



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत में पेयजल, स्वच्छता, आरोग्यता
एवं आवासीय स्थिति
**Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene
and Housing Condition in India**

एनएसएस 69 वाँ दौर
NSS 69th Round

(जुलाई 2012 - दिसम्बर 2012)

July 2012 - December 2012



भारत सरकार

Government of India

सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय

Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय

National Sample Survey Office



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प्राक्कथन

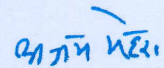
आवास मानव-कल्याण की एक बुनियादी आवश्यकता है। आश्रय की आवश्यकता के साथ-साथ, आवासीय इकाई में अन्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता और इन तक पहुंच, पेय जल की सुविधा, स्वच्छता, आरोग्यता, आदि लोगों के बेहतर रहन-सहन के महत्वपूर्ण निर्धारक हैं। राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय (एनएसएसओ) ने जुलाई-दिसम्बर 2012 के दौरान 69वें दौर के अपने सर्वेक्षण में 'पेय जल, स्वच्छता, आरोग्यता और आवासीय परिस्थितियों' के बारे में एक राष्ट्र-व्यापी सर्वेक्षण किया था। विगत वर्षों में, एनएसएसओ ने अपने 65वें दौर (जुलाई 2008 - जून 2009) और 58वें दौर (जुलाई-दिसम्बर, 2002) में ऐसे ही विषय पर सर्वेक्षण किए थे। सर्वेक्षण का उद्देश्य एकत्र की गई सूचना के आधार पर समुचित संकेतक विकसित करके पारिवारिक सदस्यों के बेहतर और स्वस्थ जीवन-यापन के लिये आवश्यक आवासीय परिस्थितियों के विभिन्न पहलुओं की जांच करना और इनका अध्ययन करना था। एनएसएस के अन्य सर्वेक्षणों की भांति इस सर्वेक्षण में भी अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने बराबर के अथवा अपेक्षाकृत बड़े प्रतिदर्श आकार के आधार पर 69वें दौर के सर्वेक्षण कार्यक्रम में भाग लिया।

2. एनएसएसओ का निरंतर यह प्रयास रहा है कि सर्वेक्षण-निष्कर्ष यथाशीघ्र जारी कर दिए जाएं ताकि इसके उपयोगकर्ताओं की आवश्यकताओं को समय पर पूरा किया जा सके। इस उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए और विस्तृत रिपोर्टें जारी करने से पहले सर्वेक्षण के प्रमुख निष्कर्ष उपलब्ध कराने के मद्दे नज़र, एनएसएसओ एक दस्तावेज पहले ही जारी कर चुका है जिसमें सर्वेक्षण के महत्वपूर्ण प्रमुख निष्कर्ष दिए गए हैं, इसके अलावा एनएसएसओ सर्वेक्षण सम्पन्न होने के एक वर्ष के अंदर ईकाई स्तर के आंकड़े भी प्रसारित कर चुका है। 'भारत में पेय जल, स्वच्छता, आरोग्यता और आवासीय परिस्थितियां' नामक वर्तमान रिपोर्ट में सर्वेक्षण के निष्कर्ष यथासंभव विस्तार से दिए गए हैं तथा जहां कहीं भी संभव हुआ है, इसी प्रकार के विषयों पर एनएसएसओ सर्वेक्षणों के पहले के परिणामों के साथ उनकी सरसरी तौर पर तुलना की गई है। इस रिपोर्ट में पांच अध्याय और तीन परिशिष्ट हैं। चूंकि, यह रिपोर्ट अपेक्षाकृत काफी बड़ी है, इसलिए उपयोगकर्ताओं की सुविधा के लिए विस्तृत तालिकाएं रिपोर्ट के साथ एक सीडी में दी गई हैं।

3. एनएसएसओ के सर्वेक्षण अभिकल्प और अनुसंधान प्रभाग (एसडीआरडी) ने सर्वेक्षण पद्धति, सर्वेक्षण साधन विकसित करने और यह रिपोर्ट तैयार करने का कार्य संभाला। एनएसएसओ के क्षेत्र संकार्य प्रभाग (एफओडी) ने सर्वेक्षण का क्षेत्रीय कार्य किया जिसमें केंद्रीय प्रतिदर्शों से संबंधित आंकड़े एकत्र किए गए थे। आंकड़ा विधायन और सारणीयन का कार्य एनएसएसओ के समंक विधायन प्रभाग (डीपीडी) ने किया। एनएसएसओ के समन्वय एवं प्रकाशन प्रभाग (सीपीडी) ने सर्वेक्षण के विभिन्न कार्यकलापों में समन्वयन का कार्य किया।

4. मैं सर्वेक्षण के विभिन्न चरणों में बहुमूल्य मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के 69वें दौर के कार्य दल और राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय आयोग (एनएससी) के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों का अत्यंत आभारी हूँ। मैं इस रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने में सम्मिलित एनएसएसओ के विभिन्न प्रभागों के अधिकारियों द्वारा किये गये प्रयासों की भी सराहना करता हूँ।

5. मैं आशा करता हूँ कि यह रिपोर्ट योजनाकारों, नीति-निर्माताओं, शिक्षाविदों, और शोधकर्ताओं के लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध होगी। इस रिपोर्ट की विषयवस्तु, अभिन्यास, कवरेज अथवा रिपोर्ट के किसी अन्य पहलू में सुधार के लिये सुझावों का स्वागत है।



(ए. के. मेहरा)

महानिदेशक एवं मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी
राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय

नई दिल्ली
जुलाई 2014

Preface

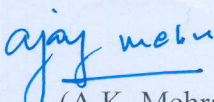
Housing is a basic requirement of human well-being. Along with the requirement of shelter, availability and access to other facilities in the dwelling unit, drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, etc. are important determinants of overall quality of life of the population. National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducted a nation-wide survey on 'Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition' in its 69th round during July – December, 2012. In the recent past, surveys on similar subject were conducted by NSSO in its 65th round (July, 2008-June, 2009) and 58th round (July-December, 2002). The objective of the survey is to examine and study different aspects of living conditions necessary for decent and healthy living of the household members by developing suitable indicators built on the basis of information collected. As in case of other NSS surveys, most of the State Governments participated in the 69th round survey programme on equal or larger matching sample size basis for state sample.

2. It has been the persistent endeavor of NSSO to bring out its survey results at the earliest to meet the requirements of its users. With this aim in mind and with a view to making available the salient results of the survey, well in advance of the release of detailed reports, NSSO has already brought out a document containing important key results of the survey and has also disseminated unit level data within one year of completion of the survey. The present report titled 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India', presents the survey findings in more detail, with temporal comparison with earlier NSSO survey results on similar subjects, wherever possible. The report is organized in five chapters and three appendices. Since it is rather voluminous, detailed tables have been given in a CD, along with the report, to facilitate user convenience.

3. The Survey Design & Research Division (SDRD) of NSSO undertook the development of survey methodology, survey instruments and the preparation of this report. Field work of the survey was carried out by the Field Operations Division (FOD) of NSSO in which data on central samples were collected. The data processing and tabulation work was handled by the Data Processing Division (DPD) of NSSO. The Coordination and Publication Division (CPD) of NSSO coordinated various activities of the survey.

4. I am greatly indebted and thankful to the Chairman and Members of the Working Group for NSS 69th round and the National Statistical Commission (NSC) for providing their invaluable insights as also valuable guidance at various stages of the survey. I also place on record my appreciation of efforts made by officers of the different Divisions of NSSO involved in preparation of this report.

5. I hope this report will be found useful by planners, policy makers, academicians and researchers. Any suggestions for further improvements in the content, layout, coverage or any other aspect of this report would be greatly welcome and highly appreciated.


(A.K. Mehra)

New Delhi
July 2014

Director General & Chief Executive Officer
National Sample Survey Office

मुख्य बातें

1. राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण (रा.प्र.स) ने अपने 69वें दौर (जुलाई 2012-दिसम्बर 2012) के प्रचालन में आवासीय स्थिति, पेयजल, स्वच्छता, स्वास्थ्य एवं घरेलु अवस्था पर राष्ट्र-व्यापी सर्वेक्षण चलाया। इस सर्वेक्षण का मुख्य उद्देश्य परिवार के सदस्यों के शिष्ट एवं स्वास्थ्य जीवन के विभिन्न पहलुओं की जाँच एवं उसका अध्ययन करना था। इन विषयों पर अंतिम सर्वेक्षण रा.प्र.स के 65वें दौर (जुलाई 2008 - जून 2009) में किया गया।

2. इस सर्वेक्षण में सम्पूर्ण भारत को शामिल किया गया। स्तरित बहुचरणी अभिकल्प को 69वें दौर के सर्वेक्षण के लिए अपनाया गया। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में प्रथम चरण इकाईयाँ जनगणना ग्राम थे (केरल के लिए पंचायत वार्ड) एवं नगरीय क्षेत्र में नगरीय ढाचां सर्वेक्षण (न.ढा.स) खण्ड थे। अंतिम चरण इकाईयाँ के दोनों क्षेत्रों में परिवार थे। बड़े प्र.च.इ.यों के मामलों में, प्रतिचयन का एक मध्यवर्ती चरण प्रत्येक ग्रामीण/नगरीय प्र.च.इ. से दो खेड़ा-समुहों (खे.स.उ) खण्डों का चयन था। पेयजल, स्वच्छता, स्वास्थ्य एवं आवासीय स्थिति पर पूछताछ की अनुसूचियाँ (अनुसूची 1.2) इस प्रकार तैयार की गईं ताकि पेयजल स्वच्छता एवं स्वास्थ्य के पहलुओं पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए आवासीय स्थिति पर सूचना एकत्र की जा सके।

3. सामान्य तौर पर रा.प्र.स के नियमित दौर में, अधिकतर राज्यों एवं केन्द्रशासित प्रदेशों ने सर्वेक्षण में भाग लिया, और 'केन्द्रीय प्रतिदर्श' जिनका सर्वेक्षण रा.प्र.स.का द्वारा किया गया के अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों द्वारा 'राज्य प्रतिदर्श' का सर्वेक्षण किया गया। ग्रामीण भारत के लिए केन्द्रीय प्रतिदर्श में ग्रामों की संख्या 4,475 थी एवं सर्वेक्षित नगरीय खण्डों की संख्या 3,522 थी। यह रिपोर्ट केवल केन्द्रीय प्रतिदर्श से प्राप्त अनुमानों पर ही आधारित है। इस विशेष सर्वेक्षण से, अनुसूची 1.2 से पूछताछ करने के लिए केन्द्रीय प्रतिदर्श के प्रत्येक प्रतिदर्श ग्राम एवं नगरीय खण्ड से, 12 परिवारों का चयन किया गया। परिवारों की कुल संख्या जिसमें अनुसूची 1.2 की पूछताछ की गयी ग्रामीण भारत में 53,393 थी एवं नगरीय भारत में 42,155 थी। इस रिपोर्ट की मुख्य बातें नीचे दी गयीं हैं:-

4. रहन-सहन की सुविधाओं का विवरण:-

4.1 पेयजल की सुविधा:-

- ✚ ग्रामीण भारत के 52.4 प्रतिशत परिवार ट्यूबवेल/भू-वेधन(बोरहोल) का उपयोग पेयजल के मुख्य स्रोत के रूप में किया और 14.3 प्रतिशत परिवार सार्वजनिक नल/स्थायी नल (स्टैंड पाइप) पेयजल के मुख्य स्रोत के रूप में रखते थे। नगरीय भारत में 35.1 प्रतिशत परिवार 'निवास गृह' में नल के पानी को पेयजल के मुख्य स्रोत रूप में उपयोग किया, इसी तरह 21.2 प्रतिशत परिवार यार्ड/प्लॉट में प्राप्त पाइप जल को पेयजल के मुख्य स्रोत के रूप में रखते थे।
- ✚ ग्रामीण भारत में 88.5 प्रतिशत परिवारों एवं नगरीय भारत में 95.3 प्रतिशत परिवारों के पास 2012 के दौरान पेयजल का समुन्नत स्रोत था और जहाँ पेयजल के 'समुन्नत स्रोत' में 'बोतल का जल', 'निवास गृह में नल', 'यार्ड/प्लॉट में पाइप जल' 'सार्वजनिक नल/स्थायी नल', 'ट्यूबवेल/भू-वेधन छिद्र (बोर होल)', 'संरक्षित कूआँ 'संरक्षित झरना' एवं 'वर्ष जल संग्रहण' था।

- ✚ ग्रामीण भारत में 85.8 प्रतिशत परिवारों एवं नगरीय भारत में 89.6 प्रतिशत परिवारों के पास प्रयाप्त पेयजल था ।
- ✚ समस्त परिवारों में से 14.6 प्रतिशत परिवारों के पास पेयजल का मुख्य श्रोत “निवास गृह” में नल का पानी ही था, किन्तु सालों भर उन्हें इस मुख्य श्रोत से पेयजल नहीं मिला । तदनुरूप उनके नगरीय प्रतिरूप का आकड़ा 8.7 प्रतिशत था ।
- ✚ दोनों ग्रामीण एवं नगरीय भारत में, सभी मुख्य श्रोतों को एक साथ लेने पर ,ट्यूब वेल/ भू-वेधन छिद्र (बोरहोल) पेयजल के लिए सबसे प्रचलित अनुपूरक श्रोत था ।
- ✚ ग्रामीण भारत के 46.1 प्रतिशत परिवार एवं नगरीय भारत के 76.8 प्रतिशत परिवारों को परिसर में ही पेयजल प्राप्त हुआ ।
- ✚ जब पेयजल दूर से लाना पड़ता था तो ग्रामीण परिवारों के 84.1 प्रतिशत महिला एवं 14.1 प्रतिशत पुरुष सदस्यों ने यह कार्य किया । नगरीय भारत में 72.0 प्रतिशत महिलाएं 23.5 प्रतिशत पुरुष सदस्यों ने यह कार्य किया । शेष परिवारों में अ-सदस्यों द्वारा यह कार्य पूरा किया गया ।
- ✚ एक व्यक्ति द्वारा पारिवारिक परिसर से बाहर जाकर पेयजल लाने में एक दिन में औसतन 20 मिनट ग्रामीण भारत में एवं 15 मिनट नगरीय भारत में लगाना पड़ता था ।
- ✚ बाहर के परिसर से पेयजल लाने के लिए पेयजल के मुख्य स्रोत पर, प्रतिदिन औसतन 15 मिनट ग्रामीण परिवारों के सदस्यों को एवं 16 मिनट तक नगरीय परिवारों के सदस्यों को इंतजार करना पड़ता था ।
- ✚ पेयजल के मुख्य श्रोत का ‘सामुदायिक उपयोग’ ग्रामीण भारत के परिवारों में प्रधान था (46.7 प्रतिशत) जबकि नगरीय भारत के परिवारों के बीच ‘एक मात्र उपयोग’ अधिक प्रचलित था (46.8 प्रतिशत) ।
- ✚ ग्रामीण एवं नगरीय भारत में क्रमशः 32.3 प्रतिशत एवं 54.4 प्रतिशत परिवार पीने से पहले पानी का उपचार ‘किसी भी तरीके’ से किया था ।
- ✚ ग्रामीण भारत में 37.9 प्रतिशत एवं नगरीय भारत में 35.3 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने जल जमा करने के लिए स्टेनलस स्टील के कन्टेनर का उपयोग किया ।
- ✚ ग्रामीण भारत में 58.8 प्रतिशत एवं नगरीय भारत में 41.2 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने जमा पेयजल निकालने के लिए बिना हेन्डिल के बर्तन का प्रयोग किया ।

4.2 सभी पारिवारिक क्रियाकलापों के लिए जल:-

- ✚ ग्रामीण भारत एवं नगरीय भारत में क्रमशः 86.0 प्रतिशत एवं 89.5 प्रतिशत परिवारों को सभी घरेलू क्रियाकलापों के लिए वर्ष भर पर्याप्त जल की प्राप्ति हुई ।

- ✚ ग्रामीण भारत के 79.8 प्रतिशत परिवार एवं नगरीय भारत के 45.7 प्रतिशत परिवार किसी भी तरह का जल प्रभार नहीं चुकाए ।

4.3 शौचालय एवं स्वच्छता सुविधा:-

- ✚ ग्रामीण भारत के 62.3 प्रतिशत एवं नगरीय भारत के 16.7 प्रतिशत परिवारों के पास स्नानागार (बाथरूम) की सुविधा नहीं थी ।
- ✚ भारत के 15.5 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों एवं 55.4 प्रतिशत नगरीय परिवारों के निवासगृह में संलग्न स्नानागार (बाथरूम) था ।
- ✚ ग्रामीण भारत में 59.4 प्रतिशत एवं नगरीय भारत में 8.8 प्रतिशत परिवारों के पास शौचालय की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं थी ।
- ✚ ग्रामीण भारत में 31.9 प्रतिशत एवं नगरीय भारत में 63.9 प्रतिशत परिवारों को केवल शौचालय की सुविधा प्राप्त था ।

4.4 घरेलु व्यवहार के लिए बिजली का प्रयोग:-

- ✚ ग्रामीण भारत में 80.0 प्रतिशत एवं नगरीय भारत में 97.9 प्रतिशत परिवारों के पास घरेलु प्रयोग के लिए बिजली थी । भारत में 33.2 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवार एवं 63.5 प्रतिशत नगरीय परिवारों, जिनके पास घरेलु व्यवहार के लिए बिजली थी, और वे वाहक नली (कॉन्ड्यूट टाईप) बिजली वायरिंग का व्यवहार करते थे ।

4.5 टेनुरियल स्टेटस (कार्यकाल सम्बन्धी स्टेटस):-

- ✚ ग्रामीण भारत में 94.2 प्रतिशत एवं नगरीय भारत में 71.3 प्रतिशत परिवारों का सुरक्षित कार्यकाल थी जहां 'निवास गृह' की सुरक्षित कार्यकाल में यह शामिल है. 'पूर्व-स्वामीत्व वाला पट्टे पर' 'भारे पर नियोक्ता क्वार्टर' एवं 'लिखित संविदा वाले भाड़े की निवास गृह इकाईयां' ।

5. पारिवारिक विशिष्टताएं एवं सूक्ष्म-वातावरण:-

5.1 पारिवारिक विशिष्टताएं:-

- ✚ ग्रामिण भारत के 65.8 प्रतिशत एवं नगरीय भारत के 93.6 प्रतिशत परिवार पक्की संरचना वाले घरों में रहते थे, जबकि 24.6 प्रतिशत एवं 5.0 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण एवं नगरीय भारत में क्रमशः अर्ध-पक्की संरचना वाले मकान में रहते थे । अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर, केवल 9.6 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के परिवार एवं 1.4 नगरीय क्षेत्र के परिवार कच्चे घर में रहते थे ।

- ✚ ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 29.9 प्रतिशत परिवार एवं नगरीय क्षेत्र में 29.6 प्रतिशत परिवार 'जीरो प्लिन्थ' स्तर के घरों में रहते थे ।
- ✚ ग्रामीण भारत में घर का औसत प्लिन्थ स्तर 0.35 मीटर था एवं नगरीय भारत के घर के लिए यह 0.36 मीटर था ।
- ✚ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के 91.5 प्रतिशत परिवार जो घर में रहते थे, उन्होंने घर को केवल आवासीय उद्देश्य के लिए प्रयोग किया । नगरीय भारत के लिए तदनु रूप अनुपात का अनुमान 86.8 प्रतिशत तक लगाया गया ।
- ✚ 79.0 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों एवं 47.6 प्रतिशत नगरीय परिवारों के पास 'स्वतन्त्र आवास' था। 'फ्लैट' में रहने वाले परिवारों का अनुपात नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 39.4 प्रतिशत था, लेकिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में केवल 7.8 प्रतिशत था ।
- ✚ भारत में 25.9 प्रतिशत ग्रामिण परिवारों की निवासीय इकाई 20-40 वर्ष की थी, जबकि 24.4 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों की निवासीय इकाई 10-20 वर्ष की थी । भारत में नगरीय परिवारों के तदनु रूप अनुपात का अनुमान क्रमशः 26.0 प्रतिशत एवं 27.9 प्रतिशत था ।
- ✚ भारत में 86.9 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवार एवं 93.0 प्रतिशत नगरीय परिवार या तो 'अच्छी' या 'संतोषजनक' अवस्था के घरों में रहते थे ।
- ✚ निवास गृह का औसतन फर्श क्षेत्रफल ग्रामीण भारत में 40.03 वर्ग मीटर एवं नगरीय भारत में 39.20 वर्ग मीटर था ।
- ✚ 47.4 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण भारत के परिवारों एवं 66.0 प्रतिशत नगरीय भारत के परिवारों के पास अपने निवास गृह में अलग रसोई घर था ।
- ✚ ग्रामीण भारत में 26.3 प्रतिशत परिवारों एवं नगरीय भारत में 47.1 प्रतिशत परिवारों के निवास इकाइयों में 'अच्छी' हवादार व्यवस्था थी ।
- ✚ विवाहित परिवारों में, ग्रामीण भारत में 68.3 प्रतिशत एवं नगरीय भारत में 72.9 प्रतिशत प्रत्येक विवाहित जोड़ियों के लिए अलग कमरा था ।
- ✚ भाड़े के आवास में रहने वाले परिवार के द्वारा दिया गया औसत मासिक भाड़ा ग्रामीण भारत में ₹ 1072/- एवं नगरीय भारत में ₹ 2041/- था ।

5.2 माईक्रो (सूक्ष्म) वातावरण:-

- ✚ 49.9 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के परिवार एवं 12.5 प्रतिशत नगरीय क्षेत्र के परिवारों के पास कोई जल-निकासी व्यवस्था नहीं थी ।

- ✚ 8.5 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण भारत के एवं 45.2 नगरीय भारत के परिवारों के पास 'भूमिगत' जल निकासी व्यवस्था थी ।
- ✚ ग्रामीण भारत में, 58.7 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने नगरीय भारत के 15.9 प्रतिशत परिवारों के मुकाबले गंदे पानी को बिना किसी उपचार के 'खुले निचली भूमिवाले इलाकों' में निपटान कर दिया था ।
- ✚ ग्रामीण भारत एवं नगरीय भारत में, क्रमशः 32.0 प्रतिशत एवं 75.8 प्रतिशत परिवारों में कूड़ा निपटाने की कुछ व्यवस्था थी ।
- ✚ 50.0 प्रतिशत नगरीय परिवारों ने यह रिपोर्ट दर्ज किया कि उनके घर का कूड़ा 'सामुदायिक क्षेपण भूमि' में जमा किया जाता है एवं 28.9 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने यह रिपोर्ट दर्ज किया कि 'सामुदायिक क्षेपण भूमि' 'रोजाना' या दैनिक रूप में साफ की जाती थी । दूसरी तरफ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में केवल 6.3 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने दर्ज किया कि उनके घर का कूड़ा 'सामुदायिक क्षेपण भूमि' में जमा किया जाता है एवं 1.7 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने बताया कि वह दैनिक रूप से साफ किया जाता है ।
- ✚ भारत में 14.6 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवार एवं 5.0 प्रतिशत नगरीय परिवार क्रमशः ऐसे घरों में रहते थे जहाँ 'कोई सीधा खुला रास्ता रोड/लेन/निर्मित पथ नहीं था, एवं यह अनुपात उन घरों के लिए अधिक था जिनकी कच्ची संरचना थी (ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 22.6 प्रतिशत, एवं नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 16.3 प्रतिशत) ।
- ✚ भारत में 11.7 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों एवं 4.1 प्रतिशत नगरीय परिवारों ने दर्ज करवाया कि वे पक्की संरचना के घर में रहते हैं, किन्तु उनके घर तक पहुंचने के रास्ते/लेन निर्मित पथ नहीं थी ।
- ✚ 56.6 प्रतिशत भारतीय ग्रामीण परिवार एवं 47.6 नगरीय भारतीय परिवारों ने दर्ज करवाया कि उन्हें पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान मच्छर/मक्खियों की 'कठोर/गंभीर' कठिनाईयों का सामना करना पड़ा ।
- ✚ पिछले 30 दिनों के दौरान ग्रामीण भारत में 40.3 प्रतिशत परिवारों एवं नगरीय भारत में 26.9 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने अपने किसी सदस्य को 'मलेरिया के अलावे किसी ज्वर रोग' से पीड़ित होने का रिपोर्ट किया । पिछले 30 दिनों के दौरान ग्रामीण भारत में 22.2 प्रतिशत परिवारों एवं नगरीय भारत में 13.5 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने 'पेट की समस्या' से अपने किसी सदस्य के पीड़ित होने का रिपोर्ट किया ।

6. घरों में रहनेवाले नगरीय परिवारों के कुछ सामान्य विवरण:-

- ✚ भारत में 40.5 प्रतिशत नगरीय परिवार ने वर्तमान इलाके में 20 वर्ष या उससे अधिक समय से रहने का रिपोर्ट किया । अधिसूचित एवं गैर-अधिसूचित नगरीय झुग्गी वस्ती मामले में क्रमशः 46.9 प्रतिशत एवं 46.4 प्रतिशत के अनुपात का अनुमान लगाया गया ।

- ✚ पिछले 365 दिनों के दौरान 4.9 प्रतिशत नगरीय परिवार वर्तमान क्षेत्र में आकर रहने लगे थे। अधिसूचित नगरीय झुग्गी बस्ती में रहने वाले परिवारों में से 3.1 प्रतिशत और उनमें से गैर अधिसूचित नगरीय झुग्गी बस्ती में रहने वाले 4.3 प्रतिशत परिवार पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान वर्तमान क्षेत्र में आकर रहने लगे ।
- ✚ 21.6 प्रतिशत परिवार जो अपने वर्तमान अवस्थिति में 'रोजगार से जुड़े कारण' जो कि ऐसे संचालन के लिए देखे जाते हैं, आकर रहने लगे । केवल 4.4 प्रतिशत परिवारों द्वारा 'मुफ्त/कम भाड़ा' को कारण बताया गया ।
- ✚ 58.5 प्रतिशत परिवारों जो झुग्गी बस्ती/स्म्वैटर में रहते थे के पास 'राशन कार्ड या वोटर आई डी कार्ड या पासपोर्ट' था, जिसके कारण उनका आवासीय स्तर अभिलिखित था । ऐसे परिवारों का अनुपात उन परिवारों से जो कि अधिसूचित झुग्गी बस्ती क्षेत्रों में रहते थे सबसे अधिक (62.5 प्रतिशत) था । तत्पश्चात आया वे परिवार जो स्म्वैटर क्षेत्रों में रहते थे (54.0 प्रतिशत)। नगरीय भारत के जो परिवार गैर अधिसूचित झुग्गी वस्ती इलाकों में रहते थे, का अनुपात 51.1 प्रतिशत था।
- ✚ 85.6 प्रतिशत झुग्गी बस्ती/स्म्वैटर में रहने वाले स्थानीय अधिवासी परिवारों को कोई सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं हुयी । ऐसे परिवारों का अनुपात सबसे अधिक था (91.0 प्रतिशत) जो गैर-अधिसूचित झुग्गी वस्ती क्षेत्रों में रहते थे तत्पश्चात् वे परिवार जो स्म्वैटर स्थानीय अधिवास में रहते थे (84.9 प्रतिशत) था । अधिसूचित झुग्गी वस्ती क्षेत्रों में रहने वालों के लिए यह अनुपात 82.8 प्रतिशत था ।
- ✚ 8.5 प्रतिशत परिवार जो कि अधिसूचित झुग्गी बस्तियों में रहते थे कभी वहां से बाहर निकलने की चेष्टा की । इस अनुपात का प्राक्कलन 4.9 प्रतिशत और 6.9 प्रतिशत उन परिवारों के लिए किया गया जो क्रमशः गैर-अधिसूचित बस्तियों एवं स्म्वैटर स्थानीय अधिवास में रहते थे । सभी को एक साथ लेने पर यह अनुपात 7.3 प्रतिशत प्राक्कलित था ।
- ✚ 70.8 प्रतिशत झुग्गी बस्ती/स्म्वैटर में रहने वाले स्थानीय अधिवासी परिवार 'अच्छा आवास' को झुग्गी बस्ती/स्म्वैटर अधिवास से बाहर निकलने का अपना कारण बताया जबकि 11.7 प्रतिशत परिवारों ने 'कार्यस्थल की निकटता' को कारण दर्शाया ।

Highlights

1. The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducted a nation-wide survey on 'Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition' in its 69th round (July 2012-December 2012) of operations. The objective of the survey was to examine and study different aspects of living conditions necessary for decent and healthy living of the household members by developing suitable indicators based upon collected information. The last survey on these subjects was undertaken in the 65th round of NSS (July 2008- June 2009).

2. The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union. A stratified multi-stage design had been adopted for the 69th round survey. The first stage units were the 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 were households in both the sectors. In case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was the selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/urban FSU. The schedule of enquiry on 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition' (known as Schedule 1.2) was designed to collect information on housing condition with special emphasis on the aspects of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.

3. As is usual in the regular NSS rounds, most States and Union Territories participated in the survey: a 'State' sample was surveyed by State Government officials in addition to the 'Central sample' surveyed by NSSO. For rural India, the number of villages surveyed in the Central sample was 4,475 and the number of urban blocks surveyed was 3,522. This report is based on the estimates obtained from the Central sample only. For this particular survey, from each sample village and urban block of the central sample, 12 households were selected for canvassing Schedule 1.2. The total number of households in which Schedule 1.2 was canvassed was 53,393 in rural India and 42,155 in urban India. Highlights of this report are presented below.

4. Particulars of living facilities

4.1 Drinking water facility

- ✚ 52.4 percent households in rural India used 'tube well/borehole' as principal source of drinking water; followed by 14.3 percent households having 'public taps/standpipe' as their principal source of drinking water. In urban India, 35.1 percent households used 'piped water into dwelling' as principal source of drinking water; followed by 21.2 percent households having 'piped water to yard/plot' as their principal source of drinking water.
- ✚ 88.5 percent households in rural India and 95.3 percent households in urban India had improved source of drinking water during 2012 where, the 'improved source' of drinking water includes: 'bottled water', 'piped water into dwelling', 'piped water to yard/plot', 'public

tap/standpipe’, ‘tube well/borehole’, ‘protected well’, ‘protected spring’, and ‘rainwater collection’.

- ✚ 85.8 percent households in rural India and 89.6 percent households in urban India had sufficient drinking water.
- ✚ 14.6 percent of all households having ‘piped water into dwelling’ as principal source of drinking water did not get sufficient drinking water throughout the year from its principal source. The corresponding figure for urban households was estimated at 8.7 percent.
- ✚ Considering all principal sources together, both in rural and urban India ‘tube well/borehole’ was the most prevalent supplementary source of drinking water.
- ✚ 46.1 percent households in rural India and 76.8 percent households in urban India got drinking water within the premises.
- ✚ When drinking water had to be fetched from a distance, female members did this work in 84.1 percent of rural households and male members in 14.1 percent. In urban India, female members performed this task for 72.0 percent of households and male members in 23.5 percent. The remaining households got the work done by non-members.
- ✚ The average travelling time spent by a person in a day to fetch drinking water from outside the household premises was 20 minutes in rural India and 15 minutes in urban India.
- ✚ Persons who fetched drinking water from outside the household premises had, on an average, to wait for 15 minutes in case of rural India and 16 minutes in case of urban India at the principal source of drinking water every day.
- ✚ ‘Community use’ of principal source of drinking water was predominant among households of rural India (46.7 percent) whereas ‘exclusive use’ was more prevalent among households in urban India (46.8 percent).
- ✚ 32.3 percent and 54.4 percent households in rural India and urban India respectively had treated water by some method before drinking.
- ✚ 37.9 percent households in rural India and 35.3 percent households in urban India had used stainless steel containers for storing drinking water.
- ✚ 58.8 percent households in rural India and 41.2 percent households in urban India used vessel without handle for taking out stored drinking water.

4.2 Water for all household activities

- ✚ 86.0 percent and 89.5 percent of households in rural India and urban India respectively got sufficient water throughout the year for performing all household activities.
- ✚ 79.8 percent households in rural India and 45.7 percent households in urban India were not required to pay any water charges.

4.3 Bathroom and sanitation facility

- ✚ 62.3 percent of households in rural India and 16.7 percent of households in urban India did not have any bathroom facility.
- ✚ The dwellings of 15.5 percent rural households and 55.4 percent urban households in India had attached bathroom.
- ✚ 59.4 percent households in rural India and 8.8 percent households in urban India had no latrine facilities.
- ✚ 31.9 percent households in rural India and 63.9 percent households in urban India had exclusive use of latrine facilities.

4.4 Electricity for domestic use

- ✚ 80.0 percent households in rural India and 97.9 percent households in urban India had electricity for domestic use. Among households having electricity for domestic use, 33.2 percent in rural India and 63.5 percent in urban India were using electric wiring of the conduit type.

4.5 Tenurial status

- ✚ 94.2 percent households in rural India and 71.3 percent households in urban India had secured tenure, where 'secured tenure' of the dwelling includes the tenurial statuses: 'owned-freehold/leasehold', 'hired: employer's quarters' and 'hired dwelling units with written contract'.

5. Housing characteristics and micro-environment

5.1 Housing characteristics

- ✚ 65.8 percent households in rural India and 93.6 percent households in urban India lived in houses with pucca structure, whereas 24.6 percent and 5.0 percent in rural and urban India respectively lived in houses with semi-pucca structure. At all-India level, only 9.6 percent households in rural areas and 1.4 percent households in urban areas lived in katcha houses.
- ✚ 29.9 percent households in rural areas and 29.6 percent households in urban areas lived in houses with 'zero plinth' level.
- ✚ Average plinth level of a house was 0.35 metre in rural India and 0.36 metre in urban India.
- ✚ 91.5 percent of households in rural areas living in a house had used the house for residential purpose only. The corresponding proportion for urban India was estimated at 86.8 percent.
- ✚ 79.0 percent rural households and 47.6 percent urban households respectively had 'independent house'. The proportion of households residing in 'flats' was 39.4 percent in urban areas but only 7.8 percent in rural areas.
- ✚ The dwelling units of 25.9 percent rural households in India were 20-40 years old while those of 24.4 percent were 10-20 years. The corresponding proportions for urban households in India were estimated at 26.0 percent and 27.9 percent respectively.
- ✚ 86.9 percent rural households and 93.0 percent urban households in India lived in a house with either 'good' or 'satisfactory' condition.
- ✚ The average floor area of a dwelling was 40.03 sq. m. in rural India and 39.20 sq. m. in urban India.
- ✚ 47.4 percent households in rural India and 66.0 percent households in urban India had a separate kitchen in their dwellings.
- ✚ 26.3 percent households in rural India and 47.1 percent households in urban India had dwelling units with what they considered as 'good ventilation'.
- ✚ Among households with married couples, 68.3 percent in rural India and 72.9 percent in urban India had a separate room for each married couple.

- ✚ Average monthly rent paid by a household living in hired accommodation was Rs. 1072/- in rural India and Rs. 2041/- in urban India

5.2 Micro environment

- ✚ 49.9 percent households in rural areas and 12.5 percent households in urban areas did not have any drainage system.
- ✚ 8.5 percent of households in rural India and 45.2 percent households in urban India had 'underground' drainage system.
- ✚ In rural India, 58.7 percent household had disposed of waste water without treatment to 'open low land areas' compared to 15.9 percent households in urban India.
- ✚ In rural India and urban India, 32.0 percent and 75.8 percent households respectively had some garbage disposal arrangement.
- ✚ 50.0 percent urban households reported that the garbage of their households was deposited in a community dumping spot and 28.9 percent households reported that the community dumping spot was cleared daily. On the other hand in rural areas only 6.3 percent households had reported that garbage of their households was deposited in a community dumping spot and 1.7 percent households said that it was cleared daily.
- ✚ 14.6 percent rural households in India and 5.0 percent urban households in India lived in houses without any direct opening to road/lane/constructed path and this proportion was higher for houses with katcha structure (22.6 percent in rural areas and 16.3 percent in urban areas).
- ✚ 11.7 percent rural households and 4.1 percent urban households living in houses with 'pucca structure' reported that they did not have any direct opening to approached road/lane/constructed path.
- ✚ 56.6 percent rural Indian households and 47.6 percent urban Indian households had reported that they faced severe problems of flies/mosquitoes during last 365 days.
- ✚ 40.3 percent households in rural India and 26.9 percent households in urban India reported to have any member suffered from 'fever due to disease other than malaria' during the last 30 days. 22.2 percent households in rural India and 13.5 percent households in urban India reported to have any member suffered from 'stomach problem' during last 30 days.

6. Some general particulars of urban households living in houses

- ✚ 40.5 percent urban households in India were reported to be staying in the present area for 20 years or more. In case of households living in notified and non-notified urban slums, the proportion was estimated at 46.9 percent and 46.4 percent respectively.
- ✚ During the last 365 days, 4.9 percent of urban households had moved into the present area. Among households living in notified urban slums, 3.1 percent, and among those living in non-notified urban slums, 4.3 percent, had moved into the present area during the last one year.
- ✚ 21.6 percent of households that had moved into their present location cited 'other employment related reasons' for such movement. The reason 'free/low rent' was cited by 4.4 percent of households only.
- ✚ 58.5 percent households living in slums/squatter settlements had either ration card or voter ID card or passport on which their residence status was recorded. The proportion of such households was highest (62.5 percent) among households living in notified slum areas, followed by households living in squatter settlement areas (54.0 percent). For households living in non-notified slum areas, the proportion was 51.1 percent.
- ✚ 85.6 percent households of the slum/squatter settlement did not receive any benefits as slum/squatter settlement dwellers. The proportion of such households was highest (91.0 percent) for households residing in non-notified slum areas followed by households residing in squatter settlements (84.9 percent). For households residing in notified slum areas, the proportion was 82.8 percent.
- ✚ 8.5 percent households living in notified slums had tried to move out of the slum at some time. The proportion was estimated at 4.9 percent and 6.9 percent for households living in non-notified slums and squatter settlements respectively. Considering all slums and squatter settlement areas, the proportion was estimated at 7.3 percent.
- ✚ 70.8 percent of households living in slums/squatter settlements cited 'better accommodation' as their reason for trying to move out of the slums/squatter settlements, whereas 11.7 percent households cited 'proximity to place of work' as the reason.

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Notes on Tables: 1) The column 'all' in any table is inclusive of all corresponding 'non-reporting' cases, if not mentioned separately. 2) The 'total' figures may not always exactly match due to rounding-off. 3) In some tables 'households' is abbreviated as 'hhs'.

1

Introduction

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 The National Sample Survey (NSS), set up by the Government of India in 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods, conducted nation-wide survey on 'Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing condition' and survey on 'Particulars of slums' in its 69th round (July 2012-December 2012) of operation. The last survey on these subjects was covered in 65th round of NSS (July 2008- June 2009).

1.2 Objective and conduct of the present survey

1.2.1 Housing is a basic requirement of human well-being. Along with the requirement of shelter, other facilities in the micro environment of housing such as type of dwelling unit, drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, etc., form vital components of overall quality of life of the population. The objective of the survey on 'Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing condition' was to examine and study different aspects of living conditions necessary for decent and healthy living of the household members by developing suitable indicators based upon collected information.

1.2.2 Information on the aspects outlined in the previous paragraph was related to the household as a whole. On drinking water, important information was collected on (i) sources and sufficiency of drinking water, (ii) distance to the principal source of drinking water and (iii) quality of drinking water. On the sanitation facilities, information was collected on (i) access to latrine, in terms of exclusive use, common use or no access, (ii) type of latrine, (iii) reason for not using latrine despite having access. Some information on micro-environment surrounding the house that was collected relates to (i) garbage disposal, (ii) drainage arrangement, (iii) problem of flies/mosquitoes. Other information on housing condition like, age of the house, condition of the house, type of the dwelling unit (*viz.*, *pucca*, *semi-pucca* and *katcha*), floor area of the dwelling unit, sources of financing for construction/purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose was also collected.

1.2.3 Using the collected information, important indicators of living facilities have been developed and presented in this report. Some of the important indicators are: proportion of households (i) using improved sources of drinking water, (ii) getting sufficient drinking water, (iii) fetching drinking water from outside the premises, (iv) using improved latrine facilities, (v) having no arrangement for garbage disposal, (vi) having drainage arrangement. On the characteristics of the house and dwelling unit, important indicators that have been developed are (i) proportion of households with secure tenure status of dwelling, (ii) proportion of households having electricity for domestic use etc.

1.3 Past surveys on the subject

1.3.1 To assess housing condition of the households, living facilities available to them, and other related aspects, the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has been collecting data on 'Housing Conditions and Other Amenities' almost since its inception. Data on the structural aspects of dwelling units and availability of basic housing amenities such as drinking water, bathroom, sewerage, latrine, lighting, etc., were collected intermittently since the 7th round (October 1953-March 1954). These surveys were essentially exploratory in nature, designed to give a broad idea about the dimensions of housing conditions at the national level. Thereafter, two comprehensive surveys on housing condition were carried out in the 28th round (October 1973-June 1974) and in the 44th round (July 1988-June 1989).

1.3.2 The NSSO, in its 49th round (January - June 1993) of operation, took up 'Housing condition' again as a subject of enquiry. After a gap of nearly ten years, the fourth survey in the series was conducted in the 58th round (July-December 2002). In this round also, information was collected on the structural aspects of the dwelling units and enquiries had been made whether the basic housing amenities such as drinking water, bath room, sewerage, latrine, lighting, etc. were available to households or not. Information on construction activities carried out by the households during the last five years was also collected. The latest available data on housing condition is the data corresponding to NSS 65th round (July 2008-June 2009) in which a nation-wide survey was carried out to provide estimates on various characteristics of housing amenities, housing condition, cost of construction, etc.

1.4 The survey outline

1.4.1 Schedules of enquiry

1.4.1.1 The schedules of enquiry on 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition' (known as Schedule 1.2) was designed to collect information on housing condition with wider coverage on the aspects of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. Considering all the aspects of current data demand and usefulness of the survey results, some important improvisations, additions and deletions in the content of the schedule of enquiry was made in comparison to the schedule on housing condition which was canvassed during NSS 65th round survey. Some of the major changes in the coverage of schedule of enquiry in NSS 69th round compared to NSS 65th round are discussed below in brief.

1.4.1.2 In household characteristics block, new items of information such as (i) age of the head of household, (ii) highest level of education among the members of the household separately for males and females were added. In the block devoted for collection of 'particulars of living facilities' like drinking water, bathroom, sanitation etc.; some major improvements had been made. The codes for collecting information on drinking water and sanitation facilities had been restructured to suit the

data requirements of corresponding Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). For the households, whose principal source of drinking water was outside the premises, additional information was collected on (i) who fetches drinking water, (ii) time taken, in a day, to reach the principal source of drinking water and back, and (iii) waiting time, in a day, at the principal source of drinking water. Questions were also added on some other characteristics of drinking water such as quality of drinking water from the principal source, method of treatment of drinking water by the household, frequency of supply of water, whether the household gets sufficient water throughout the year for all household activities (viz., drinking, cooking, washing, bathing, etc.), average amount of water charges paid (payable) per month to the delivery agency/organisation/office etc. to get an overall idea about the living facilities available to a household.

1.4.1.3 On the aspects of latrine facility, some additional information was also collected. For example, the reason for not using latrine was collected for the households which have access to the latrine facilities but are not using it. Also information was collected on whether all household members of specified age groups are using latrine, separately for male and female. Some questions were added for the first time regarding the problem of flies and mosquitoes faced by the households during the reference period. The impact of hygiene on health was also considered by collecting some information on whether any of the household member(s) has suffered from specified types of illness during last 30 days.

1.4.1.4 In housing characteristics and micro environment block, some additional information such as (i) number of floors in the house, (ii) household waste water disposal system, (iii) site where garbage is deposited after removal from the household and (iv) frequency of garbage removal from the community dumping spot was collected. However, the information on plinth area of the house was not collected during NSS 69th round although it was collected during NSS 65th round. In the block where some general particulars of the households living in houses were collected, some additional information like duration of stay of the household in the present village or present slum/squatter settlement/other areas of the town, some particulars regarding movement of the household to the present village or present slum/squatter settlement/other areas of the town during the last 365 days, etc. were also collected. However detailed information on ‘particulars of construction and repair for residential purpose’, which was collected in NSS 65th round, was not collected in NSS 69th round. Instead, three items have been included in corresponding block of household characteristics to collect information on ‘amount spent’ and ‘sources of finance’ for those households which had spent some amount on construction/first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days.

1.4.2 Survey outline of NSS 69th round survey

1.4.2.1 The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union. The rural areas such as (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 which were excluded from coverage

in NSS surveys up to its 68th round; were brought under the survey coverage of 69th round. However, in this round, these areas were covered after forming a State/UT level special stratum comprising these villages.

1.4.3 Sampling design

1.4.3.1 A stratified multi-stage design had been adopted for the 69th round survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the 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 case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was the selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/ urban FSU.

1.4.3.2 For the rural sector, the list of 2001 census villages updated by excluding the villages urbanised and including the towns de-urbanised after 2001 census (henceforth the term ‘village’ would mean Panchayat ward for Kerala) constituted the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the latest updated list of UFS blocks (2007-12) was used as the sampling frame.

1.4.3.3 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 the urban areas of the district. However, within the urban areas of a district, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2011 in a district, each of them formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district were considered as another basic stratum. In case of rural sectors of Nagaland and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the coverage was extended to the entire State/UT in this round. In these two State/UTs, one separate special stratum was formed within the State/UT consisting of all the interior and inaccessible villages which were not covered in any of previous rounds.

1.4.3.4 First-stage units: As is usual in the regular NSS rounds, most States and Union Territories participated in the survey in the form of surveying samples earmarked as ‘State sample’ by their officials in addition to the ‘Central sample’ surveyed by NSSO. For rural India, the number of villages surveyed in the Central sample was 4,475 and the number of urban blocks surveyed was 3,522. This report is based on the estimates obtained from the Central sample only.

1.4.3.5 Second-stage units: For this particular survey, from each sample village and urban block, 12 households were selected for canvassing Schedule 1.2. The total number of households in which Schedule 1.2 was canvassed was 53,393 in rural India and 42,155 in urban India. Table 1.1 (page 7) shows the number of villages and urban blocks surveyed, and the number of households in which Schedule 1.2 was canvassed, for each State and Union Territory. The details of sampling design and estimation procedures adopted in NSS 69th round is given in Appendix B.

1.4.3.6 Sub-round: The survey was conducted for six months (1st July 2012 to 31st December 2012). The whole period of six months was divided into two sub-rounds (sub-round one and two), each

with three months' duration. The sub-round one consisted of the period 'July - September 2012' where as the other sub-round spread over 'October - December 2012'. Equal number of sample villages/ blocks (FSUs) was allotted to each sub-round for survey with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period.

1.4.4 Reference period

1.4.4.1 A reference period of last 365 days was used for most of the items under particulars of living facilities, housing characteristics and micro environment, particulars of the dwelling, general particulars of the households living in houses etc. However for some items like specific types of illness, water charges, rent, consumer expenditure etc. reference period of last 30 days was used.

1.5 Reports of the 69th round survey on Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition

1.5.1 The results of NSS rounds are released in reports based on comprehensive tabulation of subject parameters and indicators in various cross classifications generated from the central sample data. Corresponding to NSS 69th round survey on Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition, a document entitled 'Key Indicators of Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India' was published by NSSO in December 2013 within one year of completion of survey operation. It is also decided to bring out one detailed report entitled 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India' containing features of the key indicators and other additional indicators with comparison over past NSS rounds, wherever feasible.

1.6 Contents of this report

1.6.1 All the estimates presented in this report are based on the central sample data only. It contains Five Chapters and Three Appendices. Following the present introductory chapter (Chapter One), Chapter Two outlines the concepts and definitions of different important terms used in the survey. Some aspects on particulars of living facilities of households are discussed in Chapter Three while Chapter Four deals with housing characteristics and micro environment of households. Chapter Five covers some general particulars of urban households living in houses. Relevant state level tables on some indicators of living facilities, housing characteristics, micro environment and general particulars of urban households living in houses are provided after Chapter Five. Detailed tables forming the basis of this report are presented in Appendix A at all-India level while an outline of the sample design and estimation procedure is presented in Appendix B. Appendix C gives a facsimile of the Schedule 1.2 canvassed in the survey.

1.6.2 Detailed tables in Appendix A includes some of the absolute figures like (i) estimated number of households for each state, (ii) estimated number of slums/squatter settlements for each state, (iii) estimated number of dwelling units for each quintile class, (iv) estimated number of households fetching drinking water from outside premises, (v) estimated number of households having access to

latrine, (vi) estimated number of households living in a house categorised by type of structure, (vii) estimated number of households with own dwelling, (viii) estimated number of households with at least one married couple, (ix) estimated number of households living in hired accommodation etc.

1.6.3 In this report, different estimates of indicators on drinking water, housing, hygiene etc. at the household level have been presented for all the States and UTs. While using the estimates for the smaller States, it may be kept in mind that the sample sizes for them may not be adequate enough for getting sufficiently reliable estimates and interpretation thereof should be made with caution. Similarly, while interpreting the results using estimates at much deeper cross-sectional level, data users must keep in mind the inadequacy, if any, of the corresponding domain specific samples before arriving at any conclusion.

1.6.4 While describing the results, estimated proportion (number per 1000) of indicators are given for rural and urban sector. Because of different scenarios observed in rural and urban sector, separate table for the combined ('rural + urban') sector is not given in the main text; however the same is available in detailed tables. Although the figures are given for all States and UTs, the description of each table has been restricted to the comparison among major states. The major states considered for this report are 20 for the rural areas and 21 for the urban areas. The major states are: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and urban Delhi. Also the estimates presented in this report, in general, refer to the mid-point of the survey period (July- December 2012) of NSS 69th round, i.e., 01.10.2012. But for convenience of presentation, we write the reference period as '2012'. Also for convenience we write 'State and UTs' as 'states' only.

Table 1.1: Number of fsu's (villages/blocks) surveyed and number of households surveyed for Schedule 1.2: NSS 69th round, Central sample

State / UT	number of fsu's (villages/blocks) surveyed			number of households surveyed		
	rural	urban	rural + urban	rural	urban	rural + urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	244	242	486	2916	2903	5819
Arunachal Pradesh	47	31	78	549	372	921
Assam	194	63	257	2328	756	3084
Bihar	264	104	368	3132	1248	4380
Chhattisgarh	83	66	149	984	792	1776
Delhi	8	148	156	96	1758	1854
Goa	12	12	24	144	144	288
Gujarat	164	168	332	1944	2013	3957
Haryana	76	72	148	912	844	1756
Himachal Pradesh	88	24	112	1042	288	1330
Jammu & Kashmir	92	70	162	1104	840	1944
Jharkhand	104	70	174	1248	838	2086
Karnataka	168	172	340	2016	2064	4080
Kerala	160	160	320	1919	1918	3837
Madhya Pradesh	248	202	450	2964	2420	5384
Maharashtra	328	326	654	3924	3894	7818
Manipur	96	80	176	1140	955	2095
Meghalaya	68	36	104	816	432	1248
Mizoram	48	48	96	563	576	1139
Nagaland	44	28	72	528	336	864
Odisha	208	88	296	2488	1056	3544
Punjab	92	88	180	1068	1056	2124
Rajasthan	212	142	354	2521	1702	4223
Sikkim	40	24	64	480	288	768
Tamil Nadu	244	238	482	2928	2856	5784
Tripura	104	72	176	1248	864	2112
Uttarakhand	40	34	74	480	408	888
Uttar Pradesh	616	350	966	7391	4172	11563
West Bengal	324	286	610	3862	3426	7288
A & N Islands	20	12	32	202	144	346
Chandigarh	8	16	24	96	192	288
D & N Haveli	8	8	16	84	96	180
Daman & Diu	8	8	16	96	96	192
Lakshadweep	7	8	15	84	96	180
Puducherry	8	26	34	96	312	408
all-India	4475	3522	7997	53393	42155	95548

2

Concepts and Definitions

Chapter Two

Concepts and Definitions

2.1 Some concepts and definition of important terms which were used in this particular survey on Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition during NSS 69th round are described below.

2.2 **Population coverage:** The following rules regarding the population to be covered were adhered to during survey operation.

1. Under-trial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes etc., were excluded, but residential staff therein was listed while listing was done in such institutions. The persons of the first category were considered as normal members of their parent households and were counted there. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence were outside the coverage of the survey.
2. Floating population, i.e., persons without any normal residence were not listed. But households residing in open space, roadside shelter, under a bridge, etc., more or less regularly in the same place, were listed.
3. Foreign nationals were not listed, nor do their domestic servants, if by definition the latter belong to the foreign national's household. If, however, a foreign national becomes an Indian citizen for all practical purposes, he or she was covered.
4. Persons residing in barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, BSF, etc.) was kept outside the survey coverage due to difficulty in conduct of survey therein. However, civilian population residing in their neighbourhood, including the family quarters of service personnel, were covered.
5. Orphanages, rescue homes, *ashrams* and vagrant houses were outside the survey coverage. However, persons staying in old age homes, students staying in *ashrams*/ hostels and the residential staff (other than monks/ nuns) of these ashrams were listed. For orphanages, although orphans were not to be listed, the persons looking after them and staying there were considered for listing.

2.3 **House:** Every structure, tent, shelter, etc. is a house irrespective of its use. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both or even may be vacant.

2.4 **Household:** A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. It includes temporary stay-aways (those whose total period of absence from the household is expected to be less than 6 months) but excludes temporary visitors

and guests (expected total period of stay less than 6 months). Even though the determination of the actual composition of a household was left to the judgment of the head of the household, the following procedures was adopted as guidelines.

(i) Each inmate (including residential staff) of a hostel, mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, etc., would constitute a single-member household. If, however, a group of persons among them normally pool their income for spending, they would together be treated as forming a single household. For example, a family living in a hotel would be treated as a single household.

(ii) In deciding the composition of a household, more emphasis was to be placed on 'normally living together' than on 'ordinarily taking food from a common kitchen'. In case the place of residence of a person was different from the place of boarding, he or she was treated as a member of the household with whom he or she resides.

(iii) A resident employee, or domestic servant, or a paying guest (but not just a tenant in the household) was considered as a member of the household with whom he or she resides even though he or she was not a member of the same family.

(iv) When a person sleeps in one place (say, in a shop or in a room in another house because of space shortage) but usually takes food with his or her family, he or she was treated not as a single member household but as a member of the household in which other members of his or her family stayed.

(v) If a member of a family (say, a son or a daughter of the head of the family) stayed elsewhere (say, in hostel for studies or for any other reason), he/ she was not considered as a member of his/ her parent's household. However, he/ she were listed as a single member household if the hostel was listed.

2.5 Household size: The number of members of a household is its size.

2.6 Household monthly per capita expenditure: Generally household consumer expenditure is measured as the expenditure incurred by a household on domestic account during a specified period, called reference period. It also 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 the household consumer expenditure. Monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) is the household consumer expenditure over a period of 30 days divided by household size.

2.7 Dwelling unit: It is defined as the accommodation availed of by a household for its residential purpose. It may be an entire structure or a part thereof or consisting of more than one structure. There may be cases of more than one household occupying a single structure such as those living in

independent flats or sharing a single housing unit, in which case, there will be as many dwelling units as the number of households sharing the structure. There may also be cases of one household occupying more than one structure (i.e. detached structures for sitting, sleeping, cooking, bathing etc.) for its housing accommodation. In this case, all the structures together would constitute a single dwelling unit. In general, a dwelling unit consists of living room, kitchen, store, bath, latrine, garage, open and closed veranda etc. A structure or a portion thereof used exclusively for non-residential purposes or let out to other households did 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 was treated as part of the dwelling unit except when the use of such portion for residential purpose was very nominal. The dwelling unit covers all pucca, semi-pucca and katcha structures used by a household. Households living more or less regularly in tents, under bridges, in pipes, under staircase, in purely temporary flimsy improvisations built by the road side (which are liable to be removed at any moment) etc., were considered to have no dwelling.

2.8 Building: Building is defined as a free-standing structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or dividing walls which extend from the foundation to the roof. Dividing walls refer to the walls of adjoining buildings, which are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. If more than one physically separated structure constitute one living unit, all of them together also form a building. Usually, building will have four external walls. But in some areas the nature of building construction is such that it has no walls. Instead, it has a roof which almost touches the ground and it is provided with an entrance. Such structures and also structures standing only on pillars were treated as buildings for the purpose of the survey.

2.9 Independent house: A dwelling unit is considered as an independent house if it has a separate structure and the structure is not shared with any other household. In other words, if the dwelling unit and the entire structure of the house are physically the same, it was considered as an independent house. In some parts, particularly in rural areas, two or more structures together may constitute a single housing unit. While the main residence may be in one of the structures, the other structures may be used for sleeping, sitting and for store, bath etc. In all such cases, all the structures together would form a single housing unit and was treated as an independent house.

2.10 Flat: A dwelling unit is considered as a flat if it is a part of a structure which is shared with at least two households and the dwelling unit has housing facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine, which are used exclusively by the households or shared with households residing in that structure. If the household reports that the facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine are shared with households residing in other structures, in such cases also such dwelling unit was considered as flat. If households were residing in flat-like structure without any one of the housing facilities like water supply, bathroom and latrine; those structures/dwelling units were not considered as flat.

2.11 Pucca structure: A pucca structure is one whose walls and roofs are made of pucca materials such as cement, concrete, oven burnt bricks, hollow cement / ash bricks, stone, stone blocks, jack boards (cement plastered reeds), iron, zinc or other metal sheets, timber, tiles, slate, corrugated iron, asbestos cement sheet, veneer, plywood, artificial wood of synthetic material and poly vinyl chloride (PVC) material.

2.12 Katcha structure: A structure which has walls and roof made of non-pucca materials is considered as a katcha structure. Non-pucca materials include unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, etc. By definition, Katcha structures can be of the following two types; (i) *Unserviceable katcha structure*, which includes all structures with thatch walls and thatch roof, i.e., walls made of grass, leaves, reeds, etc. and roof of a similar material and (ii) *Serviceable katcha structure*, which includes all katcha structures other than unserviceable katcha structures.

2.13 Semi-pucca structure: A structure which cannot be classified as a pucca or a katcha structure as per definition is a semi-pucca structure. Such a structure will have either the walls or the roof but not both, made of pucca materials.

2.14 Room: it is defined as a constructed area with walls or partitions on all side with at least one door way and a roof overhead. Wall / partition means a continuous solid structure (except for the doors, windows, ventilators, air-holes, etc.) extending from floor to ceiling. A constructed space with grill or net on one or more sides in place of wall or partition was not considered as a room. In case of conical shaped structures in which the roof itself was built to the floor level, the roof was considered as wall.

2.15 Living room: A room with floor area (carpet area) of at least 4 square metres (i.e., approximately 43 square feet), a height of at least 2 metres (i.e., approximately 6.6 feet) from the floor to the highest point in the ceiling and used for living purposes was considered as a living room. Thus, rooms used as bedroom, sitting room, prayer room, dining room, servant's room - all were considered as living rooms provided they satisfy the size criterion. Kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store, garage etc. were not considered as living rooms. A room used in common for living purpose and as kitchen or store was also considered as living room.

2.16 Other room: It is defined as a room which does not satisfy the specification of 4 square metres floor area and 2 metres height from the floor to the highest point of the ceiling or a room which though satisfies the specification, is not used for living purposes. A room satisfying the size criterion when shared by more than one household or when used for both residential and business purposes was treated as other room.

2.17 Verandah: It is a roofed space adjacent to living/other room and is not walled from all sides. In other words, at least one side of such space is either open or walled only to some height or protected by grill, net, etc. A verandah is defined as a 'covered verandah', if it is protected from all

sides and an ‘uncovered verandah’, if is not protected at least from any one of the sides. A covered veranda may have a door also. Sometimes verandah is used as an access to the room(s). Corridor or passage within the dwelling unit is generally treated as portion of a room or a verandah depending on its layout. However, veranda does not cover a common corridor or passage used mainly as an access to the dwelling itself.

2.18 Notified slums: These are areas notified as slums by the concerned State governments, municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities.

2.19 Non-notified slums: Also, any compact settlement with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together, usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions, was considered as a slum by the survey, provided at least 20 households live there. If such a settlement was not notified as a slum, it was considered as a non-notified slum.

2.20 Slums: The word “slum” includes both *notified slums* and *non-notified slums*.

2.21 Squatter settlement: Slum like settlements with less than 20 households were considered as squatter settlements. The criterion of 20 households was not restricted within an FSU only but by considering the whole of such an area, which may cut across more than one FSU.

2.22 Economic activity: The entire spectrum of human activity falls into two categories: economic activity and non-economic activity. Any activity that results in production of goods and services that adds value to national product is considered as an economic activity. The economic activities have two parts - market activities and non-market activities. Market activities are those that involve remuneration to those who perform it, i.e., activity performed for pay or profit. Such activities include production of all goods and services for market including those of government services, etc. Non-market activities are those involving the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets.

2.22.1 The full spectrum of economic activities as defined in the UN System of National Accounts was not covered in the definition of economic activity adopted in 69th round survey of NSSO. Production of any good for own consumption is considered as economic activity by UN System of National Accounts, but in NSS surveys, production of only primary goods for own consumption is considered as economic activity. While the former includes activities like own account processing of primary products among other things, in the NSS surveys, processing of primary products for own consumption is not considered as economic activity. However, it may be noted that ‘production of agricultural goods for own consumption’ covering all activities up to and including stages of threshing and storing of produce for own consumption, comes under the coverage of the economic activities of NSS.

2.22.2 The term 'economic activity' in this round included the following:

- (i) all the market activities described above, i.e., the activities performed for pay or profit which result in production of goods and services for exchange,
- (ii) of the non-market activities,
 - (a) all the activities relating to the primary sector (i.e., industry Divisions 01 to 09 of NIC-2008) which result in production (including free collection of uncultivated crops, forestry, firewood, hunting, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc.) of primary goods, including threshing and storing of grains for own consumption.
 - and
 - (b) the activities relating to the own-account production of fixed assets. Own account production of fixed assets include construction of own houses, roads, wells, etc., and of machinery, tools, etc., for household enterprise and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge. A person may be engaged in own account construction in the capacity of either a labourer or a supervisor.

2.22.3 Determination of economic activities described above had been done irrespective of the situation whether such activity was carried out illegally in the form of smuggling or not. However, by convention, in this round as in earlier rounds, the activities like prostitution, begging, etc., which may result in earnings, were not considered as economic activities.

2.23 Household type: The household type, based on the means of livelihood of a household, was 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 was considered; but the incomes of servants and paying guests were not taken into account.

In rural areas, a household belongs to any one of the six household types viz. (a) self-employed in agriculture, (b) self-employed in non-agriculture, (c) regular wage/salary earning, (d) casual labour in agriculture, (e) casual labour in non-agriculture and (f) others. In urban area, four different types of households may be obtained. These types are (a) self-employed, (b) regular wage/salary earners, (c) casual labour and (d) others.

2.23.1 The broad household types in rural areas used in this round were *self-employed*, *regular wage/salary earning*, *casual labour* and *others*. A household which did not have any income from economic activities was classified under *others*. Within each of the broad category of *self-employed* and *casual labours* two specific household types were distinguished, depending on their major income from agricultural activities (section A of NIC-2008) and non-agricultural activities (all NIC-2008 sections, excluding section A). The specific household types for self-employed were considered as

self-employed in agriculture and *self-employed in non-agriculture*. For casual labour, the specific household types were considered as *casual labour in agriculture* and *casual labour in non-agriculture*. In the determination of the household type in the rural areas, first the household's income from economic activities was considered. A rural household was first categorized as '*self-employed*', '*regular wage/salary earning*' or '*casual labour*' depending on the single major source of its income from economic activities during last 365 days. Further, for those households which were categorized either as *self-employed* or *casual labours*, specific household types (*self-employed in agriculture* or *self-employed in non-agriculture* and *casual labour in agriculture* or *casual labour in non-agriculture*) was assigned depending on the single major source of income from agricultural or non-agricultural activities.

2.23.2 An urban household was assigned the household type *self-employed*, *regular wage/salary earning*, *casual labour* or *others* depending on the major source of its income from economic activities during the last 365 days. A household which did not have any income from economic activities was classified as *others*.

2.24 **Land possessed:** In this survey, the 'area of land possessed' included land 'owned', 'leased in' and 'land neither owned nor leased in' (i.e. encroached) by the household but excluded land 'leased out'. The total land area possessed by the household as on the date of survey was taken into account. To determine the area under land possessed by a household, the following points were kept in mind.

- (a) A piece of land was considered to be owned by the household if permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title vested in a member or members of the household. Land held in owner-like possession say, under perpetual lease, hereditary tenure, long-term lease for 30 years or more, etc., was considered as land owned.
- (b) As regards lease, land given to others on rent or free by owner of the land without surrendering the right of permanent heritable title was defined as land leased out. Land leased in was defined as land taken by a household on rent or free without any right of permanent or heritable possession. The lease contract was written or oral.
- (c) For a piece of public/institutional land under the possession of the household, if the household lacked title of ownership and also did not have lease agreement for the use of land transacted, either orally or in writing, such land was considered as 'neither owned nor leased in'. Private land (i.e. land owned by the household sector) possessed by the household without title of ownership and occupancy right was not considered in the 'otherwise possessed' category. All private land encroached upon by the household was treated as leased-in land.
- (d) Land possessed by the household members by virtue of family ties with the owner who stays elsewhere (forms a different household), was also to be treated as a case of land leased in. For such owners (those found to be living away from their family members who are in possession of the land), the land was to be recorded as owned and leased out.
- (e) Land owned, leased in, etc., by a particular household did not include the area of land

owned, leased in, etc., by the servants/paying guests who are considered as normal members of the household. However, land owned/cultivated jointly by two or more households was apportioned to determine the land owned/cultivated by any one of them.

- (f) Land possessed by the households living in a block of flats was calculated by apportioning the total area occupied by the building among the households in proportion to the size of the flats.

3

Particulars of Living Facilities

Chapter Three

Particulars of Living Facilities

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Development of any nation depends upon its capability to produce goods and services and generate income, for the uplift of the livelihood status of its inhabitants. A person staying in a healthy and sustainable environment can naturally contribute much more to the development process than his counterpart who stays in a not so healthy environment. The availability of basic living facilities like drinking water, bathroom, latrine, housing etc. to each individual of a nation is thus a-priori requirement for its growth and development. At the same time with rapidly growing population, it is perhaps the most difficult task of the respective governments, especially in the developing countries, to create sustainable infrastructure for ensuring decent living of its inhabitants.

3.1.2 Another important point is that mere availability of facilities at a time-point at the household level is not enough for decent living of that household; some of these facilities need to be available sustainably. For example, mere availability of a drinking water source (say, pipe) to a household is not enough unless the source is operative (say, supply of water through pipe) for sufficient time in a day so as to ensure sufficiency of water. Thus along with the availability of a basic facility, whenever possible, its sustainability also should be considered.

3.1.3 Information on housing condition with wider coverage on the aspects of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene was collected during NSS 69th round (July 2012-December 2012). The information collected can be categorised into three broad groups. Firstly, information was collected from all the sample households on the particulars of various facilities available to the sample households for decent living such as availability of drinking water, latrine, bathroom, electricity etc. This chapter presents the estimates of some important indicators relating to this group. Secondly, information on some of the characteristics of the houses, particulars of the dwelling unit and the micro environment surrounding the dwelling unit was collected from the households living in houses. This has been presented in Chapter Four. Finally, information was also collected on some general particulars of the households living in houses. Chapter Five contains the presentation of this set of information. Apart from this, some information was collected on construction/first hand purchase of houses or flats by the households during the last 365 days.

3.2 Drinking water facility

3.2.1 The study of the drinking water facility requires an analysis of access to different sources of drinking water and sufficiency of drinking water. The issue of accessibility of drinking water at

household level covers other aspects like the distances travelled by members of a household to reach the principal source of drinking water, intra-household gender disparity in fetching the drinking water from distant sources, total time taken by the household members to reach the principal source of drinking water and coming back, and how much time they had to wait in a day at the source for fetching drinking water.

3.2.2 The quality of drinking water is another important concern for maintaining good health of the community. Many households strive to enhance the quality of water they drink by adopting various methods for treating the water before drinking and how many of these households are actually treating water before drinking would be of interest. The quality and treatment of drinking water also depends upon the place where the drinking water is usually stored. Also, some households may have to resort to various other supplementary sources to meet their daily need of drinking water. The following analysis seeks to address all these issues.

Principal source

3.2.3 In 69th round, information in respect of the household's principal source of drinking water was collected. Principal source of drinking water was taken as that source of drinking water which was used most commonly (in terms of frequency) by the household during the last 365 days. Some of such sources were 'bottled water', 'piped water into dwelling', 'piped water to yard/plot', 'public taps/standpipe', 'tube well/borehole', 'protected well', 'unprotected well' etc. Table 3.1 shows per 1000 distribution of households by different principal source of drinking water.

Table 3.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by principal source of drinking water in India during 2012		
all-India		
principal source of drinking water	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)
bottled water	16	52
piped water into dwelling	65	351
piped water to yard/plot	104	212
public taps/standpipe	143	128
tube well/borehole	524	199
protected well	27	11
unprotected well	90	22
protected spring	4	0
unprotected spring	3	0
rain water collection	2	0
surface water-tank/pond	5	1
surface water-other surface water	6	0
others	11	24
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000

3.2.4 It is observed that during 2012¹, the major source of drinking water in rural India was ‘tubewell/borehole’ and it was ‘piped water into dwelling’ in urban India. The survey depicts that 52.4 percent households in rural India used ‘tube well/borehole’ as principal source of drinking water; followed by 14.3 percent households having ‘public taps/standpipe’ as their principal source of drinking water. In urban India, 35.1 percent households used ‘piped water into dwelling’ as principal source of drinking water; followed by 21.2 percent households having ‘piped water to yard/plot’ as their principal source of drinking water.

3.2.5 In NSS 69th round, the data on source of drinking water were collected using a code structure to facilitate computation of one of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicators viz. ‘improved source’ of drinking water. In this analysis, the ‘improved source’ of drinking water includes: ‘bottled water’, ‘piped water into dwelling’, ‘piped water to yard/plot’, ‘public tap/standpipe’, ‘tube well/borehole’, ‘protected well’, ‘protected spring’, and ‘rainwater collection’. Table 3.2 shows the number per 1000 households having improved source of drinking water.

State/UT	rural	urban	State/UT	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	919	975	Mizoram	868	991
Arunachal Pradesh	962	984	Nagaland	919	906
Assam	851	928	Odisha	824	955
Bihar	976	997	Punjab	995	997
Chhattisgarh	948	936	Rajasthan	791	923
Delhi	836	977	Sikkim	852	988
Goa	839	996	Tamil Nadu	940	950
Gujarat	892	956	Tripura	873	997
Haryana	926	923	Uttarakhand	928	999
Himachal Pradesh	958	1000	Uttar Pradesh	966	992
Jammu & Kashmir	806	979	West Bengal	950	947
Jharkhand	644	883	A & Nicobar Is.	824	1000
Karnataka	951	960	Chandigarh	999	1000
Kerala	295	568	D & Nagar Haveli	946	935
Madhya Pradesh	832	971	Daman & Diu	874	909
Maharashtra	855	987	Lakshadweep	215	849
Manipur	570	698	Puducherry	1000	915
Meghalaya	704	945	all-India	885	953

3.2.6 The survey depicts that during 2012 in rural India, 88.5 percent households had ‘improved source’ of drinking water while the figure was 95.3 percent in urban India. In rural sector, only 29.5 percent of households of Kerala got drinking water from ‘improved sources’, whereas the proportion was 80 percent or more for most of the other major states except Jharkhand (64.4 percent). On the other hand, in the urban areas of most of the major states, more than 90 percent

¹ For brevity, during this analysis, periods of NSS rounds are written as follows:

(a) NSS 49th round (January-June, 1993) as 1993, (b) NSS 58th round (July-December, 2002) as 2002, (c) NSS 65th round (July 2008-June 2009) as 2008-09 and (d) NSS 69th round (July-December, 2012) as 2012.

households got drinking water from 'improved sources', again with the notable exception of Kerala (56.8 percent). In Kerala, the data shows significant number of rural and urban households who had reported that they were having 'unprotected well' as their principal source of drinking water. Since in the above analysis, 'unprotected well' is not considered as an improved source, the proportion of households having 'improved source' of drinking water has come down for Kerala in both rural and urban sector.

3.2.7 Table 3.3 presents number per 1000 households having 'improved source' of drinking water for each quintile class of MPCE. It is observed that proportion of households having access to improved sources varies only slightly across the quintile classes: from 88 percent to 90 percent in rural India and from 93 percent to 97 percent in urban India.

Table 3.3: Number per 1000 households having 'improved source' of drinking water for each quintile class of MPCE in India during 2012		
all-India		
quintile class of MPCE	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)
0-20	880	934
20-40	878	936
40-60	875	952
60-80	884	953
80-100	900	973
all	885	953

3.2.8 Among all the different sources categorised as 'improved' sources, the sources like 'bottled water', 'piped water into dwelling', 'piped water to yard/plot', 'public tap/standpipe', and 'tube well/borehole' are considered as some of the better sources, whereas 'surface water: tank/pond' is taken as the best among all 'unimproved' sources of drinking water. Table 3.4 presents the number per 1000 households in India by some 'improved' and 'unimproved' principal sources of drinking water during the period 1993-2012, which spreads over NSS 49th round to NSS 69th round. Since classifications of sources used in different rounds were not exactly the same, some minor adjustment has been made for making a meaningful comparison. These are mentioned in the footnote (corresponding to the Table 3.4) and a caution is required while interpreting this table.

3.2.9 Table 3.4 shows a marked improvement on access of better drinking water sources among households in both rural and urban India. For example, the use of 'bottled water' as a principal source of drinking water among households had increased more than twice in rural India and it was almost doubled in urban India during the period 2008-09 and 2012. Also whereas the use of 'public tap/standpipe' had increased over the time in rural India, its use in urban India had decreased marginally in recent times: from 74.3 percent in 2008-09 to 69.1 percent in 2012. The percentage of

rural households depending upon 'other surface water' had decreased consistently during the period 1993-2012 but no specific trend is observed in case of the source 'surface water'.

Table 3.4: Number per 1000 households in India by some 'improved' and 'unimproved' principal source of drinking water during the period 1993-2012

all-India	rural				urban			
	49 th round [1993]	58 th round [2002]	65 th round [2008- 09]	69 th round [2012]	49 th round [1993]	58 th round [2002]	65 th round [2008- 09]	69 th round [2012]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
among improved sources:								
bottled water			5	16			27	52
public tap/standpipe*	189	275	301	312	704	736	743	691
tube well/borehole#	445	513	547	524	185	196	175	199
among unimproved sources:								
surface water: tank/pond\$	8	4	3	5	4	0	1	1
other surface water: river/dam/stream/canal, lake etc.	17	11	7	6	1	1	0	0

Notes: 1. The cells are shaded for which estimates are not available in the published report.
 2. The figures of NSS 49th round, 58th round and 65th round are taken from NSS Report Nos. 429, 489, 535 respectively.
 *: includes 'piped water into dwelling', 'piped water to yard/plot' and 'public taps/standpipe' of NSS 69th round and 'tap' of previous NSS rounds [49th, 58th and 65th]
 #: includes the source 'tube well/hand pump' used in previous NSS rounds [49th, 58th and 65th]
 \$: the source 'other tank/pond' used in previous NSS rounds [49th, 58th and 65th] is included but 'tank/pond (reserved for drinking)' is excluded

✚ The 'improved source' of drinking water includes: 'bottled water', 'piped water into dwelling', 'piped water to yard/plot', 'public tap/standpipe', 'tube well/borehole', 'protected well', 'protected spring', and 'rainwater collection'.

✚ 88.5 percent households in rural India and 95.3 percent households in urban India had improved source of drinking water during 2012.

Sufficiency

3.2.10 Another important aspect of drinking water facility is its availability in sufficient amount throughout the year. The availability of drinking water from the principal source was taken as sufficient throughout the year if, in each of the calendar months of the year, availability of drinking water was sufficient. If in any particular month, the availability of drinking water was not sufficient for majority of the days, availability was considered as not sufficient in that month.

3.2.11 Table 3.5 shows that during 2012, 85.8 percent households in rural India had sufficient drinking water, the figure being 89.6 percent for households in urban India. Among rural areas of major states, Uttar Pradesh had the highest (97.1 percent) and Jharkhand, the lowest (70.3 percent) proportion of households having sufficient drinking water. Similarly among urban areas of major states, Uttar Pradesh had the highest (96.6 percent) and Madhya Pradesh, the lowest (76.2 percent) proportion of households having sufficient drinking water. Chart C1 and C2 depicts the percentage

of households having 'improved source of drinking water' and 'sufficient drinking water' for rural and urban India respectively during 2012.

Table 3.5: Number per 1000 households having 'sufficient' drinking water throughout the year during 2012					
State/UT	rural	urban	State/UT	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	865	876	Mizoram	845	890
Arunachal Pradesh	803	783	Nagaland	161	275
Assam	961	945	Odisha	833	862
Bihar	924	952	Punjab	931	908
Chhattisgarh	804	841	Rajasthan	747	814
Delhi	703	844	Sikkim	730	951
Goa	917	950	Tamil Nadu	932	925
Gujarat	863	961	Tripura	834	987
Haryana	958	913	Uttarakhand	877	900
Himachal Pradesh	768	959	Uttar Pradesh	971	966
Jammu & Kashmir	744	848	West Bengal	880	935
Jharkhand	703	793	A & Nicobar Is.	960	989
Karnataka	750	795	Chandigarh	828	791
Kerala	860	916	D & Nagar Haveli	878	980
Madhya Pradesh	762	762	Daman & Diu	824	995
Maharashtra	735	931	Lakshadweep	1000	1000
Manipur	753	672	Puducherry	1000	997
Meghalaya	731	640	all-India	858	896

Chart C1: Percentage of households having 'improved source of drinking water in India during 2012

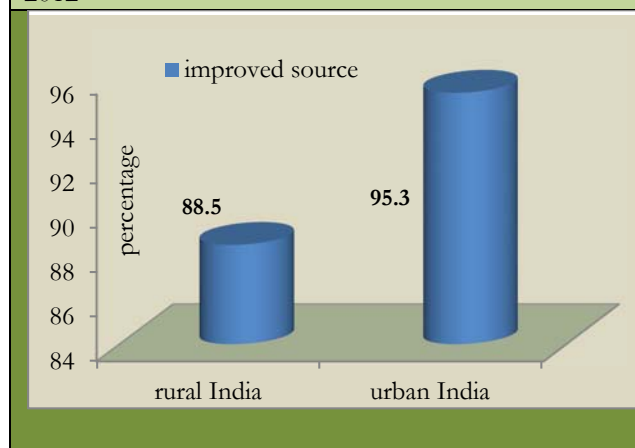
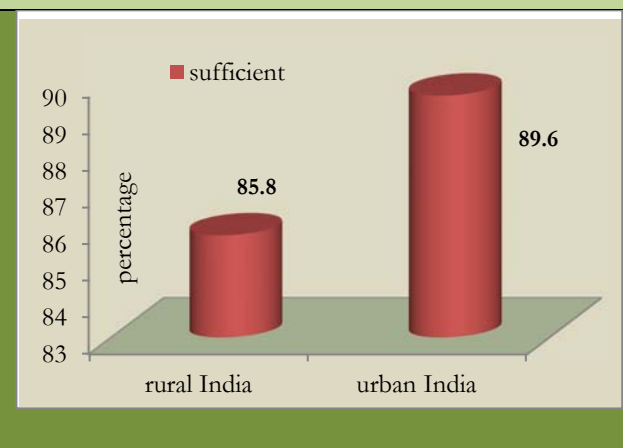


Chart C2: Percentage of households having sufficient drinking water in India during 2012



3.2.12 Table 3.6 shows 'number per 1000 households not getting sufficient drinking water throughout the year' and the 'modal number of months of the year with insufficient availability' for each type of principal sources, during 2012.

Table 3.6: Number per 1000 households 'not getting sufficient drinking water throughout the year' and 'number (modal value*) of months of the year with insufficient availability' for each principal source of drinking water in India during 2012

principal source of drinking water	number per 1000 households not getting sufficient drinking water throughout the year		number (modal value*) of months of the year with insufficient availability	
	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
bottled water	10	4	3 (367)	2 (878)
piped water into dwelling	146	87	2 (419)	3 (409)
piped water to yard/plot	199	142	3 (404)	3 (356)
public tap/stand pipe	170	162	3 (354)	2 (400)
tube well/borehole	101	75	2 (396)	2 (501)
protected well	246	152	3 (473)	2 (459)
unprotected well	244	132	2 (376)	2 (411)
protected spring	278	112	3 (544)	4 (560)
unprotected spring	221	190	2 (410)	2 (539)
rain water collection	588	267	3 (444)	3 (737)
tank/pond	318	349	2 (409)	3 (685)
other surface water	183	165	2 (461)	3 (807)
others	89	109	4 (438)	2 (268)
all (incl. n.r.)	142	104	3 (377)	2 (376)

Notes: a) figures in parentheses shows the 'number per 1000 of households corresponding to each principal source'
 *: highest frequency among different number of months

3.2.13 In rural India, 14.6 percent households among all households having principal source of drinking water as 'piped water into dwelling' did not get sufficient drinking water throughout the year from its principal source. The corresponding figure for their urban counterpart was estimated at 8.7 percent. Similarly 19.9 percent households among all rural households and 14.2 percent of all urban households having principal source of drinking water as 'piped water into yard/plot' did not get sufficient drinking water throughout the year from its principal source. For the households whose principal source of drinking water had been 'public tap/standpipe', the survey shows that 17.0 percent of them in rural India and 16.2 percent of them in urban India respectively did not get sufficient drinking water throughout the year.

