

Note on Sample Design & Estimation Procedure : NSS 64th Round

1. Introduction

1.1 The National Sample Survey (NSS), set up by the Government of India in 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods, started its sixty-fourth round from 1st July 2007. The survey will continue up to 30th June 2008.

2. Outline of Survey Programme

2.1 **Subject Coverage:** The 64th round (July 2007-June 2008) of NSS is earmarked for survey on 'Employment-Unemployment and Migration', 'Participation and expenditure in Education' and 'Household Consumer Expenditure'. NSS 55th round (July 1999 – June 2000) and 49th round (January – June 1993) were the two latest rounds where migration was taken up as one of the subjects. Detailed information on education was collected for the last time in NSS 52nd round (July 1995 – June 1996), prior to which such information were collected during the 47th round of NSS (July – December 1991).

2.2 **Geographical coverage:** The survey will cover the whole of the Indian Union *except* (i) Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir (for central sample), (ii) interior villages of Nagaland situated beyond five kilometres of the bus route and (iii) villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remain inaccessible throughout the year.

2.3 **Period of survey and work programme:** The period of survey is of one year duration starting on 1st July 2007 and ending on 30th June 2008. The survey period of this round are divided into four sub-rounds of three months' duration each as follows:

- sub-round 1 : July - September 2007
- sub-round 2 : October - December 2007
- sub-round 3 : January - March 2008
- sub-round 4 : April - June 2008

In each of these four sub-rounds equal number of sample villages/ blocks (FSUs) have been allotted for survey with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period. Attempt has been made to survey each of the FSUs during the sub-round to which it is allotted. *Because of the arduous field conditions, this restriction need not be strictly enforced in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.*

2.4 **Schedules of enquiry:** During this round, the following schedules of enquiry are being canvassed:

- Schedule 0.0 : list of households
- Schedule 10.2 : employment & unemployment and migration particulars
- Schedule 25.2 : participation and expenditure in education
- Schedule 1.0 : household consumer expenditure

2.5 Participation of States: In this round all the States and Union Territories except Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep are participating. The following is the matching pattern of the participating States/ UTs.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Nagaland (U) | : triple |
| J & K , Manipur & Delhi | : double |
| Kerala, Maharashtra (U) | : one and half |
| Gujarat | : less than equal |
| Remaining States/ UTs | : equal |

3. Sample Design

3.1 Outline of sample design: A stratified multi-stage design has been adopted for the 64th round survey. The first stage units (FSU) are the 2001 census villages (Panchayat wards in case of Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. However, for the newly declared towns and out growths (OGs) in census 2001 for which UFS has not yet been done (i.e. non-UFS towns), each individual town/ OG is considered as an FSU. The ultimate stage units (USU) are households in both the sectors. In case of large FSUs i.e. villages/ towns/ blocks requiring hamlet-group (hg)/ sub-block (sb) formation, one intermediate stage is the selection of two hgs/ sbs from each FSU.

3.2 Sampling Frame for First Stage Units: *For the rural sector*, the list of 2001 census villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) constitutes the sampling frame. *For the urban sector*, the list of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks and for non-UFS towns list of such towns/ OGs has been considered as the sampling frame.

3.3 Stratification: Within each district of a State/ UT, generally speaking, two basic strata have been 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, within the urban areas of a district, if there are one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them have been formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district is considered as another basic stratum. For a few districts, particularly in case of Tamil Nadu, if total number of non-UFS towns in the district exceeded certain number, all such towns taken together have been formed another basic stratum. Otherwise, they have been merged with the UFS towns for stratification.

3.4 Sub-stratification:

3.4.1 Rural sector: If 'r' be the sample size allocated for a rural stratum, the number of sub-strata formed was 'r/4'. The villages within a district as per frame have been first arranged in ascending order of population. Then sub-strata 1 to 'r/4' have been demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum comprises a group of villages of the arranged frame and has more or less equal population.

