

GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND



HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION OF VARIOUS GOODS AND SERVICES IN NAGALAND

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY
66th ROUND (JULY 2009 – JUNE 2010)



**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
NAGALAND: KOHIMA**

Preface

The Household Consumer Expenditure Surveys of National Sample Survey(NSS) are the primary source of data on various indicators of level of living of different segments of the population at National and State levels. These are used for planning, policy formulation, decision support and as an input for further statistical exercises by various Government organizations, academicians, researchers and scholars. NSS surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure with large sample size of households have been conducted quinquennially from 27th round (October 1972-September 1973) onwards. The NSS 66th round carried out during July 2009-June 2010 was the eight quinquennial round in the series, covering subjects of (i) Household Consumer Expenditure and (ii) Employment and Unemployment.

This report covers the Household Consumer Expenditure in Nagaland based on the State Sample data of NSS 66th round surveyed during July 2009 –June 2010.

This Directorate is extremely thankful to the NSSO, Government of India, New Delhi for providing guidance for conduct of survey. The Director would like to thank the Data Processing Centre Kolkata for providing the Software for Data entry, Validation and Tabulation and the SDRD, MOSPI for Technical support and guidance.

I am grateful to all the officers and staff of the NSS section in the Directorate and District Statistical Officers and its staff who have rendered their commendable services in data collection, compilation and publication of this report.

Comments and suggestions for further improvement are most welcome.

Sd-

Kohima
October, 2013

(Y. Sacheo Ovung)

Director

The report is based on information collected during 2009-10 from 1664 households in 88 villages and 120 urban blocks spread over the entire state. A total number of 704 and 960 households were surveyed in the rural and urban sector respectively.

CEREALS, PULSES, EDIBLE OIL AND OTHER FOOD

- Consumption of rice during 30 days period was reported by 99.5% of households in Nagaland. Monthly per capita quantity and value of consumption of rice was about 12 kg and Rs.233.19 respectively.
- Only 1% of households in Nagaland reported consumption of rice from PDS.
- Masur was the most consumed pulse in Nagaland with about 34.2% of households reporting consumption.
- Mustard oil was the most consumed edible oil with about 72.8% of households reporting consumption. Per capita quantity of consumption of Mustard oil in a month was about 366 gm.
- Almost 99% of households in Nagaland reported consumption of egg, fish and meat in 7 days.
- Pork was the most commonly consumed meat in Nagaland. Per capita quantity and value of consumption of pork in 7 days was about 240 gm and Rs.27 respectively.
- Per capita consumption of eggs in a week was about 1.02 no. per person.
- About 92% of households in Nagaland reported consumption of condensed/powder milk. Per capita quantity of consumption of this in 30 days was about 349 gm. Monthly per capita value of expenditure on this item was about Rs.74.
- Per capita value of expenditure on vegetables in 7 days was about Rs.29 in rural areas and Rs.31 in urban areas in Nagaland.
- Per capita quantity of consumption of chillies in Nagaland was about 128 gm in 7 days.
- About 68% of rural households and 54% of urban households in Nagaland reported consumption of fruits in a 7 days period.
- Monthly expenditure on tea leaf was about Rs.37 per person in rural Nagaland and Rs.32 per person in Urban Nagaland.

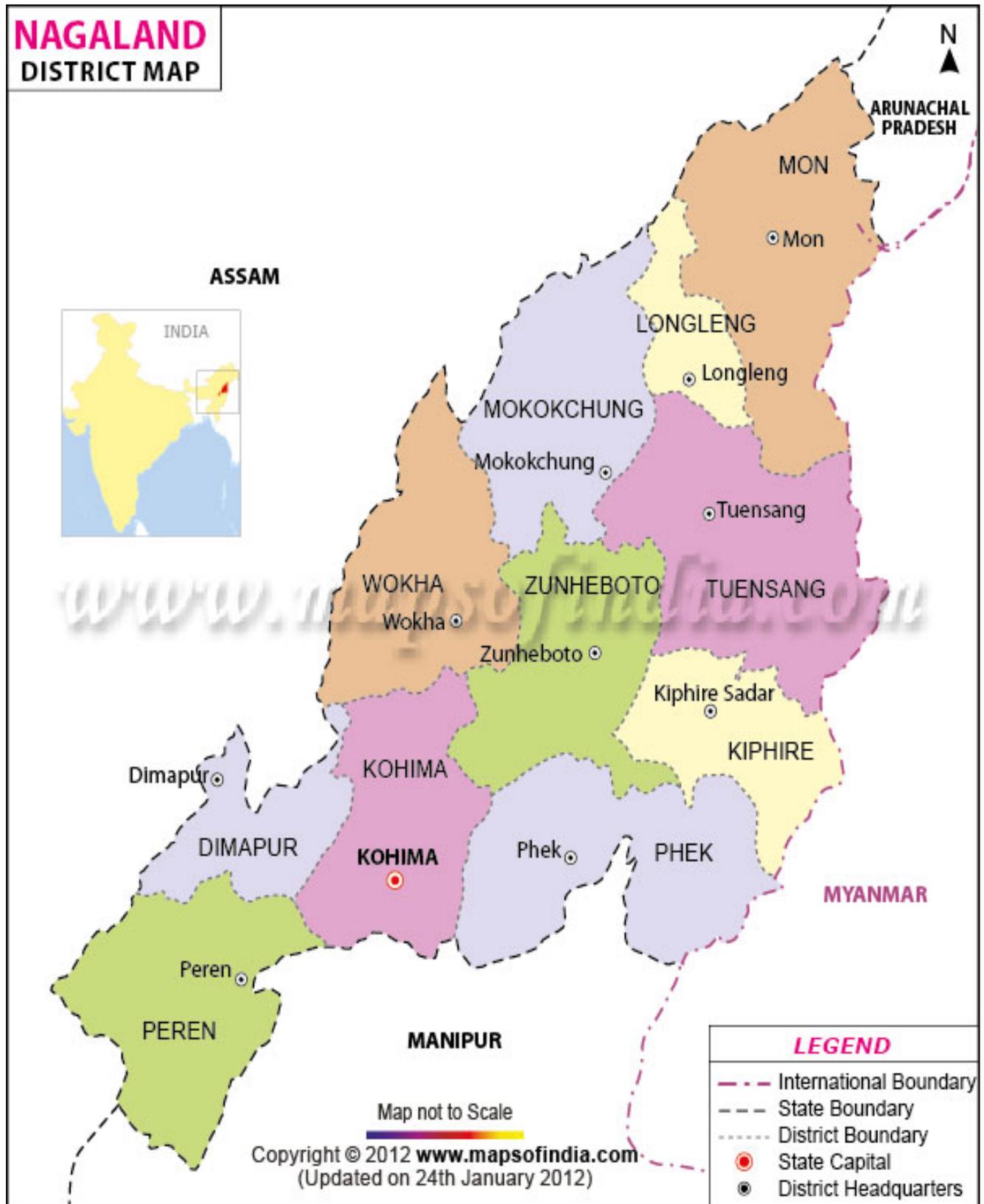
FUEL, CLOTHING & BEDDING, EDUCATION, MEDICAL CARE AND DURABLE GOODS.

- Electricity was consumed by 100% urban households and 97% rural households. LPG was used in 91% of urban households and 34% of rural households. Per capita value of LPG consumed in 30 days was about Rs.70 in urban Nagaland (or about 51% of a total of Rs.138 spent on household fuel).
- The percentage of households reporting use of firewood and chips was around 90% in rural areas and 51% in urban areas. Monthly per capita value of rural consumption of this item was about Rs.104 (75% of all household fuel).
- Among the items listed in the schedule, ready-made garments made the largest contribution to clothing and bedding expenditure –Rs.23 and Rs.55 per person per month in Rural and Urban areas respectively.
- Educational expenditure per person (including the entire population in the denominator and not only students) was about Rs.86 – 6.2% of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) – in rural Nagaland and about Rs.144 – 8.8% of MPCE – in urban Nagaland. The largest component of educational expenses was tuition fees, which had a share of 55% in the rural sector and about 60% in the urban sector.
- Medicine accounted for nearly 72% of medical expenses of the non-institutional kind (not incurred as in-patient of a hospital) in rural Nagaland, and 71% in urban Nagaland. Institutional medical expenditure was reported by 66% of rural and 53% of urban households. Here, too, medicine was the largest component, but its share was smaller, 60% in the rural sector and 57% in the urban Sector.
- Cost of repair and maintenance of residential buildings made up nearly 3% of per capita expenditure on durables in rural areas, compared to 12% in urban areas of Nagaland.
- Mobile phone handsets made up nearly 60% of expenditure on durables in Rural sector and 30% in Urban sector.
- Expenditure on Television was incurred by 2% rural households in 2009-10 and by 5% urban households in 2009-10.