3.2.14 The survey depicts that during 2012, 37.7 percent of rural households did not get sufficient drinking water for 3 months (modal value). Among different categories of principal sources, this number varied between 2 to 3 months with an exception for the principal source 'others' (4 months). For different types of principal sources, the percentage of rural households who did not get sufficient drinking water varied from 35 percent to 54 percent. In urban areas, 37.6 percent households did not get sufficient drinking water for 2 months (modal value). For different categories of principal sources, the modal value of months for which the availability of drinking water was not

sufficient for households in urban India varied between 2 to 3 with an exception for the principal source 'protected spring' (4 months). For different types of principal sources, the percentage of urban households who did not get sufficient drinking water was more than 35 percent in general with some notable exceptions such as 'bottled water' (87.8 percent), 'other surface water' (80.7 percent), 'rain water collection' (77.3 percent), 'others' (26.8 percent) etc.

Table 3.7: Number per 1000 households which 'required no supplementary source of drinking water' and number per 1000 households which 'used supplementary source of drinking water most' for each principal source of drinking water in India during 2012				
principal source of drinking water	number per 1000 households which			
	rural		urban	
	required no supplementary source	used supplementary source most	required no supplementary source	used supplementary source most
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
bottled water	744	64 (T)	744	99 (T)
piped water into dwelling	649	172 (T)	783	107 (T)
piped water to yard/plot	575	211 (T)	707	139 (T)
public tap/stand pipe	603	236 (T)	661	182 (T)
tube well/borehole	878	51 (UW)	864	42 (PT)
protected well	681	127 (T)	766	98 (T)
unprotected well	696	198 (T)	782	101 (T)
protected spring	560	98 (PT)	293	500 (PWD)
unprotected spring	670	87 (T)	470	182 (PW)
rain water collection	312	285 (OTH)	242	654 (OTH)
tank/pond	509	149 (OSW)	233	212 (PWD)
other surface water	667	129 (T)	867	97 (PT)
others	738	96 (T)	680	109 (PT)
all (incl. n.r.)	761	92 (T)	762	101 (T)

Notes: a) figures in parentheses shows the abbreviations of corresponding supplementary source
b) T: tube well/borehole, PWD: piped water into dwelling, PT: public tap/stand pipe, PW: protected well, UW: unprotected well, OSW: other surface water, OTH: others

3.2.15 Most of these households who did not get sufficient drinking water from their principal sources naturally sought to meet up their requirement of drinking water with supplementary sources, which, in this survey, were categorised in the same way as in the case of principal sources. Table 3.7 shows number per 1000 households which 'required no supplementary source of drinking water' and number per 1000 households 'which used supplementary source of drinking water most' for each principal source of drinking water in India during 2012. The table shows that 76.1 percent households in rural India and 76.2 percent households in urban India did not require any supplementary source for drinking water. It is observed that 87.8 percent of rural households, which had tube well/borehole as their principal source of drinking water, did not require any supplementary source. The corresponding proportion of households for urban India was estimated at 86.4 percent.

3.2.16 Table 3.7 also shows that considering all principal sources together, both in rural and urban India, 'tube well/borehole' was most prevalent supplementary source of drinking water during 2012. It is observed that most of the households having improved principal source (excluding 'tube well/borehole') of drinking water had preferred 'tube well/borehole' as their supplementary source of drinking water in both rural and urban India. In rural India, households who had 'tube well/borehole' as their principal source of drinking water, mostly opted for 'unprotected well' as supplementary source, if required. But this was not true in urban India where most of them had used 'public tap/standpipe' as their supplementary source of drinking water.

- ✚ 85.8 percent households in rural India and 89.6 percent households in urban India had sufficient drinking water
- ✚ 76.1 percent households in rural India and 76.2 percent households in urban India did not require any supplementary source for drinking water
- ✚ Tube well/borehole was most prevalent supplementary source of drinking water among households which sought for supplementary sources

Distance travelled to reach principal source

3.2.17 Travelling a considerable distance to reach the principal source of drinking water outside the premises, is definitely a disadvantage as compared to having drinking water facility within household premises. Here 'within premises' includes both 'within dwelling' and 'outside dwelling but within premises'. As shown in Table 3.8, 46.1 percent households in rural India got drinking water within premises compared to 76.8 percent households in urban India. Among rural areas of major states, Punjab had the highest (84.7 percent) and Chhattisgarh had the lowest (17.3 percent) proportion of households who got drinking water within the premises. Similarly among urban areas of major states, Himachal Pradesh had the highest (94.4 percent) and West Bengal had the lowest (49.0 percent) proportion of such households.

3.2.18 As many as 50.2 percent households in rural India and 21.1 percent households in urban India had to travel less than half a kilometre to fetch drinking water from the principal source situated outside the premises. Among the major states, Chhattisgarh had the highest (82.2 percent) and Punjab, the lowest (11.2 percent) proportion of rural households who had to travel less than half a kilometre to fetch drinking water. Similarly among urban areas of major states, West Bengal had the highest (46.0 percent) and Himachal Pradesh, the lowest (5.6 percent) proportion of households who had to travel less than half a kilometre to fetch drinking water.

Table 3.8: Number per 1000 households having drinking water within premises and number per 1000 households travelling different distances to reach principal source of drinking water outside the premises during 2012						
State/UT	number per 1000 households					
	rural			urban		
	having drinking water facilities within premises	travelling to reach principal source of drinking water outside the premises		having drinking water facilities within premises	travelling to reach principal source of drinking water outside the premises	
		less than 0.2 km	0.2 km - 0.5 km		less than 0.2 km	0.2 km - 0.5 km
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	406	423	97	778	176	30
Arunachal Pradesh	523	282	14	920	18	0
Assam	791	160	40	922	55	16
Bihar	717	258	21	856	133	3
Chhattisgarh	173	636	186	619	349	31
Delhi	785	194	1	858	138	2
Goa	811	140	48	996	0	3
Gujarat	576	263	92	841	114	36
Haryana	717	165	53	873	108	13
Himachal Pradesh	538	366	69	944	52	4
Jammu & Kashmir	493	298	84	882	67	23
Jharkhand	186	491	275	659	221	94
Karnataka	357	541	85	819	146	19
Kerala	735	227	34	819	162	12
Madhya Pradesh	194	563	194	708	252	32
Maharashtra	468	381	83	874	100	15
Manipur	99	616	203	476	456	42
Meghalaya	233	552	145	676	240	9
Mizoram	108	696	186	777	127	43
Nagaland	290	494	27	841	112	7
Odisha	191	608	154	722	221	32
Punjab	847	101	11	901	61	19
Rajasthan	396	322	190	830	85	37
Sikkim	781	137	40	949	31	3
Tamil Nadu	314	590	72	647	290	41
Tripura	386	476	82	821	170	1
Uttarakhand	546	291	118	858	124	8
Uttar Pradesh	581	383	30	776	177	15
West Bengal	301	547	132	490	384	76
A & Nicobar Is.	554	271	125	917	14	12
Chandigarh	890	110	0	779	198	23
D & Nagar Haveli	544	285	52	520	470	1
Daman & Diu	554	430	0	635	234	115
Lakshadweep	848	152	0	564	402	34
Puducherry	799	201	0	878	119	3
all-India	461	409	93	768	182	29

Note: corresponding figures for other categories of distances (more than 0.5 km) is given in summary tables.

Table 3.9: Number per 1000 households* fetching drinking water from outside the premises by category of person for different distances in India during 2012								
all-India	rural				urban			
	number per 1000 of households fetching drinking water	household members		non-household members**	number per 1000 of households fetching drinking water	household members		non-household members**
distance (in km) to the principal source of drinking water (outside the premises)		male	female			male	female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
less than 0.2	765	125	863	9	817	219	754	25
0.2-0.5	174	157	825	17	130	243	698	59
0.5-1.0	40	291	666	42	25	350	387	257
1.0-1.5	13	336	609	55	9	524	307	169
1.5 or more	8	345	368	286	18	508	20	470
all outside the premises	1000	141	841	15	1000	235	720	44
*: only for households fetching drinking water from outside the premises								
**:includes 'hired labour' and 'others'								

3.2.19 Table 3.9 gives number per 1000 households by category of person fetching drinking water from principal source which was outside the premises, separately for different distances in India during 2012. Here we considered only those households which had to travel a distance to fetch drinking water. The category of persons includes 'household members' and 'non-household members' where non-household members include 'hired labour' and 'others'. The result shows that, in general, very few households in rural and urban India had to travel more than 0.5 km to fetch drinking water. It shows that in urban India, 81.7 percent households had to travel less than 0.2 km to fetch drinking water whereas the same was estimated at 76.5 percent households for rural India. The survey shows some evidence of intra-household gender disparity in the matter of fetching of drinking water for the household. For example, during 2012 in rural India, among these households, 84.1 percent of them sent their female members and 14.1 percent sent male members for fetching drinking water. This disparity was also observed in urban India (72.0 percent sending female members and 23.5 percent male members), with a lesser magnitude. However in urban India, males shouldered more responsibility when the source was far off.

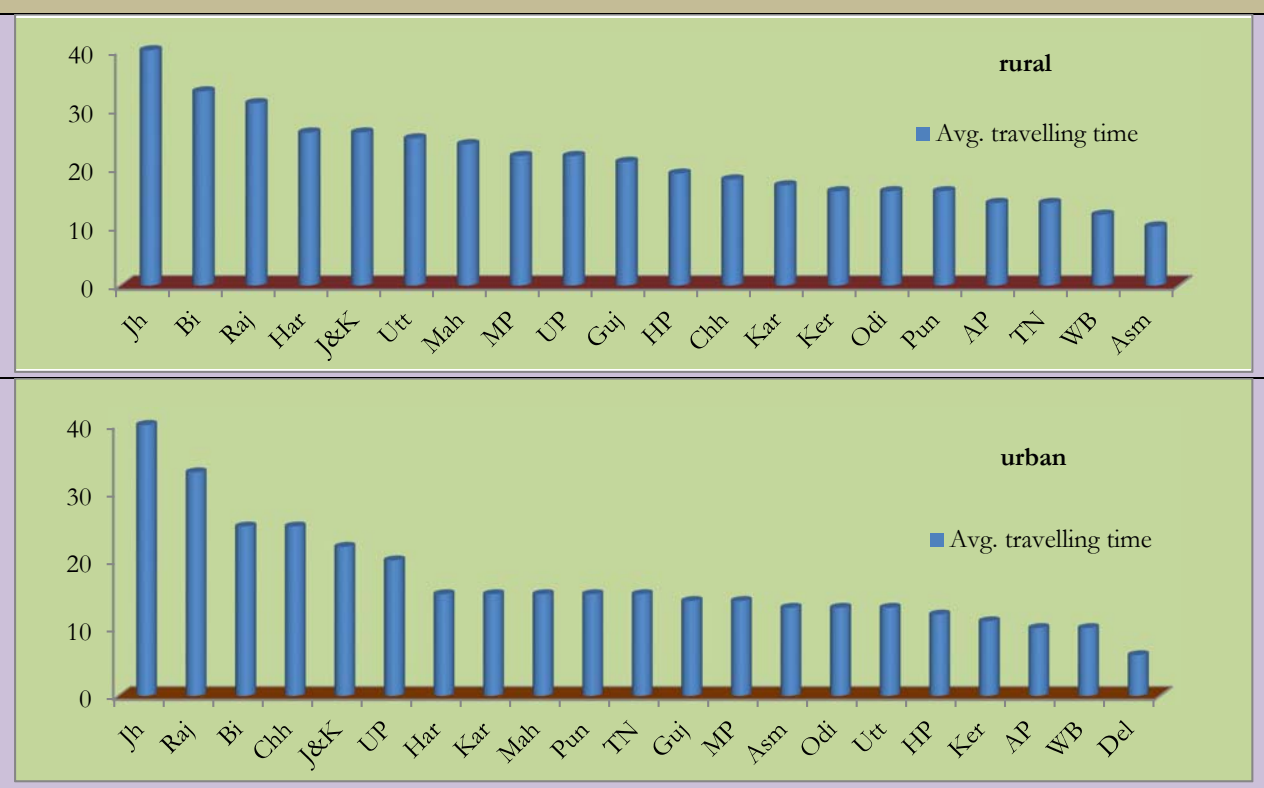
- ✚ 46.1 percent households in rural India and 76.8 percent households in urban India got drinking water within the premises.
- ✚ When drinking water had to be fetched from a distance, female members did this work in 84.1 percent of rural households and male members in 14.1 percent. In urban India, female members performed this task for 72.0 percent of households and male members in 23.5 percent. The remaining households got the work done by non-members.

Travelling and waiting time

3.2.20 For households whose members had to go outside of their premises to fetch drinking water, another two important indicators are (i) the time taken, in a day, by the household members to reach the source of drinking water and back and (ii) waiting time, in a day, at the source of drinking water. Table 3.10 shows average time (in minutes) taken in a day by household members for each of these two purposes.

3.2.21 During 2012, a person in rural India who had to go outside the premises for fetching drinking water had to spend, on an average, 20 minutes in a day for this purpose. Similarly at all India level a typical urban household member, on an average, took 15 minutes to fetch drinking water from outside the premises. Among the major states, in rural areas, Jharkhand had the highest (40 minutes) and Assam, the lowest (10 minutes) average time. Similarly among urban areas of major states, Jharkhand exhibited the highest (40 minutes) and Delhi, the lowest (6 minutes) average time. Chart C3 shows average travelling time required in a day by household members for fetching drinking water from outside premises for each major state.

Chart C3: Average travelling time (in minutes) required in a day by household members for fetch drinking water from outside premises for major states in India during 2012



3.2.22 As regards waiting time, members of rural households had, on an average, to wait for 15 minutes and members of urban households, 16 minutes in a day at the principal source of drinking

water. Among rural areas of major states, Jharkhand had the longest (22 minutes) and Assam had the shortest (7 minutes) average waiting time spent in fetching drinking water from outside the premises. Similarly among urban areas of major states, Rajasthan had the longest (24 minutes) and Assam had the shortest (6 minutes) average waiting time.

Table 3.10: Average travelling time (in minutes) required in a day by household members to fetch drinking water from outside the premises and average waiting time (in minutes) required in a day for household members at the principal source of drinking water at outside the premises during 2012

State/UT	rural		urban	
	average travelling time (in minutes) in a day to fetch drinking water	average waiting time (in minutes) in a day at the source of drinking water	average travelling time (in minutes) in a day to fetch drinking water	average waiting time (in minutes) in a day at the source of drinking water
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	14	13	10	11
Arunachal Pradesh	18	12	11	3
Assam	10	7	13	6
Bihar	33	17	25	16
Chhattisgarh	18	13	25	14
Delhi	9	21	6	19
Goa	12	7	12	5
Gujarat	21	12	14	20
Haryana	26	17	15	13
Himachal Pradesh	19	11	12	10
Jammu & Kashmir	26	12	22	14
Jharkhand	40	22	40	20
Karnataka	17	17	15	18
Kerala	16	9	11	9
Madhya Pradesh	22	18	14	16
Maharashtra	24	17	15	18
Manipur	15	7	14	8
Meghalaya	22	14	13	14
Mizoram	13	5	12	5
Nagaland	6	2	9	3
Odisha	16	13	13	15
Punjab	16	10	15	10
Rajasthan	31	20	33	24
Sikkim	16	5	9	6
Tamil Nadu	14	13	15	18
Tripura	28	12	18	11
Uttarakhand	25	18	13	15
Uttar Pradesh	22	16	20	14
West Bengal	12	13	10	16
A & Nicobar Is.	14	10	24	7
Chandigarh	13	40	29	22
D & Nagar Haveli	11	10	8	14
Daman & Diu	8	21	24	13
Lakshadweep	21	16	13	7
Puducherry	7	12	8	7
all-India	20	15	15	16

Nature of access

3.2.23 Another important aspect of drinking water facility is the nature of access of it enjoyed by the household. Households having exclusive use of principal drinking water source are in a better position than those who have to resort to community use for the same purpose. Here access was defined in terms of the prevailing situation reported by the sample household in respect of the principal source of drinking water that was used and not the legal right to use the source of drinking water.

Table 3.11: Number per 1000 households by nature of access to the principal source of drinking water for each quintile class of MPCE in India during 2012						
quintile class of MPCE	number per 1000 households with access to the principal source of drinking water of the form					
	exclusive use		common use in the building		community use	
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0-20	274	326	82	208	565	386
20-40	284	399	92	248	537	274
40-60	332	447	96	273	483	196
60-80	354	518	113	263	439	144
80-100	402	570	134	261	369	53
all	337	468	106	253	467	190

3.2.24 Table 3.11 presents number per 1000 households by nature of access to the principal source of drinking water for each quintile class of MPCE in India during 2012. It is observed that 'community use' of principal source of drinking water was predominant among households of rural India (46.7 percent) whereas 'exclusive use' was more prevalent among households in urban India (46.8 percent). During 2012, in rural and urban India, almost similar percentage of households (91.0 percent in rural India and 91.1 percent in urban India) had any of these three accesses of their principal source of drinking water. Also the proportion of households who had the opportunity of 'exclusive use' of their principal source of drinking water, increases with the level of living: from 27.4 percent to 40.2 percent in rural India and from 32.6 percent to 57.0 percent in urban India. The survey depicts that during 2012, 56.5 percent rural households belonging to the lowest quintile class had to recourse to 'community use' for accessing their principal sources of drinking water. For urban households, the same was 38.6 percent.

3.2.25 Table 3.12 shows number per 1000 households by nature of access to the principal source of drinking water for different states in India during 2012. Among major states in rural areas, Chhattisgarh had the lowest (9.3 percent) and Assam had the highest (73.3 percent) proportion of households having exclusive accesses to their respective principal source of drinking water. Similarly among major states in urban areas, Tamil Nadu had the lowest (27.4 percent) and Himachal Pradesh had the highest (71.0 percent) proportion of households having exclusive accesses. In case of community use of principal source of drinking water, in rural areas, Kerala had the lowest (9.4

percent) and Chhattisgarh had the highest (80.7 percent) estimated proportion of households respectively. And in case of urban areas, Himachal Pradesh had the lowest (4.4 percent) and West Bengal had the highest (45.4 percent) estimated proportion of households respectively.

Table 3.12: Number per 1000 households by nature of access to the principal source of drinking water in India during 2012						
State/UT	number per 1000 households with access to the principal source of drinking water of the form*					
	exclusive use		common use in the building		community use	
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	239	281	104	376	471	172
Arunachal Pradesh	350	604	84	327	173	12
Assam	733	566	64	329	132	67
Bihar	451	432	259	433	178	107
Chhattisgarh	93	444	63	169	807	363
Delhi	526	617	259	231	194	108
Goa	658	908	134	86	112	0
Gujarat	476	650	61	156	361	130
Haryana	609	644	126	202	222	97
Himachal Pradesh	417	710	103	196	317	44
Jammu & Kashmir	429	639	43	244	240	67
Jharkhand	134	394	48	295	742	252
Karnataka	270	438	71	274	584	141
Kerala	667	654	40	141	94	112
Madhya Pradesh	139	425	45	269	779	278
Maharashtra	376	659	89	188	476	118
Manipur	72	299	18	82	521	374
Meghalaya	218	528	13	205	402	228
Mizoram	184	665	1	155	426	89
Nagaland	294	627	32	208	408	62
Odisha	105	367	84	362	748	236
Punjab	675	530	174	366	108	74
Rajasthan	277	448	100	319	527	136
Sikkim	705	549	95	412	1	26
Tamil Nadu	232	274	62	233	641	292
Tripura	230	426	75	163	443	135
Uttarakhand	367	538	193	318	244	119
Uttar Pradesh	423	491	137	277	390	159
West Bengal	204	304	86	188	645	454
A & Nicobar Is.	462	730	78	211	345	25
Chandigarh	344	625	542	154	110	220
D & Nagar Haveli	241	278	352	273	389	436
Daman & Diu	412	234	111	387	377	292
Lakshadweep	843	293	5	234	89	344
Puducherry	665	551	135	266	201	96
all-India	337	468	106	253	467	190

*: the other forms on which data were collected are (i) neighbour's source and (ii) others. Refer Table 9 (in Appendix A) for more details

'Community use' of principal source of drinking water was predominant among households of rural India (46.7 percent) whereas 'exclusive use' was more prevalent among households in urban India (46.8 percent).

3.2.26 Table 3.13 shows trends in various aspects of drinking water facility during the period 1993-2012. It shows a significant improvement on accessibility of principal source of drinking water sources across rural and urban India. Whereas during 1993, 34.3 percent of rural households had principal source of drinking water within their premises, the same rose to 46.1 percent in 2012, recording an increase of more than 11 percentage point over a period of 20 years. The corresponding rate of increase was also significant for urban households; from 66.2 percent in 1993 it rose to 76.8 percent in 2012. Household's exclusive right to use their respective principal source of drinking water signifies a condition of better living. On that count, living conditions of households had improved significantly during the period 1993-2012 and the improvement is more pronounced in urban India. Whereas during 1993, 20.6 percent households in rural India had exclusive access of their principal source of drinking water, the same was estimated at 33.7 percent in 2012. The corresponding figures for urban households were estimated at 40.2 percent (1993) and 46.8 percent (2012) respectively. Also, the percentage of households who had to resort to community usage for getting drinking water decreased from 72.8 percent to 46.7 percent in rural India during the period 1993-2012.

Table 3.13: Number per 1000 households in India by some important characteristics of principal source of drinking water during the period 1993-2012								
all-India	rural				urban			
	49 th round [1993]	58 th round [2002]	65 th round [2008- 09]	69 th round [2012]	49 th round [1993]	58 th round [2002]	65 th round [2008- 09]	69 th round [2012]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
households having sufficient drinking water throughout the year from principal source*		887	862	858		892	911	896
households having principal source of drinking water within premises	343	372	405	461	662	703	745	768
households having principal source of drinking water outside premises but within 0.2-0.5 k.m.	81	90	92	93	25	29	20	29
households having exclusive use of principal source of drinking water	206	254	311	337	402	438	470	468
households having community use of principal source of drinking water	728	656	568	467	380	308	229	190

Notes: 1. The cells are shaded for which estimates are not available in published report.
2. The figures of NSS 49th round, 58th round and 65th round are taken from NSS Report Nos. 429, 488, 489 and 535
*: first major source for NSS 65th round

Treatment of drinking water

3.2.27 The treatment of drinking water is an important determinant of quality of drinking water and hygienic living, as many households treat water by one or more methods before drinking. Treatment of water can be done through boiling, filtering, by using chemicals, by using electronic purifier or by any other method. Table 3.14 shows that in 2012, 32.3 percent and 54.4 percent households in rural India and urban India respectively had treated water 'by any method' before drinking. Among rural areas of major states, Gujarat had the highest (85.4 percent) proportion of households who had treated drinking water 'by any method' before drinking while proportion of such households below that at all-India level were in Uttar Pradesh (1.7 percent), Bihar (2.2 percent), Haryana (6.6 percent), to name a few. Similarly among urban areas of major states, proportions of households which had treated drinking water 'by any method' before drinking varied from 90.1 percent (for Kerala) to 11.9 percent (for Bihar) with Delhi (44.1 percent), Haryana (41.1 percent), Odisha (46.9 percent), Punjab (31.0 percent), Tamil Nadu (45.3 percent), to name a few, all below the all-India proportion of such households.

Table 3.14: Number per 1000 households treating drinking water by any method during 2012					
State/UT	rural	urban	State/UT	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	331	493	Mizoram	716	838
Arunachal Pradesh	616	939	Nagaland	999	992
Assam	583	895	Odisha	230	469
Bihar	22	119	Punjab	120	310
Chhattisgarh	451	697	Rajasthan	611	703
Delhi	596	441	Sikkim	926	878
Goa	765	895	Tamil Nadu	248	453
Gujarat	854	879	Tripura	601	884
Haryana	66	411	Uttarakhand	198	407
Himachal Pradesh	143	599	Uttar Pradesh	17	195
Jammu & Kashmir	306	573	West Bengal	104	315
Jharkhand	303	542	A & Nicobar Is.	675	633
Karnataka	397	627	Chandigarh	122	242
Kerala	824	901	D & Nagar Haveli	380	610
Madhya Pradesh	500	725	Daman & Diu	732	290
Maharashtra	706	768	Lakshadweep	774	764
Manipur	923	918	Puducherry	239	501
Meghalaya	697	965	all-India	323	544

Storage and method of taking out

3.2.28 Two other important aspects of household's hygienic status related to drinking water are 'storage of drinking water' and 'method of taking out the drinking water'. In NSS 69th round, for recording information on 'storage of drinking water', the drinking water collected from all sources by the household was considered. The list of materials of the containers broadly covered two types

viz. (a) 'non-metal' and (b) 'metal'. The category 'non-metal' included (i) earthen, (ii) plastic, and (iii) other non-metal type of containers; whereas the category 'metal' included (i) iron, (ii) galvanised iron, (iii) copper, (iv) stainless steel, (v) brass, and (vi) other metal. Table 3.15 shows per 1000 distribution of households who stored drinking water categorised by different materials of the main container.

3.2.29 It is found that during 2012, 37.9 percent households in rural India and 35.3 percent households in urban India had used stainless steel containers for storing drinking water. The survey depicts that, whereas in urban India 37.7 percent households stored drinking water in the containers made by plastic; the corresponding proportion was 20.7 percent for households in rural India. The table also shows that 19.0 percent households in rural India and 18.4 percent households in urban India had used 'earthen' containers for storing drinking water. In rural India, 7.3 percent household did not store drinking water while the corresponding proportion was 3.6 percent in urban India.

Table 3.15: Per 1000 distribution of households who stored drinking water categorised by different materials of the main container in India during 2012		
all-India	per 1000 distribution of households	
	rural	urban
material of the main container		
(1)	(2)	(3)
earthen	190	184
plastic	207	377
other non-metal	6	9
iron	26	6
galvanized iron	15	4
copper	9	7
stainless steel	379	353
brass	21	8
other metal	74	17
no storage	73	36
all (incl n.r.)	1000	1000

3.2.30 In NSS 69th round, for the households that stored drinking water, how drinking water was taken out from the main container was recorded using four codes viz. (i) through tap, (ii) vessel with handle dipped in to take out water, (iii) vessel without handle dipped in to take out water and (iv) poured out. Table 3.16 shows per 1000 distribution of households categorised by method of taking out of drinking water in India during 2012. The table shows that 58.8 percent households in rural India and 41.2 percent households in urban India used vessel without handle for taking out stored drinking water. In urban India, 21.2 percent households used vessel with handle and 18.3 percent households used tap for taking out stored drinking water. The survey depicts that only 3.2 percent households in rural India used tap for taking out stored drinking water. It is also observed that, both in rural and urban India, about 15.0 percent households had poured out stored drinking water.

Table 3.16: Per 1000 distribution of households categorised by method of taking out of stored drinking water in India during 2012		
all-India	per 1000 distribution of households	
	rural	urban
method of taking out of stored drinking water		
(1)	(2)	(3)
through tap	32	183
vessel with handle	156	212
vessel without handle	588	412
poured out	150	145
all (incl n.r.)	1000	1000

- ✚ 37.9 percent households in rural India and 35.3 percent households in urban India had used stainless steel containers for storing drinking water.
- ✚ 58.8 percent households in rural India and 41.2 percent households in urban India used vessel without handle for taking out stored drinking water.

3.3 Water for all household activities

3.3.1 Water is used by households not only for drinking purposes but also for other household activities. Examples of such household activities are use of water in cooking, bathing, latrine, washing utensils, washing clothes, cleaning household goods, cleaning of floors, etc. In addition to sufficiency of drinking water, information was also collected on whether households got sufficient water throughout the year for all such household activities. However, sufficiency of water used for enterprises of the household was not considered in the survey. Thus, water used for the livestock, farming, etc., by the household was not considered. The principal source of water for uses of the household other than drinking was understood as the source which was most commonly used (in terms of frequency) by the household during the last 365 days for purposes other than drinking.

Sufficient water for all household activities

3.3.2 Table 3.17 shows the number per 1000 households who got sufficient water throughout the year for all household activities. It may be observed that 86.0 percent and 89.5 percent of households in rural India and urban India respectively got sufficient water throughout the year for performing all household activities. The table shows that in rural areas of all the major states, more than 70 percent households got sufficient water throughout the year for all household activities. Similarly more than 70 percent households in urban areas of all the major states got sufficient water

throughout the year for all household activities. Among these states the percentage was highest (96.4 percent) in Uttar Pradesh and lowest (73.3 percent) in Karnataka.

Table 3.17: Number per 1000 households who got sufficient water throughout the year for all household activities during 2012

State/UT	rural	urban	State/UT	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	867	866	Mizoram	643	504
Arunachal Pradesh	891	795	Nagaland	368	310
Assam	944	955	Odisha	832	882
Bihar	934	952	Punjab	955	932
Chhattisgarh	837	896	Rajasthan	777	846
Delhi	710	925	Sikkim	649	940
Goa	886	979	Tamil Nadu	949	944
Gujarat	881	934	Tripura	879	960
Haryana	947	875	Uttarakhand	875	912
Himachal Pradesh	833	927	Uttar Pradesh	965	964
Jammu & Kashmir	758	836	West Bengal	849	933
Jharkhand	735	842	A & Nicobar Is.	852	903
Karnataka	717	733	Chandigarh	825	790
Kerala	846	888	D & Nagar Haveli	981	1000
Madhya Pradesh	787	776	Daman & Diu	824	944
Maharashtra	729	924	Lakshadweep	1000	999
Manipur	895	850	Puducherry	1000	997
Meghalaya	785	624	all-India	860	895

Water charges

3.3.3 Another important issue in the context of development analysis is water charges for supply of water, which is no longer considered as a free commodity. In NSS 69th round, information on water charges paid (by payable approach) per month by the households to the delivery agency/organisation had been collected. For collecting the information from a household, it was first ascertained whether water charges had been paid and then, if yes, the average amount paid per month by the household was ascertained. To collect this information, payable approach was followed. Here delivery agency/organisation/office meant corporation, municipality, panchayat, other local authorities, any agency supplying water, private or public housing estate, water vendor, etc.; only. If a household paid water charges to more than one delivery agency, the total amount paid to all such agencies was considered. For households that generally purchased bottled water, total amount paid as the cost of water and delivery charges was considered. When water was not supplied to the household by the delivery agency but household purchased water from market, the transportation charge to fetch water was not included. Also amount paid for purchasing water filters/purifiers and its maintenance charges, cost of repairing pipelines, etc. was not included.

Table 3.18: Number per 1000 households who not required to pay water charges during 2012

State/UT	rural	urban	State/UT	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	604	465	Mizoram	689	163
Arunachal Pradesh	857	279	Nagaland	771	589
Assam	992	805	Odisha	952	627
Bihar	986	963	Punjab	661	761
Chhattisgarh	949	565	Rajasthan	633	237
Delhi	684	341	Sikkim	959	752
Goa	243	48	Tamil Nadu	721	366
Gujarat	413	211	Tripura	920	658
Haryana	803	286	Uttarakhand	597	214
Himachal Pradesh	476	177	Uttar Pradesh	978	590
Jammu & Kashmir	678	167	West Bengal	968	882
Jharkhand	987	808	A & Nicobar Is.	694	325
Karnataka	619	324	Chandigarh	426	237
Kerala	822	565	D & Nagar Haveli	863	916
Madhya Pradesh	898	531	Daman & Diu	530	339
Maharashtra	485	246	Lakshadweep	1000	1000
Manipur	890	383	Puducherry	234	213
Meghalaya	983	511	all-India	798	457

3.3.4 Another important issue in the context of development analysis is water charges for supply of water, which is no longer considered as a free commodity. In NSS 69th round, information on water charges paid (by payable approach) per month by the households to the delivery agency/organisation had been collected. For collecting the information from a household, it was first ascertained whether water charges had been paid and then, if yes, the average amount paid per month by the household was ascertained. To collect this information, payable approach was followed. Here delivery agency/organisation/office meant corporation, municipality, panchayat, other local authorities, any agency supplying water, private or public housing estate, water vendor, etc.; only. If a household paid water charges to more than one delivery agency, the total amount paid to all such agencies was considered. For households that generally purchased bottled water, total amount paid as the cost of water and delivery charges was considered. When water was not supplied to the household by the delivery agency but household purchased water from market, the transportation charge to fetch water was not included. Also amount paid for purchasing water filters/purifiers and its maintenance charges, cost of repairing pipelines, etc. was not included.

3.3.5 Table 3.18 shows that during 2012, 79.8 percent households in rural India and 45.7 percent households in urban India did not required pay any water charges. In the rural areas, among major states, Assam had the highest (99.2 percent) and Gujarat (41.3 percent), the lowest proportion of households respectively who did not required paying any water charges. On the other hand, in the urban areas, Bihar had the highest (96.3 percent) and Jammu and Kashmir (16.7 percent), the lowest proportion of households respectively who did not required paying any water charges.

3.4 Bathroom and sanitation facility

3.4.1 In this survey, for collecting information on bathroom facilities available to the members of the household, two categories of bathroom were recorded viz., attached bathroom and detached bathroom. If the dwelling unit had one or more bathrooms attached to the dwelling unit (i.e., with direct access from its rooms, veranda or corridor), it was considered to have an attached bathroom. Otherwise, a bathroom within the premises but not attached to the dwelling units, was classified as a detached bathroom.

Bathroom facility

3.4.2 Table 3.19 shows the number per 1000 households without any bathroom facility during 2012. The table shows that 62.3 percent and 16.7 percent of households in rural India and urban India respectively did not have any bathroom facility. Among rural areas of major states, Jharkhand had the highest (89.4 percent) and Kerala, the lowest (9.7 percent) proportion of households without any bathroom. This situation was relatively better in urban areas. Among all major states in urban areas, Bihar had the highest (39.0 percent) and Uttarakhand, the lowest (2.4 percent) proportion of households without any bathroom.

Table 3.19: Number per 1000 households without bathroom facility during 2012					
State/UT	rural	urban	State/UT	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	454	68	Mizoram	128	9
Arunachal Pradesh	525	14	Nagaland	130	22
Assam	456	92	Odisha	882	259
Bihar	819	390	Punjab	226	181
Chhattisgarh	849	345	Rajasthan	586	158
Delhi	67	68	Sikkim	63	22
Goa	77	22	Tamil Nadu	577	155
Gujarat	539	157	Tripura	897	488
Haryana	144	46	Uttarakhand	205	24
Himachal Pradesh	317	126	Uttar Pradesh	796	242
Jammu & Kashmir	405	71	West Bengal	730	266
Jharkhand	894	299	A & Nicobar Is.	358	92
Karnataka	481	112	Chandigarh	179	217
Kerala	97	53	D & Nagar Haveli	841	676
Madhya Pradesh	756	149	Daman & Diu	520	683
Maharashtra	542	179	Lakshadweep	0	1
Manipur	502	299	Puducherry	256	54
Meghalaya	449	79	all-India	623	167

3.4.3 Table 3.20 gives number per 1000 households having attached bathroom during 2012. During 2012 in rural India, 15.5 percent households had attached bathroom while the corresponding proportion of households in urban India was more than three times (55.4 percent). Among the major states in rural areas, Jharkhand had the lowest (2.5 percent) proportion of households with

attached bathroom while Kerala had the highest (46.8 percent) proportion of households. In urban areas, among major states, Chhattisgarh had the lowest (35.7 percent) proportion of households with attached bathroom while Himachal Pradesh had the highest (75.0 percent) proportion of households. The corresponding detailed table (Table S3.7) for states during 2012 is appended at the end of this chapter.

State/UT	rural	urban	State/UT	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	103	449	Mizoram	691	939
Arunachal Pradesh	130	596	Nagaland	139	384
Assam	36	398	Odisha	30	423
Bihar	76	363	Punjab	219	430
Chhattisgarh	27	357	Rajasthan	166	556
Delhi	733	683	Sikkim	220	644
Goa	653	908	Tamil Nadu	177	512
Gujarat	246	687	Tripura	14	189
Haryana	259	594	Uttarakhand	317	599
Himachal Pradesh	323	750	Uttar Pradesh	133	589
Jammu & Kashmir	339	528	West Bengal	87	417
Jharkhand	25	393	A & Nicobar Is.	399	824
Karnataka	333	680	Chandigarh	250	507
Kerala	468	671	D & Nagar Haveli	30	250
Madhya Pradesh	105	581	Daman & Diu	406	230
Maharashtra	227	619	Lakshadweep	704	751
Manipur	40	118	Puducherry	330	720
Meghalaya	288	639	all-India	155	554

3.4.4 Table 3.21 presents Number per 1000 households by facility of bathroom for each quintile class of MPCE in India during 2012. The table depicts that, more number of households belonging to higher MPCE classes had attached bathroom as compared to households belonging to lower MPCE classes. Similarly as expected, higher proportion of households in the lower MPCE classes did not have any bathroom and this pattern is observed more prominently in rural areas.

quintile class of MPCE	number per 1000 households by facility of bathroom					
	attached		detached		no bathroom	
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0-20	83	257	163	340	754	403
20-40	89	413	190	336	721	251
40-60	120	506	225	327	654	167
60-80	151	629	242	270	606	101
80-100	274	795	262	180	464	26
all	155	554	222	279	623	167

Sanitation facility

3.4.5 The study of sanitation facilities available to households is an important aspect of living standards. In the World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund's Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report, sanitation was defined to include connection to a sewer or septic tank system, pour-flush latrine, simple pit or ventilated improved pit latrine, with allowance for acceptable local technologies. The excreta disposal system was considered adequate if it was private or shared (but not public) and if it hygienically separated human excreta from human contact. Information on the types of latrines and households' use of latrine facilities collected in this survey include 'type of latrines available to the households', 'type of use of latrine' etc.

3.4.6 In this survey, 'access to latrine' was defined in relation to the latrine that could be used by the majority of the household members, irrespective of whether it was being used or not. Information was collected on whether the household's latrine facility was for its exclusive use or was shared with one or more households in the building, or whether households had to use public/community latrine with and without payment, or whether the household did not have access to any latrine at all. Table 3.22 shows number per 1000 households during 2012 'without any latrine facilities' and 'having exclusive use of latrine'.

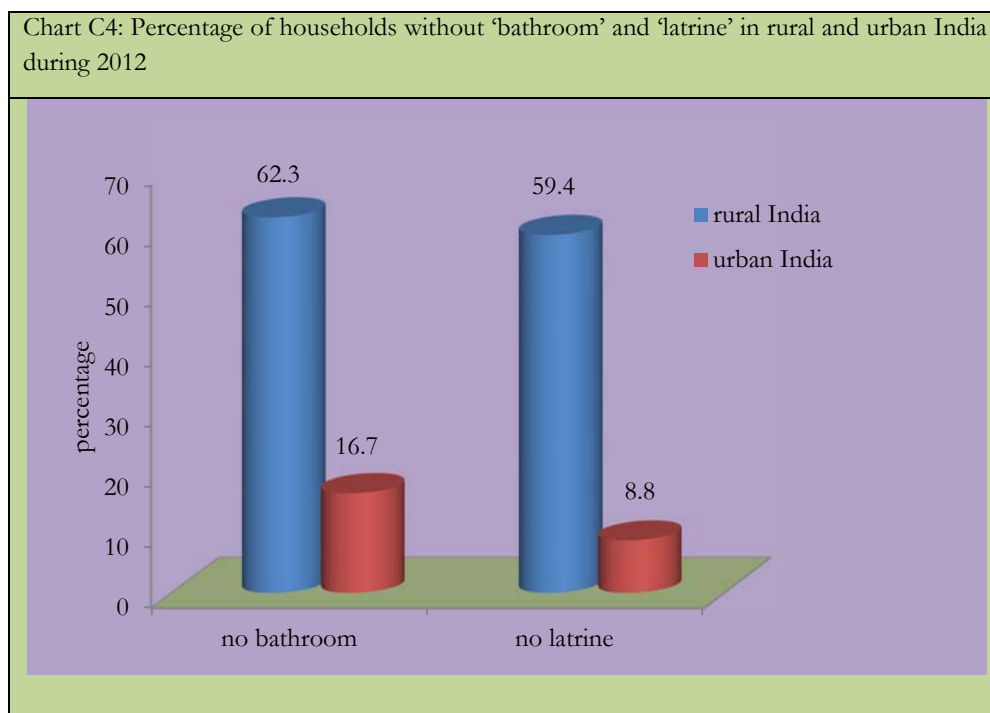
3.4.7 The table shows that 59.4 percent and 8.8 percent households in rural India and urban India respectively had no latrine facilities. Among rural areas of major states, it is observed that during 2012, Jharkhand had the highest (90.5 percent) proportion of households that had no latrine facilities, much higher than the all-India proportion (59.4 percent). Other states among the major states where the estimated proportion (among rural households) was higher than the all-India figure include Tamil Nadu (66.4 percent), Karnataka (70.8 percent), Bihar (72.8 percent), Rajasthan (73.0 percent), Uttar Pradesh (75.3 percent), Chhattisgarh (76.7 percent), Madhya Pradesh (79.0 percent) and Odisha (81.3 percent). The same pattern is also observed in urban areas of these states.

3.4.8 Figures in Table 3.22 also points out that during 2012, 31.9 percent and 63.9 percent households in rural India and urban India respectively had exclusive use of latrine facilities. Among rural areas of major states, Kerala had the highest (92.7 percent) and Jharkhand, the lowest (7.5 percent) proportion of households having exclusive use of latrine facilities. In urban areas of most of the major states, more than 55 percent of households had exclusive use of latrine except in Bihar (44.3 percent), and Odisha (49.6 percent).

3.4.9 Another important aspect of the sanitation facility is whether the households have access to 'improved source of latrine'. Here 'improved source' of latrine includes sources such as 'flush/pour-flush to: piped sewer system/septic tank/pit latrine', 'ventilated improved pit latrine', 'pit latrine with slab' and 'composting toilet'. Table 3.22 shows number per 1000 households having access to 'improved source' of latrine. The corresponding detailed table (Table S3.9) for states during 2012, indicating access to different type of latrine, is appended at the end of this chapter.

Table 3.22: Indicators on sanitation facilities if households during 2012						
State/UT	number per 1000 households					
	without latrine facility		having exclusive use of latrine		having access to improved source of latrine	
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	543	81	345	681	445	910
Arunachal Pradesh	126	0	492	679	465	979
Assam	137	3	794	703	754	971
Bihar	728	208	188	443	258	784
Chhattisgarh	767	249	188	552	200	749
Delhi	0	0	744	668	1000	987
Goa	97	40	711	743	858	960
Gujarat	587	62	366	743	407	936
Haryana	254	14	639	818	742	982
Himachal Pradesh	257	43	595	701	737	957
Jammu & Kashmir	443	60	494	672	441	794
Jharkhand	905	177	75	570	89	801
Karnataka	708	90	244	672	284	877
Kerala	28	12	927	887	969	988
Madhya Pradesh	790	140	153	640	207	849
Maharashtra	540	69	322	580	443	927
Manipur	12	0	786	741	796	912
Meghalaya	45	2	918	793	860	994
Mizoram	7	0	980	975	934	999
Nagaland	0	0	972	791	981	994
Odisha	813	182	124	496	173	805
Punjab	222	62	655	581	776	933
Rajasthan	730	142	215	606	261	783
Sikkim	2	0	857	556	991	1000
Tamil Nadu	664	122	275	606	330	866
Tripura	14	1	727	555	886	981
Uttarakhand	197	16	644	644	802	976
Uttar Pradesh	753	107	195	642	224	867
West Bengal	397	54	400	574	580	932
A & Nicobar Is.	288	50	614	740	712	950
Chandigarh	3	16	350	567	997	984
D & Nagar Haveli	493	322	89	291	507	678
Daman & Diu	268	1	380	119	732	999
Lakshadweep	0	23	1000	628	1000	977
Puducherry	474	63	409	772	526	936
all-India	594	88	319	639	388	896

3.4.10 During 2012, 38.8 percent and 89.6 percent households in rural and urban India respectively had access to 'improved source' of latrine. Among rural areas of major states, it is observed that during 2012, Kerala had the highest (96.9 percent) and Jharkhand, the lowest (8.9 percent) proportion of households having access to 'improved source' of latrine. In urban areas of each of the major states, more than 75 percent of households had access to 'improved source' of latrine and it was highest (98.8 percent) in Kerala and lowest (74.9 percent) in Chhattisgarh.



3.4.11 Chart C4 shows the percentage of households without 'bathroom' and 'latrine' in rural and urban area during 2012. It reveals a wide gap between rural and urban India in respect of bathroom and sanitation facilities.

Table 3.23: Number per 1000 households by access to latrine for each quintile class of MPCE in India during 2012

quintile class of MPCE	number per 1000 households by access to latrine					
	exclusive use of the household		common use of the household in the building		no latrine	
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0-20	200	404	38	217	743	273
20-40	235	549	65	235	681	136
40-60	287	623	62	234	632	73
60-80	331	708	71	212	583	29
80-100	464	791	101	193	422	7
all	319	639	71	216	594	88

3.4.12 Table 3.23 presents number per 1000 households by access to latrine for each quintile class of MPCE in India during 2012. Considering access of latrine at the household level, the survey depicts that households having exclusive access had been increased significantly as one move from lower MPCE classes to higher. For example, in rural areas 46.4 percent of households in top quintile class of MPCE had exclusive access as compared to 20.0 percent of households in lowest quintile MPCE

class. In urban areas the corresponding estimates were 79.1 percent (top quintile class) and 40.4 percent (bottom quintile class). In rural sector, a significant proportion of households in all MPCE classes had no latrine (74.3 percent at lowest quintile class and 42.2 percent at top quintile class).

Table 3.24: Number per 1000 households in India by some important characteristics of bathroom and sanitation facilities during the period 1993-2012								
all-India characteristics	rural				urban			
	49 th round [1993]	58 th round [2002]	65 th round [2008- 09]	69 th round [2012]	49 th round [1993]	58 th round [2002]	65 th round [2008- 09]	69 th round [2012]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
households without bathroom facility	870	760	644	623	465	315	215	167
households having attached bathroom	54	98	125	155	275	411	480	554
households without latrine facility	858	763	652	594	306	179	113	88
households having exclusive use of latrine	102	173	279	319	404	535	581	639
Note: The figures of NSS 49 th round, 58 th round and 65 th round are taken from NSS Report Nos. 429, 489 and 535 respectively								

3.4.13 Table 3.24 shows the temporal changes in important characteristics of bathroom and sanitation facilities among households in India during 1993-2012. It indicates that, over proportion of households without bathroom facility has decreased considerably in both rural and urban India, over last 20 years. In rural India, the decrease was more than 24 percentage points whereas in urban India the decrease was almost 30 percentage point. During this period, the number of households with attached bathroom has increased considerably in rural and urban India. In rural India this increase was almost 3 times in 2012 as compared to 1993 whereas at the same time, in urban India, the increase was of 2 times. Similarly, the proportion of households without latrine facility has decreased considerably in both rural and urban India over this period. During the period, the proportion of rural households without latrine facility had decreased by more than 26 percentage points and proportion of urban households without latrine facility had decreased by around 22 percentage points. It is also observed that the proportion of rural households in India having exclusive use of latrine had increased by 3 times during 1993-2012 and by 1.5 times among households in urban India. Overall picture is that of a consistent improvement of bathroom and sanitation facilities available to rural and urban households in India during the period 1993-2012.

3.5 Electricity for domestic use

3.5.1 Electricity is an important facility to households and has a bearing on the quality of life of the population. In this survey, information was collected on availability of electricity to households for domestic use. Besides, for the households that had electricity for domestic use, data on the type of

electrical wiring were also collected. Among different type of electrical wirings, the survey covered 'conduit', 'fixed to the walls' and 'temporary' wirings.

Table 3.25: Number per 1000 households having electricity for domestic use during 2012

State/UT	rural	urban	State/UT	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	983	993	Mizoram	908	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	667	981	Nagaland	997	995
Assam	708	989	Odisha	752	973
Bihar	467	892	Punjab	993	997
Chhattisgarh	878	991	Rajasthan	832	984
Delhi	971	999	Sikkim	991	1000
Goa	998	1000	Tamil Nadu	973	988
Gujarat	959	989	Tripura	898	989
Haryana	996	993	Uttarakhand	964	991
Himachal Pradesh	998	997	Uttar Pradesh	557	924
Jammu & Kashmir	955	999	West Bengal	818	968
Jharkhand	626	944	A & Nicobar Is.	870	999
Karnataka	953	995	Chandigarh	1000	983
Kerala	967	987	D & Nagar Haveli	993	1000
Madhya Pradesh	844	994	Daman & Diu	1000	1000
Maharashtra	934	991	Lakshadweep	1000	1000
Manipur	948	994	Puducherry	1000	991
Meghalaya	796	983	all-India	800	979

3.5.2 Table 3.25 shows number per 1000 households who had electricity for domestic use during 2012. It is observed that during 2012, 80.0 percent and 97.9 percent households in rural and urban India respectively had electricity for domestic use. Among rural areas of major states, it has been observed that during 2012 Himachal Pradesh had the highest (99.8 percent) and Bihar had the lowest (46.7 percent) proportion of households having electricity for domestic use. In urban areas of each of the major states, more than 85 percent of households had electricity for domestic use and it was highest (99.9 percent) in Delhi as well as in Jammu and Kashmir and lowest (89.2 percent) in Bihar.

3.5.3 Table 3.26 shows indicators on households having electricity for domestic use in India during NSS 65th round and NSS 69th round, which includes 'number of households having electricity for domestic use' and 'per 1000 distribution of households with electricity for domestic use by type of electric wiring'. The corresponding detailed table (Table S3.10) for states during 2012 is appended at the end of this chapter. Among different types of electrical wiring, 'conduit' wiring is undoubtedly the best one and a household having conduit electrical wiring is certainly in a better living condition than the others who have other types of electrical wirings. Table 3.26 shows a marked improvement in domestic use of electricity among rural and urban households in India. The increase in proportion of households using electricity for domestic purpose from 2008-09 to 2012 was 14 percent in rural India and 18 percent in urban India.

Table 3.26: Indicators on households having electricity for domestic use in India during NSS 65 th round and NSS 69 th round				
all-India	rural		urban	
indicators on households having electricity for domestic use	65 th round [2008-09]	69 th round [2012]	65 th round [2008-09]	69 th round [2012]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
number per 1000 of households with electricity for domestic use	660	800	961	979
per 1000 distribution of households with electricity for domestic use by type of electric wiring				
conduit	253	332	477	635
fixed to the walls	382	233	412	238
temporary	365	435	110	127
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000	1000
Note: The figures of NSS 65 th round is taken from NSS Report No. 535				

3.5.4 As regards different types of electric wiring, a consistent improvement in the living condition of households has been observed during the period 2008-09 to 2012. For example, in 2008-09, 25.3 percent rural households were using conduit wiring; the same had been increased to 33.2 percent during 2012. In case of urban households also, the same trend has been observed (47.7 percent in 2008-09 and 63.5 percent in 2012). Also the proportion of households with ‘fixed to the walls’ wiring had decreased significantly in both rural and urban India. However, an increase in ‘temporary’ type of electrical wiring has also been observed in both rural and urban India during this period.

3.6 Tenurial status

3.6.1 ‘Tenure type of the dwelling unit’ of the households is considered as one of the important parameters of quality of housing facility as it provides an overview of the tenurial status and corresponding security in the housing condition. Ownership of the dwelling unit can be considered as the most secured tenure status. Besides, tenancy can also offer a fairly safe tenure to the households, especially when formal contract exists. Households residing in the employer’s dwelling may also enjoy safe tenurial status. As per Indicator of MDG, secured tenure means those households that own or are purchasing their homes, are renting privately or are in social housing or sub-tenancy.

3.6.2 In this survey, a dwelling unit was considered to be ‘owned’ by the sample household if permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title was vested in a member or members of the household. Dwelling unit in owner-like possession under long term lease or assignment was also considered as owned. If the sample household had the right of permanent heritable possession of the dwelling unit with or without the right to transfer the title, such dwelling unit was considered as ‘freehold’. On the other hand, dwelling units held under special conditions such that the holder did not possess the title of ownership of the dwelling unit but the right for long term possession of the dwelling unit (e.g., dwelling units possessed under perpetual lease, hereditary tenure and long term lease for 30 years or more) was considered as being ‘leasehold’.

3.6.3 If the dwelling unit, in which the sample household lived, was provided by an employer to a member of the sample household, such dwelling unit was considered as 'employer quarter'. And if the dwelling was taken on rent, by the sample household, which was payable at monthly, quarterly or any other periodic intervals or on lease for a period of less than 30 years; it was treated as a hired dwelling. It may be noted that a hired dwelling unit may be free of rent also. If the sample household had taken the dwelling unit in rent with written contract with its owner, such dwelling units were termed as 'hired dwelling units with written contract'. On the other hand, if the sample household lived in a hired dwelling unit without a written contract with the owner of the dwelling unit, it was categorized as 'hired dwelling units without written contract'. Households lived more or less regularly under staircase, in tents, in pipes, under bridges, in purely temporary flimsy improvisations built by the roadside (which were liable to be removed at any moment), were considered to have no dwellings in this survey. All other types of possession of the dwelling unit e.g., encroached one, was categorized as 'others' type of dwelling units.

State/UT	rural	urban	State/UT	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	833	458	Mizoram	969	732
Arunachal Pradesh	956	640	Nagaland	984	708
Assam	969	652	Odisha	923	569
Bihar	988	695	Punjab	954	746
Chhattisgarh	954	838	Rajasthan	966	756
Delhi	659	665	Sikkim	815	399
Goa	816	877	Tamil Nadu	870	596
Gujarat	961	761	Tripura	953	736
Haryana	948	771	Uttarakhand	816	710
Himachal Pradesh	946	477	Uttar Pradesh	985	789
Jammu & Kashmir	992	828	West Bengal	977	789
Jharkhand	990	645	A & Nicobar Is.	617	645
Karnataka	910	714	Chandigarh	279	507
Kerala	972	902	D & Nagar Haveli	578	502
Madhya Pradesh	957	776	Daman & Diu	649	147
Maharashtra	916	824	Lakshadweep	943	585
Manipur	985	914	Puducherry	890	666
Meghalaya	976	743	all-India	942	713

3.6.4 Table 3.27 shows number per 1000 households 'with secured tenure' during 2012. Here 'secured tenure' of the dwelling includes the tenorial statuses: 'owned- freehold/leasehold', 'hired: employer's quarters' and 'hired dwelling units with written contract'. 94.2 percent and 71.3 percent households in rural India and urban India respectively had secured tenure. Among rural areas of major states, more than 80 percent households in each of the major states had secured tenure. The proportion was highest (99.2 percent) in Jammu & Kashmir and lowest (81.6 percent) in Uttarakhand. Among urban areas of major states, Kerala had the highest (90.2 percent) and Andhra Pradesh, the lowest (45.8 percent) proportion of households with 'secured tenure'.

Table 3.28: Number per 1000 households with dwelling units by tenorial status for each quintile class of MPCE in India during 2012						
quintile class of MPCE	number per 1000 households with dwelling units by tenorial status					
	owned		hired		others	
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0-20	946	675	30	240	23	84
20-40	949	656	32	304	20	40
40-60	947	621	41	338	12	41
60-80	942	592	44	387	13	22
80-100	896	554	90	440	14	6
all	933	611	51	354	16	34

3.6.5 Table 3.28 presents number per 1000 households with dwelling units by tenorial status for each quintile class of MPCE in India during 2012. In rural areas, 94-95 percent of households owned their dwelling unit in all except the top quintile class of MPCE, where the proportion of households owning their dwelling unit was nearly 90 percent and the proportion occupying hired accommodation was 9 percent. In urban areas, the proportion of households living in hired dwelling units increased steadily from 24 percent in the lowest quintile class of MPCE to 44 percent in the highest.

Table 3.29: Per 1000 households in India with different types of tenorial status of the dwelling unit during the period 1993-2012								
all-India	rural				urban			
	49 th round [1993]	58 th round [2002]	65 th round [2008- 09]	69 th round [2012]	49 th round [1993]	58 th round [2002]	65 th round [2008- 09]	69 th round [2012]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. no dwelling	4	1	0	0	3	1	0	0
2. own dwelling-freehold			946	927			600	596
3. own dwelling-leasehold			4	6			15	15
4. all own dwelling (2 and 3)	929	921	950	933	573	599	616	611
5. employer's quarters	12	11	6	6	77	58	47	38
6. hired dwelling with written contract			2	3			50	64
7. hired dwelling without written contract			25	42			254	252
8. all hired accommodation (6 and 7)	32	33	28	45	281	290	304	316
9. others	24	34	16	16	66	53	33	34
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Notes: 1. The cells are shaded for which estimates are not available in published report.
2. The figures of NSS 49th round, 58th round and 65th round are taken from NSS Report Nos. 429, 489 and 535 respectively

3.6.6 Table 3.29 shows per 1000 households in India with different types of tenurial status of the dwelling unit during the period 1993-2012. It shows that during the period 1993 to 2012, proportion of rural Indian households with 'own dwelling' remained more or less steady at 93 percent except in 2008-09, where it was estimated at 95 percent. In case of urban households in India, the proportion increased from 57.3 percent (1993) to 61.1 percent (2012). The proportion of households with hired accommodation shows an increasing trend in both rural and urban India. In urban India, the proportion of households living in hired accommodation with written contract increased by 1.4 percentage points between the periods 2009-09 and 2012.

3.7 Maximum distance travelled to place of work

3.7.1 Distance travelled to the place of work is an important aspect of the quality of life of the people and an indicator of civic amenities. It is a prime factor in the study of different aspects of place of residence and place of work of the people. In the present survey, however, collection of data on this aspect was restricted to recording the maximum distance (in kilometres) to the place of work normally travelled by any earner of the household (hereafter referred to as distance travelled). The pattern of variation in this indicator is discussed in Table 3.30.

State/UT	number per 1000 households				State/UT	number per 1000 households			
	not required to travel		required to travel less than 5 km			not required to travel		required to travel less than 5 km	
	rural	urban	rural	urban		rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	144	225	636	425	Mizoram	283	332	573	575
Arunachal Pradesh	216	343	707	548	Nagaland	181	168	575	711
Assam	74	223	773	580	Odisha	141	220	688	481
Bihar	108	306	679	433	Punjab	108	179	562	468
Chhattisgarh	88	115	760	487	Rajasthan	168	202	601	468
Delhi	66	124	602	434	Sikkim	413	306	467	575
Goa	279	144	267	277	Tamil Nadu	95	168	527	452
Gujarat	110	118	654	541	Tripura	123	255	634	465
Haryana	117	121	612	515	Uttar Pradesh	111	288	771	494
Himachal Pradesh	156	305	608	474	Uttaranchal	111	202	705	493
Jammu & Kashmir	123	178	460	517	West Bengal	99	182	609	422
Jharkhand	135	232	621	519	A & Nicobar Is.	121	159	525	510
Karnataka	89	197	714	378	Chandigarh	138	139	372	315
Kerala	219	238	426	325	D & Nagar Haveli	0	28	758	723
Madhya Pradesh	85	216	733	485	Daman & Diu	34	41	549	877
Maharashtra	112	158	682	402	Lakshadweep	1	361	749	431
Manipur	114	186	660	549	Puducherry	160	273	457	404
Meghalaya	95	255	636	475	all-India	117	186	653	449

3.7.2 The results show that during 2012, earners of 11.7 percent households in rural India and 18.6 percent households in urban India normally did not require any travelling to reach their place of work. For the majority of households in both rural and urban areas, distance normally travelled by

the earners was less than 5 km. In 77.0 percent households of rural India, any earners either did not have to travel to work or, even if they did, normally travelled 5 km or less to reach their place of work. The corresponding figure for urban India was 63.5 percent. Across rural areas of major states, it is observed that Assam had the highest (77.3 percent) and Kerala, the lowest (42.6 percent) proportion of households for which the maximum distance normally travelled by any earner to reach the place of work was less than 5 km. Similarly among urban areas of major states, Assam had the highest (58.0 percent) and Kerala, the lowest (32.5 percent) proportion of households for which the maximum distance normally travelled by any earner to reach the place of work was lesser than 5 km.

3.7.3 It may be quite interesting to find out whether the present day earners normally has to travel more to reach their place of work than their predecessors used to do. And if so, to what extent they have to do it. Table 3.31 presents a trend analysis of ‘proportion of households who does not require to travel normally to reach their place of work’ and ‘proportion of households who has to travel normally a maximum distance of less than 5 km. to reach their place of work’. The table shows that, both in rural and urban India, over the years, lesser number of earners could stay at their premises (i.e. they did not normally require travelling to reach their place of work) and work for earnings. In rural India, in 2002, earners of 58.0 percent of households had to travel normally a maximum distance which was less than 5 km to reach their place of work; the same proportion was estimated at 65.3 percent during 2012, a considerable increase of 7.3 percentage points in 10 years. Similarly in urban areas, a corresponding increase of 4.4 percentage points over a decade is noticed.

Table 3.31: Maximum distance normally travelled to the place of work by any earner of the household during 2002-2012						
all-India	rural			urban		
maximum distance normally travelled to the place of work by any earner of the household	58 th round [2002]	65 th round [2008-09]	69 th round [2012]	58 th round [2002]	65 th round [2008-09]	69 th round [2012]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
number per 1000 of households not required to travel	139	150	117	190	197	186
number per 1000 of households required to travel less than 5 km	580	637	653	405	475	449
Note: The figures of NSS 58 th round and 65 th round are taken from NSS Report Nos. 489 and 535 respectively						

4

Housing Characteristics and Micro Environment

Chapter Four

Housing Characteristics and Micro Environment

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Housing characteristics and the environment, in which the dwelling unit is located, are two important facets of condition of living of a household. Housing characteristics includes 'type of structure of the dwelling unit', 'use of the house', 'condition of structure', 'type of dwelling unit', etc. the main parameters of the micro environment of a dwelling unit are presence/availability of proper drainage arrangement, garbage disposal system, availability of roads, etc. In this chapter some important issues relating to housing characteristics and micro-environment of the household have been discussed. In general, the following discussion covers only those households which lived in a house.

4.2 Housing characteristics

Type of structure

4.2.1 The first important characteristic of housing condition of a household is the type of structure of its house. In NSS 69th round survey, type of structures of the dwelling unit of households was categorised as pucca, semi-pucca and katcha, the last one, i.e. katcha, being further split into two categories: serviceable katcha and unserviceable katcha. The structure type classification was on the basis of materials used in the construction of roof and wall of the dwelling unit. A 'pucca structure' was one whose walls and roofs were made of materials such as cement, concrete, oven burnt bricks, hollow cement / ash bricks, stone, stone blocks, jack boards (cement plastered reeds), iron, zinc or other metal sheets, timber, tiles, slate, corrugated iron, asbestos cement sheet, veneer, plywood, artificial wood of synthetic material and poly vinyl chloride (PVC) material. A structure which had walls and roof made of non-pucca materials was regarded as a katcha structure where unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, etc were considered as 'non-pucca' materials. All the other type of structures was considered as 'semi-pucca' structure. Table 4.1 shows number per 1000 households with different types of structures during 2012.

4.2.2 The results show that 65.8 percent and 93.6 percent households in rural India and urban India respectively lived in a house with pucca structure, whereas 24.6 percent and 5.0 percent of the households in rural and urban areas respectively lived in a house with semi-pucca structure during 2012. In rural areas among major states, Uttarakhand (97.0 percent), Punjab (96.2 percent), and Haryana (93.2 percent) had relatively large proportion of households living in a house with pucca structure. In urban areas, the proportion of households that lived in pucca structures was 80 percent or more in all the major states.

Table 4.1: Number per 1000 households with different types of structures during 2012

State/UT	type of structure					
	pucca		semi-pucca		katcha	
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	796	953	136	29	68	17
Arunachal Pradesh	201	688	255	219	544	94
Assam	266	804	580	183	153	13
Bihar	588	901	213	50	199	49
Chhattisgarh	293	844	587	141	120	15
Delhi	1000	996	0	2	0	2
Goa	852	878	143	110	5	11
Gujarat	801	979	182	17	18	4
Haryana	932	976	51	22	17	2
Himachal Pradesh	848	976	150	24	2	0
Jammu & Kashmir	632	930	180	53	188	17
Jharkhand	322	903	606	94	73	3
Karnataka	654	927	316	69	29	5
Kerala	854	908	129	80	17	12
Madhya Pradesh	599	932	375	56	26	12
Maharashtra	771	971	212	23	17	6
Manipur	121	338	618	640	262	21
Meghalaya	495	931	377	66	128	3
Mizoram	574	897	213	92	213	11
Nagaland	414	843	519	152	67	5
Odisha	441	864	271	80	288	56
Punjab	962	985	22	6	16	9
Rajasthan	762	965	152	23	85	12
Sikkim	606	969	340	31	54	1
Tamil Nadu	691	891	189	81	120	27
Tripura	148	661	797	333	55	6
Uttarakhand	970	991	14	4	16	6
Uttar Pradesh	730	950	159	30	111	19
West Bengal	476	895	400	95	124	10
A & Nicobar Is.	671	950	310	50	19	0
Chandigarh	995	941	2	0	3	59
D & Nagar Haveli	626	858	365	142	9	0
Daman & Diu	991	997	7	1	2	3
Lakshadweep	981	1000	14	0	6	0
Puducherry	617	940	211	44	173	15
all-India	658	936	246	50	96	14

4.2.3 At all-India level, only 9.6 percent households in rural area and 1.4 percent households in urban area lived in a katcha house. The percentage of rural households living in katcha structures was relatively high in Odisha (28.8 percent), Bihar (19.9 percent), Jammu and Kashmir (18.8 percent) and Assam (15.3 percent), among the major states. Also in urban areas of major states, this proportion was relatively high in Odisha (5.6 percent) and Bihar (4.9 percent).

65.8 percent households in rural India and 93.6 percent households in urban India lived in houses with pucca structure.

Table 4.2: Number per 1000 households by type of structure of the house for each quintile class of MPCE in India during 2012

quintile class of MPCE	type of structure					
	pucca		semi-pucca		katcha	
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0-20	539	829	314	127	147	44
20-40	588	900	287	76	125	24
40-60	641	936	263	55	95	9
60-80	675	972	240	23	85	4
80-100	778	994	168	6	54	1
all	658	936	246	50	96	14

4.2.4 Table 4.2 presents number per 1000 households by type of structure of the house for each quintile class of MPCE in India during 2012. The table reveals that in rural India, 53.9 percent households of lowest quintile class of MPCE stayed in pucca structure whereas the proportion was 77.8 percent for households belonging to top quintile class. In the urban India, 82.9 percent households belonging to lowest quintile class of MPCE stayed in pucca structure as compared to 99.4 percent households in top quintile class.

Table 4.3: Number per 1000 households by plinth level (in metre) of the house and average plinth level (in metre 0.00) of the house for different structure types of house in India during 2012

structure type	number per 1000 households by plinth level (metre) of the house					avg. plinth level (in metre 0.00)
	zero (no plinth)	less than 0.30	0.30-0.61	0.61-1.00	1.00 or more	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
pucca	241	366	270	94	29	0.4
semi-pucca	380	409	166	34	10	0.27
katcha	491	371	110	22	6	0.21
all (incl. n.r.)	299	377	229	72	22	0.35
urban						
pucca	287	359	245	84	25	0.37
semi-pucca	391	402	143	57	6	0.27
katcha	591	313	64	27	5	0.17
all (incl. n.r.)	296	361	237	82	24	0.36

Plinth level

4.2.5 Plinth level of a house plays a vital role by preventing seepage of waste water and overflow of the dirty water from roads/drains/surrounding areas into the ground floor of the dwelling unit. In this survey, information regarding plinth level was collected for the whole 'building/structure' in which the dwelling unit was located. Plinth level is defined as the level of the constructed ground floor from the land (at the main entrance of the building) on which the building was constructed. If the ground floor was at the same level as the land on which the house stands, it was considered as

having no plinth. Plinth level of the building was recorded, even if the household was residing on a floor higher or lower than the ground floor. If the building consisted of more than one structure, plinth level of the main structure (in the sense of having greatest floor area) was considered.

4.2.6 Table 4.3 shows number per 1000 households classified by plinth level of the house and average plinth level for different types of structures in India. The survey estimated that at all India level, the houses of 29.9 percent households in rural areas and 29.6 percent households in urban areas had 'zero plinth' level. The survey also reveals that during 2012, average plinth level of a house was 0.35 metre in rural India and 0.36 metre in urban India.

Use of house

4.2.7 Type of use of a house is another important housing characteristic. In this survey three types of uses of a house were considered viz. (i) residential only, (ii) residential-cum-commercial, and (iii) residential-cum-others. Table 4.4 shows number per 1000 households by type of use of house in India. During 2012, at all India level, 91.5 percent of households in rural areas who lived in a house had used the house for residential purpose only. The corresponding proportion for urban India was estimated at 86.8 percent. In urban India, 12.1 percent of households who lived in a house had used the house for residential-cum-commercial purpose.

Table 4.4: Number per 1000 households by type of use of house and number per 1000 of households by type of dwelling unit for different structure types in India during 2012						
structure type	type of use of house			type of dwelling unit		
	residential only	residential-cum-commercial	residential-cum-others	independent house	flat	others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
pucca	906	76	17	781	100	118
semi-pucca	928	64	7	831	39	129
katcha	936	50	13	744	29	223
all (incl. n.r.)	915	71	14	790	78	131
urban						
pucca	865	125	10	465	413	122
semi-pucca	921	61	17	681	136	183
katcha	919	65	15	487	80	432
all (incl. n.r.)	868	121	10	476	394	129

4.2.8 Table 4.4 also shows number per 1000 households by 'type of dwelling unit', which is another important housing characteristic. In this survey, three types of dwelling units were considered viz. (i) independent house, (ii) flat, and (iii) others. If the dwelling unit and the entire structure of the house were physically the same, it was considered as an independent house. A dwelling unit was considered as a flat if it was a part of a structure which was shared with at least one other household and the dwelling unit had housing facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine, which were used exclusively by the households or shared with households residing in that structure. If the household

reported that the facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine were shared with households residing in other structures, in such cases also such dwelling units was considered as flat. If the households residing in flat-like structures without any one of the housing facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine, these dwelling units were not considered as flat and was treated as 'others'. Huts/ tenements which were poorly built with materials like grass, leaves, reeds, etc., were also considered as 'others', irrespective of whether only one or more than one household resided therein.

4.2.9 Independent house thus can be thought of as a type of dwelling unit which can be exclusively used by the households residing on it. During 2012, at all India level, 79.0 percent rural households had 'independent house' whereas only 47.6 percent households in urban India had 'independent house'. Flat, which is an urban phenomenon, was more prevalent among households residing in urban areas (39.4 percent) than in rural areas (7.8 percent). Households living in 'others' type of dwelling with 'katcha' structure type constituted 43.2 percent of households in urban India and 22.3 percent of households in rural India.

- ✚ 29.9 percent households in rural areas and 29.6 percent households in urban areas lived in houses with 'zero plinth' level.

- ✚ Average plinth level of a house was 0.35 metre in rural India and 0.36 metre in urban India.

- ✚ 91.5 percent of households in rural areas living in a house had used the house for residential purpose only. The corresponding proportion for urban India was estimated at 86.8 percent.

- ✚ 79.0 percent rural households and 47.6 percent urban households respectively had 'independent house'. The proportion of households residing in 'flats' was 39.4 percent in urban areas but only 7.8 percent in rural areas.

Age of the dwelling

4.2.10 In NSS 69th round, age of the dwelling unit was recorded in households which owned a dwelling unit (freehold or leasehold). Table 4.5 shows number per 1000 households with own dwelling by period since it was built. The survey shows that 25.9 percent rural households in India had dwelling units 20-40 years old whereas 24.4 percent of rural households had dwelling units 10-20 years old. The corresponding proportions for urban households were estimated at 26.0 percent and 27.9 percent respectively. The survey also reveals that this age distribution did not vary greatly across structure types of the houses.

Table 4.5: Number per 1000 households with own dwelling by period since built for each type of structure in India during 2012				
period since built (years)	pucca	semi-pucca	katcha	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
rural				
less than 1	27	10	19	22
1 - 5	100	47	64	83
5 - 10	196	128	176	177
10 - 20	259	222	208	244
20 - 40	239	298	291	259
40 - 60	122	196	169	146
60 - 80	38	66	48	46
80 and above	15	28	21	19
not known	2	5	4	3
n.r.	1	0	0	1
all	1000	1000	1000	1000
urban				
less than 1	17	6	48	17
1 - 5	79	43	73	77
5 - 10	211	119	207	206
10 - 20	283	214	273	279
20 - 40	259	289	209	260
40 - 60	102	212	104	108
60 - 80	30	70	64	32
80 and above	12	37	15	13
not known	7	10	8	7
n.r.	2	0	0	2
all	1000	1000	1000	1000

Condition of structure

4.2.11 Apart from age of the dwelling unit, information on condition of structure of the dwelling unit was also collected. Three types of condition of structure were considered viz. (i) good, (ii) satisfactory, and (iii) bad. If the structure did not require any immediate repairs, major or minor, it was considered as in 'good' condition whereas if the structure required immediate minor repairs but not major repairs, it was considered as in 'satisfactory' condition. If the structure of the building required immediate major repairs without which it might be unsafe for habitation or required to be demolished and rebuilt, it was considered as in 'bad' condition. Table 4.6 shows per 1000 distribution of households by condition of structure for different structure types in India during 2012. The table shows that 86.9 percent rural households and 93.0 percent urban households in India lived in a house with either 'good' or 'satisfactory' condition. The result shows that 51.3 percent rural household and 60.9 percent urban households with 'katcha' structure type had lived in a house with 'bad' condition although considering all structure types, at all India level, 13.0 percent rural households and 7.0 percent urban households lived in a house with 'bad' condition.

86.9 percent rural households and 93.0 percent urban households in India lived in a house with either 'good' or 'satisfactory' condition.

Table 4.6: Per 1000 distribution of households by condition of structure for different structure types in India during 2012				
structure type	condition of structure			
	good	satisfactory	bad	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
rural				
pucca	537	418	45	1000
semi-pucca	103	688	209	1000
katcha	50	436	513	1000
all (incl. n.r.)	383	486	130	1000
urban				
pucca	635	317	47	1000
semi-pucca	144	513	342	1000
katcha	31	360	609	1000
all (incl. n.r.)	602	328	70	1000

Floor area

4.2.12 In this survey, floor area meant the inside floor area (i.e., carpet area) of all living rooms, other rooms, covered veranda and uncovered veranda put together, i.e., area of the floor excluding area covered by walls. For calculating floor area, if a room was used both for business and residential purposes and the residential use was not very nominal; the total area of the room was included. On the other hand, if only a portion of a room was used for residential purposes, only the area of that portion was included. In case of room shared by another household, the portion of the room occupied by the sample households was considered.

Table 4.7: Average floor area (sq. m.) of the dwelling units in India during 2012					
State/UT	rural	urban	State/UT	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	29.85	32.75	Mizoram	60.50	58.14
Arunachal Pradesh	37.47	47.94	Nagaland	67.90	60.36
Assam	57.78	53.75	Odisha	31.27	34.04
Bihar	31.65	32.42	Punjab	58.19	40.47
Chhattisgarh	54.01	45.02	Rajasthan	42.71	41.40
Delhi	39.24	30.60	Sikkim	51.98	38.14
Goa	58.88	55.74	Tamil Nadu	32.58	35.76
Gujarat	48.40	44.46	Tripura	44.37	39.33
Haryana	54.34	51.15	Uttarakhand	39.13	43.29
Himachal Pradesh	60.14	36.17	Uttar Pradesh	40.87	41.86
Jammu & Kashmir	56.08	57.51	West Bengal	32.93	35.23
Jharkhand	40.25	37.36	A & Nicobar Is.	55.78	48.13
Karnataka	35.91	36.52	Chandigarh	24.99	29.66
Kerala	64.01	68.91	D & Nagar Haveli	48.69	39.11
Madhya Pradesh	42.26	45.73	Daman & Diu	35.70	15.93
Maharashtra	39.05	34.94	Lakshadweep	83.41	58.99
Manipur	69.58	68.77	Puducherry	36.79	37.94
Meghalaya	52.21	53.57	all-India	40.03	39.20

Table 4.8: Average floor area (0.00 sq. m.) of the dwelling units for households corresponding to each quintile class of MPCE in India during 2012

quintile class of MPCE	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)
0-20	34.75	28.61
20-40	36.39	32.84
40-60	38.73	35.32
60-80	41.71	40.64
80-100	45.35	51.24
all	40.03	39.20

4.2.13 Table 4.7 shows the average floor area (in sq. m.) of the dwelling unit in India during 2012. The table shows that during 2012, the average floor area of the dwelling in rural India and urban India was 40.03 sq. m. and 39.20 sq. m. respectively. Considering corresponding estimates across rural areas of major states, it is observed that Kerala had the highest (64.01 sq. m.) and Andhra Pradesh (29.85 sq. m.), the lowest average floor area of the dwelling. Similarly among urban areas of major states, Kerala had the highest (68.91 sq. m.) and Delhi had the lowest (30.60 sq. m.) average floor area of the dwelling. The average floor area of the dwelling units for households corresponding to each quintile class of MPCE in India during 2012 is presented at Table 4.8. The survey depicts that in rural India the average floor area of a house corresponding to a household in lowest quintile class of MPCE was 28.61 sq. m. whereas the same was 51.24 sq. m. for the households belonging to top quintile class. This difference was comparatively small in rural India (34.75 sq. m. for households in lowest quintile class and 45.35 sq. m. for households in highest quintile class).

4.2.14 Besides average floor area, another important aspect of housing is the number of floors of a house. Table 4.9 shows per 1000 distribution of households by number of floors of the house for different structure types in India during 2012. The table shows that, during 2012, considering all the structure types together at all-India level, 90.9 percent rural households and 54.2 percent urban households had only one floor in their respective houses. In urban areas, at all-India level, 27.7 percent households had 'two' floors and 13.7 percent households had 'three' floors in their respective houses. The corresponding proportions for rural households were 8.5 percent and 0.5 percent respectively. Considering structure types, in rural areas, 98.7 percent households living in katcha structure had 'one' floor in their houses followed by semi-pucca structure (97.4 percent) and pucca structure (87.4 percent). In urban areas, whereas 51.5 percent households living in pucca structure had single floor in their houses, the corresponding proportion was estimated at a much higher level for semi-pucca structure (93.5 percent) and katcha structure (98.7 percent) respectively. 29.3 percent urban households living in pucca structure had 'two' floors of their respective houses.

The average floor area of a dwelling was 40.03 sq. m. in rural India and 39.20 sq. m. in urban

Table 4.9: Per 1000 distribution of households by number of floors of the house for different structure types in India during 2012						
structure type	per 1000 distribution of households by number of floors of the house					
	1	2	3 – 4	5 – 9	10 and above	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
pucca	874	118	8	0	0	1000
semi-pucca	974	26	1	0	0	1000
katcha	987	13	0	0	0	1000
all (incl. n.r.)	909	85	5	0	0	1000
urban						
pucca	515	293	146	39	7	1000
semi-pucca	935	44	8	13	0	1000
katcha	987	13	0	0	0	1000
all (incl. n.r.)	542	277	137	37	7	1000

Type of kitchen and ventilation in dwelling

4.2.15 In this survey, information on kitchen type and ventilation of the dwelling unit was collected. Dwelling units were identified as either having 'separate kitchen with water tap' or 'separate kitchen without water tap' or 'no separate kitchen'. Ventilation in dwelling unit is an important aspect of health of the dwellers. The status of the ventilation of dwelling unit was also ascertained in this survey. It was ascertained from the subjective judgement of the respondent whether the ventilation of the dwelling unit is 'good' or 'satisfactory' or 'bad'. By ventilation it was meant the extent to which the rooms are open to air and light.

Table 4.10: Number per 1000 households having separate kitchen by type of kitchen and number per 1000 households with type of ventilation of the dwelling units for different structure types in India during 2012					
structure type	number per 1000 households having separate kitchen			number per 1000 households with type of ventilation	
	with water tap	without water tap	all	good	satisfactory
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
rural					
pucca	95	433	529	357	500
semi-pucca	9	411	420	93	515
katcha	3	230	233	55	336
all (incl. n.r.)	65	408	474	263	488
urban					
pucca	422	259	681	497	389
semi-pucca	43	370	412	97	448
katcha	4	152	156	20	253
all (incl. n.r.)	397	263	660	471	390

4.2.16 Table 4.10 shows the number per 1000 households with 'separate kitchen' during 2012. It is observed that, 47.4 percent households in rural India and 66.0 percent households in urban India had a separate kitchen in their dwellings. Very few households except having pucca houses in urban areas had reported that they had separate kitchen with water tap.

4.2.17 The survey shows that 26.3 percent and 47.1 percent households in rural India and urban India respectively had dwelling units with 'good ventilation' and 48.8 percent and 39.0 percent households in rural India and urban India respectively had dwelling units with 'satisfactory ventilation'. Except for households living with pucca structure type in urban India, households living in all other types of structures (both in rural and urban India) had reported the type of ventilation as 'satisfactory' rather than as 'good'.

- ✚ 47.4 percent households in rural India and 66.0 percent households in urban India had a separate kitchen in their dwellings.
- ✚ 26.3 percent households in rural India and 47.1 percent households in urban India had dwelling units with what they considered as 'good ventilation'.

Overcrowding

4.2.18 Overcrowding adversely affects both privacy and health and hence is considered as an important problem to be addressed by urban planning. Privacy is badly affected when a married couple does not have a separate room.