3.4.2 Urban sector: If 'u' be the sample size for a urban stratum, 'u/4' number of sub-strata have been formed. The towns within a district, except those with population 10 lakhs

or more and also the non-UFS towns, have been first arranged in ascending order of population. Next, UFS blocks of each town have been arranged by IV unit no. × block no. in ascending order. From this arranged frame of UFS blocks of all the towns, ‘u/4’ number of sub-strata has been formed in such a way that each sub-stratum has more or less equal number of FSUs.

For towns with population 10 lakhs or more, the urban blocks have been first arranged by IV unit no. × block no. in ascending order. Then ‘u/4’ number of sub-strata has been formed in such a way that each sub-stratum has more or less equal number of blocks.

All non-UFS towns, if available in a district and exceeded a certain minimum number, formed one separate stratum within the district. Hence, there are separate stratum numbers for UFS towns and non-UFS within a district. No sub-stratification has been done for non-UFS towns. However, sub-stratum number for all sample non-UFS towns has been given as 1 for uniformity.

3.5 Total sample size (FSUs): 12688 FSUs for central sample and 13600 FSUs for state sample have been allocated at all-India level.

3.6 Allocation of total sample to States and UTs: The total number of sample FSUs is allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to population as per census 2001 subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/ UT. While doing so, the resource availability in terms of number of field investigators has been kept in view.

3.7 Allocation of State/ UT level sample to rural and urban sectors: State/ UT level sample is allocated between two sectors in proportion to population as per *census 2001* with 1.5 weightage to urban sector subject to the restriction that urban sample size for bigger states like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc. has not exceeded the rural sample size. A minimum of 8 FSUs has been allocated to each state/ UT separately for rural and urban areas. Further the State level allocation for both rural and urban has been adjusted marginally in a few cases to ensure that each stratum gets a minimum allocation of 4 FSUs.

3.8 Allocation to strata: Within each sector of a State/ UT, the respective sample size is allocated to the different strata in proportion to the stratum population as per census 2001. Allocations at stratum level have been adjusted to a multiple of 4 with a minimum sample size of 4.

3.9 Selection of FSUs: From each sub-stratum of a district of rural sector, four FSUs have been selected with Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR), size being the population as per census 2001. For urban sector, from each sub-stratum four FSUs have been selected by using Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR) for UFS towns and by PPSWR in case of non-UFS towns with size being the population as per Census 2001. Within each sub-stratum, samples have been drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples in both the rural and urban sectors.

3.10 Selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks/ households

Large FSUs having approximate present population of 1200 or more is divided into a suitable number (say, D) of ‘hamlet-groups’ in the rural sector and ‘sub-blocks’ in the urban sector as stated below.

| approximate present population of the sample village/block | no. of hgs/sbs to be formed (D) |
|---|------------------------------------|
| less than 1200 (no hamlet-groups/sub-blocks) | 1 |
| 1200 to 1799 | 3 |
| 1800 to 2399 | 4 |
| 2400 to 2999 | 5 |
| 3000 to 3599 | 6 |
|and so on | |

For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Poonch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Doda districts of Jammu and Kashmir and Idukki district of Kerala, the number of hamlet-groups formed is as follows.

| approximate present population of the sample village | no. of hgs to be formed |
|---|----------------------------|
| less than 600 (no hamlet-groups) | 1 |
| 600 to 899 | 3 |
| 900 to 1199 | 4 |
| 1200 to 1499 | 5 |
|and so on | |

Two hamlet-groups (hg)/ sub-blocks (sb) are selected from a large FSU wherever hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks have been formed, by SRSWOR. Listing and selection of the households are done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks to be described as sample hg/ sb 1 and 2. The FSUs without hg/ sb formation will be treated as sample hg/ sb number 1.