CONTENTS

Sl. No.	Description	Page
1	Highlights	i-ii
2	Index of Detailed Tables	iii
3	Map of Nagaland : Nagaland at a Glance	a-b
4	Chapter One : Introduction	1-3
5	Chapter Two : Concepts and Definitions	4-11
6	Chapter Three : Summary of Survey Findings	12-26
7	Appendix A & B: Detailed Tables	A-1-B-3
8	Appendix C: Sample Design and Estimation Procedure	C-1-C-9
9	Appendix D: Facsimile of schedule 1.0 Type -1 & Type 2	D-1-D-42

Table No.	Title	page
1.	Break-up of MPCE by 20 broad Item groups, Nagaland: 2009-2010	3
2.	Details of consumption of selected Cereals, Nagaland : 2009-2010	14
3.	Details of consumption of major Pulses, , Nagaland: 2009-2010	14
4.	Details of consumption of selected Edible oil, Nagaland: 2009-2010	16
5.	Details of consumption of Eggs, Fish and Meat, Nagaland: 2009-2010	16
6.	Details of consumption of Milk and Milk Products, Nagaland: 2009-2010	18
7.	Details of consumption of common Vegetables, Nagaland 2009-2010	19
8.	Details of consumption of selected Fruits, Nagaland: 2009-2010	20
9.	Details of consumption of selected Beverages and Processed Foods, Nagaland: 2009-10	21
10.	Details of consumption of selected Energy Item, Nagaland : 2009-10	21
11.	Details of consumption of Clothing and Bedding, Nagaland: 2009-10	23
12.	Details of Educational Expenditure, Nagaland: 2009-10	23
13.	Details of Medical Expenditures, Nagaland: 2009-10	24
14.	Details of Expenditure on Durables , Nagaland: 2009-10	25



NAGALAND AT A GLANCE

Nagaland is the sixteenth State of the Indian Union which attained its Statehood on 1st December 1963. It is a hilly State situated in the North-Eastern Region of India sharing an international boundary with Myanmar on the East and interstate boundary with Manipur on the South, Assam on the West and Arunachal Pradesh on the North. The State covers a total geographical area of 16,597 sq.km. and is predominantly mountainous in character although it has topographical variations across its eleven Districts. Nagaland lies between 25°6' and 27°4' latitude North of the Equator and between the longitudinal lines 93°20' and 95°15' east. The topography of the State is severe and the altitude varies between 194 meters to 3048 meters above mean sea level. The State is predominantly occupied by the tribal communities who are indigenous to the State. The State at present comprises 11(eleven) Districts headed by Deputy Commissioners. Altogether there are 1428 villages headed by Gaonburas who look after the administrative functioning of the village.

Basic figures of Nagaland at a Glance (As per 2001 and 2011 Census)

		2001	2011
Population	Persons	19,90,036	19,80,602
	Male	10,47,141	10,25,707
	Female	9,42,895	9,54,895
Density of Population (per sq.km.)		120	119
Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males)		900	931
Literacy Rate (%)		67.11	80.11
	Male	71.77	83.29
	Female	61.92	76.69
Rural Population (%)		82.77	71.03
Urban Population (%)		17.23	28.97

It may be mentioned here that the 66th NSS round on consumer expenditure was carried out during July 2009- June 2010. Therefore, the present report takes 2001 Census as the basis for all analytical and comparative purpose.

Chapter One

Introduction

Background

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducts nation-wide household consumer expenditure surveys at regular intervals as part of its “rounds”; each round is normally of a year’s duration. The NSS surveys are conducted through interviews of a random sample of households selected through a scientific design and cover practically the entire geographical area of the Country.

The household consumer expenditure survey (CES) is generally covered as one of the main subjects of the NSS survey. The key indicators on household consumption in Nagaland during 2009-10 based on data collected through the 66th round of NSS are presented here.

Objective of the survey

The NSS consumer expenditure survey aims at generating estimates of household monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) and its distribution separately for the rural and urban sectors of the State. These indicators are amongst the most important measures of the level of living of the respective domains of the population. The distribution of MPCE highlights the differences in level of living of the different segments of the population and is an effective tool to study the prevalence of poverty and inequality. These numbers enable the apex planning and decision-making process to allocate the State’s resources among sectors, regions, and socio-economic groups, and assess the “inclusiveness” of economic growth.

Besides measuring the household consumption level and its pattern, the CES has another important use. To work out consumer price indices (CPIs) which measure the general rise in consumer prices, one needs to know not only the price rise for each commodity group but also the budget shares of different commodity groups (used as weights). The budget shares as revealed by the NSS CES are being used to prepare the weighing diagram for official of CPIs. More extensive use of NSS CES data is planned to have a weighing diagram that uses a finer commodity classification, to prepare CPIs separately for rural and urban.

Apart from these major uses of the CES, the food (quantity) consumption data are used to study the level of nutrition of different regions and disparities therein, and in studying demand and supply of commodities. The budget share of a commodity at different MPCE levels facilitates the compilation of consumption elasticity or responsiveness of demand.

Features of the consumer expenditure survey

Schedules of enquiry

The household consumer expenditure schedule (“Schedule 1.0”) used for the survey collected information on quantity and value of household consumption. To minimize recall errors, a very detailed item classification was adopted to collect information, including 142 items of food, 15 items of energy (fuel, light and household appliances), 28 items of clothing, bedding and footwear, 19 items of educational and medical expenses, 51 items of durable goods, and 89 other

items. The schedule also collected some other particulars of each household member, such as age, sex and educational level.

The schedules of enquiry used were of two types. The two types had the same item break-up but differed in reference periods used for collection of consumption data. For certain categories of relatively infrequently purchased items, including clothing and consumer durables, it collected information on consumption during the last 30 days and the last 365 days. For other categories, including all food and fuel and consumer services, it used a 30-days reference period. Schedule Type 2 used 'last 365 days' (only) for the infrequently purchased categories, 'last 7 days' for some categories of food items, as well as pan, tobacco and intoxicants, and 'last 30 days' for other food items, fuel, and the rest. The differences (in reference period) between Schedule Types 1 and 2 are shown in Table T1.

Schedule Type 1 and Schedule Type 2 were canvassed in two independent samples of matching size drawn from each stratum/sub-stratum.

The present report is based on Schedule Type 2 only. This means that the data used for this report were collected with the following reference periods: Category I items: Last 365 days; Category II items: Last 7 days; Category III items: Last 30 days.

Table T1: Reference periods used for collection of consumption data in Schedule 1.0, Type 1 and Type 2

Category	Item groups	Reference period for	
		Schedule Type 1	Schedule Type 2
I	Clothing, bedding, footwear, education, medical (institutional), durable goods	'Last 30 days' and 'Last 365 days'	Last 365 days
ii	Edible oil; egg, fish & meat; vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages and processed foods; pan, tobacco & intoxicants	Last 30 days	Last 7 days
iii	All other food, fuel and light, miscellaneous goods and services including non-institutional medical; rents and taxes	Last 30 days	Last 30 days

Scope and coverage

Geographical coverage: The survey covered the whole of Nagaland except *interior* villages situated beyond five kilometers of the bus route.

Population coverage: The following rules were followed:

1. Floating population, i.e., persons without any normal residence, was excluded. But persons residing in open space, roadside shelter, under a bridge, etc., more or less regularly in the same place were covered.
2. Persons residing in barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, BSF etc.) were kept outside the survey coverage. However, the civilian population residing in their neighborhood, including the family quarters of service personnel, was covered.
3. Orphanages, rescue homes, ashrams and vagrant houses were outside the survey coverage. However, the persons staying in old age homes, the students staying in ashram/hostels and the residential staff (other than monks/nuns) of these ashrams were covered. Although orphans living in orphanages were excluded, the persons looking after them and staying there were covered. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence were outside the coverage of the survey.

Sample size: In this survey, a total of 208 first stage units (FSUs) were surveyed; 88 villages in rural areas and 120 urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in urban areas.

Second-stage units: For the consumer expenditure survey, from each sample village and urban block, two samples of 8 households each were selected for canvassing Schedule Type 1 and Schedule Type 2. While selecting the households in each selected first-stage unit, the second-stage stratification of households is in-built in the sample design. The features of the sample design are given **in Appendix C**.

Chapter Two 4

Concepts and Definitions

Conceptual framework

Reference period: The consumption of any good or service by a household or person occurs in the form of a flow over time. The survey may need to record the volume of consumption over a short period such as a day, or a long period such as a year. The time period for which consumption is recorded is called the reference period. It may vary from item to item. Because the respondents are asked to recall and report the volume of consumption, the reference period is also called the recall period.

Household consumer expenditure: The expenditure incurred by a household on domestic consumption during the reference period is the household's consumer expenditure. Expenditure incurred towards productive enterprises of households is excluded from household consumer expenditure. Also excluded are expenditure on purchase and construction of residential land and building, interest payments, insurance premium payments, payments of fines and penalties, and expenditure on gambling including lottery tickets. Money given as remittance, charity, gift, etc. is not consumer expenditure. However, self-consumed produce of own farm or other household enterprise is valued and included in household consumer expenditure. So are goods and services received as payment in kind or free from employer, such as accommodation and medical care, and travelling allowance excluding allowance for business trips.

For articles of food (including *pan*, tobacco and intoxicants) and fuel, household consumption is measured by the *quantity of the article actually used* by the household during the reference period, irrespective of the expenditure incurred on it. For articles of clothing and footwear, consumption by a household is considered to occur at the moment when the article is brought into maiden or first use by any household member. The consumption may be out of (a) purchases made in cash or credit during the reference period or earlier; (b) home-grown stock; (c) receipts in exchange of goods and services; (d) any other receipt like gift, charity, borrowing and (e) free collection. Home produce is evaluated at the ex farm or ex factory rate.

For evaluating household consumption of all other items, a different approach is followed: the *expenditure* made by the household during the reference period for the purchase or acquisition of goods and services, regardless of when the goods and services are used and by whom, is considered as household consumption. However, for a few items of expenditure such as rent, telephone charges, consumer taxes and railway season tickets, expenditure during the month is recorded as the amount that was last paid divided by the number of months to which the payment related.

