

Living standards

Consumption

Household per capita expenditure

Household per capita expenditure is the average per capita expenditure. The expenditure of each person is measured by the ratio of household consumption expenditure over a period of 30 days to household size. Household consumption expenditure includes the expenditure incurred by households on consumption goods and services; imputed value of goods and services produced as outputs of household enterprises owned by households and used by their members themselves; imputed value of goods and services received by households as remuneration in kind; and imputed value of goods and services received by households through social transfers in kind and used by households. The imputed rent of owner-occupied houses is excluded. The computation is based on a mixed recall period.

Unit of measurement: Current USD per capita per month

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 Database for South Asia

Poverty rate at national poverty line

Poverty rate at national poverty line is the share of the population living on less than the national poverty line. The level of living for each person is measured by the ratio of real household consumption expenditure over a period of 30 days to household size. Household consumption expenditure includes the expenditure incurred by households on consumption goods and services; imputed value of goods and services produced as outputs of household enterprises owned by households and used by their members themselves; imputed value of goods and services received by households as remuneration in kind; and imputed value of goods and services received by households through social transfers in kind and used by households. The imputed rent of owner-occupied houses is excluded. The computation is based on a mixed recall period. Nominal expenditure is deflated by state- and rural/urban-specific consumer price indices to obtain real expenditure. The poverty line is defined using Tendulkar methodology.

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 Database for South Asia

Share of bottom 40 percent

Share of bottom 40 percent is the consumption expenditure share of the bottom 40 percent of the population. The expenditure of each person is measured by the ratio of household consumption expenditure over a period of 30 days to household size. Household consumption expenditure includes the expenditure incurred by households on consumption goods and services; imputed value of goods and services produced as outputs of household enterprises owned by households and used by their members themselves; imputed value of goods and services received by households as remuneration in kind; and imputed value of goods and services received by households through social transfers in kind and used by households. The imputed rent of owner-occupied houses is excluded. The computation is based on a mixed recall period.

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 Database for South Asia

90 to 10 ratio of per capita expenditure

90 to 10 ratio of per capita expenditure is the consumption expenditure ratio between the top 10 percent of the population and the bottom 10 percent of the population. The expenditure of each person is measured by the ratio of household consumption expenditure over a period of 30 days to household size. Household consumption expenditure includes the expenditure incurred by households on consumption goods and services; imputed value of goods and services produced as outputs of household enterprises owned by households and used by their members themselves; imputed value of goods and services received by households as remuneration in kind; and imputed value of goods and services received by households through social transfers in kind and used by households. The imputed rent of owner-occupied houses is excluded. The computation is based on a mixed recall period.

Unit of measurement: Ratio

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 Database for South Asia

Gini coefficient of per capita expenditure

Gini coefficient of per capita expenditure is the Gini coefficient of per capita expenditure of the total population. The expenditure of each person is measured by the ratio of household consumption expenditure over a period of 30 days to household size. Household consumption expenditure includes the expenditure incurred by households on consumption goods and services; imputed value of goods and services produced as outputs of household enterprises owned by households and used by their members themselves; imputed value of goods and services received by households as remuneration in kind; and imputed value of goods and services received by households through social transfers in kind and used by households. The imputed rent of owner-occupied houses is excluded. The computation is based on a mixed recall period.

Unit of measurement: Percent, where 0 indicates perfect equality and 100 indicates maximum level of inequality

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 Database for South Asia

MLD of per capita expenditure

MLD of per capita expenditure is the Mean Log Deviation of per capita expenditure of the total population. The expenditure of each person is measured by the ratio of household consumption expenditure over a period of 30 days to household size. Household consumption expenditure includes the expenditure incurred by households on consumption goods and services; imputed value of goods and services produced as outputs of household enterprises owned by households and used by their members themselves; imputed value of goods and services received by households as remuneration in kind; and imputed value of goods and services received by households through social transfers in kind and used by households. The imputed rent of owner-occupied houses is excluded. The computation is based on a mixed recall period.

Unit of measurement: Index, non-negative where 0 indicates perfect equality and a larger positive number indicates a greater level of inequality

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 Database for South Asia

Wealth

Access to all key durable assets

Access to all key durable assets is the number of households that have access to all key durable assets as a share of the total number of households. The key durable assets considered include a television, a computer/laptop, a telephone/mobile phone, and a scooter/car. 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

Lack of access to durable assets

Lack of access to durable assets is the number of households that do not have access to any durable assets as a share of the total number of households. The durable assets considered include a radio/transistor, television, computer/laptop (with or without Internet), telephone/mobile phone, bicycle, scooter/motorcycle/moped, and car/jeep/van. 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 ownership

Housing ownership is the number of households that own any dwelling unit as a share of the total number of households. A dwelling unit consists of a living room, kitchen, pantry, bath, latrine, garage, open and closed veranda, etc. A structure or a portion used exclusively for non-residential purposes or let out to other households does not form part of the dwelling unit of the household under consideration. However, a portion of a structure used for both residential and non-residential purposes is treated as part of the dwelling unit, except when the use of such portion for residential purposes is very nominal. Households living more or less regularly under bridges, in pipes, under staircases, in purely temporary flimsy improvisations built along the roadside (which are liable to be removed at any moment), etc., are considered to have no dwelling.

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.

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- 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 Database for South Asia

Land ownership

Land ownership is the number of households that own land as a share of the total number of households. The land considered includes both homestead and other land. A piece of land is considered owned by the household if permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title is vested in a member or members of the household. Land held in owner-like possession under long-term lease or assignment is also considered land owned.

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 Database for South Asia

Gini coefficient of landholding

Gini coefficient of landholding is the Gini coefficient of household landholding of all households. The land considered includes both homestead and other land. A piece of land is considered owned by the household if permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title is vested in a member or members of the household. Land held in owner-like possession under long-term lease or assignment is also considered land owned.

Unit of measurement: Percent, where 0 indicates perfect equality and 100 indicates maximum level of inequality

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:

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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 Database for South Asia

MLD of landholding

MLD of landholding is the Mean Log Deviation of household landholding of all households. The land considered includes both homestead and other land. A piece of land is considered owned by the household if permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title is vested in a member or members of the household. Land held in owner-like possession under long-term lease or assignment is also considered land owned.

Unit of measurement: Index, non-negative with 0 indicates perfect equality and a larger positive number indicates a greater level of inequality

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 Database for South Asia

Household Size

People per household

People per household is the ratio of the total population to the total number of households.

Unit of measurement: Number of people

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

People per room

People per room is the ratio of the size of the population to the total number of rooms. A room is considered a dwelling if it has walls, a doorway, and a roof, and if it is wide and long enough for a person to sleep in (that is, the room has a length of not less than 2 meters, a width of at least 1.5 meters, and a height of 2 meters). This indicator is available for total households and households in slums.

- Household breakdown: Total, slums

Unit of measurement: Number of people

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

Overcrowding

Overcrowding is the number of households with four or more people per room 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