Table 4.11: Number per 1000 households* wherein married couples got separate room in India during 2012					
State/UT	rural	urban	State/UT	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	630	745	Mizoram	780	752
Arunachal Pradesh	629	809	Nagaland	963	894
Assam	775	936	Odisha	760	807
Bihar	766	691	Punjab	794	777
Chhattisgarh	662	679	Rajasthan	647	757
Delhi	880	761	Sikkim	932	822
Goa	739	651	Tamil Nadu	644	728
Gujarat	634	733	Tripura	813	850
Haryana	687	803	Uttarakhand	850	789
Himachal Pradesh	894	856	Uttar Pradesh	649	727
Jammu & Kashmir	804	783	West Bengal	662	683
Jharkhand	627	665	A & Nicobar Is.	679	773
Karnataka	582	786	Chandigarh	585	751
Kerala	917	950	D & Nagar Haveli	461	722
Madhya Pradesh	640	733	Daman & Diu	650	704
Maharashtra	651	612	Lakshadweep	943	866
Manipur	898	938	Puducherry	576	786
Meghalaya	928	910	all-India	683	729

*:with at least one married couple

4.2.19 Table 4.11 shows number per 1000 households, among households with at least one married couple, where each married couple had a separate room. In this survey, a couple was considered 'having separate room' even if they had to share the room with children of age 10 years or less. Also a couple living in a single room-cum-kitchen was considered to have a separate room. It is observed that 68.3 percent with at least one married couple households in rural India and 72.9 percent of such households in urban India had a separate room for each married couple. The corresponding estimates across rural areas of major states shows that Kerala had the highest (91.7 percent) and Karnataka had the lowest (58.2 percent) proportion of households having a separate room for each married couple. Similarly among urban areas of major states, Kerala had the highest (95.0 percent) and Maharashtra, the lowest (61.2 percent) proportion of households having a separate room for each married couple.

Among households with married couples, 68.3 percent in rural India and 72.9 percent in urban India had a separate room for each married couple.

Monthly rent

4.2.20 In NSS 69th round, information on rent payable per month by the households with hired accommodation was collected. The actual amount (in whole number of Rupees) payable per month by the household was considered. However households residing in rent free dwelling in a relative's house, were considered as occupying 'hired' accommodation with zero (0) rent. Three types of hired accommodations were considered in the survey viz. (i) employer quarters, (ii) hired dwelling units with written contract, and (iii) hired dwelling units without written contract.

Table 4.12: Average monthly rent paid per household (Rs.) living in hired accommodation for each type of hired accommodation in India during 2012				
sector	type of hired accommodation			
	employer quarter	other hired accommodation		all hired accommodation
		with written contract	without written contract	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
rural	655	1255	1103	1072
urban	2053	3404	1687	2041

4.2.21 Table 4.12 presents average monthly rent paid per household (Rs.) occupying hired accommodation in India during 2012. Considering all types of hired accommodation, a rural household living in hired accommodation had to spend Rs. 1072/- on an average as monthly rent during 2012. The corresponding monthly rent in urban areas was Rs. 2041/-. The survey reveals that whereas a rural household lived in hired accommodation 'with written contract' had to spend Rs. 1255/- per month as rent, its counterpart in urban areas on an average had to spend more than 2.7 times (Rs. 3404/-) per month as rent. The rural-urban difference in average monthly rent was not

much for households who lived in hired accommodation ‘without written contract’ (Rs. 1103/- for rural areas and Rs. 1687/- for urban areas). This difference was more pronounced (more than 3 times) in favour of urban areas for households lived in employer quarters (Rs. 655/- for rural areas and Rs. 2053/- for urban areas).

Construction for residential purposes

4.2.22 In NSS 69th round, it was ascertained whether any amount was spent by the household on construction/ first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days. For this purpose amount spent during last 365 days on all construction/first-hand purchases of houses/flats for residential purpose within the geographical boundary of India irrespective of whether at the present premises or elsewhere and constructions which were completed or were in-progress were considered, along with the information on sources of finance.

4.2.23 From Table 4.13 it is found that 7.2 percent rural households and 4.5 percent urban households in India respectively had spent some amount for construction or first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days and they on an average, had to spend Rs. 103660/- and Rs. 278954/- during last 365 days respectively. Among rural households of same category, 82.1 percent had financed the amount from their ‘own source’ followed by ‘friends and relatives’ (24.6 percent) and ‘money lender’ (19.4 percent). Similarly among urban households, 77.8 percent had financed the amount from their ‘own source’ followed by ‘bank’ (22.6 percent) and ‘friends and relatives’ (20.3 percent).

Table 4.13: Number per 1000 households who spent some amount for construction or first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days, average amount (Rs.) spent by these households during last 365 days and number per 1000 of these households receiving finance from specific sources of finance in India during 2012

sector	number per 1000 households who spent some amount	average amount (Rs.) spent per household who spent some amount	number per 1000 households receiving finance from specific sources					
			own source	institutional agencies			non-institutional agencies	
				government	bank	financial corporation/ institution	money lender	friends and relatives
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
rural	72	103660	821	90	95	13	194	246
urban	45	278954	778	32	226	8	93	203

4.2.24 A temporal comparison on some important housing characteristics at all-India level has been presented in Table 4.14 covering the period 1993-2012. The table shows a persistent increase over the years in proportion of households living in houses with pucca structure and it is true in both rural and urban sectors. For example, whereas in 1993, 32.3 percent households in rural India had house with pucca structure, the same had been estimated at 65.8 percent in 2012. In urban India, the increase is of 19.8 percentage point during 1993-2012. There has been a rapid decline in proportion

of households living in katcha houses in general and in rural India in particular (31.7 percent in 1993 and 9.6 in 2012).

Table 4.14: Number per 1000 households in India by some important housing characteristics during the period 1993-2012								
all-India	rural				urban			
some important housing characteristics	49 th round [1993]	58 th round [2002]	65 th round [2008-09]	69 th round [2012]	49 th round [1992]	58 th round [2002]	65 th round [2008-09]	69 th round [2012]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
per 1000 number of households								
pucca structure	323	484	554	658	738	877	917	936
semi-pucca structure	360	303	276	246	179	90	62	50
katcha structure	317	213	170	96	83	32	21	14
residential use of house only	928	951	921	915	889	908	911	868
residential-cum-commercial use of house	30	28	48	71	89	84	76	121
lived in independent house	896	830	820	790	601	560	581	476
lived in flat	19	48	36	78	134	227	244	394
lived in a house with good condition of structure		277	310	383		474	542	602
lived in a house with satisfactory condition of structure		535	508	486		417	375	328
where married couples got separate room*	766		746	683	743		756	729

Notes: 1. The cells are shaded for which estimates are not available in published report.
2. The figures of NSS 49th round, 58th round and 65th round are taken from NSS Report Nos. 429, 488, 489 and 535.
*:among households having at least one married couple

4.2.25 The analysis shows a preference of Indian households to use their houses for residential purposes only. However, the recent trend indicates a shift. In 2012, 7.1 percent rural households had used their house residential-cum-commercial purposes as compared to 4.8 percent in 2008-09. In case of urban households, this increase is more pronounced (7.6 percent in 2008-09 and 12.1 percent in 2012). The proportion of households living in 'independent house' has been decreasing over the years and proportion of households living in 'flat' is increasing. The phenomenon being more prominent in urban areas compared to rural areas. Considering condition of structure, it is clear from the table that proportion of households living in 'good' condition of structure is increasing in both rural and urban sector in India. The table also indicates that overcrowding within a household is increasing in both rural and urban India as proportion of households (with at least one married couple) wherein married couples got separate room is decreasing.

4.3 Micro environment

4.3.1 The environment in which a dwelling unit is located is very important in maintaining health and hygiene of the members of the households, as well as, for maintaining environmental balance and overall cleanliness of surroundings. In this section, three main aspects, viz. drainage arrangement, garbage disposal system and availability of direct opening to roads are discussed. In NSS 69th round, it was also ascertained whether households had faced problems of flies/mosquitoes during last 365 days and if so, whether any effort either at government level or at household level was made during the last 365 days to tackle the problem. Besides, information was collected on prevalence of four specific types of illness: stomach problem, malaria, skin disease, and fever due to disease other than malaria.

Drainage system

4.3.2 Proper drainage arrangement ensures easy carrying-off waste water and liquid waste of the house without any overflow or seepage. The survey obtained information on whether a drainage system for the household was present and if so, identified its nature: underground, covered pucca, open pucca or open katcha. Besides, information was also collected on disposal of waste water and whether the waste water put to safe re-use after treatment or places where it was disposed off without treatment.

Table 4.15: Per 1000 distribution of households who lived in a house with the drainage system and per 1000 distribution of households who lived in a house by type of disposal of household waste water, separately for households with different types of drainage system in India during 2012

drainage system of the household	per 1000 distribution of households with the drainage system	type of disposal of household waste water							not known	all (incl. n.r.)
		safe re-use after treatment	disposed of without treatment to			disposed of with or without treatment to other places				
(1)	(2)	(3)	open land areas	low areas	ponds	nearly river	drainage system	(8)	(9)	(10)
rural										
underground	85	0	250	123	25	507	88	7	1000	
covered pucca	64	0	338	69	20	433	139	1	1000	
open pucca	168	0	286	173	30	436	67	7	1000	
open katcha	184	0	640	71	19	150	117	3	1000	
no drainage	499	1	759	31	5	6	195	4	1000	
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	0	587	73	14	174	146	4	1000	
urban										
underground	452	1	27	6	7	924	27	9	1000	
covered pucca	149	0	109	14	11	781	78	7	1000	
open pucca	224	0	115	25	12	783	42	23	1000	
open katcha	50	0	456	52	8	374	105	5	1000	
no drainage	125	0	658	34	8	38	256	5	1000	
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	0	159	17	9	733	70	11	1000	

4.3.3 As may be seen from Table 4.15, at all-India level, 49.9 percent households in rural areas and 12.5 percent households in urban areas did not have any drainage system. In rural India 18.4 percent, 16.8 percent and 6.4 percent households respectively had ‘open katcha’, ‘open pucca’ and ‘covered pucca’ drainage system. Only 8.5 percent of households in rural area had ‘underground’ drainage system, which is considered as most hygienic and modern system of drainage. This scenario as a whole is completely different in urban India. In urban India, as high as 45.2 percent households had ‘underground’ drainage system. Also in urban areas 14.9 percent and 22.4 percent households respectively had ‘covered pucca’ and ‘open pucca’ drainage system. Only 5.0 percent urban households in India had ‘open katcha’ drainage system. The detailed table (Table S4.7) for states is appended to this chapter.

4.3.4 Classifying households by type of disposal of household waste water, separately for households with different types of drainage system, it is observed that in both rural and urban areas, hardly any of the households had put waste water to safe re-use after treatment. In rural India, 58.7 percent household had disposed of waste water without treatment to ‘open low land areas’ as compared to 15.9 percent households in urban India. Further, this proportion was higher for households with drainage system ‘open katcha’ (64.0 percent in rural areas and 45.6 percent in urban areas) and ‘no drainage’ (75.9 percent in rural areas and 65.8 percent in urban areas). Among the households with ‘underground’ drainage system in rural India, 50.7 percent households disposed of waste water without treatment to ‘drainage system’ and in case of urban India, the proportion was estimated at 92.4 percent. Very few households in rural and urban India reported that they did not have any knowledge about the ‘type of disposal of waste water’.

- ✚ 49.9 percent households in rural areas and 12.5 percent households in urban areas did not have any drainage system.
- ✚ 8.5 percent of households in rural India and 45.2 percent households in urban India had ‘underground’ drainage system.
- ✚ In rural India, 58.7 percent household had disposed of waste water without treatment to ‘open low land areas’ compared to 15.9 percent households in urban India.

Garbage collection

4.3.5 Another important factor in micro-environment is the garbage collection system. Here, garbage collection arrangement means the arrangement which usually exists to carry the refuse and waste of households to a final dumping place away from the residential areas. Information was collected regarding the agency entrusted with the responsibility of removing the garbage to a final dumping place and also the frequency of clearance of ‘community dumping spot’. Where ever the arrangement was made by ‘charitable bodies, NGOs, etc., it was classified as ‘others’.

4.3.6 Table 4.16 shows that in rural India and urban India, 32.0 percent and 75.8 percent households respectively had some garbage disposal arrangement during 2012. About 45.0 percent households in

rural India had deposited garbage in 'individual dumping spot' whereas the corresponding proportion of households in urban India was 9.7 percent. 50.0 percent urban households had reported that the garbage of their household was deposited to 'community dumping spot' and 28.9 percent and 15.1 percent households respectively had reported that 'community dumping spot' was cleared 'daily' and 'not daily but at least once in a week'. On the other hand in rural areas only 6.3 percent households had reported that garbage of their household was deposited to 'community dumping spot' and 1.7 percent households said that it was cleared daily.

Table 4.16: Per 1000 distribution of households who lived in a house by type of agency collecting garbage of the household in India separately for each type of site where garbage is deposited during 2012

site where garbage is deposited	per 1000 distribution of hhs. by type of site where garbage is deposited	per 1000 no. of households with garbage removed to final dumping spot by				
		panchayat/municipality/corporation	by resident/group of residents	others	no arrangement	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
bio-gas plant or manure pit	97	7	483	15	495	1000
community dumping spot cleared:						
a) daily	17	355	482	16	147	1000
b) not daily but at least once in a week	19	584	276	18	123	1000
c) not even once in a week	15	321	357	8	314	1000
d) not known	11	103	536	15	345	1000
e) all frequency (incl. n.r.)	63	370	397	15	218	1000
household's individual dumping spot	450	5	329	32	633	1000
others	355	6	97	23	873	1000
not known	35	194	98	33	675	1000
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	35	258	26	680	1000
urban						
bio-gas plant or manure pit	24	632	150	106	112	1000
community dumping spot cleared:						
a) daily	289	626	326	20	27	1000
b) not daily but at least once in a week	151	762	169	12	57	1000
c) not even once in a week	28	463	353	36	148	1000
d) not known	31	422	416	42	120	1000
e) all frequency (incl. n.r.)	500	645	286	20	49	1000
household's individual dumping spot	97	134	256	30	579	1000
others	193	133	119	27	721	1000
not known	186	766	113	19	102	1000
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	519	215	24	242	1000

In rural India and urban India, 32.0 percent and 75.8 percent households respectively had some garbage disposal arrangement.

Direct opening to road

4.3.7 The absence of a direct opening to road from the house is an indicator of congestion in housing. A household living in a house without any direct opening to the road is deprived of easy access to surrounding areas and will face problems in accessing those many services which are dependent on road transport. Table 4.17 shows proportion of households with ‘no direct opening to road/lane/constructed path’ in rural and urban India. It is observed that during 2012 in rural India and urban India, 14.6 percent and 5.0 percent households respectively lived in houses without any ‘direct opening to road/lane/constructed path’ and this proportion was higher for households having houses with katcha structure (22.6 percent in rural areas and 16.3 percent in urban areas). Further, 11.7 percent rural households and 4.1 percent urban households in India living in houses with ‘pucca structure’ had reported that they did not have ‘any direct opening’ to approach road/lane/constructed path’. Overall 63.7 percent urban households and 19.4 percent rural households in India had direct opening to ‘motorable road/lane with street light’. The households with houses of ‘pucca structure’ had more of this facility as compared to households with houses of ‘semi-pucca’ or ‘katcha’ structure and this was evident in both rural and urban sector.

Table 4.17: Per 1000 distribution of households living in a house by type of approach road/lane/constructed path to the house for each type of structure of the house in India during 2012						
type of structure of the house	approach road/lane/constructed path				no direct opening	all (incl. n.r.)
	direct opening to		other road/lane			
	motorable road/lane with street light	without street light	with street light	without street light		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
pucca	226	267	70	319	117	1000
semi-pucca	171	245	63	353	168	1000
katcha	112	227	48	387	226	1000
all (incl. n.r.)	194	255	66	338	146	1000
urban						
pucca	664	92	104	99	41	1000
semi-pucca	475	100	150	166	108	1000
katcha	368	122	119	228	163	1000
all (incl. n.r.)	637	93	110	109	50	1000

14.6 percent rural households in India and 5.0 percent urban households in India lived in houses without any direct opening to road/lane/constructed path.

Problems of flies/mosquitoes

4.3.8 In this survey, information was collected on problem of flies/mosquitoes faced by the households during last 365 days. The problem was categorised as ‘severe’ when it generally disturbed the normal way of life of the household members, like taking rest, reading, performing household

chores, etc. Otherwise, the problem was classified as ‘moderate’. Besides, it was ascertained whether any measure such as spraying chemicals, fogging, etc. was taken by local bodies/state governments or by the household itself to tackle the problems of flies/mosquitoes. A household might take measures like fixing net in the windows, preventing water from accumulating in the surroundings, using smoke, using mosquito repellents, etc.

Table 4.18: Number per 1000 households reporting (i) problem of flies/mosquitoes during last 365 days and (ii) that effort was made by local bodies/state governments during last 365 days to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes, (iii) that effort was made by household during last 365 days to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes in India during 2012

sector	number per 1000 households reporting			
	problems of flies/mosquitoes		that effort was made by	
	severe	moderate	local bodies/state governments to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes	the household to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
rural	566	418	144	753
urban	476	491	447	864

4.3.9 The survey estimated that 56.6 percent rural Indian households and 47.6 percent urban Indian households had reported (Table 4.18) that they faced ‘severe’ problems of flies/mosquitoes during last 365 days. In case of 41.8 percent rural Indian households and 49.1 percent urban Indian households the problem of flies/mosquitoes was ‘moderate’. It was observed that the effort at local body/state government level to tackle the problems of flies/mosquitoes was more prominent in urban areas than rural areas. In urban areas, whereas 44.7 percent households had reported that local bodies/state governments had taken some effort to tackle the problems of flies/mosquitoes; the same proportion was estimated for rural areas at only 14.4 percent. In rural areas and urban areas, households had to take main role in tackling the problems of flies/mosquitoes. The survey estimates that in rural areas 75.3 percent households and in urban areas 86.4 percent households had taken some effort to tackle the problems of flies/mosquitoes by themselves.

56.6 percent rural Indian households and 47.6 percent urban Indian households had reported that they faced severe problems of flies/mosquitoes during last 365 days.

Incidence of some specific types of illness

4.3.10 Information on incidence of some specific types of illness which usually spreads due to poor quality of micro-environment was collected in the survey. Four types of illness were covered. The diseases considered were, (i) stomach problem, (ii) malaria, (iii) skin disease and (iv) fever due to disease other than malaria. Illness was recorded if the onset of the illness was prior to the last 30

days but it continued for some time during the reference period, or if the onset of the illness was on any day during the last 30 days.

Table 4.19: Number per 1000 households reporting that any of the members suffered during the last 30 days from specific type of illnesses in India during 2012				
sector	no. per 1000 hhs reporting that any of the members suffered during the last 30 days from			
	stomach problem	malaria	skin disease	fever due to disease other than malaria
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
rural	222	59	80	403
urban	135	28	49	269

4.3.11 Table 4.19 shows number per 1000 households reporting that any of the members suffered during the last 30 days from specific type of illnesses in India during 2012. It is observed that among households in rural India, more prevalent illness was ‘fever due to disease other than malaria’ (40.3 percent) followed by ‘stomach problem’ (22.2 percent). The same pattern is also observed among households in urban India (fever due to disease other than malaria: 26.9 percent; stomach problem: 13.5 percent). Prevalence of ‘malaria’ and skin disease was also more among rural Indian households (malaria: 5.9 percent and skin disease: 8.0 percent) than urban Indian households (malaria: 2.8 percent and skin disease 4.9 percent).

40.3 percent households in rural India and 26.9 percent households in urban India reported to have any member suffered from ‘fever due to disease other than malaria’ during the last 30 days.

Table 4.20: Number per 1000 households in India reporting some important characteristics of micro-environment of the households during the period 1993-2012								
all-India	rural				urban			
	49 th round [1993]	58 th round [2002]	65 th round [2008-09]	69 th round [2012]	49 th round [1992]	58 th round [2002]	65 th round [2008-09]	69 th round [2012]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
number per 1000 households reporting the characteristics								
with open katcha drainage		204	187	184		85	58	50
with no drainage	655	618	567	499	268	185	148	125
with garbage disposal arrangement			243	320		801	786	758
with no direct opening to road	203	210	177	146	84	54	55	50

Notes: 1. The cells are shaded for which estimates are not available.
2. The figures of NSS 49th round, 58th round and 65th round are taken from NSS Report Nos. 429, 488, 489 and 535.

4.3.12 In Table 4.20, a comparison on number per 1000 households in India by some important characteristics of micro-environment of the households has been attempted for the period 1993-

2012. The table shows an overall improvement of almost all the selected indicators except 'garbage disposal arrangement' in urban areas, which shows a declining trend during 1993-2012, for which the process of conversion of rural areas into urban areas could be partly responsible. Other indicators show a speedy development, especially in rural areas. For example, the table shows that whereas in 1993 as many as 65.5 percent rural households did not have any 'drainage facility', the proportion has come down to 49.9 percent in 2012. The corresponding proportions for urban households were 26.8 percent (1993) and 12.5 percent (2012) respectively. The table also shows that more households in India are now living in houses with 'direct opening to road' and this is true for both rural and urban areas.

5

Some General Particulars of Urban
Households Living in Houses

Chapter Five

Some General Particulars of Urban Households Living in Houses

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 In this survey, some general particulars of households living in houses like, 'duration of stay in the present area', 'whether the household moved to the present area during last 365 days', and if the household moved to the present area, the 'reason thereof' etc were collected where the 'present area' meant the area in which the household was enumerated and was identified by the area type such as 'notified slum', 'non-notified slum', 'squatter settlement' and 'other areas'. Here 'other areas' meant a village in rural sector and for urban sector, the areas in the town other than notified slum, non-notified slum or squatter settlement. 'Notified slums' were defined as areas notified as slums by the concerned State governments, municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities. Also, any compact settlement with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together, usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions, was considered as a slum by the survey, provided at least 20 households lived there. If such a settlement was not notified as a slum, it was considered as a non-notified slum. Further, slum like settlements with less than 20 households were considered as squatter settlements. The criterion of 20 households was not restricted within an FSU only but by considering the whole of such an area, which may cut across more than one FSU. In this chapter some general particulars of urban households living in houses at all-India level are discussed.

5.2 Some general particulars of urban households

Dwelling units by area type

5.2.1 The first important thing to know is the distribution pattern of the dwelling units in urban India categorised by area types like notified slum, non-notified slum etc. Table 5.1 presents 'per 1000 distribution of dwelling units by area type for each quintile class of MPCE in urban India during 2012'. The table depicts that, during 2012, 11.0 percent of dwelling units in urban India were situated at notified slum area or non-notified slum area or squatter settlement. It is also observed that households of lower MPCE classes were more concentrated at notified slum or non-notified slum areas as compared to their counterparts of upper MPCE classes. For example, 13.7 percent dwelling units corresponding to the households of lowest MPCE class were situated at notified slum against only 2.2 percent dwelling units corresponding to the highest MPCE class. Also it is observed that 7.3 percent dwelling units of the households of lowest quintile class were situated in non-notified slum against only 0.6 percent dwelling units of the households of highest quintile class.

Table 5.1: Per 1000 distribution of dwelling units by area type for each quintile class of MPCE in urban India during 2012					
quintile class of MPCE	urban area type				
	notified slum	non-notified slum	squatter settlement	other areas	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
0-20	137	73	4	786	1000
20-40	96	60	5	839	1000
40-60	76	40	2	881	1000
60-80	60	27	1	912	1000
80-100	22	6	0	972	1000
all	71	37	2	890	1000

Duration of stay

5.2.3 Duration of stay in the present area by the urban households is an important indicator of household's residential preference pattern. Table 5.2 shows 'per 1000 distribution of urban households by duration of stay in the present area (in years)'. Here 'present area' meant present slum (including notified and non-notified slum) or present squatter settlement or other areas of the town. It is observed that at all-India level, during 2012, 40.5 percent urban households were staying in the present area for 20 years or more. In case of notified and non-notified slum the corresponding proportion was estimated at 46.9 percent and 46.4 percent respectively. For squatter settlement areas, this proportion was estimated at 48.7 percent.

Table 5.2: Per 1000 distribution of urban households in India by duration of stay in the present area (years) separately for each of the present area of the dwelling unit during 2012					
present area of the dwelling unit	less than 5	5-10	10-20	20 or more	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
notified slum	205	127	199	469	1000
non-notified slum	248	133	155	464	1000
squatter settlement	353	85	75	487	1000
other areas	300	144	158	397	1000
all	292	142	161	405	1000

- ✚ 11.0 percent of dwelling units in urban India were situated at notified slum area or non-notified slum area or squatter settlement.
- ✚ 40.5 percent urban households in India were reported to be staying in the present area for 20 years or more. In case of households living in notified and non-notified urban slums, the proportion was estimated at 46.9 percent and 46.4 percent respectively.

Inward movements of households

5.2.4 The next important thing to know is the movement pattern of urban households in the present area and the places from where they moved in to the present area. This will help to assess the migration pattern of the urban households in areas like notified slum, non-notified slum etc. Table 5.3 shows ‘number per 1000 urban households which moved into the present area during last 365 days and per 1000 distribution of urban households which moved to the present area of the dwelling unit during last 365 days by place of residence before moving to the present area, separately for each of the present area of the dwelling unit’.

Table 5.3: Number per 1000 urban households which moved into the present area during last 365 days and per 1000 distribution of urban households which moved to the present area of the dwelling unit during last 365 days by place of residence before moving to the present area, separately for each of the present area of the dwelling unit during 2012							
present area of the dwelling unit	prop. (per 1000) of households which moved into the present area during last 365 days	place of residence before moving to the present area					
		slum/squatter settlement of the same town	in other areas of the same town	slum/squatter settlement of the other town	in other areas of the other town	village	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
notified slum	31	341	295	21	115	228	1000
non-notified slum	43	287	121	28	73	492	1000
squatter settlement	213	98	19	0	278	605	1000
other areas	50	24	389	9	344	224	1000
all (incl. n.r.)	49	47	373	10	324	237	1000

5.2.5 The NSS 69th round survey reveals that during last 365 days from the date of survey, 4.9 percent of urban households moved in to the present area. Further during this period, 3.1 percent of urban households moved into notified slum area whereas 4.3 percent of urban households moved into non-notified slum area. This proportion was much higher for squatter settlement (21.3 percent) areas. The survey had also enquired the prior place of residence of those households which moved into their present place of residence. Result shows that, 37.3 percent of urban households moved into the present area from ‘other areas of the same town’ followed by 32.4 percent of households from ‘other areas of the other town’. The survey also estimated that, during the studied period, 23.7 percent of urban households moved into urban areas from villages.

5.2.6 The reason for movement of the households into their present place of residence is also an important parameter for town planning. In this survey different reasons for movement of the households into the present area were ascertained from those households who moved into the present area during last 365 days from the date of survey. The reasons like ‘free/low rent’, ‘independent accommodation’, ‘proximity to work place’, ‘other employment related reason’ etc. were enquired from sample households. Table 5.4 shows ‘per 1000 distribution of urban households which moved to the present area of the dwelling unit by reason for movement to the present area’.

Result shows that at all-India level during 2012, the main reason for such movement of the urban households was ‘others’ (33.2 percent) followed by ‘other employment related reason’ (21.6 percent). The reason ‘free/low rent’ was cited by 4.4 percent of households only. In case of households who moved into ‘notified slum’ areas, the same pattern of reasons were observed; ‘others’ (39.1 percent) followed by ‘other employment related reason’ (19.3 percent). However for households presently residing in non-notified slum areas, the reason ‘others’ (44.8 percent) was cited as the main reason; followed by the reason ‘proximity to work place’ (18.3 percent).

Table 5.4: Per 1000 distribution of urban households which moved to the present area of the dwelling unit by reason for movement to the present area, separately for each of the present area of the dwelling unit during 2012

present area of the dwelling unit	reason for movement to the present area					others	all (incl. n.r.)
	free/low rent	independent accommodation	accommodation in better locality	employment related reason proximity to work place	other employment related reason		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
notified slum	20	112	166	117	193	391	1000
non-notified slum	40	69	122	183	139	448	1000
squatter settlement	0	54	0	59	867	19	1000
other areas	45	94	120	189	213	328	1000
all (incl. n.r.)	44	94	121	185	216	332	1000

- During the last 365 days, 4.9 percent of urban households had moved into the present area. Among households living in notified urban slums, 3.1 percent, and among those living in non-notified urban slums, 4.3 percent, had moved into the present area during the last one year.
- 21.6 percent of households that had moved into their present location cited ‘other employment related reasons’ for such movement. The reason ‘free/low rent’ was cited by 4.4 percent of households only.

Possession of documents

5.2.7 The possession of documents pertaining to residential status of a household is an important aspect of the household because it entitles the household to receive different kind of facilities provided by both public and private sector. And it is especially important for the households who live in slum/squatter settlements because it entitles them to avail different facilities which are provided by public sector in general, specially designed for slum/squatter settlement dwellers. In this survey for households living in slum/squatter settlements, it was ascertained whether the head of households possessed any documents such as ration card, voter ID card, passport etc. which pertains to the residence status of the household.

Table 5.5: Per 1000 distribution of urban households by possession of documents pertaining to residence status in slum/squatter settlement separately for each type of slum/squatter settlement during 2012							
type of slum and squatter settlement	possession of documents pertaining to residence status						all (incl. n.r.)
	ration card	voter ID card	passport	any combination of ration card/voter ID card/passport	others	none	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
notified slum	126	95	20	625	15	118	1000
non-notified slum	153	151	20	511	17	147	1000
squatter settlement	123	179	3	540	49	66	1000
all (slum and squatter settlement)	135	116	20	585	17	126	1000

5.2.8 Table 5.5 shows ‘per 1000 distribution of urban households by possession of documents pertaining to residence status in slum/squatter settlement separately for each type of slum/squatter settlement’. The survey reveals that during 2012, at all-India level, heads of 58.5 percent households living in slum/squatter settlement had ‘any combination of ration card/voter ID card/passport’ as pertaining to residence status of their households. In case of households living in notified slum areas in urban India, corresponding proportion was highest (62.5 percent) followed by households living in squatter settlements (54.0 percent) areas. For households living in non-notified slum areas of urban India, this proportion was estimated at 51.1 percent. The survey also shows that at all-India level during 2012, 12.6 percent heads of urban households living in slum/squatter settlement areas did not have any document pertaining to the residence status of their respective households. This proportion was highest (14.7 percent) for heads of households living in non-notified slum areas followed by notified slum areas (11.8 percent). For squatter settlement areas, 6.6 percent heads of households did not have any document pertaining to the residence status of their respective households.

58.5 percent households living in slums/squatter settlements had either ration card or voter ID card or passport on which their residence status was recorded. The proportion of such households was highest (62.5 percent) among households living in notified slum areas, followed by households living in squatter settlement areas (54.0 percent).

Benefits received

5.2.9 It was ascertained in the survey whether households living in slum/squatter settlement areas had received any benefit as slum/squatter settlement dwellers. One of the benefits ascertained was ‘allotment of land/tenement’. In general, if the benefits were not received by any of the existing household members of the sample household, those were not considered. However, as an exception, if allotment of land/tenement in the slum/squatter settlement was received by any of the present household members through hereditary means from some erstwhile members (i.e., those who were members of that household sometime in the past but were not a member of the sample household during the survey due to death or leaving the household) who had received those benefits as

slum/squatter settlement dwellers, such cases were considered as ‘allotment of land/tenement’ for that household .

5.2.10 All benefits, other than allotment of land / tenement, which were received by the household through various schemes of the local bodies/government organisation/NGOs/extraterritorial bodies and organisations (like WHO, UNICEF, foreign Governments, etc.) targeted to the slum dwellers were considered under the category ‘received other benefits’. For example, if the household received housing loan or the dwelling unit was upgraded or a new dwelling unit was constructed under National Slum Development Program (NSDP), those cases were considered. However, if the households received gifts, like blanket, food packets, etc., during various festivals from local bodies/government organisation/NGOs/extraterritorial bodies and organisations which were not covered under any scheme, those cases were not considered. If the household living in slum/squatter settlement received benefits from clubs/political parties/religious organisations, etc., those cases were also not considered.

Table 5.6: Per 1000 distribution of urban households in India by type of benefits received as slum/squatter settlement dweller separately for each type of slum/squatter settlement during 2012

type of slum and squatter settlement	type of benefits received			
	allotment of land/tenement	other benefits	no benefit	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
notified slum	96	76	828	1000
non-notified slum	17	72	910	1000
squatter settlement	31	81	849	1000
all (slum and squatter settlement)	68	75	856	1000

5.2.11 Table 5.6 shows ‘per 1000 distribution of urban households in India by type of benefits received as slum/squatter settlement dweller separately for each type of slum/squatter settlement’. At all-India level, the survey shows that during 2012, 85.6 percent slum/squatter settlement households did not receive any benefit as slum/squatter settlement dweller. This proportion was highest (91.0 percent) for households residing in non-notified slum areas followed by households residing in squatter settlement (84.9 percent). For households residing in notified slum areas, this proportion was estimated at 82.8 percent. On the other hand during 2012 at all-India level, considering all slum and squatter settlement areas, 6.8 percent and 7.5 percent households received ‘allotment of land/tenement’ and ‘other benefits’ respectively. In notified slum areas these proportions were estimated at 9.6 percent and 7.6 percent respectively whereas in non-notified slum areas, these proportions were estimated as 1.7 percent and 7.2 percent respectively.

85.6 percent households of the slum/squatter settlement did not receive any benefits as slum/squatter settlement dwellers. The proportion of such households was highest (91.0 percent) for households residing in non-notified slum areas followed by households residing in squatter settlements (84.9 percent).



Outward movements of households

5.2.12 There might be some households who tried to move out of the slums/squatter settlements. In this survey it was ascertained whether a household in slum/squatter settlement had tried to move out of the slum/squatter settlement. For such households, the main reason for the household trying to move out was also ascertained. The main reasons were categorised as (i) better accommodation, (ii) proximity to place of work, (iii) social/religious factors and (iv) others. Table 5.7 shows number per 1000 urban households in India which tried to move out of the slum/squatter settlement and per 1000 distribution of urban households in India by reason for trying to move out separately for each type of slum/squatter settlement. It is observed that at all India level, 8.5 percent households living in notified slums had tried to move out of the slum. The proportion was estimated at 4.9 percent and 6.9 percent of households living in non-notified slums and squatter settlements respectively. Considering all slums and squatter settlement areas, this proportion was estimated at 7.3 percent.

Table 5.7: Number per 1000 urban households in India which tried to move out of the slum/squatter settlement and per 1000 distribution of urban households in India by reason for trying to move out separately for each type of slum/squatter settlement during 2012

type of slum and squatter settlement	number per 1000 households which tried to move out	reason for trying to move out				all (incl. n.r.)
		better accommodation	proximity to place of work	social/religious factors	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
notified slum	85	755	134	5	107	1000
non-notified slum	49	583	62	4	350	1000
squatter settlement	69	320	132	32	516	1000
all (slum and squatter settlement)	73	708	117	6	169	1000

5.2.13 It is also observed from the table that at all-India level, a considerable 70.8 percent of households living in slum/squatter settlement had identified 'better accommodation' as the reason for which they tried to move out of the slum/squatter settlement whereas 11.7 percent households had identified 'proximity to place of work' as the reason. For households living in notified slums, these proportions were estimated at 75.5 percent and 13.4 percent respectively whereas for households living in non-notified slums these proportions were estimated at 58.3 percent and 6.2 percent respectively. At all-India level, 16.9 percent of households living in slums/squatter settlement had identified 'others' as the reason for which they tried to move out of slum/squatter settlement. This particular reason was cited as the reason by a considerable number (51.6 percent) of households living in squatter settlement. 35.0 percent of households living in non-notified slum had ascertained 'others' as the reason for which they wanted to move out of non-notified slum.

-  8.5 percent households living in notified slums had tried to move out of the slum at some time.
-  70.8 percent of households living in slums/squatter settlements cited 'better accommodation' as their reason for trying to move out of the slums/squatter settlements.

5.2.14 In Table 5.8, a comparison has been attempted between NSS 58th round and NSS 69th round on some important slum characteristics. The definitions of ‘notified slum’ and ‘non-notified slum’ were same in NSS 58th round in comparison to NSS 69th round. Thus, a comparison can be made between these two rounds for some important characteristics pertaining to households living in notified and non-notified slums.

Table 5.8: Comparison of urban slum households in India by some important characteristics between 2002 and 2012				
some important characteristics pertaining to households living in slum	number per 1000 households			
	notified slum		non-notified slum	
	58 th round	69 th round	58 th round	69 th round
	[2002]	[2012]	[2002]	[2012]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
stayed in slum for less than 5 years	218	205	190	248
stayed in slum for 10 years or more	670	668	662	619
stayed in village before coming to the slum	299	228	343	492
had possession of ration card	298	126	311	153
had possession of voter ID card	47	95	58	151
had possession of passport	11	20	3	20
had no document pertaining to residential status	204	118	209	147
no benefits received	753	828	860	910
benefits received as ‘allotment of land/tenement’	157	96	61	17
tried to move out of slum	38	85	40	49
tried to move out of slum for ‘better accommodation’	634	755	443	583
tried to move out of slum for ‘proximity to place of work’	108	134	185	62
Note: The figures of NSS 58 th round are taken from NSS Report Nos. 489				

5.2.15 The table shows that, as compared to 2002 in 2012, in general less number of households were staying in slum areas for more than 10 years and it was particularly true for non-notified slum areas (66.2 percent in 2002 and 61.9 percent in 2012). But this pattern is not observed if one considers proportion of households living in non-notified slum areas for less than 5 years (19.0 percent in 2002 and 24.8 percent in 2012). The table also shows a decline to the tune of 7.1 percentage points in the proportion of households who migrated from the villages to the notified slum but an increase of 14.9 percentage points in the proportion of households who migrated from the villages to the non-notified slums during 2002-2012.

5.2.16 During the period 2002-2012, a considerable reduction in proportion of heads of households residing in slums (notified and non-notified) without any documents pertaining to residential status of their households has been observed. In case of notified slum areas this reduction was in tune of 8.6 percentage points whereas for non-notified slum areas it was 6.2 percentage points. Also it has been observed that, in comparison of 2002, more number of slum dwellers had voter ID card and passport in 2012. The prevalence of ration card among slum dwellers was decreased during 2002-2012.

5.2.17 Above table shows that whereas in 2002, 75.3 percent of urban households in notified slum did not get any benefit, the proportion had been increased by 7.5 percentage point. For households living in non-notified slums, the corresponding proportion was increased by 5.0 percentage points during 2002-2012. The decrease in proportion of households who received 'allotment of land/tenement' has been observed during the period 2002-2012, both for households living in notified slum and non-notified slum.

5.2.18 It has been observed that in 2012, more number of households had tried to move out of both notified and non-notified slum in comparison to 2002. Whereas in 2002, 63.4 percent of households who tried to move out of notified slum cited 'better accommodation' as the reason, the same was estimated at 75.5 percent in 2012. The corresponding proportion for households who tried to move out of non-notified slum was estimated at 44.3 percent in 2002 and 58.3 percent in 2012 respectively. It has also been observed, as compared to 2002, whereas the reason 'proximity to place of work' had been ascertained by more number (2.6 percentage points) of households residing in notified slum during 2012; in case of non-notified slum, it had been decreased by 12.3 percentage points in 2012.

Summary Tables

Table S1: Estimated number of persons (00), average household size (0.0) and estimated number of households for each State/U.T.						
State/UT	number of persons		average household size (0.0)	number of households		
	estimated (00)	sample		estimated (00)	sample	
	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	580845	10741	3.7	156055	2916	
Arunachal Pradesh	9901	2972	5.2	1895	549	
Assam	254441	12136	5.3	47901	2328	
Bihar	834449	16612	5.2	160264	3132	
Chhattisgarh	190941	4720	4.7	40491	984	
Delhi	24120	475	4.9	4918	96	
Goa	6773	604	4.2	1607	144	
Gujarat	344259	9751	5.1	67772	1944	
Haryana	168231	4833	5.2	32358	912	
Himachal Pradesh	57717	4603	4.2	13790	1042	
Jammu & Kashmir	79219	6181	5.5	14524	1104	
Jharkhand	231228	6689	5.2	44525	1248	
Karnataka	391128	9423	4.6	84232	2016	
Kerala	230108	7688	4.0	57122	1919	
Madhya Pradesh	532245	14499	5.0	107015	2964	
Maharashtra	628204	17698	4.6	136790	3924	
Manipur	17276	6476	5.5	3127	1140	
Meghalaya	23462	4640	5.6	4172	816	
Mizoram	5178	2837	5.0	1026	563	
Nagaland	18154	2891	5.0	3598	528	
Orissa	335108	10575	4.2	80672	2488	
Punjab	157344	5071	4.9	32296	1068	
Rajasthan	486056	12864	5.2	93045	2521	
Sikkim	4318	2086	4.3	1008	480	
Tamil Nadu	373685	10618	3.7	102181	2928	
Tripura	30405	5098	4.2	7258	1248	
Uttarakhand	76694	2148	4.0	19112	480	
Uttar Pradesh	1514674	40690	5.6	268329	7391	
West Bengal	655247	16728	4.4	150515	3862	
A & N Islands	2382	944	4.4	544	202	
Chandigarh	781	382	3.8	204	96	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1424	384	3.7	388	84	
Daman & Diu	589	479	4.5	130	96	
Lakshadweep	327	477	5.8	56	84	
Puducherry	4326	363	3.6	1207	96	
all-India	8271239	255376	4.8	1740127	53393	

Table S1: Estimated number of persons (00), average household size (0.0) and estimated number of households for each State/U.T.					
State / UT	number of persons		average household size (0.0)	number of households	
	estimated (00)	sample		estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	276905	10736	3.5	79831	2903
Arunachal Pradesh	2030	1567	4.2	479	372
Assam	25802	3138	3.7	6994	756
Bihar	90028	6781	4.8	18830	1248
Chhattisgarh	49261	3602	4.5	10880	792
Delhi	131160	7593	4.1	31737	1758
Goa	6676	643	3.9	1730	144
Gujarat	245621	9048	4.2	58376	2013
Haryana	80590	4027	4.4	18480	844
Himachal Pradesh	9289	1035	3.3	2775	288
Jammu & Kashmir	21738	4302	4.8	4538	840
Jharkhand	60695	4290	4.6	13167	838
Karnataka	218236	8757	3.6	61109	2064
Kerala	94158	8038	3.9	24421	1918
Madhya Pradesh	186176	11775	4.4	41973	2420
Maharashtra	452389	17312	4.3	105290	3894
Manipur	6215	4968	4.8	1288	955
Meghalaya	5222	2389	5.0	1043	432
Mizoram	4768	2913	4.9	974	576
Nagaland	4217	1746	4.9	862	336
Orissa	50451	4096	3.6	14192	1056
Punjab	95475	4651	4.2	22834	1056
Rajasthan	160493	8358	4.7	34164	1702
Sikkim	1097	1193	3.2	341	288
Tamil Nadu	306023	10284	3.4	89531	2856
Tripura	5353	3093	3.4	1594	864
Uttarakhand	18488	1666	3.9	4798	408
Uttar Pradesh	409854	22943	5.0	82237	4172
West Bengal	247702	14187	3.8	64462	3426
A & N Islands	1371	541	3.6	382	144
Chandigarh	9711	746	4.0	2426	192
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	911	417	3.4	264	96
Daman & Diu	2306	291	2.2	1036	96
Lakshadweep	250	590	4.3	58	96
Puducherry	7257	1132	3.4	2152	312
all-India	3287919	188848	4.1	805246	42155

Table S2: Estimated number (00) of households in slums/squatter settlements in urban areas for each State/U.T.		
State/UT	number of households	
	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	17737	831
Arunachal Pradesh	76	51
Assam	63	33
Bihar	937	91
Chhattisgarh	972	133
Delhi	1150	70
Goa	315	48
Gujarat	3166	265
Haryana	256	44
Himachal Pradesh	36	11
Jammu & Kashmir	161	61
Jharkhand	591	86
Karnataka	5675	421
Kerala	15	8
Madhya Pradesh	3406	459
Maharashtra	31721	1087
Manipur	-	-
Meghalaya	46	33
Mizoram	119	53
Nagaland	-	-
Odisha	1202	150
Punjab	1822	150
Rajasthan	3903	265
Sikkim	6	4
Tamil Nadu	6105	338
Tripura	40	17
Uttarakhand	20	36
Uttar Pradesh	2267	262
West Bengal	6552	435
A & N Islands	-	-
Chandigarh	390	35
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	16	12
Daman & Diu	153	17
Lakshadweep	-	-
Puducherry	15	12
all-India	88933	5518

Table S3: Per 1000 distribution of households by principal source of drinking water for each State/U.T. during 2012

State/UT	principal source of drinking water													all (incl. n.r.)
	bottled water	pipelined water into dwelling	pipelined water to yard/plot	public taps/stand pipe	tube well/borehole	protected well	unprotected well	protected spring	unprotected spring	rain water collection	tank/pond	other surface water	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Andhra Pradesh	134	56	226	290	195	18	57	0	0	0	5	8	12	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	0	203	255	356	133	4	0	11	34	0	0	3	0	1000
Assam	1	3	2	60	691	94	106	0	2	0	32	9	0	1000
Bihar	0	1	0	1	968	6	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Chhattisgarh	0	15	51	67	778	37	49	0	2	0	0	1	0	1000
Delhi	1	418	68	50	299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	1000
Goa	0	417	312	64	0	46	82	0	50	0	0	0	29	1000
Gujarat	28	245	245	113	244	15	73	0	0	2	8	11	16	1000
Haryana	1	358	215	98	239	15	51	0	0	0	0	0	23	1000
Himachal Pradesh	0	229	269	215	127	10	6	108	30	0	0	4	2	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	12	264	120	149	147	32	17	82	144	0	1	31	0	1000
Jharkhand	0	1	10	0	622	11	299	0	0	0	22	35	0	1000
Karnataka	7	59	221	471	133	60	13	0	0	0	2	1	32	1000
Kerala	3	39	72	46	36	93	689	0	3	6	10	3	0	1000
Madhya Pradesh	0	42	69	39	638	44	154	0	0	0	1	10	1	1000
Maharashtra	11	138	253	165	217	71	121	0	0	0	0	4	20	1000
Manipur	0	4	36	259	77	32	15	162	48	0	227	109	27	1000
Meghalaya	0	20	40	285	96	126	150	137	101	0	0	41	4	1000
Mizoram	0	76	2	476	1	24	0	260	111	29	0	18	2	1000
Nagaland	0	117	112	385	4	114	9	187	15	0	25	31	0	1000
Odisha	2	17	14	105	670	16	161	0	5	0	1	9	0	1000
Punjab	0	163	208	48	576	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1000
Rajasthan	1	93	183	141	327	23	105	0	0	23	24	26	54	1000
Sikkim	0	213	588	1	0	0	0	50	148	0	0	0	0	1000
Tamil Nadu	22	87	152	597	72	10	18	0	3	0	11	0	29	1000
Tripura	0	14	60	275	443	81	110	0	16	0	0	1	0	1000
Uttarakhand	0	159	110	202	354	0	0	103	54	0	0	16	2	1000
Uttar Pradesh	0	15	4	6	935	6	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
West Bengal	5	5	18	110	801	11	45	0	0	0	0	2	1	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	23	346	174	277	0	4	113	0	0	0	0	16	47	1000
Chandigarh	0	397	493	27	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	0	87	192	254	413	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Daman & Diu	0	296	150	276	152	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	125	1000
Lakshadweep	46	0	0	89	0	11	785	0	0	69	0	0	0	1000
Puducherry	0	546	253	201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
all-India	16	65	104	143	524	27	90	4	3	2	5	6	11	1000

Table S3: Per 1000 distribution of households by principal source of drinking water for each State/U.T. during 2012

State/UT	principal source of drinking water													all (incl. n.r.)
	bottled water	pipelined water into dwelling	pipelined water to yard/plot	public taps/stand pipe	tube well/borehole	protected well	unprotected well	protected spring	unprotected spring	rain water collection	tank/pond	other surface water	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Andhra Pradesh	144	188	412	141	88	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	18	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	0	692	182	17	93	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	1000
Assam	2	115	47	58	609	97	63	0	0	0	0	0	9	1000
Bihar	0	88	8	18	882	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Chhattisgarh	1	269	234	243	178	7	60	4	0	0	0	0	4	1000
Delhi	23	628	121	105	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	1000
Goa	0	541	455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1000
Gujarat	30	556	180	76	112	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	43	1000
Haryana	36	682	107	20	78	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	70	1000
Himachal Pradesh	38	761	135	47	15	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	0	618	256	36	51	1	0	17	13	0	0	3	4	1000
Jharkhand	0	186	86	121	479	11	115	0	0	0	0	1	1	1000
Karnataka	102	308	323	131	64	32	5	0	0	0	0	0	34	1000
Kerala	12	259	96	93	38	70	429	0	1	0	0	0	2	1000
Madhya Pradesh	2	320	189	134	315	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	17	1000
Maharashtra	2	530	279	89	76	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	9	1000
Manipur	1	82	252	305	37	21	16	0	0	0	99	44	143	1000
Meghalaya	0	477	146	256	20	38	26	8	16	0	0	0	6	1000
Mizoram	4	612	186	117	0	8	0	59	9	5	0	0	0	1000
Nagaland	0	302	204	20	165	202	33	6	0	7	46	0	16	1000
Odisha	0	352	176	115	269	43	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Punjab	0	457	207	26	307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1000
Rajasthan	22	422	292	80	97	2	1	0	0	8	11	0	64	1000
Sikkim	0	750	209	29	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	1000
Tamil Nadu	163	182	262	272	64	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	40	1000
Tripura	0	101	334	128	428	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Uttarakhand	5	498	264	79	153	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1000
Uttar Pradesh	42	309	31	37	572	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	1000
West Bengal	18	235	133	286	268	7	12	0	1	0	0	1	40	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	11	723	230	26	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	1000
Chandigarh	0	664	115	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	12	131	14	234	544	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	59	1000
Daman & Diu	13	161	166	107	461	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	1000
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	344	3	434	152	0	0	68	0	0	0	1000
Puducherry	75	445	262	99	33	1	84	0	0	0	0	0	2	1000
all-India	52	351	212	128	199	11	22	0	0	0	1	0	24	1000

Table S3: Per 1000 distribution of households by principal source of drinking water for each State/U.T. during 2012
rural +urban

State/UT	principal source of drinking water													all (incl. n.r.)
	bottled water	pipelined water into dwelling	pipelined water to yard/plot	public taps/stand pipe	tube well/borehole	protected well	unprotected well	protected spring	unprotected spring	rain water collection	tank/pond	other surface water	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Andhra Pradesh	138	101	289	240	158	13	40	0	0	0	3	5	14	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	0	302	240	287	125	3	0	9	27	0	3	3	0	1000
Assam	1	18	7	60	680	94	100	0	1	0	28	8	1	1000
Bihar	0	10	1	3	959	5	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Chhattisgarh	0	69	90	104	651	30	51	1	2	0	0	1	1	1000
Delhi	20	600	114	98	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	1000
Goa	0	482	386	31	0	22	40	0	24	0	0	0	16	1000
Gujarat	29	389	215	96	183	9	40	0	0	1	4	6	28	1000
Haryana	14	476	176	69	180	10	35	0	0	0	0	0	40	1000
Himachal Pradesh	6	318	246	187	108	9	5	90	25	0	0	3	2	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	9	348	152	122	124	25	13	67	113	0	0	24	1	1000
Jharkhand	0	43	27	28	589	11	257	0	0	0	17	27	0	1000
Karnataka	47	164	264	328	104	48	10	0	0	0	1	0	33	1000
Kerala	6	105	79	60	37	86	611	0	2	5	7	2	1	1000
Madhya Pradesh	1	121	103	66	547	35	114	0	0	0	1	7	6	1000
Maharashtra	7	309	264	132	156	45	70	0	0	0	0	3	15	1000
Manipur	0	27	99	272	66	29	15	115	34	0	189	90	61	1000
Meghalaya	0	112	61	279	80	108	125	111	84	0	0	33	4	1000
Mizoram	2	337	92	301	1	16	0	162	62	17	0	9	1	1000
Nagaland	0	153	130	314	35	131	14	152	12	1	29	25	3	1000
Odisha	2	67	38	107	610	20	144	0	4	0	1	8	0	1000
Punjab	0	285	207	39	465	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1000
Rajasthan	7	181	212	125	265	18	77	0	0	19	20	19	56	1000
Sikkim	0	349	493	8	0	0	0	37	114	0	0	0	0	1000
Tamil Nadu	88	131	204	445	68	8	14	0	2	0	6	0	34	1000
Tripura	0	29	110	249	440	68	91	0	13	0	0	0	0	1000
Uttarakhand	1	227	141	177	314	0	0	82	43	0	0	13	2	1000
Uttar Pradesh	10	84	10	13	850	5	26	0	0	0	0	0	2	1000
West Bengal	9	74	53	163	641	10	35	0	0	0	0	2	13	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	18	502	197	173	0	2	67	0	0	4	0	10	27	1000
Chandigarh	0	643	145	206	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	5	105	120	246	466	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	24	1000
Daman & Diu	12	176	164	126	427	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	1000
Lakshadweep	23	0	0	218	1	225	465	0	0	68	0	0	0	1000
Puducherry	48	481	259	136	21	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	1	1000
all-India	28	155	138	138	421	22	68	3	2	1	4	4	15	1000

Table S4: Per 1000 distribution of households by distance to principal source of drinking water for each State/U.T. during 2012

State/UT	distance to the principal source of drinking water									
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at a distance of						n.r.	all
			less than 0.2 km	0.2-0.5 km	0.5-1.0 km	1.0-1.5 km	1.5 km or more			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Andhra Pradesh	130	276	423	97	41	11	13	9	1000	
Arunachal Pradesh	198	325	282	14	3	0	0	178	1000	
Assam	77	714	160	40	7	0	0	1	1000	
Bihar	296	421	258	21	2	0	2	0	1000	
Chhattisgarh	26	147	636	186	2	0	0	3	1000	
Delhi	706	79	194	1	20	0	0	0	1000	
Goa	430	381	140	48	0	0	0	0	1000	
Gujarat	274	302	263	92	31	32	5	0	1000	
Haryana	408	309	165	53	37	11	14	2	1000	
Himachal Pradesh	226	312	366	69	12	0	6	9	1000	
Jammu & Kashmir	291	202	298	84	70	48	5	1	1000	
Jharkhand	26	160	491	275	30	6	11	0	1000	
Karnataka	83	274	541	85	11	5	0	0	1000	
Kerala	134	601	227	34	2	0	0	2	1000	
Madhya Pradesh	61	133	563	194	39	10	0	0	1000	
Maharashtra	149	319	381	83	43	15	6	4	1000	
Manipur	11	88	616	203	27	5	2	47	1000	
Meghalaya	48	185	552	145	40	2	0	27	1000	
Mizoram	86	22	696	186	4	0	1	6	1000	
Nagaland	111	179	494	27	32	0	0	157	1000	
Odisha	36	155	608	154	39	4	0	3	1000	
Punjab	374	473	101	11	16	3	23	0	1000	
Rajasthan	107	289	322	190	52	11	18	10	1000	
Sikkim	199	582	137	40	6	0	0	35	1000	
Tamil Nadu	115	199	590	72	14	8	2	0	1000	
Tripura	22	364	476	82	16	7	24	9	1000	
Uttarakhand	315	231	291	118	32	11	0	2	1000	
Uttar Pradesh	285	296	383	30	3	1	0	2	1000	
West Bengal	43	258	547	132	10	0	1	10	1000	
A & Nicobar Is.	343	211	271	125	0	9	10	32	1000	
Chandigarh	397	493	110	0	0	0	0	0	1000	
D & Nagar Haveli	87	457	285	52	0	0	0	119	1000	
Daman & Diu	296	258	430	0	0	0	0	16	1000	
Lakshadweep	0	848	152	0	0	0	0	0	1000	
Puducherry	546	253	201	0	0	0	0	0	1000	
all-India	165	296	409	93	21	7	4	4	1000	

Table S4: Per 1000 distribution of households by distance to principal source of drinking water for each State/U.T. during 2012 urban

State/UT	distance to the principal source of drinking water								n.r.	all
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at a distance of							
			less than 0.2 km	0.2-0.5 km	0.5-1.0 km	1.0-1.5 km	1.5 km or more			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Andhra Pradesh	304	474	176	30	5	3	7	2	1000	
Arunachal Pradesh	663	257	18	0	0	0	0	62	1000	
Assam	268	654	55	16	2	0	1	4	1000	
Bihar	564	292	133	3	0	0	0	8	1000	
Chhattisgarh	291	328	349	31	0	0	0	0	1000	
Delhi	714	144	138	2	0	0	0	0	1000	
Goa	541	455	0	3	0	0	0	0	1000	
Gujarat	612	229	114	36	4	2	0	3	1000	
Haryana	740	133	108	13	5	0	0	1	1000	
Himachal Pradesh	792	152	52	4	1	0	0	0	1000	
Jammu & Kashmir	619	263	67	23	24	1	1	3	1000	
Jharkhand	349	310	221	94	10	0	0	16	1000	
Karnataka	431	388	146	19	9	1	6	0	1000	
Kerala	360	459	162	12	0	1	4	1	1000	
Madhya Pradesh	414	294	252	32	5	2	0	0	1000	
Maharashtra	542	332	100	15	1	4	4	1	1000	
Manipur	126	350	456	42	0	0	0	26	1000	
Meghalaya	466	210	240	9	10	0	0	64	1000	
Mizoram	608	169	127	43	0	0	0	52	1000	
Nagaland	396	445	112	7	1	0	0	39	1000	
Odisha	389	333	221	32	1	1	0	23	1000	
Punjab	561	340	61	19	15	3	0	0	1000	
Rajasthan	466	364	85	37	14	4	18	12	1000	
Sikkim	740	209	31	3	0	0	0	16	1000	
Tamil Nadu	331	316	290	41	15	3	4	0	1000	
Tripura	135	686	170	1	2	0	0	5	1000	
Uttarakhand	507	351	124	8	10	0	0	0	1000	
Uttar Pradesh	594	182	177	15	1	0	1	29	1000	
West Bengal	263	227	384	76	6	3	9	33	1000	
A & Nicobar Is.	677	240	14	12	9	0	0	49	1000	
Chandigarh	664	115	198	23	0	0	0	0	1000	
D & Nagar Haveli	143	377	470	1	0	0	0	9	1000	
Daman & Diu	182	453	234	115	0	16	0	0	1000	
Lakshadweep	0	564	402	34	0	0	0	0	1000	
Puducherry	586	292	119	3	0	0	0	0	1000	
all-India	459	309	182	29	6	2	4	8	1000	

Table S4: Per 1000 distribution of households by distance to principal source of drinking water for each State/U.T. during 2012 rural + urban									
State/UT	distance to the principal source of drinking water								
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at a distance of					n.r.	all
			less than 0.2 km	0.2-0.5 km	0.5-1.0 km	1.0-1.5 km	1.5 km or more		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	189	343	339	74	29	8	11	7	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	292	311	229	11	2	0	0	155	1000
Assam	101	706	147	37	6	0	0	2	1000
Bihar	324	408	245	19	2	0	1	1	1000
Chhattisgarh	82	185	575	153	2	0	0	2	1000
Delhi	713	135	146	2	3	0	0	0	1000
Goa	488	419	68	25	0	0	0	0	1000
Gujarat	431	268	194	66	19	18	3	2	1000
Haryana	529	245	144	39	26	7	9	1	1000
Himachal Pradesh	321	285	313	58	10	0	5	8	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	369	217	243	70	59	37	4	2	1000
Jharkhand	100	195	429	234	25	5	9	4	1000
Karnataka	230	322	375	57	10	4	3	0	1000
Kerala	202	558	207	27	2	0	1	2	1000
Madhya Pradesh	160	179	475	148	29	8	0	0	1000
Maharashtra	320	324	259	53	25	10	5	3	1000
Manipur	45	164	569	156	19	4	1	41	1000
Meghalaya	132	190	489	118	34	2	0	34	1000
Mizoram	340	93	419	116	2	0	1	29	1000
Nagaland	166	230	420	24	26	0	0	135	1000
Odisha	89	182	550	136	33	4	0	6	1000
Punjab	451	418	84	14	15	3	13	0	1000
Rajasthan	204	310	258	149	42	9	18	10	1000
Sikkim	336	488	110	31	4	0	0	30	1000
Tamil Nadu	216	254	450	58	14	6	3	0	1000
Tripura	43	422	421	67	13	6	20	9	1000
Uttarakhand	353	255	258	96	27	9	0	1	1000
Uttar Pradesh	358	269	335	27	2	1	0	8	1000
West Bengal	109	249	498	115	9	1	3	17	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	480	223	165	78	4	5	6	39	1000
Chandigarh	643	145	191	21	0	0	0	0	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	110	425	360	31	0	0	0	74	1000
Daman & Diu	195	431	256	102	0	14	0	2	1000
Lakshadweep	0	704	278	17	0	0	0	0	1000
Puducherry	572	278	148	2	0	0	0	0	1000
all-India	258	301	337	73	16	5	4	5	1000

State/UT	exclusive use of the household	common use of households in the building	neighbour's source	community use				others	all (incl. n.r.)
				public source restricted to particular community	public source unrestricted	private source restricted to particular community	private source unrestricted		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	239	104	36	2	452	0	17	150	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	350	84	161	23	150	0	0	228	1000
Assam	733	64	49	2	118	2	10	21	1000
Bihar	451	259	110	5	162	1	10	1	1000
Chhattisgarh	93	63	30	2	797	0	8	8	1000
Delhi	526	259	0	0	194	0	0	22	1000
Goa	658	134	1	1	108	0	3	95	1000
Gujarat	476	61	49	3	320	7	31	52	1000
Haryana	609	126	37	7	128	38	49	5	1000
Himachal Pradesh	417	103	12	1	313	1	2	152	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	429	43	14	5	228	0	7	274	1000
Jharkhand	134	48	35	3	729	0	10	41	1000
Karnataka	270	71	29	3	577	3	1	46	1000
Kerala	667	40	180	6	80	0	8	19	1000
Madhya Pradesh	139	45	25	3	734	4	38	12	1000
Maharashtra	376	89	35	6	404	2	64	22	1000
Manipur	72	18	41	4	517	0	0	347	1000
Meghalaya	218	13	79	0	396	0	6	289	1000
Mizoram	184	1	0	130	296	0	0	389	1000
Nagaland	294	32	9	12	390	3	3	238	1000
Odisha	105	84	45	0	707	1	40	19	1000
Punjab	675	174	38	3	88	6	11	6	1000
Rajasthan	277	100	37	15	423	19	70	59	1000
Sikkim	705	95	1	0	1	0	0	198	1000
Tamil Nadu	232	62	10	6	627	1	7	55	1000
Tripura	230	75	137	3	391	0	49	110	1000
Uttarakhand	367	193	16	3	235	0	6	180	1000
Uttar Pradesh	423	137	43	3	369	2	16	7	1000
West Bengal	204	86	50	0	639	1	5	17	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	462	78	25	0	345	0	0	90	1000
Chandigarh	344	542	4	0	110	0	0	0	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	241	352	18	38	351	0	0	0	1000
Daman & Diu	412	111	85	0	377	0	0	15	1000
Lakshadweep	843	5	18	0	89	0	0	46	1000
Puducherry	665	135	0	0	201	0	0	0	1000
all-India	337	106	48	4	437	3	23	41	1000

State/UT	exclusive use of the household	common use of households in the building	neighbour's source	community use				others	all (incl. n.r.)
				public source restricted to particular community	public source unrestricted	private source restricted to particular community	private source unrestricted		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	281	376	21	2	163	1	6	150	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	604	327	51	0	12	0	0	2	1000
Assam	566	329	8	9	55	2	1	28	1000
Bihar	432	433	28	4	100	0	3	0	1000
Chhattisgarh	444	169	14	7	353	0	3	10	1000
Delhi	617	231	7	3	103	0	2	35	1000
Goa	908	86	2	0	0	0	0	3	1000
Gujarat	650	156	13	2	99	1	28	54	1000
Haryana	644	202	9	0	55	2	40	49	1000
Himachal Pradesh	710	196	10	0	41	2	1	40	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	639	244	11	2	65	0	0	39	1000
Jharkhand	394	295	58	0	227	7	18	1	1000
Karnataka	438	274	13	1	134	0	6	134	1000
Kerala	654	141	75	1	110	0	1	18	1000
Madhya Pradesh	425	269	19	1	267	1	9	9	1000
Maharashtra	659	188	26	15	90	9	4	10	1000
Manipur	299	82	56	13	359	2	0	190	1000
Meghalaya	528	205	4	4	222	0	2	34	1000
Mizoram	665	155	19	61	28	0	0	72	1000
Nagaland	627	208	52	3	46	13	0	41	1000
Odisha	367	362	34	2	232	0	2	1	1000
Punjab	530	366	26	0	54	1	19	3	1000
Rajasthan	448	319	26	1	97	1	37	73	1000
Sikkim	549	412	0	0	26	0	0	13	1000
Tamil Nadu	274	233	3	7	278	0	7	199	1000
Tripura	426	163	30	0	135	0	0	245	1000
Uttarakhand	538	318	16	3	116	0	0	9	1000
Uttar Pradesh	491	277	24	2	147	6	4	49	1000
West Bengal	304	188	15	10	444	0	0	38	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	730	211	10	0	25	0	0	23	1000
Chandigarh	625	154	0	22	198	0	0	0	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	278	273	2	0	436	0	0	12	1000
Daman & Diu	234	387	1	0	234	0	58	86	1000
Lakshadweep	293	234	92	0	344	0	0	36	1000
Puducherry	551	266	10	0	96	0	0	77	1000
all-India	468	253	20	5	174	2	9	69	1000

State/UT	exclusive use of the household	common use of households in the building	neighbour's source	community use				others	all (incl. n.r.)
				public source restricted to particular community	public source unrestricted	private source restricted to particular community	private source unrestricted		
				(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	253	196	31	2	355	0	14	150	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	401	133	139	18	122	0	0	182	1000
Assam	711	98	44	3	110	2	9	22	1000
Bihar	449	277	102	5	156	1	9	1	1000
Chhattisgarh	167	85	27	3	703	0	7	8	1000
Delhi	604	235	6	3	115	0	2	33	1000
Goa	787	109	2	0	52	0	1	48	1000
Gujarat	556	105	32	2	218	4	30	53	1000
Haryana	621	154	27	5	102	25	46	21	1000
Himachal Pradesh	466	118	11	1	267	1	2	133	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	479	91	14	4	189	0	5	218	1000
Jharkhand	194	105	40	2	614	2	12	32	1000
Karnataka	341	156	22	2	391	2	3	83	1000
Kerala	663	70	149	4	89	0	6	19	1000
Madhya Pradesh	219	108	24	2	602	3	30	11	1000
Maharashtra	500	132	31	10	268	5	38	17	1000
Manipur	138	37	45	7	471	1	0	301	1000
Meghalaya	280	51	64	1	361	0	6	238	1000
Mizoram	418	76	9	96	166	0	0	235	1000
Nagaland	358	66	17	10	323	5	3	200	1000
Odisha	144	125	43	1	636	1	34	16	1000
Punjab	615	253	33	2	74	4	14	5	1000
Rajasthan	323	159	34	11	335	14	61	63	1000
Sikkim	665	175	1	0	7	0	0	151	1000
Tamil Nadu	251	142	7	6	464	0	7	122	1000
Tripura	265	91	118	3	345	0	41	134	1000
Uttarakhand	402	218	16	3	211	0	5	145	1000
Uttar Pradesh	439	170	39	2	317	3	13	17	1000
West Bengal	234	116	39	3	581	1	3	23	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	572	133	19	0	213	0	0	62	1000
Chandigarh	603	184	0	20	192	0	0	0	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	256	320	11	23	385	0	0	5	1000
Daman & Diu	254	356	10	0	250	0	52	78	1000
Lakshadweep	565	121	55	0	218	0	0	41	1000
Puducherry	592	219	6	0	134	0	0	49	1000
all-India	378	153	39	4	354	3	18	50	1000

Table S6: Per 1000 distribution of households by material of the main container for storing drinking water for each State/U.T. during 2012												
rural												
State/UT	earthen	plastic	other non-metal	iron	galvanized iron	copper	stainless steel	brass	other metal	no storage	n.r.	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	126	196	1	1	0	8	617	28	14	10	0	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	87	489	99	34	15	6	62	8	176	24	0	1000
Assam	113	463	9	57	24	3	165	29	129	9	0	1000
Bihar	18	243	11	120	63	3	289	0	78	174	0	1000
Chhattisgarh	49	61	0	3	1	6	678	120	82	0	0	1000
Delhi	48	942	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Goa	102	101	3	13	0	1	722	0	58	0	0	1000
Gujarat	902	23	2	0	1	1	65	0	1	6	0	1000
Haryana	749	202	0	3	0	0	33	1	8	4	0	1000
Himachal Pradesh	254	524	3	2	5	0	179	23	10	0	0	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	62	600	8	6	0	75	120	20	91	18	0	1000
Jharkhand	120	368	9	22	40	0	230	6	204	0	0	1000
Karnataka	74	98	2	0	0	64	737	7	12	7	0	1000
Kerala	34	182	12	1	0	4	533	3	216	14	0	1000
Madhya Pradesh	321	92	0	1	0	5	536	44	1	1	0	1000
Maharashtra	290	33	1	0	0	7	651	5	0	12	0	1000
Manipur	0	711	14	0	4	13	121	0	137	0	0	1000
Meghalaya	208	171	7	0	0	0	118	11	479	6	0	1000
Mizoram	123	307	30	32	310	0	30	0	151	18	0	1000
Nagaland	0	875	5	0	0	38	46	4	32	0	0	1000
Odisha	95	113	12	15	6	12	251	59	429	7	0	1000
Punjab	192	629	22	5	0	0	83	0	1	68	0	1000
Rajasthan	899	10	1	0	0	2	86	0	1	1	0	1000
Sikkim	0	590	1	1	0	35	97	0	258	14	3	1000
Tamil Nadu	5	508	2	1	0	6	456	17	6	0	0	1000
Tripura	70	139	269	9	6	0	60	7	440	0	0	1000
Uttarakhand	34	446	2	6	0	116	184	143	17	53	0	1000
Uttar Pradesh	28	136	1	63	24	1	424	2	3	317	1	1000
West Bengal	102	338	10	18	36	10	154	55	246	29	1	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	23	816	0	7	0	6	82	8	0	59	0	1000
Chandigarh	3	762	0	7	0	0	228	0	0	0	0	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	22	376	0	0	0	0	602	0	0	0	0	1000
Daman & Diu	399	252	0	0	0	0	348	0	0	0	0	1000
Lakshadweep	0	597	59	10	0	22	311	0	0	0	0	1000
Puducherry	0	88	11	0	0	0	898	3	0	0	0	1000
all-India	190	207	6	26	15	9	379	21	74	73	0	1000

Table S6: Per 1000 distribution of households by material of the main container for storing drinking water for each State/U.T. during 2012												
urban												
State/UT	earthen	plastic	other non-metal	iron	galvanized iron	copper	stainless steel	brass	other metal	no storage	n.r.	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	89	286	11	0	0	6	555	10	8	35	0	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	19	673	38	0	0	0	158	74	38	0	0	1000
Assam	10	632	48	14	13	2	204	26	47	4	0	1000
Bihar	6	404	30	36	25	2	250	0	44	203	0	1000
Chhattisgarh	30	74	0	0	0	5	799	73	19	0	0	1000
Delhi	75	839	0	5	2	0	79	0	0	0	0	1000
Goa	1	85	10	0	0	4	897	0	4	0	0	1000
Gujarat	828	99	0	0	0	3	57	1	0	11	0	1000
Haryana	265	594	42	2	0	0	96	0	1	0	0	1000
Himachal Pradesh	41	700	0	9	0	0	198	7	20	25	0	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	65	750	7	6	0	52	108	7	5	1	0	1000
Jharkhand	57	447	36	6	3	2	400	3	29	16	0	1000
Karnataka	116	209	13	0	0	19	568	3	4	68	0	1000
Kerala	27	242	3	0	0	7	580	3	123	13	0	1000
Madhya Pradesh	287	136	1	0	0	5	550	11	1	8	0	1000
Maharashtra	281	127	2	0	0	19	556	6	1	7	0	1000
Manipur	1	892	15	1	0	0	57	0	34	0	0	1000
Meghalaya	31	359	16	0	0	0	266	26	270	32	0	1000
Mizoram	0	449	92	86	255	0	17	0	101	0	0	1000
Nagaland	4	646	12	3	0	19	205	0	111	0	0	1000
Odisha	42	315	5	19	4	4	424	24	145	18	0	1000
Punjab	49	809	12	4	0	0	91	0	12	23	0	1000
Rajasthan	783	69	5	5	0	2	133	2	1	0	0	1000
Sikkim	11	801	0	0	0	0	134	0	29	26	0	1000
Tamil Nadu	10	594	7	0	0	3	367	8	6	5	0	1000
Tripura	29	219	472	2	3	0	22	2	239	10	0	1000
Uttarakhand	0	651	28	4	0	56	246	3	3	9	0	1000
Uttar Pradesh	30	502	2	18	10	1	267	2	5	164	0	1000
West Bengal	32	698	9	18	17	3	126	25	53	18	0	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	14	665	0	0	0	3	186	0	0	133	0	1000
Chandigarh	7	859	0	0	2	12	102	0	0	19	0	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	97	444	0	0	0	15	444	0	0	0	0	1000
Daman & Diu	151	795	0	0	0	0	53	0	1	0	0	1000
Lakshadweep	0	567	36	0	0	1	309	0	16	71	0	1000
Puducherry	6	278	14	0	0	1	653	23	13	11	0	1000
all-India	184	377	9	6	4	7	353	8	17	36	0	1000

Table S6: Per 1000 distribution of households by material of the main container for storing drinking water for each State/U.T. during 2012 rural + urban												
State/UT	earthen	plastic	other non-metal	iron	galvanized iron	copper	stainless steel	brass	other metal	no storage	n.r.	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	113	227	4	0	0	7	596	22	12	19	0	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	73	526	87	27	12	5	82	21	148	19	0	1000
Assam	100	484	14	52	22	2	170	29	119	8	0	1000
Bihar	16	260	13	111	59	3	285	0	74	177	0	1000
Chhattisgarh	45	64	0	2	1	6	704	110	68	0	0	1000
Delhi	71	852	0	4	3	0	69	0	0	0	0	1000
Goa	49	93	7	6	0	2	813	0	30	0	0	1000
Gujarat	868	58	1	0	0	2	61	0	0	8	0	1000
Haryana	573	345	15	3	0	0	56	0	5	2	0	1000
Himachal Pradesh	218	554	3	3	4	0	182	20	11	4	0	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	63	636	8	6	0	70	117	17	71	14	0	1000
Jharkhand	106	386	15	18	31	0	269	6	164	4	0	1000
Karnataka	92	145	6	0	0	45	666	5	8	32	0	1000
Kerala	32	200	10	1	0	5	547	3	188	14	0	1000
Madhya Pradesh	311	104	0	1	0	5	540	34	1	3	0	1000
Maharashtra	286	74	2	0	0	12	610	6	1	9	0	1000
Manipur	0	764	14	0	3	9	102	0	107	0	0	1000
Meghalaya	173	208	8	0	0	0	148	14	437	11	0	1000
Mizoram	63	376	60	58	283	0	24	0	127	9	0	1000
Nagaland	1	831	6	1	0	34	77	3	47	0	0	1000
Odisha	87	143	11	16	6	11	277	54	386	9	0	1000
Punjab	133	703	18	4	0	0	86	0	6	50	0	1000
Rajasthan	868	26	2	1	0	2	99	1	1	1	0	1000
Sikkim	3	643	1	1	0	26	106	0	200	17	2	1000
Tamil Nadu	7	548	4	1	0	5	415	13	6	2	0	1000
Tripura	63	153	305	8	5	0	53	6	404	2	0	1000
Uttarakhand	27	487	7	5	0	104	196	115	14	44	0	1000
Uttar Pradesh	29	222	1	52	21	1	387	2	3	281	0	1000
West Bengal	81	446	10	18	30	8	146	46	188	26	1	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	19	754	0	4	0	4	125	5	0	89	0	1000
Chandigarh	7	851	0	1	1	11	112	0	0	17	0	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	52	403	0	0	0	6	538	0	0	0	0	1000
Daman & Diu	179	734	0	0	0	0	86	0	1	0	0	1000
Lakshadweep	0	582	47	5	0	12	310	0	8	36	0	1000
Puducherry	4	210	13	0	0	1	741	16	8	7	0	1000
all-India	188	261	7	19	11	9	371	17	56	61	0	1000

Table S7: Per 1000 distribution of households by method of taking out of stored drinking water for each State/U.T. during 2012						
rural						
State/UT	through tap	vessel with handle	vessel without handle	poured out	n.r.	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	50	31	857	50	11	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	56	633	50	213	48	1000
Assam	59	633	124	175	9	1000
Bihar	5	123	533	164	175	1000
Chhattisgarh	0	220	733	48	0	1000
Delhi	312	97	27	564	0	1000
Goa	167	167	397	268	0	1000
Gujarat	52	183	753	6	6	1000
Haryana	102	118	724	53	4	1000
Himachal Pradesh	99	312	90	499	0	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	93	534	124	231	18	1000
Jharkhand	9	190	613	187	0	1000
Karnataka	14	45	885	46	11	1000
Kerala	19	324	245	397	15	1000
Madhya Pradesh	4	297	617	80	1	1000
Maharashtra	30	109	822	27	12	1000
Manipur	25	735	192	47	0	1000
Meghalaya	66	386	25	517	6	1000
Mizoram	260	287	206	229	18	1000
Nagaland	84	878	7	30	0	1000
Odisha	24	115	376	477	7	1000
Punjab	334	131	296	165	74	1000
Rajasthan	1	135	823	40	1	1000
Sikkim	88	569	6	319	18	1000
Tamil Nadu	27	48	899	26	0	1000
Tripura	274	242	215	267	1	1000
Uttarakhand	171	157	269	350	53	1000
Uttar Pradesh	4	100	493	85	318	1000
West Bengal	19	198	299	453	31	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	24	773	113	8	81	1000
Chandigarh	167	400	57	375	0	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	0	30	969	0	0	1000
Daman & Diu	19	76	843	62	0	1000
Lakshadweep	0	510	340	150	0	1000
Puducherry	0	0	989	11	0	1000
all-India	32	156	588	150	74	1000

Table S7: Per 1000 distribution of households by method of taking out of stored drinking water for each State/U.T. during 2012						
urban						
State/UT	through tap	vessel with handle	vessel without handle	poured out	n.r.	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	241	38	621	61	39	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	311	552	89	47	1	1000
Assam	290	518	47	139	6	1000
Bihar	67	213	342	176	203	1000
Chhattisgarh	40	325	633	2	0	1000
Delhi	304	160	150	386	0	1000
Goa	214	280	352	153	1	1000
Gujarat	207	272	475	30	16	1000
Haryana	454	161	309	70	5	1000
Himachal Pradesh	217	483	81	191	27	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	279	524	103	93	1	1000
Jharkhand	203	401	311	69	16	1000
Karnataka	200	79	486	62	174	1000
Kerala	51	338	193	402	17	1000
Madhya Pradesh	50	586	285	59	19	1000
Maharashtra	240	185	481	87	7	1000
Manipur	60	692	168	80	0	1000
Meghalaya	319	333	6	301	40	1000
Mizoram	614	186	105	95	0	1000
Nagaland	306	589	22	83	0	1000
Odisha	163	231	255	319	31	1000
Punjab	429	174	216	156	24	1000
Rajasthan	30	341	588	22	18	1000
Sikkim	229	437	8	295	32	1000
Tamil Nadu	139	60	711	78	11	1000
Tripura	628	101	54	207	11	1000
Uttarakhand	283	413	184	112	9	1000
Uttar Pradesh	155	263	271	144	167	1000
West Bengal	83	225	140	533	19	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	89	573	160	31	147	1000
Chandigarh	235	265	107	368	25	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	15	65	784	136	0	1000
Daman & Diu	59	67	667	207	0	1000
Lakshadweep	220	302	123	285	71	1000
Puducherry	49	115	782	39	14	1000
all-India	183	212	412	145	48	1000

Table S7: Per 1000 distribution of households by method of taking out of stored drinking water for each State/U.T. during 2012 rural + urban						
State/UT	through tap	vessel with handle	vessel without handle	poured out	n.r.	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	115	33	777	54	21	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	107	617	58	179	39	1000
Assam	88	618	114	171	8	1000
Bihar	12	132	513	166	178	1000
Chhattisgarh	9	242	711	38	0	1000
Delhi	305	151	133	410	0	1000
Goa	192	226	374	209	1	1000
Gujarat	124	224	624	17	11	1000
Haryana	230	134	573	59	4	1000
Himachal Pradesh	119	341	88	447	5	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	137	532	119	198	14	1000
Jharkhand	53	239	544	160	4	1000
Karnataka	92	59	717	52	79	1000
Kerala	29	328	229	399	16	1000
Madhya Pradesh	17	379	524	74	6	1000
Maharashtra	122	142	674	53	10	1000
Manipur	35	723	185	56	0	1000
Meghalaya	116	376	21	474	13	1000
Mizoram	432	238	157	164	9	1000
Nagaland	127	822	10	40	0	1000
Odisha	45	133	358	454	11	1000
Punjab	374	149	263	161	53	1000
Rajasthan	9	190	760	35	5	1000
Sikkim	124	535	6	313	21	1000
Tamil Nadu	80	53	811	50	5	1000
Tripura	338	217	186	256	3	1000
Uttarakhand	193	209	252	302	44	1000
Uttar Pradesh	39	138	441	99	282	1000
West Bengal	38	206	251	477	27	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	51	690	133	18	108	1000
Chandigarh	230	276	103	369	23	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	6	44	894	55	0	1000
Daman & Diu	54	68	687	191	0	1000
Lakshadweep	111	405	230	218	36	1000
Puducherry	32	74	857	29	9	1000
all-India	80	174	532	148	66	1000

