10.1%
368	ready-made garments (no.)	31816	9.1%
370	headwear (no.)	3386	1.0%
371	knitted garments, sweater, pullover, cardigan, muffler, scarf, etc. (no.)	13102	3.8%
372	knitting wool, cotton yarn (gm)	1456	0.4%
373	clothing: others	7129	2.0%
374	clothing: second-hand	2776	0.8%
379	clothing: sub-total (360-374)	39271	11.3%
380	bed sheet, bed cover (no.)	16754	4.8%
381	rug, blanket (no.)	4398	1.3%

File Block 7_Household expenditure on clothing, bedding etc

#20 B7_q1: Block 7 Item Code

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
382	pillow, quilt, mattress (no.)	3676	1.1%
383	cloth for upholstery, curtain, table-cloth, etc. (metre)	1136	0.3%
384	mosquito net (no.)	2750	0.8%
385	mats and matting (no.)	1991	0.6%
386	cotton (gm)	608	0.2%
387	bedding: others	1077	0.3%
389	bedding, etc.: sub-total (380-387)	20953	6.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#21 B7_q3: Quantity

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.001-27000] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=277627 /-] [Invalid=71223 /-] [Mean=15.435 /-] [StdDev=222.957 /-]
Literal question	How much quantity of the clothing item was purchased by the household in the last 365 days?

#22 B7_q4: Value

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.27-61830] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=747.128 /-] [StdDev=1355.922 /-]
Literal question	How much money was spent by the household on the purchase of the clothing item in the last 365 days?

#23 NSS: NSS

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#24 NSC: NSC

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#25 MLT: Multiplier

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.51-703464.23] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=10237.198 /-] [StdDev=22513.032 /-]

#26 WGT_SS: Multiplier - Sub-sample

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.0051-7034.6423] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=102.372 /-] [StdDev=225.13 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS= MLT/100

#27 WGT_SS_Combined: Multiplier - Combined

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.00255-3517.32115] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=51.303 /-] [StdDev=112.597 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample combined estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS_Combined = MLT/100, if NSS=NSC otherwise WGT_SS_Combined = MLT/200

File Block 8_Household expenditure on footwear

#1 HHID: Key to identify a household

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived for identifying a household by combining serial no. of village / block, segment number, second stage stratum and sample household number.

#2 CentreCodeRoundShift: Centre code, Round, Shift

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Centre code, Round, Shift

#3 Vill_Blk_Slno: Serial no of village / Block

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The first-stage units are census villages in the rural sector and the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. This variable indicates the serial number assigned to such units.
Literal question	Serial no of village / Block

#4 Round: Round

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Indicates the NSS round number of this survey.
Literal question	Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
62		123087	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#5 ScheduleNumber: Schedule Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Indicates the NSS schedule number of this survey.
Literal question	Schedule Number

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
010		123087	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#6 Sample: Sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Sample

#7 Sector: Sector

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Sector : A word used for the rural-urban demarcation.
Literal question	Sector

File Block 8_Household expenditure on footwear

#7 Sector: Sector

Interviewer's instructions	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/ block is classified as Rural or Urban.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Rural	56704	46.1%
2	Urban	66383	53.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#8 St_Region: State - region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS.
Literal question	State - region
Interviewer's instructions	State and NSS region to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

#9 State: State

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	This refers to the following states of India: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram,Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Pondicheri, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal.
Literal question	State
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived from the variable "State - region" to enable the users to easily access state wise data.

Frequency table not shown (35 Modalities)

#10 District: District

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	District
Interviewer's instructions	District to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

#11 Stratum: Stratum Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Within each district of a State/ UT, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them also formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.
Literal question	Stratum Number

#12 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Allocation to sub-strata

File Block 8_Household expenditure on footwear

#12 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum

	Rural sector: 462 FSUs of sub-stratum 1 were allocated to the districts where these FSUs were located. For each sub-stratum 2, the maximum allocation was 4. A set of 856 FSUs in the Central sample and 796 samples in the State sample were selected at all-India level for sub-stratum 2. The minimum allocation for sub-stratum 3 and above was 2. Urban sector: For the 27 million-plus cities in the urban sector, stratum allocations were divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of non agricultural workers in the unorganised sector as per EC '98. For other towns, stratum allocation was divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of FSUs in the sub-strata with double weightage to sub-stratum 1. The minimum sub-stratum allocation was 2. For details of sub-stratification see the manual "Introduction Concepts, Definitions and Procedures" attached in external resources.
Literal question	Sub-Stratum

