N**ote on Sample Design and Estimation Procedure of Multiple Indicator Survey of NSS 78th round**

1**. Introduction**

1.1 The National Sample Surveys (NSS) are being conducted by the Government of India since 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods. Seventy-eighth rounds of NSS started from 1st January 2020.

1.2 **Subject Coverage**: NSS 78th round covers the subject 'Multiple Indicators'.

2. **Outline of Survey Programme**

2.1 **Geographical coverage**: The survey covers whole of the Indian Union *except the* villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which are difficult to access.

2.2 **Survey Period:** The survey period is of one year duration.

2.3 **Questionnaires of enquiry:** During this round, the following Questionnaires of enquiry are canvassed:

Questionnaire 0.0 :	List of Households
Questionnaire 5.1 :	Multiple Indicator Survey

2.4 **Participation of States:** All the States and Union Territories except Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep participated. Following is the matching pattern of the participating States/ UTs.

State/UT	Extent of matching
Nagaland (U)	triple
Manipur, Telangana	double
Maharashtra (U)	one and half
Remaining States/ UTs	equal

3. **Sample Design**

3.1 **Formation of sub-units (SUs)**:

3.1.1 **Rural areas**: A rural village is notionally divided into a number of sub-units (SU) of more or less equal population during the preparation of frame. Census 2011 population of villages was projected by applying suitable growth rates and the number of SUs formed in a village was determined apriori.

3.1.2 The above procedure of SU formation was implemented in the villages with population *more than or equal to 1000 as per Census 2011*. In the remaining villages, no SU was formed.

3.1.3 The number of SUs formed in the villages (with Census 2011 population 1000 or more) of the frame was decided before selection of the samples following the criteria given below:

projected population of the village	no. of SUs formed
less than 1200	1
1200 to 2399	2
2400 to 3599	3
3600 to 4799	4
4800 to 5999	5
.....and so on	....

3.1.4 **Special case**:

3.1.4.1 For rural areas of (i) Himachal Pradesh, (ii) Sikkim, (iii) Andaman & Nicobar Islands, (iv) Ladakh, (v) Uttarakhand (except four districts Dehradun, Nainital, Hardwar and Udham Singh Nagar), (vi) Punch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Reasi, Doda, Kishtwar, Ramban of Jammu and Kashmir and (vii) Idukki district of Kerala, numbers of SUs formed in a village were determined in such a way that each SU contains 600 or less projected population. Further, SUs were not formed in the villages in the above mentioned districts/States with population less than 500 as per Census 2011. In the remaining villages, the number of SUs formed for these States/districts is as follows:

projected population of the village	no. of SUs formed
less than 600	1
600 to 1199	2

projected population of the village	no. of SUs formed
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
.....and so on	....

3.1.4.2 For rural parts of Kerala, similar procedure as mentioned in para 3.1.3 above was adopted with the modification that the SUs were formed within Panchayat Wards instead of villages.

3.1.5 **Urban areas**: SUs were formed in urban sector also. The procedure was similar to that adopted in rural areas except that SUs were formed on the basis of households in the UFS frame instead of population, since UFS frame does not have population. Each UFS block with number of households more than or equal to 250 was divided into a number of SUs. In the remaining UFS blocks, no SU was formed.

3.2 **Outline of sample design:** A stratified two stage design has been adopted for the 78th round survey. *The first stage units (FSU) are villages/UFS blocks/sub-units (SUs) as per the situation.* The ultimate stage units (USU) are households in both the sectors.

3.3 **Sampling Frame for First Stage Units:**

3.3.1 There was no SU formation in uninhabited villages and villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with population less than 1000 as per Census 2011 (less than 500 as per Census 2011 for the areas mentioned in para 3.1.4.1) and entire village was considered as one FSU. All such villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) were the First Stage Units (FSUs).

3.3.2 In the remaining villages, notional sub-units (SUs) following the procedure as described in para 3.1 were formed. Such SUs were considered as First Stage Units (FSUs).

3.3.3 For the UFS blocks with less than 250 households, the entire UFS block was considered as one FSU. In the remaining UFS blocks, the SUs were considered as First Stage Units (FSUs).

3.3.4 List of FSUs as described above was the sampling frame for respective cases.

3.4 **Stratification**:

(a) Each district was a stratum. Within each district of a State/UT, generally speaking, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, within the urban areas of a district, if there were one or more towns with population one

million or more as per Census 2011, each of them formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.

(b) A special stratum, in the *rural areas* only, was formed at all-India level before district level strata are formed in each State/UT. This stratum comprised all the uninhabited villages as per Census 2011.

(c) Special rural stratum has been formed for the State samples also for those State/UTs which have at least 50 uninhabited villages as per census 2011.