Table S8: Per 1000 distribution of households by water charges payment category and average amount (Rs.) paid for water charges per month for each State/U.T. during 2012							
rural							
State/UT	per 1000 distribution of households by water charges payment category					average amount (Rs.) of water charges paid per month where	
	paid and information on full amount of payment is available	paid and information on some amount of payment is available	paid but no information on amount paid is separately available	not required to pay	all (incl. n.r.)	information on full amount of payment is available	information on full amount of payment is available
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	357	31	8	604	1000	66	58
Arunachal Pradesh	58	5	27	857	1000	72	50
Assam	3	0	5	992	1000	68	4
Bihar	1	0	0	986	1000	5	5
Chhattisgarh	47	3	0	949	1000	49	41
Delhi	68	94	154	684	1000	550	323
Goa	691	1	65	243	1000	136	70
Gujarat	446	46	95	413	1000	31	16
Haryana	184	1	11	803	1000	85	23
Himachal Pradesh	468	37	18	476	1000	31	76
Jammu & Kashmir	270	27	23	678	1000	45	48
Jharkhand	0	1	12	987	1000	0	25
Karnataka	196	60	126	619	1000	49	36
Kerala	155	20	3	822	1000	59	51
Madhya Pradesh	83	16	4	898	1000	49	36
Maharashtra	373	62	80	485	1000	52	33
Manipur	60	20	2	890	1000	170	243
Meghalaya	6	0	0	983	1000	211	0
Mizoram	280	22	0	689	1000	39	126
Nagaland	197	1	0	771	1000	85	50
Odisha	19	0	11	952	1000	41	40
Punjab	326	3	9	661	1000	73	64
Rajasthan	318	32	17	633	1000	81	107
Sikkim	41	0	0	959	1000	78	0
Tamil Nadu	232	24	23	721	1000	60	147
Tripura	58	0	4	920	1000	33	20
Uttarakhand	321	13	69	597	1000	39	40
Uttar Pradesh	14	2	3	978	1000	40	38
West Bengal	15	3	3	968	1000	186	153
A & Nicobar Is.	265	3	38	694	1000	56	10
Chandigarh	247	4	323	426	1000	189	210
D & Nagar Haveli	50	0	87	863	1000	30	0
Daman & Diu	433	0	38	530	1000	32	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1000	1000	0	0
Puducherry	718	11	36	234	1000	38	20
all-India	156	19	23	798	1000	59	59

Table S8: Per 1000 distribution of households by water charges payment category and average amount (Rs.) paid for water charges per month for each State/U.T. during 2012								
urban								
State/UT	per 1000 distribution of households by water charges payment category					average amount (Rs.) of water charges paid per month where		
	paid and information on full amount of payment is available	paid and information on some amount of payment is available	paid but no information on amount paid is separately available	not required to pay	all (incl. n.r.)	information on full amount of payment is available	information on full amount of payment is available	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Andhra Pradesh	451	39	45	465	1000	146	192	
Arunachal Pradesh	541	42	137	279	1000	92	126	
Assam	167	9	19	805	1000	90	166	
Bihar	5	7	22	963	1000	18	6	
Chhattisgarh	290	87	58	565	1000	150	149	
Delhi	308	216	134	341	1000	392	308	
Goa	875	3	74	48	1000	130	128	
Gujarat	523	30	236	211	1000	79	60	
Haryana	562	80	72	286	1000	107	81	
Himachal Pradesh	479	98	245	177	1000	86	95	
Jammu & Kashmir	686	66	81	167	1000	62	60	
Jharkhand	155	0	37	808	1000	114	100	
Karnataka	444	113	119	324	1000	159	131	
Kerala	319	60	56	565	1000	85	91	
Madhya Pradesh	401	31	37	531	1000	97	113	
Maharashtra	323	80	350	246	1000	135	113	
Manipur	285	226	98	383	1000	313	126	
Meghalaya	205	28	256	511	1000	158	86	
Mizoram	735	50	44	163	1000	143	75	
Nagaland	353	46	11	589	1000	201	269	
Odisha	185	20	151	627	1000	100	95	
Punjab	184	9	47	761	1000	106	268	
Rajasthan	645	61	57	237	1000	76	61	
Sikkim	232	16	0	752	1000	95	67	
Tamil Nadu	495	85	54	366	1000	121	150	
Tripura	311	9	9	658	1000	31	31	
Uttarakhand	548	38	200	214	1000	106	56	
Uttar Pradesh	226	27	155	590	1000	102	60	
West Bengal	72	10	19	882	1000	106	67	
A & Nicobar Is.	635	0	39	325	1000	89	0	
Chandigarh	619	55	88	237	1000	151	97	
D & Nagar Haveli	27	0	58	916	1000	27	0	
Daman & Diu	108	0	553	339	1000	83	0	
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1000	1000	0	0	
Puducherry	764	22	1	213	1000	42	26	
all-India	360	58	123	457	1000	125	147	

Table S8: Per 1000 distribution of households by water charges payment category and average amount (Rs.) paid for water charges per month for each State/U.T. during 2012 rural + urban							
State/UT	per 1000 distribution of households by water charges payment category					average amount (Rs.) of water charges paid per month where	
	paid and information on full amount of payment is available	paid and information on some amount of payment is available	paid but no information on amount paid is separately available	not required to pay	all (incl. n.r.)	information on full amount of payment is available	information on full amount of payment is available
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	388	34	21	557	1000	98	111
Arunachal Pradesh	155	12	49	740	1000	86	101
Assam	23	1	7	968	1000	88	162
Bihar	1	1	3	984	1000	10	6
Chhattisgarh	99	21	12	868	1000	112	136
Delhi	276	200	137	387	1000	397	309
Goa	786	2	70	142	1000	133	115
Gujarat	481	38	160	320	1000	55	32
Haryana	322	30	33	615	1000	99	79
Himachal Pradesh	470	48	56	426	1000	40	83
Jammu & Kashmir	369	36	37	556	1000	53	53
Jharkhand	35	1	18	946	1000	114	28
Karnataka	300	82	123	495	1000	117	91
Kerala	205	32	19	745	1000	71	73
Madhya Pradesh	173	20	13	794	1000	81	69
Maharashtra	351	70	198	381	1000	85	73
Manipur	126	80	30	742	1000	265	147
Meghalaya	46	6	51	888	1000	164	86
Mizoram	502	36	21	433	1000	113	92
Nagaland	227	9	2	736	1000	119	257
Odisha	44	3	32	903	1000	78	89
Punjab	267	6	25	703	1000	82	196
Rajasthan	406	40	28	527	1000	79	88
Sikkim	90	4	0	906	1000	89	67
Tamil Nadu	355	52	38	555	1000	100	149
Tripura	104	2	5	873	1000	32	31
Uttarakhand	367	18	95	520	1000	59	47
Uttar Pradesh	64	8	39	887	1000	91	56
West Bengal	32	5	8	943	1000	132	104
A & Nicobar Is.	418	2	39	542	1000	77	10
Chandigarh	590	51	106	252	1000	152	97
D & Nagar Haveli	41	0	75	885	1000	29	0
Daman & Diu	144	0	496	360	1000	66	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1000	1000	0	0
Puducherry	748	18	13	221	1000	41	24
all-India	221	31	55	690	1000	93	111

Table S9: Per 1000 distribution of households by facility of bathroom for each State/U.T. during 2012				
rural				
State/UT	attached	detached	no bathroom	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	103	443	454	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	130	345	525	1000
Assam	36	507	456	1000
Bihar	76	105	819	1000
Chhattisgarh	27	124	849	1000
Delhi	733	200	67	1000
Goa	653	270	77	1000
Gujarat	246	215	539	1000
Haryana	259	598	144	1000
Himachal Pradesh	323	360	317	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	339	256	405	1000
Jharkhand	25	80	894	1000
Karnataka	333	186	481	1000
Kerala	468	435	97	1000
Madhya Pradesh	105	139	756	1000
Maharashtra	227	231	542	1000
Manipur	40	458	502	1000
Meghalaya	288	262	449	1000
Mizoram	691	180	128	1000
Nagaland	139	731	130	1000
Odisha	30	88	882	1000
Punjab	219	555	226	1000
Rajasthan	166	248	586	1000
Sikkim	220	717	63	1000
Tamil Nadu	177	246	577	1000
Tripura	14	88	897	1000
Uttarakhand	317	477	205	1000
Uttar Pradesh	133	70	796	1000
West Bengal	87	183	730	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	399	243	358	1000
Chandigarh	250	571	179	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	30	129	841	1000
Daman & Diu	406	74	520	1000
Lakshadweep	704	296	0	1000
Puducherry	330	414	256	1000
all-India	155	222	623	1000

Table S9: Per 1000 distribution of households by facility of bathroom for each State/U.T. during 2012				
urban				
State/UT	attached	detached	no bathroom	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	449	483	68	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	596	389	14	1000
Assam	398	510	92	1000
Bihar	363	248	390	1000
Chhattisgarh	357	298	345	1000
Delhi	683	248	68	1000
Goa	908	69	22	1000
Gujarat	687	156	157	1000
Haryana	594	360	46	1000
Himachal Pradesh	750	123	126	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	528	400	71	1000
Jharkhand	393	308	299	1000
Karnataka	680	208	112	1000
Kerala	671	275	53	1000
Madhya Pradesh	581	270	149	1000
Maharashtra	619	202	179	1000
Manipur	118	582	299	1000
Meghalaya	639	282	79	1000
Mizoram	939	52	9	1000
Nagaland	384	594	22	1000
Odisha	423	318	259	1000
Punjab	430	388	181	1000
Rajasthan	556	286	158	1000
Sikkim	644	334	22	1000
Tamil Nadu	512	333	155	1000
Tripura	189	322	488	1000
Uttarakhand	599	377	24	1000
Uttar Pradesh	589	168	242	1000
West Bengal	417	317	266	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	824	84	92	1000
Chandigarh	507	276	217	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	250	74	676	1000
Daman & Diu	230	88	683	1000
Lakshadweep	751	248	1	1000
Puducherry	720	227	54	1000
all-India	554	279	167	1000

Table S9: Per 1000 distribution of households by facility of bathroom for each State/U.T. during 2012				
rural + urban				
State/UT	attached	detached	no bathroom	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	220	456	323	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	224	354	422	1000
Assam	82	508	410	1000
Bihar	106	120	774	1000
Chhattisgarh	97	161	742	1000
Delhi	690	242	68	1000
Goa	786	166	48	1000
Gujarat	450	188	362	1000
Haryana	380	511	108	1000
Himachal Pradesh	395	320	285	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	384	291	325	1000
Jharkhand	109	132	759	1000
Karnataka	479	195	326	1000
Kerala	529	387	84	1000
Madhya Pradesh	239	176	585	1000
Maharashtra	397	218	384	1000
Manipur	63	494	443	1000
Meghalaya	358	266	375	1000
Mizoram	812	118	70	1000
Nagaland	186	705	109	1000
Odisha	89	122	789	1000
Punjab	307	486	207	1000
Rajasthan	271	258	471	1000
Sikkim	327	620	53	1000
Tamil Nadu	333	287	380	1000
Tripura	45	131	823	1000
Uttarakhand	374	457	169	1000
Uttar Pradesh	240	93	666	1000
West Bengal	186	223	591	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	574	177	248	1000
Chandigarh	487	299	214	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	119	107	774	1000
Daman & Diu	250	86	664	1000
Lakshadweep	728	272	1	1000
Puducherry	580	294	126	1000
all-India	281	240	478	1000

State/UT	exclusive use of the household	common use of the household in the building	public/community latrine without payment	public/community latrine with payment	others	no latrine	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	345	103	4	0	5	543	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	492	111	12	0	259	126	1000
Assam	794	53	1	0	16	137	1000
Bihar	188	65	5	0	14	728	1000
Chhattisgarh	188	45	0	0	0	767	1000
Delhi	744	256	0	0	0	0	1000
Goa	711	103	7	0	83	97	1000
Gujarat	366	43	0	0	3	587	1000
Haryana	639	97	7	0	3	254	1000
Himachal Pradesh	595	123	3	0	22	257	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	494	57	3	0	3	443	1000
Jharkhand	75	14	1	0	5	905	1000
Karnataka	244	35	9	0	4	708	1000
Kerala	927	33	0	0	11	28	1000
Madhya Pradesh	153	52	4	0	0	790	1000
Maharashtra	322	91	44	2	1	540	1000
Manipur	786	197	0	0	5	12	1000
Meghalaya	918	34	0	0	3	45	1000
Mizoram	980	3	1	0	10	7	1000
Nagaland	972	19	6	0	3	0	1000
Odisha	124	58	3	0	1	813	1000
Punjab	655	115	1	0	6	222	1000
Rajasthan	215	52	0	0	3	730	1000
Sikkim	857	125	10	0	6	2	1000
Tamil Nadu	275	38	7	14	3	664	1000
Tripura	727	122	6	0	131	14	1000
Uttarakhand	644	144	2	0	12	197	1000
Uttar Pradesh	195	47	0	0	2	753	1000
West Bengal	400	157	10	0	35	397	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	614	84	0	0	13	288	1000
Chandigarh	350	540	24	82	0	3	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	89	419	0	0	0	493	1000
Daman & Diu	380	333	19	0	0	268	1000
Lakshadweep	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Puducherry	409	117	0	0	0	474	1000
all-India	319	71	7	1	8	594	1000

Table S10: Per 1000 distribution of households by access to latrine for each State/U.T. during 2012								
urban								
State/UT	exclusive use of the household	common use of the household in the building	public/community latrine without payment	public/community latrine with payment	others	no latrine	all (incl. n.r.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Andhra Pradesh	681	233	2	2	1	81	1000	
Arunachal Pradesh	679	321	0	0	0	0	1000	
Assam	703	273	4	0	17	3	1000	
Bihar	443	343	3	0	4	208	1000	
Chhattisgarh	552	127	42	31	0	249	1000	
Delhi	668	294	8	28	2	0	1000	
Goa	743	73	0	144	0	40	1000	
Gujarat	743	155	28	10	2	62	1000	
Haryana	818	159	4	5	0	14	1000	
Himachal Pradesh	701	222	16	17	0	43	1000	
Jammu & Kashmir	672	256	3	0	9	60	1000	
Jharkhand	570	248	5	0	0	177	1000	
Karnataka	672	216	11	6	5	90	1000	
Kerala	887	96	1	0	4	12	1000	
Madhya Pradesh	640	204	10	3	4	140	1000	
Maharashtra	580	144	79	127	2	69	1000	
Manipur	741	257	3	0	0	0	1000	
Meghalaya	793	205	0	0	0	2	1000	
Mizoram	975	24	0	0	1	0	1000	
Nagaland	791	204	5	0	0	0	1000	
Odisha	496	313	3	3	2	182	1000	
Punjab	581	351	6	0	0	62	1000	
Rajasthan	606	225	15	3	9	142	1000	
Sikkim	556	412	16	7	9	0	1000	
Tamil Nadu	606	181	25	61	4	122	1000	
Tripura	555	145	15	0	283	1	1000	
Uttarakhand	644	336	2	0	2	16	1000	
Uttar Pradesh	642	232	8	9	2	107	1000	
West Bengal	574	306	32	4	30	54	1000	
A & Nicobar Is.	740	169	0	30	11	50	1000	
Chandigarh	567	212	59	145	0	16	1000	
D & Nagar Haveli	291	374	4	0	9	322	1000	
Daman & Diu	119	714	163	0	3	1	1000	
Lakshadweep	628	331	0	0	18	23	1000	
Puducherry	772	126	1	37	0	63	1000	
all-India	639	216	23	29	6	88	1000	

Table S10: Per 1000 distribution of households by access to latrine for each State/U.T. during 2012								
rural + urban								
State/UT	exclusive use of the household	common use of the household in the building	public/community latrine without payment	public/community latrine with payment	others	no latrine	all (incl. n.r.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Andhra Pradesh	459	147	4	1	3	387	1000	
Arunachal Pradesh	530	154	9	0	207	100	1000	
Assam	782	81	1	0	16	120	1000	
Bihar	215	94	4	0	13	674	1000	
Chhattisgarh	265	63	9	7	0	657	1000	
Delhi	678	289	7	24	2	0	1000	
Goa	727	88	3	75	40	67	1000	
Gujarat	541	95	13	5	3	344	1000	
Haryana	704	120	6	2	2	167	1000	
Himachal Pradesh	613	140	5	3	19	221	1000	
Jammu & Kashmir	536	104	3	0	5	352	1000	
Jharkhand	188	67	2	0	4	739	1000	
Karnataka	424	111	10	2	4	448	1000	
Kerala	915	52	1	0	9	23	1000	
Madhya Pradesh	290	95	6	1	1	607	1000	
Maharashtra	434	114	59	56	2	335	1000	
Manipur	772	215	1	0	3	9	1000	
Meghalaya	893	68	0	0	2	36	1000	
Mizoram	978	13	0	0	5	3	1000	
Nagaland	937	55	6	0	3	0	1000	
Odisha	180	96	3	0	1	718	1000	
Punjab	624	213	3	0	4	156	1000	
Rajasthan	320	98	4	1	5	572	1000	
Sikkim	781	198	11	2	7	1	1000	
Tamil Nadu	429	105	15	36	4	411	1000	
Tripura	696	126	8	0	158	12	1000	
Uttarakhand	644	183	2	0	10	161	1000	
Uttar Pradesh	300	91	2	2	2	601	1000	
West Bengal	452	202	17	1	33	294	1000	
A & Nicobar Is.	666	119	0	13	12	190	1000	
Chandigarh	550	238	57	141	0	15	1000	
D & Nagar Haveli	171	401	2	0	4	424	1000	
Daman & Diu	148	671	147	0	3	30	1000	
Lakshadweep	812	167	0	0	9	12	1000	
Puducherry	642	123	1	24	0	211	1000	
all-India	420	117	12	10	7	434	1000	

Table S11: Proportion (per 1000) of households with access to different type of latrine for each State/U.T. during 2012										
State/UT	used								not used	
	flush/pour-flush to				ventilated improved pit latrine	pit latrine with slab	pit latrine without slab/open pit	composting toilet		others
	pipew sewer system	septic tank	pit	elsewhere						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	12	392	26	4	4	11	0	0	0	7
Arunachal Pradesh	29	155	227	18	12	25	137	17	182	70
Assam	1	265	330	8	3	155	97	0	2	3
Bihar	4	197	48	10	4	5	1	0	0	2
Chhattisgarh	0	151	40	0	5	4	0	0	0	33
Delhi	484	516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	21	837	0	20	0	0	0	0	26	0
Gujarat	88	287	20	0	2	10	0	0	0	7
Haryana	9	392	341	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Himachal Pradesh	8	711	16	4	1	1	0	0	0	1
Jammu & Kashmir	105	211	98	18	8	17	74	2	22	1
Jharkhand	1	82	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	15	76	159	0	30	3	0	1	0	6
Kerala	2	163	772	2	8	24	1	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	9	125	62	0	3	6	0	2	0	4
Maharashtra	42	353	34	4	4	8	2	2	0	12
Manipur	16	170	352	32	48	210	156	0	1	0
Meghalaya	2	246	551	11	6	55	69	0	13	1
Mizoram	2	505	416	10	0	11	48	0	0	0
Nagaland	18	714	178	1	9	62	16	0	1	0
Odisha	0	102	51	0	0	20	1	0	0	10
Punjab	19	500	113	0	5	139	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	5	110	89	1	3	54	0	0	0	7
Sikkim	0	788	202	6	0	0	2	1	0	0
Tamil Nadu	1	287	40	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
Tripura	2	95	226	8	15	543	86	5	9	0
Uttarakhand	0	300	277	1	14	211	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	2	159	50	2	4	9	1	0	4	12
West Bengal	1	203	182	0	16	177	14	1	1	3
A & Nicobar Is.	0	665	38	0	0	9	1	0	0	0
Chandigarh	997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D & Nagar Haveli	0	507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	166	566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	581	417	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
all-India	13	225	107	3	6	37	6	0	1	7

Table S11: Proportion (per 1000) of households with access to different type of latrine for each State/U.T. during 2012										
State/UT	used									not used
	flush/pour-flush to				ventilated improved pit latrine	pit latrine with slab	pit latrine without slab/open pit	composting toilet	others	
	pipew sewer system	septic tank	pit	elsewhere						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	315	567	26	7	2	0	0	0	0	2
Arunachal Pradesh	135	753	68	0	0	22	5	1	10	0
Assam	85	810	43	0	1	32	25	0	1	0
Bihar	34	679	59	9	6	6	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	56	665	28	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Delhi	794	192	1	2	0	0	0	0	10	1
Goa	1	950	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	674	228	21	0	13	0	1	0	0	0
Haryana	695	151	136	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Himachal Pradesh	371	582	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	270	502	20	130	0	2	11	0	5	0
Jharkhand	75	717	9	15	0	0	0	0	0	7
Karnataka	591	155	125	20	3	2	0	1	13	0
Kerala	49	466	457	0	7	9	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	181	586	55	7	26	1	2	0	0	1
Maharashtra	618	297	11	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Manipur	2	512	225	6	41	132	81	0	0	0
Meghalaya	14	863	109	0	0	8	3	0	2	0
Mizoram	0	912	87	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nagaland	48	874	48	8	14	10	0	0	0	0
Odisha	102	586	95	0	4	18	4	0	0	0
Punjab	601	265	15	3	8	44	0	0	0	2
Rajasthan	205	450	83	48	2	43	2	0	13	13
Sikkim	241	738	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	221	578	60	5	0	7	0	0	2	4
Tripura	5	536	114	1	34	292	13	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	118	560	34	1	102	162	2	0	3	0
Uttar Pradesh	247	591	22	15	0	6	0	1	6	2
West Bengal	131	622	98	8	14	67	3	0	1	1
A & Nicobar Is.	12	938	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	971	0	10	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
D & Nagar Haveli	0	678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	62	937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	708	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	272	634	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
all-India	363	454	61	9	5	13	1	0	3	2

Table S11: Proportion (per 1000) of households with access to different type of latrine for each State/U.T. during 2012										
State/UT	used									not used
	flush/pour-flush to				ventilated improved pit latrine	pit latrine with slab	pit latrine without slab/open pit	composting toilet	others	
	pipew sewer system	septic tank	pit	elsewhere						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	114	451	26	5	4	7	0	0	0	6
Arunachal Pradesh	51	276	195	15	9	25	110	13	147	56
Assam	11	334	294	7	2	139	88	0	2	3
Bihar	7	248	49	10	4	5	1	0	0	2
Chhattisgarh	12	260	38	0	4	3	0	0	0	26
Delhi	752	236	1	2	0	0	0	0	8	1
Goa	11	895	0	9	0	5	0	0	13	0
Gujarat	359	259	20	0	7	6	0	0	0	4
Haryana	258	304	267	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Himachal Pradesh	69	689	14	4	1	1	0	0	0	1
Jammu & Kashmir	144	280	79	45	6	14	59	2	18	0
Jharkhand	18	227	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	2
Karnataka	258	109	145	9	19	3	0	1	5	4
Kerala	16	254	678	1	8	20	1	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	57	255	60	2	9	5	1	1	0	3
Maharashtra	292	329	24	3	2	5	1	1	0	7
Manipur	12	270	315	24	46	187	134	0	1	0
Meghalaya	5	369	463	9	5	46	55	0	11	1
Mizoram	1	704	255	5	0	6	24	0	0	0
Nagaland	23	745	153	3	10	52	13	0	1	0
Odisha	16	174	57	0	1	19	2	0	0	9
Punjab	260	403	73	1	6	100	0	0	0	1
Rajasthan	59	201	88	14	3	51	0	0	3	9
Sikkim	61	776	156	4	0	0	1	1	0	0
Tamil Nadu	104	423	50	2	1	3	0	0	1	5
Tripura	2	174	205	6	18	497	73	4	7	0
Uttarakhand	24	352	228	1	32	201	0	0	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	59	261	43	5	4	8	1	0	5	10
West Bengal	40	328	157	3	15	144	11	1	1	3
A & Nicobar Is.	5	778	22	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	973	0	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
D & Nagar Haveli	0	576	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	74	896	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	645	342	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	174	595	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
all-India	124	298	92	5	6	29	4	0	2	5

Table S12: Proportion (per 1000) of households having electricity for domestic use and per 1000 distribution of households having electricity for domestic use by type of electric wiring for each State/U.T. during 2012

State/UT	proportion (per 1000) of households having electricity for domestic use	type of electric wiring			
		conduit	fixed to the walls	temporary	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	983	525	218	257	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	667	74	386	539	1000
Assam	708	125	323	552	1000
Bihar	467	50	254	695	1000
Chhattisgarh	878	88	212	700	1000
Delhi	971	721	231	48	1000
Goa	998	502	423	75	1000
Gujarat	959	562	58	380	1000
Haryana	996	271	569	159	1000
Himachal Pradesh	998	365	596	39	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	955	247	395	358	1000
Jharkhand	626	44	134	822	1000
Karnataka	953	517	328	155	1000
Kerala	967	904	64	32	1000
Madhya Pradesh	844	74	137	788	1000
Maharashtra	934	339	227	434	1000
Manipur	948	5	639	356	1000
Meghalaya	796	286	301	414	1000
Mizoram	908	549	291	161	1000
Nagaland	997	115	753	132	1000
Odisha	752	175	306	520	1000
Punjab	993	587	233	180	1000
Rajasthan	832	167	229	604	1000
Sikkim	991	432	455	113	1000
Tamil Nadu	973	723	173	104	1000
Tripura	898	24	259	717	1000
Uttarakhand	964	594	232	174	1000
Uttar Pradesh	557	96	186	718	1000
West Bengal	818	211	323	466	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	870	877	29	94	1000
Chandigarh	1000	945	44	11	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	993	532	1	467	1000
Daman & Diu	1000	802	19	179	1000
Lakshadweep	1000	669	271	60	1000
Puducherry	1000	631	249	120	1000
all-India	800	332	233	435	1000

Table S12: Proportion (per 1000) of households having electricity for domestic use and per 1000 distribution of households having electricity for domestic use by type of electric wiring for each State/U.T. during 2012
urban

State/UT	proportion (per 1000) of households having electricity for domestic use	type of electric wiring			
		conduit	fixed to the walls	temporary	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	993	769	165	65	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	981	228	572	200	1000
Assam	989	434	342	223	1000
Bihar	892	330	371	299	1000
Chhattisgarh	991	334	380	286	1000
Delhi	999	727	221	52	1000
Goa	1000	499	386	115	1000
Gujarat	989	820	91	89	1000
Haryana	993	599	317	84	1000
Himachal Pradesh	997	639	328	33	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	999	524	320	156	1000
Jharkhand	944	314	443	243	1000
Karnataka	995	813	152	35	1000
Kerala	987	885	91	23	1000
Madhya Pradesh	994	499	262	239	1000
Maharashtra	991	638	232	131	1000
Manipur	994	3	803	194	1000
Meghalaya	983	538	394	68	1000
Mizoram	1000	783	210	7	1000
Nagaland	995	195	761	43	1000
Odisha	973	509	326	164	1000
Punjab	997	714	164	122	1000
Rajasthan	984	355	404	241	1000
Sikkim	1000	763	207	30	1000
Tamil Nadu	988	848	118	34	1000
Tripura	989	102	524	375	1000
Uttarakhand	991	724	226	49	1000
Uttar Pradesh	924	473	307	220	1000
West Bengal	968	353	458	189	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	999	900	47	54	1000
Chandigarh	983	850	8	142	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	1000	545	32	422	1000
Daman & Diu	1000	865	1	135	1000
Lakshadweep	1000	237	752	11	1000
Puducherry	991	887	82	31	1000
all-India	979	635	238	127	1000

Table S12: Proportion (per 1000) of households having electricity for domestic use and per 1000 distribution of households having electricity for domestic use by type of electric wiring for each State/U.T. during 2012 rural + urban

State/UT	proportion (per 1000) of households having electricity for domestic use	type of electric wiring			
		conduit	fixed to the walls	temporary	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	986	608	200	191	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	730	116	437	447	1000
Assam	744	177	326	497	1000
Bihar	512	101	276	623	1000
Chhattisgarh	902	145	251	604	1000
Delhi	995	727	222	51	1000
Goa	999	500	404	96	1000
Gujarat	973	683	73	243	1000
Haryana	995	390	478	132	1000
Himachal Pradesh	998	411	551	38	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	965	315	376	309	1000
Jharkhand	699	127	229	643	1000
Karnataka	971	645	252	103	1000
Kerala	973	899	72	29	1000
Madhya Pradesh	886	208	177	615	1000
Maharashtra	959	473	229	298	1000
Manipur	961	4	689	307	1000
Meghalaya	834	345	323	332	1000
Mizoram	953	668	249	82	1000
Nagaland	997	130	755	115	1000
Odisha	785	237	309	454	1000
Punjab	995	639	205	156	1000
Rajasthan	873	224	282	494	1000
Sikkim	994	516	392	92	1000
Tamil Nadu	980	782	147	71	1000
Tripura	914	39	311	650	1000
Uttarakhand	969	621	231	149	1000
Uttar Pradesh	643	223	227	550	1000
West Bengal	863	259	369	373	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	923	887	37	76	1000
Chandigarh	985	857	11	132	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	996	538	14	449	1000
Daman & Diu	1000	858	3	140	1000
Lakshadweep	1000	451	514	35	1000
Puducherry	994	794	143	63	1000
all-India	857	441	235	323	1000

Table S13: Per 1000 distribution of households with dwelling units by tenurial status for each State/U.T. during 2012							
State/UT	owned		hired			others	all (incl. n.r.)
	freehold	leasehold	employers' quarter	dwelling units with written contract	dwelling units without written contract		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	828	1	2	2	125	42	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	849	40	54	13	20	25	1000
Assam	924	1	44	0	6	24	1000
Bihar	984	1	3	0	3	9	1000
Chhattisgarh	925	12	17	0	5	41	1000
Delhi	535	120	4	0	341	0	1000
Goa	802	6	0	8	83	101	1000
Gujarat	944	4	2	11	37	2	1000
Haryana	940	0	6	2	48	3	1000
Himachal Pradesh	919	12	12	3	48	6	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	976	3	13	0	6	3	1000
Jharkhand	981	1	8	0	7	4	1000
Karnataka	901	3	3	3	74	16	1000
Kerala	887	20	25	40	21	8	1000
Madhya Pradesh	942	7	7	1	16	27	1000
Maharashtra	909	2	4	1	70	13	1000
Manipur	978	1	3	3	6	9	1000
Meghalaya	970	0	6	0	20	4	1000
Mizoram	945	0	24	0	29	2	1000
Nagaland	980	0	4	0	13	2	1000
Odisha	908	7	7	1	45	31	1000
Punjab	950	0	4	0	39	7	1000
Rajasthan	947	9	7	3	22	12	1000
Sikkim	763	4	47	1	174	11	1000
Tamil Nadu	850	14	2	4	115	14	1000
Tripura	950	1	2	0	32	14	1000
Uttarakhand	810	0	4	2	181	3	1000
Uttar Pradesh	983	1	1	0	9	5	1000
West Bengal	949	24	3	1	7	17	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	461	55	101	0	193	190	1000
Chandigarh	274	0	5	0	721	0	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	578	0	0	0	422	0	1000
Daman & Diu	644	0	5	0	351	0	1000
Lakshadweep	871	20	52	0	58	0	1000
Puducherry	787	0	5	98	110	0	1000
all-India	927	6	6	3	42	16	1000

Table S13: Per 1000 distribution of households with dwelling units by tenurial status for each State/U.T. during 2012							
State/UT	owned		hired			others	all (incl. n.r.)
	freehold	leasehold	employers' quarter	dwelling units with written contract	dwelling units without written contract		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	418	7	31	2	484	58	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	218	35	232	155	298	62	1000
Assam	588	0	55	9	264	85	1000
Bihar	661	1	13	20	271	34	1000
Chhattisgarh	672	42	110	14	121	41	1000
Delhi	510	43	55	57	294	41	1000
Goa	752	4	30	91	82	41	1000
Gujarat	704	10	13	34	218	20	1000
Haryana	721	0	27	23	212	16	1000
Himachal Pradesh	305	11	103	58	486	37	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	810	1	16	1	153	19	1000
Jharkhand	521	7	104	13	307	48	1000
Karnataka	406	5	28	275	242	43	1000
Kerala	737	34	26	105	94	4	1000
Madhya Pradesh	681	18	29	48	198	26	1000
Maharashtra	639	20	52	113	146	30	1000
Manipur	895	0	7	12	82	3	1000
Meghalaya	650	0	58	35	246	12	1000
Mizoram	690	0	38	4	266	2	1000
Nagaland	558	2	69	79	274	18	1000
Odisha	425	8	75	61	392	39	1000
Punjab	661	3	40	42	245	9	1000
Rajasthan	638	45	62	11	199	45	1000
Sikkim	212	1	186	0	564	37	1000
Tamil Nadu	486	16	17	77	382	22	1000
Tripura	710	0	21	5	239	25	1000
Uttarakhand	615	0	33	62	261	29	1000
Uttar Pradesh	742	5	33	9	176	34	1000
West Bengal	678	26	51	34	167	45	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	355	22	268	0	351	5	1000
Chandigarh	342	0	104	61	359	132	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	487	0	15	0	498	0	1000
Daman & Diu	105	0	42	0	853	0	1000
Lakshadweep	499	0	69	17	201	214	1000
Puducherry	537	9	25	95	306	29	1000
all-India	596	15	38	64	252	34	1000

Table S13: Per 1000 distribution of households with dwelling units by tenurial status for each State/U.T. during 2012							
rural + urban							
State/UT	owned		hired			others	all (incl. n.r.)
	freehold	leasehold	employers' quarter	dwelling units with written contract	dwelling units without written contract		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	689	3	12	2	247	48	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	721	39	90	42	76	32	1000
Assam	882	1	46	1	39	32	1000
Bihar	950	1	4	2	32	12	1000
Chhattisgarh	872	18	37	3	30	41	1000
Delhi	514	53	48	49	301	35	1000
Goa	776	5	16	51	83	70	1000
Gujarat	833	7	7	22	121	10	1000
Haryana	861	0	14	10	108	8	1000
Himachal Pradesh	816	12	27	12	122	11	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	936	2	13	0	41	7	1000
Jharkhand	876	2	30	3	75	14	1000
Karnataka	693	4	14	117	145	28	1000
Kerala	842	24	25	59	43	7	1000
Madhya Pradesh	869	10	13	14	68	27	1000
Maharashtra	792	10	25	50	103	21	1000
Manipur	954	1	4	6	28	7	1000
Meghalaya	906	0	16	7	65	6	1000
Mizoram	820	0	31	2	145	2	1000
Nagaland	898	0	17	15	64	5	1000
Odisha	836	8	17	10	97	32	1000
Punjab	830	1	19	17	125	8	1000
Rajasthan	864	19	21	5	70	21	1000
Sikkim	624	3	82	1	272	18	1000
Tamil Nadu	680	15	9	38	240	18	1000
Tripura	907	1	5	1	70	16	1000
Uttarakhand	771	0	10	14	197	8	1000
Uttar Pradesh	926	2	9	3	48	12	1000
West Bengal	867	24	17	11	55	25	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	417	42	170	0	258	113	1000
Chandigarh	337	0	97	57	387	122	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	541	0	6	0	453	0	1000
Daman & Diu	165	0	38	0	797	0	1000
Lakshadweep	683	10	61	8	130	108	1000
Puducherry	627	5	18	96	235	18	1000
all-India	822	9	16	22	108	22	1000

Table S14: Per 1000 distribution of households by maximum distance to the place of work normally travelled by any earner of the household for each State/U.T. during 2012 rural								
State/UT	not required to travel	travelled a distance of						all (incl. n.r.)
		less than 1 km	1 km to less than 5 km	5 km to less than 10 km	10 km to less than 15 km	15 km to less than 30 km	30 km or more	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	144	193	443	96	41	43	40	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	216	364	343	56	5	2	13	1000
Assam	74	346	427	84	30	19	20	1000
Bihar	108	200	479	117	47	19	28	1000
Chhattisgarh	88	146	614	92	41	12	7	1000
Delhi	66	248	354	172	43	107	10	1000
Goa	279	108	159	167	134	71	82	1000
Gujarat	110	233	421	81	44	42	70	1000
Haryana	117	177	435	119	66	35	51	1000
Himachal Pradesh	156	268	340	111	60	39	26	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	123	216	244	175	79	39	124	1000
Jharkhand	135	214	407	116	52	58	18	1000
Karnataka	89	290	424	95	30	41	33	1000
Kerala	219	167	259	139	89	68	57	1000
Madhya Pradesh	85	199	534	98	40	25	19	1000
Maharashtra	112	183	499	103	39	31	33	1000
Manipur	114	309	351	101	58	37	29	1000
Meghalaya	95	212	424	150	31	25	63	1000
Mizoram	283	146	427	130	3	1	10	1000
Nagaland	181	243	332	107	22	80	31	1000
Odisha	141	243	445	105	23	24	20	1000
Punjab	108	183	379	153	85	51	41	1000
Rajasthan	168	201	400	98	48	45	41	1000
Sikkim	413	212	255	51	25	31	13	1000
Tamil Nadu	95	187	340	162	67	67	82	1000
Tripura	123	253	381	153	51	30	8	1000
Uttarakhand	111	235	536	77	15	19	8	1000
Uttar Pradesh	111	334	371	81	42	34	27	1000
West Bengal	99	228	381	127	45	35	84	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	121	204	321	113	119	63	60	1000
Chandigarh	138	121	251	297	86	86	21	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	0	470	288	50	49	127	17	1000
Daman & Diu	34	117	432	272	8	8	130	1000
Lakshadweep	1	104	645	161	44	41	4	1000
Puducherry	160	43	414	293	39	28	24	1000
all-India	117	231	422	107	45	37	40	1000

Table S14: Per 1000 distribution of households by maximum distance to the place of work normally travelled by any earner of the household for each State/U.T. during 2012 urban								
State/UT	not required to travel	travelled a distance of					all (incl. n.r.)	
		less than 1 km	1 km to less than 5 km	5 km to less than 10 km	10 km to less than 15 km	15 km to less than 30 km		30 km or more
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	225	126	299	176	51	57	66	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	343	380	168	74	18	10	4	1000
Assam	223	177	403	68	33	23	74	1000
Bihar	306	181	252	133	73	28	24	1000
Chhattisgarh	115	109	378	249	71	33	44	1000
Delhi	124	112	322	244	116	50	32	1000
Goa	144	68	209	336	77	35	132	1000
Gujarat	118	131	410	152	88	40	62	1000
Haryana	121	110	405	137	80	67	79	1000
Himachal Pradesh	305	232	242	116	28	36	39	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	178	263	254	138	65	37	66	1000
Jharkhand	232	147	372	138	41	42	29	1000
Karnataka	197	143	235	154	91	103	77	1000
Kerala	238	95	230	187	97	84	68	1000
Madhya Pradesh	216	155	330	147	66	50	36	1000
Maharashtra	158	146	256	159	86	92	102	1000
Manipur	186	275	274	148	76	26	12	1000
Meghalaya	255	180	295	165	39	19	47	1000
Mizoram	332	234	341	79	0	1	9	1000
Nagaland	168	314	397	84	15	10	12	1000
Odisha	220	209	272	175	54	38	30	1000
Punjab	179	114	354	199	76	26	54	1000
Rajasthan	202	129	339	144	75	59	52	1000
Sikkim	306	297	278	49	24	33	12	1000
Tamil Nadu	168	155	297	171	87	74	49	1000
Tripura	255	165	300	166	40	38	36	1000
Uttarakhand	288	219	275	112	55	15	36	1000
Uttar Pradesh	202	178	315	146	68	41	50	1000
West Bengal	182	159	263	136	96	82	78	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	159	180	330	223	28	47	33	1000
Chandigarh	139	98	217	324	161	49	11	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	28	95	628	162	0	46	41	1000
Daman & Diu	41	459	418	14	0	0	68	1000
Lakshadweep	361	148	283	122	0	0	86	1000
Puducherry	273	155	249	197	48	67	12	1000
all-India	186	147	302	161	79	63	62	1000

Table S14: Per 1000 distribution of households by maximum distance to the place of work normally travelled by any earner of the household for each State/U.T. during 2012								
rural + urban								
State/UT	not required to travel	travelled a distance of						all (incl. n.r.)
		less than 1 km	1 km to less than 5 km	5 km to less than 10 km	10 km to less than 15 km	15 km to less than 30 km	30 km or more	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	171	170	394	123	44	48	49	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	242	367	308	59	8	3	11	1000
Assam	93	325	423	82	30	20	27	1000
Bihar	129	198	455	119	50	20	28	1000
Chhattisgarh	94	138	564	125	47	17	15	1000
Delhi	116	131	327	234	106	58	29	1000
Goa	209	87	185	255	104	52	108	1000
Gujarat	113	186	416	114	64	41	66	1000
Haryana	118	153	424	126	71	47	61	1000
Himachal Pradesh	181	262	324	112	55	39	28	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	136	227	246	166	76	39	110	1000
Jharkhand	157	199	399	121	49	54	21	1000
Karnataka	134	228	344	119	55	67	51	1000
Kerala	225	146	251	154	91	73	60	1000
Madhya Pradesh	122	186	476	112	47	33	24	1000
Maharashtra	132	167	393	127	60	58	63	1000
Manipur	135	299	328	114	63	34	24	1000
Meghalaya	127	206	398	153	32	24	60	1000
Mizoram	306	189	385	105	2	1	10	1000
Nagaland	178	257	344	103	20	66	27	1000
Odisha	152	238	419	115	28	26	21	1000
Punjab	137	155	368	172	81	41	46	1000
Rajasthan	177	182	384	110	55	49	44	1000
Sikkim	386	233	261	50	25	32	13	1000
Tamil Nadu	129	172	320	166	76	70	67	1000
Tripura	147	238	366	155	49	32	13	1000
Uttarakhand	146	232	483	84	23	18	13	1000
Uttar Pradesh	133	297	358	96	48	36	33	1000
West Bengal	124	207	345	129	61	49	82	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	136	194	325	159	82	56	49	1000
Chandigarh	139	100	220	322	155	52	12	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	11	318	426	95	29	94	27	1000
Daman & Diu	40	421	420	42	1	1	75	1000
Lakshadweep	183	126	462	142	22	20	45	1000
Puducherry	232	115	308	231	45	53	16	1000
all-India	139	204	384	124	56	45	47	1000

Table S15: Per 1000 distribution of households who lived in a house by type of structure for each State/UT during 2012						
rural	type of structure					
State/UT	pucca	semi-pucca	serviceable katcha	unserviceable katcha	all katcha	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	796	136	41	27	68	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	201	255	61	483	544	1000
Assam	266	580	80	74	153	1000
Bihar	588	213	53	146	199	1000
Chhattisgarh	293	587	115	5	120	1000
Delhi	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
Goa	852	143	4	0	5	1000
Gujarat	801	182	4	13	18	1000
Haryana	932	51	16	0	17	1000
Himachal Pradesh	848	150	2	0	2	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	632	180	186	2	188	1000
Jharkhand	322	606	66	7	73	1000
Karnataka	654	316	19	10	29	1000
Kerala	854	129	12	6	17	1000
Madhya Pradesh	599	375	21	5	26	1000
Maharashtra	771	212	13	4	17	1000
Manipur	121	618	207	55	262	1000
Meghalaya	495	377	30	98	128	1000
Mizoram	574	213	8	205	213	1000
Nagaland	414	519	12	55	67	1000
Odisha	441	271	267	22	288	1000
Punjab	962	22	13	4	16	1000
Rajasthan	762	152	74	11	85	1000
Sikkim	606	340	32	22	54	1000
Tamil Nadu	691	189	100	20	120	1000
Tripura	148	797	28	27	55	1000
Uttarakhand	970	14	2	14	16	1000
Uttar Pradesh	730	159	81	30	111	1000
West Bengal	476	400	105	19	124	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	671	310	2	17	19	1000
Chandigarh	995	2	2	1	3	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	626	365	9	0	9	1000
Daman & Diu	991	7	1	1	2	1000
Lakshadweep	981	14	0	6	6	1000
Puducherry	617	211	109	63	173	1000
all-India	658	246	66	31	96	1000

Table S15: Per 1000 distribution of households who lived in a house by type of structure for each State/UT during 2012						
State/UT	urban					
	type of structure					
	pucca	semi-pucca	serviceable katcha	unserviceable katcha	all katcha	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	953	29	11	7	17	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	688	219	27	66	94	1000
Assam	804	183	4	9	13	1000
Bihar	901	50	27	22	49	1000
Chhattisgarh	844	141	13	2	15	1000
Delhi	996	2	0	1	2	1000
Goa	878	110	11	0	11	1000
Gujarat	979	17	4	0	4	1000
Haryana	976	22	2	1	2	1000
Himachal Pradesh	976	24	0	0	0	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	930	53	17	0	17	1000
Jharkhand	903	94	1	1	3	1000
Karnataka	927	69	5	0	5	1000
Kerala	908	80	12	0	12	1000
Madhya Pradesh	932	56	12	0	12	1000
Maharashtra	971	23	6	0	6	1000
Manipur	338	640	19	2	21	1000
Meghalaya	931	66	1	1	3	1000
Mizoram	897	92	0	11	11	1000
Nagaland	843	152	0	5	5	1000
Odisha	864	80	54	2	56	1000
Punjab	985	6	3	6	9	1000
Rajasthan	965	23	10	1	12	1000
Sikkim	969	31	1	0	1	1000
Tamil Nadu	891	81	16	12	27	1000
Tripura	661	333	2	4	6	1000
Uttarakhand	991	4	4	1	6	1000
Uttar Pradesh	950	30	12	8	19	1000
West Bengal	895	95	10	0	10	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	950	50	0	0	0	1000
Chandigarh	941	0	59	0	59	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	858	142	0	0	0	1000
Daman & Diu	997	1	3	0	3	1000
Lakshadweep	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
Puducherry	940	44	1	15	15	1000
all-India	936	50	10	4	14	1000

Table S15: Per 1000 distribution of households who lived in a house by type of structure for each State/UT during 2012						
rural + urban		type of structure				
State/UT	pucca	semi-pucca	serviceable katcha	unserviceable katcha	all katcha	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	849	100	31	20	51	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	299	248	54	399	453	1000
Assam	335	530	70	65	135	1000
Bihar	621	196	50	133	183	1000
Chhattisgarh	410	492	93	5	98	1000
Delhi	997	2	0	1	1	1000
Goa	866	126	8	0	8	1000
Gujarat	883	105	4	7	12	1000
Haryana	948	40	11	1	12	1000
Himachal Pradesh	869	129	2	0	2	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	703	150	146	2	147	1000
Jharkhand	455	489	51	5	57	1000
Karnataka	769	212	13	6	19	1000
Kerala	870	114	12	4	16	1000
Madhya Pradesh	693	285	18	4	22	1000
Maharashtra	858	130	10	2	12	1000
Manipur	184	624	152	40	192	1000
Meghalaya	582	315	25	79	103	1000
Mizoram	731	154	4	111	115	1000
Nagaland	497	448	9	46	55	1000
Odisha	504	242	235	19	254	1000
Punjab	971	15	9	5	13	1000
Rajasthan	817	118	57	9	66	1000
Sikkim	698	262	24	16	40	1000
Tamil Nadu	785	139	60	16	77	1000
Tripura	241	713	23	23	46	1000
Uttarakhand	974	12	2	11	14	1000
Uttar Pradesh	782	129	65	25	89	1000
West Bengal	601	309	77	13	90	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	786	203	1	10	11	1000
Chandigarh	945	0	55	0	55	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	720	274	5	0	5	1000
Daman & Diu	996	1	3	0	3	1000
Lakshadweep	990	7	0	3	3	1000
Puducherry	824	104	40	32	72	1000
all-India	746	184	48	22	70	1000

Table S16: Per 1000 distribution of households by plinth level (in metres) of the house and average plinth level (in metres) of the house for each State/UT during 2012

State/UT	per 1000 distribution of households by plinth level of the house						avg. plinth level (in metres 0.00)
	zero (no plinth)	less than 0.30	0.30-0.61	0.61-1.00	1.00 or more	all (incl. n.r.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	257	379	254	75	34	1000	0.38
Arunachal Pradesh	355	75	136	207	227	1000	0.60
Assam	142	619	212	23	4	1000	0.34
Bihar	314	379	221	68	18	1000	0.33
Chhattisgarh	450	350	168	28	5	1000	0.24
Delhi	275	253	353	118	0	1000	0.40
Goa	200	253	260	190	97	1000	0.53
Gujarat	240	464	198	88	9	1000	0.35
Haryana	420	340	201	33	6	1000	0.26
Himachal Pradesh	310	471	191	16	11	1000	0.29
Jammu & Kashmir	204	284	298	195	19	1000	0.47
Jharkhand	577	320	82	19	3	1000	0.17
Karnataka	356	266	235	106	36	1000	0.37
Kerala	52	339	513	93	3	1000	0.50
Madhya Pradesh	486	341	134	25	14	1000	0.23
Maharashtra	250	276	303	128	43	1000	0.44
Manipur	14	398	473	106	9	1000	0.52
Meghalaya	142	682	154	22	0	1000	0.32
Mizoram	404	274	246	55	21	1000	0.31
Nagaland	168	406	258	51	113	1000	0.49
Odisha	175	538	219	54	13	1000	0.36
Punjab	534	293	133	34	7	1000	0.21
Rajasthan	302	302	239	111	46	1000	0.40
Sikkim	46	289	604	56	5	1000	0.51
Tamil Nadu	327	375	238	52	8	1000	0.32
Tripura	409	477	106	5	3	1000	0.22
Uttarakhand	321	462	188	22	7	1000	0.28
Uttar Pradesh	365	338	194	73	28	1000	0.32
West Bengal	122	514	262	83	18	1000	0.41
A & Nicobar Is.	231	396	262	81	31	1000	0.39
Chandigarh	480	291	192	37	0	1000	0.24
D & Nagar Haveli	75	545	284	96	0	1000	0.42
Daman & Diu	293	398	245	46	17	1000	0.33
Lakshadweep	52	622	324	3	0	1000	0.39
Puducherry	320	459	103	118	1	1000	0.31
all-India	299	377	229	72	22	1000	0.35

Note: households not living in houses are excluded from this table.

Table S16: Per 1000 distribution of households by plinth level (in metres) of the house and average plinth level (in metres) of the house for each State/UT during 2012

State/UT	per 1000 distribution of households by plinth level of the house						avg. plinth level (in metres 0.00)
	urban	zero (no plinth)	less than 0.30	0.30-0.61	0.61-1.00	1.00 or more	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	332	283	250	90	46	1000	0.38
Arunachal Pradesh	231	423	186	117	42	1000	0.40
Assam	243	444	242	56	15	1000	0.35
Bihar	225	338	286	102	48	1000	0.43
Chhattisgarh	348	474	120	34	24	1000	0.28
Delhi	372	377	190	57	5	1000	0.29
Goa	404	219	286	18	72	1000	0.35
Gujarat	284	395	202	101	16	1000	0.35
Haryana	379	364	216	41	0	1000	0.28
Himachal Pradesh	614	251	117	17	1	1000	0.17
Jammu & Kashmir	253	322	251	146	29	1000	0.42
Jharkhand	607	262	109	19	3	1000	0.17
Karnataka	304	321	288	74	13	1000	0.36
Kerala	87	350	486	76	1	1000	0.47
Madhya Pradesh	334	375	207	69	15	1000	0.32
Maharashtra	290	340	221	120	29	1000	0.39
Manipur	25	349	459	163	5	1000	0.54
Meghalaya	269	553	173	5	1	1000	0.28
Mizoram	595	186	154	33	31	1000	0.23
Nagaland	81	471	383	44	21	1000	0.44
Odisha	297	472	203	26	3	1000	0.29
Punjab	404	365	180	46	6	1000	0.27
Rajasthan	154	295	274	199	78	1000	0.54
Sikkim	47	450	414	82	8	1000	0.47
Tamil Nadu	261	380	262	70	27	1000	0.37
Tripura	150	548	245	55	1	1000	0.37
Uttarakhand	339	478	129	50	4	1000	0.27
Uttar Pradesh	336	346	215	79	24	1000	0.34
West Bengal	240	477	234	39	10	1000	0.33
A & Nicobar Is.	389	152	340	100	19	1000	0.37
Chandigarh	584	393	23	1	0	1000	0.13
D & Nagar Haveli	162	483	194	159	2	1000	0.41
Daman & Diu	118	576	233	55	17	1000	0.39
Lakshadweep	36	598	321	45	0	1000	0.42
Puducherry	136	294	305	192	73	1000	0.54
all-India	296	361	237	82	24	1000	0.36

Note: households not living in houses are excluded from this table.

Table S16: Per 1000 distribution of households by plinth level (in mtr.) of the house and average plinth level (in mtr.) of the house for each State/UT during 2012

rural + urban							
State/UT	per 1000 distribution of households by plinth level of the house						avg. plinth level (in meter 0.00)
	zero (no plinth)	less than 0.30	0.30-0.61	0.61-1.00	1.00 or more	all (incl. n.r.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	282	347	253	80	38	1000	0.38
Arunachal Pradesh	330	145	146	189	190	1000	0.56
Assam	155	597	216	27	5	1000	0.34
Bihar	304	374	228	71	22	1000	0.34
Chhattisgarh	428	376	158	29	9	1000	0.25
Delhi	359	360	212	65	4	1000	0.30
Goa	306	236	274	101	84	1000	0.43
Gujarat	260	432	200	94	12	1000	0.35
Haryana	405	349	206	36	4	1000	0.27
Himachal Pradesh	361	434	179	16	10	1000	0.27
Jammu & Kashmir	216	293	287	184	21	1000	0.46
Jharkhand	584	306	88	19	3	1000	0.17
Karnataka	334	289	257	93	27	1000	0.36
Kerala	63	342	505	88	2	1000	0.49
Madhya Pradesh	443	351	154	38	14	1000	0.25
Maharashtra	267	304	267	125	37	1000	0.42
Manipur	17	384	469	123	8	1000	0.52
Meghalaya	167	657	158	18	0	1000	0.31
Mizoram	497	231	201	44	26	1000	0.27
Nagaland	151	419	282	50	96	1000	0.48
Odisha	193	528	217	50	12	1000	0.35
Punjab	480	323	152	39	6	1000	0.23
Rajasthan	262	300	248	135	55	1000	0.44
Sikkim	46	330	556	63	6	1000	0.50
Tamil Nadu	296	377	249	60	17	1000	0.34
Tripura	362	490	131	14	3	1000	0.24
Uttarakhand	324	465	177	27	6	1000	0.28
Uttar Pradesh	358	340	199	74	27	1000	0.33
West Bengal	158	503	254	70	16	1000	0.39
A & Nicobar Is.	296	295	294	88	26	1000	0.38
Chandigarh	576	385	36	4	0	1000	0.14
D & Nagar Haveli	110	520	247	122	1	1000	0.42
Daman & Diu	137	556	235	54	17	1000	0.38
Lakshadweep	44	610	322	24	0	1000	0.40
Puducherry	202	353	232	165	47	1000	0.46
all-India	298	372	232	75	23	1000	0.35

Note: households not living in houses are excluded from this table.

Table S17: Number per 1000 households by type of use of house and number per 1000 of households by type of dwelling unit for each State/UT during 2012						
State/UT	type of use of house			type of dwelling unit		
	residential only	residential-cum-commercial	residential - cum-others	independent house	flat	others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	924	59	17	752	167	81
Arunachal Pradesh	918	37	44	822	5	120
Assam	995	3	2	980	15	5
Bihar	953	27	19	806	29	165
Chhattisgarh	979	19	2	887	28	83
Delhi	964	35	0	441	383	176
Goa	937	1	62	820	97	84
Gujarat	825	168	7	892	53	55
Haryana	700	234	65	855	108	36
Himachal Pradesh	854	54	92	749	210	41
Jammu & Kashmir	986	13	1	922	50	29
Jharkhand	961	38	1	860	8	130
Karnataka	908	66	25	855	76	69
Kerala	946	53	1	938	51	11
Madhya Pradesh	930	50	21	745	39	216
Maharashtra	966	32	2	743	100	156
Manipur	979	17	4	971	6	18
Meghalaya	975	19	6	965	11	23
Mizoram	929	71	0	975	24	0
Nagaland	982	13	1	987	9	4
Odisha	894	100	6	750	64	182
Punjab	770	220	10	776	156	67
Rajasthan	779	182	38	714	68	217
Sikkim	915	85	0	791	192	17
Tamil Nadu	966	33	1	738	94	167
Tripura	998	2	0	989	1	10
Uttarakhand	902	34	63	624	356	20
Uttar Pradesh	925	59	13	791	49	157
West Bengal	890	105	5	735	103	158
A & Nicobar Is.	912	86	2	556	356	88
Chandigarh	917	83	0	182	817	1
D & Nagar Haveli	514	486	0	422	9	569
Daman & Diu	879	121	0	569	83	348
Lakshadweep	998	2	0	933	62	6
Puducherry	908	92	0	614	291	95
all-India	915	71	14	790	78	131

Note: households not living in houses are excluded from this table.

Table S17: Number per 1000 households by type of use of house and number per 1000 of households by type of dwelling unit for each State/UT during 2012						
State/UT	type of use of house			type of dwelling unit		
	residential only	residential-cum-commercial	residential - cum-others	independent house	flat	others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	825	133	42	386	561	53
Arunachal Pradesh	784	148	68	673	65	230
Assam	943	28	27	757	157	84
Bihar	838	141	20	532	121	341
Chhattisgarh	937	60	4	703	222	75
Delhi	886	105	9	287	412	301
Goa	943	57	0	631	311	59
Gujarat	765	234	1	521	391	89
Haryana	904	85	11	571	404	25
Himachal Pradesh	926	56	18	223	625	152
Jammu & Kashmir	906	83	11	709	214	77
Jharkhand	901	83	16	579	248	173
Karnataka	916	72	13	454	504	42
Kerala	908	88	3	794	179	27
Madhya Pradesh	868	123	9	538	336	126
Maharashtra	877	123	0	343	432	224
Manipur	955	30	14	873	74	46
Meghalaya	940	60	0	650	149	201
Mizoram	919	72	5	726	272	2
Nagaland	947	52	1	795	159	45
Odisha	889	95	16	457	343	197
Punjab	855	137	8	536	357	107
Rajasthan	801	179	20	503	359	138
Sikkim	658	328	14	196	799	5
Tamil Nadu	923	77	1	426	486	89
Tripura	980	13	7	874	41	84
Uttarakhand	855	132	13	431	548	21
Uttar Pradesh	861	130	8	594	281	124
West Bengal	857	136	6	449	360	184
A & Nicobar Is.	877	123	0	359	604	37
Chandigarh	954	46	0	392	580	28
D & Nagar Haveli	636	364	0	290	129	581
Daman & Diu	944	56	0	100	444	457
Lakshadweep	997	3	0	662	338	0
Puducherry	919	81	0	375	603	22
all-India	868	121	10	476	394	129

Note: households not living in houses are excluded from this table.

Table S17: Number per 1000 households by type of use of house and number per 1000 of households by type of dwelling unit for each State/UT during 2012						
State/UT	type of use of house			type of dwelling unit		
	residential only	residential-cum-commercial	residential - cum-others	independent house	flat	others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	891	84	25	628	300	72
Arunachal Pradesh	891	60	49	792	17	142
Assam	989	6	5	952	33	15
Bihar	941	39	19	777	39	183
Chhattisgarh	970	28	2	848	69	82
Delhi	896	96	7	308	408	284
Goa	940	30	30	722	208	71
Gujarat	797	198	5	720	209	71
Haryana	774	180	46	752	216	32
Himachal Pradesh	866	54	79	661	280	59
Jammu & Kashmir	967	30	4	871	89	40
Jharkhand	947	49	4	796	62	140
Karnataka	912	68	20	686	256	57
Kerala	934	64	2	895	89	15
Madhya Pradesh	912	71	17	687	123	191
Maharashtra	927	71	1	569	244	186
Manipur	972	21	7	942	26	26
Meghalaya	968	27	5	902	39	59
Mizoram	924	72	3	854	145	1
Nagaland	976	20	1	950	38	12
Odisha	893	99	8	707	106	184
Punjab	805	186	9	677	239	84
Rajasthan	785	181	33	657	147	196
Sikkim	850	146	4	641	345	14
Tamil Nadu	946	54	1	592	277	131
Tripura	995	4	1	968	8	24
Uttarakhand	893	54	53	585	395	20
Uttar Pradesh	910	76	12	745	104	149
West Bengal	880	114	5	649	180	166
A & Nicobar Is.	898	101	1	475	458	67
Chandigarh	952	48	0	376	598	26
D & Nagar Haveli	563	437	0	368	58	574
Daman & Diu	936	64	0	152	404	445
Lakshadweep	998	2	0	796	202	3
Puducherry	915	85	0	461	491	48
all-India	900	87	13	691	178	130

Note: households not living in houses are excluded from this table.

Table S18: Per 1000 distribution of households by condition of structure for each State/UT during 2012				
rural	condition of structure			
State/UT	good	satisfactory	bad	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	575	337	88	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	218	662	119	1000
Assam	205	639	157	1000
Bihar	285	540	175	1000
Chhattisgarh	174	619	207	1000
Delhi	366	624	10	1000
Goa	506	409	86	1000
Gujarat	503	452	45	1000
Haryana	459	423	118	1000
Himachal Pradesh	500	467	33	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	328	527	146	1000
Jharkhand	114	665	221	1000
Karnataka	446	467	87	1000
Kerala	600	332	68	1000
Madhya Pradesh	286	619	95	1000
Maharashtra	456	435	109	1000
Manipur	299	600	101	1000
Meghalaya	408	461	131	1000
Mizoram	352	509	140	1000
Nagaland	496	437	57	1000
Odisha	261	551	188	1000
Punjab	412	514	74	1000
Rajasthan	366	472	162	1000
Sikkim	743	239	18	1000
Tamil Nadu	582	330	89	1000
Tripura	295	573	132	1000
Uttarakhand	613	344	44	1000
Uttar Pradesh	316	543	139	1000
West Bengal	314	479	206	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	607	295	98	1000
Chandigarh	917	58	26	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	719	274	6	1000
Daman & Diu	881	118	2	1000
Lakshadweep	660	282	58	1000
Puducherry	617	238	145	1000
all-India	383	486	130	1000
Note: households not living in houses are excluded from this table.				

Table S18: Per 1000 distribution of households by condition of structure for each State/UT during 2012

urban				
condition of structure				
State/UT	good	satisfactory	bad	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	715	246	39	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	470	505	25	1000
Assam	530	406	64	1000
Bihar	465	443	92	1000
Chhattisgarh	403	469	128	1000
Delhi	463	497	41	1000
Goa	545	266	189	1000
Gujarat	765	201	34	1000
Haryana	598	306	96	1000
Himachal Pradesh	616	343	39	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	462	455	82	1000
Jharkhand	373	466	161	1000
Karnataka	714	253	33	1000
Kerala	664	279	57	1000
Madhya Pradesh	619	324	57	1000
Maharashtra	585	346	70	1000
Manipur	374	533	92	1000
Meghalaya	755	225	20	1000
Mizoram	609	328	60	1000
Nagaland	533	418	49	1000
Odisha	533	389	78	1000
Punjab	446	445	110	1000
Rajasthan	537	392	71	1000
Sikkim	876	113	11	1000
Tamil Nadu	679	256	65	1000
Tripura	631	321	47	1000
Uttarakhand	700	274	26	1000
Uttar Pradesh	552	371	77	1000
West Bengal	456	396	148	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	731	257	12	1000
Chandigarh	764	231	5	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	782	203	15	1000
Daman & Diu	701	172	127	1000
Lakshadweep	695	259	46	1000
Puducherry	786	191	23	1000
all-India	602	328	70	1000

Note: households not living in houses are excluded from this table.

Table S18: Per 1000 distribution of households by condition of structure for each State/UT during 2012

rural + urban		condition of structure		
State/UT	good	satisfactory	bad	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	622	306	71	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	269	630	100	1000
Assam	246	609	145	1000
Bihar	304	530	166	1000
Chhattisgarh	223	587	190	1000
Delhi	450	514	37	1000
Goa	526	334	139	1000
Gujarat	624	336	40	1000
Haryana	510	381	110	1000
Himachal Pradesh	520	446	34	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	360	510	131	1000
Jharkhand	173	619	208	1000
Karnataka	559	377	65	1000
Kerala	619	316	65	1000
Madhya Pradesh	380	536	84	1000
Maharashtra	512	396	92	1000
Manipur	321	580	98	1000
Meghalaya	477	414	109	1000
Mizoram	477	421	101	1000
Nagaland	503	433	55	1000
Odisha	302	527	171	1000
Punjab	426	485	89	1000
Rajasthan	412	451	137	1000
Sikkim	776	208	16	1000
Tamil Nadu	627	295	77	1000
Tripura	356	527	117	1000
Uttarakhand	630	330	40	1000
Uttar Pradesh	371	503	124	1000
West Bengal	356	454	188	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	658	279	63	1000
Chandigarh	776	218	6	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	745	246	10	1000
Daman & Diu	721	166	113	1000
Lakshadweep	678	270	52	1000
Puducherry	725	208	67	1000
all-India	452	436	111	1000
Note: households not living in houses are excluded from this table.				

Table S19: Number per 1000 households having separate kitchen by type of kitchen and number per 1000 households by type of ventilation of the dwelling unit for each State/UT during 2012

State/UT	number per 1000 households having separate kitchen			number per 1000 households with type of ventilation	
	with water tap	without water tap	all	good	satisfactory
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	54	347	401	328	438
Arunachal Pradesh	114	251	365	142	574
Assam	23	838	862	157	608
Bihar	10	239	249	256	483
Chhattisgarh	7	578	584	139	551
Delhi	738	168	906	209	720
Goa	493	404	897	409	472
Gujarat	101	386	486	292	531
Haryana	132	553	685	216	501
Himachal Pradesh	222	646	868	341	603
Jammu & Kashmir	113	442	555	346	520
Jharkhand	23	317	340	98	552
Karnataka	42	605	647	312	479
Kerala	478	460	939	505	384
Madhya Pradesh	14	317	331	235	562
Maharashtra	73	467	540	225	485
Manipur	8	586	594	299	524
Meghalaya	19	831	850	384	446
Mizoram	0	58	58	333	384
Nagaland	95	631	726	417	482
Odisha	18	456	474	126	399
Punjab	262	391	654	361	517
Rajasthan	37	387	424	273	453
Sikkim	223	679	902	701	263
Tamil Nadu	116	461	577	446	391
Tripura	11	906	917	297	571
Uttarakhand	261	504	765	600	356
Uttar Pradesh	15	237	253	175	583
West Bengal	17	549	565	259	398
A & Nicobar Is.	340	552	891	485	390
Chandigarh	388	41	429	398	301
D & Nagar Haveli	8	482	491	79	560
Daman & Diu	76	402	478	229	441
Lakshadweep	704	271	975	558	405
Puducherry	371	176	547	479	360
all-India	65	408	474	263	488

Note: households not living in houses are excluded from this table.

Table S19: Number per 1000 households 9 having separate kitchen by type of kitchen and number per 1000 households by type of ventilation of the dwelling units for each State/UT during 2012

State/UT	number per 1000 households having separate kitchen			number per 1000 households with type of ventilation	
	with water tap	without water tap	all	good	satisfactory
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	410	224	634	518	353
Arunachal Pradesh	444	267	711	333	596
Assam	341	462	803	469	370
Bihar	205	217	422	372	496
Chhattisgarh	203	523	725	349	466
Delhi	524	123	647	378	528
Goa	502	386	888	449	286
Gujarat	483	247	730	560	330
Haryana	609	212	821	459	341
Himachal Pradesh	715	93	809	419	530
Jammu & Kashmir	434	156	590	485	443
Jharkhand	240	425	665	324	512
Karnataka	399	319	718	589	304
Kerala	655	263	918	529	382
Madhya Pradesh	317	334	651	586	324
Maharashtra	421	196	616	409	421
Manipur	58	609	666	341	466
Meghalaya	395	484	879	731	223
Mizoram	68	17	85	561	342
Nagaland	200	621	820	432	507
Odisha	349	284	633	363	385
Punjab	449	186	635	384	457
Rajasthan	340	299	639	416	448
Sikkim	482	80	562	833	138
Tamil Nadu	417	318	735	527	338
Tripura	131	672	803	607	329
Uttarakhand	434	338	772	613	370
Uttar Pradesh	335	236	571	413	471
West Bengal	284	295	580	417	371
A & Nicobar Is.	504	365	869	471	423
Chandigarh	577	51	628	474	231
D & Nagar Haveli	179	253	432	204	382
Daman & Diu	33	86	119	62	415
Lakshadweep	540	236	776	539	418
Puducherry	680	145	826	659	288
all-India	397	263	660	471	390

Note: households not living in houses are excluded from this table.

Table S19: Number per 1000 households having separate kitchen by type of kitchen and number per 1000 households by type of ventilation of the dwelling units for each State/UT during 2012

rural + urban	number per 1000 households having separate kitchen			number per 1000 households with type of ventilation	
	with water tap	without water tap	all	good	satisfactory
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	174	305	480	392	410
Arunachal Pradesh	180	254	434	181	578
Assam	64	790	854	196	578
Bihar	30	237	267	268	484
Chhattisgarh	48	566	614	183	533
Delhi	552	129	681	355	554
Goa	498	395	892	429	375
Gujarat	278	321	599	416	438
Haryana	305	429	734	304	443
Himachal Pradesh	305	553	858	354	591
Jammu & Kashmir	189	374	563	379	502
Jharkhand	72	342	414	149	543
Karnataka	192	485	677	428	406
Kerala	531	401	932	512	383
Madhya Pradesh	99	322	421	334	495
Maharashtra	224	349	573	305	457
Manipur	23	593	615	311	507
Meghalaya	94	761	856	453	402
Mizoram	33	38	71	444	364
Nagaland	116	629	744	420	487
Odisha	68	430	498	162	397
Punjab	340	306	646	370	492
Rajasthan	118	363	482	312	451
Sikkim	289	528	816	734	231
Tamil Nadu	257	394	651	484	366
Tripura	33	864	896	353	528
Uttarakhand	296	471	766	602	359
Uttar Pradesh	90	237	327	231	557
West Bengal	97	473	570	306	390
A & Nicobar Is.	407	475	882	479	403
Chandigarh	562	50	612	468	236
D & Nagar Haveli	77	389	467	130	488
Daman & Diu	38	121	159	81	418
Lakshadweep	621	253	874	548	411
Puducherry	569	156	726	594	314
all-India	170	362	533	329	457

Note: households not living in houses are excluded from this table.

Table S20: Average monthly rent paid per household (Rs.) who lived in hired accommodation for each type of hired accommodation in India during 2012 for each State/UT during 2012

State/UT	rural	urban	rural + urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	920	2081	1748
Arunachal Pradesh	660	1072	967
Assam	384	1792	1419
Bihar	416	1347	1206
Chhattisgarh	399	1265	1169
Delhi	2406	2560	2542
Goa	1632	1843	1781
Gujarat	919	1551	1449
Haryana	844	3314	2634
Himachal Pradesh	1706	2154	2010
Jammu & Kashmir	526	1142	1006
Jharkhand	700	1003	970
Karnataka	670	2897	2552
Kerala	1108	2506	1824
Madhya Pradesh	514	1579	1407
Maharashtra	1138	2488	2169
Manipur	1672	1290	1377
Meghalaya	761	2261	1937
Mizoram	760	1636	1521
Nagaland	1076	2038	1908
Odisha	610	1499	1316
Punjab	826	983	961
Rajasthan	453	1623	1415
Sikkim	1073	1954	1513
Tamil Nadu	1442	2098	1956
Tripura	687	1372	1117
Uttarakhand	1963	2057	1993
Uttar Pradesh	1080	1760	1676
West Bengal	749	990	977
A & Nicobar Is.	2139	2513	2371
Chandigarh	1452	2259	2175
D & Nagar Haveli	292	988	602
Daman & Diu	972	563	583
Lakshadweep	2099	1452	1622
Puducherry	914	2077	1821
all-India	1072	2041	1836

Table S21: Number per 1000 households who lived in a dwelling unit with specific micro-environmental conditions for each State/UT during 2012				
rural	per 1000 no. of hhs living in a dwelling unit with			
State/UT	open katcha drainage	no drainage	no garbage disposal arrangement	no direct opening of road
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	103	476	498	59
Arunachal Pradesh	381	507	647	419
Assam	302	657	725	61
Bihar	390	405	872	201
Chhattisgarh	219	599	361	137
Delhi	45	42	225	0
Goa	176	275	705	60
Gujarat	17	721	504	171
Haryana	161	22	240	46
Himachal Pradesh	261	499	773	275
Jammu & Kashmir	211	447	815	367
Jharkhand	234	656	859	206
Karnataka	134	433	431	93
Kerala	126	461	877	144
Madhya Pradesh	284	518	785	134
Maharashtra	65	504	451	158
Manipur	665	235	339	127
Meghalaya	297	524	794	163
Mizoram	480	471	561	116
Nagaland	686	22	233	74
Odisha	20	890	837	129
Punjab	77	129	711	22
Rajasthan	178	601	715	204
Sikkim	224	402	881	464
Tamil Nadu	96	615	637	76
Tripura	203	786	929	49
Uttarakhand	190	385	738	276
Uttar Pradesh	281	223	724	187
West Bengal	119	793	888	160
A & Nicobar Is.	68	691	694	222
Chandigarh	0	46	24	16
D & Nagar Haveli	0	819	814	260
Daman & Diu	0	403	775	256
Lakshadweep	32	645	436	644
Puducherry	262	459	406	0
all-India	184	499	680	146

Table S21: Number per 1000 households who lived in a dwelling unit with specific micro-environmental conditions for each State/UT during 2012				
urban	per 1000 no. of hhs living in a dwelling unit with			
State/UT	open katcha drainage	no drainage	no garbage disposal arrangement	no direct opening of road
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	21	76	97	8
Arunachal Pradesh	122	192	354	41
Assam	201	281	369	23
Bihar	203	152	665	172
Chhattisgarh	94	293	449	75
Delhi	20	16	74	38
Goa	101	236	562	180
Gujarat	30	97	166	36
Haryana	44	6	138	33
Himachal Pradesh	61	231	339	83
Jammu & Kashmir	61	123	336	62
Jharkhand	118	259	598	48
Karnataka	18	86	138	45
Kerala	58	298	757	70
Madhya Pradesh	99	84	317	51
Maharashtra	37	70	92	93
Manipur	409	303	174	80
Meghalaya	85	210	166	39
Mizoram	331	182	225	120
Nagaland	299	12	52	60
Odisha	22	295	370	55
Punjab	32	78	306	3
Rajasthan	64	141	385	47
Sikkim	34	30	144	186
Tamil Nadu	33	171	166	17
Tripura	116	531	689	2
Uttarakhand	71	38	88	55
Uttar Pradesh	56	45	319	63
West Bengal	53	299	319	61
A & Nicobar Is.	54	133	197	73
Chandigarh	45	122	33	19
D & Nagar Haveli	0	534	779	254
Daman & Diu	0	22	657	115
Lakshadweep	66	313	440	0
Puducherry	42	95	201	7
all-India	50	125	242	50

Table S21: Number per 1000 households who lived in a dwelling unit with specific micro-environmental conditions for each State/UT during 2012				
rural + urban	per 1000 no. of hhs living in a dwelling unit with			
State/UT	open katcha drainage	no drainage	no garbage disposal arrangement	no direct opening of road
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	75	340	362	42
Arunachal Pradesh	328	444	588	343
Assam	289	609	680	56
Bihar	370	378	850	198
Chhattisgarh	192	534	379	124
Delhi	23	19	94	33
Goa	137	254	631	122
Gujarat	23	432	347	109
Haryana	119	16	203	41
Himachal Pradesh	227	454	700	243
Jammu & Kashmir	175	370	701	294
Jharkhand	207	566	800	170
Karnataka	85	287	308	73
Kerala	105	412	841	122
Madhya Pradesh	232	396	653	111
Maharashtra	53	315	295	130
Manipur	590	255	291	113
Meghalaya	254	461	668	138
Mizoram	408	330	397	118
Nagaland	611	20	198	72
Odisha	20	801	767	118
Punjab	58	108	544	14
Rajasthan	147	477	627	161
Sikkim	176	308	695	394
Tamil Nadu	67	408	417	49
Tripura	187	740	886	41
Uttarakhand	166	315	608	231
Uttar Pradesh	228	181	629	158
West Bengal	99	645	717	130
A & Nicobar Is.	62	461	489	161
Chandigarh	42	116	33	19
D & Nagar Haveli	0	704	800	258
Daman & Diu	0	64	670	131
Lakshadweep	49	477	438	319
Puducherry	121	226	275	5
all-India	141	381	541	116

Table S22: Number per 1000 households reporting (i) problem of flies/mosquitoes during last 365 days and (ii) that effort was made by local bodies/state government during last 365 days to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes, (iii) that effort was made by household during last 365 days to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes for each State/UT during 2012				
rural	no. per 1000 hhs reporting problems of flies/mosquitoes		no. per 1000 hhs reporting that effort was made by	
State/UT	severe	moderate	local bodies/state government to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes	the household to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	661	335	289	683
Arunachal Pradesh	125	591	506	490
Assam	478	519	97	876
Bihar	721	270	142	861
Chhattisgarh	407	573	181	661
Delhi	57	909	448	910
Goa	197	797	256	915
Gujarat	368	612	304	722
Haryana	685	314	54	823
Himachal Pradesh	110	809	4	781
Jammu & Kashmir	235	643	10	588
Jharkhand	655	345	141	826
Karnataka	493	496	231	760
Kerala	372	591	139	758
Madhya Pradesh	644	346	48	824
Maharashtra	410	558	217	659
Manipur	364	584	101	900
Meghalaya	292	590	399	658
Mizoram	196	787	982	921
Nagaland	54	737	361	588
Odisha	458	538	83	814
Punjab	411	583	13	744
Rajasthan	506	457	43	564
Sikkim	32	652	32	370
Tamil Nadu	574	411	383	680
Tripura	439	488	416	531
Uttarakhand	181	791	25	835
Uttar Pradesh	741	253	41	804
West Bengal	609	380	42	764
A & Nicobar Is.	28	972	691	866
Chandigarh	409	508	230	882
D & Nagar Haveli	516	484	488	919
Daman & Diu	511	489	511	824
Lakshadweep	728	260	229	650
Puducherry	826	174	534	929
all-India	566	418	144	753

Table S22: Number per 1000 households reporting (i) problem of flies/mosquitoes during last 365 days and (ii) that effort was made by local bodies/state government during last 365 days to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes, (iii) that effort was made by household during last 365 days to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes for each State/UT during 2012				
urban	no. per 1000 hhs reporting problems of flies/mosquitoes		no. per 1000 hhs reporting that effort was made by	
State/UT	severe	moderate	local bodies/state government to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes	the household to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	553	419	457	894
Arunachal Pradesh	116	624	476	493
Assam	264	678	255	942
Bihar	725	264	184	941
Chhattisgarh	651	297	249	922
Delhi	227	708	730	875
Goa	230	767	95	878
Gujarat	221	702	538	759
Haryana	466	521	63	949
Himachal Pradesh	61	770	38	598
Jammu & Kashmir	231	737	57	808
Jharkhand	751	249	157	949
Karnataka	446	515	374	901
Kerala	406	565	227	811
Madhya Pradesh	571	386	290	918
Maharashtra	338	618	651	818
Manipur	339	636	176	968
Meghalaya	78	691	127	646
Mizoram	84	847	1000	833
Nagaland	15	829	454	679
Odisha	427	570	370	948
Punjab	388	585	360	803
Rajasthan	459	476	119	746
Sikkim	50	549	13	414
Tamil Nadu	610	384	731	870
Tripura	570	426	478	875
Uttarakhand	121	872	291	990
Uttar Pradesh	674	316	304	922
West Bengal	526	450	507	867
A & Nicobar Is.	54	943	914	864
Chandigarh	440	523	207	801
D & Nagar Haveli	476	524	711	960
Daman & Diu	488	414	553	786
Lakshadweep	252	703	319	548
Puducherry	472	528	638	851
all-India	476	491	447	864

Table S22: Number per 1000 households reporting (i) problem of flies/mosquitoes during last 365 days and (ii) that effort was made by local bodies/state government during last 365 days to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes, (iii) that effort was made by household during last 365 days to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes for each State/UT during 2012				
rural + urban	no. per 1000 hhs reporting problems of flies/mosquitoes		no. per 1000 hhs reporting that effort was made by	
State/UT	severe	moderate	local bodies/state government to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes	the household to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	624	364	346	754
Arunachal Pradesh	123	598	500	491
Assam	451	539	117	884
Bihar	721	269	146	869
Chhattisgarh	459	515	196	716
Delhi	204	735	692	880
Goa	214	782	172	896
Gujarat	300	654	412	739
Haryana	606	390	57	869
Himachal Pradesh	102	803	10	750
Jammu & Kashmir	234	665	21	640
Jharkhand	677	323	145	854
Karnataka	474	504	291	819
Kerala	382	583	165	774
Madhya Pradesh	623	357	116	851
Maharashtra	379	584	406	728
Manipur	357	599	123	920
Meghalaya	250	610	345	656
Mizoram	142	816	991	878
Nagaland	46	755	379	606
Odisha	453	543	126	834
Punjab	402	584	157	769
Rajasthan	494	462	63	613
Sikkim	36	626	27	381
Tamil Nadu	591	398	545	769
Tripura	463	477	427	593
Uttarakhand	169	808	78	866
Uttar Pradesh	725	268	102	832
West Bengal	584	401	181	795
A & Nicobar Is.	39	960	783	865
Chandigarh	438	522	209	807
D & Nagar Haveli	500	500	578	935
Daman & Diu	491	422	548	791
Lakshadweep	487	484	275	598
Puducherry	599	401	600	879
all-India	538	441	240	788

Table S23: Number per 1000 households reporting specific type of illness suffered by any of the household members during last 30 days for each State/UT during 2012				
rural	no. per 1000 hhs reported that any of the household members suffered during the last 30 days from			
State/UT	stomach problem	malaria	skin disease	fever due to disease other than malaria
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	73	25	34	327
Arunachal Pradesh	323	166	85	433
Assam	404	30	117	461
Bihar	436	38	93	498
Chhattisgarh	169	95	53	358
Delhi	189	0	14	289
Goa	69	2	9	192
Gujarat	63	35	22	264
Haryana	193	97	63	366
Himachal Pradesh	151	11	62	318
Jammu & Kashmir	246	3	118	345
Jharkhand	324	168	103	428
Karnataka	84	5	22	319
Kerala	59	1	74	299
Madhya Pradesh	262	152	94	432
Maharashtra	131	34	35	360
Manipur	172	14	73	257
Meghalaya	312	117	90	360
Mizoram	222	145	48	240
Nagaland	223	12	24	179
Odisha	153	126	53	416
Punjab	249	32	156	526
Rajasthan	197	121	101	460
Sikkim	85	0	48	156
Tamil Nadu	59	7	42	204
Tripura	131	47	43	305
Uttarakhand	278	15	126	346
Uttar Pradesh	358	96	131	542
West Bengal	270	14	121	409
A & Nicobar Is.	275	6	85	495
Chandigarh	233	0	79	299
D & Nagar Haveli	0	12	11	286
Daman & Diu	8	9	5	421
Lakshadweep	93	0	68	435
Puducherry	7	5	14	19
all-India	222	59	80	403

Table S23: Number per 1000 households reporting specific type of illness suffered by any of the household members during last 30 days for each State/UT during 2012				
urban	no. per 1000 hhs reported that any of the household members suffered during the last 30 days from			
State/UT	stomach problem	malaria	skin disease	fever due to disease other than malaria
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	41	9	30	213
Arunachal Pradesh	201	163	82	344
Assam	347	7	80	369
Bihar	303	34	131	435
Chhattisgarh	124	31	26	362
Delhi	60	5	10	197
Goa	94	55	62	195
Gujarat	87	35	30	193
Haryana	175	53	39	325
Himachal Pradesh	104	9	100	296
Jammu & Kashmir	235	1	87	261
Jharkhand	266	57	58	389
Karnataka	48	2	20	217
Kerala	57	0	58	262
Madhya Pradesh	218	92	71	311
Maharashtra	120	32	29	241
Manipur	88	8	72	181
Meghalaya	160	48	32	250
Mizoram	178	39	83	165
Nagaland	235	1	60	373
Odisha	123	45	26	306
Punjab	286	30	106	392
Rajasthan	151	71	72	364
Sikkim	92	0	8	122
Tamil Nadu	35	8	31	171
Tripura	141	8	12	302
Uttarakhand	218	4	34	230
Uttar Pradesh	268	51	86	405
West Bengal	198	3	72	275
A & Nicobar Is.	90	0	33	341
Chandigarh	226	22	47	265
D & Nagar Haveli	143	9	2	309
Daman & Diu	131	243	17	107
Lakshadweep	2	0	22	171
Puducherry	5	0	16	85
all-India	135	28	49	269

Table S23: Number per 1000 households reporting specific type of illness suffered by any of the household members during last 30 days for each State/UT during 2012				
rural + urban	no. per 1000 hhs reported that any of the household members suffered during the last 30 days from			
State/UT	stomach problem	malaria	skin disease	fever due to disease other than malaria
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	62	20	32	288
Arunachal Pradesh	298	166	84	415
Assam	397	27	112	449
Bihar	422	38	97	491
Chhattisgarh	159	82	48	359
Delhi	78	5	11	209
Goa	82	29	37	194
Gujarat	74	35	25	231
Haryana	186	81	54	351
Himachal Pradesh	143	11	68	314
Jammu & Kashmir	244	3	111	325
Jharkhand	311	142	93	419
Karnataka	69	4	21	276
Kerala	59	1	69	288
Madhya Pradesh	250	135	88	398
Maharashtra	126	33	32	308
Manipur	147	12	73	235
Meghalaya	282	103	79	338
Mizoram	201	93	65	203
Nagaland	226	10	31	216
Odisha	148	114	49	400
Punjab	265	31	135	471
Rajasthan	185	108	93	434
Sikkim	87	0	38	147
Tamil Nadu	48	7	37	189
Tripura	132	40	37	304
Uttarakhand	266	13	108	323
Uttar Pradesh	337	86	121	510
West Bengal	249	11	107	369
A & Nicobar Is.	198	3	64	432
Chandigarh	226	20	50	268
D & Nagar Haveli	58	11	7	295
Daman & Diu	117	217	15	142
Lakshadweep	47	0	45	302
Puducherry	6	2	15	61
all-India	195	49	70	361

Table S24: Per 1000 distribution of urban households by duration of stay in the present area (years) separately for each of the present area of the dwelling unit during 2012					
present area of the dwelling unit: notified slum sector: urban					
State/UT	per 1000 distribution of households by duration of stay in the present area (years)				
	less than 5	5-10	10-20	20 or more	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	326	152	166	356	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	377	222	118	282	1000
Assam	439	0	0	561	1000
Bihar	3	0	0	997	1000
Chhattisgarh	94	23	311	572	1000
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	0	248	481	271	1000
Gujarat	11	120	272	597	1000
Haryana	111	164	546	179	1000
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	0	24	24	953	1000
Jharkhand	0	0	9	991	1000
Karnataka	191	131	233	446	1000
Kerala	0	333	0	667	1000
Madhya Pradesh	96	79	173	653	1000
Maharashtra	170	112	190	529	1000
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	262	211	269	258	1000
Mizoram	113	428	238	221	1000
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	0	0	70	930	1000
Punjab	227	123	290	360	1000
Rajasthan	117	104	263	516	1000
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	261	198	260	281	1000
Tripura	368	72	169	391	1000
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	182	63	126	629	1000
West Bengal	86	90	154	670	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	18	402	499	81	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-
all-India	205	127	199	469	1000
‘-’ indicates ‘zero sample’ observation					

Table S24: Per 1000 distribution of urban households by duration of stay in the present area (years) separately for each of the present area of the dwelling unit during 2012					
present area of the dwelling unit: non-notified slum sector: urban					
State/UT	per 1000 distribution of households by duration of stay in the present area (years)				
	less than 5	5-10	10-20	20 or more	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	499	63	85	353	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	252	445	303	0	1000
Assam	148	126	240	486	1000
Bihar	171	129	12	688	1000
Chhattisgarh	60	13	100	827	1000
Delhi	191	126	204	479	1000
Goa	267	0	66	667	1000
Gujarat	319	169	230	282	1000
Haryana	92	0	510	398	1000
Himachal Pradesh	636	182	182	0	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	109	114	96	680	1000
Jharkhand	46	109	225	620	1000
Karnataka	314	144	119	422	1000
Kerala	88	0	736	176	1000
Madhya Pradesh	323	89	256	332	1000
Maharashtra	246	191	169	394	1000
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	0	887	105	8	1000
Mizoram	0	0	667	333	1000
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	270	88	222	420	1000
Punjab	170	589	227	13	1000
Rajasthan	52	57	235	656	1000
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	270	34	38	657	1000
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	83	128	193	596	1000
Uttar Pradesh	156	228	288	327	1000
West Bengal	53	67	137	743	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-
D & Nagar Haveli	943	31	17	9	1000
Daman & Diu	983	11	6	0	1000
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	1000	0	0	0	1000
all-India	248	133	155	464	1000
‘-’ indicates ‘zero sample’ observation					

Table S24: Per 1000 distribution of urban households by duration of stay in the present area (years) separately for each of the present area of the dwelling unit during 2012					
present area of the dwelling unit: squatter settlement sector: urban					
State/UT	per 1000 distribution of households by duration of stay in the present area (years)				
	less than 5	5-10	10-20	20 or more	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	485	179	47	290	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	366	606	29	0	1000
Assam	0	0	0	1000	1000
Bihar	1000	0	0	0	1000
Chhattisgarh	91	33	25	851	1000
Delhi	1000	0	0	0	1000
Goa	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	746	49	77	127	1000
Haryana	0	1000	0	0	1000
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	27	18	0	955	1000
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	943	25	25	7	1000
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	0	100	300	600	1000
Maharashtra	0	538	425	37	1000
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	0	1000	0	0	1000
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	0	73	211	716	1000
Punjab	25	0	975	0	1000
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	316	632	52	0	1000
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	164	23	71	742	1000
West Bengal	77	9	10	904	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-
D & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	461	461	77	0	1000
all-India	353	85	75	487	1000
‘-’ indicates ‘zero sample’ observation					

Table S24: Per 1000 distribution of urban households by duration of stay in the present area (years) separately for each of the present area of the dwelling unit during 2012					
present area of the dwelling unit: other areas sector: urban					
State/UT	per 1000 distribution of households by duration of stay in the present area (years)				
	less than 5	5-10	10-20	20 or more	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	455	177	134	234	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	385	337	208	70	1000
Assam	318	163	146	373	1000
Bihar	297	65	97	541	1000
Chhattisgarh	155	141	171	533	1000
Delhi	312	196	201	291	1000
Goa	218	175	151	456	1000
Gujarat	305	168	202	325	1000
Haryana	245	155	193	407	1000
Himachal Pradesh	571	156	46	227	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	177	98	182	543	1000
Jharkhand	309	112	143	436	1000
Karnataka	418	125	146	311	1000
Kerala	231	93	138	537	1000
Madhya Pradesh	215	157	168	460	1000
Maharashtra	300	195	184	321	1000
Manipur	86	48	83	782	1000
Meghalaya	176	156	228	440	1000
Mizoram	122	166	292	420	1000
Nagaland	186	329	389	96	1000
Odisha	404	104	99	392	1000
Punjab	245	138	175	442	1000
Rajasthan	308	120	158	413	1000
Sikkim	444	169	227	160	1000
Tamil Nadu	385	139	135	340	1000
Tripura	260	144	150	445	1000
Uttarakhand	246	137	168	448	1000
Uttar Pradesh	192	125	156	527	1000
West Bengal	159	109	154	578	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	335	165	174	326	1000
Chandigarh	375	202	152	271	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	363	101	56	480	1000
Daman & Diu	719	78	46	157	1000
Lakshadweep	318	211	88	383	1000
Puducherry	357	136	143	364	1000
all-India	300	144	158	397	1000

Table S24: Per 1000 distribution of urban households by duration of stay in the present area (years) separately for each of the present area of the dwelling unit during 2012					
present area of the dwelling unit: all sector: urban					
State/UT	per 1000 distribution of households by duration of stay in the present area (years)				
	less than 5	5-10	10-20	20 or more	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	432	169	138	261	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	382	352	187	78	1000
Assam	317	162	147	374	1000
Bihar	290	68	93	549	1000
Chhattisgarh	149	130	174	547	1000
Delhi	308	193	201	297	1000
Goa	182	186	206	427	1000
Gujarat	304	168	204	325	1000
Haryana	242	154	197	406	1000
Himachal Pradesh	572	156	48	224	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	172	95	175	557	1000
Jharkhand	297	111	145	446	1000
Karnataka	405	125	150	320	1000
Kerala	231	94	138	537	1000
Madhya Pradesh	208	151	169	471	1000
Maharashtra	268	178	184	369	1000
Manipur	86	48	83	782	1000
Meghalaya	177	168	227	428	1000
Mizoram	121	196	287	396	1000
Nagaland	186	329	389	96	1000
Odisha	391	103	110	396	1000
Punjab	242	139	185	433	1000
Rajasthan	286	118	170	426	1000
Sikkim	442	177	224	157	1000
Tamil Nadu	377	138	137	347	1000
Tripura	263	142	151	444	1000
Uttarakhand	245	137	169	449	1000
Uttar Pradesh	192	124	156	528	1000
West Bengal	150	106	152	593	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	335	165	174	326	1000
Chandigarh	317	234	208	240	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	398	97	53	452	1000
Daman & Diu	758	68	40	133	1000
Lakshadweep	318	211	88	383	1000
Puducherry	358	138	143	361	1000
all-India	292	142	161	405	1000

Table S25: Number per 1000 urban households which moved into the present area during last 365 days and per 1000 distribution of urban households which moved to the present area of the dwelling unit during last 365 days by place of residence before moving to the present area, separately for each of the present area of the dwelling unit during 2012

present area of the dwelling unit: notified slum sector: urban							
State/UT	prop. (per 1000) of households which moved into the present area during last 365 days	place of residence before moving to the present area					
		slum/squatter settlement of the same town	in other areas of the same town	slum/squatter settlement of the other town	in other areas of the other town	village	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	76	342	270	23	139	227	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	35	0	0	0	542	458	1000
Assam	377	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
Bihar	3	0	0	0	1000	0	1000
Chhattisgarh	15	0	1000	0	0	0	1000
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	38	697	225	0	0	78	1000
Kerala	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	16	0	730	0	9	261	1000
Maharashtra	2	276	303	0	264	158	1000
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	180	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
Mizoram	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	21	0	0	0	701	299	1000
Rajasthan	41	80	867	0	51	2	1000
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	25	868	0	128	3	0	1000
Tripura	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	70	11	19	0	14	955	1000
West Bengal	2	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
D & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all-India	31	341	295	21	115	228	1000

‘-’ indicates ‘zero sample’ observation

Table S25: Number per 1000 urban households which moved into the present area during last 365 days and per 1000 distribution of urban households which moved to the present area of the dwelling unit during last 365 days by place of residence before moving to the present area, separately for each of the present area of the dwelling unit during 2012

present area of the dwelling unit: non-notified slum sector: urban							
State/UT	prop. (per 1000) of households which moved into the present area during last 365 days	place of residence before moving to the present area					
		slum/squatter settlement of the same town	in other areas of the same town	slum/squatter settlement of the other town	in other areas of the other town	village	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	31	0	848	0	117	34	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	32	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
Bihar	69	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
Chhattisgarh	6	0	1000	0	0	0	1000
Delhi	12	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
Goa	100	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
Gujarat	58	148	81	0	0	770	1000
Haryana	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	273	0	0	0	333	667	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	8	230	770	0	0	0	1000
Kerala	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	99	799	73	0	72	56	1000
Maharashtra	28	525	9	59	0	408	1000
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	2	0	0	409	591	0	1000
Punjab	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	7	0	171	0	171	657	1000
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	152	57	10	0	87	846	1000
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	51	0	0	0	559	441	1000
Uttar Pradesh	105	401	0	0	599	0	1000
West Bengal	20	193	774	0	0	33	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D & Nagar Haveli	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	253	56	0	444	56	444	1000
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	500	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
all-India	43	287	121	28	73	492	1000

‘-’ indicates ‘zero sample’ observation

Table S25: Number per 1000 urban households which moved into the present area during last 365 days and per 1000 distribution of urban households which moved to the present area of the dwelling unit during last 365 days by place of residence before moving to the present area, separately for each of the present area of the dwelling unit during 2012

present area of the dwelling unit: squatter settlement sector: urban							
State/UT	prop. (per 1000) of households which moved into the present area during last 365 days	place of residence before moving to the present area					
		slum/squatter settlement of the same town	in other areas of the same town	slum/squatter settlement of the other town	in other areas of the other town	village	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	30	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
Delhi	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	413	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
Haryana	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	791	0	22	0	319	659	1000
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	32	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
West Bengal	58	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
all-India	213	98	19	0	278	605	1000

‘-’ indicates ‘zero sample’ observation

Table S25: Number per 1000 urban households which moved into the present area during last 365 days and per 1000 distribution of urban households which moved to the present area of the dwelling unit during last 365 days by place of residence before moving to the present area, separately for each of the present area of the dwelling unit during 2012							
present area of the dwelling unit: other areas sector: urban							
State/UT	prop. (per 1000) of households which moved into the present area during last 365 days	place of residence before moving to the present area					
		slum/squatter settlement of the same town	in other areas of the same town	slum/squatter settlement of the other town	in other areas of the other town	village	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	79	13	409	26	183	370	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	79	99	230	0	138	532	1000
Assam	67	0	489	0	287	224	1000
Bihar	31	0	329	0	191	149	1000
Chhattisgarh	5	0	902	0	0	98	1000
Delhi	28	101	548	0	268	83	1000
Goa	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	65	18	490	0	403	88	1000
Haryana	37	0	397	0	333	270	1000
Himachal Pradesh	93	0	473	0	52	475	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	13	0	862	0	130	8	1000
Jharkhand	43	0	347	5	560	88	1000
Karnataka	67	43	335	13	421	188	1000
Kerala	60	0	221	6	528	245	1000
Madhya Pradesh	46	17	424	1	373	185	1000
Maharashtra	27	39	553	0	260	147	1000
Manipur	16	0	292	0	0	708	1000
Meghalaya	4	0	1000	0	0	0	1000
Mizoram	3	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
Nagaland	12	0	1000	0	0	0	1000
Odisha	70	0	249	97	321	275	1000
Punjab	35	0	351	2	188	459	1000
Rajasthan	69	0	541	0	129	329	1000
Sikkim	37	0	520	0	480	0	1000
Tamil Nadu	75	50	347	1	503	99	1000
Tripura	21	3	191	0	148	659	1000
Uttarakhand	47	0	81	0	676	242	1000
Uttar Pradesh	38	4	348	9	268	357	1000
West Bengal	19	0	230	0	461	233	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	37	0	0	0	629	371	1000
Chandigarh	46	484	147	0	290	79	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	13	0	0	0	1000	0	1000
Daman & Diu	250	13	0	0	0	987	1000
Lakshadweep	33	0	0	0	328	672	1000
Puducherry	26	0	257	0	610	133	1000
all-India	50	24	389	9	344	224	1000

‘-’ indicates ‘zero sample’ observation

Table S25: Number per 1000 urban households which moved into the present area during last 365 days and per 1000 distribution of urban households which moved to the present area of the dwelling unit during last 365 days by place of residence before moving to the present area, separately for each of the present area of the dwelling unit during 2012							
present area of the dwelling unit: all sector: urban							
State/UT	prop. (per 1000) of households which moved into the present area during last 365 days	place of residence before moving to the present area					
		slum/squatter settlement of the same town	in other areas of the same town	slum/squatter settlement of the other town	in other areas of the other town	village	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	77	74	388	25	174	339	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	69	96	222	0	152	530	1000
Assam	67	5	484	0	285	226	1000
Bihar	33	99	296	0	172	135	1000
Chhattisgarh	6	0	837	0	0	163	1000
Delhi	27	115	539	0	264	82	1000
Goa	1	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
Gujarat	65	28	471	0	385	117	1000
Haryana	37	0	397	0	333	270	1000
Himachal Pradesh	95	0	455	0	62	482	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	13	0	862	0	130	8	1000
Jharkhand	41	0	347	5	560	88	1000
Karnataka	68	62	308	11	398	220	1000
Kerala	60	0	221	6	528	245	1000
Madhya Pradesh	45	39	421	1	356	183	1000
Maharashtra	22	106	479	8	226	181	1000
Manipur	16	0	292	0	0	708	1000
Meghalaya	9	620	380	0	0	0	1000
Mizoram	3	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
Nagaland	12	0	1000	0	0	0	1000
Odisha	64	0	248	98	322	274	1000
Punjab	34	0	336	2	210	452	1000
Rajasthan	66	5	562	0	124	309	1000
Sikkim	36	0	520	0	480	0	1000
Tamil Nadu	76	60	322	2	472	144	1000
Tripura	21	3	191	0	148	659	1000
Uttarakhand	47	0	81	0	676	243	1000
Uttar Pradesh	39	11	330	8	265	371	1000
West Bengal	19	32	257	0	424	217	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	37	0	0	0	629	371	1000
Chandigarh	38	484	147	0	290	79	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	12	0	0	0	1000	0	1000
Daman & Diu	250	20	0	66	8	906	1000
Lakshadweep	33	0	0	0	328	672	1000
Puducherry	26	17	252	0	600	130	1000
all-India	49	47	373	10	324	237	1000

Table S26: Per 1000 distribution of urban households which moved to the present area of the dwelling unit by reason for movement to the present area, separately for each of the present area of the dwelling unit during 2012							
present area of the dwelling unit: notified slum sector: urban							
State/UT	reason for movement to the present area						all (incl. n.r.)
	free/low rent	independent accommodation	accommodation in better locality	employment related reason proximity to work place	other employment related reason	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	7	142	145	48	109	548	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	542	458	1000
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
Bihar	0	0	1000	0	0	0	1000
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	7	96	80	236	531	50	1000
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	522	0	208	20	242	9	1000
Maharashtra	57	246	158	118	421	0	1000
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	0	0	0	0	299	701	1000
Rajasthan	2	77	114	785	2	19	1000
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	0	0	997	0	3	0	1000
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	969	31	1000
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all-India	20	112	166	117	193	391	1000

‘-’ indicates ‘zero sample’ observation

Table S26: Per 1000 distribution of urban households which moved to the present area of the dwelling unit by reason for movement to the present area, separately for each of the present area of the dwelling unit during 2012							
present area of the dwelling unit: non-notified slum sector: urban							
State/UT	reason for movement to the present area						all (incl. n.r.)
	free/low rent	independent accommodation	accommodation in better locality	employment related reason proximity to work place	other employment related reason	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	848	34	117	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	0	0	0	1000	0	0	1000
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
Chhattisgarh	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
Goa	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Gujarat	0	151	11	690	148	0	1000
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1000	0	0	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	0	0	392	0	0	608	1000
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	872	5	0	36	44	43	1000
Maharashtra	0	1	281	59	408	252	1000
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	0	171	0	0	657	171	1000
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	0	104	0	23	4	869	1000
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	559	0	441	1000
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	599	0	0	401	1000
West Bengal	0	280	398	0	33	289	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	500	500	0	1000
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000
all-India	40	69	122	183	139	448	1000

‘-’ indicates ‘zero sample’ observation

Table S26: Per 1000 distribution of urban households which moved to the present area of the dwelling unit by reason for movement to the present area, separately for each of the present area of the dwelling unit during 2012							
present area of the dwelling unit: squatter settlement sector: urban							
State/UT	reason for movement to the present area						all (incl. n.r.)
	free/low rent	independent accommo- dation	accommo- dation in better locality	employment related reason proximity to work place	other employment related reason	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	1000	0	0	1000
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	0	0	0	1000	0	0	1000
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	978	22	1000
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000
West Bengal	0	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all-India	0	54	0	59	867	19	1000

‘-’ indicates ‘zero sample’ observation

Table S26: Per 1000 distribution of urban households which moved to the present area of the dwelling unit by reason for movement to the present area, separately for each of the present area of the dwelling unit during 2012							
present area of the dwelling unit: other areas sector: urban							
State/UT	reason for movement to the present area						all (incl. n.r.)
	free/low rent	independent accommo- dation	accommo- dation in better locality	employment related reason proximity to work place	other employment related reason	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	58	29	53	193	224	442	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	4	56	13	270	316	342	1000
Assam	0	89	54	432	406	18	1000
Bihar	221	18	0	264	21	146	1000
Chhattisgarh	0	612	28	261	98	0	1000
Delhi	45	0	50	345	287	274	1000
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	0	317	134	28	140	381	1000
Haryana	64	218	146	224	185	162	1000
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	151	166	11	672	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	284	0	234	108	9	366	1000
Jharkhand	0	99	96	64	526	215	1000
Karnataka	26	25	85	341	132	391	1000
Kerala	29	165	89	84	256	377	1000
Madhya Pradesh	12	77	48	143	107	613	1000
Maharashtra	21	215	187	111	296	170	1000
Manipur	174	0	0	18	631	177	1000
Meghalaya	0	0	0	1000	0	0	1000
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000
Nagaland	586	51	51	0	0	313	1000
Odisha	48	0	117	171	290	348	1000
Punjab	31	11	248	233	268	209	1000
Rajasthan	40	128	188	162	238	244	1000
Sikkim	0	293	148	480	79	0	1000
Tamil Nadu	57	66	164	230	272	211	1000
Tripura	0	76	56	542	236	90	1000
Uttarakhand	71	0	2	96	8	823	1000
Uttar Pradesh	33	66	183	130	168	405	1000
West Bengal	255	0	67	198	157	208	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	0	0	35	0	705	260	1000
Chandigarh	79	0	91	696	0	135	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	539	461	0	1000
Lakshadweep	0	0	40	288	672	0	1000
Puducherry	0	117	12	246	158	466	1000
all-India	45	94	120	189	213	328	1000
‘-’ indicates ‘zero sample’ observation							

Table S26: Per 1000 distribution of urban households which moved to the present area of the dwelling unit by reason for movement to the present area, separately for each of the present area of the dwelling unit during 2012							
present area of the dwelling unit: all sector: urban							
State/UT	reason for movement to the present area						all (incl. n.r.)
	free/low rent	independent accommodation	accommodation in better locality	employment related reason proximity to work place	other employment related reason	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	48	50	70	174	200	458	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	4	54	13	260	323	346	1000
Assam	0	89	53	432	403	23	1000
Bihar	199	17	0	237	19	230	1000
Chhattisgarh	21	465	22	287	75	130	1000
Delhi	44	0	49	340	283	285	1000
Goa	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Gujarat	0	308	128	60	140	364	1000
Haryana	64	218	146	224	185	162	1000
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	146	197	10	647	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	284	0	234	108	9	366	1000
Jharkhand	0	99	96	64	526	215	1000
Karnataka	23	25	79	310	211	352	1000
Kerala	29	165	89	84	256	377	1000
Madhya Pradesh	48	73	51	137	108	582	1000
Maharashtra	19	188	199	105	312	178	1000
Manipur	174	0	0	18	631	177	1000
Meghalaya	0	0	0	380	0	620	1000
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000
Nagaland	586	51	51	0	0	313	1000
Odisha	48	0	117	171	292	348	1000
Punjab	29	10	237	223	270	231	1000
Rajasthan	37	125	183	202	224	230	1000
Sikkim	0	293	148	480	79	0	1000
Tamil Nadu	52	68	165	214	253	248	1000
Tripura	0	76	56	542	236	90	1000
Uttarakhand	71	0	2	98	8	821	1000
Uttar Pradesh	31	62	184	123	193	392	1000
West Bengal	235	33	85	182	146	213	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	0	0	35	0	705	260	1000
Chandigarh	79	0	91	696	0	135	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	533	467	0	1000
Lakshadweep	0	0	40	288	672	0	1000
Puducherry	17	115	12	242	155	458	1000
all-India	44	94	121	185	216	332	1000

Table S27: Per 1000 distribution of urban households by possession of documents pertaining to residence status in slum/squatter settlement separately for each type of slum/squatter settlement during 2012							
	type of slum/squatter settlement: notified slum sector: urban						
	possession of documents pertaining to residence status						
State/UT	ration card	voter ID card	passport	any combination of ration card/voter ID card/passport	others	none	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	89	46	26	653	37	150	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	207	0	0	661	97	35	1000
Assam	0	0	0	0	623	377	1000
Bihar	281	287	0	376	0	56	1000
Chhattisgarh	355	234	0	339	0	72	1000
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	558	387	0	55	0	0	1000
Gujarat	11	302	0	547	0	140	1000
Haryana	164	556	0	265	0	14	1000
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	27	24	66	884	0	0	1000
Jharkhand	0	991	9	0	0	0	1000
Karnataka	145	188	11	550	44	63	1000
Kerala	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Madhya Pradesh	107	178	3	646	6	59	1000
Maharashtra	84	84	24	705	6	98	1000
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	98	364	0	280	0	259	1000
Mizoram	0	0	0	683	0	317	1000
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	70	1000
Punjab	304	76	0	485	0	135	1000
Rajasthan	157	27	64	684	0	68	1000
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	290	159	0	389	0	162	1000
Tripura	644	356	0	0	0	0	1000
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	390	122	0	233	0	255	1000
West Bengal	52	68	0	688	0	181	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	173	468	0	307	10	42	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all-India	126	95	20	625	15	118	1000
‘-’ indicates ‘zero sample’ observation							

Table S27: Per 1000 distribution of urban households by possession of documents pertaining to residence status in slum/squatter settlement separately for each type of slum/squatter settlement during 2012							
type of slum/squatter settlement: non-notified slum sector: urban							
State/UT	possession of documents pertaining to residence status						
	ration card	voter ID card	passport	any combination of ration card/voter ID card/passport	others	none	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	89	70	112	524	51	154	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	151	303	0	0	0	0	1000
Assam	337	53	0	278	11	293	1000
Bihar	30	476	0	491	0	4	1000
Chhattisgarh	46	250	0	658	0	45	1000
Delhi	414	107	0	173	0	305	1000
Goa	66	600	0	66	0	267	1000
Gujarat	43	324	6	415	0	211	1000
Haryana	398	602	0	0	0	0	1000
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	232	0	0	0	0	768	1000
Jharkhand	14	645	0	261	0	81	1000
Karnataka	371	104	11	457	47	9	1000
Kerala	0	176	0	824	0	0	1000
Madhya Pradesh	213	173	0	540	0	74	1000
Maharashtra	139	66	24	600	24	146	1000
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	0	113	0	8	880	0	1000
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	23	567	0	187	29	194	1000
Punjab	358	120	13	111	0	398	1000
Rajasthan	219	13	0	497	17	254	1000
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	244	9	3	595	0	149	1000
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	60	242	0	637	3	57	1000
Uttar Pradesh	395	207	0	131	0	267	1000
West Bengal	116	169	2	642	1	59	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
Daman & Diu	0	6	0	0	6	989	1000
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	0	0	0	500	0	500	1000
all-India	153	151	20	511	17	147	1000
‘-’ indicates ‘zero sample’ observation							

Table S27: Per 1000 distribution of urban households by possession of documents pertaining to residence status in slum/squatter settlement separately for each type of slum/squatter settlement during 2012							
type of slum/squatter settlement: squatter settlement sector: urban							
State/UT	possession of documents pertaining to residence status						
	ration card	voter ID card	passport	any combination of ration card/voter ID card/passport	others	none	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	461	0	0	469	0	70	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	84	799	116	0	0	0	1000
Assam	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Chhattisgarh	413	0	0	185	402	0	1000
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	256	0	0	744	0	0	1000
Haryana	0	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	0	11	0	962	0	27	1000
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	0	376	0	606	0	18	1000
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	1000	0	0	1000
Maharashtra	283	538	0	37	0	142	1000
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	0	736	0	180	0	0	1000
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	25	1000
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	156	180	0	384	0	280	1000
West Bengal	6	0	0	913	0	28	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	308	154	0	462	0	76	1000
all-India	123	179	3	540	49	66	1000
‘-’ indicates ‘zero sample’ observation							

Table S27: Per 1000 distribution of urban households by possession of documents pertaining to residence status in slum/squatter settlement separately for each type of slum/squatter settlement during 2012							
type of slum/squatter settlement: all (slum and squatter settlement) sector: urban							
State/UT	possession of documents pertaining to residence status						
	ration card	voter ID card	passport	any combination of ration card/voter ID card/passport	others	none	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	92	49	38	633	39	150	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	140	439	63	291	43	15	1000
Assam	293	46	0	241	108	288	1000
Bihar	42	466	0	484	0	6	1000
Chhattisgarh	296	192	0	382	79	52	1000
Delhi	404	105	0	169	0	322	1000
Goa	526	401	0	56	0	18	1000
Gujarat	41	318	6	436	0	200	1000
Haryana	310	614	0	72	0	4	1000
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	13	11	5	910	0	61	1000
Jharkhand	12	682	1	233	0	72	1000
Karnataka	192	180	10	530	42	46	1000
Kerala	797	36	0	167	0	0	1000
Madhya Pradesh	123	176	3	632	5	61	1000
Maharashtra	103	79	24	668	12	114	1000
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	195	275	0	198	150	182	1000
Mizoram	0	0	0	657	0	343	1000
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	22	574	0	186	27	183	1000
Punjab	300	77	1	446	0	152	1000
Rajasthan	163	26	58	665	2	86	1000
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000
Tamil Nadu	270	92	1	481	0	156	1000
Tripura	644	356	0	0	0	0	1000
Uttarakhand	60	242	0	637	3	57	1000
Uttar Pradesh	375	148	0	217	0	260	1000
West Bengal	84	118	1	675	1	108	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	173	468	0	307	10	42	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000
Daman & Diu	0	6	0	0	6	989	1000
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	267	133	0	467	0	133	1000
all-India	135	116	20	585	17	126	1000
‘-’ indicates ‘zero sample’ observation							

Table S28: Per 1000 distribution of urban households in India by type of benefits received as slum/squatter settlement dweller separately for each type of slum/squatter settlement during 2012				
type of slum/squatter settlement: notified slum sector: urban				
State/UT	type of benefits received			
	allotment of land/tenement	other benefits	no benefit	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	52	66	883	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	30	0	970	1000
Assam	623	0	377	1000
Bihar	244	0	756	1000
Chhattisgarh	244	424	333	1000
Delhi	-	-	-	-
Goa	69	6	925	1000
Gujarat	0	419	581	1000
Haryana	0	0	1000	1000
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	24	27	950	1000
Jharkhand	0	9	991	1000
Karnataka	158	19	822	1000
Kerala	0	0	1000	1000
Madhya Pradesh	173	12	815	1000
Maharashtra	112	87	801	1000
Manipur	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	0	0	1000	1000
Mizoram	0	0	1000	1000
Nagaland	-	-	-	-
Odisha	0	0	70	1000
Punjab	1	0	999	1000
Rajasthan	122	83	795	1000
Sikkim	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	157	89	754	1000
Tripura	12	0	988	1000
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	42	51	908	1000
West Bengal	33	130	824	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	0	0	1000	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-
all-India	96	76	828	1000
‘-’ indicates ‘zero sample’ observation				

Table S28: Per 1000 distribution of urban households in India by type of benefits received as slum/squatter settlement dweller separately for each type of slum/squatter settlement during 2012				
type of slum/squatter settlement: non-notified slum sector: urban				
State/UT	type of benefits received			
	allotment of land/tenement	other benefits	no benefit	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	39	0	961	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	454	1000
Assam	0	0	971	1000
Bihar	0	302	698	1000
Chhattisgarh	215	198	587	1000
Delhi	0	404	596	1000
Goa	66	0	934	1000
Gujarat	12	10	978	1000
Haryana	0	0	1000	1000
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1000	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	1000	1000
Jharkhand	0	53	947	1000
Karnataka	7	11	981	1000
Kerala	736	0	264	1000
Madhya Pradesh	151	0	849	1000
Maharashtra	10	53	937	1000
Manipur	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	0	0	1000	1000
Mizoram	0	0	1000	1000
Nagaland	-	-	-	-
Odisha	27	6	968	1000
Punjab	0	0	1000	1000
Rajasthan	14	0	986	1000
Sikkim	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	19	3	977	1000
Tripura	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	0	0	1000	1000
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	1000	1000
West Bengal	7	205	777	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
D & Nagar Haveli	0	0	1000	1000
Daman & Diu	0	0	1000	1000
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	0	0	1000	1000
all-India	17	72	910	1000
‘-’ indicates ‘zero sample’ observation				

Table S28: Per 1000 distribution of urban households in India by type of benefits received as slum/squatter settlement dweller separately for each type of slum/squatter settlement during 2012				
type of slum/squatter settlement: squatter settlement sector: urban				
State/UT	type of benefits received			
	allotment of land/tenement	other benefits	no benefit	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	230	0	770	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	74	74	853	1000
Assam	0	0	1000	1000
Bihar	0	0	0	1000
Chhattisgarh	26	469	505	1000
Delhi	0	0	1000	1000
Goa	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	0	775	225	1000
Haryana	0	0	1000	1000
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	1000	1000
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	0	0	1000	1000
Kerala	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	500	0	500	1000
Maharashtra	0	37	963	1000
Manipur	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	0	0	1000	1000
Mizoram	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-
Odisha	0	0	916	1000
Punjab	0	0	25	1000
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	0	1000	0	1000
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	1000	1000
West Bengal	0	28	919	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
D & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	0	0	1000	1000
all-India	31	81	849	1000
‘-’ indicates ‘zero sample’ observation				

Table S28: Per 1000 distribution of urban households in India by type of benefits received as slum/squatter settlement dweller separately for each type of slum/squatter settlement during 2012				
type of slum/squatter settlement: all (slum and squatter settlement)				
sector: urban				
State/UT	type of benefits received			
	allotment of land/tenement	other benefits	no benefit	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	52	56	893	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	53	40	897	1000
Assam	56	0	919	1000
Bihar	12	287	700	1000
Chhattisgarh	195	381	424	1000
Delhi	0	393	607	1000
Goa	69	6	926	1000
Gujarat	11	70	919	1000
Haryana	0	0	1000	1000
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1000	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	2	2	996	1000
Jharkhand	0	48	952	1000
Karnataka	109	16	876	1000
Kerala	149	0	851	1000
Madhya Pradesh	171	10	818	1000
Maharashtra	77	75	848	1000
Manipur	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	0	0	1000	1000
Mizoram	0	0	1000	1000
Nagaland	-	-	-	-
Odisha	25	5	961	1000
Punjab	1	0	975	1000
Rajasthan	112	75	814	1000
Sikkim	0	1000	0	1000
Tamil Nadu	96	51	853	1000
Tripura	12	0	988	1000
Uttarakhand	0	0	1000	1000
Uttar Pradesh	28	34	938	1000
West Bengal	18	165	804	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	0	0	1000	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	0	0	1000	1000
Daman & Diu	0	0	1000	1000
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	0	0	1000	1000
all-India	68	75	856	1000
‘-’ indicates ‘zero sample’ observation				

Table S29: Number per 1000 urban households which tried to move out of the slum/squatter settlement and per 1000 distribution of urban households by reason for trying to move out separately for each type of slum/squatter settlement during 2012						
type of slum/squatter settlement: notified slum sector: urban						
State/UT	number per 1000 households which tried to move out	reason for trying to move out				all (incl. n.r.)
		better accommodation	proximity to place of work	social/reli- gious factors	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	51	476	233	0	291	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	19	1000	0	0	0	1000
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	3	0	0	1000	0	1000
Chhattisgarh	2	1000	0	0	0	1000
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	153	1000	0	0	0	1000
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	77	717	168	0	115	1000
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	60	712	65	9	213	1000
Maharashtra	147	878	88	3	30	1000
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	15	500	0	0	500	1000
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	70	0	0	0	1000	1000
Punjab	97	865	68	67	0	1000
Rajasthan	20	1000	0	0	0	1000
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	39	2	0	0	998	1000
Tripura	844	929	0	71	0	1000
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	3	958	42	0	0	1000
West Bengal	65	283	717	0	0	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	10	0	1000	0	0	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
all-India	85	755	134	5	107	1000

‘-’ indicates ‘zero sample’ observation

Table S29: Number per 1000 urban households which tried to move out of the slum/squatter settlement and per 1000 distribution of urban households by reason for trying to move out separately for each type of slum/squatter settlement during 2012

type of slum/squatter settlement: non-notified slum sector: urban						
State/UT	number per 1000 households which tried to move out	reason for trying to move out				all (incl. n.r.)
		better accommodation	proximity to place of work	social/religious factors	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	42	22	0	0	978	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	66	98	0	0	902	1000
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	100	0	0	0	1000	1000
Gujarat	76	911	89	0	0	1000
Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	101	997	0	0	3	1000
Karnataka	9	314	0	475	210	1000
Kerala	88	0	0	0	1000	1000
Madhya Pradesh	45	987	0	0	13	1000
Maharashtra	47	857	142	0	1	1000
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	8	0	0	0	1000	1000
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	61	1000	0	0	0	1000
Punjab	4	1000	0	0	0	1000
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	152	117	0	0	883	1000
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	2	1000	0	0	0	1000
West Bengal	14	506	0	0	494	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
D & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
all-India	49	583	62	4	350	1000

‘-’ indicates ‘zero sample’ observation

Table S29: Number per 1000 urban households which tried to move out of the slum/squatter settlement and per 1000 distribution of urban households by reason for trying to move out separately for each type of slum/squatter settlement during 2012

type of slum/squatter settlement: squatter settlement sector: urban						
State/UT	number per 1000 households which tried to move out	reason for trying to move out				all (incl. n.r.)
		better accommodation	proximity to place of work	social/reli- gious factors	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	116	0	909	0	91	1000
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	253	1000	0	0	0	1000
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	169	0	166	0	834	1000
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	100	1000	0	0	0	1000
Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	46	0	0	500	500	1000
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
A & Nicobar Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
D & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
all-India	69	320	132	32	516	1000
‘-’ indicates ‘zero sample’ observation						

Table S29: Number per 1000 urban households which tried to move out of the slum/squatter settlement and per 1000 distribution of urban households by reason for trying to move out separately for each type of slum/squatter settlement during 2012

type of slum/squatter settlement: all (slum and squatter settlement) sector: urban						
State/UT	number per 1000 households which tried to move out	reason for trying to move out				all (incl. n.r.)
		better accommodation	proximity to place of work	social/reli- gious factors	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	49	421	205	0	374	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	71	116	803	0	81	1000
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	1000	0	1000
Chhattisgarh	16	149	0	0	851	1000
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	7	0	0	0	1000	1000
Gujarat	66	911	89	0	0	1000
Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	234	1000	0	0	0	1000
Jharkhand	90	997	0	0	3	1000
Karnataka	66	572	162	17	249	1000
Kerala	18	0	0	0	1000	1000
Madhya Pradesh	58	749	56	8	186	1000
Maharashtra	112	875	96	3	26	1000
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	12	446	0	0	554	1000
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	58	995	0	0	5	1000
Punjab	88	865	68	67	0	1000
Rajasthan	18	1000	0	0	0	1000
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	90	89	0	0	911	1000
Tripura	844	929	0	71	0	1000
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	6	409	14	288	288	1000
West Bengal	35	333	558	0	110	1000
A & Nicobar Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	10	0	1000	0	0	1000
D & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
all-India	73	708	117	6	169	1000

‘-’ indicates ‘zero sample’ observation

Appendix A

Detailed Tables

Notes on Tables:

1. The column 'all' in any table is inclusive of all corresponding 'non-reporting' (n.r.) cases, if not mentioned separately.
2. The 'total' figures may not always exactly match due to rounding-off.
3. In some tables 'households' is abbreviated as 'hhs'.

Table 1: Number of first stage units (FSUs) allotted, surveyed and number of sample households surveyed for each State/UT

State/UT	rural			urban			rural + urban		
	number of FSUs		no. of households surveyed	number of FSUs		no. of households surveyed	number of FSUs		no. of households surveyed
	allotted	surveyed		allotted	surveyed		allotted	surveyed	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	244	244	2916	242	242	2903	486	486	5819
Arunachal Pradesh	48	47	549	32	31	372	80	78	921
Assam	212	194	2328	64	63	756	276	257	3084
Bihar	264	264	3132	104	104	1248	368	368	4380
Chhattisgarh	84	83	984	66	66	792	150	149	1776
Delhi	12	8	96	12	148	1758	24	156	1854
Goa	164	12	144	168	12	144	332	24	288
Gujarat	76	164	1944	72	168	2013	148	332	3957
Haryana	88	76	912	24	72	844	112	148	1756
Himachal Pradesh	92	88	1042	70	24	288	162	112	1330
Jammu & Kashmir	104	92	1104	70	70	840	174	162	1944
Jharkhand	168	104	1248	172	70	838	340	174	2086
Karnataka	160	168	2016	160	172	2064	320	340	4080
Kerala	248	160	1919	202	160	1918	450	320	3837
Madhya Pradesh	328	248	2964	326	202	2420	654	450	5384
Maharashtra	96	328	3924	80	326	3894	176	654	7818
Manipur	68	96	1140	36	80	955	104	176	2095
Meghalaya	48	68	816	48	36	432	96	104	1248
Mizoram	44	48	563	28	48	576	72	96	1139
Nagaland	212	44	528	88	28	336	300	72	864
Odisha	92	208	2488	88	88	1056	180	296	3544
Punjab	212	92	1068	142	88	1056	354	180	2124
Rajasthan	40	212	2521	24	142	1702	64	354	4223
Sikkim	244	40	480	238	24	288	482	64	768
Tamil Nadu	104	244	2928	72	238	2856	176	482	5784
Tripura	40	104	1248	34	72	864	74	176	2112
Uttarakhand	616	40	480	350	34	408	966	74	888
Uttar Pradesh	324	616	7391	286	350	4172	610	966	11563
West Bengal	20	324	3862	12	286	3426	32	610	7288
A & Nicobar Is.	8	20	202	16	12	144	24	32	346
Chandigarh	8	8	96	8	16	192	16	24	288
D & Nagar Haveli	8	8	84	8	8	96	16	16	180
Daman & Diu	8	8	96	148	8	96	156	16	192
Lakshadweep	8	7	84	8	8	96	16	15	180
Puducherry	8	8	96	26	26	312	34	34	408
all-India	4500	4475	53393	3524	3522	42155	8024	7997	95548

Table 2: Estimated number of persons (00), average household size (0.0) and estimated number of households for each State/U.T.

state / u. t./all-India	number of persons		average household size (0.0)	number of households	
	estimated (00)	sample		estimated (00)	sample
	(2)	(3)		(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	580845	10741	3.7	156055	2916
Arunachal Pradesh	9901	2972	5.2	1895	549
Assam	254441	12136	5.3	47901	2328
Bihar	834449	16612	5.2	160264	3132
Chhattisgarh	190941	4720	4.7	40491	984
Delhi	24120	475	4.9	4918	96
Goa	6773	604	4.2	1607	144
Gujarat	344259	9751	5.1	67772	1944
Haryana	168231	4833	5.2	32358	912
Himachal Pradesh	57717	4603	4.2	13790	1042
Jammu & Kashmir	79219	6181	5.5	14524	1104
Jharkhand	231228	6689	5.2	44525	1248
Karnataka	391128	9423	4.6	84232	2016
Kerala	230108	7688	4.0	57122	1919
Madhya Pradesh	532245	14499	5.0	107015	2964
Maharashtra	628204	17698	4.6	136790	3924
Manipur	17276	6476	5.5	3127	1140
Meghalaya	23462	4640	5.6	4172	816
Mizoram	5178	2837	5.0	1026	563
Nagaland	18154	2891	5.0	3598	528
Orissa	335108	10575	4.2	80672	2488
Punjab	157344	5071	4.9	32296	1068
Rajasthan	486056	12864	5.2	93045	2521
Sikkim	4318	2086	4.3	1008	480
Tamil Nadu	373685	10618	3.7	102181	2928
Tripura	30405	5098	4.2	7258	1248
Uttarakhand	76694	2148	4.0	19112	480
Uttar Pradesh	1514674	40690	5.6	268329	7391
West Bengal	655247	16728	4.4	150515	3862
A & N Islands	2382	944	4.4	544	202
Chandigarh	781	382	3.8	204	96
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1424	384	3.7	388	84
Daman & Diu	589	479	4.5	130	96
Lakshadweep	327	477	5.8	56	84
Puducherry	4326	363	3.6	1207	96
all-India	8271239	255376	4.8	1740127	53393

Table 2: Estimated number of persons (00), average household size (0.0) and estimated number of households for each State/U.T.

State / U.T.	number of persons		average household size (0.0)	number of households	
	estimated (00)	sample		estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	276905	10736	3.5	79831	2903
Arunachal Pradesh	2030	1567	4.2	479	372
Assam	25802	3138	3.7	6994	756
Bihar	90028	6781	4.8	18830	1248
Chhattisgarh	49261	3602	4.5	10880	792
Delhi	131160	7593	4.1	31737	1758
Goa	6676	643	3.9	1730	144
Gujarat	245621	9048	4.2	58376	2013
Haryana	80590	4027	4.4	18480	844
Himachal Pradesh	9289	1035	3.3	2775	288
Jammu & Kashmir	21738	4302	4.8	4538	840
Jharkhand	60695	4290	4.6	13167	838
Karnataka	218236	8757	3.6	61109	2064
Kerala	94158	8038	3.9	24421	1918
Madhya Pradesh	186176	11775	4.4	41973	2420
Maharashtra	452389	17312	4.3	105290	3894
Manipur	6215	4968	4.8	1288	955
Meghalaya	5222	2389	5.0	1043	432
Mizoram	4768	2913	4.9	974	576
Nagaland	4217	1746	4.9	862	336
Orissa	50451	4096	3.6	14192	1056
Punjab	95475	4651	4.2	22834	1056
Rajasthan	160493	8358	4.7	34164	1702
Sikkim	1097	1193	3.2	341	288
Tamil Nadu	306023	10284	3.4	89531	2856
Tripura	5353	3093	3.4	1594	864
Uttarakhand	18488	1666	3.9	4798	408
Uttar Pradesh	409854	22943	5.0	82237	4172
West Bengal	247702	14187	3.8	64462	3426
A & N Islands	1371	541	3.6	382	144
Chandigarh	9711	746	4.0	2426	192
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	911	417	3.4	264	96
Daman & Diu	2306	291	2.2	1036	96
Lakshadweep	250	590	4.3	58	96
Puducherry	7257	1132	3.4	2152	312
all-India	3287919	188848	4.1	805246	42155

Table 2: Estimated number of persons (00), average household size (0.0) and estimated number of households for each State/U.T.

State / U.T.	number of persons		average household size (0.0)	number of households	
	estimated (00)	sample		estimated (00)	sample
	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	857750	21477	3.6	235885	5819
Arunachal Pradesh	11931	4539	5.0	2375	921
Assam	280243	15274	5.1	54895	3084
Bihar	924477	23393	5.2	179094	4380
Chhattisgarh	240203	8322	4.7	51372	1776
Delhi	155281	8068	4.2	36655	1854
Goa	13449	1247	4.0	3337	288
Gujarat	589880	18799	4.7	126148	3957
Haryana	248821	8860	4.9	50838	1756
Himachal Pradesh	67007	5638	4.0	16565	1330
Jammu & Kashmir	100957	10483	5.3	19061	1944
Jharkhand	291923	10979	5.1	57692	2086
Karnataka	609364	18180	4.2	145342	4080
Kerala	324266	15726	4.0	81543	3837
Madhya Pradesh	718421	26274	4.8	148988	5384
Maharashtra	1080594	35010	4.5	242080	7818
Manipur	23491	11444	5.3	4415	2095
Meghalaya	28684	7029	5.5	5214	1248
Mizoram	9946	5750	5.0	2000	1139
Nagaland	22371	4637	5.0	4459	864
Orissa	385559	14671	4.1	94864	3544
Punjab	252819	9722	4.6	55130	2124
Rajasthan	646550	21222	5.1	127209	4223
Sikkim	5415	3279	4.0	1348	768
Tamil Nadu	679708	20902	3.5	191712	5784
Tripura	35757	8191	4.0	8852	2112
Uttarakhand	95182	3814	4.0	23910	888
Uttar Pradesh	1924528	63633	5.5	350566	11563
West Bengal	902948	30915	4.2	214977	7288
A & N Islands	3753	1485	4.1	927	346
Chandigarh	10492	1128	4	2630	288
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2335	801	3.6	652	180
Daman & Diu	2895	770	2.5	1165	192
Lakshadweep	576	1067	5.0	114	180
Puducherry	11583	1495	3.4	3358	408
all-India	11559158	444224	4.5	2545373	95548

Table 3: Estimated number (00) of households in slums/squatter settlements in urban areas for each State/U.T.

State/U.T.	number of households	
	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	17737	831
Arunachal Pradesh	76	51
Assam	63	33
Bihar	937	91
Chhattisgarh	972	133
Delhi	1150	70
Goa	315	48
Gujarat	3166	265
Haryana	256	44
Himachal Pradesh	36	11
Jammu & Kashmir	161	61
Jharkhand	591	86
Karnataka	5675	421
Kerala	15	8
Madhya Pradesh	3406	459
Maharashtra	31721	1087
Manipur	-	-
Meghalaya	46	33
Mizoram	119	53
Nagaland	-	-
Odisha	1202	150
Punjab	1822	150
Rajasthan	3903	265
Sikkim	6	4
Tamil Nadu	6105	338
Tripura	40	17
Uttarakhand	20	36
Uttar Pradesh	2267	262
West Bengal	6552	435
A & N Islands	-	-
Chandigarh	390	35
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	16	12
Daman & Diu	153	17
Lakshadweep	-	-
Puducherry	15	12
all-India	88933	5518

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of dwelling units by tenurial status of the household for each quintile class on MPCE

quintile class on MPCE	proportion (per 1000) of households with no dwelling	per 1000 distribution of household with dwelling units by tenurial status						number of dwelling units			
		owned		hired			others	n.r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
		freehold	leasehold	employer quarter	hired dwelling units with written contract	hired dwelling units without written contract					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
all-India											
quintile class on MPCE											
0-20	0.74	938	8	6	0	24	23	0	1000	277905	9597
20-40	0.08	943	6	3	2	27	20	0	1000	305322	9831
40-60	0.62	942	5	4	2	35	12	0	1000	335255	10280
60-80	0.11	934	8	3	5	36	13	0	1000	370369	11194
80-100	0.15	891	5	12	4	74	14	0	1000	450728	12464
all (incl. n..r.)	0.31	927	6	6	3	42	16	0	1000	1739579	53366
estimated (00) no. of dwelling units	547	1612087	11011	10299	5107	73231	27844	0	1739579	x	x
sample no. of dwelling units	27	49981	388	361	141	1635	860	0	53366	x	x

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of dwelling units by tenurial status of the household for each quintile class on MPCE

all-India

quintile class on MPCE	proportion (per 1000) of households with no dwelling	per 1000 distribution of household with dwelling units by tenurial status						number of dwelling units			
		owned		hired			others	n.r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
		freehold	leasehold	employer quarter	hired dwelling units with written contract	hired dwelling units without written contract					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
quintile class on MPCE											
urban											
0-20	0.03	656	19	19	13	208	84	0	1000	126519	13788
20-40	0.26	641	15	18	28	258	40	0	1000	137120	5351
40-60	0	604	17	31	47	260	41	0	1000	154648	5328
60-80	0	574	18	51	64	272	22	0	1000	174523	7221
80-100	0	544	10	57	131	252	6	0	1000	212397	10463
all (incl. n.r.)	0.05	596	15	38	64	252	34	0	1000	805207	42151
estimated (00) no. of dwelling units	39	480018	12386	30593	51706	202861	27643	0	805207	x	x
sample no. of dwelling units	4	27311	749	2015	1574	8763	1739	0	42151	x	x
rural + urban											
all (incl. n.r.)	0.23	822	9	16	22	108	22	0	1000	2544786	95517
estimated (00) no. of dwelling units	587	2092105	23397	40892	56812	276092	55488	0	2544786	x	x
sample no. of dwelling units	31	77292	1137	2376	1715	10398	2599	0	95517	x	x

* For rural + rural, the table is not presented for each quintile class.

Table 4.1: Per 1000 distribution of dwelling units by tenurial status of the household classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion.

all-India		rural									
Household social group/ household religion	proportion (per 1000) of households with no dwelling	per 1000 distribution of household with dwelling units by tenurial status							number of dwelling units		
		owned		hired accommodation			others	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
		freehold	leasehold	employer quarter	with written contract	without written contract					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Household social group											
ST	0.10	916	6	9	3	29	37	0	1000	199931	9117
SC	0.17	942	6	3	1	29	19	0	1000	361436	10859
OBC	0.54	923	5	7	3	49	13	0	1000	765133	21239
Others	0.13	926	9	6	4	47	9	0	1000	413079	12151
all (incl. n.r.)	0.31	927	6	6	3	42	16	0	1000	1739579	53366
Household religion											
Hinduism	0.34	926	5	6	3	44	16	0	1000	1461492	41809
Islam	0.24	930	13	1	3	38	14	0	1000	196779	6291
Christianity	0.00	898	16	21	15	25	24	0	1000	35169	3266
Sikhism	0.00	984	3	0	0	10	2	0	1000	29937	954
others	0.00	917	5	11	7	55	16	0	1000	16195	1045
all (incl. n.r.)	0.31	927	6	6	3	42	16	0	1000	1739579	53366
estimated (00) no. of dwelling units	547	1612087	11011	10299	5107	73231	27844	0	1739579	x	x
sample no. of dwelling units	27	49981	388	361	141	1635	860	0	53366	x	x

Table 4.1: Per 1000 distribution of dwelling units by tenurial status of the household classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion.

all-India		urban: metro slum									
Household social group/ religion	proportion (per 1000) of households with no dwelling	per 1000 distribution of household with dwelling units by tenural status							number of dwelling units		
		owned		hired accommodation			others	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
		freehold	leasehold	employer quarter	with written contract	without written contract					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Household social group											
ST	0.00	342	9	91	0	210	348	0	1000	1168	53
SC	0.00	595	25	18	70	241	51	0	1000	9686	385
OBC	0.00	583	10	10	73	265	59	0	1000	11076	365
Others	0.00	559	9	14	109	251	58	0	1000	17749	503
all (incl. n.r.)	0.00	568	13	16	86	251	65	0	1000	39680	1306
Household religion											
Hinduism	0.00	554	17	13	89	256	71	0	1000	30549	984
Islam	0.00	614	0	34	59	238	54	0	1000	7054	230
Christianity	0.00	350	0	2	222	393	33	0	1000	637	26
Sikhism	0.00	752	0	0	0	243	5	0	1000	407	18
others	0.00	730	0	0	147	111	65	0	1000	1033	48
all (incl. n.r.)	0.00	568	13	16	86	251	65	0	1000	39680	1306
estimated (00) no. of dwelling units	0	22544	531	641	3422	9964	2579	0	39680	x	x
sample no. of dwelling units	0	689	35	30	90	321	141	0	1306	x	x

Table 4.1: Per 1000 distribution of dwelling units by tenurial status of the household classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion.

all-India		urban: non-metro slum									
Household social group/ religion	proportion (per 1000) of households with no dwelling	per 1000 distribution of household with dwelling units by tenurial status							number of dwelling units		
		owned		hired accommodation			others	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
		freehold	leasehold	employer quarter	with written contract	without written contract					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Household social group											
ST	0.00	453	112	5	9	218	203	0	1000	3104	402
SC	0.00	554	58	9	5	165	210	0	1000	13566	1224
OBC	0.00	542	11	5	8	306	128	0	1000	19884	1508
Others	0.00	497	23	16	18	349	98	0	1000	12699	1078
all (incl. n.r.)	0.00	528	33	9	10	273	147	0	1000	49252	4212
Household religion											
Hinduism	0.00	505	39	11	11	266	168	0	1000	35834	3082
Islam	0.00	595	14	3	8	310	69	0	1000	9514	808
Christianity	0.00	647	1	1	21	299	31	0	1000	997	129
Sikhism	0.00	734	0	0	0	35	230	0	1000	755	37
others	0.00	488	49	0	0	281	147	0	1000	2149	155
all (incl. n.r.)	0.00	528	33	9	10	273	147	0	1000	49252	4212
estimated (00) no. of dwelling units	0	26009	1647	425	484	13429	7259	0	49252	x	x
sample no. of dwelling units	0	2331	187	47	50	915	682	0	4212	x	x

Table 4.1: Per 1000 distribution of dwelling units by tenurial status of the household classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion.

all-India		urban: metro other areas									
Household social group/ household religion	proportion (per 1000) of households with no dwelling	per 1000 distribution of household with dwelling units by tenurial status							number of dwelling units		
		owned		hired accommodation			others	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
		freehold	leasehold	employer quarter	with written contract	without written contract					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Household social group											
ST	0.00	624	12	38	82	195	49	0	1000	5981	188
SC	0.00	461	15	88	93	309	34	0	1000	25233	753
OBC	0.00	466	17	38	117	342	21	0	1000	85619	2174
Others	0.00	597	20	36	112	225	9	0	1000	127789	3807
all (incl. n.r.)	0.00	538	18	42	111	274	17	0	1000	244622	6922
Household religion											
Hinduism	0.00	533	18	43	111	279	16	0	1000	202670	5560
Islam	0.00	520	16	45	103	291	26	0	1000	29072	946
Christianity	0.00	550	32	14	182	207	17	0	1000	5671	114
Sikhism	0.00	890	0	13	30	52	15	0	1000	2627	120
others	0.00	670	36	48	96	148	17	0	1000	4582	182
all (incl. n.r.)	0.00	538	18	42	111	274	17	0	1000	244622	6922
estimated (00) no. of dwelling units	0	131635	4389	10347	27130	66990	4132	0	244622	x	x
sample no. of dwelling units	0	3973	153	361	575	1722	138	0	6922	x	x

Table 4.1: Per 1000 distribution of dwelling units by tenurial status of the household classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion.

all-India		urban: non-metro other areas									
Household social group/ religion	proportion (per 1000) of households with no dwelling	per 1000 distribution of household with dwelling units by tenural status							number of dwelling units		
		owned		hired accommodation			others	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
		freehold	leasehold	employer quarter	with written contract	without written contract					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Household social group											
ST	0.00	532	23	63	41	312	30	0	1000	19272	2760
SC	0.00	636	13	61	27	200	63	0	1000	65159	4193
OBC	0.00	626	11	27	46	262	27	0	1000	210023	12007
Others	0.00	658	13	47	47	216	18	0	1000	177198	10751
all (incl. n.r.)	0.00	636	12	41	44	238	29	0	1000	471652	29711
Household religion											
Hinduism	0.00	627	12	44	41	247	30	0	1000	380925	22320
Islam	0.00	681	17	18	45	208	31	0	1000	60477	4469
Christianity	0.00	590	17	32	100	247	14	0	1000	17329	1975
Sikhism	0.00	822	2	55	45	56	20	0	1000	6482	328
others	0.00	651	5	58	74	203	29	0	1000	6422	617
all (incl. n.r.)	0.00	636	12	41	44	238	29	0	1000	471652	29711
estimated (00) no. of dwelling units	0	299830	5819	19180	20670	112479	13674	0	471652	x	x
sample no. of dwelling units	0	20318	374	1577	859	5805	778	0	29711	x	x

Table 4.1: Per 1000 distribution of dwelling units by tenurial status of the household classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion.

all-India		urban: metro areas									
Household social group/ household religion	proportion (per 1000) of households with no dwelling	per 1000 distribution of household with dwelling units by tenurial status							number of dwelling units		
		owned		hired accommodation			others	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
		freehold	leasehold	employer quarter	with written contract	without written contract					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Household social group											
ST	0.00	578	11	47	69	197	97	0	1000	7150	241
SC	0.03	498	18	69	87	290	38	0	1000	34919	1138
OBC	0.00	480	16	35	112	333	25	0	1000	96696	2539
Others	0.00	593	18	34	112	228	15	0	1000	145538	4310
all (incl. n.r.)	0.00	542	17	39	107	271	24	0	1000	284303	8228
Household religion											
Hinduism	0.00	536	18	39	108	276	23	0	1000	233220	6544
Islam	0.00	538	13	43	95	281	31	0	1000	36126	1176
Christianity	0.00	529	28	13	186	226	18	0	1000	6309	140
Sikhism	0.00	872	0	11	26	78	13	0	1000	3034	138
others	0.00	681	29	40	106	142	24	0	1000	5615	230
all (incl. n.r.)	0.00	542	17	39	107	271	24	0	1000	284303	8228
estimated (00) no. of dwelling units	1	154179	4920	10988	30552	76954	6711	0	284303	x	x
sample no. of dwelling units	1	4662	188	391	665	2043	279	0	8228	x	x

Table 4.1: Per 1000 distribution of dwelling units by tenurial status of the household classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion.

all-India		urban: non-metro areas									
Household social group/ religion	proportion of households with no dwelling (per 1000)	per 1000 distribution of household with dwelling units by tenurial status							number of dwelling units		
		owned		hired accommodation			others	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
		freehold	leasehold	employer quarter	with written contract	without written contract					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Household social group											
ST	0.00	521	35	55	37	299	54	0	1000	22377	3162
SC	0.02	622	21	52	23	194	88	0	1000	78725	5417
OBC	0.00	619	11	25	43	266	36	0	1000	229907	13515
Others	0.20	647	13	45	45	225	24	0	1000	189896	11829
all (incl. n.r.)	0.07	626	14	38	41	242	40	0	1000	520904	33923
Household religion											
Hinduism	0.01	617	14	41	38	248	42	0	1000	416758	25402
Islam	0.51	669	17	16	40	222	36	0	1000	69991	5277
Christianity	0.00	593	16	31	95	250	15	0	1000	18326	2104
Sikhism	0.00	813	2	49	40	54	42	0	1000	7237	365
others	0.00	610	16	43	55	223	40	0	1000	8571	772
all (incl. n.r.)	0.07	626	14	38	41	242	40	0	1000	520904	33923
estimated (00) no. of dwelling units	38	325839	7466	19605	21154	125907	20933	0	520904	x	x
sample no. of dwelling units	3	22649	561	1624	909	6720	1460	0	33923	x	x

Table 4.1: Per 1000 distribution of dwelling units by tenurial status of the household classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion.

all-India		per 1000 distribution of household with dwelling units by tenural status							urban: slum areas		
Household social group/ household religion	proportion (per 1000) of households with no dwelling	owned		hired accommodation			others	n.r.	number of dwelling units		
		freehold	leasehold	employer quarter	with written contract	without written contract			all	estimated	sample
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Household social group											
ST	0.00	423	84	28	6	216	242	0	1000	4273	455
SC	0.00	571	44	13	32	196	143	0	1000	23252	1609
OBC	0.00	557	11	6	31	291	103	0	1000	30960	1873
Others	0.00	533	15	15	71	292	75	0	1000	30448	1581
all (incl. n.r.)	0.00	546	24	12	44	263	111	0	1000	88933	5518
Household religion											
Hinduism	0.00	528	29	12	47	262	123	0	1000	66383	4066
Islam	0.00	603	8	16	30	279	63	0	1000	16568	1038
Christianity	0.00	531	0	1	100	336	32	0	1000	1634	155
Sikhism	0.00	741	0	0	0	108	151	0	1000	1162	55
others	0.00	566	33	0	48	226	111	0	1000	3182	203
all (incl. n.r.)	0.00	546	24	12	44	263	111	0	1000	88933	5518
estimated (00) no. of dwelling units	0	48553	2178	1066	3906	23392	9838	0	88933	x	x
sample no. of dwelling units	0	3020	222	77	140	1236	823	0	5518	x	x

Table 4.1: Per 1000 distribution of dwelling units by tenurial status of the household classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion.

all-India		urban: other areas									
Household social group/ household religion	proportion (per 1000) of households with no dwelling	per 1000 distribution of household with dwelling units by tenurial status							number of dwelling units		
		owned		hired accommodation			others	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
		freehold	leasehold	employer quarter	with written contract	without written contract					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Household social group											
ST	0.00	554	20	57	51	284	34	0	1000	25254	2948
SC	0.00	587	14	69	45	231	55	0	1000	90392	4946
OBC	0.00	580	12	30	67	285	25	0	1000	295642	14181
Others	0.00	633	16	42	74	220	15	0	1000	304986	14558
all (incl. n.r.)	0.00	602	14	41	67	251	25	0	1000	716274	36633
Household religion											
Hinduism	0.00	594	14	44	65	258	25	0	1000	583595	27880
Islam	0.00	629	17	27	64	235	29	0	1000	89549	5415
Christianity	0.00	580	20	28	120	237	15	0	1000	23001	2089
Sikhism	0.00	842	2	43	41	55	18	0	1000	9110	448
others	0.00	659	18	54	83	180	25	0	1000	11004	799
all (incl. n.r.)	0.00	602	14	41	67	251	25	0	1000	716274	36633
estimated (00) no. of dwelling units	0	431465	10208	29527	47800	179469	17806	0	716274	x	x
sample no. of dwelling units	0	24291	527	1938	1434	7527	916	0	36633	x	x

Table 4.1: Per 1000 distribution of dwelling units by tenurial status of the household classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion.

all-India		urban: all									
Household social group/ household religion	proportion (per 1000) of households with no dwelling	per 1000 distribution of household with dwelling units by tenurial status							number of dwelling units		
		owned		hired accommodation			others	n.r.	all	estimated	sample
		freehold	leasehold	employer quarter	with written contract	without written contract					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Household social group											
ST	0.00	535	29	53	45	274	64	0	1000	29526	3403
SC	0.02	584	20	57	43	224	73	0	1000	113644	6555
OBC	0.00	578	12	28	63	286	33	0	1000	326602	16054
Others	0.11	624	16	40	74	227	20	0	1000	335434	16139
all (incl. n.r.)	0.05	596	15	38	64	252	34	0	1000	805207	42151
Household religion											
Hinduism	0.01	588	15	40	63	258	35	0	1000	649978	31946
Islam	0.34	625	15	25	58	242	34	0	1000	106117	6453
Christianity	0.00	577	19	26	119	244	16	0	1000	24635	2244
Sikhism	0.00	830	1	38	36	61	33	0	1000	10271	503
others	0.00	638	21	42	75	191	34	0	1000	14186	1002
all (incl. n.r.)	0.05	596	15	38	64	252	34	0	1000	805207	42151
estimated (00) no. of dwelling units	39	480018	12386	30593	51706	202861	27643	0	805207	x	x
sample no. of dwelling units	4	27311	749	2015	1574	8763	1739	0	42151	x	x

Table 4.1: Per 1000 distribution of dwelling units by tenurial status of the household classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion.

all-India		per 1000 distribution of household with dwelling units by tenurial status							rural + urban		
Household social group/ household religion	proportion (per 1000) of households with no dwelling	owned		hired accommodation			others	n.r.	all	number of dwelling units	
		freehold	leasehold	employer quarter	with written contract	without written contract				estimated (00)	sample
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Household social group											
ST	0.09	867	9	15	8	61	41	0	1000	229457	12520
SC	0.13	856	9	16	11	76	32	0	1000	475080	17414
OBC	0.38	820	7	13	21	120	19	0	1000	1091735	37293
Others	0.12	790	12	21	35	127	14	0	1000	748514	28290
all (incl. n.r.)	0.23	822	9	16	22	108	22	0	1000	2544786	95517
Household religion											
Hinduism	0.24	822	8	17	21	110	22	0	1000	2111470	73755
Islam	0.28	823	14	10	22	110	21	0	1000	302896	12744
Christianity	0.00	766	17	23	58	115	21	0	1000	59804	5510
Sikhism	0.00	945	3	10	9	23	10	0	1000	40208	1457
others	0.00	787	13	26	39	118	22	0	1000	30381	2047
all (incl. n.r.)	0.23	822	9	16	22	108	22	0	1000	2544786	95517
estimated (00) no. of dwelling units	587	2092105	23397	40892	56812	276092	55488	0	2544786	x	x
sample no. of dwelling units	31	77292	1137	2376	1715	10398	2599	0	95517	x	x

Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of households in each MPCE quintile class by maximum distance to the place of work normally travelled by any earner of the household **all-India**

quintile class on MPCE	distance (in k.m.) to the place of work normally travelled by any earner								number of households		
	not required to travel	travelled a distance of:						n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
	less than 1 k.m.	1 k.m. to less than 5 k.m.	5 k.m. to less than 10 k.m.	10 k.m. to less than 15 k.m.	15 k.m. to less than 30 k.m.	30 k.m. or more					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
rural											
0-20	95	213	464	122	45	28	33	1	1000	278112	9604
20-40	100	239	444	106	40	34	37	0	1000	305347	9835
40-60	102	240	436	100	48	36	38	0	1000	335462	10286
60-80	114	231	419	113	46	38	39	0	1000	370411	11199
80-100	157	229	374	99	47	44	50	0	1000	450795	12469
all	117	231	422	107	45	37	40	0	1000	1740127	53393
estimated (00) no. of households	204019	401829	734291	186253	79096	64027	69881	730	1740127	x	x
sample no. of households	6309	12274	22374	6014	2486	1942	1970	24	53393	x	x
urban											
0-20	163	175	372	150	59	38	43	1	1000	126522	13791
20-40	123	177	364	158	80	47	52	0	1000	137156	5352
40-60	173	161	331	151	76	53	55	1	1000	154648	5328
60-80	177	161	290	154	77	67	74	0	1000	174523	7221
80-100	257	91	208	183	92	93	75	1	1000	212397	10463
all	186	147	302	161	79	63	62	0	1000	805246	42155
estimated (00) no. of households	149651	118515	243091	129787	63219	50710	49922	351	805246	x	x
sample no. of households	7662	7458	13582	6202	2707	2216	2301	27	42155	x	x
rural + urban*											
all	139	204	384	124	56	45	47	0	1000	2545373	95548
estimated (00) no. of households	353670	520345	977382	316040	142315	114737	119803	1081	2545373	x	x
sample no. of households	13971	19732	35956	12216	5193	4158	4271	51	95548	x	x

*: For rural + urban, the table is presented for all quintile classes combined.