#13 SubRound: Sub-Round

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The survey period of one year of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey in each of these four sub-rounds.
Literal question	Sub-Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Sub-round 1	30088	24.4%
2	Sub-round 2	30876	25.1%
3	Sub-round 3	31098	25.3%
4	Sub-round 4	31025	25.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#14 SubSample: Sub - sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent and parallel samples, termed as interpenetrating sub-samples. Each sub- sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate. Interpenetrating sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/ UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units. The samples surveyed by the NSSO staff are termed as Central sample and the matched samples surveyed by State Government staff are termed as State sample.
Literal question	Sub - sample
Interviewer's instructions	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/block is central sample or state sample

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Central sample	64558	52.4%
2	State sample	58529	47.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

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#15 FODSubRegion: FOD Sub-Region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	FOD Sub-Region

#16 SegmentNo: Segment Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Segment Number
Interviewer's instructions	Segment number: This item is to be recorded from the heading of block 5a of Schedule 0.0. Listing all the houses, households residing in the sample FSU (or segment 1 & 2 in case of large FSUs) is to be done in Schedule 0.0. Formation of segment 9: This will be formed only in the sample FSUs of sub-strata 1 and 2 in the rural sector. After ascertaining the boundaries of the sample FSU, all the DCSSI-listed non-ASI DMEs (i.e. manufacturing enterprises having 6 or more workers having at least one hired worker and registered with DCSSI) will be listed in block 2 of schedule 0.0. This will constitute segment 9 of the FSU. A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups. The number of hamlet-groups to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will depend on the approximate present population of the sample FSU and/or the approximate number of non-agricultural enterprises found to exist in the sample village. Out of all hg's/sb's formed in the FSU, two hg's/ sb's may be selected for listing in the following manner - one with the maximum number of DMEs (or with maximum number of NDMEs if there is no DME or with maximum number of OAMEs if there is no DME/NDME or with maximum percentage share of population if there is no manufacturing enterprise in the entire FSU) will always be selected and termed as Segment 1; one more hg/sb may be selected randomly and termed as Segment 2. Listing and selection of households/enterprises will be done independently in segments 9, 1 & 2. FSUs without hg/sb formation will not have segment 2.

#17 Stage2_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Formation of second-stage strata and allocation of households: All the households listed in the selected village/ block/ segments were stratified into two second-stage strata (SSS) on the basis of land possessed by households in rural areas and household MPCE in urban areas, as follows. For the rural sector, a cut-off point 'X' (in hectares) was determined at State/UT level from NSS 48th round data in such a way that the top 20% of rural households in the State/UT, according to the estimates from that round, possessed land equal to or more than X. All the listed households possessing land less than X were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2. Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) was determined at State/ UT level from NSS 55th round data for each NSS region in such a way that the top 20% of the households, according to the estimates from that round, had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE less than 'A' were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.
Literal question	Second Stage Stratum
Interviewer's instructions	Second stage stratum: This item will be copied from the heading of column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

#18 Hhold_no: Sample Household Number

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=1.33 /-] [StdDev=0.516 /-]
Literal question	Sample Household Number

File Block 8_Household expenditure on footwear

#18 Hhold_no: Sample Household Number

Interviewer's instructions	Sample household number: The sample household number (i.e., order of selection) of the selected household is to be copied from column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

#19 Level: Level

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Level

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
05		123087	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#20 B8_q1: Block 8 Item Code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Block 8 Item Code

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
390	leather boots, shoes	15017	12.2%
391	leather sandals, chappals, etc.	19197	15.6%
392	other leather footwear	5912	4.8%
393	rubber / PVC footwear	31647	25.7%
394	other footwear	11642	9.5%
395	footwear: second-hand	952	0.8%
399	footwear: sub-total (390-395)	38720	31.5%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#21 B8_q3: Number of pairs

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-2000] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123065 /-] [Invalid=22 /-] [Mean=3.958 /-] [StdDev=9.69 /-]
Literal question	How many pairs of the footwear item were purchased by the household in the last 365 days?