4. Formation of Second Stage Strata and allocation of households

4.1 Schedule 10.2 (employment & unemployment and migration particulars)

All the households listed in the selected FSU/ hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks has been stratified into three second stage strata (SSS) as given below:

| | |
|--------|---|
| SSS 1: | households having at least one out-migrant and received at least one remittance from him/ her during last 365 days |
| SSS 2: | remaining households having at least one other type of migrants, including temporary out-migrants, for employment purpose |
| SSS 3: | other households |

4.2 Schedule 25.2 (participation and expenditure in education)

The listed households has been stratified into two SSS as under:

| | |
|--------|--|
| SSS 1: | households having any member of age 5 – 29 years enrolled at primary and above level |
| SSS 2: | other households |

4.3 Schedule 1.0 (household consumer expenditure)

The listed households has been stratified into two SSS as under:

| | |
|--------|--------------------------------|
| SSS 1: | relatively affluent households |
| SSS 2: | other households |

In rural areas a household has been classified as affluent if (i) it owns any of the items such as motor car/ jeep/ tractor/ combine-harvester/ truck/ bus/ van, consumer durables like fridge/ washing machine or spacious pucca house in good condition or (ii) a household member is a professional such as doctor/ advocate or has a high salaried job or (iii) the household owns 2 hectares or more cultivable land or 1 hectare or more irrigated land or (iv) owns at least 10 heads of cattle and buffaloes. From among all such households, ten relatively most affluent households constitute SSS1.

Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) has been determined from NSS 61st round data for **each NSS region** in such a way that top 10% of the households have MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE more than 'A' have been considered as affluent.

4.4 Compositions of second-stage strata (SSS) with number of households to be surveyed from different SSS for various schedules of enquiry are as follows:

| SSS | composition of SSS within a sample FSU | number of households to be surveyed | |
|-----|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| | | FSU without hg/sb formation | FSU with hg/sb formation (for each hg/sb) |

schedule 10.2

| | | | |
|--------|---|---|---|
| SSS 1: | households having at least one out-migrant and received at least one remittance from him/ her during last 365 days | 2 | 1 |
| SSS 2: | remaining households having at least one other type of migrants, including temporary out-migrants, for employment purpose | 4 | 2 |
| SSS 3: | other households | 4 | 2 |

schedule 25.2

| | | | |
|--------|--|---|---|
| SSS 1: | households having any member of age 5 – 29 years enrolled at primary and above level | 4 | 2 |
| SSS 2: | other households | 4 | 2 |

schedule 1.0

| | | | |
|--------|--------------------------------|---|---|
| SSS 1: | relatively affluent households | 2 | 1 |
| SSS 2: | other households | 2 | 1 |

5. Selection of households: From each SSS the sample households for each of the schedules is selected by SRSWOR. If a household is selected for more than one schedule only one schedule is canvassed in that household in the priority order of Schedule 10.2, Schedule 25.2 and Schedule 1.0 and in that case the household is replaced for the other schedule. If a household is selected for Schedule 10.2 it is not selected for Schedule 25.2 or Schedule 1.0. Similarly, if a household is not selected for Schedule 10.2 but selected for Schedule 25.2 it is not selected for Schedule 1.0.

6. Estimation Procedure

6.1 Notations:

s = subscript for s-th stratum

t = subscript for t-th sub-stratum

m = subscript for sub-sample (m = 1, 2)

i = subscript for i-th FSU [village (panchayat ward)/ block/ non-UFS town or OG]

d = subscript for a hamlet-group/ sub-block (d = 1, 2)

j = subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU/ hg/sb [j = (1, 2 or 3 for schedule 10.2),

(1 or 2 for schedules 25.2 and 1.0)]

k = subscript for k-th sample household under a particular second stage stratum within an FSU/ hg/sb

D = total number of hg's/ sb's formed in the sample village (panchayat ward) / block/ non-UFS town

or OG

$D^* = 1$ if $D = 1$

$= D/2$ for FSUs with $D > 1$

N = total number of FSUs in any urban (UFS) sub-stratum

Z = total size of a rural sub-stratum or urban sub-stratum of non-UFS towns or OGs (= sum of sizes for all the FSUs of a sub-stratum)

z = size of sample village/ non-UFS town or OG used for selection.

n = number of sample village/ block/ non-UFS town or OG surveyed including zero cases but excluding casualty for a particular sub-sample and sub-stratum.