3.5 **Sub-stratification:**

3.5.1 **Rural sector:** Three groups of villages were formed within each stratum except special rural stratum at all-India level as mentioned in para 3.4(b):

Group 1: all villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with Census 2011 population less than 250

Group 2: all villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with Census 2011 population more than or equal to 250 but less than 500

Group 3: remaining villages

The sample size for a rural stratum was allocated among 3 groups in proportion to population. Let r_1, r_2 and r_3 be the allocations to Group 1, Group 2 and Group 3 respectively. The villages within each group were first arranged in ascending order of number of Population. For all the three groups within each strata, '$r_1/4$'>1, '$r_2/4$'>1 and '$r_3/4$'>1, implies formation of 2 or more sub-strata in each group. Sub-strata was demarcated in Group 1, Group 2 and Group 3 respectively in such a way that each sub-stratum comprises a group of villages (all SUs of a village considered together) of the arranged frame and have more or less equal number of population.

If number of FSUs in a particular Group is very small, no sub-stratum was formed in that Group.

3.5.2 **Urban sector**: Let 'u' be the sample size allocated for an urban stratum. For all strata, if 'u/4' >1, implying formation of 2 or more sub-strata, all the UFS blocks within the stratum were first arranged in ascending order of total number of households in the UFS blocks as per urban frame. Then sub-strata were demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised a group of UFS blocks (all SUs within the block taken together) having more or less equal number of households.

3.6 **Total sample size (FSUs):** 14516 FSUs have been allocated for the central sample at all-India level. For the state sample, there are 15668 FSUs allocated for all-India.

3.7 **Allocation of total sample to States and UTs:** The total number of sample FSUs has been allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to population as per Census 2011 subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/UT.

3.8 **Allocation of State/ UT level sample to rural and urban sectors:** State/UT level sample size has been allocated between two sectors in proportion to population as per Census 2011 with 1.5 weightage to urban sector. A minimum of 4 FSUs, each for rural and urban sector separately, have been allocated to each State/UT. For more urbanised big States like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc., the urban allocation was limited to rural sample size to avoid undue weightage to urban sector.

3.9 **Allocation to strata:** Within each sector of a State/ UT, the respective sample size has been allocated to the different strata in proportion to the population as per Census 2011. Stratum level allocation was adjusted to multiples of 4 with a minimum sample size of 4.

For special stratum formed at state level as mentioned in para 3.4(b), 4 FSUs were allocated.

3.10 **Allocation to sub-strata:**

3.10.1 Genrally allocation was 4 for each sub-stratum in the rural/urban sector. However, allocation was adjusted in case of constraints of sample size.

3.10.2 In certain exceptional cases, especially for some States in the North Eastern Region, bigger sub-strata were formed because of much skewed distribution of villages. In such sub-strata, the allocations were more than 4.

3.11 **Selection of FSUs within a stratum/sub-stratum:**

3.11.1 From all the sub-strata in both rural and urban sector within each stratum, required number of FSUs was selected by Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR) scheme.

3.12 **Formation of sub-units and listing of households**

3.12.1 **Procedure of formation of SUs:** After identification of the boundaries of the village/ UFS block which contains the sample FSU, the village/ UFS block is divided into the number of SUs (say, D) as given in the sample list by more or less equalising the present population of the village/UFS block in which the sample FSUs are located. For villages/blocks where the number of SUs to be formed is 1 as per the sample list, no SU formation is required.

3.12.2 **Listing of households:** All the households of the sample FSU are listed. Temporarily locked households are also listed after ascertaining the temporariness of locking of households through local enquiry.

3.13 **Formation of Sub-divisions in the selected SU**

3.13.1 It has been observed in the previous rounds that there happen to be some extreme cases where the population/household of the selected SU is very high and listing becomes very difficult. To take care of such extreme situations, such SU are sub-divided into a number of smaller units (Sub-divisions) and one of them is randomly selected. Listing and selection of households are done in the selected Sub-division unit only. The procedure for formation of Sub-divisions is same as that of formation of SUs within village/blocks. The listing of hamlets is not required but Sub-divisions are formed in such a way that each Sub-division has more or less equal population and is a compact area.

3.13.2 The criteria for determining the number of Sub-divisions (D_1) to be formed in the selected rural/urban SUs is as follows:

Approx. population of the SU	no. of Sub-divisions (D_1) to be formed
less than 1800	1
1800 to 2399	2
2400 to 3599	3
3600 to 4799	4
4800 to 5999	5
.....and so on	....