#22 B8_q4: Value

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.6-16000] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123085 /-] [Invalid=2 /-] [Mean=414.86 /-] [StdDev=532.371 /-]
Literal question	How much money was spent by the household on the purchase of the footwear item in the last 365 days?

#23 NSS: NSS

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#24 NSC: NSC

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#25 MLT: MLT

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.51-703464.23] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=9617.162 /-] [StdDev=21635.869 /-]

File Block 8_Household expenditure on footwear

#26 WGT_SS: Multiplier - Sub-sample

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.0051-7034.6423] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=96.172 /-] [StdDev=216.359 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS= MLT/100

#27 WGT_SS_Combined: Multiplier - Combined

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.00255-3517.32115] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=48.198 /-] [StdDev=108.198 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample combined estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS_Combined = MLT/100, if NSS=NSC otherwise WGT_SS_Combined = MLT/200

File Block 9_Household expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services

#1 HHID: Key to identify a household

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived for identifying a household by combining serial no. of village / block, segment number, second stage stratum and sample household number.

#2 CentreCodeRoundShift: Centre code, Round, Shift

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Centre code, Round, Shift

#3 Vill_Blk_Slno: Serial no of village / Block

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The first-stage units are census villages in the rural sector and the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. This variable indicates the serial number assigned to such units.
Literal question	Serial no of village / Block

#4 Round: Round

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Indicates the NSS round number of this survey.
Literal question	Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
62		138669	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#5 ScheduleNumber: Schedule Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]

File Block 9_Household expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services

#5 ScheduleNumber: Schedule Number

Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Indicates the NSS schedule number of this survey.
Literal question	Schedule Number

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
010		138669	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#6 Sample: Sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Sample

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		138669	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#7 Sector: Sector

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Sector : A word used for the rural-urban demarcation.
Literal question	Sector
Interviewer's instructions	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/ block is classified as Rural or Urban.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Rural	63750	46.0%
2	Urban	74919	54.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#8 St_Region: State - region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS.
Literal question	State - region
Interviewer's instructions	State and NSS region to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

#9 State: State

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	This refers to the following states of India: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram,Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Pondicheri, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal.
Literal question	State

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#9 State: State

Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived from the variable "State - region" to enable the users to easily access state wise data.

Frequency table not shown (35 Modalities)

#10 District: District

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	District
Interviewer's instructions	District to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

#11 Stratum: Stratum Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Within each district of a State/ UT, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them also formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.
Literal question	Stratum Number

#12 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Allocation to sub-strata Rural sector: 462 FSUs of sub-stratum 1 were allocated to the districts where these FSUs were located. For each sub-stratum 2, the maximum allocation was 4. A set of 856 FSUs in the Central sample and 796 samples in the State sample were selected at all-India level for sub-stratum 2. The minimum allocation for sub-stratum 3 and above was 2. Urban sector: For the 27 million-plus cities in the urban sector, stratum allocations were divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of non agricultural workers in the unorganised sector as per EC '98. For other towns, stratum allocation was divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of FSUs in the sub-strata with double weightage to sub-stratum 1. The minimum sub-stratum allocation was 2. For details of sub-stratification see the manual "Introduction Concepts, Definitions and Procedures" attached in external resources.
Literal question	Sub-Stratum

#13 SubRound: Sub-Round

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The survey period of one year of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey in each of these four sub-rounds.
Literal question	Sub-Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Sub-round 1	33117	23.9%
2	Sub-round 2	35940	25.9%

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#13 SubRound: Sub-Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
3	Sub-round 3	34896	25.2%
4	Sub-round 4	34716	25.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#14 SubSample: Sub - sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent and parallel samples, termed as interpenetrating sub-samples. Each sub- sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate. Interpenetrating sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/ UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units. The samples surveyed by the NSSO staff are termed as Central sample and the matched samples surveyed by State Government staff are termed as State sample.
Literal question	Sub - sample
Interviewer's instructions	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/block is central sample or state sample

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Central sample	72286	52.1%
2	State sample	66383	47.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#15 FODSubRegion: FOD Sub-Region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	FOD Sub-Region

#16 SegmentNo: Segment Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Segment Number
Interviewer's instructions	Segment number: This item is to be recorded from the heading of block 5a of Schedule 0.0. Listing all the houses, households residing in the sample FSU (or segment 1 & 2 in case of large FSUs) is to be done in Schedule 0.0. Formation of segment 9: This will be formed only in the sample FSUs of sub-strata 1 and 2 in the rural sector. After ascertaining the boundaries of the sample FSU, all the DCSSI-listed non-ASI DMEs (i.e. manufacturing enterprises having 6 or more workers having at least one hired worker and registered with DCSSI) will be listed in block 2 of schedule 0.0. This will constitute segment 9 of the FSU. A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups. The number of hamlet-groups to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will depend on the approximate present population of the sample FSU and/or the approximate number of non-agricultural enterprises found to exist in the sample village. Out of all hg's/sb's formed in the FSU, two hg's/ sb's may be selected for listing in the following manner - one with the maximum number of DMEs (or with maximum number of NDMEs if there is no DME or with maximum number of OAMEs if there is no DME/NDME or with maximum percentage share of population if there is no manufacturing

File Block 9_Household expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services

#16 SegmentNo: Segment Number

	enterprise in the entire FSU) will always be selected and termed as Segment 1; one more hg/sb may be selected randomly and termed as Segment 2. Listing and selection of households/enterprises will be done independently in segments 9, 1 & 2. FSUs without hg/sb formation will not have segment 2.

#17 Stage2_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Formation of second-stage strata and allocation of households: All the households listed in the selected village/ block/ segments were stratified into two second-stage strata (SSS) on the basis of land possessed by households in rural areas and household MPCE in urban areas, as follows. For the rural sector, a cut-off point 'X' (in hectares) was determined at State/UT level from NSS 48th round data in such a way that the top 20% of rural households in the State/UT, according to the estimates from that round, possessed land equal to or more than X. All the listed households possessing land less than X were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2. Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) was determined at State/ UT level from NSS 55th round data for each NSS region in such a way that the top 20% of the households, according to the estimates from that round, had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE less than 'A' were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.
Literal question	Second Stage Stratum
Interviewer's instructions	Second stage stratum: This item will be copied from the heading of column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

#18 Hhold_no: Sample Household Number

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=1.327 /-] [StdDev=0.51 /-]
Literal question	Sample Household Number
Interviewer's instructions	Sample household number: The sample household number (i.e., order of selection) of the selected household is to be copied from column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

#19 Level: Level

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Level

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
06		138669	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#20 B9_q1: Block 9 Item Code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Block 9 Item Code

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
400	books, journals	21600	15.6%
401	newspapers, periodicals	8584	6.2%

File Block 9_Household expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services

#20 B9_q1: Block 9 Item Code

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
402	library charges	991	0.7%
403	stationery	23663	17.1%
404	tuition & other fees (school, college etc.)	18903	13.6%
405	private tutor/ coaching centre	6062	4.4%
406	other educational expenses	9861	7.1%
409	education: sub-total (400-406)	27117	19.6%
410	medicine	4962	3.6%
411	X-ray, ECG, pathological test, etc.	2904	2.1%
412	doctor's/surgeon's fee	3485	2.5%
413	hospital & nursing home charges	2964	2.1%
414	medical insurance premium	89	0.1%
415	other medical expenses	2168	1.6%
419	medical - institutional: sub-total (410-415)	5316	3.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#21 B9_q3: Value

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=0 /-] [Invalid=138669 /-]
Literal question	How much money was spent by the household on the item in the last 365 days?

#22 NSS: NSS

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#23 NSC: NSC

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#24 MLT: Multiplier

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.51-664216] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=9173.21 /-] [StdDev=20709.293 /-]

#25 WGT_SS: Multiplier - Sub-sample

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.0051-6642.16] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=91.732 /-] [StdDev=207.093 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS= MLT/100

#26 WGT_SS_Combined: Multiplier - Combined

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.00255-3321.08] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=45.965 /-] [StdDev=103.566 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample combined estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS_Combined = MLT/100, if NSS=NSC otherwise

File Block 9_Household expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services

#26 WGT_SS_Combined: Multiplier - Combined

	WGT_SS_Combined = MLT/200

File Block 10_ Monthly household expenditure on misc goods and services

#1 HHID: Key to identify a household

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived for identifying a household by combining serial no. of village / block, segment number, second stage stratum and sample household number.