Table 6 : Proportion (per 1000) of households who spent some amount for construction or first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days, average amount (Rs.) spent by these households during last 365 days and proportion (per 1000) of these households financed the amount by different source of finance, for each quintile class on MPCE **all-India**

quintile class on MPCE	prop. (per 1000) of households who spent some amount	average amount (Rs.) spent per hh. who spent some amount	proportion (per 1000) of households financed the amount by different source of finance										number of households				
			own source	institutional agencies					non-institutional agencies			who spent some amount		all			
				govt.	bank	insu- rance	PF	financial corporat ion /institut ion	other instituti onal agency	money lender	friend and rela- tive	other non- instituti onal agencies	estd. (00)	sample	estd. (00)	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
				rural													
0-20	64	62355	780	164	58	2	0	12	46	195	233	36	17822	679	278112	9604	
20-40	65	69935	817	94	83	11	7	19	12	235	272	36	19763	714	305347	9835	
40-60	69	90545	802	132	94	3	9	13	57	202	207	16	23285	771	335462	10286	
60-80	73	97007	825	69	73	8	18	6	35	203	316	45	26967	887	370411	11199	
80-100	82	154969	851	41	137	4	16	14	23	159	212	29	36853	1015	450795	12469	
all	72	103660	821	90	95	5	11	13	33	194	246	32	124690	4066	1740127	53393	
estimated (00) no. of households who spent on construction	x	x	102334	11198	11880	672	1419	1597	4161	24187	30692	4008	x	x	x	x	
sample no. of households who spent on construction	x	x	3382	458	344	20	45	49	84	651	931	116	x	x	x	x	

Table 6 : Proportion (per 1000) of households who spent some amount for construction or first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days, average amount (Rs.) spent by these households during last 365 days and proportion (per 1000) of these households financed the amount by different source of finance, for each quintile class on MPCE **all-India**

quintile class on MPCE	prop. (per 1000) of households who spent some amount	average amount (Rs.) spent per hh. who spent some amount	proportion (per 1000) of households financed the amount by different source of finance										number of households			
			own source	institutional agencies					non-institutional agencies				who spent some amount		all	
				govt.	bank	insu-rance	PF	financial corporat-ion /institut-ion	other institu-tional agency	money lender	friend and rela-tive	other non-institu-tional agencies	estd. (00)	sample	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
				urban												
0-20	55	105213	734	33	177	13	5	5	20	146	231	25	6958	603	126522	13791
20-40	40	138649	734	65	147	7	5	25	25	140	273	70	5445	235	137156	5352
40-60	48	187923	780	33	164	6	79	0	18	93	214	35	7383	260	154648	5328
60-80	43	233009	766	25	260	8	28	12	26	63	175	14	7536	367	174523	7221
80-100	43	605419	846	17	333	12	41	2	2	50	152	10	9162	518	212397	10463
all	45	278954	778	32	226	9	34	8	17	93	203	28	36484	1983	805246	42155
estimated (00) no. of households who spent on construction	x	x	28384	1169	8251	341	1226	284	622	3394	7389	1012	x	x	x	x
sample no. of households who spent on construction	x	x	1609	103	329	23	52	27	37	195	457	52	x	x	x	x
rural + urban (the table is presented for all quintile classes combined.)																
all	63	143369	811	77	125	6	16	12	30	171	236	31	161174	6049	2545373	95548
estimated (00) no. of households who spent on construction	x	x	130718	12366	20130	1013	2646	1881	4783	27581	38081	5020	x	x	x	x
sample no. of households who spent on construction	x	x	4991	561	673	43	97	76	121	846	1388	168	x	x	x	x

Table 7: Per 1000 distribution of households by principal source of drinking water for each quintile class on MPCE

all-India

quintile class on MPCE	per 1000 distribution of households with principal sources of drinking water												no. of households			
	bottled water	pipd water into dwelling	pipd water to yard/ plot	public taps/ stand pipe	tube well/ borehole	well		spring		rain water collection	surface water		others	all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
rural																
0-20	2	40	83	178	546	26	96	5	6	0	5	8	5	1000	278112	9604
20-40	7	45	99	155	543	25	96	4	4	0	5	7	8	1000	305347	9835
40-60	12	55	107	153	512	31	99	4	3	1	7	7	10	1000	335462	10286
60-80	18	68	121	136	510	25	91	4	3	2	5	6	10	1000	370411	11199
80-100	34	98	106	113	517	27	73	3	2	2	4	5	16	1000	450795	12469
all (incl. n.r.)	16	65	104	143	524	27	90	4	3	2	5	6	11	1000	1740127	53393
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	28671	112592	181576	249443	911613	46579	155744	6782	5787	2620	8922	10904	18572	1740127	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	464	3462	5745	8736	25284	1725	4852	881	580	86	501	512	558	53393	x	x
urban																
0-20	16	178	217	257	258	8	31	0	0	0	1	0	34	1000	126522	13791
20-40	20	256	257	179	213	11	25	0	0	0	1	0	37	1000	137156	5352
40-60	39	315	255	139	193	11	22	0	0	0	2	0	23	1000	154648	5328
60-80	51	405	204	99	180	13	24	0	0	1	0	0	21	1000	174523	7221
80-100	104	496	155	34	174	10	13	0	0	0	0	0	13	1000	212397	10463
all (incl. n.r.)	52	351	212	128	199	11	22	0	0	0	1	0	24	1000	805246	42155
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	41709	282412	170721	103083	160152	8681	17794	195	159	299	558	143	19331	805246	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	1295	13363	7887	6447	9512	719	1559	87	80	30	170	86	916	42155	x	x
rural + urban*																
all (incl. n.r.)	28	155	138	138	421	22	68	3	2	1	4	4	15	1000	2545373	28
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	70381	395004	352296	352526	1071765	55259	173538	6977	5946	2919	9480	11047	37902	2545373	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	1759	16825	13632	15183	34796	2444	6411	968	660	116	671	598	1474	95548	x	x

*: For rural + urban, the table is presented for all quintile classes combined

Table 7.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by principal source of drinking water classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion

household social group/household religion	per 1000 distribution of households with principal sources of drinking water													rural		no. of households	
	bottled water	piped water into dwelling	piped water to yard/plot	public taps/stand pipe	tube well/borehole	well		spring		rain water collection	surface water		others	n.r.	all	estd. (00)	sample
						protect ed	unprote cted	prote cted	unpro- tected		tank/ pond	other surface water					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Household social group																	
ST	3	23	73	142	503	39	163	10	9	0	11	20	3	0	1000	199952	9121
SC	11	47	97	166	577	17	61	2	4	1	2	6	8	0	1000	361496	10863
OBC	19	70	111	156	503	25	89	1	0	2	6	4	13	0	1000	765545	21253
Others	23	91	114	101	525	31	80	8	6	1	3	4	13	0	1000	413134	12156
all (incl. n.r.)	16	65	104	143	524	27	90	4	3	2	5	6	11	0	1000	1740127	53393
Household Religion																	
Hinduism	18	64	107	151	519	26	86	3	2	2	5	6	11	0	1000	1461992	41832
Islam	13	60	64	81	646	27	85	4	5	0	2	5	9	0	1000	196827	6295
Christianity	3	54	79	210	147	76	271	52	32	8	16	28	25	0	1000	35169	3266
Sikhism	0	158	228	58	543	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	3	0	1000	29937	954
others	0	41	159	196	310	20	205	10	13	0	7	21	17	0	1000	16195	1045
all (incl. n.r.)	16	65	104	143	524	27	90	4	3	2	5	6	11	0	1000	1740127	53393
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	28671	112592	181576	249443	911613	46579	155744	6782	5787	2620	8922	10904	18572	322	1740127	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	464	3462	5745	8736	25284	1725	4852	881	580	86	501	512	558	7	53393	x	x

Table 7.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by principal source of drinking water classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion

household social group/household religion	per 1000 distribution of households with principal sources of drinking water												no. of households				
	bottled water	piped water into dwelling	piped water to yard/plot	public taps/stand pipe	tube well/borehole	well		spring		rain water collection	surface water		others	n.r.	all	estd. (00)	sample
						protect ed	unprot ected	prote cted	unprote cted		tank/pond	other surface water					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
all-India																	
Household social group																	
ST	0	26	221	341	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	0	1000	1168	53
SC	6	135	306	398	67	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	1000	9686	385
OBC	12	348	268	231	63	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	0	1000	11076	365
Others	8	435	300	158	49	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	1000	17749	503
all (incl. n.r.)	9	325	290	242	60	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	1000	39680	1306
Household Religion																	
Hinduism	9	283	279	285	61	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	0	1000	30549	984
Islam	0	568	264	93	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	1000	7054	230
Christianity	110	255	363	244	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1000	637	26
Sikhism	0	5	175	28	791	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	407	18
others	0	92	793	85	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1033	48
all (incl. n.r.)	9	325	290	242	60	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	1000	39680	1306
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	338	12912	11519	9619	2393	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	2729	0	39680	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	12	303	361	386	170	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	1306	x	x

Table 7.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by principal source of drinking water classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion

household social group/household religion	per 1000 distribution of households with principal sources of drinking water												urban: non-metro slum		no. of households		
	bottled water	piped water into dwelling	piped water to yard/plot	public taps/stand pipe	tube well/borehole	well		spring		rain water collection	surface water		others	n.r.	all	estd. (00)	sample
						protect ed	unprot ected	protect ed	unprote cted		tank/pond	other surface water					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Household social group																	
ST	175	82	217	325	99	2	18	0	3	0	0	0	78	0	1000	3104	402
SC	27	109	196	350	259	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	1000	13566	1224
OBC	59	131	331	260	165	8	18	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	1000	19884	1508
Others	26	240	276	238	153	10	25	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	1000	12699	1078
all (incl. n.r.)	49	150	272	283	184	11	15	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	1000	49252	4212
Household Religion																	
Hinduism	63	139	260	292	174	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	1000	35834	3082
Islam	13	196	329	283	134	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	1000	9514	808
Christianity	12	194	274	356	133	7	0	0	9	1	0	0	13	0	1000	997	129
Sikhism	0	228	249	81	442	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	755	37
others	16	84	230	159	500	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	2149	155
all (incl. n.r.)	49	150	272	283	184	11	15	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	1000	49252	4212
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	2417	7394	13415	13937	9052	541	757	0	13	1	0	0	1727	0	49252	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	142	632	954	1251	960	34	48	0	11	1	0	0	179	0	4212	x	x

Table 7.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by principal source of drinking water classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion

household social group/household religion	per 1000 distribution of households with principal sources of drinking water													no. of households			
	bottled water	piped water into dwelling	piped water to yard/plot	public taps/stand pipe	tube well/borehole	well		spring		rain water collection	surface water		others	n.r.	all	estd. (00)	sample
						protect ed	unprot ected	protect ed	unprot ected		tank/pond	other surface water					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
all-India																	
Household social group																	
ST	8	481	231	177	97	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	5981	188
SC	55	399	205	133	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	1000	25234	754
OBC	78	350	283	98	160	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	1000	85619	2174
Others	72	594	136	51	125	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	1000	127789	3807
all (incl. n.r.)	71	486	197	79	143	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	1000	244623	6923
Household Religion																	
Hinduism	77	483	197	79	142	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	1000	202671	5561
Islam	39	423	217	97	190	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	33	0	1000	29072	946
Christianity	120	494	178	100	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	1000	5671	114
Sikhism	15	783	134	9	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	2627	120
others	0	831	117	7	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	4582	182
all (incl. n.r.)	71	486	197	79	143	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	1000	244623	6923
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	17386	118879	48184	19379	35063	301	365	25	0	0	45	0	4996	0	244623	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	343	3864	1211	553	818	13	11	3	0	0	1	0	106	0	6923	x	x

Table 7.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by principal source of drinking water classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion

household social group/household religion	per 1000 distribution of households with principal sources of drinking water													no. of households			
	bottled water	piped water into dwelling	piped water to yard/plot	public taps/stand pipe	tube well/borehole	well		spring		rain water collection	surface water		others	n.r.	all	estd. (00)	sample
						prote cted	unprot ected	prote cted	unprote cted		tank/pond	other surface water					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
all-India																	
Household social group																	
ST	24	283	197	149	262	26	36	4	1	1	4	0	13	0	1000	19272	2760
SC	25	228	217	162	303	10	34	0	0	1	0	1	18	0	1000	65160	4194
OBC	61	250	227	146	220	16	47	0	0	1	2	0	29	0	1000	210023	12007
Others	38	397	180	90	240	17	22	0	1	0	0	0	14	0	1000	177235	10753
all (incl. n.r.)	46	304	207	128	241	16	35	0	0	1	1	0	21	0	1000	471691	29714
Household Religion																	
Hinduism	49	313	209	132	227	16	30	0	0	1	1	0	22	0	1000	380927	22322
Islam	19	232	185	111	368	10	51	0	1	0	2	1	18	0	1000	60513	4470
Christianity	87	286	238	141	60	55	98	4	2	1	2	0	26	0	1000	17329	1975
Sikhism	4	379	164	65	388	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	6482	328
others	19	408	264	50	187	17	48	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	1000	6422	617
all (incl. n.r.)	46	304	207	128	241	16	35	0	0	1	1	0	21	0	1000	471691	29714
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	21568	143227	97603	60149	113644	7667	16672	170	146	298	514	143	9879	11	471691	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	798	8564	5361	4257	7564	667	1500	84	69	29	169	86	562	4	29714	x	x

Table 7.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by principal source of drinking water classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion

household social group/household religion	per 1000 distribution of households with principal sources of drinking water													no. of households			
	bottled water	pipelined water into dwelling	pipelined water to yard/plot	public taps/stand pipe	tube well/borehole	well		spring		rain water collection	surface water		others	n.r.	all	estd. (00)	sample
						protected	unprotected	protected	unprotected		tank/pond	other surface water					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
all-India																	
Household social group																	
ST	7	407	230	203	106	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	1000	7150	241
SC	41	326	233	207	154	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	1000	34920	1139
OBC	71	350	282	113	149	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	1000	96696	2539
Others	64	575	156	65	116	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	1000	145538	4310
all (incl. n.r.)	62	464	210	102	132	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	1000	284304	8229
Household Religion																	
Hinduism	68	457	208	106	131	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	1000	233220	6545
Islam	32	451	226	96	158	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	37	0	1000	36126	1176
Christianity	119	470	197	114	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	1000	6309	140
Sikhism	13	679	140	12	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	3034	138
others	0	695	242	21	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	5615	230
all (incl. n.r.)	62	464	210	102	132	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	1000	284304	8229
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	17724	131791	59703	28998	37456	472	365	25	0	0	45	0	7725	0	284304	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	355	4167	1572	939	988	18	11	3	0	0	1	0	175	0	8229	x	x

Table 7.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by principal source of drinking water classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion

household social group/household religion	per 1000 distribution of households with principal sources of drinking water													no. of households			
	bottled water	piped water into dwelling	piped water to yard/plot	public taps/stand pipe	tube well/borehole	well		spring		rain water collection	surface water		others	n.r.	all	estd. (00)	sample
						prote cted	unprot ected	protect ed	unprot ected		tank/pond	other surface water					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
all-India																	
Household social group																	
ST	45	255	200	174	239	23	34	3	1	1	3	0	22	0	1000	22377	3162
SC	25	208	213	194	295	11	29	0	0	1	0	1	22	0	1000	78726	5418
OBC	61	240	236	156	216	16	44	0	0	1	2	0	29	0	1000	229907	13515
Others	37	387	187	100	234	17	22	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	1000	189934	11831
all (incl. n.r.)	46	289	213	142	236	16	33	0	0	1	1	0	22	0	1000	520943	33926
Household Religion																	
Hinduism	50	298	213	146	223	15	29	0	0	1	1	0	23	0	1000	416761	25404
Islam	19	227	205	135	336	10	45	0	1	0	1	1	20	0	1000	70027	5278
Christianity	83	281	240	152	64	52	93	4	2	1	2	0	25	0	1000	18326	2104
Sikhism	3	363	173	67	394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	7237	365
others	18	327	255	77	266	15	36	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	1000	8571	772
all (incl. n.r.)	46	289	213	142	236	16	33	0	0	1	1	0	22	0	1000	520943	33926
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	23985	150621	111018	74085	122696	8208	17429	170	159	299	514	143	11606	11	520943	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	940	9196	6315	5508	8524	701	1548	84	80	30	169	86	741	4	33926	x	x

Table 7.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by principal source of drinking water classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion

all-India household social group/household religion	per 1000 distribution of households with principal sources of drinking water												urban: slum areas		no. of households		
	bottled water	piped water into dwelling	piped water to yard/ plot	public taps/ stand pipe	tube well/ borehole	well		spring		rain water collection	surface water		others	n.r.	all	estd. (00)	sample
						protect ed	unprot ected	protect ed	unpro tected		tank/ pond	other surface water					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Household social group																	
ST	127	67	218	330	115	2	13	0	2	0	0	0	127	0	1000	4273	455
SC	18	120	242	370	179	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	1000	23252	1609
OBC	43	209	308	249	129	5	12	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	1000	30960	1873
Others	16	354	290	191	92	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	1000	30448	1581
all (incl. n.r.)	31	228	280	265	129	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	1000	88933	5518
Household Religion																	
Hinduism	38	205	269	289	122	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	1000	66383	4066
Islam	8	354	302	202	87	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	1000	16568	1038
Christianity	50	218	309	313	90	4	0	0	5	1	0	0	10	0	1000	1634	155
Sikhism	0	150	223	62	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1162	55
others	11	87	412	135	348	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	3182	203
all (incl. n.r.)	31	228	280	265	129	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	1000	88933	5518
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	2755	20306	24934	23556	11445	712	757	0	13	1	0	0	4455	0	88933	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	154	935	1315	1637	1130	39	48	0	11	1	0	0	248	0	5518	x	x

Table 7.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by principal source of drinking water classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion

household social group/household religion	per 1000 distribution of households with principal sources of drinking water												urban: other areas		no. of households		
	bottled water	piped water into dwelling	piped water to yard/plot	public taps/stand pipe	tube well/borehole	well		spring		rain water collection	surface water		others	n.r.	all	estd. (00)	sample
						prote cted	unprot ected	prote cted	unprote cted		tank/pond	other surface water					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Household social group																	
ST	20	330	205	156	223	21	28	3	1	0	3	0	10	0	1000	25254	2948
SC	33	276	213	154	271	7	25	0	0	1	0	1	19	0	1000	90394	4948
OBC	66	279	243	132	203	12	34	0	0	1	1	0	28	0	1000	295642	14181
Others	52	480	162	74	192	10	13	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	1000	305024	14560
all (incl. n.r.)	54	366	204	111	208	11	24	0	0	0	1	0	21	0	1000	716314	36637
Household Religion																	
Hinduism	59	372	205	113	198	11	20	0	0	0	1	0	21	0	1000	583599	27883
Islam	26	294	196	107	310	7	35	0	1	0	1	1	23	0	1000	89584	5416
Christianity	95	338	223	131	65	41	74	3	1	0	2	0	26	0	1000	23001	2089
Sikhism	7	495	156	49	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	9110	448
others	11	584	203	32	128	10	28	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	1000	11004	799
all (incl. n.r.)	54	366	204	111	208	11	24	0	0	0	1	0	21	0	1000	716314	36637
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	38954	262106	145787	79527	148707	7969	17037	195	146	298	558	143	14875	11	716314	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	1141	12428	6572	4810	8382	680	1511	87	69	29	170	86	668	4	36637	x	x

Table 7.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by principal source of drinking water classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion

household social group/household religion	per 1000 distribution of households with principal sources of drinking water													no. of households			
	bottled water	piped water into dwelling	piped water to yard/plot	public taps/stand pipe	tube well/borehole	well		spring		rain water collection	surface water		others	n.r.	all	estd. (00)	sample
						prote cted	unpro tected	prote cted	unprot ected		tank/pond	other surface water					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
all-India																	
Household social group																	
ST	35	292	207	181	207	18	26	2	1	0	2	0	27	0	1000	29526	3403
SC	30	244	219	198	252	9	20	0	0	0	0	1	27	0	1000	113646	6557
OBC	64	272	250	143	196	12	32	0	0	1	1	0	29	0	1000	326602	16054
Others	49	468	173	85	183	10	13	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	1000	335472	16141
all (incl. n.r.)	52	351	212	128	199	11	22	0	0	0	1	0	24	0	1000	805246	42155
Household Religion																	
Hinduism	57	355	211	131	190	11	19	0	0	0	1	0	25	0	1000	649981	31949
Islam	23	304	212	122	276	6	30	0	1	0	1	0	26	0	1000	106153	6454
Christianity	92	330	229	143	67	39	69	3	2	0	1	0	25	0	1000	24635	2244
Sikhism	6	456	163	50	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	10271	503
others	11	473	250	55	177	9	22	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1000	14186	1002
all (incl. n.r.)	52	351	212	128	199	11	22	0	0	0	1	0	24	0	1000	805246	42155
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	41709	282412	170721	103083	160152	8681	17794	195	159	299	558	143	19331	11	805246	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	1295	13363	7887	6447	9512	719	1559	87	80	30	170	86	916	4	42155	x	x

Table 7.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by principal source of drinking water classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion

household social group/household religion	per 1000 distribution of households with principal sources of drinking water												rural + urban		no. of households		
	bottled water	piped water into dwelling	piped water to yard/plot	public taps/stand pipe	tube well/borehole	well		spring		rain water collection	surface water		others	n.r.	all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample
						protect ed	unprote cted	prote cted	unpr otect ed		tank/pond	other surface water					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
all-India																	
Household social group																	
ST	7	57	90	147	465	37	145	9	8	0	10	17	6	0	1000	229478	12524
SC	16	94	126	173	500	15	51	2	3	1	2	5	13	0	1000	475142	17420
OBC	32	130	152	152	411	21	72	1	0	2	5	3	18	0	1000	1092147	37307
Others	35	260	141	93	372	22	50	5	3	1	2	2	15	0	1000	748606	28297
all (incl. n.r.)	28	155	138	138	421	22	68	3	2	1	4	4	15	0	1000	2545373	95548
Household Religion																	
Hinduism	30	153	139	145	417	21	66	2	2	1	4	4	15	0	1000	2111973	73781
Islam	16	145	116	95	516	20	66	3	4	0	1	3	15	0	1000	302980	12749
Christianity	39	167	141	182	114	61	188	32	19	5	10	16	25	0	1000	59804	5510
Sikhism	2	234	212	56	487	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	1000	40208	1457
others	5	243	201	130	248	15	120	5	7	0	4	11	11	0	1000	30381	2047
all (incl. n.r.)	28	155	138	138	421	22	68	3	2	1	4	4	15	0	1000	2545373	95548
estimated (00) no. of hhs.	70381	395004	352296	352526	1071765	55259	173538	6977	5946	2919	9480	11047	37902	333	2545373	x	x
sample no. of hhs.	1759	16825	13632	15183	34796	2444	6411	968	660	116	671	598	1474	11	95548	x	x

Table 7.2: Per 1000 distribution of dwelling units by principal source of drinking water for each area type

quintile class on MPCE	per 1000 distribution of households with principal sources of drinking water												no. of dwelling units				
	bottled water	piped water into dwelling	piped water to yard/ plot	public taps/ stand pipe	tube well/ borehole	well		spring		rain water collectio n	surface water		others	n.r.	all	estd. (00)	sample
						prote cted	unprote cted	prote cted	unprot ected		tank/ pond	other surface water					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
notified slum	43	230	324	272	92	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	1000	57458	3176
non-notified slum	9	233	209	247	192	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	91	0	1000	29739	2142
squatter settlement	2	108	60	356	253	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	1000	1736	200
other areas	54	366	204	111	208	11	24	0	0	0	1	0	21	0	1000	716274	36633
all (incl. n.r.)	52	351	212	128	199	11	22	0	0	0	1	0	24	0	1000	805246	42155
estimated (00) no. dwelling units	41709	282412	170721	103083	160152	8681	17794	195	159	299	558	143	19331	11	805246	x	x
sample no. of dwelling units.	1295	13363	7887	6447	9512	719	1559	87	80	30	170	86	916	4	42155	x	x

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of households not getting sufficient drinking water from the principal source by number of calendar months not getting sufficient drinking water, separately for households with different principal sources of drinking water

principal sources of drinking water	proportion (per 1000) of hhs. not getting sufficient drinking water throughout year	number of months of the year during which availability of drinking water was not sufficient												rural			no. of hhs		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	all (incl. n.r.)	hhs not getting sufficient drinking water	estd. (00)	sample	estd. (00)	sample
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
bottled water	10	244	138	367	185	40	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	278	11	28671	464	
piped water into dwelling	146	74	419	302	136	39	23	2	0	0	0	0	0	1000	16459	573	112592	3462	
piped water to yard/plot	199	55	262	404	170	50	4	7	5	0	0	0	0	1000	36104	1256	181576	5745	
public tap/stand pipe	170	59	240	354	212	52	23	23	10	1	0	0	0	1000	42359	1646	249443	8736	
tube well/ borehole	101	68	396	388	121	15	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	1000	91644	2552	911613	25284	
protected well	246	60	275	473	136	37	6	0	0	13	0	0	0	1000	11473	452	46579	1725	
unprotected well	244	59	376	364	160	36	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	38077	1134	155744	4852	
protected spring	278	22	125	544	271	19	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1883	188	6782	881	
unprotected spring	221	28	410	374	139	11	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1281	132	5787	580	
rainwater collection	588	1	89	444	168	212	75	11	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1541	60	2620	86	
tank/pond	318	0	409	316	186	13	74	1	0	0	0	0	0	1000	2838	147	8922	501	
other surface water	183	117	461	343	61	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1993	120	10904	512	
others	89	31	250	86	438	49	46	0	32	0	0	0	0	1000	1655	72	18572	558	
all (incl. n.r.)	142	62	338	377	155	34	11	6	3	1	0	0	0	1000	247591	8345	1740127	53393	
estimated (00) no. of hhs not getting sufficient drinking water	247591	15374	83693	93396	38489	8433	2775	1452	646	205	9	2	3117	247591	x	x	x	x	
sample no. of hhs not getting sufficient drinking water	8345	462	2647	3040	1477	385	143	65	37	18	4	1	66	8345	x	x	x	x	

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of households not getting sufficient drinking water from the principal source by number of calendar months not getting sufficient drinking water, separately for households with different principal sources of drinking water

principal sources of drinking water	proportion (per 1000) of hhs. not getting sufficient drinking water throughout year	number of months of the year during which availability of drinking water was not sufficient												urban		no. of hhs			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	all (incl. n.r.)	hhs not getting sufficient drinking water	estd. (00)	sample	estd. (00)	sample
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
bottled water	4	0	878	108	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	162	8	41709	1295
piped water into dwelling	87	45	344	409	133	30	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	24680	1305	282412	13363
piped water to yard/plot	142	72	332	356	123	47	28	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	1000	24199	1322	170721	7887
public tap/stand pipe	162	56	400	265	143	48	31	2	45	2	0	0	0	0	1000	16747	1195	103083	6447
tube well/ borehole	75	129	501	243	99	17	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	11987	795	160152	9512
protected well	152	49	459	338	112	27	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1320	147	8681	719
unprotected well	132	132	411	270	151	13	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	2353	258	17794	1559
protected spring	112	18	154	75	560	91	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	22	15	195	87
unprotected spring	190	0	539	284	59	0	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	30	24	159	80
rainwater collection	267	0	87	737	49	72	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	80	17	299	30
tank/pond	349	0	69	685	165	50	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	195	112	558	170
other surface water	165	0	193	807	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	24	14	143	86
others	109	74	268	217	48	186	18	10	0	19	0	0	0	0	1000	2109	134	19331	916
all (incl. n.r.)	104	70	376	332	125	40	19	4	10	1	0	0	0	0	1000	83908	5348	805246	42155
estimated (00) no. of hhs not getting sufficient drinking water	83908	5881	31562	27861	10474	3371	1590	348	867	82	1	0	1872	83908	x	x	x	x	
sample no. of hhs not getting sufficient drinking water	5348	270	1846	1776	887	267	114	33	27	20	1	0	107	5348	x	x	x	x	

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of households not getting sufficient drinking water from the principal source by number of calendar months not getting sufficient drinking water, separately for households with different principal sources of drinking water

principal sources of drinking water	proportion (per 1000) of hhs. not getting sufficient drinking water throughout year	rural + urban												hhs not getting sufficient drinking water		no. of hhs		
		number of months of the year during which availability of drinking water was not sufficient												estd. (00)	sample	estd. (00)	sample	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
bottled water	6	154	410	271	122	26	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	439	19	70381	1759
pipd water into dwelling	104	57	374	366	134	34	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	1000	41139	1878	395004	16825
pipd water to yard/plot	171	62	290	385	151	49	14	5	5	0	0	0	0	1000	60304	2578	352296	13632
public tap/stand pipe	168	58	285	329	193	51	25	17	20	1	0	0	0	1000	59105	2841	352526	15183
tube well/ borehole	97	75	408	371	118	16	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1000	103631	3347	1071765	34796
protected well	232	59	294	459	133	36	7	0	0	12	0	0	0	1000	12793	599	55259	2444
unprotected well	233	63	378	358	159	35	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	40430	1392	173538	6411
protected spring	273	22	125	539	274	20	18	2	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1905	203	6977	968
unprotected spring	221	28	413	372	137	11	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1311	156	5946	660
rainwater collection	555	1	89	458	162	205	74	11	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1621	77	2919	116
tank/pond	320	0	387	340	185	15	71	1	0	0	0	0	0	1000	3032	259	9480	671
other surface water	183	115	458	349	60	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	2016	134	11047	598
others	99	55	260	159	219	126	31	6	14	11	0	0	0	1000	3764	206	37902	1474
all (incl. n.r.)	130	64	348	366	148	36	13	5	5	1	0	0	0	1000	331500	13693	2545373	95548
estimated (00) no. of hhs not getting sufficient drinking water	331500	21255	115255	121257	48964	11804	4365	1800	1512	286	9	2	4989	331500	x	x	x	x
sample no. of hhs not getting sufficient drinking water	13693	732	4493	4816	2364	652	257	98	64	38	5	1	173	13693	x	x	x	x

Table 9: Per 1000 distribution of households by nature of access to the principal source of drinking water for quintile class on MPCE

all-India

quintile classes class on MPCE	access to the principal source of drinking water								number of households			
	exclusive use of the household	common use of households in the building	neighbour's source	community use				others	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
				public source restricted to particular community	public source unrestricted	private source restricted to particular community	private source unrestricted					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
rural												
0-20	274	82	50	3	538	2	22	29	0	1000	278112	9604
20-40	284	92	55	6	503	3	25	32	0	1000	305347	9835
40-60	332	96	51	5	453	2	23	38	0	1000	335462	10286
60-80	354	113	49	3	411	3	22	44	0	1000	370411	11199
80-100	402	134	41	3	340	5	21	55	0	1000	450795	12469
all (incl. n.r.)	337	106	48	4	437	3	23	41	0	1000	1740127	53393
urban												
0-20	326	208	38	7	359	5	15	41	0	1000	126522	13791
20-40	399	248	35	8	255	2	9	45	0	1000	137156	5352
40-60	447	273	23	4	177	2	13	61	0	1000	154648	5328
60-80	518	263	12	6	128	2	8	64	0	1000	174523	7221
80-100	570	261	5	1	48	1	3	112	0	1000	212397	10463
all (incl. n.r.)	468	253	20	5	174	2	9	69	0	1000	805246	42155
rural + urban*												
all (incl. n.r.)	378	153	39	4	354	3	18	50	0	1000	2545373	95548
estimated (00)												
no. of households	963415	388931	100114	10718	900624	7380	46313	127446	432	2545373	x	x
sample no. of households	37160	12948	4461	540	32918	252	1518	5719	32	95548	x	x

* For rural +urban, the table is not presented separately for each quintile class

Table 9. 1: Per 1000 distribution of households by access to the principal source of drinking water classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion

all-India											rural	
household social group/ household religion	access to the principal source of drinking water								number of households			
	exclusive use of the household	common use of households in the building	neighbour's source	community use				others	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
				public source restricted to particular community	public source unrestricted	private source restricted to particular community	private source unrestricted					
				(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
household social group												
ST	135	73	34	4	664	4	39	47	0	1000	199952	9121
SC	263	102	50	6	526	2	19	34	0	1000	361496	10863
OBC	369	113	53	4	399	3	22	37	0	1000	765545	21253
Others	441	114	45	3	321	4	19	53	0	1000	413134	12156
all (incl. n.r.)	337	106	48	4	437	3	23	41	0	1000	1740127	53393
household religion												
Hinduism	321	101	45	4	462	4	25	39	0	1000	1461992	41832
Islam	410	159	69	1	308	1	9	43	0	1000	196827	6295
Christianity	374	36	71	10	350	0	17	140	2	1000	35169	3266
Sikhism	705	141	32	3	96	5	4	15	0	1000	29937	954
others	189	87	61	11	540	0	33	79	0	1000	16201	1046
all (incl. n.r.)	337	106	48	4	437	3	23	41	0	1000	1740127	53393
estimated (00) no. of hhs	586844	185109	84054	6936	760330	5613	39261	71742	236	1740127	x	x
sample no. of hhs	17391	4482	3098	320	23522	162	1161	3237	20	53393	x	x

Table 9.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by access to the principal source of drinking water classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion

household social group/ household religion	access to the principal source of drinking water										urban: metro slum	
	exclusive use of the household	common use of households in the building	neighbour's source	community use				others	n. r.	all	number of households	
				public source restricted to particular community	public source unrestricted	private source restricted to particular community	private source unrestricted				estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
household social group												
ST	86	66	219	9	489	0	0	130	0	1000	1168	53
SC	252	190	52	16	462	9	0	19	0	1000	9686	385
OBC	407	192	52	48	209	30	1	62	0	1000	11076	365
Others	565	205	10	56	148	0	0	16	0	1000	17749	503
all (incl. n..r.)	430	194	38	43	252	11	0	33	0	1000	39680	1306
household religion												
Hinduism	378	189	42	55	286	14	0	35	0	1000	30549	984
Islam	655	163	22	2	138	0	0	20	0	1000	7054	230
Christianity	189	432	0	0	269	0	0	110	0	1000	637	26
Sikhism	665	307	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	1000	407	18
others	491	340	54	14	101	0	0	0	0	1000	1033	48
all (incl. n..r.)	430	194	38	43	252	11	0	33	0	1000	39680	1306
estimated (00)	17075	7682	1502	1699	9998	419	10	1296	0	39680	x	x
sample no. of hhs	423	244	83	43	469	9	4	31	0	1306	x	x

Table 9.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by access to the principal source of drinking water classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion

household social group/ household religion	access to the principal source of drinking water									urban: non-metro slum		
	exclusive use of the household	common use of households in the building	neighbour's source	community use				others	n. r.	all	number of households	
				public source restricted to particular community	public source unrestricted	private source restricted to particular community	private source unrestricted				estimated (00)	sample
				(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
household social group												
ST	191	136	33	0	373	10	1	255	0	1000	3104	402
SC	244	133	62	9	440	34	21	56	0	1000	13566	1224
OBC	284	231	38	9	343	1	7	88	0	1000	19884	1508
Others	349	260	31	3	288	2	13	54	0	1000	12699	1078
all (incl. n.r.)	284	206	42	7	357	11	12	81	0	1000	49252	4212
household religion												
Hinduism	247	212	39	9	375	11	11	96	0	1000	35834	3082
Islam	349	207	37	0	348	1	4	53	0	1000	9514	808
Christianity	459	165	42	0	296	4	13	22	0	1000	997	129
Sikhism	543	85	13	0	165	0	194	0	0	1000	755	37
others	440	159	123	0	200	63	0	16	0	1000	2153	156
all (incl. n.r.)	284	206	42	7	357	11	12	81	0	1000	49252	4212
estimated (00) no. of hhs	13984	10137	2080	334	17605	536	592	3982	1	49252	x	x
sample no. of hhs	1201	615	199	18	1768	39	75	296	1	4212	x	x

Table 9.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by access to the principal source of drinking water classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion

all-India												
household social group/ household religion	access to the principal source of drinking water										urban: metro other areas	
	exclusive use of the household	common use of households in the building	neighbour's source	community use				others	n. r.	all	number of households	
				public source restricted to particular community	public source unrestricted	private source restricted to particular community	private source unrestricted				estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
household social group												
ST	554	250	4	0	169	0	1	11	11	1000	5981	188
SC	379	342	31	5	170	1	5	63	3	1000	25234	754
OBC	393	359	12	1	135	1	4	94	0	1000	85619	2174
Others	620	219	5	2	73	2	4	76	0	1000	127789	3807
all (incl. n.r.)	514	281	10	2	107	2	4	79	1	1000	244623	6923
household religion												
Hinduism	504	291	9	3	105	2	3	83	1	1000	202671	5561
Islam	498	267	20	0	142	0	12	61	0	1000	29072	946
Christianity	553	188	12	2	105	0	3	137	0	1000	5671	114
Sikhism	789	187	0	0	9	0	0	15	0	1000	2627	120
others	864	121	3	0	12	0	0	0	0	1000	4582	182
all (incl. n.r.)	514	281	10	2	107	2	4	79	1	1000	244623	6923
estimated (00) no. of hhs	125740	68773	2477	524	26170	408	962	19426	144	244623	x	x
sample no. of hhs	3988	1638	77	17	746	7	27	419	4	6923	x	x

Table 9.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by access to the principal source of drinking water classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion

all-India												
household social group/ household religion	exclusive use of the household	common use of households in the building	access to the principal source of drinking water								urban: non-metro other areas	
			neighbour's source	community use				others	n. r.	all	number of households estimated (00)	sample
				public source restricted to particular community	public source unrestricted	private source restricted to particular community	private source unrestricted					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
household social group												
ST	389	273	32	4	246	1	5	49	0	1000	19272	2760
SC	380	251	33	1	262	0	27	46	0	1000	65160	4194
OBC	432	256	23	4	191	1	9	84	0	1000	210023	12007
Others	546	236	14	1	139	1	9	53	0	1000	177235	10753
all (incl. n.r.)	466	249	21	3	183	1	12	66	0	1000	471691	29714
household religion												
Hinduism	463	249	19	2	187	1	11	69	0	1000	380927	22322
Islam	447	266	35	5	186	3	19	38	0	1000	60513	4470
Christianity	486	207	19	6	151	0	2	128	1	1000	17329	1975
Sikhism	652	178	30	0	122	3	0	15	0	1000	6482	328
others	590	250	41	0	73	0	20	26	0	1000	6439	619
all (incl. n.r.)	466	249	21	3	183	1	12	66	0	1000	471691	29714
estimated (00) no. of hhs	219773	117229	10001	1226	86521	404	5487	30999	50	471691	x	x
sample no. of hhs	14157	5969	1004	142	6413	35	251	1736	7	29714	x	x

Table 9.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by access to the principal source of drinking water classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion

all-India											urban: metro areas	
household social group/ household religion	access to the principal source of drinking water									number of households		
	exclusive use of the household	common use of households in the building	neighbour's source	community use				others	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
				public source restricted to particular community	public source unrestricted	private source restricted to particular community	private source unrestricted					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
household social group												
ST	478	220	39	2	221	0	1	31	9	1000	7150	241
SC	344	300	37	8	251	4	4	51	2	1000	34920	1139
OBC	395	339	17	7	144	5	4	90	0	1000	96696	2539
Others	613	217	6	9	82	2	3	69	0	1000	145538	4310
all (incl. n..r.)	502	269	14	8	127	3	3	73	1	1000	284304	8229
household religion												
Hinduism	487	277	13	9	129	4	3	77	1	1000	233220	6545
Islam	529	247	20	0	141	0	10	53	0	1000	36126	1176
Christianity	516	213	11	2	121	0	3	134	0	1000	6309	140
Sikhism	772	203	0	0	12	0	0	13	0	1000	3034	138
others	795	162	12	3	29	0	0	0	0	1000	5615	230
all (incl. n..r.)	502	269	14	8	127	3	3	73	1	1000	284304	8229
estimated (00) no. of hhs	142815	76455	3979	2222	36167	826	972	20722	144	284304	x	x
sample no. of hhs	4411	1882	160	60	1215	16	31	450	4	8229	x	x

Table 9.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by access to the principal source of drinking water classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion

all-India											urban: non-metro areas	
household social group/ household religion	access to the principal source of drinking water								number of households			
	exclusive use of the household	common use of households in the building	neighbour's source	community use				others	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
				public source restricted to particular community	public source unrestricted	private source restricted to particular community	private source unrestricted					
				(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
household social group												
ST	362	254	32	4	264	3	5	77	0	1000	22377	3162
SC	357	230	38	3	292	6	26	48	0	1000	78726	5418
OBC	419	254	24	4	204	1	9	85	0	1000	229907	13515
Others	533	238	15	1	149	1	9	53	0	1000	189934	11831
all (incl. n.r.)	449	244	23	3	200	2	12	67	0	1000	520943	33926
household religion												
Hinduism	444	246	20	3	203	1	11	71	0	1000	416761	25404
Islam	434	258	36	4	208	3	17	40	0	1000	70027	5278
Christianity	485	205	20	5	159	0	3	122	0	1000	18326	2104
Sikhism	640	168	29	0	127	3	20	13	0	1000	7237	365
others	552	227	61	0	105	16	15	23	0	1000	8592	775
all (incl. n.r.)	449	244	23	3	200	2	12	67	0	1000	520943	33926
estimated (00) no. of hhs	233756	127367	12081	1560	104126	940	6080	34982	51	520943	x	x
sample no. of hhs	15358	6584	1203	160	8181	74	326	2032	8	33926	x	x

Table 9.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by access to the principal source of drinking water classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion

all-India											urban: slum areas	
household social group/ household religion	access to the principal source of drinking water								number of households			
	exclusive use of the household	common use of households in the building	neighbour's source	community use				others	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
				public source restricted to particular community	public source unrestricted	private source restricted to particular community	private source unrestricted					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
household social group												
ST	162	117	84	3	405	8	0	221	0	1000	4273	455
SC	247	157	58	12	449	24	12	41	0	1000	23252	1609
OBC	328	217	43	23	295	11	5	78	0	1000	30960	1873
Others	475	228	18	34	207	1	5	32	0	1000	30448	1581
all (incl. n.r.)	349	200	40	23	310	11	7	59	0	1000	88933	5518
household religion												
Hinduism	307	202	41	30	334	12	6	68	0	1000	66383	4066
Islam	479	188	31	1	259	1	3	39	0	1000	16568	1038
Christianity	354	269	25	0	285	3	8	56	0	1000	1634	155
Sikhism	585	163	8	0	117	0	126	0	0	1000	1162	55
others	457	217	101	5	168	42	0	11	0	1000	3186	204
all (incl. n.r.)	349	200	40	23	310	11	7	59	0	1000	88933	5518
estimated (00) no. of hhs	31059	17820	3582	2032	27603	955	603	5278	1	88933	x	x
sample no. of hhs	1624	859	282	61	2237	48	79	327	1	5518	x	x

Table 9.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by access to the principal source of drinking water classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion

household social group/ household religion	access to the principal source of drinking water									urban: other areas		
	exclusive use of the household	common use of households in the building	neighbour's source	community use				others	n. r.	all	number of households estimated (00)	sample
				public source restricted to particular community	public source unrestricted	private source restricted to particular community	private source unrestricted					
				(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
household social group												
ST	428	267	25	3	228	1	4	40	3	1000	25254	2948
SC	380	276	32	2	236	1	21	51	1	1000	90394	4948
OBC	421	286	20	3	175	1	8	87	0	1000	295642	14181
Others	577	229	10	2	111	2	7	62	0	1000	305024	14560
all (incl. n.r.)	482	260	17	2	157	1	9	70	0	1000	716314	36637
household religion												
Hinduism	477	263	15	2	159	1	8	74	0	1000	583599	27883
Islam	464	267	30	3	172	2	17	45	0	1000	89584	5416
Christianity	503	202	17	5	140	0	2	130	0	1000	23001	2089
Sikhism	691	180	22	0	90	2	0	15	0	1000	9110	448
others	704	197	25	0	48	0	12	15	0	1000	11021	801
all (incl. n.r.)	482	260	17	2	157	1	9	70	0	1000	716314	36637
estimated (00) no. of hhs	345512	186002	12478	1750	112691	811	6449	50426	194	716314	x	x
sample no. of hhs	18145	7607	1081	159	7159	42	278	2155	11	36637	x	x

Table 9.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by access to the principal source of drinking water classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion

household social group/ household religion	access to the principal source of drinking water										urban: all	
	exclusive use of the household	common use of households in the building	neighbour's source	community use				others	n. r.	all	number of households	
				public source restricted to particular community	public source unrestricted	private source restricted to particular community	private source unrestricted				estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
household social group												
ST	390	246	34	3	253	2	4	66	2	1000	29526	3403
SC	353	252	37	4	280	5	19	49	1	1000	113646	6557
OBC	412	279	22	5	186	2	8	86	0	1000	326602	16054
Others	568	229	11	5	120	1	7	60	0	1000	335472	16141
all (incl. n..r.)	468	253	20	5	174	2	9	69	0	1000	805246	42155
household religion												
Hinduism	460	257	18	5	177	2	8	73	0	1000	649981	31949
Islam	466	254	30	3	185	2	15	44	0	1000	106153	6454
Christianity	493	207	18	5	150	0	3	125	0	1000	24635	2244
Sikhism	679	178	20	0	93	2	14	13	0	1000	10271	503
others	648	201	42	1	75	10	9	14	0	1000	14207	1005
all (incl. n..r.)	468	253	20	5	174	2	9	69	0	1000	805246	42155
estimated (00) no. of hhs	376571	203822	16060	3782	140294	1766	7052	55704	195	805246	x	x
sample no. of hhs	19769	8466	1363	220	9396	90	357	2482	12	42155	x	x

Table 9.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by access to the principal source of drinking water classified by their (i) social group and (ii) religion

all-India											rural + urban	
household social group/ household religion	access to the principal source of drinking water										number of households	
	exclusive use of the household	common use of households in the building	neighbour's source	community use				others	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
				public source restricted to particular community	public source unrestricted	private source restricted to particular community	private source unrestricted					
				(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
household social group												
ST	168	96	34	4	611	4	34	50	1	1000	229478	12524
SC	284	138	47	5	467	3	19	37	0	1000	475142	17420
OBC	382	163	44	4	335	3	18	52	0	1000	1092147	37307
Others	498	165	30	4	231	3	14	56	0	1000	748606	28297
all (incl. n..r.)	378	153	39	4	354	3	18	50	0	1000	2545373	95548
household religion												
Hinduism	363	149	37	4	374	3	20	49	0	1000	2111973	73781
Islam	430	192	55	2	265	1	11	43	0	1000	302980	12749
Christianity	423	106	49	8	268	0	11	134	1	1000	59804	5510
Sikhism	698	150	29	2	95	4	6	15	0	1000	40208	1457
others	404	140	52	6	323	5	22	49	0	1000	30408	2051
all (incl. n..r.)	378	153	39	4	354	3	18	50	0	1000	2545373	95548
estimated (00) no. of hhs	963415	388931	100114	10718	900624	7380	46313	127446	432	2545373	x	x
sample no. of hhs	37160	12948	4461	540	32918	252	1518	5719	32	95548	x	x

Table 10: Per 1000 distribution of households by distance to the principal source of drinking water for each principal source

principal source of drinking water	distance to the principal source of drinking water							n. r.	rural		
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at a distance of				all		number of households		
			less than 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1.0 km	1.0 - 1.5 km			1.5 km or more	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
bottled water	546	15	239	105	60	23	13	0	1000	28671	464
piped water into dwelling	995	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1000	112592	3462
piped water to yard/plot	0	991	0	0	0	0	0	9	1000	181576	5745
public tap/ stand pipe	0	0	826	127	24	6	2	14	1000	249443	8736
tube well/ borehole	164	288	437	93	13	2	2	0	1000	911613	25284
protected well	60	370	362	125	51	19	13	0	1000	46579	1725
unprotected well	37	319	398	164	51	25	6	0	1000	155744	4852
protected spring	0	0	502	322	145	15	1	16	1000	6782	881
unprotected spring	0	0	412	267	99	147	24	50	1000	5787	580
rainwater collection	137	567	108	168	20	0	0	0	1000	2620	86
tank/ pond	0	258	245	308	23	70	93	3	1000	8922	501
other surface water	0	0	253	250	320	45	65	67	1000	10904	512
others	34	103	578	61	122	33	69	0	1000	18572	558
all (incl. n.r.)	165	296	409	93	21	7	4	4	1000	1740127	53393
estimated (00) no. of hhs	286737	515912	712006	161782	37244	11742	7612	7090	1740127	x	x
sample no. of hhs	7230	15502	23362	5195	1097	316	233	458	53393	x	x

Table 10: Per 1000 distribution of households by distance to the principal source of drinking water for each principal source

principal source of drinking water	distance to the principal source of drinking water							n. r.	urban		
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at a distance of				all		number of households		
			less than 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1.0 km	1.0 - 1.5 km			1.5 km or more	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
bottled water	771	46	83	45	23	2	21	8	1000	41709	1295
piped water into dwelling	990	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1000	282412	13363
piped water to yard/plot	0	991	0	0	0	0	0	9	1000	170721	7887
public tap/ stand pipe	0	0	836	114	15	9	10	16	1000	103083	6447
tube well/ borehole	337	366	240	44	8	2	3	0	1000	160152	9512
protected well	136	722	96	40	3	3	0	0	1000	8681	719
unprotected well	145	608	214	26	6	0	0	1	1000	17794	1559
protected spring	0	0	412	331	242	3	2	9	1000	195	87
unprotected spring	0	0	693	186	68	33	0	20	1000	159	80
rainwater collection	159	799	0	42	0	0	0	0	1000	299	30
tank/ pond	0	678	231	14	2	4	59	13	1000	558	170
other surface water	0	0	545	197	0	0	0	259	1000	143	86
others	18	90	710	87	33	14	47	0	1000	19331	916
all (incl. n.r.)	459	309	182	29	6	2	4	8	1000	805246	42155
estimated (00) no. of hhs	370009	249154	146847	23386	4573	1664	3208	6404	805246	x	x
sample no. of hhs	17085	12618	10066	1406	287	83	120	490	42155	x	x

Table 10: Per 1000 distribution of households by distance to the principal source of drinking water for each principal source

principal source of drinking water	distance to the principal source of drinking water							n. r.	rural + urban		
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within premises	outside premises at a distance of				all		number of households		
			less than 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1.0 km	1.0 - 1.5 km			1.5 km or more	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
bottled water	679	34	147	69	38	11	18	5	1000	70381	1759
piped water into dwelling	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1000	395004	16825
piped water to yard/plot	0	991	0	0	0	0	0	9	1000	352296	13632
public tap/ stand pipe	0	0	829	123	22	7	5	14	1000	352526	15183
tube well/ borehole	190	300	407	86	12	2	2	0	1000	1071765	34796
protected well	72	425	320	112	43	17	11	0	1000	55259	2444
unprotected well	48	348	379	149	46	22	5	0	1000	173538	6411
protected spring	0	0	500	322	147	15	1	15	1000	6977	968
unprotected spring	0	0	420	265	99	144	24	49	1000	5946	660
rainwater collection	139	591	97	155	18	0	0	0	1000	2919	116
tank/ pond	0	283	244	291	22	66	91	3	1000	9480	671
other surface water	0	0	257	249	316	45	64	69	1000	11047	598
others	25	97	646	75	76	24	58	0	1000	37902	1474
all (incl. n.r.)	258	301	337	73	16	5	4	5	1000	2545373	95548
estimated (00) no. of hhs	656747	765066	858853	185168	41817	13406	10821	13495	2545373	x	x
sample no. of hhs	24315	28120	33428	6601	1384	399	353	948	95548	x	x

Table 11: Per 1000 distribution of households* by category of person fetching drinking water from principal source, average time taken to fetch water and average waiting time at the source separately for households at different distances from the principal source

all-India distance of the principal source which is outside premises (km)	category of person fetching drinking water							average time taken in a day by the hhs members to fetch water (in minutes)	average waiting time in a day for hhs members at the principal source of drinking water (in minutes)	number of households*	
	male of age below 18 years	male of age 18 years or more	female of age below 18 years	female of age 18 years or more	hired labour	others	all (incl. n.r.)			estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
rural											
less than 0.2	16	109	52	811	2	7	1000	18	14	712006	23362
0.2-0.5	11	146	48	777	5	12	1000	26	18	161782	5195
0.5-1.0	13	278	44	622	22	20	1000	37	19	37244	1097
1.0-1.5	34	302	26	583	1	54	1000	47	19	11742	316
1.5 or more	0	345	0	368	27	259	1000	46	22	7612	233
all outside premises	15	126	50	791	4	11	1000	20	15	930387	30203
estd. no. (00) of households*	13929	117569	46416	735745	3334	10013	930387	x	x	x	x
sample no. of households*	479	3560	1610	23882	93	403	30203	x	x	x	x
urban											
less than 0.2	17	202	39	715	12	13	1000	13	15	146847	10066
0.2-0.5	20	223	20	678	32	27	1000	21	21	23386	1406
0.5-1.0	43	307	44	343	163	94	1000	30	17	4573	287
1.0-1.5	55	469	0	307	132	37	1000	33	15	1664	83
1.5 or more	4	504	0	20	202	268	1000	39	18	3208	120
all outside premises	19	216	36	684	23	21	1000	15	16	179679	11962
estd. no. (00) of households*	3328	38722	6406	122952	4060	3858	179679	x	x	x	x
sample no. of households*	268	2112	642	8465	186	212	11962	x	x	x	x

* Only households fetching drinking water from outside premises

Table 11: Per 1000 distribution of households* by category of person fetching drinking water from principal source, average time taken to fetch water and average waiting time at the source separately for households at different distances from the principal source

all-India distance of the principal source which is outside premises (km)	category of person fetching drinking water							average time taken in a day by the hhs to fetch water (in minutes)	average waiting time in a day for hhs at the principal source of drinking water (in minutes)	rural + urban	
	male of age below 18 years	male of age 18 years or more	female of age below 18 years	female of age 18 years or more	hired labour	others	all (incl. n.r.)			estd. (00)	sample
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)				
less than 0.2	16	125	49	794	4	8	1000	17	14	858853	33428
0.2-0.5	12	155	44	764	8	14	1000	25	18	185168	6601
0.5-1.0	17	281	44	591	37	28	1000	37	19	41817	1384
1.0-1.5	36	323	22	549	18	52	1000	45	19	13406	399
1.5 or more	1	392	0	265	79	261	1000	45	21	10821	353
all outside premises	16	141	48	774	7	12	1000	20	15	1110065	42165
estd. no. (00) of households*	17257	156291	52822	858698	7393	13871	1110065	x	x	x	x
sample no. of households*	747	5672	2252	32347	279	615	42165	x	x	x	x

* Only households fetching drinking water from outside premises

Table 12: Per 1000 distribution of households by quality of drinking water and proportion (per 1000) of households reporting stagnation of water around the source, separately for households with different principal sources of drinking water

principal source of drinking water	quality of drinking water							rural		
	bad in taste	bad in smell	bad in taste and smell	bad due to other reasons	no defect	n.r.	all	proportion (per 1000) of households reporting stagnation of water around the source	number of households	
									estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
bottled water	1	0	0	8	991	0	1000	x	28671	464
piped water into dwelling	30	4	9	46	910	0	1000	x	112592	3462
piped water to yard/plot	25	7	6	54	907	1	1000	x	181576	5745
public tap/ stand pipe	45	2	7	51	894	0	1000	220	249443	8736
tube well/ borehole	28	14	36	60	861	0	1000	181	911613	25284
protected well	27	18	4	46	905	0	1000	144	46579	1725
unprotected well	22	17	27	60	874	0	1000	177	155744	4852
protected spring	0	5	4	3	986	2	1000	x	6782	881
unprotected spring	1	0	0	112	887	0	1000	x	5787	580
rainwater collection	0	0	0	217	782	0	1000	x	2620	86
tank/ pond	4	36	85	224	651	0	1000	x	8922	501
other surface water	71	39	40	183	666	0	1000	x	10904	512
others	39	6	1	88	867	0	1000	x	18572	558
all (incl. n.r.)	29	11	25	58	877	0	1000	x	1740127	53393
estimated (00) no. of households	51328	18872	42743	101038	1525540	605	1740127	x	x	x
sample no. of households	1486	610	1152	3204	46915	26	53393	x	x	x

Table 12: Per 1000 distribution of households by quality of drinking water and proportion (per 1000) of households reporting stagnation of water around the source, separately for households with different principal sources of drinking water

principal source of drinking water	quality of drinking water							urban		
	bad in taste	bad in smell	bad in taste and smell	bad due to other reasons	no defect	n.r.	all	proportion (per 1000) of households reporting stagnation of water around the source	number of households	
									estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
bottled water	3	0	2	2	992	0	1000	x	41709	1295
piped water into dwelling	33	12	37	50	867	0	1000	x	282412	13363
piped water to yard/plot	19	12	29	55	886	0	1000	x	170721	7887
public tap/ stand pipe	30	16	20	42	891	0	1000	192	103083	6447
tube well/ borehole	52	9	25	57	857	0	1000	71	160152	9512
protected well	40	20	41	34	864	0	1000	42	8681	719
unprotected well	20	3	12	65	900	0	1000	62	17794	1559
protected spring	0	0	0	48	952	0	1000	x	195	87
unprotected spring	0	0	0	0	997	3	1000	x	159	80
rainwater collection	6	0	0	0	994	0	1000	x	299	30
tank/ pond	7	1	8	0	985	0	1000	x	558	170
other surface water	0	0	92	51	857	0	1000	x	143	86
others	29	2	7	22	940	0	1000	x	19331	916
all (incl. n.r.)	32	11	28	48	881	0	1000	x	805246	42155
estimated (00) no. of households	25409	8896	22291	38903	709621	126	805246	x	x	x
sample no. of households	1151	472	1189	2334	36997	12	42155	x	x	x

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Table 12: Per 1000 distribution of households by quality of drinking water and proportion (per 1000) of households reporting stagnation of water around the source, separately for households with different principal sources of drinking water

principal source of drinking water	quality of drinking water							rural + urban		
	bad in taste	bad in smell	bad in taste and smell	bad due to other reasons	no defect	n.r.	all	proportion (per 1000) of households reporting stagnation of water around the source	number of households	
									estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
bottled water	2	0	1	5	992	0	1000	x	70381	1759
pipd water into dwelling	32	10	29	49	879	0	1000	x	395004	16825
pipd water to yard/plot	22	9	17	54	897	0	1000	x	352296	13632
public tap/ stand pipe	40	6	11	49	893	0	1000	212	352526	15183
tube well/ borehole	32	13	35	59	861	0	1000	165	1071765	34796
protected well	29	19	10	44	898	0	1000	128	55259	2444
unprotected well	22	15	25	61	877	0	1000	165	173538	6411
protected spring	0	5	3	5	985	2	1000	x	6977	968
unprotected spring	1	0	0	109	890	0	1000	x	5946	660
rainwater collection	1	0	0	195	804	0	1000	x	2919	116
tank/ pond	4	34	80	210	671	0	1000	x	9480	671
other surface water	70	39	41	181	669	0	1000	x	11047	598
others	34	4	4	54	904	0	1000	x	37902	1474
all (incl. n.r.)	30	11	26	55	878	0	1000	x	2545373	95548
estimated (00) no. of households	76737	27768	65033	139941	2235162	731	2545373	x	x	x
sample no. of households	2637	1082	2341	5538	83912	38	95548	x	x	x

Table 13: Per 1000 distribution of households with different principal sources of drinking water by supplementary source of drinking water

principal source of drinking water	supplementary source of drinking water														rural		
	no bottled supplementary source	bottled water	pipewater into dwelling	pipewater to yard/plot	public tap/stand pipe	tubewell/borehole	well protect-	unprotect-	spring protect-	unprotect-	rainwater collection	surface water tank/pond	other surface water	others	all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
bottled water	744	0	58	61	52	64	1	8	0	0	0	1	8	2	1000	28671	464
pipewater into dwelling	649	14	0	1	56	172	27	15	14	3	0	9	16	25	1000	112592	3462
pipewater to yard/plot	575	20	0	0	65	211	34	46	7	4	0	6	12	21	1000	181576	5745
public tap/stand pipe	603	11	3	6	0	236	28	49	10	5	5	15	14	15	1000	249443	8736
tubewell/borehole	878	2	4	4	19	0	20	51	0	1	0	5	10	7	1000	911613	25284
protected well	681	0	15	15	51	127	0	11	3	2	5	27	6	59	1000	46579	1725
unprotected well	696	4	7	13	22	198	4	0	0	3	3	12	21	17	1000	155744	4852
protected spring	560	0	19	65	98	66	28	0	0	22	87	9	43	2	1000	6782	881
unprotected spring	670	0	22	20	63	87	0	17	0	0	14	10	64	32	1000	5787	580
rainwater collection	312	0	0	1	127	2	1	177	5	2	0	88	0	285	1000	2620	86
tank/pond	509	13	0	3	80	57	48	11	0	2	20	0	149	110	1000	8922	501
other surface water	667	21	0	53	13	129	20	37	8	3	7	8	0	35	1000	10904	512
others	738	44	5	0	51	96	5	28	8	0	19	2	3	0	1000	18572	558
n.r.	978	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	17	0	0	1000	322	7
all (incl. n.r.)	761	7	5	6	26	92	20	41	3	3	2	8	13	14	1000	1740127	53393
estimated (00) no. of hhs	1323942	11483	8063	10801	45645	159670	35440	71185	5992	4355	3311	13712	22356	24171	1740127	x	x
sample no. of hhs	39165	232	197	326	1353	4598	1262	2236	506	440	423	676	1215	764	53393	x	x

Table 13: Per 1000 distribution of households with different principal sources of drinking water by supplementary source of drinking water

principal source of drinking water	supplementary source of drinking water														urban		
	no bottled supplementary source		pipd water into dwelling	pipd water to yard/plot	public tap/ stand pipe	tube well/ borehole	well		spring		rain water collection	surface water		others	all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
bottled water	744	0	68	35	35	99	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	1000	41709	1295
pipd water into dwelling	783	39	0	3	27	107	8	6	1	0	1	1	0	22	1000	282412	13363
pipd water to yard/plot	707	46	1	0	48	139	7	8	1	1	1	1	2	38	1000	170721	7887
public tap/ stand pipe	661	31	7	9	0	182	12	39	1	0	1	2	3	51	1000	103083	6447
tube well/ borehole	864	13	21	14	42	0	6	10	0	0	0	1	1	28	1000	160152	9512
protected well	766	1	9	19	56	98	0	2	0	1	7	2	1	38	1000	8681	719
unprotected well	782	12	10	20	39	101	3	0	0	2	1	1	2	28	1000	17794	1559
protected spring	293	0	500	0	3	6	2	0	0	0	183	0	14	0	1000	195	87
unprotected spring	470	0	136	0	0	112	182	0	15	0	0	1	52	32	1000	159	80
rainwater collection	242	0	9	13	4	42	0	22	0	15	0	0	0	654	1000	299	30
tank/ pond	233	0	212	147	1	32	0	0	0	0	103	0	180	93	1000	558	170
other surface water	867	0	0	0	97	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1000	143	86
others	680	62	30	22	109	84	4	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	1000	19331	916
n.r.	177	0	757	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	11	4
all (incl. n.r.)	762	32	10	8	34	101	7	11	1	0	1	1	1	30	1000	805246	42155
estimated (00) no. of hhs	613618	25776	8305	6486	27359	81261	5966	8659	695	298	765	698	987	24373	805246	x	x
sample no. of hhs	30895	883	423	354	1544	4446	457	626	192	63	314	154	262	1542	42155	x	x

Table 13: Per 1000 distribution of households with different principal sources of drinking water by supplementary source of drinking water

principal source of drinking water	supplementary source of drinking water														rural + urban		
	no bottled supplementary source	bottled water	pipelined water into dwelling	pipelined water to yard/plot	public tap/stand pipe	tube well/borehole	well		spring		rain water collection	surface water		others	all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
bottled water	744	0	64	46	42	85	2	4	0	0	0	1	3	11	1000	70381	1759
pipelined water into dwelling	745	32	0	2	36	126	14	8	5	1	1	3	5	23	1000	395004	16825
pipelined water to yard/plot	639	33	1	0	57	176	21	28	4	2	1	4	7	29	1000	352296	13632
public tap/stand pipe	620	17	4	7	0	220	23	46	7	3	4	12	11	26	1000	352526	15183
tube well/borehole	876	4	6	5	22	0	18	45	0	1	0	4	9	10	1000	1071765	34796
protected well	694	0	14	15	51	122	0	10	2	2	5	23	5	56	1000	55259	2444
unprotected well	705	5	8	14	24	188	4	0	0	3	2	10	19	18	1000	173538	6411
protected spring	553	0	33	63	96	65	27	0	0	22	89	8	42	2	1000	6977	968
unprotected spring	665	0	25	19	61	87	5	17	0	0	14	10	64	32	1000	5946	660
rainwater collection	305	0	1	2	114	6	1	161	4	3	0	79	0	323	1000	2919	116
tank/pond	493	12	13	12	75	55	45	11	0	2	25	0	150	109	1000	9480	671
other surface water	670	21	0	52	14	128	19	36	8	3	7	7	0	34	1000	11047	598
others	709	53	18	11	81	90	5	17	4	0	10	1	1	0	1000	37902	1474
n.r.	953	0	24	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	17	0	0	1000	333	11
all (incl. n.r.)	761	15	6	7	29	95	16	31	3	2	2	6	9	19	1000	2545373	95548
estimated (00) no. of hhs	1937561	37259	16368	17287	73004	240931	41406	79844	6687	4654	4076	14410	23343	48544	2545373	x	x
sample no. of hhs	70060	1115	620	680	2897	9044	1719	2862	698	503	737	830	1477	2306	95548	x	x

Table 14: Per 1000 distribution of households with different principal sources of drinking water by method of treatment of drinking water

all-India											rural	
principal source of drinking water	proportion (per 1000) of hhs treating drinking water	method of treatment of drinking water									number of hhs treating drinking water	
		electronic purification	boiling	chemical treatment with alum	chemical treatment with bleach/ chlorine tablet	filtration with water filter	filtration with cloth	others	n.r.	all	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
bottled water	61	42	81	0	40	670	88	79	0	1000	1748	36
piped water into dwelling	538	72	183	16	20	103	539	68	0	1000	60604	1912
piped water to yard/plot	542	25	125	12	36	72	669	59	0	1000	98476	3254
public tap/ stand pipe	347	7	189	4	11	63	682	45	0	1000	86634	3421
tube well/ borehole	180	47	80	7	16	192	586	71	1	1000	164527	5168
protected well	600	7	272	35	77	113	442	54	0	1000	27945	1177
unprotected well	588	9	377	7	49	53	441	64	0	1000	91563	2901
protected spring	313	50	751	0	13	162	23	0	0	1000	2120	567
unprotected spring	283	0	576	0	2	80	318	23	0	1000	1638	315
rainwater collection	971	3	146	251	0	8	367	225	0	1000	2544	77
tank/ pond	692	0	317	16	0	71	541	55	0	1000	6170	402
other surface water	637	1	152	52	34	39	692	29	0	1000	6947	376
others	606	29	131	17	24	11	675	113	0	1000	11258	329
n.r.	191	0	116	0	0	0	243	0	641	1000	62	4
all (incl. n.r.)	323	30	182	12	28	108	576	63	1	1000	562235	19939
estd. (00) no. of hhs treating drinking water	x	16753	102612	6591	15545	60931	324298	35505	0	562235	x	x
sample no. of hhs treating drinking water	x	387	5796	222	409	3137	9060	928	0	19939	x	x

Table 14: Per 1000 distribution of households with different principal sources of drinking water by method of treatment of drinking water

all-India											urban	
principal source of drinking water	proportion (per 1000) of hhs treating drinking water	method of treatment of drinking water									number of hhs treating drinking water	
		electronic purification	boiling	chemical treatment with alum	chemical treatment with bleach/ chlorine tablet	filtration with water filter	filtration with cloth	others	n.r.	all	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
bottled water	132	216	490	0	13	173	70	38	0	1000	5513	141
pipd water into dwelling	711	351	181	8	11	182	235	32	0	1000	200865	9404
pipd water to yard/plot	608	152	216	14	17	174	377	51	0	1000	103737	4848
public tap/ stand pipe	387	17	269	8	8	110	523	66	0	1000	39919	2769
tube well/ borehole	355	321	92	5	12	215	293	62	0	1000	56897	3184
protected well	771	111	405	12	47	249	132	44	0	1000	6693	554
unprotected well	782	59	679	4	27	66	129	36	0	1000	13914	1213
protected spring	552	232	322	0	0	336	92	18	0	1000	107	52
unprotected spring	447	0	746	0	0	232	22	0	0	1000	71	36
rainwater collection	987	13	29	510	0	15	413	20	0	1000	295	28
tank/ pond	926	2	209	112	0	14	648	15	0	1000	517	162
other surface water	695	0	672	68	186	5	69	0	0	1000	100	77
others	486	62	167	30	2	113	564	62	0	1000	9402	464
n.r.	925	757	67	0	0	101	0	0	75	1000	10	3
all (incl. n.r.)	544	248	209	10	13	173	303	44	0	1000	438039	22935
estd. (00) no. of hhs treating drinking water	x	108528	91395	4353	5767	75923	132713	19361	0	438039	x	x
sample no. of hhs treating drinking water	x	4051	5847	293	320	4999	6403	1022	0	22935	x	x

Table 14: Per 1000 distribution of households with different principal sources of drinking water by method of treatment of drinking water

all-India											rural + urban	
principal source of drinking water	proportion (per 1000) of hhs treating drinking water	method of treatment of drinking water									number of hhs treating drinking water	
		electronic purification	boiling	chemical treatment with alum	chemical treatment with bleach/ chlorine tablet	filtration with water filter	filtration with cloth	others	n.r.	all	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
bottled water	103	174	391	0	20	293	75	48	0	1000	7261	177
piped water into dwelling	662	286	181	10	13	164	306	40	0	1000	261468	11316
piped water to yard/plot	574	90	172	13	26	124	519	55	0	1000	202213	8102
public tap/ stand pipe	359	10	214	5	10	77	632	51	0	1000	126553	6190
tube well/ borehole	207	118	83	7	15	198	510	69	1	1000	221424	8352
protected well	627	27	298	30	71	139	383	52	0	1000	34639	1731
unprotected well	608	15	417	7	46	55	400	60	0	1000	105476	4114
protected spring	319	59	731	0	12	171	26	1	0	1000	2227	619
unprotected spring	287	0	583	0	2	87	306	22	0	1000	1709	351
rainwater collection	973	4	134	278	0	9	372	203	0	1000	2840	105
tank/ pond	705	0	308	24	0	66	549	52	0	1000	6687	564
other surface water	638	1	159	52	37	39	683	29	0	1000	7046	453
others	545	44	147	23	14	58	624	90	0	1000	20660	793
n.r.	215	44	113	0	0	6	229	0	608	1000	71	7
all (incl. n.r.)	393	125	194	11	21	137	457	55	0	1000	1000274	42874
estd. (00) no. of hhs treating drinking water	x	125281	194006	10944	21312	136853	457011	54866	0	1000274	x	x
sample no. of hhs treating drinking water	x	4438	11643	515	729	8136	15463	1950	0	42874	x	x

Table 15: Per 1000 distribution of households by method of taking out of stored drinking water from main container, separately for different material of the main container

all-India								rural	
material of the main container	per 1000 distribution of households	method of taking out of stored drinking water						number of households	
		through tap	vessel with handle	vessel without handle	poured out	n.r.	all	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
earthen	190	14	159	696	128	2	1000	331034	9732
plastic	207	100	198	478	224	0	1000	360481	13162
other non-metal	6	307	80	343	270	0	1000	10071	639
iron	26	1	181	635	183	0	1000	44882	1270
galvanized iron	15	5	224	613	159	0	1000	26090	854
copper	9	11	151	639	199	0	1000	16506	545
stainless steel	379	17	155	738	89	0	1000	659135	18152
brass	21	4	122	489	385	0	1000	35872	1032
other metal	74	6	189	445	360	0	1000	128413	5051
no storage	73	x	x	x	x	x	x	127282	2946
n.r.	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	361	10
all	1000	32	156	588	150	74	1000	1740127	53393
estimated (00) no. of households	x	56334	272167	1022466	260536	128623	1740127	x	x
sample no. of households	x	2100	11253	28326	8723	2991	53393	x	x

Table 15: Per 1000 distribution of households by method of taking out of stored drinking water from main container, separately for different material of the main container

all-India								urban	
material of the main container	per 1000 distribution of households	method of taking out of stored drinking water						number of households	
		through tap	vessel with handle	vessel without handle	poured out	n.r.	all	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
earthen	184	123	305	488	21	63	1000	147962	6516
plastic	377	269	156	296	278	0	1000	303475	16294
other non-metal	9	590	144	155	111	0	1000	7098	748
iron	6	36	338	537	90	0	1000	4436	390
galvanized iron	4	66	383	446	105	0	1000	2946	381
copper	7	186	248	464	102	0	1000	5669	312
stainless steel	353	143	241	544	72	0	1000	284468	14061
brass	8	75	235	432	259	0	1000	6418	428
other metal	17	51	241	339	369	0	1000	13592	1549
no storage	36	x	x	x	x	x	x	29177	1472
n.r.	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	6	4
all	1000	183	212	412	145	48	1000	805246	42155
estimated (00) no. of households	x	147229	170863	331771	116718	38666	805246	x	x
sample no. of households	x	6748	10743	16284	6633	1747	42155	x	x

Table 15: Per 1000 distribution of households by method of taking out of stored drinking water from main container, separately for different material of the main container

material of the main container	per 1000 distribution of households	method of taking out of stored drinking water						rural + urban	
		through tap	vessel with handle	vessel without handle	poured out	n.r.	all	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
earthen	188	48	204	632	95	21	1000	478996	16248
plastic	261	177	179	395	249	0	1000	663956	29456
other non-metal	7	424	107	265	204	0	1000	17168	1387
iron	19	4	195	626	175	0	1000	49317	1660
galvanized iron	11	11	240	596	154	0	1000	29036	1235
copper	9	56	176	594	174	0	1000	22175	857
stainless steel	371	55	181	680	84	0	1000	943603	32213
brass	17	15	139	480	366	0	1000	42289	1460
other metal	56	10	194	435	361	0	1000	142006	6600
no storage	61	x	x	x	x	x	x	156459	4418
n.r.	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	367	14
all	1000	80	174	532	148	66	1000	2545373	95548
estimated (00) no. of households	x	203563	443030	1354237	377254	167289	2545373	x	x
sample no. of households	x	8848	21996	44610	15356	4738	95548	x	x

Table 16: Per 1000 distribution of households by principal source of water for all household activities excluding drinking, separately for households with different principal sources of drinking water

principal source of drinking water	principal source of water for all household activities excluding drinking													rural		
	bottled water	piped water into dwelling	piped water to yard/plot	public tap/stand pipe	tube well/borehole	well		spring		rain water collection	surface water		others	all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample
						protect- ted.	unpro- tected	protect- ted	unpro- tected		tank /pond	other surface water				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
bottled water	1	330	275	125	223	14	15	0	0	0	2	5	8	1000	28671	464
piped water into dwelling	1	921	8	9	33	8	5	0	2	0	8	4	0	1000	112592	3462
piped water to yard/plot	0	24	860	13	49	17	11	0	0	0	17	7	2	1000	181576	5745
public tap/stand pipe	0	14	33	710	102	13	35	0	2	0	65	23	4	1000	249443	8736
tube well/borehole	0	6	8	9	810	5	18	0	1	0	106	36	1	1000	911613	25284
protected well	1	26	46	22	41	751	6	1	2	0	56	47	2	1000	46579	1725
unprotected well	0	19	30	16	63	3	713	0	3	0	65	86	2	1000	155744	4852
protected spring	0	85	47	174	6	6	0	619	4	0	4	56	1	1000	6782	881
unprotected spring	0	43	32	69	11	0	10	9	741	0	40	41	4	1000	5787	580
rainwater collection	0	0	46	327	74	42	21	1	0	242	0	46	200	1000	2620	86
tank/pond	0	0	24	140	17	24	3	0	0	0	650	119	23	1000	8922	501
other surface water	0	1	108	31	58	0	12	0	0	1	9	779	0	1000	10904	512
others	0	16	46	72	142	23	188	0	0	0	34	18	460	1000	18572	558
n.r.	0	0	0	0	19	0	5	0	17	0	617	0	0	1000	322	7
all	0	75	109	115	459	28	82	3	4	0	78	38	7	1000	1740127	53393
estimated (00) no. of households	691	131343	189949	200923	798404	48580	142866	4794	6678	690	136357	66869	11773	1740127	x	x
sample no. of households	28	3774	5906	7164	21739	1647	4423	759	563	37	4472	2510	365	53393	x	x

Table 16: Per 1000 distribution of households by principal source of water for all household activities excluding drinking, separately for households with different principal sources of drinking water

principal source of drinking water	principal source of water for all household activities excluding drinking													urban		
	bottled water	piped water into dwelling	piped water to yard/plot	public tap/stand pipe	tube well/borehole	well		spring		rain water collection	surface water		others	all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample
						protect- ted.	unpro- tected	protect- ted	unpro- tected		tank /pond	other surface water				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
bottled water	1	290	80	81	461	36	14	0	0	0	0	0	35	1000	41709	1295
piped water into dwelling	1	882	10	10	79	8	7	0	0	0	1	1	2	1000	282412	13363
piped water to yard/plot	0	53	699	28	173	14	19	0	0	0	3	1	10	1000	170721	7887
public tap/stand pipe	0	56	31	550	191	31	72	0	0	0	44	20	6	1000	103083	6447
tube well/borehole	0	44	16	16	872	4	11	0	0	0	24	10	2	1000	160152	9512
protected well	0	19	28	10	22	885	24	0	0	0	3	8	0	1000	8681	719
unprotected well	5	27	24	15	24	0	865	0	0	0	22	18	0	1000	17794	1559
protected spring	0	553	1	3	14	2	0	411	0	2	0	13	0	1000	195	87
unprotected spring	0	143	1	182	112	0	0	0	516	0	1	44	0	1000	159	80
rainwater collection	0	274	163	0	263	4	22	0	0	34	0	0	239	1000	299	30
tank/pond	0	199	262	22	2	0	2	0	0	0	509	1	3	1000	558	170
other surface water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	976	0	1000	143	86
others	0	193	81	98	276	14	19	0	0	2	4	3	311	1000	19331	916
n.r.	0	757	0	0	101	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	1000	11	4
all	0	357	166	90	294	22	38	0	0	0	12	6	13	1000	805246	42155
estimated (00) no. of households	378	287774	133673	72569	236581	17924	30825	93	197	61	9735	4631	10803	805246	x	x
sample no. of households	32	13557	6604	4441	11677	1075	2264	69	78	13	1181	582	579	42155	x	x

Table 16: Per 1000 distribution of households by principal source of water for all household activities excluding drinking, separately for households with different principal sources of drinking water

principal source of drinking water	principal source of water for all household activities excluding drinking													rural + urban		
	bottled water	piped water into dwelling	piped water to yard/plot	public tap/stand pipe	tube well/borehole	well		spring		rain water collection	surface water		others (incl. n.r.)	all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample
						protect- ted.	unpro- tected	protect- ted	unpro- tected		tank /pond	other surface water				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
bottled water	1	306	160	99	364	27	14	0	0	0	1	2	24	1000	70381	1759
piped water into dwelling	1	893	9	10	66	8	6	0	1	0	3	2	1	1000	395004	16825
piped water to yard/plot	0	38	782	20	109	16	15	0	0	0	10	4	6	1000	352296	13632
public tap/stand pipe	0	26	32	663	128	18	46	0	1	0	59	22	5	1000	352526	15183
tube well/ borehole	0	11	9	10	820	5	17	0	1	0	93	32	1	1000	1071765	34796
protected well	1	25	43	20	38	772	9	0	2	0	48	41	1	1000	55259	2444
unprotected well	1	20	29	16	59	3	729	0	3	0	61	79	2	1000	173538	6411
protected spring	0	98	45	169	6	6	0	613	4	0	4	55	1	1000	6977	968
unprotected spring	0	46	31	72	13	0	10	9	735	0	39	41	4	1000	5946	660
rainwater collection	0	28	58	294	94	38	21	1	0	221	0	42	204	1000	2919	116
tank/ pond	0	12	38	134	16	23	3	0	0	0	642	112	22	1000	9480	671
other surface water	0	1	107	31	57	0	12	0	0	1	9	782	0	1000	11047	598
others	0	107	64	86	211	18	102	0	0	1	18	10	384	1000	37902	1474
n.r.	0	24	0	0	22	0	4	0	17	0	600	0	0	1000	333	11
all	0	165	127	107	407	26	68	2	3	0	57	28	9	1000	2545373	95548
estimated (00) no. of households	1069	419118	323621	273492	1034985	66504	173690	4887	6874	751	146092	71500	22576	2545373	x	x
sample no. of households	60	17331	12510	11605	33416	2722	6687	828	641	50	5653	3092	944	95548	x	x

Table 17: Per 1000 distribution of households by water charges payment category and average amount (Rs.) paid for water charges per month for each (i) quintile class on MPCE and (ii) household social group

quintile class on MPCE/hhs social group	all-India					rural				
	per 1000 distribution of households by water charges payment category					average amount (Rs.) of water charge paid per month where		no. of households		sample
	paid and information on full amount of payment is available	paid and information on some amount of payment is available	paid but no information on amount paid is separately available	not required to pay	all (incl. n.r.)	information on full amount of payment is available	information on some amount of payment is available	estd.(00)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
quintile class on MPCE										
0-20	102	15	22	855	1000	48	37	278112	9604	
20-40	126	20	19	832	1000	48	33	305347	9835	
40-60	154	16	24	801	1000	56	63	335462	10286	
60-80	178	23	21	774	1000	54	48	370411	11199	
80-100	194	19	27	758	1000	72	96	450795	12469	
all	156	19	23	798	1000	59	59	1740127	53393	
hhs social group										
ST	68	14	20	893	1000	39	27	199952	9121	
SC	125	14	21	835	1000	57	52	361496	10863	
OBC	172	21	24	780	1000	60	56	765545	21253	
Others	197	21	26	753	1000	61	80	413134	12156	
all (incl. n.r.)	156	19	23	798	1000	59	59	1740127	53393	
estd.(00) no. of hhs.	271609	32842	40382	1388985	1740127	x	x	x	x	
sample no. of hhs	7961	832	1091	43239	53393	x	x	x	x	

Table 17: Per 1000 distribution of households by water charges payment category and average amount (Rs.) paid for water charges per month for each (i) quintile class on MPCE and (ii) household social group

quintile class on MPCE/hhs social group	per 1000 distribution of households by water charges payment category					average amount (Rs.) of water charge paid per month where		no. of households	
	paid and information on full amount of payment is available	paid and information on some amount of payment is available	paid but no information on amount paid is separately available	not required to pay	all (incl. n.r.)	information on full amount of payment is available	information on some amount of payment is available	estd.(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
quintile class on MPCE									
0-20	236	38	79	645	1000	86	98	126522	13791
20-40	335	48	88	527	1000	103	130	137156	5352
40-60	384	56	97	462	1000	112	123	154648	5328
60-80	393	68	137	400	1000	125	134	174523	7221
80-100	406	71	179	342	1000	159	194	212397	10463
all	360	58	123	457	1000	125	147	805246	42155
hhs social group									
ST	295	40	108	553	1000	132	121	29526	3403
SC	254	42	87	613	1000	108	147	113646	6557
OBC	390	66	99	445	1000	119	129	326602	16054
Others	373	58	160	406	1000	135	168	335472	16141
all (incl. n.r.)	360	58	123	457	1000	125	147	805246	42155
estd.(00) no. of hhs.	289924	46934	99073	367692	805246	x	x	x	x
sample no. of hhs	14123	2152	3758	22020	42155	x	x	x	x

Table 17: Per 1000 distribution of households by water charges payment category and average amount (Rs.) paid for water charges per month for each (i) quintile class on MPCE and (ii) household social group

quintile class on MPCE/hhs social group	all-India					rural + urban*				
	per 1000 distribution of households by water charges payment category					average amount (Rs.) of water charge paid per month where		no. of households		
	paid and information on full amount of payment is available	paid and information on some amount of payment is available	paid but no information on amount paid is separately available	not required to pay	all (incl. n.r.)	information on full amount of payment is available	information on some amount of payment is available	estd.(00)	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
hhs social group										
ST	98	18	31	849	1000	75	54	229478	12524	
SC	156	21	37	782	1000	77	98	475142	17420	
OBC	237	35	46	680	1000	89	97	1092147	37307	
Others	276	37	86	598	1000	106	141	748606	28297	
all (incl. n.r.)	221	31	55	690	1000	93	111	2545373	95548	
estd.(00) no. of hhs.	561533	79776	139454	1756677	2545373	x	x	x	x	
sample no. of hhs	22084	2984	4849	65259	95548	x	x	x	x	

* For rural+ urban, the table is not presented separately for each quintile class

Table 18: Per 1000 distribution of households by facility of bathroom and access to bathroom for each (i) quintile class on MPCE and (ii) household social group

all-India													rural			
quintile class on MPCE/ household social group	facility of bathroom and access to bathroom											no. of households estd. (00)	sample			
	attached					detached					no			n. r.	all	
	exclusive use of hhs.	common use of hhs. in the building	public/ community use	others	all (incl. n.r.)	exclusive use of hhs.	common use of hhs. in the building	public/ community use	oth	all (incl. n.r.)	bathroom		(incl. n.r.)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
quintile class on MPCE																
0-20	80	3	0	0	83	121	28	1	2	163	754	0	1000	278112	9604	
20-40	82	6	0	0	89	134	37	0	4	190	721	0	1000	305347	9835	
40-60	114	6	1	0	120	164	42	0	3	225	654	0	1000	335462	10286	
60-80	143	9	0	0	151	180	46	0	2	242	606	0	1000	370411	11199	
80-100	257	17	0	0	274	184	63	1	3	262	464	0	1000	450795	12469	
all	146	9	0	0	155	161	45	1	3	222	623	0	1000	1740127	53393	
household social group																
ST	59	4	0	0	63	104	48	3	2	161	776	0	1000	199952	9121	
SC	73	5	0	0	78	114	39	0	3	175	747	0	1000	361496	10863	
OBC	153	8	0	0	161	158	41	0	3	217	622	0	1000	765545	21253	
Others	240	16	0	0	257	234	55	0	3	302	441	0	1000	413134	12156	
all (incl. n.r.)	146	9	0	0	155	161	45	1	3	222	623	0	1000	1740127	53393	
estd. (00) no. of hhs.	254097	15458	233	238	270049	279364	78077	892	4893	386633	1083294	150	1740127	x	x	
sample no. of hhs.	6951	374	7	12	7348	9444	1911	23	199	12338	33701	6	53393	x	x	

Table 18: Per 1000 distribution of households by facility of bathroom and access to bathroom for each (i) quintile class on MPCE and (ii) household social group

all-India													urban			
quintile class on MPCE/ household social group	facility of bathroom and access to bathroom											no. r.	all (incl. n.r.)	no. of households		
	attached					detached					bathroom			estd. (00)	sample	
	exclusive use of hhs.	common use of hhs. in the building	public/ community use	others	all (incl. n.r.)	exclusive use of hhs.	common use of hhs. in the building	public/ community use	other s	all (incl. n.r.)						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
quintile class on MPCE																
0-20	233	24	0	0	257	153	156	2	2	340	403	0	1000	126522	13791	
20-40	379	33	0	0	413	157	142	0	1	336	251	0	1000	137156	5352	
40-60	465	41	0	0	506	146	146	1	2	327	167	0	1000	154648	5328	
60-80	584	43	0	1	629	122	123	0	4	270	101	0	1000	174523	7221	
80-100	733	61	0	0	795	56	116	0	1	180	26	0	1000	212397	10463	
all	510	43	0	0	554	120	134	1	2	279	167	0	1000	805246	42155	
household social group																
ST	441	34	0	2	477	127	150	1	4	306	217	0	1000	29526	3403	
SC	308	37	0	0	345	128	185	1	2	344	311	0	1000	113646	6557	
OBC	472	46	0	1	519	139	138	0	1	307	174	0	1000	326602	16054	
Others	622	43	0	0	665	98	112	1	3	228	107	0	1000	335472	16141	
all (incl. n.r.)	510	43	0	0	554	120	134	1	2	279	167	0	1000	805246	42155	
estd. (00) no. of hhs.	410911	34594	39	297	445978	96714	107866	517	1649	224925	134325	19	805246	x	x	
sample no. of hhs.	18950	1432	7	17	20410	6035	4584	45	128	11739	10000	6	42155	x	x	

Table 18: Per 1000 distribution of households by facility of bathroom and access to bathroom for each (i) quintile class on MPCE and (ii) household social group

all-India													rural + urban*			
quintile class on MPCE/ household social group	facility of bathroom and access to bathroom											no n. r.	all (incl. n.r.)	no. of households		
	attached					detached					bathroom			(00)	estd.	sample
exclusive use of hhs.	common use of hhs. in the building	public/ community use	others	all (incl. n.r.)	exclusive use of hhs.	common use of hhs. in the building	public/ community use	others	all (incl. n.r.)							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
household social group																
ST	108	8	0	0	116	107	61	3	2	180	704	0	1000	229478	12524	
SC	130	13	0	0	142	117	74	1	3	215	642	0	1000	475142	17420	
OBC	248	19	0	0	268	152	70	0	2	244	488	0	1000	1092147	37307	
Others	411	28	0	0	440	173	81	0	3	269	291	0	1000	748606	28297	
all (incl. n.r.)	261	20	0	0	281	148	73	1	3	240	478	0	1000	2545373	95548	
estd. (00) no. of hhs.	665008	50052	272	535	716028	376078	185943	1408	6542	611558	1217618	169	2545373	x	x	
sample no. of hhs.	25901	1806	14	29	27758	15479	6495	68	327	24077	43701	12	95548	x	x	

* For rural + urban, the table is not presented separately for each quintile class

Table 19: Per 1000 distribution of households by distance of dwelling from the bathing place for different categories of facility of bathroom
all-India

facility of bathroom	distance (km) from bathing place								n.r.	all	number of households	
	within dwelling	outside dwelling but within the premises	outside premises at a distance of					estimated (00)			sample	
			less than 0.2 km	0.2 - 0.5 km	0.5 - 1.0 km	1.0 - 1.5 km	1.5 km or more					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
rural												
attached	988	9	1	0	0	0	0	1	1000	270049	7348	
detached	93	882	20	2	1	0	0	2	1000	386633	12338	
no bathroom	187	505	206	69	22	3	3	5	1000	1083294	33701	
n.r.	42	167	0	0	0	0	0	791	1000	150	6	
all	291	511	133	43	14	2	2	4	1000	1740127	53393	
estimated (00) no. of hhs	505561	890031	231773	75503	24092	3317	3046	6805	1740127	x	x	
sample no. of hhs	13860	28311	7844	2286	680	100	92	220	53393	x	x	
urban												
attached	995	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	445978	20410	
detached	142	836	19	2	0	0	0	0	1000	224925	11739	
no bathroom	333	447	172	36	6	1	1	4	1000	134325	10000	
n.r.	60	640	0	16	0	0	0	284	1000	19	6	
all	646	311	34	7	1	0	0	1	1000	805246	42155	
estimated (00) no. of hhs	520428	250089	27472	5272	795	237	186	767	805246			
sample no. of hhs	24054	15207	2260	452	96	17	7	62	42155			
rural + urban												
attached	992	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1000	716028	27758	
detached	111	865	20	2	1	0	0	1	1000	611558	24077	
no bathroom	203	498	203	65	20	3	3	5	1000	1217618	43701	
n.r.	44	219	0	2	0	0	0	735	1000	169	12	
all	403	448	102	32	10	1	1	3	1000	2545373	95548	
estimated (00) no. of hhs	1025989	1140120	259245	80775	24887	3554	3232	7572	2545373			
sample no. of hhs	37914	43518	10104	2738	776	117	99	282	95548			

Table 20: Per 1000 distribution of households by access to latrine for each quintile class on MPCE

all-India										
quintile class on MPCE	access to latrine								number of households	
	exclusive use of the household	common use of the household in the building	public / community latrine without payment	public / community latrine with payment	others	no latrine	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
rural										
quintile class on MPCE										
0-20	200	38	6	0	13	743	1	1000	278112	9604
20-40	235	65	7	1	9	681	1	1000	305347	9835
40-60	287	62	10	1	7	632	0	1000	335462	10286
60-80	331	71	6	2	8	583	0	1000	370411	11199
80-100	464	101	6	0	6	422	0	1000	450795	12469
all (incl. n.r.)	319	71	7	1	8	594	0	1000	1740127	53393
estimated (00) no. of households	555671	122904	11686	1755	14557	1032823	730	1740127	x	x
sample no. of households	18874	3332	392	51	702	30015	27	53393	x	x
urban										
quintile class on MPCE										
0-20	404	217	49	49	9	273	0	1000	126522	13791
20-40	549	235	28	43	9	136	0	1000	137156	5352
40-60	623	234	33	31	6	73	0	1000	154648	5328
60-80	708	212	17	29	5	29	0	1000	174523	7221
80-100	791	193	1	7	1	7	0	1000	212397	10463
all (incl. n.r.)	639	216	23	29	6	88	0	1000	805246	42155
estimated (00) no. of households	514164	173907	18331	23232	4479	71105	29	805246	x	x
sample no. of households	26316	7615	958	825	484	5952	5	42155	x	x
rural + urban*										
quintile class on MPCE										
all (incl. n.r.)	420	117	12	10	7	434	0	1000	2545373	95548
estimated (00) no. of households	1069835	296811	30017	24988	19036	1103928	759	2545373	x	x
sample no. of households	45190	10947	1350	876	1186	35967	32	95548	x	x

* For rural + urban, the table is presented for all quintile class combined

Table 20.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by access to latrine classified by their (i) social group (ii) religion

household social group/household religion	access to latrine								rural	
	exclusive use of the household	common use of the household in the building	public / community latrine without payment	public / community latrine with payment	others	no latrine	n. r.	all	number of households	
									estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
all-India										
household social group										
ST	180	61	5	0	7	747	0	1000	199952	9121
SC	208	61	10	1	10	709	0	1000	361496	10863
OBC	296	61	5	2	4	631	1	1000	765545	21253
Others	526	102	7	0	15	349	0	1000	413134	12156
all (incl. n.r.)	319	71	7	1	8	594	0	1000	1740127	53393
household religion										
Hinduism	292	63	6	1	7	631	0	1000	1461992	41832
Islam	408	125	9	0	19	438	1	1000	196827	6295
Christianity	714	36	2	3	5	240	0	1000	35169	3266
Sikhism	665	130	1	0	5	198	0	1000	29937	954
Others	252	82	34	2	21	609	0	1000	16195	1045
all (incl. n.r.)	319	71	7	1	8	594	0	1000	1740127	53393
estimated (00) no. of households	555671	122904	11686	1755	14557	1032823	730	1740127	x	x
sample no. of households	18874	3332	392	51	702	30015	27	53393	x	x

Table 20.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by access to latrine classified by their (i) social group (ii) religion

household social group/household religion	access to latrine								urban: metro slum	
	exclusive use of the household	common use of the household in the building	public / community latrine without payment	public / community latrine with payment	others	no latrine	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
household social group										
ST	331	149	151	6	0	364	0	1000	1168	53
SC	251	163	123	407	2	53	0	1000	9686	385
OBC	309	140	100	413	1	36	0	1000	11076	365
Others	401	173	144	260	0	22	0	1000	17749	503
all (incl. n.r.)	337	161	127	331	1	43	0	1000	39680	1306
household religion										
Hinduism	312	158	140	341	1	48	0	1000	30549	984
Islam	452	155	88	278	1	27	0	1000	7054	230
Christianity	141	211	140	484	0	23	0	1000	637	26
Sikhism	707	235	0	0	0	58	0	1000	407	18
Others	270	216	45	439	0	30	0	1000	1033	48
all (incl. n.r.)	337	161	127	331	1	43	0	1000	39680	1306
estimated (00) no. of households	13368	6373	5033	13141	40	1725	0	39680	x	x
sample no. of households	409	240	159	342	4	152	0	1306	x	x

Table 20.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by access to latrine classified by their (i) social group (ii) religion

household social group/ religion	access to latrine								urban: non-metro slum	
	exclusive use of the household	common use of the household in the building	public / community latrine without payment	public / community latrine with payment	others	no latrine	n. r.	all	number of households	
									estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
household social group										
ST	295	186	92	109	0	317	0	1000	3104	402
SC	254	141	94	70	8	434	0	1000	13566	1224
OBC	429	157	57	60	26	271	0	1000	19884	1508
Others	558	182	48	76	12	123	0	1000	12699	1078
all (incl. n.r.)	406	161	67	70	16	281	0	1000	49252	4212
household religion										
Hinduism	386	167	57	76	20	295	0	1000	35834	3082
Islam	467	140	108	58	8	219	0	1000	9514	808
Christianity	534	125	152	104	1	84	0	1000	997	129
Sikhism	713	83	0	0	0	204	0	1000	755	37
Others	295	199	33	37	0	436	0	1000	2149	155
all (incl. n.r.)	406	161	67	70	16	281	0	1000	49252	4212
estimated (00) no. of households	19978	7926	3293	3445	776	13834	0	49252	x	x
sample no. of households	1532	576	289	214	50	1551	0	4212	x	x

Table 20.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by access to latrine classified by their (i) social group (ii) religion

household social group/household religion	access to latrine								urban: metro other areas	
	exclusive use of the household	common use of the household in the building	public / community latrine without payment	public / community latrine with payment	others	no latrine	n. r.	all	number of households	
									estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
household social group										
ST	777	116	18	70	6	13	0	1000	5981	188
SC	533	354	20	25	3	65	0	1000	25234	754
OBC	661	273	6	9	1	49	0	1000	85619	2174
Others	792	189	7	4	2	6	0	1000	127789	3807
all (incl. n.r.)	719	234	8	10	2	27	0	1000	244623	6923
household religion										
Hinduism	707	246	7	11	2	28	0	1000	202671	5561
Islam	735	209	18	3	3	33	0	1000	29072	946
Christianity	835	131	20	3	0	11	0	1000	5671	114
Sikhism	954	46	0	0	0	0	0	1000	2627	120
Others	878	101	0	16	0	6	0	1000	4582	182
all (incl. n.r.)	719	234	8	10	2	27	0	1000	244623	6923
estimated (00) no. of households	175882	57241	1971	2389	425	6716	0	244623	x	x
sample no. of households	5034	1508	73	85	24	199	0	6923	x	x

Table 20.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by access to latrine classified by their (i) social group (ii) religion

household social group/household religion	all-India								urban: non-metro other areas	
	access to latrine								number of households	
	exclusive use of the household	common use of the household in the building	public / community latrine without payment	public / community latrine with payment	others	no latrine	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
household social group										
ST	559	226	19	0	9	186	0	1000	19272	2760
SC	470	260	25	14	14	218	0	1000	65160	4194
OBC	635	210	17	13	4	121	0	1000	210023	12007
Others	735	209	14	3	8	31	0	1000	177235	10753
all (incl. n.r.)	646	217	17	9	7	104	0	1000	471691	29714
household religion										
Hinduism	643	214	15	10	7	110	0	1000	380927	22322
Islam	616	245	34	2	8	95	0	1000	60513	4470
Christianity	736	197	1	9	6	51	0	1000	17329	1975
Sikhism	794	171	8	0	0	27	0	1000	6482	328
Others	756	214	8	0	0	22	0	1000	6422	617
all (incl. n.r.)	646	217	17	9	7	104	0	1000	471691	29714
estimated (00) no. of households	304935	102367	8034	4258	3237	48830	29	471691	x	x
sample no. of households	19341	5291	437	184	406	4050	5	29714	x	x

Table 20.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by access to latrine classified by their (i) social group (ii) religion

household social group/household religion	access to latrine								urban: metro areas	
	exclusive use of the household	common use of the household in the building	public / community latrine without payment	public / community latrine with payment	others	no latrine	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
household social group										
ST	704	121	40	60	5	70	0	1000	7150	241
SC	455	301	49	131	3	62	0	1000	34920	1139
OBC	621	258	17	56	1	48	0	1000	96696	2539
Others	744	187	23	36	1	8	0	1000	145538	4310
all (incl. n.r.)	666	224	25	55	2	30	0	1000	284304	8229
household religion										
Hinduism	655	234	24	54	2	31	0	1000	233220	6545
Islam	680	198	31	56	2	32	0	1000	36126	1176
Christianity	765	139	32	51	0	12	0	1000	6309	140
Sikhism	921	72	0	0	0	8	0	1000	3034	138
Others	766	122	8	94	0	10	0	1000	5615	230
all (incl. n.r.)	666	224	25	55	2	30	0	1000	284304	8229
estimated (00) no. of households	189250	63614	7004	15529	465	8441	0	284304	x	x
sample no. of households	5443	1748	232	427	28	351	0	8229	x	x

Table 20.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by access to latrine classified by their (i) social group (ii) religion

household social group/household religion	access to latrine								urban: non-metro areas	
	exclusive use of the household	common use of the household in the building	public / community latrine without payment	public / community latrine with payment	others	no latrine	n. r.	all	number of households	
									estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
household social group										
ST	523	220	29	16	8	205	0	1000	22377	3162
SC	432	239	37	23	13	255	0	1000	78726	5418
OBC	617	205	20	17	6	134	0	1000	229907	13515
Others	723	207	16	8	8	37	0	1000	189934	11831
all (incl. n.r.)	624	212	22	15	8	120	0	1000	520943	33926
household religion										
Hinduism	621	210	19	16	8	126	0	1000	416761	25404
Islam	596	230	44	10	8	112	0	1000	70027	5278
Christianity	725	194	10	14	5	52	0	1000	18326	2104
Sikhism	786	162	7	0	0	45	0	1000	7237	365
Others	641	210	14	9	0	126	0	1000	8571	772
all (incl. n.r.)	624	212	22	15	8	120	0	1000	520943	33926
estimated (00) no. of households	324914	110293	11327	7703	4014	62664	29	520943	x	x
sample no. of households	20873	5867	726	398	456	5601	5	33926	x	x

Table 20.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by access to latrine classified by their (i) social group (ii) religion

household social group/household religion	access to latrine								urban: slum areas	
	exclusive use of the household	common use of the household in the building	public / community latrine without payment	public / community latrine with payment	others	no latrine	n. r.	all	number of households	
									estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
household social group										
ST	305	176	108	81	0	330	0	1000	4273	455
SC	253	150	106	210	6	275	0	1000	23252	1609
OBC	386	151	72	186	17	187	0	1000	30960	1873
Others	467	177	104	183	5	64	0	1000	30448	1581
all (incl. n.r.)	375	161	94	186	9	175	0	1000	88933	5518
household religion										
Hinduism	352	163	95	198	11	181	0	1000	66383	4066
Islam	461	146	99	152	5	137	0	1000	16568	1038
Christianity	381	159	147	252	1	60	0	1000	1634	155
Sikhism	711	136	0	0	0	153	0	1000	1162	55
Others	287	204	37	167	0	304	0	1000	3182	203
all (incl. n.r.)	375	161	94	186	9	175	0	1000	88933	5518
estimated (00) no. of households	33346	14298	8326	16586	816	15559	0	88933	x	x
sample no. of households	1941	816	448	556	54	1703	0	5518	x	x

Table 20.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by access to latrine classified by their (i) social group (ii) religion

household social group/household religion	access to latrine								urban: other areas	
	exclusive use of the household	common use of the household in the building	public / community latrine without payment	public / community latrine with payment	others	no latrine	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
household social group										
ST	611	200	19	17	9	145	0	1000	25254	2948
SC	487	286	24	17	11	175	0	1000	90394	4948
OBC	642	228	14	12	3	101	0	1000	295642	14181
Others	759	201	11	4	5	21	0	1000	305024	14560
all (incl. n.r.)	671	223	14	9	5	78	0	1000	716314	36637
household religion										
Hinduism	665	225	12	11	5	81	0	1000	583599	27883
Islam	655	233	29	2	6	75	0	1000	89584	5416
Christianity	760	181	6	7	4	41	0	1000	23001	2089
Sikhism	840	135	6	0	0	19	0	1000	9110	448
Others	807	167	5	7	0	16	0	1000	11004	799
all (incl. n.r.)	671	223	14	9	5	78	0	1000	716314	36637
estimated (00) no. of households	480817	159609	10004	6647	3662	55546	29	716314	x	x
sample no. of households	24375	6799	510	269	430	4249	5	36637	x	x

Table 20.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by access to latrine classified by their (i) social group (ii) religion

household social group/household religion	access to latrine								urban: all	
	exclusive use of the household	common use of the household in the building	public / community latrine without payment	public / community latrine with payment	others	no latrine	n. r.	all	number of households	
									estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
household social group										
ST	567	196	32	26	7	172	0	1000	29526	3403
SC	439	258	41	56	10	196	0	1000	113646	6557
OBC	618	221	19	29	4	109	0	1000	326602	16054
Others	732	199	19	20	5	25	0	1000	335472	16141
all (incl. n.r.)	639	216	23	29	6	88	0	1000	805246	42155
household religion										
Hinduism	633	219	21	30	6	92	0	1000	649981	31949
Islam	624	219	40	26	6	85	0	1000	106153	6454
Christianity	735	180	15	24	4	42	0	1000	24635	2244
Sikhism	825	135	5	0	0	34	0	1000	10271	503
Others	690	175	12	43	0	80	0	1000	14186	1002
all (incl. n.r.)	639	216	23	29	6	88	0	1000	805246	42155
estimated (00) no. of households	514164	173907	18331	23232	4479	71105	29	805246	x	x
sample no. of households	26316	7615	958	825	484	5952	5	42155	x	x

Table 20.1: Per 1000 distribution of households by access to latrine classified by their (i) social group (ii) religion

household social group/household religion	access to latrine								rural + urban	
	exclusive use of the household	common use of the household in the building	public / community latrine without payment	public / community latrine with payment	others	no latrine	n. r.	all	number of households	
									estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
household social group										
ST	230	79	8	3	7	673	0	1000	229478	12524
SC	264	108	17	14	10	586	0	1000	475142	17420
OBC	393	109	10	10	4	475	0	1000	1092147	37307
Others	619	145	13	9	10	204	0	1000	748606	28297
all (incl. n.r.)	420	117	12	10	7	434	0	1000	2545373	95548
household religion										
Hinduism	397	111	11	10	7	465	0	1000	2111973	73781
Islam	484	158	20	9	15	314	0	1000	302980	12749
Christianity	723	95	8	11	4	158	0	1000	59804	5510
Sikhism	706	131	2	0	4	156	0	1000	40208	1457
Others	456	125	24	21	11	362	0	1000	30381	2047
all (incl. n.r.)	420	117	12	10	7	434	0	1000	2545373	95548
estimated (00) no. of households	1069835	296811	30017	24988	19036	1103928	759	2545373	x	x
sample no. of households	45190	10947	1350	876	1186	35967	32	95548	x	x

Table 21: Proportion (per 1000) of households with different types of access to latrine and type of latrine

access to latrine	rural										per 1000 distribution of hhs. with different types of access to latrine	number of households				
	type of latrine for those households who have access to latrine													not used	estimated (00)	sample
	flush/pour-flush to				used			composting toilet	others							
	pipew sewer system	septic tank	pit	elsewhere	ventilated improved pit latrine	pit latrine with slab	pit latrine without slab/open pit									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)			
exclusive use of the household	10	178	88	1	5	27	5	0	1	5	319	555671	18874			
common use of the households in the building	3	41	15	0	1	8	1	0	0	1	71	122904	3332			
public/community latrine without payment	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	11686	392			
public / community latrine with payment	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1755	51			
others	0	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	8	14557	702			
all hhs. having access to latrine	13	225	107	3	6	37	6	0	1	7	406	706574	23351			
no latrine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	594	1032823	30015			
all (incl. n.r.)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1000	1740127	53393			
per 1000 dist. of hhs. by type of latrine	13	225	107	3	6	37	6	0	1	7	1000	x	x			
estd. (00) no. of households having access to latrine.	23122	392059	185431	4995	10676	63678	10540	806	2353	11894	x	x	x			
sample no. of households having access to latrine.	620	11365	6817	226	336	2591	798	49	210	300	x	x	x			

Table 21: Proportion (per 1000) of households with different types of access to latrine and type of latrine

access to latrine	urban											per 1000 distribution of hhs. with different types of access to latrine	number of households estimated (00) sample	
	type of latrine for those households who have access to latrine										not used			
	flush/pour-flush to				used									
	pipew sewer system	septic tank	pit	elsewhere	ventilated improved pit latrine	pit latrine with slab	pit latrine without slab/open pit	composting toilet	others					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
exclusive use of the household	260	313	45	5	4	8	1	0	2	1	639	514164	26316	
common use of the households in the building	74	118	13	3	1	5	0	0	1	0	216	173907	7615	
public/community latrine without payment	9	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	23	18331	958	
public / community latrine with payment	19	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	23232	825	
others	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4479	484	
all hhs. having access to latrine	363	454	61	9	5	13	1	0	3	2	912	734112	36198	
no latrine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	88	71105	5952	
all (incl. n.r.)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1000	805246	42155	
per 1000 dist. of hhs. by type of latrine	363	454	61	9	5	13	1	0	3	2	1000	x	x	
estd. (00) no. of households having access to latrine.	292185	365215	49031	7419	4364	10484	833	160	2371	1597	x	x	x	
sample no. of households having access to latrine.	10236	20028	3669	483	274	1036	220	14	118	96	x	x	x	

Table 21: Proportion (per 1000) of households with different types of access to latrine and type of latrine

access to latrine	rural + urban										per 1000 distribution of hhs. with different types of access to latrine	number of households estimated (00) sample	
	type of latrine for those households who have access to latrine									not used			
	flush/pour-flush to				used								
	pipeds sewer system	septic tank	pit	elsewhere	ventilated improved pit latrine	pit latrine with slab	pit latrine without slab/open pit	composting toilet	others				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
exclusive use of the household	89	221	75	3	5	21	3	0	1	3	420	1069835	45190
common use of the households in the building	26	65	14	1	1	7	1	0	1	1	117	296811	10947
public/community latrine without payment	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	30017	1350
public / community latrine with payment	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	24988	876
others	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	19036	1186
all hhs. having access to latrine	124	298	92	5	6	29	4	0	2	5	566	1440686	59549
no latrine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	434	1103928	35967
all (incl. n.r.)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1000	2545373	95548
per 1000 dist. of hhs. by type of latrine	124	298	92	5	6	29	4	0	2	5	1000	x	x
estd. (00) no. of households having access to latrine.	315307	757273	234462	12414	15040	74162	11373	966	4725	13492	x	x	x
sample no. of households having access to latrine.	10856	31393	10486	709	610	3627	1018	63	328	396	x	x	x

Table 21.1: Per 1000 distribution of households having access to latrine by type of latrine classified by their (i) social group (ii) religion

all-India													rural				
household social group/household religion	type of latrine for those households who have access to latrine											all	no. of households having access to latrine				
	flush/pour-flush to				used			not used	n.r.	estimated (00)	sample						
	pipew sewer system	septic tank	pit	elsewhere	ventilated improved pit latrine	pit latrine with slab	pit latrine without slab/open						composting toilet	others			
															(1)	(2)	(3)
household social group																	
ST	13	499	261	6	16	98	40	0	5	61	0	1000	50681	4696			
SC	21	507	291	10	22	105	9	2	2	29	2	1000	105185	3091			
OBC	35	587	272	5	12	55	11	1	4	16	2	1000	282028	7775			
Others	39	550	241	8	15	120	17	1	3	5	1	1000	268680	7789			
all (incl. n.r.)	33	555	262	7	15	90	15	1	3	17	1	1000	706574	23351			
household religion																	
Hinduism	35	585	248	5	16	77	9	1	1	20	1	1000	539001	15254			
Islam	30	446	290	18	14	139	40	1	12	5	4	1000	110514	3730			
Christianity	6	398	501	7	6	42	29	0	2	8	0	1000	26731	2924			
Sikhism	32	546	210	0	7	205	0	0	0	0	0	1000	24001	718			
Others	5	558	173	4	1	108	51	1	35	62	1	1000	6327	725			
all (incl. n.r.)	33	555	262	7	15	90	15	1	3	17	1	1000	706574	23351			
estimated (00) no. of households having access to	23122	392059	185431	4995	10676	63678	10540	806	2353	11894	1021	706574	x	x			
sample no. of households having access to latrine	620	11365	6817	226	336	2591	798	49	210	300	39	23351	x	x			

Table 21.1: Per 1000 distribution of households having access to latrine by type of latrine classified by their (i) social group (ii) religion

all-India													urban: metro slum				
household social group/household religion	type of latrine for those households who have access to latrine											all	no. of households having access to latrine estimated (00) sample				
	flush/pour-flush to				used					not used	n.r.						
	pipew sewer system	septic tank	pit	elsewhere	ventilated improved pit latrine	pit latrine with slab	pit latrine without slab/open	composting toilet	others								
															(1)	(2)	(3)
household social group																	
ST	629	209	143	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	744	28		
SC	711	245	34	5	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	1000	9172	335		
OBC	750	217	12	13	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	1000	10677	320		
Others	775	200	11	6	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	1000	17363	471		
all (incl. n.r.)	750	216	20	8	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	1000	37955	1154		
household religion																	
Hinduism	736	228	24	6	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	1000	29084	871		
Islam	773	186	6	20	0	14	0	0	0	1	0	0	1000	6863	203		
Christianity	981	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1000	623	24		
Sikhism	346	654	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	383	17		
Others	985	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1002	39		
all (incl. n.r.)	750	216	20	8	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	1000	37955	1154		
estimated (00) no. of households having access to	28451	8189	741	301	0	200	0	0	0	46	8	20	37955	x	x		
sample no. of households having access to latrine	756	302	31	29	0	16	0	0	0	17	1	2	1154	x	x		

Table 21.1: Per 1000 distribution of households having access to latrine by type of latrine classified by their (i) social group (ii) religion

all-India													urban: non-metro slum				
household social group/household religion	type of latrine for those households who have access to latrine											all	no. of households having access to latrine estimated (00) sample				
	flush/pour-flush to				used			not used	n.r.	others							
	piped sewer system	septic tank	pit	elsewhere	ventilated improved pit latrine	pit latrine with slab	pit latrine without slab/open										
											(2)				(3)	(4)	(5)
household social group																	
ST	260	666	67	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	2120	233		
SC	150	673	71	19	4	37	0	0	0	45	0	1000	7677	665			
OBC	157	652	97	51	7	11	0	0	16	10	0	1000	14487	943			
Others	151	687	84	35	10	25	3	0	4	0	0	1000	11134	820			
all (incl. n.r.)	159	669	86	36	7	21	1	0	8	14	0	1000	35418	2661			
household religion																	
Hinduism	143	682	89	32	9	19	1	0	9	16	0	1000	25261	1839			
Islam	202	634	73	63	1	22	1	0	0	3	0	1000	7428	577			
Christianity	135	704	112	6	0	21	0	0	1	20	0	1000	913	120			
Sikhism	388	125	211	5	0	101	0	0	87	83	0	1000	601	27			
Others	140	850	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1212	97			
all (incl. n.r.)	159	669	86	36	7	21	1	0	8	14	0	1000	35418	2661			
estimated (00) no. of households having access to	5649	23681	3032	1275	243	736	40	1	273	489	0	35418	x	x			
sample no. of households having access to latrine	551	1584	268	90	17	87	24	3	9	27	1	2661	x	x			

Table 21.1: Per 1000 distribution of households having access to latrine by type of latrine classified by their (i) social group (ii) religion

all-India													urban: metro other areas				
household social group/household religion	type of latrine for those households who have access to latrine											all	no. of households having access to latrine				
	flush/pour-flush to				used					not used	n.r.				estimated	sample	
	pipew sewer system	septic tank	pit	elsewhere	ventilated improved pit latrine	pit latrine with slab	pit latrine without slab/open	composting toilet	others								
																	(1)
household social group																	
ST	809	175	3	0	3	4	6	0	0	0	0	1000	5906	170			
SC	712	251	12	16	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	23583	710			
OBC	674	272	31	7	5	2	1	0	4	2	2	1000	81412	2067			
Others	752	220	8	5	6	2	0	0	7	0	1	1000	127006	3777			
all (incl. n.r.)	723	240	16	7	6	2	1	0	5	1	1	1000	237907	6724			
household religion																	
Hinduism	724	246	13	4	5	2	1	0	4	0	1	1000	197001	5399			
Islam	657	248	48	22	10	2	0	0	11	1	1	1000	28114	921			
Christianity	790	168	0	30	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	1000	5610	112			
Sikhism	944	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	2627	120			
Others	868	127	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1000	4555	172			
all (incl. n.r.)	723	240	16	7	6	2	1	0	5	1	1	1000	237907	6724			
estimated (00) no. of households having access to	171987	57064	3890	1559	1357	387	135	0	1169	123	236	237907	x	x			
sample no. of households having access to latrine	4803	1629	108	71	41	22	5	0	31	8	6	6724	x	x			

Table 21.1: Per 1000 distribution of households having access to latrine by type of latrine classified by their (i) social group (ii) religion

all-India													urban: non-metro other areas					
household social group/household religion	type of latrine for those households who have access to latrine											not used	n.r.	all	no. of households having access to latrine			
	flush/pour-flash to				used			others							estimated (00)	sample		
	pipew sewer system	septic tank	pit	elsewhere	ventilated improved pit latrine	pit latrine with slab	pit latrine without slab/open	composting toilet	others	not used	n.r.						all	
																		(1)
household social group																		
ST	180	736	57	1	3	8	2	0	3	9	1	1000	15681	2297				
SC	193	619	112	12	10	45	3	0	3	2	1	1000	50980	2998				
OBC	155	691	117	13	4	12	1	0	3	4	1	1000	184514	10133				
Others	261	616	77	7	8	27	2	0	1	0	0	1000	171656	10231				
all (incl. n.r.)	204	653	98	10	7	22	2	0	2	2	0	1000	422831	25659				
household religion																		
Hinduism	213	655	91	8	7	21	1	0	1	2	1	1000	339038	18919				
Islam	148	650	129	30	4	23	5	1	9	2	0	1000	54738	3942				
Christianity	120	683	178	1	5	6	0	0	0	6	0	1000	16452	1916				
Sikhism	365	473	50	0	0	113	0	0	0	0	0	1000	6308	310				
Others	225	708	38	6	2	3	1	0	0	15	0	1000	6278	570				
all (incl. n.r.)	204	653	98	10	7	22	2	0	2	2	0	1000	422831	25659				
estimated (00) no. of households having access to	86098	276280	41369	4285	2764	9162	659	159	883	977	197	422831	x	x				
sample no. of households having access to latrine	4126	16513	3262	293	216	911	191	11	61	60	15	25659	x	x				

Table 21.1: Per 1000 distribution of households having access to latrine by type of latrine classified by their (i) social group (ii) religion

all-India														urban: metro areas				
household social group/household religion	type of latrine for those households who have access to latrine											not used	n.r.	all	no. of households having access to latrine			
	flush/pour-flush to				used			others							estimated (00)	sample		
	piped sewer system	septic tank	pit	elsewhere	ventilated improved pit latrine	pit latrine with slab	pit latrine without slab/open	composting toilet	others	(10)	(11)						(12)	(13)
															(2)	(3)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)				
household social group																		
ST	789	179	19	2	3	3	5	0	0	0	0	1000	6649	198				
SC	712	249	18	13	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	1000	32755	1045				
OBC	683	266	29	8	4	2	1	0	4	1	2	1000	92089	2387				
Others	755	218	8	5	5	2	0	0	6	0	1	1000	144369	4248				
all (incl. n.r.)	727	237	17	7	5	2	0	0	4	0	1	1000	275862	7878				
household religion																		
Hinduism	726	243	14	4	5	2	1	0	4	0	1	1000	226085	6270				
Islam	680	236	40	21	8	4	0	0	9	1	0	1000	34977	1124				
Christianity	809	153	0	27	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	1000	6233	136				
Sikhism	868	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	3010	137				
Others	889	107	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1000	5557	211				
all (incl. n.r.)	727	237	17	7	5	2	0	0	4	0	1	1000	275862	7878				
estimated (00) no. of households having access to	200438	65253	4631	1860	1357	587	135	0	1215	131	256	275862	x	x				
sample no. of households having access to latrine	5559	1931	139	100	41	38	5	0	48	9	8	7878	x	x				

Table 21.1: Per 1000 distribution of households having access to latrine by type of latrine classified by their (i) social group (ii) religion

all-India													urban: non-metro areas					
household social group/household religion	type of latrine for those households who have access to latrine											not used	n.r.	all	no. of households having access to latrine			
	flush/pour-flush to				used			others							estimated (00)	sample		
	piped sewer system	septic tank	pit	elsewhere	ventilated improved pit latrine	pit latrine with slab	pit latrine without slab/open	composting toilet	others									
									(1)	(2)	(3)				(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
household social group																		
ST	189	728	58	1	3	8	2	0	3	8	1	1000	17800	2530				
SC	187	626	106	13	9	44	3	0	3	8	1	1000	58658	3663				
OBC	155	688	115	16	4	12	1	0	4	4	1	1000	199001	11076				
Others	254	620	78	9	9	27	2	0	1	0	0	1000	182790	11051				
all (incl. n.r.)	200	655	97	12	7	22	2	0	3	3	0	1000	458250	28320				
household religion																		
Hinduism	208	657	91	9	7	21	1	0	2	3	1	1000	364299	20758				
Islam	155	648	122	34	3	23	4	1	8	2	0	1000	62166	4519				
Christianity	121	684	175	1	5	7	0	0	0	7	0	1000	17365	2036				
Sikhism	367	442	64	1	0	112	0	0	8	7	0	1000	6909	337				
Others	212	731	33	5	2	4	1	0	0	12	0	1000	7490	667				
all (incl. n.r.)	200	655	97	12	7	22	2	0	3	3	0	1000	458250	28320				
estimated (00) no. of households having access to	91747	299961	44400	5560	3007	9897	699	160	1156	1466	197	458250	x	x				
sample no. of households having access to latrine	4677	18097	3530	383	233	998	215	14	70	87	16	28320	x	x				

Table 21.1: Per 1000 distribution of households having access to latrine by type of latrine classified by their (i) social group (ii) religion

all-India											urban: slum areas				
household social group/household religion	type of latrine for those households who have access to latrine										not used	n.r.	all	no. of households having access to latrine	
	flush/pour-flash to				used			others						estimated (00)	sample
	pipew sewer system	septic tank	pit	elsewhere	ventilated improved pit latrine	pit latrine with slab	pit latrine without slab/open	composting toilet	others						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
household social group															
ST	356	548	87	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1000	2863	261	
SC	455	440	51	11	2	17	0	0	1	21	1	1000	16849	1000	
OBC	408	468	61	34	4	10	0	0	9	6	0	1000	25164	1263	
Others	531	390	40	18	4	14	1	0	2	0	0	1000	28497	1291	
all (incl. n.r.)	465	434	51	21	3	13	1	0	4	7	0	1000	73373	3815	
household religion															
Hinduism	461	439	54	18	4	11	1	0	5	7	0	1000	54345	2710	
Islam	476	419	41	42	1	18	1	0	1	2	0	1000	14291	780	
Christianity	478	426	67	4	0	12	0	0	1	12	0	1000	1535	144	
Sikhism	372	331	129	3	0	62	0	0	53	51	0	1000	984	44	
Others	523	472	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1000	2214	136	
all (incl. n.r.)	465	434	51	21	3	13	1	0	4	7	0	1000	73373	3815	
estimated (00) no. of households having access to	34100	31871	3772	1576	243	935	40	1	319	497	20	73373	x	x	
sample no. of households having access to latrine	1307	1886	299	119	17	103	24	3	26	28	3	3815	x	x	

Table 21.1: Per 1000 distribution of households having access to latrine by type of latrine classified by their (i) social group (ii) religion

all-India													urban: other areas					
household social group/household religion	type of latrine for those households who have access to latrine											not used	n.r.	all	no. of households having access to latrine			
	flush/pour-flush to				used			others							estimated (00)	sample		
	piped sewer system	septic tank	pit	elsewhere	ventilated improved pit latrine	pit latrine with slab	pit latrine without slab/open	composting toilet	others	(10)	(11)						(12)	(13)
															(2)	(3)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)				
household social group																		
ST	352	583	42	1	3	7	3	0	2	7	1	1000	21586	2467				
SC	357	503	80	13	10	31	2	0	2	2	0	1000	74563	3708				
OBC	314	562	91	11	4	9	1	0	3	3	1	1000	265927	12200				
Others	470	448	48	6	7	16	1	0	3	0	0	1000	298662	14008				
all (incl. n.r.)	391	505	68	9	6	14	1	0	3	2	1	1000	660739	32383				
household religion																		
Hinduism	401	505	62	6	7	14	1	0	2	1	1	1000	536039	24318				
Islam	321	514	101	27	6	16	3	1	10	2	0	1000	82852	4863				
Christianity	291	552	133	8	4	5	0	0	3	4	0	1000	22062	2028				
Sikhism	535	350	35	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	1000	8935	430				
Others	495	464	23	3	1	2	1	0	2	9	0	1000	10833	742				
all (incl. n.r.)	391	505	68	9	6	14	1	0	3	2	1	1000	660739	32383				
estimated (00) no. of households having access to	258085	333344	45259	5843	4121	9549	793	159	2053	1101	433	660739	x	x				
sample no. of households having access to latrine	8929	18142	3370	364	257	933	196	11	92	68	21	32383	x	x				

Table 21.1: Per 1000 distribution of households having access to latrine by type of latrine classified by their (i) social group (ii) religion

all-India													urban: all					
household social group/household religion	type of latrine for those households who have access to latrine											not used	n.r.	all	no. of households having access to latrine			
	flush/pour-flush to				used			others							estimated (00)	sample		
	piped sewer system	septic tank	pit	elsewhere	ventilated improved pit latrine	pit latrine with slab	pit latrine without slab/open	composting toilet	others	others	others							
															(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
household social group																		
ST	352	579	48	1	3	6	3	0	2	6	1	1000	24450	2728				
SC	375	491	75	13	8	28	2	0	2	5	1	1000	91412	4708				
OBC	322	554	88	13	4	9	1	0	4	3	1	1000	291091	13463				
Others	475	443	47	7	7	16	1	0	3	0	0	1000	327159	15299				
all (incl. n.r.)	398	497	67	10	6	14	1	0	3	2	1	1000	734112	36198				
household religion																		
Hinduism	406	498	62	7	6	14	1	0	2	2	1	1000	590384	27028				
Islam	344	500	92	30	5	16	3	0	8	2	0	1000	97143	5643				
Christianity	303	544	129	8	4	5	0	0	3	5	0	1000	23598	2172				
Sikhism	519	348	44	0	0	78	0	0	5	5	0	1000	9919	474				
Others	500	465	19	3	1	2	1	0	1	7	0	1000	13047	878				
all (incl. n.r.)	398	497	67	10	6	14	1	0	3	2	1	1000	734112	36198				
estimated (00) no. of households having access to	292185	365215	49031	7419	4364	10484	833	160	2371	1597	453	734112	x	x				
sample no. of households having access to latrine	10236	20028	3669	483	274	1036	220	14	118	96	24	36198	x	x				

Table 21.1: Per 1000 distribution of households having access to latrine by type of latrine classified by their (i) social group (ii) religion

all-India														rural + urban	
household social group/household religion	type of latrine for those households who have access to latrine										not used	n.r.	all	no. of households having access to latrine	
	used													estimated (00)	sample
	flush/pour-flash to				ventilated improved pit latrine	pit latrine with slab	pit latrine without slab/open	composting toilet	others						
	pipew sewer system	septic tank	pit	elsewhere											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
household social group															
ST	124	525	192	5	12	68	28	0	4	43	0	1000	75130	7424	
SC	186	500	190	11	15	70	5	1	2	18	1	1000	196598	7799	
OBC	181	570	179	9	8	31	6	1	4	10	1	1000	573119	21238	
Others	278	491	135	7	11	63	8	1	3	2	1	1000	595840	23088	
all (incl. n.r.)	219	526	163	9	10	51	8	1	3	9	1	1000	1440686	59549	
household religion															
Hinduism	229	540	151	6	11	44	5	1	2	11	1	1000	1129385	42282	
Islam	177	471	197	23	10	82	23	1	11	4	2	1000	207657	9373	
Christianity	145	467	326	7	5	25	16	0	2	7	0	1000	50328	5096	
Sikhism	175	488	161	0	5	168	0	0	2	2	0	1000	33920	1192	
Others	338	496	69	3	1	36	17	0	12	25	0	1000	19374	1603	
all (incl. n.r.)	219	526	163	9	10	51	8	1	3	9	1	1000	1440686	59549	
estimated (00) no. of households having access to latrine	315307	757273	234462	12414	15040	74162	11373	966	4725	13492	1474	1440686	x	x	
sample no. of households having access to latrine	10856	31393	10486	709	610	3627	1018	63	328	396	63	59549	x	x	

Table 21.2: Per 1000 distribution of dwelling units having access to latrine by type of latrine for each area type

area type	proportion (per 1000) of dwelling units having access to latrine	type of latrine for those households who have access to latrine											urban			
		used										not used	n.r.	all	number of dwelling units having access to latrine	
		flush/pour-flush to				ventilated improved pit latrine	pit latrine with slab	pit latrine without slab/open pit	composting toilet	others	estimated (00)				sample	
		pipew sewer system	septic tank	pit	elsewhere											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
notified slum	869	478	443	39	22	2	7	1	0	2	6	0	1000	49904	2457	
non-notified slum	745	456	426	65	17	1	18	0	0	8	9	1	1000	22145	1242	
squatter settlement	763	102	263	283	97	96	127	0	0	31	0	0	1000	1325	116	
other areas	922	391	505	68	9	6	14	1	0	3	2	1	1000	660703	32382	
all (incl. n.r.)	912	398	497	67	10	6	14	1	0	3	2	1	1000	734112	36198	
estd. (00) no. of dwelling units having access to latrine	734112	292185	365215	49031	7419	4364	10484	833	160	2371	1597	453	734112	x	x	
sample no. of dwelling units having access to latrine	36198	10236	20028	3669	483	274	1036	220	14	118	96	24	36198	x	x	

Table 22: Per 1000 distribution of households having access to latrine but not using it by reason for not using latrine, separately for households with different types of access to latrine

access to latrine	prop.(per 1000) of hhds. having access to latrine but not using it	reason for not using latrine							no. of hhs. who have access to latrine but are not using it	
		no super-structure	not clean/insufficient water	malfunctioning of the latrine	personal preference	cannot afford charges of paid latrine	others	all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
rural										
exclusive use of the household	14	217	137	301	225	0	112	1000	7888	197
common use of the households in the building	21	212	275	87	273	0	152	1000	2608	44
public/community latrine without payment	42	0	745	11	229	0	14	1000	486	30
public / community latrine with payment	112	0	984	0	16	0	0	1000	197	9
others	49	287	35	65	126	0	486	1000	715	20
all hhs having access to latrine	17	207	200	223	226	0	138	1000	11894	300
estimated (00) no. of hhs who have access to latrine but are not using it	x	2466	2379	2650	2692	0	1639	11894	x	x
sample no. of hhs who have access to latrine but are not using it	x	40	70	77	59	0	52	300	x	x
urban										
exclusive use of the household	1	129	213	22	401	0	163	1000	703	32
common use of the households in the building	1	0	0	521	71	0	409	1000	232	12
public/community latrine without payment	29	0	895	0	62	0	36	1000	532	41
public / community latrine with payment	3	0	0	0	0	902	98	1000	61	8
others	15	551	0	0	0	0	449	1000	69	3
all hhs having access to latrine	2	80	392	86	207	35	166	1000	1597	96
estimated (00) no. of hhs who have access to latrine but are not using it	x	128	626	137	331	55	266	1597	x	x
sample no. of hhs who have access to latrine but are not using it	x	4	44	9	13	6	18	96	x	x

Table 22: Per 1000 distribution of households having access to latrine but not using it by reason for not using latrine, separately for households with different types of access to latrine

all-India											
access to latrine	prop.(per 1000) of hhds. having access to latrine but not using it	reason for not using latrine							no. of hhs. who have access to latrine but are not using it		
		no super-structure	not clean/insufficient water	malfunctioning of the latrine	personal preference	cannot afford charges of paid latrine	others	all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
rural + urban											
exclusive use of the household	8	209	143	278	239	0	117	1000	8591	229	
common use of the households in the building	10	194	253	123	257	0	173	1000	2841	56	
public/community latrine without payment	34	0	824	5	142	0	26	1000	1018	71	
public / community latrine with payment	10	0	750	0	13	214	23	1000	258	17	
others	41	310	32	59	115	0	483	1000	783	23	
all hhs having access to latrine	9	192	223	207	224	4	141	1000	13492	396	
estimated (00) no. of hhs who have access to latrine but are not using it	x	2595	3004	2786	3024	55	1905	13492	x	x	
sample no. of hhs who have access to latrine but are not using it	x	44	114	86	72	6	70	396	x	x	

Table 23: Proportion (per 1000) of households among those which have access to latrine but members of specified categories are not using latrine, separately for households with different types of access to latrine

access to latrine	proportion of households among those which have access to latrine but latrine not used by				estimated (00) number of households among those which have access to latrine but latrine not used by				no. of hhs having access to latrine	
	males of age below 15 years	males of age 15 years and above	females of age below 15 years	females of age 15 years and above	males of age below 15 years	males of age 15 years and above	females of age below 15 years	females of age 15 years and above	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
rural										
exclusive use of the household	33	32	28	18	18509	17756	15693	10260	555671	18874
common use of the households in the building	41	43	28	20	5085	5247	3426	2492	122904	3332
public/community latrine without payment	143	155	94	41	1671	1813	1100	482	11686	392
public / community latrine with payment	91	595	3	200	160	1044	6	352	1755	51
others	58	65	63	27	845	951	910	394	14557	702
all hhs having access to latrine	37	38	30	20	26270	26811	21136	13980	706574	23351
urban										
exclusive use of the household	11	5	11	3	5516	2813	5592	1774	514164	26316
common use of the households in the building	10	3	11	2	1673	522	1877	263	173907	7615
public/community latrine without payment	113	103	35	24	2076	1890	639	444	18331	958
public / community latrine with payment	48	20	26	7	1109	471	599	169	23232	825
others	32	25	27	20	142	114	121	87	4479	484
all hhs having access to latrine	14	8	12	4	10515	5810	8827	2737	734112	36198
rural + urban										
exclusive use of the household	22	19	20	11	24025	20569	21286	12034	1069835	45190
common use of the households in the building	23	19	18	9	6758	5769	5303	2755	296811	10947
public/community latrine without payment	125	123	58	31	3747	3703	1739	927	30017	1350
public / community latrine with payment	51	61	24	21	1268	1515	605	521	24988	876
others	52	56	54	25	987	1065	1031	481	19036	1186
all hhs having access to latrine	26	23	21	12	36785	32621	29963	16717	1440686	59549

Table 24: Proportion (per 1000) of households reporting (i) problem of flies/mosquitoes during last 365 days, (ii) that effort was made by local bodies/state government during last 365 days to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes, (iii) that effort was made by the household during last 365 days to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes, (iv) specific type of illness suffered by any of the household members during last 30 days, for each household social group

household social group	problem of flies/mosquitoes		that effort was made by local bodies/state government to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes	that effort was made by the household to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes	specific type of illness suffered by any of the household members				number of households	
	severe	moderate			stomach problem	malaria	skin disease	fever due to disease other than malaria	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
rural										
ST	487	490	176	719	184	79	67	387	199952	9121
SC	589	401	127	726	250	65	92	432	361496	10863
OBC	596	388	159	755	220	62	78	410	765545	21253
Others	527	453	115	791	221	39	81	373	413134	12156
all (incl. n.r.)	566	418	144	753	222	59	80	403	1740127	53393
estimated (00) no. of hhs	984953	726899	250918	1310883	387130	102864	139712	701365	1740127	x
sample no. of hhs	27981	23985	8479	39113	11826	3173	4340	21161	53393	x
urban										
ST	432	512	468	812	131	38	38	268	29526	3403
SC	549	428	415	823	158	30	60	339	113646	6557
OBC	522	455	461	864	124	29	49	278	326602	16054
Others	410	544	442	884	137	26	46	237	335472	16141
all (incl. n.r.)	476	491	447	864	135	28	49	269	805246	42155
estimated (00) no. of hhs	383245	395073	359754	696099	108322	22625	39148	216734	805246	x
sample no. of hhs	20351	20447	16996	35928	6699	1472	2522	12699	42155	x
rural + urban										
ST	480	493	214	731	178	73	64	372	229478	12524
SC	580	407	196	749	228	57	84	410	475142	17420
OBC	574	408	250	788	191	52	69	371	1092147	37307
Others	475	494	262	832	184	33	65	312	748606	28297
all (incl. n.r.)	538	441	240	788	195	49	70	361	2545373	95548
estimated (00) no. of hhs	1368199	1121972	610672	2006982	495452	125489	178860	918099	2545373	x
sample no. of hhs	48332	44432	25475	75041	18525	4645	6862	33860	95548	x

Table 25: Proportion (per 1000) of households having electricity for domestic use and per 1000 distribution of households having electricity for domestic use by type of electric wiring for each quintile class on MPCE

all-India

quintile class on MPCE	proportion (per 1000) of households having electricity for domestic use	type of electric wiring					number of households having electricity		number of households	
		conduit	fixed to the walls	temporary	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
rural										
0-20	734	252	209	539	0	1000	204121	7036	278112	9604
20-40	769	269	217	514	0	1000	234902	7465	305347	9835
40-60	798	296	228	476	0	1000	267710	8082	335462	10286
60-80	815	337	248	415	0	1000	301870	8979	370411	11199
80-100	852	434	249	318	0	1000	384297	10550	450795	12469
all	800	332	233	435	0	1000	1392899	42112	1740127	53393
estimated (00) no. of households having electricity	x	462108	325182	605501	108	1392899	x	x	x	x
sample no. of households having electricity	x	11443	10755	19908	6	42112	x	x	x	x
estimated (00) no. of households.	x	462108	325182	605501	347336	1740127	x	x	x	x
sample no. of households	x	11443	10755	19908	11287	53393	x	x	x	x
urban										
0-20	936	429	271	301	0	1000	118427	12586	126522	13791
20-40	972	519	271	210	0	1000	133299	5136	137156	5352
40-60	981	606	255	139	0	1000	151703	5215	154648	5328
60-80	992	691	242	67	0	1000	173076	7140	174523	7221
80-100	998	797	185	18	0	1000	212050	10421	212397	10463
all	979	635	238	127	0	1000	788555	40498	805246	42155
estimated (00) no. of households having electricity	x	500468	187942	100145	0	788555	x	x	x	x
sample no. of households having electricity	x	21235	11274	7989	0	40498	x	x	x	x
estimated (00) no. of households.	x	500468	187942	100145	16691	805246	x	x	x	x
sample no. of households	x	21235	11274	7989	1657	42155	x	x	x	x

Table 25 : Proportion (per 1000) of households having electricity for domestic use and per 1000 distribution of households having electricity for domestic use by type of electric wiring for each quintile class on MPCE

all-India

quintile class on MPCE	proportion (per 1000) of households having electricity for domestic use	type of electric wiring					number of households having electricity		number of households	
		conduit	fixed to the walls	temporary	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		rural + urban*								
all	857	441	235	323	0	1000	2181454	82610	2545373	95548
estimated (00) no. of households having electricity	x	962576	513124	705646	108	2181454	x	x	x	x
sample no. of households having electricity	x	32678	22029	27897	6	82610	x	x	x	x
estimated (00) no. of households.	x	962576	513124	705646	364027	2545373	x	x	x	x
sample no. of households	x	32678	22029	27897	12944	95548	x	x	x	x

* For rural+ urban the table is not presented separately for all quintile class.

Table 26 : Average floor area of the dwelling and Per 1000 distribution of households* by type of structure of house for households in each (i) quintile class on MPCE and (ii) social group **all-India**

quintile class on MPCE /hh. social group	type of structure						average floor area (0.00 sq. mtr.)	number of households*	
	pucca	semi-pucca	serviceable katcha	unserviceable katcha	all katcha	all (incl. n.r.)		estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
rural									
quintile class on MPCE									
0-20	539	314	99	49	147	1000	34.75	277905	9597
20-40	588	287	85	40	125	1000	36.39	305322	9831
40-60	641	263	66	30	95	1000	38.73	335255	10280
60-80	675	240	60	26	85	1000	41.71	370369	11194
80-100	778	168	36	18	54	1000	45.35	450728	12464
all	658	246	66	31	96	1000	40.03	1739579	53366
household social group									
ST	438	449	86	27	113	1000	38.5	199931	9117
SC	630	232	95	43	138	1000	32.26	361436	10859
OBC	682	228	57	33	90	1000	40.64	765133	21239
Others	744	194	45	17	63	1000	46.45	413079	12151
all (incl. n.r.)	658	246	66	31	96	1000	40.03	1739579	53366
estimated (00) no. of households*	1144499	427880	113971	53190	167161	1739579	x	x	x
sample no. of households*	27403	15338	7066	3554	10620	53366	x	x	x

* Only households living in a house were considered

Table 26 : Average floor area of the dwelling and Per 1000 distribution of households* by type of structure of house for households in each (i) quintile class on MPCE and (ii) social group **all-India**

quintile class on MPCE /hh. social group	type of structure						average floor area (0.00 sq. mtr.)	number of households*	
	pucca	semi-pucca	serviceable katcha	unserviceable katcha	all katcha	all (incl. n.r.)		estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
urban									
quintile class on MPCE									
0-20	829	127	31	14	44	1000	28.61	126519	13788
20-40	900	76	17	7	24	1000	32.84	137120	5351
40-60	936	55	6	3	9	1000	35.32	154648	5328
60-80	972	23	4	1	4	1000	40.64	174523	7221
80-100	994	6	0	0	1	1000	51.24	212397	10463
all	936	50	10	4	14	1000	39.2	805207	42151
household social group									
ST	855	112	25	8	33	1000	36.38	29526	3403
SC	889	76	25	10	35	1000	28.42	113644	6555
OBC	928	58	9	5	14	1000	36.8	326602	16054
Others	968	27	4	1	5	1000	45.43	335434	16139
all (incl. n.r.)	936	50	10	4	14	1000	39.2	805207	42151
estimated (00) no. of households*	753845	40135	7924	3220	11144	805207	x	x	x
sample no. of households*	36710	4267	798	372	1170	42151	x	x	x

* Only households living in a house were considered

Table 26 : Average floor area of the dwelling and Per 1000 distribution of households* by type of structure of house for households in each (i) quintile class on MPCE and (ii) social group **all-India**

quintile class on MPCE /hh. social group	type of structure						average floor area (0.00 sq. mtr.)	number of households*	
	pucca	semi-pucca	serviceable katcha	unserviceable katcha	all katcha	all (incl. n.r.)		estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
rural + urban**									
household social group									
ST	491	406	78	25	103	1000	38.23	229457	12520
SC	692	195	79	35	113	1000	31.34	475080	17414
OBC	756	177	43	24	67	1000	39.49	1091735	37293
Others	844	119	27	10	37	1000	45.99	748514	28290
all (incl. n.r.)	746	184	48	22	70	1000	39.77	2544786	95517
estimated (00) no. of households*	1898344	468015	121895	56410	178305	2544786	x	x	x
sample no. of households*	64113	19605	7864	3926	11790	95517	x	x	x

* Only households living in a house were considered

**For rural + urban, the table is not presented separately for each quintile class

Table 27: Per 1000 distribution of households* by type of structure, proportion (per 1000) of households* having separate kitchen and per 1000 distribution of households* by number of floors of the house for each type of structure

type of structure	per 1000 distn. of households* with structure type	proportion (per 1000) of households* having separate kitchen			per 1000 distribution of households* by number of floors of the house						number of households*	
		with water tap	without water tap	all	1	2	3 - 4	5 -9	10 and above	all (incl. n.r.)	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
rural												
pucca	658	95	433	529	874	118	8	0	0	1000	1144499	27403
semi-pucca	246	9	411	420	974	26	1	0	0	1000	427880	15338
serviceable katcha	66	3	239	243	981	18	0	0	0	1000	113971	7066
unserviceable katcha	31	2	211	213	999	1	0	0	0	1000	53190	3554
all katcha	96	3	230	233	987	13	0	0	0	1000	167161	10620
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	65	408	474	909	85	5	0	0	1000	1739579	53366
estimated (00) no. of households*	x	113605	710348	823953	1582095	147852	9095	216	0	1739579	x	x
sample no. of households*	x	2840	22158	24998	49084	3984	277	15	0	53366	x	x
urban												
pucca	936	422	259	681	515	293	146	39	7	1000	753845	36710
semi-pucca	50	43	370	412	935	44	8	13	0	1000	40135	4267
serviceable katcha	10	6	176	182	986	13	0	0	0	1000	7924	798
unserviceable katcha	4	0	91	91	987	13	0	0	0	1000	3220	372
all katcha	14	4	152	156	987	13	0	0	0	1000	11144	1170
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	397	263	660	542	277	137	37	7	1000	805207	42151
estimated (00) no. of households*	x	319743	211782	531526	436427	223013	110257	30126	5307	805207	x	x
sample no. of households*	x	13633	12927	26560	27275	10128	3820	780	142	42151	x	x

*only households living in a house were considered

Table 27: Per 1000 distribution of households* by type of structure, proportion (per 1000) of households* having separate kitchen and per 1000 distribution of households* by number of floors of the house for each type of structure

type of structure	per 1000 distn. of households*with structure type	proportion (per 1000) of households* having separate kitchen			per 1000 distribution of households* by number of floors of the house						number of households*	
		with water tap	without water tap	all	1	2	3 - 4	5 -9	10 and above	all (incl. n.r.)	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
rural + urban												
pucca	746	225	364	589	731	187	63	16	3	1000	1898344	64113
semi-pucca	184	12	408	420	970	27	1	1	0	1000	468015	19605
serviceable katcha	48	3	235	239	982	18	0	0	0	1000	121895	7864
unserviceable katcha	22	2	204	206	998	2	0	0	0	1000	56410	3926
all katcha	70	3	225	228	987	13	0	0	0	1000	178305	11790
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	170	362	533	793	146	47	12	2	1000	2544786	95517
estimated (00) no. of households*	x	433349	922130	1355479	2018523	370865	119351	30342	5307	2544786	x	x
sample no. of households*	x	16473	35085	51558	76359	14112	4097	795	142	95517	x	x

*only households living in a house were considered

Table 28: Proportion (per 1000) of households* that experienced flood during last 5 years, average plinth level (in metre in 0.00) of the house and per 1000 distribution of households by plinth level of the house for each type of structure of the house

structure type	proportion (per 1000) of households* that experienced flood from			per 1000 distribution of households by plinth level of the house (in metre)							av. plinth level (in metre, 0.00)	number of households*	
	excessive rain during monsoon	river, sea, etc	all	no plinth	0.00 - 0.30	0.30 - 0.61	0.61-1.00	1.00 or more	n. r.	all		estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
rural													
pucca	36	46	82	241	366	270	94	29	0	1000	0.40	1144499	27403
semi-pucca	49	68	117	380	409	166	34	10	0	1000	0.27	427880	15338
serviceable katcha	69	119	188	457	394	120	24	5	0	1000	0.22	113971	7066
unserviceable katcha	135	244	380	564	322	89	17	7	1	1000	0.18	53190	3554
all katcha	90	159	249	491	371	110	22	6	0	1000	0.21	167161	10620
n.r.	0	0	0	18	0	13	0	0	969	1000	0.01	39	5
all (incl.. n.r.)	44	62	107	299	377	229	72	22	0	1000	0.35	1739579	53366
estimated (00) no. of households*	76971	108668	185640	520229	655722	398604	126091	38455	478	1739579	x	x	x
sample no. of households*	2361	3165	5526	17932	19845	11201	3396	971	21	53366	x	x	x
urban													
pucca	44	7	52	287	359	245	84	25	0	1000	0.37	753845	36710
semi-pucca	79	23	102	391	402	143	57	6	0	1000	0.27	40135	4267
serviceable katcha	126	45	171	525	363	78	28	7	0	1000	0.19	7924	798
unserviceable katcha	192	33	225	754	190	31	23	2	0	1000	0.10	3220	372
all katcha	145	42	187	591	313	64	27	5	0	1000	0.17	11144	1170
n.r.	0	0	0	96	0	237	0	0	666	1000	0.14	83	4
all (incl.. n.r.)	48	8	56	296	361	237	82	24	0	1000	0.36	805207	42151
estimated (00) no. of households*	38304	6815	45119	238493	290447	191124	65876	19048	220	805207	x	x	x
sample no. of households*	2008	681	2689	12310	15630	9992	3262	948	9	42151	x	x	x

* Only those households living in a house were considered

Table 28: Proportion (per 1000) of households*that experienced flood during last 5 years, average plinth level (in metre in 0.00) of the house and per 1000 distribution of households by plinth level of the house for each type of structure of the house

structure type	proportion (per 1000) of households*that experienced flood from			per 1000 distribution of households by plinth level of the house (in metre)							av. plinth level (in metre, 0.00)	number of households*		
	excessive rain during monsoon	river, sea, etc	all	no plinth	0.00 - 0.30	0.30 - 0.61	0.61-1.00	1.00 or more	n. r.	all		estimated (00)	sample	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)				(12)
	rural + urban													
pucca	39	31	70	259	363	260	90	27	0	1000	0.39	1898344	64113	
semi-pucca	51	65	116	381	409	164	36	10	0	1000	0.27	468015	19605	
serviceable katcha	73	114	187	461	392	117	24	5	0	1000	0.22	121895	7864	
unserviceable katcha	139	232	371	575	314	86	18	7	1	1000	0.17	56410	3926	
all katcha	94	152	245	497	367	107	22	6	0	1000	0.20	178305	11790	
n.r.	0	0	0	71	0	165	0	0	763	1000	0.10	122	9	
all (incl. n.r.)	45	45	91	298	372	232	75	23	0	1000	0.35	2544786	95517	
estimated (00) no. of households*	115275	115484	230759	758722	946169	589728	191967	57503	697	2544786	x	x	x	
sample no. of households*	4369	3846	8215	30242	35475	21193	6658	1919	30	95517	x	x	x	

* Only those households living in a house were considered

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Table 29: Per 1000 distribution of households* by use of house and condition of structure for each type of structure

type of structure	residential only				residential-cum-commercial				residential-cum-others				all (incl. n.r.)				no. of households*	
	good	satisfactory	bad	all (incl. n.r.)	good	satisfactory	bad	all (incl. n.r.)	good	satisfactory	bad	all (incl. n.r.)	good	satisfactory	bad	all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
rural																		
pucca	486	379	41	906	41	32	3	76	9	7	1	17	537	418	45	1000	1144499	27403
semi-pucca	93	639	196	928	10	44	11	64	0	5	1	7	103	688	209	1000	427880	15338
serviceable katcha	51	397	480	929	3	19	34	56	0	10	4	14	54	427	519	1000	113971	7066
unserviceable katcha	40	428	483	951	4	19	14	37	0	9	3	12	44	456	500	1000	53190	3554
all katcha	47	407	481	936	3	19	28	50	0	10	4	13	50	436	513	1000	167161	10620
n.r.	0	31	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	1000	39	5
all	347	445	122	915	29	34	8	71	6	7	1	14	383	486	130	1000	1739579	53366
estimated (00) no. of households*	604479	774589	211442	1590933	51046	59031	13294	123371	10921	11955	1763	24639	666492	845617	226576	1739579	x	x
sample no. of households*	15160	23385	10472	49026	1330	1679	600	3609	228	374	103	705	16719	25440	11179	53366	x	x
urban																		
pucca	547	276	42	865	80	39	5	125	7	2	0	10	635	317	47	1000	753845	36710
semi-pucca	137	483	301	921	7	29	25	61	0	2	16	17	144	513	342	1000	40135	4267
serviceable katcha	32	308	557	898	2	30	49	81	0	0	21	21	34	338	628	1000	7924	798
unserviceable katcha	22	399	551	972	0	15	13	28	0	0	0	0	22	414	564	1000	3220	372
all katcha	29	334	556	919	1	26	39	65	0	0	15	15	31	360	609	1000	11144	1170
n.r.	0	237	0	237	0	0	0	0	96	0	0	96	96	237	0	1000	83	4
all	520	287	62	868	76	39	7	121	7	2	1	10	602	328	70	1000	805207	42151
estimated (00) no. of households*	418420	230981	49760	699217	60894	31089	5434	97417	5621	1842	956	8419	484977	263946	56150	805207	x	x
sample no. of households*	19231	13927	4116	37280	2489	1678	332	4499	232	108	20	360	21954	15717	4468	42151	x	x

*Only households living in a house were considered

Table 29: Per 1000 distribution of households* by use of house and condition of structure for each type of structure

all-India																		
type of structure	residential only				residential-cum-commercial				residential-cum-others				all (incl. n.r.)				no. of households*	
	good	satisfactory	bad	all (incl. n.r.)	good	satisfactory	bad	all (incl. n.r.)	good	satisfactory	bad	all (incl. n.r.)	good	satisfactory	bad	all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	rural + urban																	
pucca	511	338	41	890	56	35	4	96	9	5	0	14	576	378	46	1000	1898344	64113
semi-pucca	97	625	205	928	9	42	12	64	0	5	3	8	106	673	220	1000	468015	19605
serviceable katcha	50	392	485	927	3	20	35	58	0	9	5	15	52	421	526	1000	121895	7864
unserviceable katcha	39	426	487	952	3	19	14	36	0	9	2	11	42	454	504	1000	56410	3926
all katcha	46	403	486	935	3	20	29	51	0	9	4	14	49	431	519	1000	178305	11790
n.r.	0	171	0	171	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	65	65	171	0	1000	122	9
all	402	395	103	900	44	35	7	87	7	5	1	13	452	436	111	1000	2544786	95517
estimated (00) no. of households*	1022899	1005571	261201	2290151	111939	90121	18728	220788	16541	13797	2720	33058	1151469	1109563	282726	2544786	x	x
sample no. of households*	34391	37312	14588	86306	3819	3357	932	8108	460	482	123	1065	38673	41157	15647	95517	x	x

*Only households living in a house were considered

Table 30: Per 1000 distribution of households with own dwelling by period since built for each type of structure

all-India period since built (years)	type of structure						rural	
	pucca	semi-pucca	serviceable katcha	unserviceable katcha	all katcha	all (incl. n.r.)	number of households with own dwelling	
							estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
less than 1	27	10	10	38	19	22	35534	1131
1 – 5	100	47	40	115	64	83	135028	4178
5 – 10	196	128	142	249	176	177	287001	9775
10 – 20	259	222	218	186	208	244	396703	12515
20 – 40	239	298	316	237	291	259	420542	12282
40 – 60	122	196	184	136	169	146	236462	7181
60 – 80	38	66	56	29	48	46	75047	2231
80 and more	15	28	28	5	21	19	30585	868
not known	2	5	4	5	4	3	4859	168
n. r.	1	0	0	1	0	1	1338	40
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1623098	50369
per 1000 distn. of households with own dwelling	648	253	67	31	99	1000	x	x
estimated (00) no. of households with own dwelling	1051631	411026	109433	51007	160440	1623098	x	x
sample no. of households with own dwelling	25663	14636	6752	3316	10068	50369	x	x

Table 30: Per 1000 distribution of households with own dwelling by period since built for each type of structure

all-India period since built (years)	urban						number of households with own dwelling	
	type of structure						estimated (00)	sample
	pucca	semi-pucca	serviceable katcha	unserviceable katcha	all katcha	all (incl. n.r.)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
less than 1	17	6	48	49	48	17	8168	466
1 – 5	79	43	17	227	73	77	37835	1854
5 – 10	211	119	144	381	207	206	101274	5462
10 – 20	283	214	330	115	273	279	137336	7832
20 – 40	259	289	219	179	209	260	127803	7408
40 – 60	102	212	129	35	104	108	53202	3343
60 – 80	30	70	84	9	64	32	15958	1001
80 and more	12	37	18	5	15	13	6623	440
not known	7	10	11	0	8	7	3327	207
n. r.	2	0	0	0	0	2	879	47
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	492404	28060
per 1000 distn. of households with own dwelling	929	57	10	4	14	1000	x	x
estimated (00) no. of households with own dwelling	457585	27902	5094	1824	6918	492404	x	x
sample no. of households with own dwelling	24128	3176	544	212	756	28060	x	x

Table 30: Per 1000 distribution of households with own dwelling by period since built for each type of structure

all-India period since built (years)	rural + urban						number of households with own dwelling	
	type of structure						estimated (00)	sample
	pucca	semi-pucca	serviceable katcha	unserviceable katcha	all katcha	all (incl. n.r.)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
less than 1	24	9	12	38	20	21	43701	1597
1 – 5	94	46	39	119	64	82	172863	6032
5 – 10	200	128	142	253	177	184	388275	15237
10 – 20	266	221	223	184	211	252	534039	20347
20 – 40	245	297	312	235	288	259	548345	19690
40 – 60	116	197	182	133	166	137	289664	10524
60 – 80	36	67	58	28	48	43	91004	3232
80 and more	14	28	27	5	20	18	37207	1308
not known	3	6	4	5	4	4	8186	375
n. r.	1	0	0	1	0	1	2217	87
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	2115502	78429
per 1000 distn. of households with own dwelling	713	207	54	25	79	1000	x	x
estimated (00) no. of households with own dwelling	1509215	438927	114527	52831	167358	2115502	x	x
sample no. of households with own dwelling	49791	17812	7296	3528	10824	78429	x	x

Table 31 : Per 1000 distribution of households* by type of disposal of household waste water, separately for households with different types of drainage system

drainage system of the household	per 1000 distribution of households* with the drainage system	type of disposal of household waste water							no. of households*		
		safe re-use after treatment	disposed of without treatment to			disposed of with or without treatment to other places	not known	all (incl. n.r.)	estimated (00)	sample	
			open low land areas	ponds	nearby river						drainage system
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
rural											
underground	85	0	250	123	25	507	88	7	1000	147861	3157
covered pucca	64	0	338	69	20	433	139	1	1000	110479	2438
open pucca	168	0	286	173	30	436	67	7	1000	292942	8043
open katcha	184	0	640	71	19	150	117	3	1000	319934	11338
no drainage	499	1	759	31	5	6	195	4	1000	867802	28369
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	0	587	73	14	174	146	4	1000	1739579	53366
estd. no. (00) of households*	x	771	1021146	126450	25154	303431	254665	7383	1739579	x	x
sample no. of households*	x	27	32587	3505	775	8216	7968	266	53366	x	x
urban											
underground	452	1	27	6	7	924	27	9	1000	364290	13526
covered pucca	149	0	109	14	11	781	78	7	1000	119886	5575
open pucca	224	0	115	25	12	783	42	23	1000	180392	11389
open katcha	50	0	456	52	8	374	105	5	1000	39998	3695
no drainage	125	0	658	34	8	38	256	5	1000	100564	7960
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	0	159	17	9	733	70	11	1000	805207	42151
estd. no. (00) of households*	x	316	128146	13812	6952	590311	56663	8869	805207	x	x
sample no. of households*	x	29	9593	907	686	26587	3902	437	42151	x	x

*Only households living in a house were considered

Table 31 : Per 1000 distribution of households* by type of disposal of household waste water, separately for households with different types of drainage system

all-India

drainage system of the household	per 1000 distribution of households* with the drainage system	type of disposal of household waste water							no. of households*		
		safe re-use after treatment	disposed of without treatment to			disposed of with or without treatment to other places	not known	all (incl. n.r.)	estimated (00)	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	open low land areas (4)	ponds (5)	nearby river (6)	drainage system (7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
				rural + urban							
underground	201	1	91	40	12	804	45	8	1000	512152	16683
covered pucca	91	0	219	40	16	614	107	4	1000	230365	8013
open pucca	186	0	221	117	23	568	58	13	1000	473334	19432
open katcha	141	0	619	69	18	175	115	4	1000	359932	15033
no drainage	381	1	748	31	5	9	201	4	1000	968366	36329
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	0	452	55	13	351	122	6	1000	2544786	95517
estd. no. (00) of households*	x	1087	1149291	140262	32106	893742	311327	16252	2544786	x	x
sample no. of households*	x	56	42180	4412	1461	34803	11870	703	95517	x	x

*Only households living in a house were considered

Table 32: Per 1000 distribution of households* by type of agency collecting garbage of the household, separately for each type of site where garbage is deposited

all-India									
site where garbage is deposited	per 1000 distribution of hhs. by type of site where garbage is deposited	type of agency removing garbage to the final dumping spot					no. of households*		
		panchayet/ municipality / corporation	by resident/ group of residents	others	no arrangement	all (incl. n.r.)	estimated (00)	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
			rural						
bio-gas plant or manure pit	97	7	483	15	495	1000	168318	4533	
community dumping spot cleared:									
daily	17	355	482	16	147	1000	29549	776	
not daily but at least once in a week	19	584	276	18	123	1000	33071	975	
not even once in a week	15	321	357	8	314	1000	26266	672	
not known	11	103	536	15	345	1000	18894	517	
all frequency (incl. n.r.)	63	370	397	15	218	1000	108798	2963	
household's individual dumping spot	450	5	329	32	633	1000	783646	24225	
others	355	6	97	23	873	1000	616791	19692	
not known	35	194	98	33	675	1000	61385	1918	
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	35	258	26	680	1000	1739579	53366	
estd. (00) no. of households*	x	60374	448865	45932	1183395	1739579	x	x	
sample no. of households*	x	1474	13344	1448	37065	53366	x	x	

*Only households living in a house were considered

Table 32: Per 1000 distribution of households* by type of agency collecting garbage of the household, separately for each type of site where garbage is deposited

all-India									
site where garbage is deposited	per 1000 distribution of hhs. by type of site where garbage is deposited	type of agency removing garbage to the final dumping spot					no. of households*		
		panchayet/ municipality / corporation	by resident/ group of residents	others	no arrangement	all (incl. n.r.)	estimated (00)	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
			urban						
bio-gas plant or manure pit	24	632	150	106	112	1000	19283	875	
community dumping spot cleared:									
daily	289	626	326	20	27	1000	232375	9141	
not daily but at least once in a week	151	762	169	12	57	1000	121803	6450	
not even once in a week	28	463	353	36	148	1000	22763	1496	
not known	31	422	416	42	120	1000	25345	1453	
all frequency (incl. n.r.)	500	645	286	20	49	1000	402741	18575	
household's individual dumping spot	97	134	256	30	579	1000	77806	6017	
others	193	133	119	27	721	1000	155484	10274	
not known	186	766	113	19	102	1000	149738	6400	
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	519	215	24	242	1000	805207	42151	
estd. (00) no. of households*	x	417751	173249	19601	194512	805207	x	x	
sample no. of households*	x	19174	8461	1118	13390	42151	x	x	

*Only households living in a house were considered

Table 32: Per 1000 distribution of households* by type of agency collecting garbage of the household, separately for each type of site where garbage is deposited

all-India								
site where garbage is deposited	per 1000 distribution of hhs. by type of site where garbage is deposited	type of agency removing garbage to the final dumping spot					no. of households*	
		panchayet/ municipality / corporation	by resident/ group of residents	others	no arrangement	all (incl. n.r.)	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			rural + urban					
bio-gas plant or manure pit	74	71	449	24	456	1000	187601	5408
community dumping spot cleared:								
daily	103	595	344	20	41	1000	261924	9917
not daily but at least once in a week	61	724	192	13	71	1000	154874	7425
not even once in a week	19	387	355	21	237	1000	49028	2168
not known	17	286	468	31	216	1000	44239	1970
all frequency (incl. n.r.)	201	586	309	19	85	1000	511539	21538
household's individual dumping spot	339	16	323	32	628	1000	861452	30242
others	303	31	102	24	842	1000	772274	29966
not known	83	600	108	23	269	1000	211122	8318
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	188	244	26	541	1000	2544786	95517
estd. (00) no. of households*	x	478125	622114	65533	1377907	2544786	x	x
sample no. of households*	x	20648	21805	2566	50455	95517	x	x

*Only households living in a house were considered

Table 33: Proportion (per 1000) of households* having animal shed/poultry farm and per 1000 distribution of these households* by type of disposal of animal/poultry excreta for each quintile class on MPCE

quintile class on MPCE	proportion (per 1000) of households* having animal shed/poultry			per 1000 distribution of households* having animal shed/poultry farm by type of disposal of animal/poultry excreta							number of households* having animal shed/poultry farm	
	attached to the house	detached from the house	all	to bio-gas plant	manure pit	used as fuel	others	not known	n.r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
rural												
0-20	235	391	626	11	521	348	102	16	1	1000	174038	5961
20-40	233	397	631	9	497	369	108	16	1	1000	192522	6224
40-60	224	422	646	11	496	381	92	18	1	1000	216625	6652
60-80	217	421	638	13	514	367	86	19	1	1000	236296	7176
80-100	191	385	576	13	511	359	91	26	1	1000	259719	7435
all	217	403	620	12	508	365	95	20	1	1000	1079200	33448
estimated (00) no. of households* having animal shed/poultry farm	378193	701007	1079200	12503	547813	394156	102467	21101	1159	1079200	x	x
sample no. of households* having animal shed/poultry farm	10586	22862	33448	333	17189	10561	4470	858	37	33448	x	x
urban												
0-20	60	174	234	6	338	346	216	93	0	1000	29633	3522
20-40	55	152	207	1	357	320	189	127	6	1000	28328	1197
40-60	33	128	161	7	247	327	271	148	0	1000	24922	950
60-80	23	108	132	4	395	266	181	151	5	1000	22976	1139
80-100	13	60	72	3	329	266	197	206	0	1000	15345	1134
all	34	117	151	4	333	310	212	138	3	1000	121203	7942
estimated (00) no. of households* having animal shed/poultry farm	27077	94126	121203	502	40398	37618	25709	16670	306	121203	x	x
sample no. of households* having animal shed/poultry farm	1758	6184	7942	38	2595	2150	2125	1026	8	7942	x	x

* Only households living in a house were considered

Table 33: Proportion (per 1000) of households* having animal shed/poultry farm and per 1000 distribution of these households* by type of disposal of animal/poultry excreta for each quintile class on MPCE

quintile class on MPCE (1)	proportion (per 1000) of households* having animal shed/poultry			per 1000 distribution of households* having animal shed/poultry farm by type of disposal of animal/poultry excreta							number of households* having animal shed/poultry farm	
	attached to the house (2)	detached from the house (3)	all (4)	to bio-gas plant (5)	manure pit (6)	used as fuel (7)	others (8)	not known (9)	n.r. (10)	all (11)	estimated (00) (12)	sample (13)
rural + urban**												
all	159	312	472	11	490	360	107	31	1	1000	1200403	41390
estimated (00) no. of households* having animal shed/poultry farm	405270	795133	1200403	13006	588211	431774	128176	37771	1464	1200403	x	x
sample no. of households* having animal shed/poultry farm	12344	29046	41390	371	19784	12711	6595	1884	45	41390	x	x

* Only households living in a house were considered

** For rural+ urban, the table is not presented separately for each quintile class

Table 34: Per 1000 distribution of households* by type of approach road / lane / constructed path to the house for each type of structure of the house

all-India

type of structure of the house	approach road / lane / constructed path							number of households*		
	direct opening to				no direct opening	n. r.	all	estimated (00)	sample	
	motorable road/lane		other road/lane							
	with street light	without street light	with street light	without street light						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
rural										
pucca	232	263	71	311	122	1	1000	1144499	27403	
semi-pucca	127	243	57	393	178	1	1000	427880	15338	
serviceable katcha	118	216	46	414	207	0	1000	113971	7066	
unserviceable katcha	98	250	53	330	267	3	1000	53190	3554	
all katcha	112	227	48	387	226	1	1000	167161	10620	
all (incl. n.r.)	194	255	66	338	146	1	1000	1739579	53366	
estimated (00) no. of households*	338262	443273	113977	588575	253975	1518	1739579	x	x	
sample no. of households*	8818	13397	3012	19255	8841	43	53366	x	x	
urban										
pucca	653	91	108	103	45	0	1000	753845	36710	
semi-pucca	420	119	140	203	117	1	1000	40135	4267	
serviceable katcha	338	97	150	252	163	0	1000	7924	798	
unserviceable katcha	444	183	41	169	163	0	1000	3220	372	
all katcha	368	122	119	228	163	0	1000	11144	1170	
all (incl. n.r.)	637	93	110	109	50	0	1000	805207	42151	
estimated (00) no. of households*	512914	74964	88394	87994	40629	312	805207	x	x	
sample no. of households*	22897	5365	4937	6211	2719	22	42151	x	x	
rural + urban										
pucca	399	195	86	228	92	1	1000	1898344	64113	
semi-pucca	152	232	64	377	173	1	1000	468015	19605	
serviceable katcha	132	208	52	403	204	0	1000	121895	7864	
unserviceable katcha	118	246	52	321	261	3	1000	56410	3926	
all katcha	128	220	52	377	222	1	1000	178305	11790	
all (incl. n.r.)	334	204	80	266	116	1	1000	2544786	95517	
estimated (00) no. of households*	851176	518237	202370	676569	294605	1830	2544786	x	x	
sample no. of households*	31715	18762	7949	25466	11560	65	95517	x	x	

*Only households living in a house were considered

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Table35: Per 1000 distribution of households* by type of dwelling and tenurial status of the dwelling for each (i) quintile class on MPCE and (ii) type of structure

quintile class on MPCE/ type of structure	rural																number of households*	
	type of dwelling										all (incl. n.r.)	estimated (00) sample						
	independent house				flat				others									
	tenurial status of dwelling				tenurial status of dwelling				tenurial status of dwelling									
	owned	hired	others	all	owned	hired	others	all	owned	hired	others	all	(17)	(18)	(19)			
empl. quarter		others		empl. quarter		others		empl. quarter		others								
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
quintile class on MPCE																		
0-20	808	3	14	9	834	29	2	7	11	50	108	1	4	3	115	1000	277905	9597
20-40	776	2	13	6	796	39	1	11	8	59	133	0	5	6	144	1000	305322	9831
40-60	766	3	18	5	792	51	1	11	2	65	129	0	8	5	142	1000	335255	10280
60-80	756	2	20	6	784	60	1	14	3	78	126	0	6	3	136	1000	370369	11194
80-100	724	5	27	7	762	67	5	43	3	118	104	2	8	5	119	1000	450728	12464
all	761	3	19	6	790	52	2	19	5	78	119	1	7	4	131	1000	1739579	53366
type of structure																		
pucca	751	3	23	4	781	62	3	28	7	100	105	1	8	4	118	1000	1144499	27403
semi-pucca	803	5	14	10	831	33	0	5	1	39	123	0	3	2	129	1000	427880	15338
katcha	724	2	6	13	744	28	0	1	0	29	205	0	8	11	223	1000	167161	10620
n.r.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	39	5
all (incl. n.r.)	761	3	19	6	790	52	2	19	5	78	119	1	7	4	131	1000	1739579	53366
estimated (00) no. of households*	1324306	5544	33319	11096	1374265	89673	3474	33582	8820	135548	207335	1281	11436	7686	227739	1739579	x	x
sample no. of households*	41453	214	883	503	43053	2304	109	569	88	3070	6528	38	324	255	7145	53366	x	x