It is pertinent to mention here that the consumer expenditure of a household on food items relates to the actual consumption by the members of the household and also by the guests during ceremonies or otherwise. Normally, transfers of food, fuel, clothing and footwear made by a household as charity, loan advance, etc. are not considered as consumption of that household, since consumption out of all transfer receipts of these items have to be included. However, meals prepared in a household and served to non-household members are an exception to this rule. Meals prepared in the household kitchen and provided to the employees and/or others would

automatically get included in domestic consumption of employer (payer) household. There is a practical difficulty of estimating the quantities and values of individual items used for preparing the meals served to employees or others. Thus, to avoid double counting, cooked meals received as perquisites from employer household or as gift or charity are not recorded in the recipient household. As a general principle, cooked meals purchased from the market for consumption of the members and for guests are also recorded in the purchaser household. This procedure of recording cooked meals served to others in the expenditure of the serving households leads to bias-free estimates of average per capita consumption as well as total consumer expenditure.

All goods and services received as payment in kind or perquisites are included in the consumption of the recipient household as goods and services received in exchange of services, except for meals received from other households' kitchens.

To simplify data collection, consumption of food processed *in the home* from one "item" into another, such as milk converted into curd or butter, vegetables converted into pickles, and rice converted into liquor are recorded in the survey against the primary or ingredient item(s), such as milk, instead of the item in which form it is consumed (e.g. curd). For some item groups such as intoxicants, this procedure leads to an underestimation of consumption with a corresponding overestimation of the item groups of the major ingredients, such as cereals.

Value of consumption: For items of food, *pan*, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel, clothing and footwear, this term is not synonymous with expenditure incurred by the household on the item, and the following rules of valuation are specified. Consumption out of purchase is evaluated at the purchase price. Consumption out of home produce is evaluated at ex farm or ex factory rate. Value of consumption out of gifts, loans, free collections, and goods received in exchange of goods and services is imputed at the rate of average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period.

2.2 Monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE)

2.2.1 Normally, the concept of per capita income – or per capita (overall) expenditure, if income data are not available – is used for comparison of average living standards between countries, between regions, and between social or occupational groups. For studies of poverty and inequality *within* populations, however, average income or average expenditure is not enough. One needs to assign a value that indicates level of living to *each individual*, or at least to each household, in a population in order to know the level of inequality in living standards of the population, or the proportion living in poverty.

2.2.2 The NSS concept of MPCE, therefore, is defined first at the household level (household monthly consumer expenditure ÷ household size). This measure serves as the indicator of the household's level of living.

2.2.3 Next, each *individual's* MPCE is defined as the MPCE of the household to which the person (man, woman or child) belongs. This assigns to each person a number representing his or her level of living. The distribution of *persons* by their MPCE (i.e., their household MPCE) can then be

built up, giving a picture of the population classified by economic level.

Consumption from PDS: For four consumption goods – rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene consumption from “PDS purchase” and consumption from “other sources” were recorded against separate items in the schedule. Here PDS stands for Public Distribution System, which means the distribution of some essential commodities by the government at subsidised rates through ration shops, fair price shops and control shops. These shops may be owned by the government, local government, a government undertaking, the proprietor of a firm, co-operatives or private persons (individually or jointly) or other bodies like club, trust, etc. The following procedure was followed while classifying a *purchase* as “PDS” or otherwise.

- "Super Bazaars" and co-operative stores were not generally be included under public distribution system. However, when these also sold rationed commodities at controlled prices against ration cards, they were taken as ration shops for particular commodities.
- For kerosene, "PDS" also included kerosene depots selling kerosene at controlled prices.
- Distribution of some controlled price commodities such as kerosene may in some areas be made without a system of presentation of ration card. Except in such situations, a purchase which was not made against a ration card was not considered as a PDS purchase.
- A purchase was considered as “PDS” irrespective of whether the household had used its own ration card or that of some other household.
- Purchase from PDS shops at prices higher than the PDS prices was also considered as purchase from PDS as long as the price paid was perceptibly lower than the market price.

Other Concepts and Definitions

Household: A group of person normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. The word "normally" means that temporary visitors are excluded but temporary stay-aways are included. Thus, a son or daughter residing in a hostel for studies is excluded from the household of his/her parents, but a resident employee or resident domestic servant or paying guest (but not just a tenant in the house) is included in the employer/host's household. "Living together" is usually given more importance than "sharing food from a common kitchen" in drawing the boundaries of a household in case the two criteria are in conflict; however, in the special case of a person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say, in a shop or a different house) due to space shortage, the household formed by such a person's family members is taken to include that person also. Each inmate of a mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, hostel, etc., is considered as a single-member household except that a family living in a hotel (say) is considered as one household only; the same applies to residential staff of such establishments. Under-trial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes, etc., are considered as members of the households to which they last belonged.

Household size: The size of a household is the total number of persons in the household.

Deciles and decile classes of MPCE: The first decile of the distribution of MPCE over the population of any region or domain is the level of MPCE below which 10% of the population lie, the second decile, the level below which 20% of the population lie, and so on. Thus the population can be divided into 10 “decile classes of MPCE” as follows: those with MPCE below the 1st decile of the MPCE distribution (the bottom 10% of the population ranked by MPCE), from the 1st decile to the 2nd decile (the next 10%), from the 2nd decile to the 3rd decile (the next 10%), and so on. Averages of other variables of interest, computed separately for the 10 decile classes, help to portray the variation of such variables with variation in MPCE. In line with usual NSS practice, decile classes of MPCE are formed separately for the rural and the urban sector.

Uniform Reference Period MPCE (or MPCE_{URP}): This is the measure of MPCE obtained by the NSS consumer expenditure survey (CES) when household consumer expenditure on each item is recorded for a reference period of “last 30 days” (preceding the date of survey).

Mixed Reference Period MPCE (or MPCE_{MRP}): This is the measure of MPCE obtained by the CES when household consumer expenditure on items of clothing and bedding, footwear, education, institutional medical care, and durable goods is recorded for a reference period of “last 365 days”, and expenditure on all other items is recorded with a reference period of “last 30 days”.

Modified Mixed Reference Period MPCE (or MPCE_{MMRP}): This is the measure of MPCE obtained by the CES when household consumer expenditure on edible oil, egg, fish and meat, vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages, refreshments, processed food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants is recorded for a reference period of “last 7 days”, and for all other items, the reference periods used are the same as in case of Mixed Reference Period MPCE (MPCE_{MRP}). *These, in fact, are the reference periods that were used in Schedule Type 2 of the 66th round, from which the tables of this report have been generated.*

NOTES ON COVERAGE OF DIFFERENT CONSUMPTION ITEMS

Other rice products: Foods which are obtained from rice by splitting, frying, powdering, or parching of the grain. Rice used for home preparation of sweets, etc., is shown against “rice” and not against this item.

Other wheat products: Does not include wheat preparations like biscuits, cakes, etc., which are shown separately in “beverages, etc.”

Maize products: This includes cornflakes, popcorn, etc., made of maize.

Barley products: This includes *sattu* prepared by frying and powdering of barley.

Cereals: Note that household consumption of cereals does not include consumption of cereals by livestock belonging to the household. Such expenditure, being part of farm expenditure, is excluded from household consumer expenditure altogether. Note also that the estimate of cereal consumption does not include the cereal content of food that is received by the household from outside in the form of meals obtained free or by purchase, or as cereal preparations or snacks (e.g. in purchased burgers, samosas, etc). Such food is accounted in “beverages, refreshments and processed food”. To the extent that such food forms part of the household’s consumption, its cereal consumption is understated in the estimate of cereals provided.

Cereal substitutes: This item includes tapioca, when consumed as a substitute for cereals, as is common in some parts of the country. Jackfruit seed, *mahua*, etc., when consumed as substitute for cereals, will also be included here. Potato or sweet potato consumed as substitutes for cereals are, however, not shown here but included in “vegetables”.

Gram products: This includes gram products such as *sattu* obtained by frying and powdering of gram (whole grain). *Besan* made out of gram is, however, a separate item (151).

Other pulse products: Includes soyabean meal and soya flour.

Milk: liquid: This covers milk as directly obtained from cow, buffalo, goat or any other livestock. Milk sold in bottle or poly pack, as well as readily drinkable flavored and bottled milk, is included. Milk transformed at home into curd, casein, *ghee*, butter, etc. for the purpose of household consumption is also included. Milk used in home preparation of sweetmeats, etc., is also accounted here. This category also includes those baby foods of which the principal constituent is milk. Further, milk (liquid) includes ice-cream of which the major component is milk.

Baby food: This covers only those baby foods of which the principal constituent is milk.

Ice-cream: This category covers only ice-cream of which the major component is milk. Ice with syrup but without milk sold under the name of ice-cream is not included.

Edible oil: Excludes edible oils used for toilet purpose by the household.

Other fresh fruits: This includes sugarcane consumed like fruits.

Fruit juice and shake: Excludes fruit juice obtained at home by crushing the fruit.

Biscuits: This includes not only all kinds of biscuits but confectionery such as chocolate, toffee, lozenge, etc., and sugar substitutes like saccharine.

Prepared sweets: Excludes sweets prepared at home; consumption of such sweets is accounted against the ingredients.

Cooked meals received as assistance or payment: Meals received directly as full or partial payment in kind are included here, as well as (number and imputed value of) meals received free of charge from office or factory canteens. Further, (number and imputed value of) all meals received as assistance from Government, NGOs and charitable organizations, including meals received by schoolchildren as part of the Midday Meal scheme, are covered by this item.

Cooked meals purchased: This refers to cooked meals purchased from the market (e.g., from hotels and restaurants), as well as from office and factory canteens on payment. Valuation is at the purchase price (subsidized or otherwise).

Pickles, sauce, jam, jelly, etc.: Excludes pickles, jam, etc. prepared at home; these are accounted against the ingredients (flour, sugar, vegetables, oil, etc.).

Other processed food: Includes items like purchased snacks, food packets, chowmein (cooked), soup powder, etc.

Beverages, etc.: This stands for “beverages, refreshments and processed food”. It includes tea, coffee, mineral water, soft drinks, fruit juice (not prepared at home), soda water, other beverages such as cocoa, biscuits, cakes, pastries, pickles, sauce, jam, jelly, and other salted refreshments and sweets not prepared at home. Refreshments prepared at home are not included here. Instead, the ingredients of the refreshments (such as flour, sugar, milk, etc.) are accounted under “cereals”, “sugar”, etc. Food purchased in the form of cooked meals is also included in “processed food”.

Ingredients for *pan*: Includes *supari*, lime, *katha*, etc., but excludes tobacco, *zarda*, *surti*, *kimam*, etc. even if consumed with *pan*, as these are accounted in the tobacco group.

Leaf tobacco: Includes all leaf tobacco consumed in any form, and also tobacco leaf burnt and powdered for brushing teeth.

Ganja: Includes *ganja* consumed in the form of cigarettes.

Country liquor: Note that country liquor prepared at home from its ingredients and consumed is accounted against the ingredients.

Other intoxicants: Includes drugs used for intoxication but excludes drugs used for medicinal purposes.

Electricity: Includes meter rent and surcharge for electricity. If electricity is generated at home using a diesel or petrol generator, consumption is not accounted against this item but against diesel or petrol.

Gobar gas: The value of gobar gas is imputed on the basis of value of inputs used for manufacturing gobar gas.

Clothing: Excludes raincoats. Expenditure on tailor-made clothing excludes tailoring charges, which are shown against “tailor” under “consumer services”. Imported ready-made garments, even if purchased second-hand, are shown as first-hand purchase. Livery supplied by the employer is taken into account in household consumption of clothing even if used during duty hours only.

Bedding: Apart from bedding proper such as bed sheets, pillows and mosquito nets, this includes rugs, curtains, towels, mats, cloth for upholstery, etc.

Footwear: This includes charges paid to a cobbler for getting a pair of shoes or other footwear made. It excludes the cost of straps purchased separately.

Books, journals: Apart from books purchased for educational purposes, these items include novels and other fiction.

Newspapers, periodicals: Excludes newspapers and periodicals purchased second-hand, which, along with second-hand books, etc., are accounted against item 401.

Photocopying charges: Excludes photocopying charges incurred for non-educational purposes, which are accounted in item 491: miscellaneous expenses.

Other educational expenses: This includes expenditure on computer training, internet (exclusive of telephone charges); fees for music, dancing, swimming schools, etc; schools for typing, shorthand, etc; and training in physiotherapy, nursing, etc.

Education: This includes expenditure on books and journals, newspapers, paper, pen, pencil, etc., magazines, novels and other fiction, tuition fees, expenses on training in computer, typing, shorthand, music, nursing, etc., and expenditure on Internet other than telephone charges. All compulsory payments collected by educational institutions at the time of admission or along with the regular fees are regarded as part of the expenditure for education and included in “education”, even if termed “donations” by the institution collecting them. True donations to the school made voluntarily as charity are, however, excluded from consumer expenditure.

Medical expenses: This includes expenditure on medicine of different types and on medical goods; also, payments made to doctor, nurse, etc., as professional fees and those made to hospital, nursing home, etc. for medical treatment, and expenditure incurred for clinical tests, including X-rays, ECG, pathological tests, etc. Expenditure on all family planning devices is included.

Medical: institutional and non-institutional expenditure: The distinction between institutional and non-institutional medical expenses lies in whether the expenses were incurred on medical treatment as an in-patient of a medical institution (institutional), or otherwise (non institutional).

Medical institution here covers private as well as Government institutions such as hospitals and nursing homes.

Other washing requisites: This includes brushes, Scotch Brite and other utensil cleaners, steel wool, toilet cleaners, Phenol and other floor cleaners, etc.

Domestic servant/ cook: This includes the value of both cash and kind payment. Imputed value of meals prepared in the home and consumed by a domestic servant/ cook is included here.

Attendant: This item records expenditure incurred on persons engaged by the household to look after an ailing member, or a child, or an aged person in the household. It excludes payment for medical services rendered by a nurse, even if performed within the household; such payment is accounted against item 424: other medical expenses.

Miscellaneous expenses: This includes expenses such as application fees for employment, etc., subscriptions to societies and similar organisations, e-mail charges, fax charges, photocopying charges (other than for education), cost of water purchased through tanker, porter, etc., but not insurance premium payments, which are not included in consumer expenditure.

Pet animals: Pet animals include cats, dogs, rabbits, monkeys, mongoose, birds, fish, etc., but not farm animals or poultry. Expenses include cost of feed, treatment expenses, etc.

Other consumer services excluding conveyance: Includes services of driver, coachman, cleaner, cobbler, blacksmith, unskilled labourers, etc., commission paid to the broker for purchase or sale of second-hand car/scooter etc., reconnection charge for electric/telephone line, and all other consumer services excluding conveyance.

Other conveyance expenses: Includes animal feed for animal-drawn carriage or vehicle. Does not include driver's or cleaner's salary, or garage rent.

Conveyance: Excludes expenditure on journeys undertaken on official or business tours, but includes journeys to commute to and from place of work. The expenditure incurred on journeys undertaken under Leave Travel Concession, etc., even if reimbursed, is included. In case of owned conveyance, the cost of fuel (petrol, mobile oil, diesel, etc.) for power-driven transport and animal feed for animal-drawn carriage is considered.

House rent, garage rent (actual): In case of quarters provided by the employer (including government accommodation), the portion of monthly emoluments forfeited on account of occupation of quarters is included in monthly house rent expenditure. *Salami/pugree* is not included in "rent".

Hotel lodging charges: Excludes expenditure on hotel stay during business tours and official tours covered by travelling allowance paid by the employer.

Other consumer rent: This item covers hiring charges for consumer goods like furniture, electric fans, crockery, utensils and charges for decoration on ceremonial occasions.

House rent, garage rent (imputed): For a household that resides in a house (or uses a garage) which it either owns or otherwise occupies without paying any rent, the value of this is imputed on the basis of prevailing rate of rent for similar houses in the locality or surrounding areas. This information is obtained for urban households only. "Imputed rent" is defined as zero for households which occupy hired accommodation. Estimate of per capita imputed rent (for non-hired accommodation) is, however, computed taking both non-zero and zero figures in the calculation. Note also that imputed rent is not included in the computation of household consumer expenditure and MPCE.

Water charges: This item covers water charges paid to the municipality or other local bodies. It does not include the cost of water purchased through tanker, etc.

Other consumer taxes and cesses: This category includes road cess, *chowkidari* tax, municipal rates, other taxes and cesses paid by the household as a domestic consumer, and consumer license fees such as fees paid for possession of firearms, vehicles, etc. It does not include income tax or sales taxes.

Durable goods: Items included here all have a lifetime of one year or more. However, some petty durables such as spectacles, torches, locks, umbrellas, etc., are excluded. Note that glassware, earthenware and plastic goods such as buckets are excluded from durable goods and included in

“other household consumables”. Consumption expenditure on durable goods includes both expenditure on purchase and expenditure on repair and construction of household durables. For land and residential building, only expenditure on repair and construction is included.

The survey estimates presented in this report are of three kinds:

- (a) Estimates of per capita consumption (quantity and value) of detailed items.
- (b) Estimates of proportion of households incurring consumer expenditure on different items during a 7-day, 30-day and 365-day period.
- (c) Estimates of proportions of households possessing specific durable goods on the date of survey.

Table 1 shows a broad break-up using 20 item groups. The present report makes use of the detailed item classification adopted in the schedule of enquiry to study consumer expenditure patterns in much greater detail. Per capita expenditure estimates are presented for 344 different items of consumption, including 142 foods, 15 items of energy (fuel, light and household appliances), 28 items of clothing, bedding and footwear, 19 items of educational and medical expenses, 51 items of durable goods, and 89 other items. These estimates are given separately for rural and urban.

Table 1: Break-up of MPCE by 20 broad item groups, Nagaland: 2009-10.

Item group	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (Rs)			Item group	Monthly per capita expenditure (Rs)		
	Rural	urban	All		Rural	Urban	All
Cereal & cereal substitutes	246.36	224.51	240.70	Fuel & light	161.97	138.64	155.92
Pulses & their products	8.77	18.90	11.40	Clothing, bedding & footwear	105.14	177.49	123.9
milk & milk products	85.62	87.23	86.04	Education	86.04	143.86	101.04
Sugar, salt & spices	48.61	51.99	49.48	Medical	20.95	22.89	21.45
Edible oil	31.06	37.69	32.78	Conveyance	0.55	1.06	0.68
Egg, fish & meat	247.03	301.01	261.03	Consumer services	0.58	1.00	0.69
Vegetables	123.67	132.46	125.95	Entertainment & misc. goods	0.95	1.69	1.15
Fruits	36.08	56.09	41.27	Rent, taxes & cesses	0.12	0.95	0.33
Beverages, refreshments & processed food	101.00	125.91	107.46	Durable goods	38.96	73.47	47.91
Food Total	928.20	1035.80	956.11	Non-food total	448.72	601.56	488.36
Pan, tobacco & intoxicants	33.46	40.51	35.29	All items	1376.92	1637.36	1444.47

Refer appendix A-1- B-3.

Estimates of Quantity and Estimates of Value

For detailed items, estimates of consumption in quantity terms are available from the 66th round of survey for most items of food, clothing, bedding and fuel, but not for durables and a large number of minor “miscellaneous” articles, nor for any kind (including educational and medical services). Estimates of value of consumption in rupees per person per month are however, available for every kind of item, and have been presented for every item, for rural and urban sectors.

Estimates of proportion of households consuming an item within a period

For each detailed item, estimates of the proportion (number per 1000) of households in any sector that consumed the item during the reference period are given alongside the estimates of per capita consumption. The reference period was last “365 days” for clothing, footwear, education, institutional medical care, and durables (categories of infrequently purchased items). The reference period was “last 7 days” for edible oil, vegetables, fish/meat/egg, fruits, salt and spices, beverages, refreshment and processed foods, pan, tobacco and intoxicants. And for remaining food and non-food including cereals, pulses, milk and milk products, sugar, fuel, education, medical care, transport, all consumer services, and rent, the reference period was last “30 days”. These estimates provide alternative way of studying patterns of consumption by indicating the spread of consumption of an item among the population, or the shrinking of the segment of population consuming the item.

The estimates for the items whose consumption was reported by very few sample household, though presented for the sake of completeness, should obviously be used with more caution than for estimates items reported by a substantial number of households.

Cereals

Table 2 shows per capita quantity and value of consumption 2009-2010 (66th round) of important individual cereal items listed in the schedule of enquiry.

Rice being the staple food of Nagaland, about 99.5 per cent of the households reported its consumption. Monthly per capita quantity consumption of rice was about 12 kg per person with per capita value of expenditure of about Rs.233. Interestingly, per capita quantity consumption of rice was higher in the rural areas (about 12 kg/30 days) than in urban areas (about 11 kg/30 days). However, the consumption of rice from PDS was marginal with only 1% of households of Nagaland reporting consumption in 30 days.

Table 2: Details of consumption of selected Cereals, Nagaland: 2009-10.

Cereal	Per capita consumed in 30 days						% of hhs consuming in 30 day period		
	Quantity (kg)			Value (Rs)					
	Rural	Urban	all	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
Rice: PDS*	0.026	0.196	.070	0.27	3.17	1.02	0.7	1.8	1.0
Rice: other source*	11.959	10.486	11.577	240.60	208.07	232.17	99.8	98.4	99.5
Rice: all Source	11.985	10.682	11.647	240.87	211.24	233.19			
Wheat/atta: PDS [@]	0.001	0.008	0.002	0.01	0.14	0.04	0.01	1.0	.3
Wheat/atta: other source [@]	0.023	0.126	0.050	0.49	2.49	1.01	4.8	12.8	6.9
Wheat/atta: all source	0.024	0.134	0.052	0.50	2.63				
Jowar& its products	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.2	0.2	
Maize & its products	0.073	0.011	0.057	1.16	0.22	0.92	6.2	1.3	4.9
maida	0.021	0.052	0.029	0.44	1.10	0.61	5.7	11.9	7.3
All cereals#	12.223	11.153	240.62	246.26	224.51	240.62	100	100	100

Refer appendix A-1, A-2 & A-3: *excludes rice products @ excludes other wheat products # includes all cereal products.

Pulses and Pulse products

Table 3 shows incidence of consumption for the most commonly consumed pulses: moong , gram, masur, peas, besan as well as for the pulses and pulse products group as a whole in Nagaland.

Table 3: Details of consumption of major Pulses, Nagaland: 2009-10.

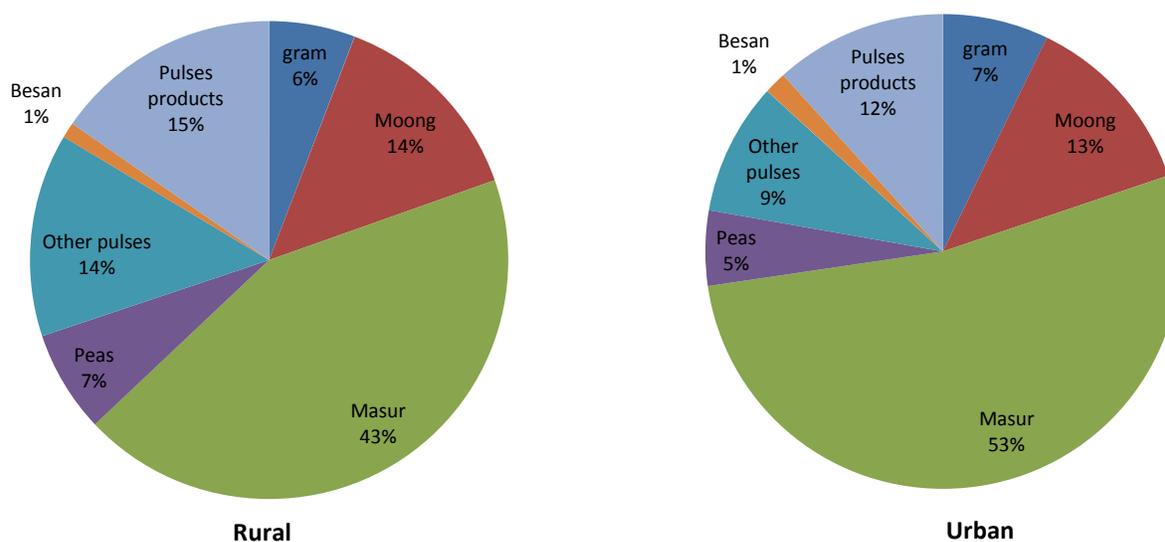
Pulses/Pulse Products	per capita consumption in 30 days						% of hhs reporting consumption		
	Quantity (gm)			Value (Rs)					
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
gram	11	24	15	0.24	1.48	0.63	3.2	6.0	3.9
Moong	26	42	30	1.54	2.60	1.82	7.6	15.7	9.7
Masur	82	176	106	4.65	10.59	6.19	27.7	52.7	34.2
Peas	13	17	14	0.40	0.66	0.47	3.7	6.4	4.4
Other pulses	26	30	27	0.84	.98	0.88	6.1	7.5	6.5
Besan	2	5	2	0.04	.23	0.09	.6	2.5	11
Pulses products	29	39	31	0.83	1.38	0.97	6.0	11.8	7.5
All pulses & pulse products	188	357	232	8.77	18.90	11.40	44.2	78.2	53.0

Refer appendix A-1, A-2 & A-3

Table 3 indicates that almost 53 per cent of the households in Nagaland reported consumption of pulses and pulse products. Monthly per capita consumption of pulse & pulse products was estimated at 188 gm in rural and 357 gm in urban Nagaland. It can also be seen from table 3 that Masur was the most commonly consumed pulse in Nagaland. Monthly Per capita quantity consumption of masur was about 106 gm while monthly per capita value was about Rs.10.59.

Figure 1 shows the composition of pulses and pulse products in quantity terms.

Fig. 1: Pattern of Pulses & Pulse Products consumption, 2009-10



Masur accounted for as much as 43% of pulse consumption in rural Nagaland and 52% in urban Nagaland. Pulse products & other pulses accounted for 29% in rural and 21% in urban areas. The share of consumption of moong was 14% and 12% in rural and urban areas respectively. Gram and peas accounted about 5-7% in both the sectors. The proportion of consumption of pulses and its products was higher in urban areas than the rural areas in Nagaland.

Edible oil

In the schedules of enquiry four different types of oil are listed namely, vanaspati/margarine, mustard oil, groundnut oil, coconut oil and others. However the table below shows figures for the most commonly utilized oils in Nagaland. Table 4 shows that almost 75 per cent of the households in Nagaland reported consumption of edible oil in 7 days. Monthly Per capita quantity and value of consumption of edible oil was about 389 gm and Rs.33 respectively in the state. Monthly Per capita quantity consumption of edible oil was about 359 gm and 475 gm in the rural and urban areas respectively.

Table 4: Details of consumption of selected Edible oil, Nagaland: 2009-10.

Edible oils	Per capita consumption in 30 days						% of hhs reporting consumption in 7 days		
	Quantity (gm)			Value (Rs)					
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
Mustard oil	346	424	366	30.00	33.98	31.03	69.2	83.2	72.8
Groundnut oil	2	5	2	0.14	0.31	0.18	4.0	9.0	5
Edible oil (others)	10	32	17	0.92	2.46	1.32	1.7	5.8	2.8
Sub- total	359	475	389	31.06	37.69	32.78	70.0	90.5	75.3

Refer appendix A-1, A-2 & A-3

Mustard oil was the most utilized oil with almost 73 per cent of the households reporting its consumption in Nagaland. Per capita quantity consumption of mustard oil in 30 days in rural and urban areas was about 346 gm and 424 gm respectively in Nagaland.

Milk, Egg, Fish and Meat.

Milk, egg, fish and milk are the four main sources of animal-protein-rich foods available to the Naga population. Table 5 shows details of consumption of egg, fish and meat in Nagaland.

Table 5: Details of consumption of Eggs, Fish and Meat, Nagaland: 2009-10.

Items	Per capita consumption in 30 days						% of hhs reporting consumption in 7 days		
	Quantity (gm/no)			Value (Rs)					
	Rural	urban	All	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
Eggs (no)	3.966	5.710	4.418	13.24	1952	14.87	28.7	41.6	32.1
Fish, prawn	305	678	401	29.50	65.37	38.80	26.1	57.2	34.2
Goat meat/mutton	4	21	9	0.61	3.17	1.27	6	2	1
Beef/ buffalo meat	612	733	643	50.82	64.04	54.25	37.8	42.1	38.9
Pork	1060	944	1030	118.44	119.04	116.26	67.9	61.1	66.1
Chicken	244	308	260	30.16	37.59	32.09	18.2	22.3	19.2
Others (bird,crab etc)	35	12	29	4.25	1.28	3.4	3.7	1.6	3.1
Sub total	-	-	-	247.03	301.01	261..03	99.4	99.0	99.3

Refer appendix A-1, A-2 & A-3

It can be ascertained from Table 5 that almost 99 per cent of the households in Nagaland reported consumption of egg, fish and meat. Consumption of meat per person was highest for pork with each individual consuming about 1030 gm in 30 days. In value terms, it means that in a month, an individual in Nagaland spends about Rs. 116 on consumption of pork. Pork commanded a share of about 9 % of consumer expenditure in rural areas and about 7% in the urban areas of Nagaland. Beef was the second highly consumed meat with monthly per capita quantity and value of consumption of about 643 gm and Rs.54.25 respectively. About 29% in rural areas and 42% in urban areas reported consumption of eggs in 7 days. Per capita quantity consumption of eggs in a week was 1.02 no. per person.

Figure 2 shows the pattern of consumption of pork, fish, beef, mutton, chicken, bird, crab etc (excl. eggs) in rural and urban areas of Nagaland in quantity terms.

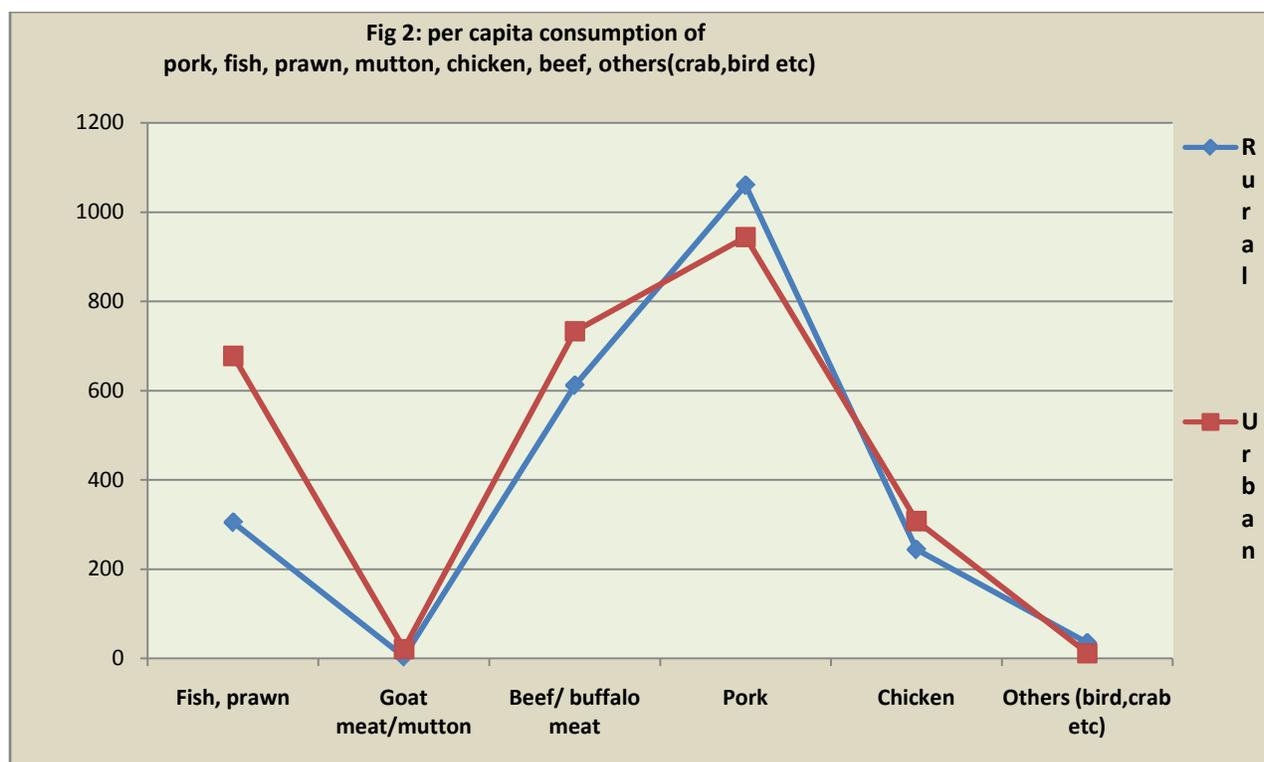


Figure 2 shows that the consumption of pork, bird, crab etc was higher in rural areas than urban areas in Nagaland. While consumption of fish, mutton, chicken, prawn and beef was higher in urban areas than the rural areas of the state.

Chapter 3

Milk and Milk products

In the schedules of enquiry data for milk and milk products are collected separately. However, consumption of milk products (curd, ghee etc) prepared in the home from liquid milk is recorded against “milk (liquid)” for simplicity of data collection. To the extent that such home prepared of milk products takes place, the data as recorded overstates the consumption of liquid milk and understates the consumption of milk products.

Table 6: Details of consumption of Milk and Milk Products, Nagaland: 2009-10.

Items	Per capita consumption in 30 days						% of hhs reporting consumption in 7 days		
	Quantity (gm/ ltr)			Value (Rs)			Rural	Urban	All
	Rural	urban	All	Rural	Urban	All			
Milk: liquid (ltr)	0.280	.298	.284	6.49	6.06	6.38	8.5	10.2	9.0
Milk: condensed/powder	351	344	349	74.63	72.71	74.13	93.1	90.5	92.4
Baby food	0.014	0.021	0.016	2.56	4.09	2.96	4.5	6.1	4.9
Milk products				1.95	4.36	2.57	7.7	21.0	11.1
Milk & milk products	-	-	-	85.62	87.23	86.04	98.7	98.8	98.7

Refer appendix A-1, A-2 & A-3

Table 6 indicates the consumption of milk and its products. Table 6 depicts that the percentage of households' consumption of milk: condensed/powder (92.4 per cent) was almost about 10 times more than the consumption of milk: liquid (9.0 per cent). Per capita weekly consumption of milk: condensed/powder was about 81 gm in Nagaland. Monthly per capita expenditure in milk and its products was about Rs.86 in rural and Rs.87 in urban areas. The share of milk and milk products in the MPCE was about 6% in rural areas and 5% in the urban areas.

Vegetables

In the schedule of enquiry, 30 varieties of vegetables are listed including the residual “other vegetables” item. However the table below shows consumption of selected vegetables in Nagaland.

Table 7: Details of consumption of common Vegetables, Nagaland: 2009-10.

Vegetables	Per capita consumption in 30 days						% of hhs reporting consumption in 7 days		
	Quantity (gm)			Value (Rs)					
	rural	urban	All	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
Potato	1539	1844	1628	23.00	28.65	24.47	87.5	97.7	90.2
Onion	313	512	365	9.22	14.21	10.51	57.1	84.9	64.3
Pumpkin	379	245	345	4.02	3.27	3.83	22.4	16.6	20.9
Cauliflower	141	274	176	2.37	3.82	2.75	9.0	20.9	12.1
cabbage	368	566	419	4.66	7.53	5.40	23.6	42.6	28.5
Brinjal	288	181	266	4.33	2.95	3.97	22.2	19.2	21.4
Lady's finger	72	127	86	1.63	2.70	1.90	7.3	15.9	9.5
Palak/other leafy veg.	768	785	772	11.07	11.72	11.24	32.4	39.5	34.2
Tomato	874	809	857	23.96	21.90	23.42	88.2	93.3	89.5
Chili (green)	581	466	551	17.91	15.27	17.22	88.9	90.6	89.4
Other vegetables	706	626	685	14.19	11.73	13.56	24.5	32.6	26.6
Sub total	-	-	-	123.67	132.46	125.95	1000	1000	1000

Refer appendix A-1, A-2 & A-3

Table 7 shows 11 most commonly consumed vegetables including other vegetables. Estimates for all other vegetables listed in the schedule are available in appendix A-1, A-2 and A-3. . Monthly per capita value of expenditure on vegetables was estimated at Rs. 124 and Rs.132 in rural and urban areas respectively. Vegetables commanded a share of 9% of consumer expenditure in rural areas and 8% in urban areas. Per capita value of expenditure on vegetables in 7 days period was about Rs.28 in rural areas and Rs.31 in urban areas in Nagaland .Potato marked the highest consumption with per capita quantity consumption estimated as 1628 gm in 30 days in the state. Almost 88 per cent in rural areas and 98 per cent in urban areas reported consumption of potato. Monthly per capita quantity consumption of potatoes was about 1 kg 539 gm in rural areas and 1 kg 844 gm in urban areas in Nagaland. About 90 per cent of the households reported consumption of Tomato in 7 days with per capita quantity consumption of 857 gm in 30 days. Per capita quantity consumption of chili in 30 days was 581 gm in rural and 466 gm in urban Nagaland.

Table 8: Details of consumption of selected Fruits, Nagaland: 2009-10.

Fruits/nuts	Per capita consumption in 30 days						% of hhs reporting consumption in 7 days		
	Quantity (gm/ no)			Value (Rs)			Rural	Urban	All
	rural	urban	All	Rural	Urban	All			
Banana (no)	4.567	5.622	4.841	8.02	11.64	8.96	29.1	37.7	31.3
Jackfruit	50	60	52	0.59	0.31	0.52	3.4	1.20	2.8
Watermelon	33	10	27	0.49	0.22	0.42	2.3	7	1.9
Pineapple(no)	0.138	0.116	0.132	1.59	1.58	1.59	8.2	7.1	8.0
Coconut(no)	0.041	0.024	0.036	0.63	0.43	0.58	2.0	1.9	2.0
Guava	88	27	72	1.08	0.58	0.95	4.9	2.8	4.4
Orange, mausami (no)	0.489	0.373	0.459	1.07	1.20	1.10	4.7	3.4	4.4
Papaya	195	80	165	2.25	1.19	1.98	9.7	3.7	8.2
Mango	61	37	55	1.72	1.92	1.77	4.3	3.5	4.1
apple	114	279	157	8.19	21.06	11.52	10.4	26.8	14.6
grapes	20	45	26	1.46	4.25	2.19	2.5	6.6	3.5
Sub total	-	-	-	33.96	52.31	38.72	53.7	68.0	57.4

Refer appendix A-1, A-2 & A-3

Table 8 shows consumption of some selected fruits. About 57 per cent of households reported consumption of fruits in the state. Monthly expenditure of fruits had only about 3% share in MPCE in both rural and urban areas. Banana was the most common fruit consumed both in rural and urban areas in Nagaland. Monthly Per capita quantity consumption of banana was about 5 no. and 6 no. in rural and urban areas respectively. Apple commanded a share of about 30% and banana had about 23% out of the total expenditure on fruits.

Beverages, Refreshments and Processed Food.

This group accounted for 7% of MPCE in both Rural and Urban sectors of Nagaland. Table 9 indicates the details of consumption of selected beverages and processed foods. Here, expenditure on Tea was about Rs. 47 per person per month in Rural Nagaland and about Rs. 44 per person per month in Urban Nagaland. Ready-to-drink tea accounted for lesser expenditure in both Sectors with 27% (Urban) and 22% (Rural) of the total expenditure on Tea. The Percentage of Households reporting consumption of tea leaf during the last 7 days was about 94% in Nagaland while the percentage of households reporting consumption of Biscuits was about 75%(Rural) and 77% (Urban). Monthly per capita value of expenditure on biscuits was about Rs. 45 and Rs. 60 per person per month in Rural and Urban Sectors respectively.

It is also significant to note that expenditure on consumption of Coffee and Cold Beverages, Fruit juice and Shake accounted for the minimal in rural Sector with only 1% while it is higher in urban Sector with 7% of selected Beverages and processed foods.

Table 9: Details of consumption of selected Beverages and Processed foods, Nagaland: 2009-10.

Beverages/Processed foods	Per Capita Consumption in 30 days						% of Consuming Hhs (in 7 days)		
	Quantity			Value (Rs)			Rural	Urban	All
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)			
Tea: Cups (no.)	3.061	3.001	3.046	10.26	11.60	10.60	8.2	17.5	10.6
Tea Leaf (g)	221.864	218.043	220.873	37.16	32.00	35.82	93.3	95.1	93.7
Coffee: Cups(no.)	0.030	0.017	0.027	0.14	0.12	0.14	0.9	0.2	0.8
Coffee Powder (g)	453	2.673	1.028	0.14	0.84	0.32	0.2	1.5	0.6
Cold beverages, Fruit juice and Shake(ltr)	11	153	48	0.63	7.76	2.47	0.9	14.0	4.3
Other Beverages	-	-	-	1.20	2.99	1.66	1.2	4.7	2.1
Biscuits	-	-	-	45.02	60.46	49.03	75	77.4	75.6
Cakes and Pastries	0.003	0.012	0.006	0.28	1.12	0.50	0.6	1.9	0.9
Pickle(g)	4.961	6.415	6.620	0.42	0.94	1.02	0.5	2.0	2.8
Jam and Jelly (g)	1.638	6.415	2.877	0.42	0.94	0.55	0.5	2.0	0.9

Refer appendix A-1, A-2 & A-3

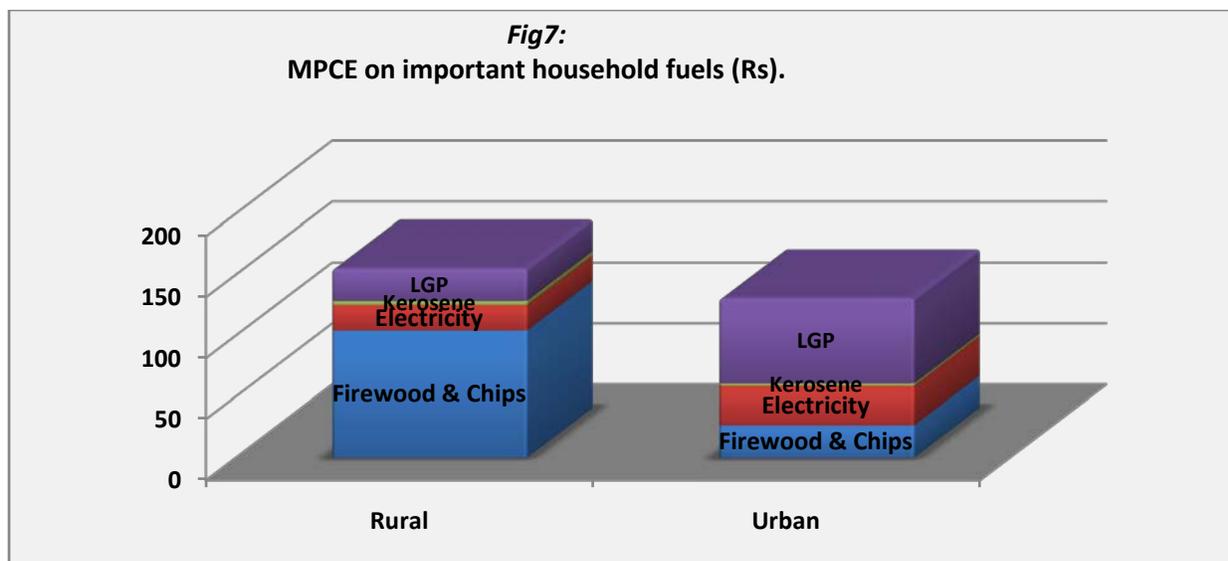
Energy (Excluding Vehicle fuels): Estimates of Consumption of Energy used for heating, lighting and household appliances are given in the table below.

Table 10: Details of consumption of selected energy, Nagaland: 2009-10.

Fuel	Per Capita Consumption in 30 days						% of Consuming Hhs (in 30 days)		
	Quantity			Value(Rs)			Rural	Urban	All
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Firewood and Chips(Kg)	40.988	11.524	33.348	104.17	26.44	84.02	89.6	50.8	79.5
Electricity (std unit)	7.740	10.690	8.505	21.00	32.24	23.91	97.4	100	98.0
Kerosene-PDS (ltr)	0.035	0.020	0.031	0.53	0.34	0.48	6.2	4.5	5.7
Kerosene-other sources	0.121	0.074	0.109	2.61	1.51	2.33	25.1	11.4	21.6
Matches (box)	1.483	1.207	1.411	1.56	1.34	1.50	94.5	87.8	92.7
LPG (Kg)	0.984	2.627	1.410	26.83	70.20	38.07	33.9	91.2	48.8
Candle(no.)	1.326	1.373	1.338	4.21	4.35	4.25	60.7	69.9	63.1
Other fuel	-	-	-	0.42	0.23	0.37	2.7	2.6	1.9

Refer appendix B-1, B-2 & B-3

As shown in the above table, as many as 91% households in urban areas and 34% in rural areas reported consumption of LPG for household use (other than as fuel in own vehicle) during the last 30 days. Per capita value of electricity consumed in 30 days was Rs. 32 in urban Nagaland and Rs. 21 in rural Nagaland. Electricity was consumed by 100% households in urban areas and about 97% households in rural areas. In other words, electricity served 98% households in Nagaland.



The percentage of Households reporting use of Firewood and Chips was 90% in rural areas and 51% in urban areas. The quantity and value of monthly per capita consumption of Firewood and Chips was 33 kg and about Rs. 84 respectively. It is important to note that out of the total expenditure made for selected energy items, the rural Households in Nagaland have the highest per capita expenditure in firewood and Chips with 64% whereas urban households in Nagaland have the highest per capita expenditure in LPG with 51%.

Clothing and Bedding

The clothing expenditure of a household during a 365 days period is usually spread over a large number of items and a number of months; the value of a purchase is frequently small and difficult to recall. In an effort to minimize recall lapses, the clothing and bedding block in the schedule of enquiry was split into 14 clothing items and 8 bedding items.

The main components of clothing and bedding expenditure have been shown in table 11. It is shown that ready-made garments made the largest contribution to clothing and bedding expenditure –Rs.23 and Rs.55 per person per month in rural and urban areas respectively. In Urban Sector, ready-made garments have the highest percentage (85%) of consuming households

whereas in rural areas, Clothing (2nd hand) served highest percentage (74%) of consuming households in 365 days.

Chapter 3

The estimated value of consumption was a very small component of MPCE for most of these items. The monthly per capita consumption expenditure on all clothing contributed to only 4% in rural areas and 7% in urban areas in Nagaland. It is to be noted that in both areas of State Samples MPCE on bedding was only 1%.

Table 11: Details of consumption of Clothing and Bedding, Nagaland: 2009-10.

Clothing and Bedding	Per Capita Consumption in 30 days						% of Consuming hhs (in 365 days)		
	Quantity			Value (Rs)			Rural	Urban	All
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Cloth for shirt & trousers(m)	0.015	0.028	0.019	1.87	3.82	2.37	17.7	27.0	20.1
Dupatta,Shawl & Lungi(no.)	0.017	0.019	0.018	5.85	6.29	5.96	50.7	56.6	52.2
Gamcha,Towel etc.(no.)	0.038	0.076	0.048	2.04	3.70	2.47	46.1	67.8	51.8
Hosiery articles(no.)	0.055	0.114	0.070	2.98	6.22	3.82	46.2	75.2	53.7
Ready-made garments(no.)	0.066	0.120	0.080	22.94	54.81	31.20	55.0	84.8	62.8
Clothing(1 hand)others	-	-	-	11.61	15.64	12.66	50.9	49.0	50.4
Clothing(2 hand)	-	-	-	11.13	14.61	12.03	74.5	63.3	71.6
Bed sheet/cover(no.)	0.018	0.025	0.020	4.05	6.60	4.72	59.2	70.9	62.2
Rug, Blanket(no.)	0.009	0.010	0.009	8.60	9.06	8.72	40.1	39.8	40.0
Pillow,quilt,mattress	0.007	0.011	0.008	1.05	1.81	1.25	18.4	21.5	19.2
Cloth for curtain etc.	0.002	0.008	0.003	0.20	0.95	0.39	3.6	6.9	4.5
Mosquito net(no)	0.004	0.007	0.005	0.88	1.94	1.16	20.1	26.3	21.7

Refer appendix B-1,B-2 & B-3

Education

Table 12: Details of educational expenditure, Nagaland: 2009-10.

Item	Per Capita expenditure in 30 days (Rs)			% of hhs incurring expenditure in 365 days		
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Books, journals	18.81	23.97	20.68	61.7	59.9	63.8
Newspapers, periodicals	3.85	13.26	6.29	26.7	64.4	36.5
Stationery, photocopying	2.28	4.76	2.92	26.7	44.0	31.2
Tuition and other fees	47.25	86.39	57.40	53.2	72.1	58.1
Private tutor/coaching	1.08	3.94	1.82	2.9	9.1	4.6
Other educational expenses	11.96	10.37	11.54	37.6	40.8	38.5

Education: Total	86.04	143.86	101.04	88.6	93.4	89.8
------------------	-------	--------	--------	------	------	------

Refer appendix B-1, B-2 & B-3

Chapter 3

Educational expenditure (which includes expenditure on newspapers, stationery and books of all kinds apart from school and college education expenses) was reported by about 89% of rural households and 93% of urban households in 365 days. Educational expenditure per person (including the entire population in the denominator and not only students) was about Rs. 86 in rural areas (6% of MPCE) and Rs. 144 in urban areas (9% of MPCE) in 30 days.

Medical Care

This has two components: Institutional (incurred as in-patient of a medical institute) and non-institutional. Data were collected with a reference period of 365 days for the institutional component and 30 days for the other.

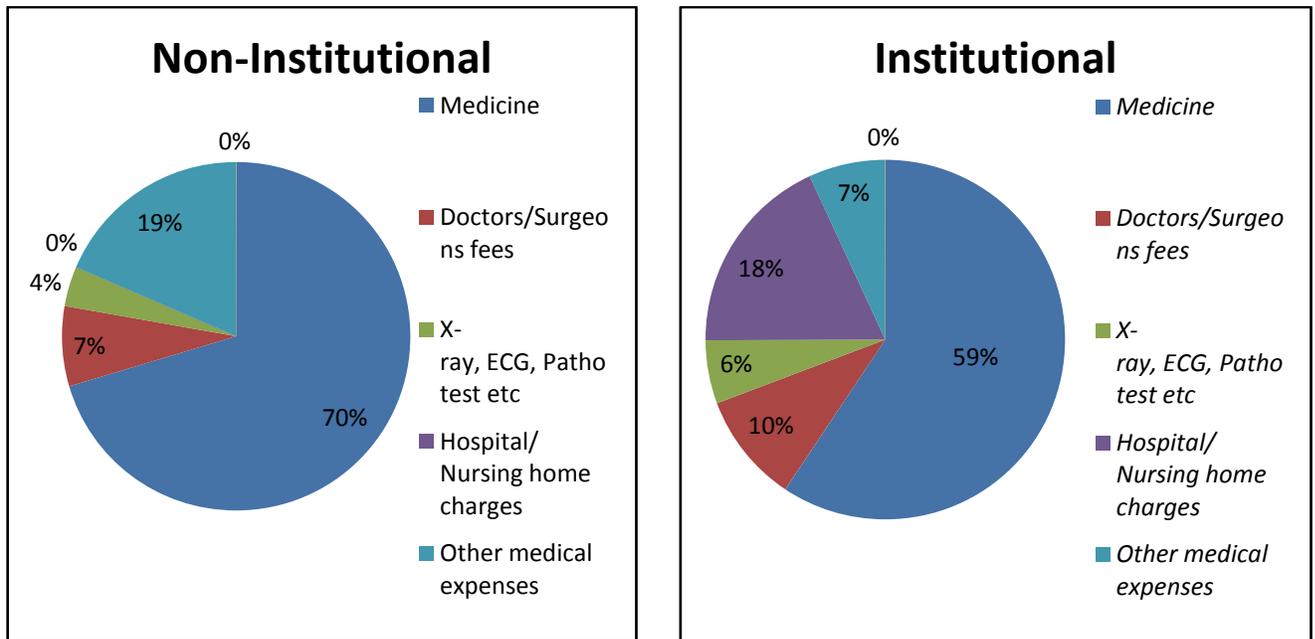
Table 13: Details of Medical expenditures, Nagaland: 2009-10.

Item	Non-Institutional						Institutional					
	Per capita exp. in 30 days			% of hhs incurring exp. in 30 days			Per capita exp. in 30 days			% of hhs incurring exp. in 30 days		
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Medicine	0.18	0.20	0.19	68.5	62.6	66.9	12.48	12.86	12.58	65.8	51.4	62.0
X-ray, ECG, patno test etc.	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.5	1.8	2.3	0.96	1.93	1.21	9.4	11.2	9.8
Doctors/Surgeons fee	0.02	0.01	0.02	17.6	4.7	14.2	1.96	2.46	2.09	20.4	22.8	21.0
Hospital/nursing home	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.94	3.60	3.85	22.7	11.8	19.9
Other medical expenses	0.04	0.06	0.05	23.0	13.4	20.5	1.36	1.74	1.46	12.4	12.8	12.5
Sub-total	0.26	0.29	0.26	70.6	66.9	69.6	20.69	22.60	21.19	65.9	52.9	62.5

Refer appendix B-1, B-2 & B-3

The above table shows that non-institutional medical expenditure in Nagaland during the last 30 days was reported by 70% households whereas; institutional medical expenditure during the last 30 days was reported by 63% households of Nagaland. It is also to be noted that households' expenditure on Medicines accounted for the largest component of Medical expenses in both areas of institutional and non-institutional sectors with the percentage of 62% households and 67% households respectively.

Chapter 3

Fig 3: Per capita Medical expenditure in 30 days (Rural + Urban)**Durable goods**

For durable goods, as many as 51 items were provided in the schedule to help the informant to recall and report each item on which expenditure was incurred. In the table given below, all expenditure figures as well as percentage of households reporting expenditure take into account not only expenditure on purchases but also expenditure on construction, repair and maintenance.

Table 14: Details of expenditure on durables, Nagaland: 2009-10.

Item	Per capita expenditure on durable goods (Rs)			% of hhs reporting consumption in 365 days.		
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Personal transport equipments	1.40	3.25	1.88	1.9	6.8	3.2
Mobile phone handset	14.69	10.93	13.71	32.4	16.2	28.2
Television	2.87	5.54	3.56	2.1	4.7	2.8
VCR/VCP/DVD player	1.30	2.02	1.49	3.4	4.8	3.8
Audio/video disc/cassette	0.46	0.97	0.59	4.6	6.7	5.2
Jewellery/ornaments	2.41	4.03	2.83	3.6	7.5	4.6
Residential building/repair cost	1.17	9.14	3.24	3.1	6.1	3.9

Other durables	0.24	0.80	0.39	3.3	2.2	3.0
----------------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-----

Refer appendix B-1, B-2 & B-3

Chapter 3

25

The above table shows that among the durable goods Mobile phone handset made up the highest component in Nagaland with expenses of Rs.14 per person per year and 28% of households reporting consumption in 365 days. The Cost of Television made up 7% of per capita expenditure on durable goods in Nagaland.

Per capita expenditure on durable goods (including expenditure on construction, repair and maintenance of such goods) was estimated at about Rs. 39 (2% of MPCE) in rural sector and Rs. 73 (4% of MPCE) in urban sector.