#2 CentreCodeRoundShift: Centre code, Round, Shift

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Centre code, Round, Shift

#3 Vill_Blk_Slno: Serial no of village / Block

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The first-stage units are census villages in the rural sector and the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. This variable indicates the serial number assigned to such units.
Literal question	Serial no of village / Block

#4 Round: Round

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Indicates the NSS round number of this survey.
Literal question	Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
62		810313	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#5 ScheduleNumber: Schedule Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Indicates the NSS schedule number of this survey.
Literal question	Schedule Number

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
010		810313	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#6 Sample: Sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Sample

File Block 10_ Monthly household expenditure on misc goods and services

#7 Sector: Sector

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Sector : A word used for the rural-urban demarcation.
Literal question	Sector
Interviewer's instructions	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/ block is classified as Rural or Urban.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Rural	352178	43.5%
2	Urban	458135	56.5%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#8 St_Region: State - region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS.
Literal question	State - region
Interviewer's instructions	State and NSS region to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

#9 State: State

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	This refers to the following states of India: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram,Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Pondicheri, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal.
Literal question	State
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived from the variable "State - region" to enable the users to easily access state wise data.

Frequency table not shown (35 Modalities)

#10 District: District

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	District
Interviewer's instructions	District to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

#11 Stratum: Stratum Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Within each district of a State/ UT, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them also formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.
Literal question	Stratum Number

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#12 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Allocation to sub-strata Rural sector: 462 FSUs of sub-stratum 1 were allocated to the districts where these FSUs were located. For each sub-stratum 2, the maximum allocation was 4. A set of 856 FSUs in the Central sample and 796 samples in the State sample were selected at all-India level for sub-stratum 2. The minimum allocation for sub-stratum 3 and above was 2. Urban sector: For the 27 million-plus cities in the urban sector, stratum allocations were divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of non agricultural workers in the unorganised sector as per EC '98. For other towns, stratum allocation was divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of FSUs in the sub-strata with double weightage to sub-stratum 1. The minimum sub-stratum allocation was 2. For details of sub-stratification see the manual "Introduction Concepts, Definitions and Procedures" attached in external resources.
Literal question	Sub-Stratum

#13 SubRound: Sub-Round

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The survey period of one year of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey in each of these four sub-rounds.
Literal question	Sub-Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Sub-round 1	196851	24.3%
2	Sub-round 2	203350	25.1%
3	Sub-round 3	204556	25.2%
4	Sub-round 4	205556	25.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#14 SubSample: Sub - sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent and parallel samples, termed as interpenetrating sub-samples. Each sub- sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate. Interpenetrating sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/ UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units. The samples surveyed by the NSSO staff are termed as Central sample and the matched samples surveyed by State Government staff are termed as State sample.
Literal question	Sub - sample
Interviewer's instructions	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/block is central sample or state sample

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Central sample	423817	52.3%

File Block 10_ Monthly household expenditure on misc goods and services

#14 SubSample: Sub - sample

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
2	State sample	386496	47.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#15 FODSubRegion: FOD Sub-Region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	FOD Sub-Region

#16 SegmentNo: Segment Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Segment Number
Interviewer's instructions	Segment number: This item is to be recorded from the heading of block 5a of Schedule 0.0. Listing all the houses, households residing in the sample FSU (or segment 1 & 2 in case of large FSUs) is to be done in Schedule 0.0. Formation of segment 9: This will be formed only in the sample FSUs of sub-strata 1 and 2 in the rural sector. After ascertaining the boundaries of the sample FSU, all the DCSSI-listed non-ASI DMEs (i.e. manufacturing enterprises having 6 or more workers having at least one hired worker and registered with DCSSI) will be listed in block 2 of schedule 0.0. This will constitute segment 9 of the FSU. A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups. The number of hamlet-groups to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will depend on the approximate present population of the sample FSU and/or the approximate number of non-agricultural enterprises found to exist in the sample village. Out of all hg's/sb's formed in the FSU, two hg's/ sb's may be selected for listing in the following manner - one with the maximum number of DMEs (or with maximum number of NDMEs if there is no DME or with maximum number of OAMEs if there is no DME/NDME or with maximum percentage share of population if there is no manufacturing enterprise in the entire FSU) will always be selected and termed as Segment 1; one more hg/sb may be selected randomly and termed as Segment 2. Listing and selection of households/enterprises will be done independently in segments 9, 1 & 2. FSUs without hg/sb formation will not have segment 2.

#17 Stage2_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Formation of second-stage strata and allocation of households: All the households listed in the selected village/ block/ segments were stratified into two second-stage strata (SSS) on the basis of land possessed by households in rural areas and household MPCE in urban areas, as follows. For the rural sector, a cut-off point 'X' (in hectares) was determined at State/UT level from NSS 48th round data in such a way that the top 20% of rural households in the State/UT, according to the estimates from that round, possessed land equal to or more than X. All the listed households possessing land less than X were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2. Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) was determined at State/ UT level from NSS 55th round data for each NSS region in such a way that the top 20% of the households, according to the estimates from that round, had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE less than 'A' were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.
Literal question	Second Stage Stratum
Interviewer's instructions	Second stage stratum: This item will be copied from the heading of column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

File Block 10_ Monthly household expenditure on misc goods and services

#18 Hhold_no: Sample Household Number

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=1.333 /-] [StdDev=0.516 /-]
Literal question	Sample Household Number
Interviewer's instructions	Sample household number: The sample household number (i.e., order of selection) of the selected household is to be copied from column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

#19 Level: Level

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Level

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
06		810313	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#20 B10_q1: Block 10 Item Code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Block 10 Item Code

Frequency table not shown (85 Modalities)

#21 B10_q3: Value

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=0 /-] [Invalid=810313 /-]
Literal question	How much money was spent by the household on the item in the last 30 days?

#22 NSS: NSS

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#23 NSC: NSC

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

#24 MLT: MLT

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.51-703464.23] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=9587.717 /-] [StdDev=21265.114 /-]

#25 WGT_SS: Multiplier - Sub-sample

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.0051-7034.6423] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=95.877 /-] [StdDev=212.651 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS= MLT/100

#26 WGT_SS_Combined: Multiplier - Combined

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.00255-3517.32115] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=48.043 /-] [StdDev=106.34 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample combined estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows:

File Block 10_ Monthly household expenditure on misc goods and services

#26 WGT_SS_Combined: Multiplier - Combined

	WGT_SS_Combined = MLT/100, if NSS=NSC otherwise WGT_SS_Combined = MLT/200

File Block 11_Household expenditure on durables

#1 HHID: Key to identify a household

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived for identifying a household by combining serial no. of village / block, segment number, second stage stratum and sample household number.

#2 CentreCodeRoundShift: Centre code, Round, Shift

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Centre code, Round, Shift

#3 Vill_Blk_Slno: Serial no of village / Block

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The first-stage units are census villages in the rural sector and the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. This variable indicates the serial number assigned to such units.
Literal question	Serial no of village / Block

#4 Round: Round

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Indicates the NSS round number of this survey.
Literal question	Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
62		442842	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#5 ScheduleNumber: Schedule Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Indicates the NSS schedule number of this survey.
Literal question	Schedule Number

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
010		442842	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#6 Sample: Sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

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#6 Sample: Sample

Literal question	Sample

#7 Sector: Sector

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Sector : A word used for the rural-urban demarcation.
Literal question	Sector
Interviewer's instructions	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/ block is classified as Rural or Urban.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Rural	194405	43.9%
2	Urban	248437	56.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#8 St_Region: State - region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS.
Literal question	State - region
Interviewer's instructions	State and NSS region to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

#9 State: State

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	This refers to the following states of India: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram,Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Pondicheri, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal.
Literal question	State
Recoding and Derivation	This variable has been derived from the variable "State - region" to enable the users to easily access state wise data.

Frequency table not shown (35 Modalities)

#10 District: District

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	District
Interviewer's instructions	District to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

#11 Stratum: Stratum Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Within each district of a State/ UT, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population

File Block 11_Household expenditure on durables

#11 Stratum: Stratum Number

	census 2001 in a district, each of them also formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.
Literal question	Stratum Number