*Only households living in a house were considered

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Table35: Per 1000 distribution of households* by type of dwelling and tenurial status of the dwelling for each (i) quintile class on MPCE and (ii) type of structure

quintile class on MPCE/ type of structure	urban															number of households*		
	type of dwelling										all (incl. n.r.)	estimated sample (00)						
	independent house				flat				others									
	tenurial status of dwelling				tenurial status of dwelling				tenurial status of dwelling									
	owned	hired	others	all	owned	hired	others	all	owned	hired	others	all	(17)	(18)	(19)			
empl. quarter		others		empl. quarter		others		empl. quarter		others								
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
quintile class on MPCE																		
0-20	504	10	68	38	620	94	7	95	29	226	76	2	58	17	154	1000	126519	13788
20-40	444	7	85	16	551	133	9	135	8	286	79	2	66	16	163	1000	137120	5351
40-60	417	10	67	12	506	139	12	175	11	336	66	9	64	18	157	1000	154648	5328
60-80	353	15	68	6	441	198	29	202	11	439	41	7	65	5	119	1000	174523	7221
80-100	283	12	50	2	348	257	37	274	2	570	12	8	59	2	81	1000	212397	10463
all	386	11	66	13	476	175	21	188	11	394	50	6	62	11	129	1000	805207	42151
type of structure																		
pucca	379	11	64	10	465	183	22	197	11	413	44	5	63	9	122	1000	753845	36710
semi-pucca	528	7	89	57	681	59	2	64	10	136	107	17	46	13	183	1000	40135	4267
katcha	328	7	82	70	487	58	13	9	0	80	234	6	91	101	432	1000	11144	1170
n.r.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	83	4
all (incl. n.r.)	386	11	66	13	476	175	21	188	11	394	50	6	62	11	129	1000	805207	42151
estimated (00) no. of households*	310845	8899	53103	10346	383193	140716	16812	151073	8751	317352	40396	4860	50175	8484	103915	805207	x	x
sample no. of households*	20175	704	2910	915	24704	5769	1013	5392	284	12458	2090	295	2025	534	4944	42151	x	x

*Only households living in a house were considered

NSS Report No. 556: Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India

Table35: Per 1000 distribution of households* by type of dwelling and tenurial status of the dwelling for each (i) quintile class on MPCE and (ii) type of structure

quintile class on MPCE/ type of structure	rural + urban**																	
	type of dwelling														all (incl. n.r.)	number of households*		
	independent house				flat				others									
	tenurial status of dwelling				tenurial status of dwelling				tenurial status of dwelling									
	owned	hired	others	all	owned	hired	others	all	owned	hired	others	all	estimated (00)	sample				
empl. quarter		others		empl. quarter		others		empl. quarter		others								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
quintile class on MPCE																		
all	643	6	34	8	691	91	8	73	7	178	97	2	24	6	130	1000	2544786	95517
type of structure																		
pucca	604	6	40	6	656	110	10	95	9	224	81	3	30	6	120	1000	1898344	64113
semi-pucca	779	5	20	14	818	35	1	10	2	47	122	2	7	3	133	1000	468015	19605
katcha	699	2	11	16	728	30	1	1	0	33	206	1	13	16	236	1000	178305	11790
n.r.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	122	9
all (incl. n.r.)	643	6	34	8	691	91	8	73	7	178	97	2	24	6	130	1000	2544786	95517
estimated (00) no. of households*	1635151	14443	86423	21442	1757459	230389	20285	18465 5	17570	452900	247731	6141	61611	16170	331654	2544786	x	x
sample no. of households*	61628	918	3793	1418	67757	8073	1122	5961	372	15528	8618	333	2349	789	12089	95517	x	x

*Only households living in a house were considered

** For rural+ urban, the table is not presented separately for each quintile class

Table 36: Average household size (0.0), average number (0.0) of living rooms & other rooms, average floor area (0.00 sq. metre) of the dwelling units of the households*and proportion (per 1000) of households*with good or satisfactory ventilation of dwelling units by different tenurial status and type of structure of the dwelling

all-India tenurial status and type of structure of dwelling	avg. hh. size (0.0)	rural											number of households*	
		average number (0.00) of		average floor area (0.00sq. metre) of the dwelling							proportion (per 1000) of households*with type of ventilation of dwelling units		estimated (00)	sample
		living rooms	other rooms	living rooms	other rooms	all room	covered veranda	uncovered veranda	all veranda	all	good	satisfactory		
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
owned dwelling:														
pucca	5.0	2.21	1.61	26.97	9.63	36.61	3.46	4.80	8.26	44.87	352	504	1051631	25663
semi-pucca	4.8	1.79	1.10	22.55	8.07	30.62	2.36	4.08	6.44	37.06	90	517	411026	14636
katcha	4.6	1.45	0.69	17.05	5.03	22.07	1.43	3.45	4.89	26.96	56	339	160440	10068
all	4.9	2.03	1.39	24.87	8.78	33.65	2.98	4.48	7.46	41.12	257	491	1623098	50369
hired dwelling:														
pucca	3.1	1.39	1.84	15.93	7.23	23.16	0.98	2.26	3.24	26.39	430	420	74545	1431
semi-pucca	4.0	1.44	1.33	16.86	6.03	22.89	1.01	2.61	3.62	26.51	221	508	11333	470
katcha	3.3	1.09	0.63	12.67	2.32	14.99	0.76	2.75	3.51	18.50	10	237	2759	236
all	3.2	1.39	1.73	15.94	6.92	22.87	0.98	2.32	3.30	26.16	390	426	88637	2137
other type of dwelling:														
pucca	2.2	1.08	1.43	11.31	4.05	15.36	0.88	1.43	2.31	17.68	323	592	18323	309
semi-pucca	4.2	1.59	0.98	18.94	6.62	25.56	1.97	3.78	5.74	31.30	57	392	5522	232
katcha	4.0	1.23	0.63	13.45	4.98	18.43	0.92	2.73	3.65	22.08	35	299	3962	316
all	2.8	1.2	1.22	13.12	4.69	17.8	1.10	2.08	3.18	20.98	229	510	27844	860
all dwelling:														
pucca	4.8	2.13	1.62	26.00	9.39	35.39	3.26	4.58	7.84	43.23	357	500	1144499	27403
semi-pucca	4.7	1.78	1.11	22.35	8.00	30.35	2.32	4.03	6.35	36.70	93	515	427880	15338
katcha	4.6	1.44	0.69	16.89	4.98	21.87	1.41	3.42	4.84	26.70	55	336	167161	10620
all	4.8	1.98	1.41	24.23	8.62	32.85	2.85	4.34	7.18	40.03	263	488	1739579	53366
estimated no. (00) of rooms	x	3444547	2444234	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
estimated floor area (0.00 sq. metre)	x	x	24.23	8.62	32.85	2.85	4.34	7.18	40.03	x	x	x	x	x
sample no. of rooms	x	106486	71310	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

*Only households living in a house were considered

Table 36: Average household size (0.0), average number (0.0) of living rooms & other rooms, average floor area (0.00 sq. metre) of the dwelling units of the households*and proportion (per 1000) of households*with good or satisfactory ventilation of dwelling units by different tenurial status and type of structure of the dwelling

tenurial status and type of structure of dwelling	avg. hh. size (0.0)	average number (0.00) of		average floor area (0.00sq. metre) of the dwelling							proportion (per 1000) of households*with type of ventilation of dwelling units		number of households*	
		living rooms	other rooms	living rooms	other rooms	all room	covered veranda	uncovered veranda	all veranda	all	good	satisfactory	estimated (00)	sample
urban														
owned dwelling:														
pucca	4.7	2.45	2.52	30.60	12.34	42.95	3.04	2.76	5.81	48.75	514	393	457585	24128
semi-pucca	4.6	1.73	1.39	20.02	7.16	27.18	1.76	2.85	4.61	31.80	111	482	27902	3176
katcha	4.3	1.26	0.71	14.40	3.87	18.27	0.83	2.33	3.16	21.43	22	314	6918	756
all	4.7	2.39	2.43	29.78	11.93	41.71	2.94	2.76	5.70	47.41	484	396	492404	28060
hired dwelling:														
pucca	3.2	1.49	2.04	17.52	7.55	25.07	1.11	1.17	2.27	27.34	477	383	273720	11463
semi-pucca	3.5	1.25	1.3	13.18	5.55	18.73	0.71	0.84	1.55	20.28	79	404	9040	692
katcha	3.9	1.08	0.51	11.21	1.92	13.13	0.87	1.19	2.06	15.19	13	184	2317	194
all	3.2	1.48	2.00	17.32	7.44	24.76	1.09	1.16	2.25	27.01	461	382	285160	12352
other type of dwelling:														
pucca	2.5	0.92	1.89	10.71	5.96	16.67	0.97	1.31	2.29	18.95	409	400	22540	1119
semi-pucca	4.6	1.31	1.08	14.00	3.97	17.97	0.88	1.20	2.07	20.05	25	285	3193	399
katcha	4.1	1.02	0.25	10.72	1.15	11.87	0.11	0.30	0.41	12.28	26	112	1909	220
all	2.9	0.98	1.69	11.09	5.40	16.49	0.9	1.23	2.13	18.62	338	367	27643	1739
all dwelling:														
pucca	4.1	2.06	2.33	25.26	10.41	35.67	2.28	2.14	4.42	40.09	497	389	753845	36710
semi-pucca	4.3	1.59	1.34	18.00	6.55	24.55	1.45	2.27	3.72	28.27	97	448	40135	4267
katcha	4.2	1.18	0.59	13.11	3.00	16.11	0.72	1.74	2.46	18.56	20	253	11144	1170
all	4.1	2.02	2.26	24.72	10.12	34.84	2.22	2.14	4.36	39.20	471	390	805207	42151
estimated no. (00) of rooms	x	1626424	1816693	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
estimated floor area (0.00 sq. metre)	x	x	24.72	10.12	34.84	2.22	2.14	4.36	39.20	x	x	x	x	x
sample no. of rooms	x	90890	88251	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

*Only households living in a house were considered

Table 36: Average household size (0.0), average number (0.0) of living rooms & other rooms, average floor area (0.00 sq. metre) of the dwelling units of the households*and proportion (per 1000) of households*with good or satisfactory ventilation of dwelling units by different tenurial status and type of structure of the dwelling

tenurial status and type of structure of dwelling	avg. hh. size (0.0)	average number (0.00) of		average floor area (0.00sq. metre) of the dwelling							proportion (per 1000) of households*with type of ventilation of dwelling units		number of households*	
		living rooms	other rooms	living rooms	other rooms	all room	covered veranda	uncovered veranda	all veranda	all	good	satisfactory	estimated (00)	sample
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
all-India														
rural + urban														
owned dwelling:														
pucca	4.9	2.28	1.89	28.07	10.46	38.53	3.33	4.18	7.51	46.04	401	470	1509215	49791
semi-pucca	4.8	1.79	1.12	22.39	8.01	30.40	2.32	4.00	6.32	36.72	92	515	438927	17812
katcha	4.6	1.44	0.69	16.94	4.98	21.91	1.41	3.41	4.82	26.73	54	338	167358	10824
all	4.8	2.11	1.63	26.01	9.52	35.53	2.97	4.08	7.05	42.58	310	469	2115502	78429
hired dwelling:														
pucca	3.2	1.47	2.00	17.18	7.48	24.66	1.08	1.40	2.48	27.14	467	391	348266	12894
semi-pucca	3.8	1.36	1.32	15.22	5.82	21.04	0.88	1.82	2.70	23.74	158	462	20373	1162
katcha	3.6	1.08	0.57	12.01	2.14	14.14	0.81	2.04	2.85	16.99	11	213	5076	430
all	3.2	1.46	1.94	17.00	7.32	24.31	1.07	1.43	2.50	26.81	444	393	373796	14489
other type of dwelling:														
pucca	2.4	0.99	1.68	10.98	5.10	16.08	0.93	1.36	2.30	18.38	371	486	40863	1428
semi-pucca	4.4	1.49	1.01	17.13	5.65	22.78	1.57	2.83	4.40	27.18	45	353	8715	631
katcha	4	1.16	0.50	12.56	3.74	16.30	0.66	1.94	2.60	18.89	32	238	5871	536
all	2.8	1.09	1.45	12.11	5.04	17.15	1.00	1.66	2.66	19.81	283	439	55488	2599
all dwelling:														
pucca	4.5	2.10	1.90	25.71	9.80	35.50	2.87	3.61	6.48	41.98	413	456	1898344	64113
semi-pucca	4.7	1.76	1.13	21.98	7.87	29.85	2.24	3.88	6.13	35.98	94	510	468015	19605
katcha	4.5	1.42	0.68	16.65	4.86	21.51	1.37	3.32	4.69	26.20	53	331	178305	11790
all	4.5	1.99	1.67	24.39	9.10	33.48	2.65	3.64	6.29	39.77	329	457	2544786	95517
estimated no. (00) of rooms	x	5070971	4260927	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
estimated floor area (0.00 sq. metre)	x	x	24.39	9.10	33.48	2.65	3.64	6.29	39.77	x	x	x	x	x
sample no. of rooms	x	197376	159561	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

*Only households living in a house were considered

Table 37: Average household* size (0.0), average number (0.0) of married couples per household* and per 1000 distribution of households* by number of married couple, separately for each quintile class on MPCE

quintile class on MPCE	average household size (0.0)	average number of married couple per household (0.0)	number of married couples in the household								number of households*	
			zero	one	two	three	four	five or more	n.r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
rural												
0-20	5.9	1.2	78	705	178	27	7	2	3	1000	277905	9597
20-40	5.4	1.1	85	735	141	24	4	2	10	1000	305322	9831
40-60	4.9	1.1	95	740	129	22	3	1	9	1000	335255	10280
60-80	4.5	1.0	121	736	110	18	3	2	11	1000	370369	11194
80-100	3.7	0.9	177	702	81	10	3	0	26	1000	450728	12464
all	4.8	1.0	117	723	123	19	4	1	13	1000	1739579	53366
estimated (00) no. of households*	x	x	204264	1257317	213260	33208	6626	1959	22946	1739579	x	x
sample no. of households*	x	x	6156	39073	6090	983	172	57	835	53366	x	x
urban												
0-20	5.2	1.0	154	685	120	26	4	2	9	1000	126519	13788
20-40	4.8	1.0	127	722	113	26	6	0	6	1000	137120	5351
40-60	4.2	1.0	151	697	108	21	3	1	21	1000	154648	5328
60-80	3.8	0.9	190	677	83	15	2	1	31	1000	174523	7221
80-100	3.1	0.8	255	624	62	7	2	0	51	1000	212397	10463
all	4.1	0.9	183	676	93	18	3	1	27	1000	805207	42151
estimated (00) no. of households*	x	x	147553	544052	74902	14257	2507	544	21392	805207	x	x
sample no. of households*	x	x	6654	29017	4341	857	142	38	1102	42151	x	x
rural + urban**												
all	4.5	1.0	138	708	113	19	4	1	17	1000	2544786	95517
estimated (00) no. of households*	x	x	351817	1801369	288161	47466	9133	2503	44338	2544786	x	x
sample no. of households*	x	x	12810	68090	10431	1840	314	95	1937	95517	x	x

* Only households living in a house were considered

** For rural + urban, the table is not presented separately for each quintile class

Table 38 : Proportion (per 1000) of households* by number of married couples not getting separate room for different number of married couples of the households*for each quintile class on MPCE

quintile class on MPCE	number of married couples in the household														no. of households*			
	1		2		3				4 or more				all household*		estd. (00)	sample		
	proportion (per 1000) of households by number of married couples not getting separate room																	
	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	4 or more	0	1 or more	(18)	(19)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	rural																	
0-20	592	408	431	348	221	286	258	217	239	245	331	209	90	125	548	452	255326	8800
20-40	649	351	416	358	226	334	309	218	139	423	108	231	8	229	603	397	276462	8845
40-60	693	307	543	293	163	508	219	169	104	499	166	118	126	92	666	334	300345	9116
60-80	739	261	594	275	131	590	281	69	60	733	125	21	0	121	718	282	321223	9633
80-100	840	160	727	214	59	714	168	58	60	478	224	232	65	0	826	174	359014	9981
all	716	284	533	302	165	463	253	156	128	447	203	170	58	123	683	317	1512369	46375
estimated (00) no. of households*	900618	356699	113652	64372	35235	15368	8409	5187	4244	3835	1746	1457	495	1052	1033473	478896	x	x
sample no. of households*	27391	11682	3325	1753	1012	477	242	140	124	94	46	35	17	37	31287	15088	x	x

* Only households with at least one married couple were considered

Table 38 : Proportion (per 1000) of households* by number of married couples not getting separate room for different number of married couples of the households*for each quintile class on MPCE

quintile class on MPCE	number of married couples in the household															no. of households*		
	1		2			3				4 or more				all household*		estd. (00)	sample	
	proportion (per 1000) of households by number of married couples not getting separate room																	
	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	4 or more	0	1 or more	(18)	(19)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
urban																		
0-20	545	455	453	288	259	368	260	84	288	367	441	82	30	80	525	475	105919	11935
20-40	648	352	510	323	167	577	222	80	121	409	285	137	38	131	626	374	118878	4600
40-60	713	287	603	250	146	641	226	58	75	425	43	117	169	246	696	304	128166	4458
60-80	823	177	740	187	73	718	230	15	37	300	18	25	491	166	810	190	135856	5732
80-100	925	75	813	166	21	714	211	32	42	674	42	91	0	193	913	87	147444	7670
all	750	250	617	246	137	584	232	59	126	420	200	94	134	153	729	271	636262	34395
estimated (00) no. of households*	408060	135992	46199	18428	10275	8319	3311	837	1790	1281	609	286	408	468	463859	172404	x	x
sample no. of households*	21595	7422	2650	1009	682	467	202	77	111	78	42	30	9	21	24790	9605	x	x
rural + urban**																		
all	726	274	555	287	158	499	247	127	127	440	202	150	78	131	697	303	2148632	80770
estimated (00) no. of households*	1308677	492691	159851	82800	45510	23688	11720	6024	6034	5116	2355	1744	902	1519	1497332	651300	x	x
sample no. of households*	48986	19104	5975	2762	1694	944	444	217	235	172	88	65	26	58	56077	24693	x	x

* Only households with at least one married couple were considered

** For rural + urban, the table is not presented separately for each quintile class

Table 39: Per 1000 distribution of households living in hired accommodation by class of floor area of the dwelling unit and average rent paid per household (in Rs.) for different class of floor area for each (i) type of structure and (ii) type of hired accommodation

all-India type of structure/ type of hired accommodation	per 1000 distn. of households living in hired accommodation	per 1000 distribution of households living in hired accommodation by floor area (sq. m.) of the dwelling unit					average rent paid per household (Rs.) living in hired accommodation with floor area (sq. meter)					no. of hhs.*		no. of hhs.* with rent >0	
		less than 25	25-50	50-75	75 or more	all (incl. n.r.)	less than 25	25-50	50-75	75 or more	all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample	estd. (00)	sample
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
type of structure															
pucca	841	557	339	77	28	1000	817	1244	2489	2345	1158	74545	1431	61924	1196
semi-pucca	128	575	356	45	24	1000	507	671	502	743	562	11333	470	8573	352
serviceable katcha	18	713	285	2	0	1000	248	441	535	2000	294	1631	137	896	103
unserviceable katcha	13	755	220	21	4	1000	364	304	1410	800	367	1128	99	377	56
all katcha	31	730	259	9	2	1000	285	418	881	852	316	2759	236	1273	159
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	565	339	70	26	1000	760	1174	2378	2247	1072	88637	2137	71770	1707
type of hired accommodation															
1.employer quarter	116	411	442	121	26	1000	566	694	939	380	655	10299	361	6707	215
2.other hired accommodation															
2.1 hired accommodation with written contract	58	319	422	238	20	1000	700	1357	1576	3246	1255	5107	141	4743	123
2.2 hired accommodation without written contract	826	603	318	52	27	1000	781	1216	2941	2321	1103	73231	1635	60320	1369
3. all hired accommodation (1 & 2)	1000	565	339	70	26	1000	760	1174	2378	2247	1072	88637	2137	71770	1707
estd. (00) no. of hhs.*	x	50053	30007	6242	2334	88637	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
sample no. of hhs.*	x	1121	767	188	61	2137	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
estd. (00) no. of hhs.* with rent>0	x	38893	25395	5552	1930	71770	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
sample no. of hhs*. with rent>0	x	897	607	152	51	1707	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

* Households living in hired accommodation were considered

Table 39: Per 1000 distribution of households living in hired accommodation by class of floor area of the dwelling unit and average rent paid per household (in Rs.) for different class of floor area for each (i) type of structure and (ii) type of hired accommodation

type of structure/ type of hired accommodation	per 1000 distn. of households living in hired accommodation	urban										no. of hhs.*		no. of hhs.* with rent >0	
		per 1000 distribution of households living in hired accommodation by floor area (sq. m.) of the dwelling unit					average rent paid per household (Rs.) living in hired accommodation with floor area (sq. meter)					estd. (00)	sample	estd. (00)	sample
		less than 25	25-50	50-75	75 or more	all (incl. n.r.)	less than 25	25-50	50-75	75 or more	all (incl. n.r.)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
all-India															
type of structure															
pucca	960	555	323	92	30	1000	1185	2439	4422	7159	2094	273720	11463	257699	10737
semi-pucca	32	777	192	28	3	1000	679	1004	1425	1411	772	9040	692	8082	641
serviceable katcha	5	790	208	1	0	1000	464	621	2000	500	502	1342	114	1234	104
unserviceable katcha	3	958	8	33	1	1000	386	418	700	1000	387	976	80	941	76
all katcha	8	861	124	15	1	1000	425	616	1639	927	452	2317	194	2175	180
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	565	317	89	29	1000	1154	2405	4392	7137	2041	285160	12352	267956	11558
type of hired accommodation															
1.employer quarter	107	429	402	122	46	1000	819	1746	3998	7091	2053	30593	2015	24749	1663
2.other hired accommodation															
2.1 hired accommodation with written contract	181	478	318	148	55	1000	1676	3706	6048	8725	3404	51706	1574	49962	1527
2.2 hired accommodation without written contract	711	607	304	69	20	1000	1073	2180	3555	5989	1687	202861	8763	193246	8368
3. all hired accommodation (1 & 2)	1000	565	317	89	29	1000	1154	2405	4392	7137	2041	285160	12352	267956	11558
estd. (00) no. of hhs.*	x	160989	90401	25402	8286	285160	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
sample no. of hhs.*	x	6465	4213	1218	453	12352	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
estd. (00) no. of hhs.* with rent>0	x	147457	87966	24428	8106	267956	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
sample no. of hhs*. with rent>0	x	5895	4053	1174	436	11558	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

* Households living in hired accommodation were considered

Table 39: Per 1000 distribution of households living in hired accommodation by class of floor area of the dwelling unit and average rent paid per household (in Rs.) for different class of floor area for each (i) type of structure and (ii) type of hired accommodation

type of structure/ type of hired accommodation	per 1000 distn. of households living in hired accommodation	rural + urban										no. of hhs.*		no. of hhs.* with rent >0		
		per 1000 distribution of households living in hired accommodation by floor area (sq. m.) of the dwelling unit					average rent paid per household (Rs.) living in hired accommodation with floor area (sq. meter)					estd. (00)	sample	estd. (00)	sample	
		less than 25	25-50	50-75	75 or more	all (incl. n.r.)	less than 25	25-50	50-75	75 or more	all (incl. n.r.)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
type of structure																
pucca	932	556	326	88	30	1000	1115	2192	4078	6277	1913	348266	12894	319624	11933	
semi-pucca	55	665	283	37	15	1000	598	798	905	884	664	20373	1162	16655	993	
serviceable katcha	8	748	250	2	0	1000	373	544	1186	1313	414	2972	251	2129	207	
unserviceable katcha	6	849	122	26	3	1000	380	322	1183	837	381	2104	179	1318	132	
all katcha	14	790	197	12	1	1000	376	523	1185	867	402	5076	430	3448	339	
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	565	322	85	28	1000	1072	2130	4019	6197	1836	373796	14489	339726	13265	
type of hired accommodation																
1.employer quarter	109	424	412	122	41	1000	748	1555	3449	6538	1755	40892	2376	31455	1878	
2.other hired accommodation																
2.1 hired accommodation with written contract	152	464	328	156	52	1000	1620	3443	5454	8534	3217	56812	1715	54705	1650	
2.2 hired accommodation without written contract	739	606	308	64	22	1000	1007	1932	3424	4871	1548	276092	10398	253566	9737	
3. all hired accommodation (1 & 2)	1000	565	322	85	28	1000	1072	2130	4019	6197	1836	373796	14489	339726	13265	
estd. (00) no. of hhs.*	x	211043	120408	31643	10621	373796	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
sample no. of hhs.*	x	7586	4980	1406	514	14489	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
estd. (00) no. of hhs.* with rent>0	x	186350	113361	29979	10036	339726	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
sample no. of hhs*. with rent>0	x	6792	4660	1326	487	13265	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	

* Households living in hired accommodation were considered

Table 40 : Per 1000 distribution of dwelling units by area type for each (i) quintile class on MPCE and (ii) household social group

quintile class on MPCE /hh. social group	urban						number of dwelling units	
	notified slum	non-notified slum	area type squatter settlement	other areas	n.r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
quintile class on MPCE								
0-20	137	73	4	786	0	1000	126522	13791
20-40	96	60	5	839	0	1000	137156	5352
40-60	76	40	2	881	0	1000	154648	5328
60-80	60	27	1	912	0	1000	174523	7221
80-100	22	6	0	972	0	1000	212397	10463
all	71	37	2	890	0	1000	805246	42155
household social group								
ST	82	56	6	855	0	1000	29526	3403
SC	129	71	4	795	0	1000	113646	6557
OBC	63	30	2	905	0	1000	326602	16054
Others	58	31	2	909	0	1000	335472	16141
all (incl. n.r.)	71	37	2	890	0	1000	805246	42155
estimated (00) no. of dwelling units	57458	29739	1736	716274	39	805246	x	x
sample no. of dwelling units	3176	2142	200	36633	4	42155	x	x

Table 41: Per 1000 distribution of households by duration of stay in the present area, proportion (per 1000) of households which moved to the present area during the last 365 days, estimated number of households reporting movement of persons into or from the household during the last 365 days and estimated number of persons who moved into or from the household during the last 365 days, for each of the present area of the dwelling unit

all-India	urban					prop.(per 1000) of hhds which moved into the present area during last 365 days	estd. (00) no. of households reporting movement of persons during last 365 days		estd.(00) no. of persons who moved during last 365 days		sample no. of households reporting movement of persons during last 365 days		no. of hhs*	
	per 1000 distribution of households by duration of stay in the present area (years)						into the house hold	out of the house hold	into the house hold	out of the house hold	into the house hold	out of the house hold	estd. (00)	sample
	less than 5	5-10	10-20	20 or more	all (incl. n.r.)		house hold	house hold	house hold	house hold	house hold	house hold		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
notified slum	205	127	199	469	1000	31	2016	2023	2235	2682	128	99	57458	3176
non-notified slum	248	133	155	464	1000	43	1093	518	1812	619	78	65	29739	2142
squatter settlement	353	85	75	487	1000	213	58	214	98	214	6	4	1736	200
other areas	300	144	158	397	1000	50	21994	18706	30704	22954	1196	1131	716274	36633
all	292	142	161	405	1000	49	25161	21461	34850	26469	1408	1299	805207	42151
est. no. of hhs* (00)	234796	114728	129525	326158	805207	39212	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
sample no. of hhs	9046	5401	7041	20663	42151	1422	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

*: Only those households were considered which lived in a house

Table 42: Per 1000 distribution of households which moved to the present area of the dwelling unit during last 365 days by place of residence before moving to the present area, separately for each of the present area of the dwelling unit

present area of the dwelling unit	place of residence before moving to the present area						all (incl. n.r.)	per 1000 distribution of households by area type	urban	
	slum/squatter settlement of the same town	in other areas of the same town	slum/squatter settlement of the other town	in other areas of the other town	village	no. of households* estd. (00)			sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
notified slum	341	295	21	115	228	1000	72	1765	103	
non-notified slum	287	121	28	73	492	1000	51	1282	72	
squatter settlement	98	19	0	278	605	1000	8	369	11	
other areas	24	389	9	344	224	1000	869	35796	1236	
all (incl. n.r.)	47	373	10	324	237	1000	1000	39212	1422	
estd.(00) no. of households*	1863	14622	380	12705	9277	39212	x	x	x	
sample no. of households*	85	533	19	415	358	1422	x	x	x	

*Only those households who moved to the present area of the dwelling unit during last 365 days were considered

Table 43: Per 1000 distribution of households which moved to the present area of the dwelling unit by reason for movement to the present area, separately for each of the present area of the dwelling unit

all-India present area of the dwelling unit	urban							no. of households*	
	reason for movement to the present area							estd (00)	sample
	free/low rent	independent accommodation	accommodation in better locality	employment related reason		others	all (incl. n.r.)		
				proximity to work place	other employment related reason				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
notified slum	20	112	166	117	193	391	1000	1765	103
non-notified slum	40	69	122	183	139	448	1000	1282	72
squatter settlement	0	54	0	59	867	19	1000	369	11
other areas	45	94	120	189	213	328	1000	35796	1236
all (incl. n.r.)	44	94	121	185	216	332	1000	39212	1422
estd.(00) no. of households*	1712	3678	4730	7242	8467	13004	39212	x	x
sample no. of households *	70	117	186	262	333	442	1422	x	x

* Only those households who moved to the present area of the dwelling unit during last 365 days were considered

Table 44: Per 1000 distribution of households which moved to the present area of the dwelling unit by type of structure of the dwelling unit in the present area, separately for different types of structure of the accommodation availed of before moving to the present area

type of structure of the accommodation availed of before moving to the present area	urban												no. of households*	
	present area of the dwelling unit												estd (00)	sample
	notified slum				non-notified slum				all (incl. n.r.)					
	type of structure of the dwelling unit in the present area													
pucca	semi-pucca	katcha	all (incl. n.r.)	pucca	semi-pucca	katcha	all (incl. n.r.)	pucca	semi-pucca	katcha	all (incl. n.r.)	(14)	(15)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
pucca	39	2	0	41	13	0	2	15	986	11	3	1000	32240	1078
semi-pucca	37	15	0	52	127	5	5	137	800	179	10	1000	5037	228
katcha	123	0	3	126	31	0	15	46	904	72	24	1000	1418	97
no dwelling	3	0	0	3	268	0	0	268	883	0	117	1000	137	7
all (incl. n. r.)	41	3	0	45	29	1	3	33	959	35	5	1000	39212	1422
estd.(00) no. of households*	1625	135	6	1765	1144	26	111	1282	37613	1364	182	39212	x	x
sample no. of households *	90	7	6	103	56	8	8	72	1341	58	22	1422	x	x

*Only households who moved to the present area of the dwelling unit during last 365 days were considered.

Table 45: Per 1000 distribution of households by possession of documents pertaining to residence status in slum/squatter settlement and per 1000 distribution of households by type of benefits received as slum/squatter settlement dweller, separately for each (i) type of slum and squatter settlements and (ii) household social group

all-India type of slum and squatter settlement / household social group	urban per 1000 distrib ution of house holds*	per 1000 distribution of households by possession of documents pertaining to residence status in slum/squatter settlement								per 1000 distribution of households by type of benefits received as slum/squatter settlement dweller				no. of households*	
		ration card	voter ID card	passport	any combination of ration card/ voter ID card/ passport	others	none	n.r.	all	allotment of land/ tenement	other benefits	no benefit	all (incl. n.r.)	estd (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
type of slum and squatter settlements															
notified slum	646	126	95	20	625	15	118	1	1000	96	76	828	1000	57458	3176
non-notified slum	334	153	151	20	511	17	147	1	1000	17	72	910	1000	29739	2142
squatter settlement	20	123	179	3	540	49	66	40	1000	31	81	849	1000	1736	200
all (slum & squatter settlement)	1000	135	116	20	585	17	126	2	1000	68	75	856	1000	88933	5518
household social group															
SC	48	181	127	0	434	9	249	0	1000	57	77	865	1000	4273	455
ST	261	159	134	11	564	13	117	3	1000	98	88	811	1000	23252	1609
OBC	348	159	104	23	589	27	98	0	1000	62	78	861	1000	30960	1873
Others	342	85	112	26	618	11	146	2	1000	53	61	884	1000	30448	1581
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	135	116	20	585	17	126	2	1000	68	75	856	1000	88933	5518
estd.(00) no. of households*	x	11985	10273	1755	52047	1480	11245	147	88933	6047	6627	76114	88933	x	x
sample no. of households *	x	848	763	58	3044	90	697	18	5518	470	390	4641	5518	x	x

*Only households living in slum/squatter settlement were considered

Table 46: Proportion (per 1000) of households which tried to move out of the slum/squatter settlement and per 1000 distribution of these households by reason for trying to move out for each (i) type of slum and squatter settlement and (ii) quintile class on MPCE

all-India		urban										
type of slum and squatter settlement / quintile class on MPCE	per 1000 distributed households*	proportion (per 1000) of households which tried to move out of the slum/squatter settlements	per 1000 distribution of households those tried to move out of the slum/squatter settlement by reason for trying to move out					no. of households which tried to move out of the slum/squatter settlement		no. of households*		
			better accommodation	proximity to place of work	social/religious factors	others	all (incl. n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample	estd. (00)	sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
type of slum/squatter settlement												
notified slum	646	85	755	134	5	107	1000	4884	178	57458	3176	
non-notified slum	334	49	583	62	4	350	1000	1463	77	29739	2142	
squatter settlement	20	69	320	132	32	516	1000	119	18	1736	200	
all (slum & squatter settlement)	1000	73	708	117	6	169	1000	6467	273	88933	5518	
quintile class on MPCE												
0-20	305	67	707	123	3	166	1000	1826	129	27132	2652	
20-40	249	78	602	161	11	227	1000	1732	58	22104	975	
40-60	206	60	631	116	10	244	1000	1097	32	18332	745	
60-80	173	99	879	41	0	80	1000	1533	36	15414	658	
80-100	67	47	728	237	0	36	1000	279	18	5951	488	
all	1000	73	708	117	6	169	1000	6467	273	88933	5518	
estd.(00) no. of households*	x	x	4577	759	36	1095	6467	x	x	x	x	
sample no. of households *	x	x	183	37	7	46	273	x	x	x	x	

*Only households living in slum/squatter settlement were considered

Appendix B

Sample Design and Estimation
Procedures

Appendix B

Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

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, conducted its 69th round July 2012 - December 2012. The 69th round of NSS was earmarked for surveys on Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene, Housing conditions and survey on slums. The last survey on these subjects was conducted during 65th round of NSS (July 2008- June 2009).

2. Outline of survey programme

2.1 **Geographical coverage:** This survey covered the whole of the Indian Union. The rural areas such as (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 were previously excluded from coverage of NSS surveys. But these areas were covered in NSS 69th round after forming a State/UT level special stratum comprising these villages.

2.2 **Period of survey and work programme:** The survey was of six months' duration which started on 1st July 2012 and ended on 31st December 2012. The survey period was divided into two sub-rounds of three months' duration each as follows:

- sub-round 1 : July - September 2012
- sub-round 2 : October - December 2012

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

2.3 **Schedules of enquiry:** During this round, three schedules of enquiry were canvassed:

- Schedule 0.0 : list of households
- Schedule 1.2 : drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and housing condition
- Schedule 0.21 : particulars of slum

It is to be noted that Schedule 0.21 was canvassed in the urban areas only.

2.4 Participation of States: In this round all the States and Union Territories except Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep were participated. The ratio of the size of the State sample (the sample in the survey conducted by the State/UT) to the Central sample size varied across States/UTs as follows:

Nagaland (U)	: triple
Andhra Pradesh, J & K , Manipur , Delhi	: double
Maharashtra (U)	: one and half
Remaining States/ UTs	: equal

3. Sample Design

3.1 Outline of sample design: A stratified multi-stage design had been adopted for the 69th round survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the 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 case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was the selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/ urban FSU.

3.2 Sampling Frame for First Stage Units: For the rural sector, the list of 2001 census villages updated by excluding the villages urbanised and including the towns de-urbanised after 2001 census (henceforth the term ‘village’ would include Panchayat wards for Kerala) constituted the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the latest updated list of UFS blocks (2007-12) was used as the sampling frame.

3.3 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 the urban areas of the district. However, within the urban areas of a district, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2011 in a district, each of them formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district were considered as another basic stratum. In case of rural sectors of Nagaland and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the coverage was extended to the entire State/UT from this round. In these two State/UTs, one separate special stratum was formed within the State/UT consisting of all the interior and inaccessible villages which were not covered in any of previous rounds.

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/2’. The villages within a district as per frame were first arranged in ascending order of population. Then sub-strata 1 to ‘r/2’ were demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised a group of villages of the arranged frame and had more or less equal population.

3.4.2 **Urban sector:** Each stratum was divided into 2 sub-strata viz. sub-stratum 1: all UFS blocks having area type 'slum area' and sub-stratum 2: remaining UFS blocks.

3.5 **Total sample size (FSUs):** 8024 FSUs were allocated for the central sample at all-India level. For the state sample, 9504 FSUs were allocated for all-India. State wise allocation of sample FSUs is given in Table 1.

3.6 **Allocation of total sample to States and UTs:** The total number of sample FSUs were allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to population as per census 2011 subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/ UT. While doing so, the resource availability in terms of number of field investigators as well as comparability with previous round of survey on the same subjects had been kept in view.

3.7 **Allocation of State/ UT level sample to rural and urban sectors:** State/ UT level sample size was allocated between two sectors in proportion to population as per *census 2011* with double weightage to urban sector subject to the restriction that urban sample size for bigger states like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc. would not exceed the rural sample size. A minimum of 16 FSUs (minimum 8 each for rural and urban sector separately) were allocated to each State/ UT.

3.8 **Allocation to strata:** Within each sector of a State/ UT, the respective sample size was allocated to the different strata in proportion to the population as per census 2011. Allocations at stratum level were adjusted to multiples of 2 with a minimum sample size of 2. For special stratum in Nagaland and A & N Islands, 4 FSUs were allocated to each.

3.9 Allocation to sub-strata:

3.9.1 **Rural:** Allocation was 2 for each sub-stratum in rural.

3.9.2 **Urban:** Stratum allocations had been distributed among the two sub-strata in proportion to the number of FSUs in the sub-strata. Minimum allocation for each sub-stratum was 2. Equal number of samples had been allocated among the two sub-rounds. Also, an additional sample of FSUs in the form of sub-sample 3, equal to number of sample FSUs in each of the sub-samples 1 & 2 was allocated in the sub-stratum 1 only.

3.10 Selection of FSUs:

3.10.1 For the rural sector, from each stratum/ sub-stratum, required number of sample villages had been selected by probability proportional to size with replacement (PPSWR), size being the population of the village as per Census 2001. For the urban sector, UFS 2007-12 phases had been used for all towns and cities and from each stratum/sub-stratum, FSUs had been selected by using Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR). Both rural and urban samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples and equal number of samples had been allocated among the two sub rounds. For urban sub-stratum 1, additional samples had been drawn in the form of sub-sample 3 independently.

3.11 Selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks - important steps

3.11.1 **Criterion for hamlet-group/sub-block formation:** After identification of the boundaries of the FSU, it was first determined whether listing had to be undertaken in the whole sample FSU or not. In case the approximate present population of the selected FSU was found to be 1200 or more, it was divided into a suitable number (say, D) of 'hamlet-groups' in the rural sector and 'sub-blocks' in the urban sector by more or less equalising the population as stated below.

approximate present population of the sample FSU	no. of hg's/sb's to be formed
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	.

3.11.2 For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand (except four districts Dehradun, Nainital, Hardwar and Udham Singh Nagar), Poonch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Doda, Leh (Ladakh), Kargil districts of Jammu and Kashmir and Idukki district of Kerala, the number of hamlet-groups were formed as follows:

approximate present population of the sample village	no. of hg's to be formed
less than 600 (no hamlet-groups)	1
600 to 899	3
900 to 1199	4
1200 to 1499	5
1500 to 1799	6
.....and so on	.

3.12 **Formation and selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks:** In case hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks were formed in the sample FSU, the same was done by more or less equalizing population. While doing so, it was ensured that the hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks formed were clearly identifiable in terms of physical landmarks.

3.12.1 Two hamlet-groups (hg)/ sub-blocks (sb) were selected from a large FSU wherever hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks had been formed in the following manner – one hg/ sb with maximum percentage share of population was always selected and termed as hg/ sb 1; one more hg/ sb was selected from the remaining hg's/ sb's by simple random sampling (SRS) and termed as hg/ sb 2. Listing and selection of the households was done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks. The FSUs without hg/ sb formation were treated as sample hg/ sb number 1. It was to be noted that if more than one hg/ sb had same maximum percentage share of population, the one among them which was listed first in block 4.2 of schedule 0.0 was treated as hg/ sb 1.

3.13 Formation of second stage strata and allocation of households

3.13.1 Two cut-off points 'A' and 'B' (in Rs.) had been determined from NSS 66th round data for each NSS region for urban areas in such a way that top 10% of the population have MPCE more than 'B' and bottom 30% of the population have MPCE less than A. Households listed in the selected FSU/ hamlet-group/ sub-block were stratified into three second stage strata (SSS). Composition of the SSS and number of households were surveyed from different SSS is as follows:

SSS	composition of SSS	number of households to be surveyed	
		FSU without hg/sb formation	FSU with hg/sb formation (for each hg/sb)
Rural			
SSS 1:	households having pucca dwelling structure	4	2
SSS 2:	households having semi-pucca dwelling structure	4	2
SSS 3:	other households (including those with no structure)	4	2
Urban			
SSS 1:	households having MPCE > B	2	1
SSS 2:	households having $A \leq \text{MPCE} \leq B$	4	2
SSS 3:	households having MPCE < A	6	3

3.14 **Selection of households:** From each SSS, the sample households were selected by SRSWOR.

4. Estimation Procedure

4.1 Notations:

s = subscript for s-th stratum

t = subscript for t-th sub-stratum

m = subscript for sub-sample (m = 1, 2, 3)

i = subscript for i-th FSU [village (panchayat ward)/ block]

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]

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

a = subscript for a-th slum (whole or part) found within the urban FSU

D = total number of hg's/ sb's formed in the sample FSU

$D^* = 0$ if $D = 1$

= (D – 1) for FSUs with D > 1

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

Z = total size of a rural sub-stratum (= sum of sizes for all the FSUs of a sub-stratum)

z = size of sample village used for selection.

n = number of sample FSUs surveyed including ‘uninhabited’ and ‘zero cases’ but excluding casualty for a particular sub-sample and sub-stratum.

L = total number of slums (whole or part) found within the sample urban FSU.

b = total number of UFS blocks intersecting the slum.

H = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or sub-block of sample FSU

h = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or 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.

4.2 Formulae for Estimation of Aggregates for a particular sub-sample and stratum × sub-stratum:

4.2.1 Schedule 0.0:

4.2.1.1 Rural:

- (i) For estimating the number of households in a stratum × sub-stratum possessing a characteristic:

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

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 in a stratum × sub-stratum 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.

4.2.1.2 Urban:

(i) For estimating the number of households in a stratum \times sub-stratum possessing a characteristic:

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

where y_{i1} and y_{i2} are the total number of households possessing the characteristic y belonging to sub-blocks 1 and 2 respectively, of the i -th FSU.

4.2.2 Schedules 1.2:

4.2.2.1 Rural:

(i) For j -th second-stage stratum of a stratum \times sub-stratum:

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

(ii) For all second-stage strata combined:

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

4.2.2.2 Urban (only for sub-samples 1 and 2):

(i) For j -th second stage stratum of a stratum \times sub-stratum:

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

(ii) For all second-stage strata combined:

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

4.3 Overall Estimate for Aggregates for a sub-stratum:

Overall estimate for aggregates for a sub-stratum (\hat{Y}_{st}) based on all sub-samples in a sub-stratum is obtained as:

$$(i) \text{ For sub-stratum with 2 sub-samples: } \hat{Y}_{st} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{stm}$$

$$(ii) \text{ For sub-stratum with 3 sub-samples: } \hat{Y}_{st} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{m=1}^3 \hat{Y}_{stm}$$

4.4 Overall Estimate for Aggregates for a stratum:

Overall estimate for a stratum (\hat{Y}_s) will be obtained as

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

4.5 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.

4.6 Estimates of Ratios:

Let \hat{Y} and \hat{X} be the overall estimates 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 $\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$.

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

4.7.1 For aggregate \hat{Y} : $V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}) = \sum_s V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_s) = \sum_s \sum_t V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_{st})$ where $V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_{st})$ is given

by

(i) for sub-stratum with 2 sub-samples:

$$V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \frac{1}{4} (\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2, \text{ where } \hat{Y}_{st1} \text{ and } \hat{Y}_{st2} \text{ are the estimates for sub-sample 1 and}$$

sub-sample 2 respectively for stratum 's' and sub-stratum 't'.

(ii) for sub-stratum with 3 sub-samples:

$$\text{Var}(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{m=1}^3 \left(\hat{Y}_{stm} - \frac{\hat{Y}_{st1} + \hat{Y}_{st2} + \hat{Y}_{st3}}{3} \right)^2, \text{ where } \hat{Y}_{stm} \text{ is the estimate}$$

for sub-sample 'm' for stratum 's' and sub-stratum 't'.

4.7.2 For ratio \hat{R} :

$$M\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \sum_s \sum_t M\hat{S}E_{st}(\hat{R}) \quad \text{where } M\hat{S}E_{st}(\hat{R}) \text{ is given by}$$

(i) for sub-stratum with 2 sub-samples:

$$M\hat{S}E_{st}(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{4\hat{X}^2} \left[(\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2 + \hat{R}^2 (\hat{X}_{st1} - \hat{X}_{st2})^2 - 2\hat{R}(\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})(\hat{X}_{st1} - \hat{X}_{st2}) \right]$$

(ii) for sub-stratum with 3 sub-samples:

$$\begin{aligned} M\hat{S}E_{st}(\hat{R}) = & \frac{1}{6\hat{X}^2} \sum_{m=1}^3 \left[\left(\hat{Y}_{stm} - \frac{\sum_{m=1}^3 \hat{Y}_{stm}}{3} \right)^2 + \hat{R}^2 \left(\hat{X}_{stm} - \frac{\sum_{m=1}^3 \hat{X}_{stm}}{3} \right)^2 \right. \\ & \left. - 2\hat{R} \left(\hat{Y}_{stm} - \frac{\sum_{m=1}^3 \hat{Y}_{stm}}{3} \right) \left(\hat{X}_{stm} - \frac{\sum_{m=1}^3 \hat{X}_{stm}}{3} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

4.7.3 Estimates of Relative Standard Error (RSE):

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} \times 100$$

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

5. Multipliers:

The formulae for multipliers at stratum/sub-stratum/second-stage stratum/ slum level for a sub-sample and schedule type are given below:

sch type	sector	formula for multipliers	
		hg / sb 1	hg / sb 2
0.0	rural	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stm}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}}$	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stm}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times D_{stmi}^*$
	Urban	$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stm}}$	$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stm}} D_{stmi}^*$
1.2	rural	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times \frac{H_{stmi1j}}{h_{stmi1j}}$	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times D_{stmi}^* \times \frac{H_{stmi2j}}{h_{stmi2j}}$
	Urban	$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{H_{stmi1j}}{h_{stmi1j}}$	$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times D_{stmi}^* \times \frac{H_{stmi2j}}{h_{stmi2j}}$
	(j = 1, 2, 3)		

- 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 characteristic, $D_{stmi}^* = 0$ in the relevant multipliers and there will be only one multiplier for the village (see paragraph 6.2.1 in this context).

State/UT	number of FSUs					
	Central sample			State sample		
	total	rural	urban	total	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	486	244	242	1024	488	536
Arunachal Pradesh	80	48	32	80	48	32
Assam	276	212	64	280	212	68
Bihar	368	264	104	378	264	114
Chhattisgarh	150	84	66	162	84	78
Goa	24	12	12	26	12	14
Gujarat	332	164	168	357	164	193
Haryana	148	76	72	153	76	77
Himachal Pradesh	112	88	24	112	88	24
Jammu & Kashmir	162	92	70	332	184	148
Jharkhand	174	104	70	182	104	78
Karnataka	340	168	172	368	168	200
Kerala	320	160	160	323	160	163
Madhya Pradesh	450	248	202	474	248	226
Maharashtra	654	328	326	890	328	562
Manipur	176	96	80	352	192	160
Meghalaya	104	68	36	105	68	37
Mizoram	96	48	48	96	48	48
Nagaland	72	44	28	128	44	84
Odisha	300	212	88	310	212	98
Punjab	180	92	88	187	92	95
Rajasthan	354	212	142	365	212	153
Sikkim	64	40	24	64	40	24
Tamil Nadu	482	244	238	507	244	263
Tripura	176	104	72	177	104	73
Uttarakhand	74	40	34	77	40	37
Uttar Pradesh	966	616	350	983	616	367
West Bengal	610	324	286	637	324	313
Andaman & N Islands	32	20	12	0	0	0
Chandigarh	24	8	16	0	0	0
Dadra & N Haveli	16	8	8	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	16	8	8	17	8	9
Delhi	156	8	148	322	16	306
Lakshadweep	16	8	8	0	0	0
Puducherry	34	8	26	36	8	28
all-India	8024	4500	3524	9504	4896	4608

Appendix C

Facsimile of Schedule 1.2

RURAL		*
URBAN		

CENTRAL		*
STATE		

Appendix C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
SIXTY-NINTH ROUND: JULY 2012 – DECEMBER 2012
SCHEDULE 1.2: DRINKING WATER, SANITATION, HYGIENE
and HOUSING CONDITION

[0] descriptive identification of sample household	
1. state/u.t.:	5. hamlet name:
2. district:	6. inv. unit /block:
3. tehsil/town:*	7. name of head of household:
4. village name:	8. name of informant:

[1] identification of sample household							
item no.	item	code			item no.	item	code
1.	srl. no. of sample village/block				11.	sub-sample	
2.	round number	6		9	12.	FOD sub-region	
3.	schedule number	1	2	0	13.	sample hg/sb number (1/2)	
4.	sample (<i>central-1, state-2</i>)				14.	second-stage stratum	
5.	sector (<i>rural-1, urban-2</i>)				15.	sample household number	
6.	NSS region				16.	informant's relation to head (code)	
7.	district				17.	response code	
8.	stratum				18.	survey code	
9.	sub-stratum				19.	reason for substitution of original household (code)	
10.	sub-round						

Codes for Block 1

item 16: informant's relation to head: head of household – 1, other member(s) of household – 2, non-member of the household closely associated with the household –9.

item 17: response code: informant: co-operative and capable -1, co-operative but not capable -2, busy -3, reluctant -4, others -9.

item 18: survey code: household surveyed: original -1, substitute -2, casualty -3.

item 19: reason for substitution of original household: informant busy -1, members away from home -2, informant non-cooperative -3, others -9.

* tick mark (✓) may be put in the appropriate place.

Codes for Block 3*item 6 and item 7: level of education:*

not literate -01, literate without formal schooling: 02; literate: below primary -03, primary -04, upper primary/ middle -05, secondary -06, higher secondary -07, diploma/certificate course (below graduate level) -08, graduate -09, postgraduate and above -10.

item 10: household type:

for rural areas: self-employed in: agriculture-1, non-agriculture -2; regular wage/ salary earning-3, casual labour in: agriculture-4, non-agriculture -5; others -9.

for urban areas: self-employed -1, regular wage/ salary earning -2, casual labour -3, others -9.

*item 11: religion: Hinduism -1, Islam -2, Christianity -3, Sikhism -4, Jainism -5, Buddhism -6, Zoroastrianism -7, others -9.**item 12: social group: scheduled tribe -1, scheduled caste -2, other backward class -3, others-9.**item 13: land possessed (area in hectare):*

<i>area in hectare</i>	<i>code</i>	<i>area in hectare</i>	<i>code</i>
<i>less than 0.005</i>	<i>01</i>	<i>2.01 – 3.01</i>	<i>07</i>
<i>0.005 - 0.02</i>	<i>02</i>	<i>3.01 - 4.01</i>	<i>08</i>
<i>0.02 - 0.21</i>	<i>03</i>	<i>4.01 - 6.01</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>0.21 - 0.41.....</i>	<i>04</i>	<i>6.01 - 8.01</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>0.41 - 1.01</i>	<i>05</i>	<i>greater than or equal to</i>	
<i>1.01 – 2.01</i>	<i>06</i>	<i>8.01.....</i>	<i>12</i>

Note: 1 acre = 0.4047 hectare, 1 hectare=10,000 square metre

*item 14: tenurial status of dwelling: owned: freehold-1, leasehold-2; hired: employer quarter-3, hired dwelling units with written contract-4, hired dwelling units without written contract-5; others-9, no dwelling -6.**item 16: distance: not required to travel-1; travelled a distance of: less than 1 k.m.-2, 1 k.m. or more but less than 5 k.m.-3, 5 k.m. or more but less than 10 k.m. - 4, 10 k.m. or more but less than 15 k.m. - 5, 15 k.m. or more but less than 30 k.m. - 6, 30 k.m. or more-7.**item 25: sources of finance:*

own source (including own labour).....	01
institutional agencies	
government.....	02
bank	03
insurance.....	04
provident fund (advance/loan).....	05
financial corporation/institution.....	06
other institutional agencies.....	07
non-institutional agencies	
money lender.....	08
friends and relatives.....	09
other non-institutional agencies.....	10

[3] household characteristics										
1.	household size	male				16.	maximum distance to the place of work normally travelled by any earner of the household (code)			
2.		female								
3.		total (sum of items 1 and 2)								
4.	gender of the head of the household (male -1, female -2)				household consumer expenditure (₹) during last 30 days out of:					
5.	age of the head of the household (less than 18 years-1, 18 years and above-2)									
6.	highest level of education among the male members of the household (code)				17.	purchase				
7.	highest level of education among the female members of the household (code)				18.	home produced stock				
8.	principal industry (NIC-2008)	description:				19.	receipts in exchange of goods and services			
		code (5-digit)				20.	gifts and loans			
9.	principal occupation (NCO-2004)	description:				21.	free collection			
		code (3-digit)				22.	total (items 17 to 21)			
10.	household type (code)				information on construction/ purchase of houses or flats					
11.	religion (code)				23.	whether any amount was spent on construction/first-hand purchase of houses/flats for residential purpose during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)				
12.	social group (code)									
13.	land possessed as on date of survey (code)				24.	amount spent during last 365 days (₹)				
14.	tenurial status of dwelling (code)				25.	if 1 in item 23, sources of finance (four different sources in descending order of amount financed) (codes)				
15.	if entry 1 to 5 or 9 in item 14, area type in which the dwelling unit is located (notified slum-1, non-notified slum-2, squatter settlement-3, other areas-9)									

[4] particulars of living facilities: drinking water, bathroom, sanitation, etc.							
sl. no.	item						code/entry
(1)	(2)						(3)
A. drinking water							
1.	principal source of drinking water (bottled water-01, piped water into dwelling-02, piped water to yard/plot-03, public tap/standpipe-04, tube well/borehole-05, well: protected-06, unprotected-07; spring: protected-08, unprotected-09; rainwater collection -10, surface water: tank/pond-11, other surface water (river, dam, stream, canal, lake, etc.)-12, others (tanker-truck, cart with small tank or drum, etc)-19)						
2.	whether availability of drinking water from the principal source is sufficient throughout the year? (yes- 1, no - 2)						
3.	if code 2 in item 2, during which calendar months of the year availability of drinking water was not sufficient? (record '1' against the applicable month(s) and rest of the months to be left blank)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
4.	access to the principal source of drinking water (household's exclusive use- 1, common use of households in the building -2, neighbour's source -3, community use: public source restricted to particular community -4, public source unrestricted-5, private source restricted to particular community-6, private source unrestricted-7; others-9)						
5.	distance to the principal source of drinking water (within dwelling - 1, outside dwelling but within the premises - 2, outside premises: less than 0.2 k.m. - 3, 0.2 to 0.5 k.m. - 4, 0.5 to 1.0 k.m. - 5, 1.0 k.m. to 1.5 k.m. -6, 1.5 k.m. or more -7)						
6.	if codes 3 to 7 in item 5, who fetches drinking water? (member of the household: male of age below 18 years-1, male of age 18 years or more-2, female of age below 18 years-3, female of age 18 years or more-4; non- member of the household: hired labour-5, others-6)						
7.	if codes 3 to 7 in item 5 and codes 1 to 4 in item 6, time taken, in a day, to reach the source of drinking water and back (in minutes)						
8.	if codes 3 to 7 in item 5 and codes 1 to 4 in item 6, waiting time, in a day, at the source of drinking water (in minutes)						
9.	quality of drinking water from the principal source (bad in taste-1, bad in smell-2, bad in taste and smell-3, bad due to other reasons-4, no defect-5)						
10.	if codes 04 to 07 in item 1, is there stagnant water around the source of drinking water? (yes-1, no-2)						
11.	supplementary source of drinking water (code structure same as item 1: principal source of drinking water)						
12.	method of treatment of drinking water by the household (treated: electronic purifier-1, boiling-2, chemically treated with alum-3, chemically treated with bleach/ chlorine tablets-4, filtered with water filter (candle, ceramic, sand, etc.)-5, filtered with cloth-6, others-9; not treated-7)						
13.	material of the main container in which drinking water is stored (non-metal: earthen-01, plastic-02, other non-metal-03; metal: iron-04, galvanised iron-05, copper-06, stainless steel-07, brass-08, other metal-09; no storage-10)						
14.	for entry 01 to 09, in item 13, how drinking water is taken out from the main container? (through tap-1, vessel with handle dipped in to take out water-2, vessel without handle dipped in to take out water-3, poured out-4)						

continued to next page

[4] particulars of living facilities: drinking water, bathroom, sanitation, etc.			
srl. no.	item		code/entry
(1)	(2)		(3)
B. water for all household activities			
15.	principal source of water for all household activities excluding drinking (viz., cooking, washing, bathing, etc.) (code structure same as item 1: principal source of drinking water)		
16.	whether the household gets sufficient water throughout the year for all household activities (viz., drinking, cooking, washing, bathing, etc.) <i>(yes-1, no-2)?</i>		
17.	for entry 02, 03 and 04 in either item 1, 11 or 15 , frequency of supply of water (<i>daily -1, once in two days-2, once in three days-3, once in a week-4, others-9</i>)		
18.	for entry 02 and 03 in either item 1, 11 or 15 , whether water is metered (<i>yes-1, no-2</i>)		
19.	water charges paid (payable) per month to the delivery agency/ organisation/ office	19.1	whether water charges paid (<i>paid and information on full amount of payment is available -1, paid and information on some amount of payment is available -2, paid but no information on amount paid is separately available -3, not required to pay-4</i>)
		19.2	for entry 1 and 2 in item 19.1 , average amount paid per month (°)
C. bathroom			
20.	facility of bathroom (<i>attached - 1, detached - 2, no bathroom - 3</i>)		
21.	for code 1 and 2 in item 20 , access to bathroom (<i>exclusive use of household- 1, common use of households in the building - 2, public/ community use - 3, others -9</i>)		
22.	distance from the bathing place (<i>within dwelling - 1, outside dwelling but within the premises - 2, outside premises: less than 0.2 k.m. - 3, 0.2 to 0.5 k.m. - 4, 0.5 to 1.0 k.m. - 5, 1.0 k.m. to 1.5 k.m.-6, 1.5 k.m. or more -7</i>)		
D. latrine			
23.	access to latrine (<i>exclusive use of household-1, common use of households in the building -2, public/ community latrine without payment-3, public/ community latrine with payment-4, others -9, no latrine-5</i>)		
24.	for codes 1, 2, 3,4 or 9 in item 23 , type of latrine (<i>used: flush/pour-flush to: piped sewer system-01, septic tank-02, pit latrine-03, elsewhere (open drain, open pit, open field, etc)-04; ventilated improved pit latrine-05, pit latrine with slab-06, pit latrine without slab/open pit-07, composting toilet-08, others-09; not used-10</i>)		
25.	for code 10 in item 24 , reason for not using latrine (<i>no superstructure -1, not clean/ insufficient water-2, malfunctioning of the latrine-3, personal preference -4, cannot afford charges for paid latrine-5, others-9</i>)		
26.	for entry 1, 2, 3, 4 or 9 in item 23 , whether all household members of categories specified in items 26.1 to 26.4 are using latrine (<i>yes-1, no-2, not applicable-3</i>) <i>[if the household has no member of a specific category, record '3' against the respective category to indicate not applicable cases]</i>	26.1	male of age below 15 years
		26.2	male of age 15 years and above
		26.3	female of age below 15 years
		26.4	female of age 15 years and above

continued to next page

[4] particulars of living facilities: drinking water, bathroom, sanitation, etc.			
srl. no.	item	code/entry	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
E. problem of flies and mosquitoes			
27.	whether the household faced problem of flies/mosquitoes during last 365 days (<i>yes: severe-1, moderate-2; no-3</i>)		
28.	whether any effort was made by the Local Bodies/State Government during last 365 days to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes (<i>yes-1, no-2, not known-3</i>)		
29.	whether any effort was made by the household during last 365 days to tackle problem of flies/mosquitoes (<i>yes-1, no-2, not applicable - 3</i>)		
F. specific types of illness of the household members during last 30 days			
30.	whether any of the household member(s) suffered from the types of illness specified in items 30.1 to 30.4 during last 30 days	30.1 stomach problem (<i>yes-1, no-2</i>)	
		30.2 malaria (<i>yes-1, no-2</i>)	
		30.3 skin disease (<i>yes-1, no-2</i>)	
		30.4 fever due to disease other than malaria (<i>yes-1, no-2</i>)	
G. electricity			
31.	whether the household has electricity for domestic use? (<i>yes-1, no-2</i>)		
32.	if code 1 in item 31 , type of electric wiring (<i>conduit wiring – 1, fixed to the walls – 2, temporary – 3</i>)		

[5] housing characteristics and micro environment (for the households living in houses, i.e., with codes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 9 in item 14 of block 3)								
srl. no.	item			code / entry				
(1)	(2)			(3)				
1.	plinth level (<i>in feet and in whole numbers</i>) (record '0', if there is no plinth)							
2.	number of floor (s) in the house							
3.	use of house (<i>residential only – 1, residential-cum-commercial – 2, residential-cum-others – 9</i>)							
4.	if codes 1 or 2 in item 14 of block 3 (i.e., for the household with own dwelling) , period since built (<i>less than 1 year – 1, 1 to 5 years – 2, 5 to 10 years – 3, 10 to 20 years – 4, 20 to 40 years – 5, 40 to 60 years – 6, 60 to 80 years – 7, 80 years or more – 8, not known-9</i>)							
if code 1 or 2 in item 4,			5.	year of start	Y	Y	Y	Y
			6.	year of completion				
7.	condition of structure (<i>good – 1, satisfactory – 2, bad – 3</i>)							
8.	drainage system (<i>underground – 1, covered pucca – 2, open pucca – 3, open katcha – 4, no drainage – 5</i>)							
9.	disposal of household waste water (<i>safe re-use after treatment-1, disposed off without treatment to: open low land areas-2, ponds-3, nearby river-4, drainage system-5; disposed off with or without treatment to other places-9, not known-6</i>)							
10.	arrangement made for collection of garbage from the household (<i>by panchayat/municipality/corporation – 1, by resident/group of residents – 2, others – 9, no arrangement – 3</i>)							
11.	site where garbage is deposited after removal from the household (<i>to bio-gas plant or manure pit-1, to community dumping spot-2, to household's individual dumping spot(s)-3, others-9, not known-4</i>)							
12.	if code 2 in item 11 , how frequently garbage is cleared (<i>daily-1, not daily but at least once in a week-2, not even once in a week-3, not known-4</i>)							
13.	animal shed and poultry farm	13.1	existence of animal shed/poultry farm (<i>attached to the house – 1, detached from the house – 2, no animal shed/poultry farm – 3</i>)					
		13.2	if code 1 or 2 in item 13.1 , disposal of animal/poultry excreta (<i>to bio-gas plant-1, manure pit-2, used as fuel-3, others-9, not known-4</i>)					
14.	whether experienced any flood during last 5 years? (<i>yes: from excessive rain during monsoon – 1, from river, sea, etc. – 2; no – 3</i>)							
15.	approach road / lane / constructed path (<i>direct opening to: motorable road / lane / constructed path with street light – 1, motorable road / lane / constructed path without street light – 2, other road / lane / constructed path with street light – 3, other road / lane / constructed path without street light – 4; no direct opening to road / lane / constructed path – 5</i>)							

Note: for items relating to 'house', information will be collected for the whole 'structure' in which the dwelling unit is located.

[6] particulars of the dwelling (for the households living in houses, i.e., with codes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 9 in item 14 of block 3)		
srl. no.	item	code / entry
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	type of the dwelling (<i>independent house – 1, flat – 2, others – 9</i>)	
2.	number of rooms in the dwelling	living rooms
3.		other rooms
4.	floor area of the dwelling (<i>in square feet and in whole numbers</i>)	living rooms
5.		other rooms
6.		covered veranda
7.		uncovered veranda
8.		total (sum of items 4 to 7)
9.	ventilation of the dwelling unit (<i>good – 1, satisfactory – 2, bad – 3</i>)	
10.	total number of married couples in the household	
11.	if entry > 0 in item 10 , number of married couples having separate room	
12.	kitchen type (<i>separate kitchen: with water tap – 1, without water tap – 2; no separate kitchen – 3</i>)	
13.	floor type (<i>mud – 1, bamboo / log – 2, wood / plank – 3, brick / lime stone / stone – 4, cement – 5, mosaic / tiles – 6, others – 9</i>)	
14.	wall type (<i>grass / straw / leaves / reeds / bamboo, etc. – 1, mud (with / without bamboo) / unburnt brick – 2, canvas / cloth – 3, other katcha – 4, timber – 5, burnt brick / stone / lime stone – 6, iron or other metal sheet – 7, cement / RBC / RCC – 8, other pucca – 9</i>)	
15.	roof type (<i>grass / straw / leaves / reeds / bamboo etc. – 1, mud / unburnt brick – 2, canvas / cloth – 3, other katcha – 4, tiles / slate – 5, burnt brick / stone / lime stone – 6, iron / zinc / other metal sheet / asbestos sheet – 7, cement / RBC / RCC – 8, other pucca – 9</i>)	
16.	if hired (i.e., if code 3, 4 or 5 in item 14 of bl. 3)	monthly rent (₹) (<i>payable approach</i>)

[7] some general particulars of the households living in houses, i.e., with codes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 9 in item 14 of block 3		
srl. no.	item	code / entry
(1)	(2)	(3)
A. for all households		
1.	duration of stay in the present area* (<i>years</i>)	
2.	whether the household moved to the present area during last 365 days (<i>yes-1, no-2</i>)	
3.	where the household was residing before coming to the present area? (<i>in slum/squatter settlement of the same town – 1, in other areas of the same town -2, in slum/squatter settlement of other town – 3, in other areas of other town-4, village – 5</i>)	
4.	if 1 in item 2, type of structure of the accommodation availed of immediately before coming to the present area (<i>pucca – 1, semi -pucca – 2, katcha – 3, no dwelling – 4</i>)	
5.		reason for movement to the present area (<i>free / low rent – 1, independent accommodation – 2, accommodation in better locality-3, employment related reasons: proximity to place of work – 4, other employment related reasons-5; others – 9</i>)
6.	number of members who moved into the household during the last 365 days	
7.	number of members who moved out of the household during the last 365 days	
B. for households living in slums/squatter settlements (for urban only) (dwellings of area type code 1, 2 or 3 in item 15, block 3)		
8.	does the head of the household possess any of the documents pertaining to the residence status in the slum/squatter settlement? (<i>possesses: ration card – 1, voter ID card – 2, passport – 3, any combination of codes 1 to 3 – 4, other – 9; none – 5</i>)	
9.	whether the household received any benefit as a slum/squatter settlement dweller (<i>received allotment of land / tenement – 1, received other benefits – 9; received no benefit – 2</i>)	
10.	whether the household tried to move out of the slum/squatter settlement (<i>yes – 1, no – 2</i>)	
11.	if code 1 in item 10, main reason (<i>better accommodation - 1, proximity to place of work - 2, social / religious factors – 3, others – 9</i>)	
*: The present area is the area in which the household is being enumerated and is identified by the area types as recorded in item 15 of block 3, viz., notified slum, non-notified slum, squatter settlement and other areas. Other areas' will mean a village in rural sector and for urban sector, the areas in the town other than notified slum, non-notified slum or squatter settlement. Thus present area means present village or present slum or present squatter settlement or other areas of the town.		

[2] particulars of field operations									
sl. no.	item	field investigator (FI) /assistant superintending officer (ASO)			field officer (FO)/ superintending officer (SO)				
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)				
1 (a)	i) name (block letters)								
	ii) employee code								
	iii) signature								
1 (b)	i) name (block letters)								
	ii) employee code								
	iii) signature								
2.	date(s) of :	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY		
	(i) survey/ inspection								
	(ii) receipt								
	(iii) scrutiny								
	(iv) despatch								
3.	total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team of investigators (FI/ASO) (in minutes)								
4.	number of investigators (FI/ASO) in the team								
5.	whether any remarks have been entered by FI/ASO/ supervisory officer (yes -1, no-2)	(i) in block 8/ 9							
		(ii) elsewhere in the schedule							

[8] remarks by investigators (FI/ASO)

[9] comments by supervisory officer(s)

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1	403	Small Trading Units in India	150	11	7	380	27	17
2	403/1	State Level results on small trading units in India: Vol.-I	250	18	11	710	51	32
3	403/1	State Level results on small trading units in India: Vol.-II	250	18	11	710	51	32
		Land & livestock holdings and Debt & investment, NSS 48th Round						
4	407	Operational land holdings in India, 1991-92: Salient features	250	18	11	710	51	32
5	408	Live-stock and Agricultural implements in Household operational holdings, 1991-92	150	11	7	380	27	17
6	414	Seasonal variation in the operation of land holdings in India, 1991-92	250	18	11	710	51	32
7	419	Household Assets and Liabilities as on 30.6.91	250	17	11	1140	75	46
8	420	Indebtedness of Rural Households as on 30.6.1991	250	15	9	1370	82	50
9	421	Indebtedness of Urban Households as on 30.6.1991	250	15	9	1370	82	50
10	431 (Part I)	Household Borrowings and Repayments during 1.7.91 to 30.6.92	250	15	9	1140	68	42
11	431 (Part-II)	Household Borrowings and Repayments during 1.7.91 to 30.6.92	250	15	9	1140	68	42
12	432 (Part-I)	Households Assets and Indebtedness of Social Groups as on 30.6.91	250	15	9	1140	68	42
13	432 (Part-II)	Households Assets and Indebtedness of Social Groups as on 30.6.91	250	15	9	710	43	26
14	437	Household capital expenditure during 1.7.91 to 30.6.92.	250	15	9	1370	82	50
		Housing Conditions and Migration with special emphasis on slum dwellers, NSS 49th round						
15	417	Slums in India	150	11	7	380	27	17
16	429	Housing Conditions in India	150	11	7	380	25	16
17	430	Migration in India	250	15	9	710	42	26
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 50th Round						
18	406	Key Results on Employment & Unemployment	150	11	7	610	44	26
19	409	Employment & Unemployment in India, 1993-94	250	18	11	710	51	32
20	411	Employment & Unemployment situation in cities and Towns in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	27	17
21	412	Economic activities and school attendance by children in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	27	17
22	416	Participation of Indian women in household work and other specified activities, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	27	17
23	418	Unemployed in India, 1993-94: Salient Features	150	11	7	380	27	17
24	425	Employment & Unemployment situation among social groups in India, 1993-94	250	17	10	480	32	19
25	438	Employment & Unemployment situation among religious groups in India, 1993-94	150	10	7	610	37	23
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 50th Round						
26	401	Key results on Household Consumer Expenditure, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
27	402	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure	250	19	12	710	52	32
28	404	Consumption of some important commodities in India	250	18	11	710	51	32

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		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 50th Round						
29	405	Nutritional intake in India	250	18	11	710	51	32
30	410/1	Dwellings in India	250	18	11	710	51	32
31	410/2	Energy used by Indian households	150	11	7	380	28	17
32	413	Sources of household income in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
33	415	Reported adequacy of food intake in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
34	422	Differences in level of consumption among socioeconomic groups	150	11	7	380	28	17
35	423	IRDP assistance and participation in Public Works, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
36	424	Ownership of Live-Stock, cultivation of selected crops and consumption levels, 1993-94	150	11	6	610	40	24
37	426	Use of durable goods by Indian households, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
38	427	Consumption of tobacco in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	610	40	24
39	428	Wages in kind, Exchanges of Gifts and Expenditure on Ceremonies and Insurance in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	610	40	24
		Consumer Expenditure and Unorganised Manufacture, NSS 51st Round						
40	433	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India Its Size, Employment and Some Key Estimates.	250	15	9	710	43	26
41	434	Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises in India: Salient Features	250	15	9	710	43	26
42	435	Assets and Borrowings of the Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises in India	150	10	7	380	23	15
43	436	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India, 1994-95	150	10	7	610	36	23
		Education, NSS 52nd Round						
44	439	Attending an Educational Institution in India: Its level, nature and cost	250	15	9	1140	68	42
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 52nd Round						
45	440	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India, 1995-96	150	10	7	610	36	23
		Health, NSS 52nd Round						
46	441	Morbidity and Treatment of ailments.	250	15	9	1140	68	42
47	445	Maternity and Child Health Care in India	150	10	7	1270	76	46
		Aged in India, NSS 52nd Round						
48	446	The Aged in India: A Socio-Economic Profile, 1995-96	150	10	7	610	36	23
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 53rd Round						
49	442	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India, 1997	150	10	7	610	36	23
		Unorganised Trade, NSS 53rd Round						
50	443	Small Trading units in India and their Basic Characteristics: 1997 Vol. I	250	15	9	710	43	26
51	444	Small Trading Units in India and Their Basic Characteristics: 1997 Vol. II	250	15	9	710	43	26
		Consumer Expenditure, Common Property Resources, Sanitation & Hygiene, Services, NSS 54th Round						
52	448	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India	150	10	7	610	36	23
53	449	Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in India	250	15	9	1140	68	42

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		Consumer Expenditure, Common Property Resources, Sanitation & Hygiene, Services, NSS 54th Round						
54	450	Travel and Use of Mass Media and Financial Services by Indian Households	150	10	7	610	10	7
55	451	Cultivation Practices in India	250	15	9	1370	82	50
56	452	Common Property Resources	250	15	9	1370	82	50
		Choice of Reference Period for Consumption Data, NSS 51st, 52nd, 53rd & 54th Round						
57	447	Choice of Reference Period for Consumption Data	150	10	7	1700	102	64
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 55th Round (July'99 to June 2000)						
58	453	Household Consumer Expenditure in India (July – December 1999) - Key Results	150	10	7	610	36	23
59	454	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 1999–2000 - Key Results	150	10	7	610	36	23
60	457	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure in India, 1999 - 2000	250	15	10	1520	81	57
61	461	Consumption of some important Commodities in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	1370	73	52
62	463	Sources of household income in India, 1999-2000	150	10	7	380	28	17
63	464	Energy Used by Indian Households, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
64	466	Reported Adequacy of Food Intake in India, 1999 - 2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
65	467	IRDP Assistance and Participation in Public Works: 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
66	471	Nutritional Intake in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	710	43	26
67	472	Differences in the level of consumption among socio economic groups, 1999-2000	250	15	10	480	32	19
68	473	Literacy and Levels of Education in India, 1999 - 2000	250	15	10	610	36	23
69	474	Sources of household consumption in India, 1999 - 2000	250	15	10	710	43	26
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 55th Round (July'99 to June 2000)						
70	455	Employment and Unemployment in India, 1999-2000 - Key Results	150	10	7	610	36	23
71	458 (Part-I)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 1999 - 2000	250	15	10	750	40	28
72	458 (Part-II)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 1999 - 2000	250	15	10	1370	73	52
73	460	Non agricultural workers in Informal Sector based on Employment and Unemployment Survey, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
74	462	Employment and Unemployment situation in Cities and Towns of India, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
75	465	Participation of Indian Women in Household work and other specified activities, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
76	468	Employment and Unemployment among religious groups in India, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
77	469	Employment and Unemployment among social groups in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	2950	156	110
78	470	Migration in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	1140	68	42

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79	456	Non-agricultural Enterprises in the Informal Sector in India, 1999-2000 - Key Results	150	10	7	610	36	23
80	459	Informal Sector in India, 1999 - 2000 - Salient Features	250	15	10	1600	85	60
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 56th Round (July 2000 - June 2001)						
81	476	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment - Unemployment Situation in India, 2000 - 2001	150	10	7	1040	66	41
		Unorganised Manufacturing, NSS 56th Round (July 2000 - June 2001)						
82	477	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India 2000-2001 - Key Results	250	15	10	710	52	32
83	478	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India 2000-2001 - Characteristics of Enterprises	250	15	10	1370	82	50
84	479	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2000 - 2001: Employment, Assets and Borrowings	250	15	10	1370	82	50
85	480	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2000 - 2001: Input, Output and Value added	250	15	10	1370	82	50
		Pilot Survey on Suitability of Reference Period for Measuring Household Consumption						
86	475	Results of a Pilot Survey on Suitability of Different Reference Periods for Measuring Household Consumption	150	10	7	610	36	23
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 57th Round (July 2001 - June 2002)						
87	481	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment - Unemployment Situation in India, 2001 - 2002	250	15	10	2680	158	105
		Unorganised Service Sector, NSS 57th Round (July 2001 - June 2002)						
88	482	Unorganised Service Sector in India 2001 - 02 Salient Features	250	15	10	1925	98	65
89	483	Unorganised Service Sector in India 2001 - 02 Characteristics of Enterprises	250	15	10	1370	82	55
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 58th Round (July 2002 - December 2002)						
90	484	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment - Unemployment Situation in India, 2002 - 2003	150	8	4	2380	129	70
		Disability, NSS 58th Round						
91	485	Disabled Persons in India, July-December 2002	250	14	7	7080	385	208
		Urban Slums, NSS 58th Round (July 2002 - December 2002)						
92	486	Condition of Urban Slums, 2002: Salient Features	250	14	7	2080	112	62
		Village facilities, NSS 58th Round (July 2002 - December 2002)						
93	487	Report on village facilities, July-December 2002	150	8	4	980	53	29
		Housing Condition, NSS 58th Round (July 2002 - December 2002)						
94	488	Housing Condition in India, 2002: Housing stock and constructions	250	15	10	9280	548	350
95	489	Housing Condition in India, 2002: Household Amenities and Other Characteristics	250	15	10	9220	524	285

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96	490	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment - Unemployment Situation in India	150	8	4	1580	85	47
		Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers, NSS 59th Round (January - December 2003)						
97	495	Consumption Expenditure of Farmer Households, 2003	250	15	10	2140	121	67
98	496	Some Aspects of Farming, 2003	250	15	10	2680	149	83
99	497	Income, Expenditure and Productive Assets of Farmer Households, 2003	250	15	10	3480	209	139
100	498	Indebtedness of Farmer Households	150	8	4	1380	78	43
101	499	Access to Modern Technology for Farming, 2003	250	15	10	1680	93	52
		Land & livestock holdings and Debt & Investment, NSS 59th Round						
102	491	Household Ownership Holdings in India, 2003	250	15	10	3680	221	147
103	492	Some Aspects of Operational Land Holdings in India, 2002-03	250	15	10	5080	305	203
104	493	Livestock Ownership Across Operational Land Holding Classes in India, 2002-03	150	8	4	1580	84	42
105	494	Seasonal Variation in the Operational Land Holdings in India, 2002-03	250	15	10	2080	125	83
106	500	Household Assets and Liabilities in India as on 30.06.2002	250	15	10	4880	293	195
107	501	Household Indebtedness in India as on 30.06.2002	250	15	10	6000	360	240
108	502	Household Borrowings and Repayments in India during 1.7.2002 to 30.6.2003	250	15	10	4750	285	190
109	503	Household Assets Holdings, Indebtedness, Current Borrowings and Repayments of Social Groups in India as on 30.06.2002	250	15	10	3880	233	155
110	504	Household Capital Expenditure in India during 1.7.2002 to 30.6.2003	250	15	10	7280	437	291
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 60th Round (January - June 2004)						
111	505	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, January - June 2004	150	8	4	2580	138	69
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 60th Round (January - June 2004)						
112	506	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, January - June 2004	250	15	10	3580	202	112
		Health, NSS 60th Round (January - June 2004)						
113	507	Morbidity, Health Care and the Condition of the Aged	250	15	10	4480	269	179
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 61st Round (July 2004 - June 2005)						
114	508	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2004-05	250	16	8	5080	322	163
115	509 Vol. I	Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India, 2004-05 Vol. I	250	16	8	4480	284	144
116	509 Vol. II	Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India, 2004-05 Vol. II	250	16	8	4080	259	131

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		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 61st Round (July 2004 - June 2005)						
117	510 Vol. I	Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption, 2004-05 Vol. I	250	16	8	3880	246	124
118	510 Vol. II	Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption, 2004-05 Vol. II	250	16	8	3680	234	118
119	511	Energy Sources of Indian Households for Cooking and Lighting, 2004-05	250	16	8	2480	157	79
120	512	Perceived Adequacy of Food Consumption in Indian Households 2004-2005	150	10	5	1780	113	57
121	513	Nutritional intake in India, 2004-2005	250	16	8	3680	234	118
122	514	Household Consumer Expenditure among Socio-Economic Groups: 2004 - 2005	250	16	8	2880	183	92
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 61st Round (July 2004 - June 2005)						
123	515 (Part-I)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2004-05 (Part-I)	250	16	8	4680	297	150
124	515 (Part-II)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2004-05 (Part-II)	250	16	8	4680	297	150
125	516	Employment and Unemployment Situation Among Social Groups in India, 2004-05	250	16	8	3680	234	118
126	517	Status of Education and Vocational Training in India 2004-2005	250	16	8	2680	170	86
127	518	Participation of Women in Specified Activities along with Domestic Duties	150	10	5	1380	88	44
128	519 (Part-I)	Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India, 2004-05(Part-I)	250	16	8	3880	246	124
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