3.13.3 **Special case**:

3.13.3.1 For rural areas of (i) Himachal Pradesh, (ii) Sikkim, (iii) Andaman & Nicobar Islands, (iv) Ladakh, (v) Uttarakhand (except four districts Dehradun, Nainital, Hardwar and Udham Singh Nagar), (vi) Punch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Reasi, Doda, Kishtwar, Ramban of Jammu and (vii) Idukki district of Kerala, the criterion for determining the number of sub-divisions (D_1) in rural SUs is as follows:

approx. population of the SU	no. of Sub-divisions to be formed
less than 900	1
900 to 1199	2
1200 to 1799	3

approx. population of the SU	no. of Sub-divisions to be formed
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
.....and so on	....

3.14 **Formation of second stage strata (SSS) and allocation of households in different SSS:**

3.14.1 Five SSS are formed in both rural and urban sectors. The composition of the SSS and number of households to be surveyed from different SSS for both rural and urban sectors is as follows:

<table>
<tr><th>SSS</th><th colspan="2">composition of SSS</th><th>number of households to be surveyed</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Rural/Urban</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td colspan="2">household size more than or equal to 7</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td rowspan="2">from the remaining, households who had constructed/purchased any new house/flat for residential purpose after 31st March 2014</td><td>with UMPCE > A</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>with UMPCE ≤ A</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td rowspan="2">from the remaining households</td><td>with UMPCE > A</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>with UMPCE ≤ A</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Total</td><td>20</td></tr>
</table>

3.15 **Selection of households:** The sample households from each SSS for each of the Questionnaires are selected by SRSWOR.

4. **Estimation Procedure**

4.1 **Notations:**

s = subscript for s-th stratum

t = subscript for t-th sub-stratum

i = subscript for i-th FSU [SU/ village /panchayat ward/ block]

j = subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU

k = subscript for k-th sample household within an FSU

D_1 = total number of sub-divisions formed in the sample FSU (D_1=1), if no Sub-division is formed in the SU)

N = total number of FSUs in any rural/urban sub-stratum

n = number of sample FSUs surveyed including 'uninhabited' and 'zero cases' but excluding casualty for a particular sub-stratum

H = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU

h = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of an 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_{stijk} = observed value of the characteristic y for the k-th household of the j-th second stage stratum of the i-th FSU 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 stratum × sub-stratum:**

4.2.1 **Questionnaire 0.0 (Rural/Urban):**

(i) For estimating the number of households in a stratum × sub-stratum possessing a characteristic:

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{N}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} D_{1\times}\, y_i$$

where y_i is the total number of households possessing the characteristic *y* in i-th FSU respectively.

4.2.2 **Questionnaire 5.1:**

4.2.2.1 For j-th second-stage stratum of a stratum × sub-stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{N}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \left[D_1 * \frac{H_{ij}}{h_{ij}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{ij}} y_{ijk} \right]$$

Where n_j is the number of sample FSUs with non-void j-th second-stage stratum.

4.2.2.2 Aggregate $\hat{Y}$ is obtained combining all the second-stage strata:

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

Note: Values of j for both the questionnaires will be 5:

i.e. for questionnaires 5.1, j = 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5

4.3 **Overall Estimate for Aggregates for a stratum**:

Overall estimate for a stratum ($\hat{Y}_s$) will be obtained as

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

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

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

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

4.6 **Estimation of Errors**:

4.6.1 **Formula for estimated variance (for Rural/Urban)**:

4.6.1.1 Here FSU is selected by SRSWOR method and USU (households) also selected SRSWOR method. If i^{th} FSU has been selected then h_i unit is selected from this particular FSU x SSS by SRSWOR method.

(a) **Formula for aggregate $\hat{Y}$ (for Rural/Urban)**:

$$\widehat{Y_{ij}} = H_{ij} * \overline{y_{ij}} * D_{1si} \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{y_{ij}} = \sum_1^{h_{ij}} y_{ijk} \Big/ h_{ij}$$

$$\hat{Var}(\hat{Y}) = \sum_s \hat{Var}(\hat{Y}_s) = \sum_s \sum_t \sum_j \hat{Var}(\hat{Y}_{stj})$$

$$\widehat{var}(\widehat{Y_{stj}}) = N_{st}^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_{stj}} - \frac{1}{N_{st}}\right) (1/(n_{stj} - 1)) \sum_1^{n_{stj}} (H_{stij} * D_{1sti} * \overline{y_{stij}} - \frac{1}{n_{stj}} \sum_1^{n_{stj}} H_{stij} * D_{1sti}\, \overline{y_{stij}})^2$$
$$+ \frac{N_{st}}{n_{stj}} \sum_1^{n_{stj}} H_{stij}^2 * D_{1sti}^2 \left(\frac{1}{h_{stij}} - \frac{1}{H_{stij} * D_{1si}}\right) s^2_{wij}$$

where $s^2_{wij} = \frac{1}{(h_{stij} - 1)} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{stij}} (y_{stijk} - \overline{y_{stij}})^2$

(b) **Formula for ratio $\hat{R}$ (for Rural/Urban)**:

Note that X^2 MSE($\widehat{R}$) is unbiasedly estimated by V($\hat{Y}$ - R$\hat{X}$)

V($\hat{Y}$ -R$\hat{X}$)= v($\hat{u}$) where $u_{ijk} = (y_{ijk} - R\, x_{ijk})$,

$U_i = (Yi - R\, Xi)$ and U=(Y-RX)=0.