#12 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Allocation to sub-strata Rural sector: 462 FSUs of sub-stratum 1 were allocated to the districts where these FSUs were located. For each sub-stratum 2, the maximum allocation was 4. A set of 856 FSUs in the Central sample and 796 samples in the State sample were selected at all-India level for sub-stratum 2. The minimum allocation for sub-stratum 3 and above was 2. Urban sector: For the 27 million-plus cities in the urban sector, stratum allocations were divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of non agricultural workers in the unorganised sector as per EC '98. For other towns, stratum allocation was divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of FSUs in the sub-strata with double weightage to sub-stratum 1. The minimum sub-stratum allocation was 2. For details of sub-stratification see the manual "Introduction Concepts, Definitions and Procedures" attached in external resources.
Literal question	Sub-Stratum

#13 SubRound: Sub-Round

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The survey period of one year of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey in each of these four sub-rounds.
Literal question	Sub-Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Sub-round 1	108182	24.4%
2	Sub-round 2	110293	24.9%
3	Sub-round 3	111833	25.3%
4	Sub-round 4	112534	25.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#14 SubSample: Sub - sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent and parallel samples, termed as interpenetrating sub-samples. Each sub- sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate. Interpenetrating sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/ UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units. The samples surveyed by the NSSO staff are termed as Central sample and the matched samples surveyed by State Government staff are termed as State sample.
Literal question	Sub - sample

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#14 SubSample: Sub - sample

Interviewer's instructions	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/block is central sample or state sample

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Central sample	231716	52.3%
2	State sample	211126	47.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#15 FODSubRegion: FOD Sub-Region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	FOD Sub-Region

#16 SegmentNo: Segment Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Segment Number
Interviewer's instructions	Segment number: This item is to be recorded from the heading of block 5a of Schedule 0.0. Listing all the houses, households residing in the sample FSU (or segment 1 & 2 in case of large FSUs) is to be done in Schedule 0.0. Formation of segment 9: This will be formed only in the sample FSUs of sub-strata 1 and 2 in the rural sector. After ascertaining the boundaries of the sample FSU, all the DCSSI-listed non-ASI DMEs (i.e. manufacturing enterprises having 6 or more workers having at least one hired worker and registered with DCSSI) will be listed in block 2 of schedule 0.0. This will constitute segment 9 of the FSU. A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups. The number of hamlet-groups to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will depend on the approximate present population of the sample FSU and/or the approximate number of non-agricultural enterprises found to exist in the sample village. Out of all hg's/sb's formed in the FSU, two hg's/ sb's may be selected for listing in the following manner - one with the maximum number of DMEs (or with maximum number of NDMEs if there is no DME or with maximum number of OAMEs if there is no DME/NDME or with maximum percentage share of population if there is no manufacturing enterprise in the entire FSU) will always be selected and termed as Segment 1; one more hg/sb may be selected randomly and termed as Segment 2. Listing and selection of households/enterprises will be done independently in segments 9, 1 & 2. FSUs without hg/sb formation will not have segment 2.

#17 Stage2_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Formation of second-stage strata and allocation of households: All the households listed in the selected village/ block/ segments were stratified into two second-stage strata (SSS) on the basis of land possessed by households in rural areas and household MPCE in urban areas, as follows. For the rural sector, a cut-off point 'X' (in hectares) was determined at State/UT level from NSS 48th round data in such a way that the top 20% of rural households in the State/UT, according to the estimates from that round, possessed land equal to or more than X. All the listed households possessing land less than X were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2. Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) was determined at State/ UT level from NSS 55th round data for each NSS region in such a way that the top 20% of the households, according to the estimates from that round, had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE less than 'A' were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.

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#17 Stage2_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

Literal question	Second Stage Stratum
Interviewer's instructions	Second stage stratum: This item will be copied from the heading of column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

#18 Hhold_no: Sample Household Number

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Sample Household Number
Interviewer's instructions	Sample household number: The sample household number (i.e., order of selection) of the selected household is to be copied from column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

#19 Level: Level

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Level

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
07		442842	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#20 B11_q1: Block 11 Item Code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Block 11 Item Code

Frequency table not shown (62 Modalities)

#21 B11_q3: No. in use on the date of survey

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-630] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=276659 /-] [Invalid=166183 /-] [Mean=1.7 /-] [StdDev=1.857 /-]
Literal question	How many numbers of the item are being used by the household on the date of survey?
Interviewer's instructions	The number in use on the date of survey of each item of durable goods will be entered in this column. It will also include those items which may not be in use temporarily but are likely to be put into use after repair/necessary servicing. For certain items the entry cell has been shaded in this column; this means that column (3) need not be filled in.

