

# India - Household Consumer Expenditure 66th Round, 2009-10, Type-1

**National Sample Survey Office, NSSO - Ministry of Statistics & Programme  
Implementation, Government of India**

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# Overview

## Identification

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## Version

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### VERSION DESCRIPTION

### PRODUCTION DATE

2011-05-23

## Overview

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### ABSTRACT

The 66th round (July 2009-June 2010) of NSS is earmarked for survey on 'Household Consumer Expenditure' and 'Employment and Unemployment'. The survey on 'household consumer expenditure' is the eighth quinquennial survey in the series, the last one being conducted in the 61st round (2004-2005) of NSS.

The period of survey was one year from 1st July 2009 to 30th June 2010. The survey period of this round divided into four sub-rounds of three months' duration each as follows:

sub-round 1 : July - September 2009

sub-round 2 : October - December 2009

sub-round 3 : January - March 2010

sub-round 4 : April - June 2010

In each of these four sub-rounds equal number of sample villages/ blocks (FSUs) allotted for survey with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period.

### Household Consumer Expenditure

The programme of quinquennial surveys on consumer expenditure and employment & unemployment has been adopted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) since 1972-73. Under the programme, the survey on consumer expenditure provides a time series of household consumer expenditure data, which is the prime source of statistical indicators of level of living, social consumption and well-being, and the inequalities thereof. Apart from the quinquennial series (QS), there also exists an "annual series", comprising consumer expenditure surveys conducted in the intervening periods between QS rounds - starting from the 42nd round (July 1986 - June 1987) and using a smaller sample.

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

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

Reference period and schedule type: The reference period is the period of time to which the information collected relates. In NSS surveys, the reference period often varies from item to item. Data collected with different reference periods are known to exhibit certain systematic differences. In this round, two schedule types have been drawn up to study these differences in detail. Sample households will be divided into two sets - Schedule Type 1 will be canvassed in one set and Schedule Type 2

in the other. The reference periods to be used for different groups of consumption items are given below, separately for each schedule type.

### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households and Persons

### TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Identification of sample household	Identification of State,District,Tahsil,Village,Head of Household,etc	
Household Characteristics	Characteristics of HH like-Household size,NCO,NIC,Religion,Social, Group,MPCE,etc	
Demographic and other particulars of household members	Contain members details of household	
Consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days	Consumption pattern of food and other items in 30 days	
Consumption of fuel for cooking, lighting and other purposes excluding conveyance during the last 30 days	Use of fuel for cooking,lighting and other purposes during last 30 days	
Consumption of clothing, bedding, etc. during the last 365 days	Consumption of clothing, bedding, etc. during the last 365 days	
Consumption of footwear during the last 365 days	Consumption of footwear during the last 365 days	
Expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services during the last 365 days	Expenditure on Education and Medical	
Expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes during the last 30 days	Expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes during the last 30 days	
Expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use during the last 365	Expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use during the last 365	

### KEYWORDS

Consumer Expenditure, Schedule 1.0, NSSO Round 66

## Coverage

### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union except (i) interior villages of Nagaland situated beyond five kilometres of the bus route and (ii) villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remain inaccessible throughout the year.

For Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir there will be no separate sample first-stage units (FSUs) for 'central sample'. For these two districts, sample FSUs drawn as 'state sample' also treated as central sample.

### UNIVERSE

Households and members of the household

## Producers and Sponsors

### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Sample Survey Office, NSSO	Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India

**OTHER PRODUCER(S)**

Name	Affiliation	Role
National Sample Survey Organization	Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India	

**FUNDING**

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India	MOSPI	

## Metadata Production

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**METADATA PRODUCED BY**

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Centre for Global Health Research; Alexia Olaizola	CGHR	St. Michael's Hospital; University of Toronto	Metadata Producer
National Sample Survey Office	NSSO	Ministry of Statistics & P.I	

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# Sampling

## Sampling Procedure

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### Sample design

Outline of sample design: A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 66th round survey. The first stage units (FSUs) were the 2001 Census villages (Panchayat wards in case of Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. In addition, two non-UFS towns of Leh and Kargil of Jammu & Kashmir were also treated as FSUs in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units (USU) were households in both the sectors. In case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was the selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/subblocks (sbs) from each rural/urban FSU.

### Sampling frame for first stage units:

For the rural sector, the list of 2001 Census villages (henceforth the term 'village' will mean Panchayat wards for Kerala) constituted the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the list of latest available UFS blocks was considered as the sampling frame. For non-UFS towns, the frame consisted of the individual towns (only two towns, viz., Leh & Kargil constituted this frame).

### Stratification:

Within each district of a State/UT, generally speaking, two basic strata were formed: i) rural stratum comprising all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising all urban areas of the district. However, within the urban areas of a district, wherever there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per Census 2001 in a district, each of these formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district were considered as another basic stratum. Sub-stratification: Each rural stratum was divided into 2 sub-strata as follows: sub-stratum 1: all villages with proportion of child workers ( $p$ )  $> 2P$  (where  $P$  is the average proportion of child workers for the State/UT as per Census 2001) sub-stratum 2: remaining villages

### Total sample size (FSUs):

At all-India level, 12784 FSUs were allocated to the Central sample and 15132 FSUs to the State sample. Further, the data of 24 State sample FSUs of Leh and Kargil districts of J&K surveyed by DES, J&K, were included in the Central sample.

### Allocation of total sample to States and UTs:

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

### Allocation of State/UT level sample to rural and urban sectors:

State/UT level sample size was allocated between the two sectors in proportion to population as per Census 2001 with double weightage to urban sector, subject to the restriction that the urban sample size for bigger States like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, etc. should not exceed the rural sample size. A minimum of 16 FSUs (to the extent possible) was allocated to each State/UT separately for rural and urban areas. Further, the State-level allocations for both rural and urban sectors were adjusted marginally in a few cases to ensure that each stratum/sub-stratum got a minimum allocation of 4 FSUs.

### Allocation to strata/sub-strata:

Within each sector of a State/UT, the sample size was allocated to different strata/sub-strata in proportion to population as per Census 2001. Allocations at stratum/sub-stratum level were adjusted to multiples of 4 with a minimum sample size of 4 and equal-sized samples were allocated to the four sub-rounds.

### Selection of FSUs:

For the rural sector, from each stratum/sub-stratum, the required numbers of sample villages were selected by probability proportional to size with replacement (PPSWR), size being the population of the village as per Census 2001. For the urban sector, FSUs were selected from each stratum using Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR). Both rural and urban samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples.

### Formation and selection of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks:

Selected FSUs with approximate population 1200 or more were divided into a suitable number of geographically compact 'hamlet-groups' (having more or less equal population) in the rural sector and 'sub-blocks' in the urban sector.

### Selection of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks:

Hamlet-groups (hg)/sub-blocks (sb) were selected from FSUs where hamlet-groups/sub-blocks were formed, two in the following manner. The hg/sb with maximum percentage share of population was always selected and termed hg/sb 1; one

more hg/sb was selected from the remaining hg's/sb's by simple random sampling (SRS) and termed hg/sb 2. Listing and selection of the households was done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/sub-blocks.

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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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.

To make the definition of household consumption operational, clear guidelines are needed not only on what is included in household consumer expenditure and what is excluded, but also on

(a) the identification of the household performing each act of consumption

(b) the assigning of a time to of each act of consumption.

Only then can one attempt to record the consumption of a household H within a reference period P.

It has been found convenient to assign different meanings of the word "consumption" (and hence different approaches to its measurement) for different categories of consumption items.

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2009-07-01	2010-06-01	N/A

### Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
2009-07-01	2010-06-30	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

### Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Field Operations Division	FOD	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

### SUPERVISION

National Sample Survey Office



## Data Processing

No content available

## Data Appraisal

No content available