

Infrastructure

Connectivity

Road length

Road length is the length of roads. Roads considered include (1) major highways, defined as motorways, motorway links, raceways, trunk roads, and trunk links; (2) primary roads, defined as primary roads and links; (3) secondary roads, defined as secondary roads and links; (4) tertiary roads, defined as tertiary roads and links; (5) rural roads, defined as unclassified roads; and (6) other roads, such as living streets and residential roads. The indicator is available for total roads; major highways, primary and secondary roads; tertiary and rural roads; and other roads.

- Type breakdown: Total; major highways; primary and secondary; tertiary and rural; other

Unit of measurement: Kilometer

Country: India

Source: Open Street Map (OSM), <https://www.openstreetmap.org>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on OSM 2013

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2001)
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2011)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, Level 5
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, Level 5

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India—Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Road intensity

Road intensity is the ratio of the length of roads to the size of the area. Roads considered include (1) major highways, defined as motorways, motorway links, raceways, trunk roads, and trunk links; (2) primary roads, defined as primary roads and links; (3) secondary roads, defined as secondary roads and links; (4) tertiary roads, defined as tertiary roads and links; (5) rural roads, defined as unclassified roads; and (6) other roads, such as living streets and residential roads. The indicator is available for total roads; major highways, primary and secondary roads; tertiary and rural roads; and other roads.

- Type breakdown: Total; major highways, primary and secondary; tertiary and rural; other

Unit of measurement: Kilometer per 1000 square kilometers

Country: India

Source: Open Street Map (OSM), <https://www.openstreetmap.org>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on OSM 2013

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2001)
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2011)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, Level 5
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, Level 5

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India—Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Number of stations

Number of stations is the number of railway and metro stations. The indicator is available for total stations, railway stations, and metro stations.

- Type breakdown: Total, railway, metro

Unit of measurement: Number of stations

Country: India

Source: Open Street Map (OSM), <https://www.openstreetmap.org>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on OSM 2013

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2001)
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2011)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, Level 5
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, Level 5

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India—Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Density of stations

Density of stations is the ratio of the number of railway and metro stations to the size of the area. The indicator is available for total stations, railway stations, and metro stations.

- Type breakdown: Total, railway, metro

Unit of measurement: Number of stations per 1000 square kilometers

Country: India

Source: Open Street Map (OSM), <https://www.openstreetmap.org>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on OSM 2013

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2001)
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2011)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, Level 5
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, Level 5

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India—Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Energy

Households' access to electricity

Households' access to electricity is the number of households that use electricity as their main source of lighting as a share of the total number of households. This indicator is available for total households and households in slums.

- Household breakdown: Total, slums

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: Census of India—Houselisting and Housing Census (PHC–HH), Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, <http://censusindia.gov.in>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Based on PHC–HH 2001
- Spatial database 2011: Based on PHC–HH 2011

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2001)
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2011)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India—Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Households' use of fuel for cooking

Households' use of fuel for cooking is the number of households using a certain fuel as their main source for cooking as a share of the total number of households. Fuels are classified into biomass (including firewood, crop residue, and cowdung cake); coal/lignite/charcoal; kerosene; liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/petroleum and natural gas (PNG); electricity; and biogas.

- Type breakdown: biomass, coal/lignite/charcoal, kerosene, LPG/PNG, electricity, biogas

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: Census of India–Houselisting and Housing Census (PHC–HH), Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, <http://censusindia.gov.in>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Based on PHC–HH 2001
- Spatial database 2011: Based on PHC–HH 2011

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2001)
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2011)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Households' use of fuel for light

Households' use of fuel for light is the number of households using a certain fuel as their main source of light as a share of the total number of households. Fuels are classified into kerosene, gas/other oil, electricity, candle/others, and no lighting arrangement.