#22 B11_q4: First hand purchase - number

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-20] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=10341 /-] [Invalid=432501 /-]
Literal question	How many numbers of the item were first hand purchase?
Interviewer's instructions	The number of each item of durable goods purchased (first-hand) for which some expenditure has been incurred during the reference period will be recorded in this column.

#23 B11_q5: First hand purchase - whether hire purchased

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=42713 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Whether the item was hire purchased?
Interviewer's instructions	If an item of durable goods is purchased on instalment payment and the expenditure made on it during the reference period consists of one or more such instalment payments, code 1 will be recorded in this column.

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#23 B11_q5: First hand purchase - whether hire purchased

	Otherwise i.e., when durable goods are purchased and entire amount is paid during the 4.11.0 reference period, code 2 will be recorded in this column. Note: If more than one of a particular item are purchased during the reference period and some of them are purchased on hire-purchase basis and the remaining are purchased outright, then code 1 will be recorded in this column.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	3466	8.1%
2	No	39247	91.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#24 B11_q6: First hand purchase - value (in Rs.)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-750000] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=100910 /-] [Invalid=341932 /-] [Mean=1947.626 /-] [StdDev=13847.898 /-]
Literal question	How much did the household spend on the item of the first hand purchase?
Interviewer's instructions	Value of first-hand purchase during the reference period will be entered in this column. The total amount paid during the reference period will be recorded here.

#25 B11_q7: Cost of raw materials & services for construction & repairs (in Rs.)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-302255] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=136745 /-] [Invalid=306097 /-] [Mean=727.95 /-] [StdDev=3233.815 /-]
Literal question	How much was paid by the household towards the cost of raw materials & services?
Interviewer's instructions	This column is for recording expenditure on materials and services for construction, assemblage, repair and maintenance of all durable goods - first-hand as well as second-hand. Value of durable goods constructed will comprise value of raw materials, services and/or labour charges and any other charges. The total value of raw materials, services and labour charges will be recorded in this block. Here, expenditure incurred towards repair and maintenance of items purchased on second-hand will also be accounted. Note: 1. The purchase value of a consumer durable constructed or repaired by an artisan for his/her domestic use will be the aggregate of the purchase value of the raw material components used and imputed value of his/her services for its construction/repairs. 2. If an article is repaired during the reference period by one of the sample household members then the repair charges will be imputed and recorded against appropriate item only if the household member is a professional for that repairing job.

#26 B11_q8: Second Hand Purchase - Number

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=419 /-] [Invalid=442423 /-]
Literal question	How many numbers of the item were second hand purchase?
Interviewer's instructions	The number of each item of second-hand durable goods purchased during the reference period will be recorded in this column. An imported item of durables, even if second-hand, will be treated as first-hand purchase and information will be recorded against the relevant columns.

#27 B11_q9: Second Hand Purchase - Value in cash (in Rs.)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-225000] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=1379 /-] [Invalid=441463 /-] [Mean=6031.89 /-] [StdDev=20705.918 /-]
Literal question	How much did the household spend in cash on the item of the second hand purchase?
Interviewer's instructions	Value of second-hand purchase during the reference period will be entered in this column.

#28 B11_q10: Total expenditure (in Rs.)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-754850] [Missing=*]

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#28 **B11_q10: Total expenditure (in Rs.)**	
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=211966 /-] [Invalid=230876 /-] [Mean=1436.063 /-] [StdDev=10224.336 /-]
Interviewer's instructions	It is the sum of value of first-hand purchase, cost of raw materials and services for construction and repair and value of the second-hand purchase. In other words, it means column (10) = column (6) + column (7) + column (9).
#29 **NSS: NSS**	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
#30 **NSC: NSC**	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
#31 **MLT: Multiplier**	
Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.51-703464.23] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=8932.89 /-] [StdDev=20373.695 /-]
#32 **WGT_SS: Multiplier - Sub-sample**	
Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.0051-7034.6423] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=89.329 /-] [StdDev=203.737 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS= MLT/100
#33 **WGT_SS_Combined: Multiplier - Combined**	
Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.00255-3517.32115] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=44.765 /-] [StdDev=101.882 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample combined estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS_Combined = MLT/100, if NSS=NSC otherwise WGT_SS_Combined = MLT/200