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

h = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of a village/ block/ non-UFS town or OG/ hamlet-group/ sub-block of sample FSU

x, y = observed value of characteristics x, y under estimation

\hat{X} , \hat{Y} = estimate of population total X, Y for the characteristics x, y

Under the above symbols,

$y_{stmidjk}$ = observed value of the characteristic y for the k-th household in the j-th second stage stratum of the d-th hg/ sb (d = 1, 2) of the i-th FSU belonging to the m-th sub-sample for the t-th sub-stratum of s-th stratum;

However, for ease of understanding, a few symbols have been suppressed in following paragraphs where they are obvious.

6.2 Formulae for Estimation of Aggregates for a particular sub-sample and stratum in Rural / Urban sector:

6.2.1 Schedule 0.0:

6.2.1.1 Rural:

Estimation formula for a sub-stratum:

- (i) For estimating the number of households possessing a characteristic:

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{Z}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{z_i} D_i^* [y_{i1} + y_{i2}]$$

where y_{i1} , y_{i2} are the total number of households possessing the characteristic y in hg's 1 & 2 of the i -th FSU respectively.

- ii) For estimating the number of villages possessing a characteristic:

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{Z}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{z_i} y_i$$

where y_i is taken as 1 for sample villages possessing the characteristic and 0 otherwise.

6.2.1.2 Urban:

Estimation formula for a sub-stratum:

- (i) For estimating the number of households possessing a characteristic:

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{N}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n D_i^* [y_{i1} + y_{i2}] \text{ for UFS sub-stratum,}$$

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{Z}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{z_i} D_i^* [y_{i1} + y_{i2}] \text{ for non-UFS sub-stratum}$$

where y_{i1} and y_{i2} are the totals of observed values for the characteristic y belonging to sub-blocks 1 and 2 respectively, of the i -th FSU.

6.2.2 Schedules 10.2 / 25.2/ 1.0:

6.2.2.1 Rural:

Estimation formula for a sub-stratum:

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

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

- (ii) For all selected households:

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

6.2.2.2 Urban:

Estimation formula for a sub-stratum:

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

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{N}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} D_i^* \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right] \text{ for UFS sub-stratum,}$$

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

(ii) For all selected households:

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

6.2.3 Estimate for a stratum:

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

6.3 Overall Estimate for Aggregates:

Overall estimate for aggregates for a stratum (\hat{Y}_s) based on two sub-samples is obtained as:

$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{sm}$$

6.4 Overall Estimate of Aggregates at State/UT/all-India level:

The overall estimate \hat{Y} at the State/ UT/ all-India level is obtained by summing the stratum estimates \hat{Y}_s over all strata belonging to the State/ UT/ all-India.

6.5 Estimates of Ratios:

Let \hat{Y} and \hat{X} be the overall estimate of the aggregates Y and X for two characteristics y and x respectively at the State/ UT/ all-India level.

Then the combined ratio estimate (\hat{R}) of the ratio ($R = \frac{Y}{X}$) will be obtained as

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}.$$

6.6 Estimates of Error: The estimated variances of the above estimates will be as follows:

6.6.1 For aggregate \hat{Y} :

$$V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}) = \sum_s V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_s)$$

where $V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_s)$ are as given below.

6.6.1.1 For strata with PPSWR selection at first stage:

$$V\hat{a}r_{ppswr}(\hat{Y}_s) = \left[\sum_t \frac{1}{n_{st}(n_{st}-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st}} \left(\frac{Z_{st}\hat{Y}_{sti}}{Z_{sti}} - \hat{Y}_{st} \right)^2 \right],$$

where
$$\hat{Y}_{sti} = \sum_j Y_{stij},$$

$$\hat{Y}_{stij} = D_{sti}^* \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right]$$

6.6.1.2 For strata with SRSWOR selection at first stage:

$$V\hat{a}r_{srswor}(\hat{Y}_s) = \sum_t \frac{1}{4} (\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2,$$

where \hat{Y}_{st1} and \hat{Y}_{st2} are the estimates for sub-sample 1 and sub-sample 2 respectively for stratum 's' and sub-stratum 't'.

6.6.2 For ratio \hat{R} :

$$M\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{(\hat{X})^2} \left[\sum_s M\hat{S}E_s(\hat{R}) + \sum_{s'} M\hat{S}E_{s'}(\hat{R}) \right]$$

where s, s' indicate respectively the strata with PPSWR and SRSWOR selection at first stage.

6.6.2.1 For strata with PPSWR selection at first stage:

$$M\hat{S}E_s(\hat{R}) = \sum_t \frac{1}{n_{st}(n_{st}-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st}} \left[\frac{Z_{st}}{Z_{sti}} (\hat{Y}_{sti} - \hat{R}\hat{X}_{sti}) - (\hat{Y}_{st} - \hat{R}\hat{X}_{st}) \right]^2$$

where

$$\hat{Y}_{sti} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_{stij}, \quad \hat{X}_{sti} = \sum_j \hat{X}_{stij},$$

$$\hat{Y}_{stij} = D_{sti}^* \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right],$$

$$\hat{X}_{stij} = D_{sti}^* \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} x_{i1jk} + \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} x_{i2jk} \right]$$

6.6.2.2 For strata with SRSWOR selection at first stage:

$$M\hat{S}E_s(\hat{R}) = \sum_t \frac{1}{4} \left[(\hat{Y}_{s't1} - \hat{Y}_{s't2})^2 + \hat{R}^2 (\hat{X}_{s't1} - \hat{X}_{s't2})^2 - 2\hat{R}(\hat{Y}_{s't1} - \hat{Y}_{s't2})(\hat{X}_{s't1} - \hat{X}_{s't2}) \right]$$

where $\hat{Y}_{s't1}$ and $\hat{Y}_{s't2}$ are the estimates for sub-sample 1 and sub-sample 2 respectively for stratum ‘s’ and sub-stratum ‘t’.

6.6.3 Estimates of RSE:

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} \times 100$$

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{\sqrt{M\hat{S}E(\hat{R})}}{\hat{R}} \times 100$$

7. Multipliers:

The formulae for multipliers for a sub-sample and schedule type are given below:

| sch type | sub-stratum | formula for multipliers | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| | | hg / sb 1 | hg / sb 2 |
| 0.0 | rural | $\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stm}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times D_{stmi}^*$ | $\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stm}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times D_{stmi}^*$ |
| | Urban (UFS) | $\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stm}} D_{stmi}^*$ | $\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stm}} D_{stmi}^*$ |
| | Urban (non-UFS) | $\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stm}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times D_{stmi}^*$ | $\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stm}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times D_{stmi}^*$ |
| 10.2 / 25.2 / 1.0 | rural | $\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times D_{stmi}^* \times \frac{H_{stmi1j}}{h_{stmi1j}}$ | $\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times D_{stmi}^* \times \frac{H_{stmi2j}}{h_{stmi2j}}$ |
| | Urban (UFS) | $\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times D_{stmi}^* \times \frac{H_{stmi1j}}{h_{stmi1j}}$, | $\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times D_{stmi}^* \times \frac{H_{stmi2j}}{h_{stmi2j}}$, |
| | Urban (non-UFS) | $\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times D_{stmi}^* \times \frac{H_{stmi1j}}{h_{stmi1j}}$ | $\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times D_{stmi}^* \times \frac{H_{stmi2j}}{h_{stmi2j}}$ |

j = 1, 2, 3 for sch. 10.2
 = 1, 2 for sch. 1.0/25.2

Note: (i) For estimating any characteristic for any domain not specifically considered in sample design, indicator variable may be used.

- (ii) Multipliers have to be computed on the basis of information available in the listing schedule irrespective of any misclassification observed between the listing schedule and detailed enquiry schedule.
- (iii) For estimating number of villages possessing a characteristics, $D_{stmi}^* = 1$ in the relevant multipliers and there will be only one multiplier for the village.

APPENDICES

| Table 1: Distribution of sample villages and blocks | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| State/UT | | number of sample villages/blocks | | | | | |
| | | central sample | | | state sample | | |
| code | name | total | rural | urban | total | rural | urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 01 | JAMMU & KASHMIR | 256 | 144 | 112 | 512 | 288 | 224 |
| 02 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | 224 | 168 | 56 | 224 | 168 | 56 |
| 03 | PUNJAB | 320 | 176 | 144 | 320 | 176 | 144 |
| 04 | CHANDIGARH | 48 | 8 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 05 | UTTARANCHAL | 168 | 104 | 64 | 168 | 104 | 64 |
| 06 | HARYANA | 240 | 144 | 96 | 240 | 144 | 96 |
| 07 | DELHI | 160 | 16 | 144 | 320 | 32 | 288 |
| 08 | RAJASTHAN | 552 | 376 | 176 | 552 | 376 | 176 |
| 09 | UTTAR PRADESH | 1264 | 904 | 360 | 1264 | 904 | 360 |
| 10 | BIHAR | 880 | 712 | 168 | 880 | 712 | 168 |
| 11 | SIKKIM | 144 | 120 | 24 | 144 | 120 | 24 |
| 12 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 144 | 88 | 56 | 144 | 88 | 56 |
| 13 | NAGALAND | 176 | 128 | 48 | 272 | 128 | 144 |
| 14 | MANIPUR | 288 | 192 | 96 | 576 | 384 | 192 |
| 15 | MIZORAM | 160 | 64 | 96 | 160 | 64 | 96 |
| 16 | TRIPURA | 288 | 216 | 72 | 288 | 216 | 72 |
| 17 | MEGHALAYA | 176 | 128 | 48 | 176 | 128 | 48 |
| 18 | ASSAM | 304 | 200 | 104 | 304 | 200 | 104 |
| 19 | WEST BENGAL | 880 | 552 | 328 | 880 | 552 | 328 |
| 20 | JHARKHAND | 312 | 216 | 96 | 312 | 216 | 96 |
| 21 | ORISSA | 520 | 384 | 136 | 520 | 384 | 136 |
| 22 | CHATTISGARH | 240 | 160 | 80 | 240 | 160 | 80 |
| 23 | MADHYA PRADESH | 696 | 448 | 248 | 696 | 448 | 248 |
| 24 | GUJRAT | 520 | 272 | 248 | 360 | 184 | 176 |
| 25 | DAMAN & DIU | 32 | 16 | 16 | 32 | 16 | 16 |
| 26 | D & N HAVELI | 32 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | MAHARASTRA | 1008 | 504 | 504 | 1256 | 504 | 752 |
| 28 | ANDHRA PRADESH | 872 | 560 | 312 | 872 | 560 | 312 |
| 29 | KARNATAKA | 528 | 296 | 232 | 528 | 296 | 232 |
| 30 | GOA | 40 | 16 | 24 | 40 | 16 | 24 |
| 31 | LAKSHADWEEP | 24 | 8 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | KERALA | 368 | 240 | 128 | 552 | 360 | 192 |
| 33 | TAMIL NADU | 712 | 360 | 352 | 712 | 360 | 352 |
| 34 | PONDICHERRY | 56 | 16 | 40 | 56 | 16 | 40 |
| 35 | A & N ISLANDS | 56 | 32 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ALL | | 12688 | 7984 | 4704 | 13600 | 8304 | 5296 |