- Type breakdown: Kerosene, gas/other oil, electricity, candle/others, no lighting arrangement

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: The Household Consumption Expenditure Survey of National Sample Survey (NSS–HCE), National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/inner.aspx?status=2&menu_id=71.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Based on NSS–HCE 2004–05
- Spatial database 2011: Based on NSS–HCE 2011–12

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–HCE 2004–05)
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–HCE 2011–12)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Level 1, Level 2
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Non-agriculture enterprises' use of electricity

Non-agriculture enterprises' use of electricity is the number of establishments that use electricity as their main source of power as a share of the total number of establishments of non-agriculture enterprises. Non-agriculture enterprises are defined as those engaged in any of the activities pertaining to (1) mining and quarrying, (2) manufacturing, (3) electricity, gas, and water supply, (4) construction, (5) trade, hotels, and restaurants, (6) transport, storage, and communication services, (7) financial intermediation, (8) real estate, renting, and business activities, (9) public administration, (10) education, health, and social work, and (11) private households with employed persons. This indicator is available for total, public, and private non-agriculture enterprises. All establishments owned or run by central government, state government, public sector undertakings, and local bodies are considered to be public; remaining ones are considered private.

- Enterprise breakdown: Total, public, private

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: Economic Census (EC), Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation of India, <http://164.100.34.62/index.php/catalog/21/>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on EC 2005

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by EC 2005)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India—Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Water and sanitation

Households' access to improved water

Households' access to improved water is the number of households with access to an improved water source as a share of the total number of households. Improved water sources include tap water, a hand pump, or a tube well/borehole located within or near (100 meters or less) the household. This indicator is available for total households and households in slums.

- Household breakdown: Total, slums

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: Census of India–Houselisting and Housing Census (PHC–HH), Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, <http://censusindia.gov.in>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Based on PHC–HH 2001
- Spatial database 2011: Based on PHC–HH 2011

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2001)
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2011)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Households' access to improved sanitation

Households' access to improved sanitation is the number of households with access to improved sanitation as a share of the total number of households. Improved sanitation includes a flush/pour-flush latrine (connected to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or other system) and a pit latrine, located within the premises. This indicator is available for total households and households in slums.

- Household breakdown: Total, slums

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: Census of India—Houselisting and Housing Census (PHC–HH), Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, <http://censusindia.gov.in>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Based on PHC–HH 2001
- Spatial database 2011: Based on PHC–HH 2011

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2001)
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2011)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India—Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Households' access to enhanced improved sanitation

Households' access to enhanced improved sanitation is the number of households with access to improved sanitation as a share of the total number of households. Improved sanitation includes a flush/pour-flush latrine (connected to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or other system) and a pit latrine with a slab/ventilated improved pit, located within the premises. This indicator is available for total households and households in slums.

- Household breakdown: Total, slums

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: Census of India–Houselisting and Housing Census (PHC–HH), Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, <http://censusindia.gov.in>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on PHC–HH 2011

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2011)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Housing

Housing units in good condition

Housing units in good condition is the number of houses in good condition as a share of the total number of houses. Houses in good condition are those that do not require any repairs. A housing unit is a building or part of a building used or recognized as a separate unit because it has a separate main entrance from the road, a common courtyard or staircase, etc. Only houses that are put into residential or mixed use are considered. This indicator is available for total households and households in slums.

- Household breakdown: Total, slums

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: Census of India–Houselisting and Housing Census (PHC–HH), Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, <http://censusindia.gov.in>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Based on PHC–HH 2001
- Spatial database 2011: Based on PHC–HH 2011

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2001)
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2011)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Housing units located in slums

Housing units located in slums is the number of housing units located in urban slums as a share of the total number of housing units in urban areas. A housing unit is a building or part of a building used or recognized as a separate unit because it has a separate main entrance from the road, a common courtyard or staircase, and so forth.

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: Census of India—Houselisting and Housing Census (PHC–HH), Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, <http://censusindia.gov.in>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on PHC–HH 2011

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Urban (defined by Census of India 2011)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2, Level 4

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India—Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Use of biomass to cook indoors

The *use of biomass to cook indoors* is the number of households using biomass to cook indoors as a share of the total number of households. Biomass includes firewood, crop residue, and cowdung cake. This indicator is available for total households and households in slums.

- Household breakdown: Total, slums

Unit of measurement: Percent

Country: India

Source: Census of India–Houselisting and Housing Census (PHC–HH), Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, <http://censusindia.gov.in>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Based on PHC–HH 2001
- Spatial database 2011: Based on PHC–HH 2011

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2001)
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by Census of India 2011)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia