#### **GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

# MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE

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### PRESS RELEASE

### RESULTS OF HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SURVEY: 2022-23

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has conducted Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES) during August 2022 to July 2023. This survey on household consumption expenditure aims at generating estimates of household Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) and its distribution separately for the rural and urban sectors of the country, for States and Union Territories, and for different socio-economic groups. The summary results of HCES: 2022-23 relating to MPCE is being released in the form of a factsheet. The factsheet of HCES: 2022-23 is available on the website (http://www.mospi.gov.in) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The detailed report of the survey will be brought out subsequently.

The estimates of MPCE are based on the data collected from 2,61,746 Households (1,55,014 in rural areas and 1,06,732 in urban areas) in the central sample spread over all States and Union Territories in the country.

In HCES: 2022-23, the usual practice of imputation of the value figures for consumption out of (i) home-grown/home-produced stock and (ii) gifts, loans, free collection and goods received in exchange of goods and services etc. has been continued; and accordingly, estimates of MPCE have been generated. These estimates are presented in Section A.

Besides, a provision for collection of information on the quantity of consumption for a number of items, received and consumed by the households free of cost through various social welfare programmes has been made in HCES:2022-23. Consequently, the value figures for (i) food items: Rice, Wheat/Atta, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Barley, Small

Millets, Pulses, Gram, Salt, Sugar, Edible Oil and (ii) non-food items: Laptop/PC, Tablet, Mobile Handset, Bicycle, Motor Cycle/Scooty, Clothing (school uniform), Footwear (school shoe etc.) received free of cost by the households through these programmes, have been imputed using an appropriate method. Accordingly, another set of estimates of MPCE considering imputed values of these items and of consumption out of home produce, free collection, gifts, loans etc. has also been compiled for HCES: 2022-23. These estimates are presented in Section B.

## A. Estimates of MPCE (without considering imputed values of items received free of cost through various social welfare programmes in HCES:2022-23)

The values of average MPCE for HCES:2022-23 (without considering the imputed values of the items received free of cost through social transfer), NSS 68<sup>th</sup> (2011-12) and NSS 66<sup>th</sup> (2009-10) rounds using Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP¹) at all-India level at current prices and at 2011-12 prices are given in Table 1 and Table 2 below:

**Table 1: Average MPCE (Rs.) at current Prices (without imputation)** 

Survey	Period	Rural	Urban
HCES: 2022-23	August 2022- July 2023	3,773	6,459
68 <sup>th</sup> round (2011-12)	July 2011-June 2012	1,430	2,630
66 <sup>th</sup> round (2009-10)	July 2009-June 2010	1,054	1,984

Table 2: Average MPCE (Rs.) at 2011-12 Prices (without imputation)

Survey	Period	Rural	Urban
HCES: 2022-23	August 2022- July 2023	2,008	3,510
68 <sup>th</sup> round (2011-12)	July 2011-June 2012	1,430	2,630
66 <sup>th</sup> round (2009-10)	July 2009-June 2010	1,238	2,359

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Modified Mixed Reference Period: Household consumption expenditure on (i) edible oil, egg, fish and meat, milk & milk products, vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages, refreshments, processed food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants are recorded for a reference period of "last 7 days", (ii) clothing and bedding, footwear, education, institutional medical care, and durable goods recorded for a reference period of "last 365 days", and (ii) expenditure on all other items are recorded for a reference period of "last 30 days".

## B. Estimates of MPCE (considering imputed values of items received free of cost through various social welfare programmes in HCES:2022-23<sup>@</sup>)

The values of average MPCE for HCES:2022-23 (considering imputed values of items received free of cost through social transfer), NSS 68<sup>th</sup> (2011-12) and NSS 66<sup>th</sup> (2009-10) rounds at all-India level at current prices and at 2011-12 prices are given in Table 3 and Table 4 below:

Table 3: Average MPCE (Rs.) at current Prices (with imputation for 2022-23)

Survey	Period	Rural	Urban
HCES: 2022-23	August 2022- July 2023	3,860	6,521
68 <sup>th</sup> round (2011-12)	July 2011-June 2012	1,430	2,630
66 <sup>th</sup> round (2009-10)	July 2009-June 2010	1,054	1,984

Table 4: Average MPCE (Rs.) at 2011-12 Prices (with imputation for 2022-23)

Survey	Period	Rural	Urban
HCES: 2022-23	August 2022- July 2023	2,054	3,544
68 <sup>th</sup> round (2011-12)	July 2011-June 2012	1,430	2,630
66 <sup>th</sup> round (2009-10)	July 2009-June 2010	1,238	2,359

#### [Note:-

@: Information on consumption of food items received free of cost under National Food Security Act (NFSA) and Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana (PMGKAY) launched by Government of India or any other state specific scheme was collected and value figures of the free food items consumed during the reference period of 30 days was imputed.

For selected non-food items, i.e., Laptop/PC, Tablet, Mobile Handset, Bicycle, Motor Cycle/Scooty, Clothing (school uniform), Footwear (school shoe etc.) received free of cost by the households through several Government programmes etc., the value figures were imputed. However, for such items specific names of programmes were not ascertained in the survey.

\*\*: The benefits provided under PM-JAY or any other state specific schemes provide cashless access to health care services for the beneficiary at the point of service, i.e., the hospital and the beneficiary does not have any information on the cost of the services availed. For such schemes, entire premium is borne by the Government and the beneficiary makes no contribution. Since HCES is not a record-based survey, often it is not possible to ascertain the exact ailment or disease for which the benefit has been availed. Hence, in view of the complexity and appropriateness involved in imputation of the expenditure for such services, no attempt has been made to impute the expenditure of health services availed by the households free of cost.

For similar reasons, the expenditure for free education services (i.e., reimbursement/waiver of school or college fees) has also not been imputed.]