$\widehat{X^2}\ \widehat{MSE}\ (\hat{R}) = \hat{V}\ (\hat{U})$ at R= $\hat{R}$

$\widehat{Y_{stij}} = \frac{1}{N_{st}} * \sum_k y_{stijk} * n_{stj}$ * multiplier

$\widehat{X_{stij}} = \frac{1}{N_{st}} * \sum_k x_{stijk} * n_{stj}$ * multiplier

$$\hat{MSE}(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}^2} \sum_s \sum_t \hat{MSE}st(\hat{R})$$

Finally;

$$\widehat{MSE_{st}}(\hat{R}) = \sum_j N_{st}^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_{stj}} - \frac{1}{N_{st}}\right) \frac{1}{(n_{stj}-1)} \sum_1^{n_{stj}} \left(H_{ij}\ D_{1si}\ \overline{u_{ij}} - \frac{1}{n_{stj}} \sum_1^{n_{stj}} H_{ij}\ D_{1si}\ \overline{u_{ij}}\right)^2$$

$$+ \sum_j \frac{N_{st}}{n_{stj}} \sum_1^{n_{stj}} H^2{}_{ij} * D_{1si}{}^2 \left(\frac{1}{h_{ij}} - \frac{1}{H_{ij} * D_{1si}}\right) s_{uij}{}^2$$

Where $s_{uij}{}^2 = \frac{1}{(h_{ij}-1)} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{ij}} (u_{ijk} - \overline{u_{ij}})^2$

$\overline{u_{ij}} = \overline{y_{ij}} - \hat{R}\ \overline{x_{ij}}$

Multiplier formulae are as given in Section 5.

4.7.2 **Estimates of Relative Standard Error (RSE)**:

$$\hat{RSE}\left(\hat{Y}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{Var}\left(\hat{Y}\right)}}{\hat{Y}} \times 100$$

$$\hat{RSE}\left(\hat{R}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{MSE}\left(\hat{R}\right)}}{\hat{R}} \times 100$$

5. **Multipliers**:

5.1 The formulae for multipliers at stratum/sub-stratum/second-stage stratum level for a Questionnaire type are given below.

questionnaire	sector	formula for multipliers
0.0	Rural/urban	$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{st}}$
5.1	Rural/urban	$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stj}} * D1 * \frac{H_{stij}}{h_{stij}}$
	j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	

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 Questionnaire irrespective of any misclassification observed between the listing Questionnaire and detailed enquiry Questionnaire.

6. **Treatment for zero cases, casualty cases etc.**:

6.1 While counting the number of FSUs surveyed (n_{st} or n_{stj}) in a stratum/sub-stratum, all the FSUs with survey codes 1 to 6 in Questionnaire 0.0 will be considered. In addition, if no household is available in the frame then also that FSU will be treated as surveyed. However, household of a particular Questionnaire type are available in the frame of the FSU but none of these could be surveyed then that FSU has to be treated as casualty and it will not be treated as surveyed in respect of that Questionnaire.

6.2 *Casualty cases*: FSUs with survey code 7 as per Questionnaire 0.0 are treated as casualties. In addition to this, an FSU, although surveyed, may have to be treated as casualty for a particular Questionnaire type and a particular *second stage stratum* as given in the following para:

6.2.1 FSUs with survey codes 1 or 4 as per Questionnaire 0.0 having number of households in the frame of j-th second stage stratum greater than 0 (i.e. H > 0) but number of households surveyed according to data file as nil (h =0), will be taken as casualties for j-th second stage stratum.

All the FSUs with survey codes 1 to 6 as per questionnaire 0.0 minus the number of casualties as identified above will be taken as the number of surveyed FSUs (n_{stj}) for that (stratum/sub-stratum) ×(second stage stratum).

7. **Treatment in cases of void second-stage strata/sub-strata /strata at FSU or household level**

7.1 A stratum/sub-stratum may be void because of the casualty of all the FSUs belonging to the stratum/sub-stratum.

7.2 When a stratum/sub-stratum is void, the following procedure is recommended:

Case(I): Stratum/Sub-stratum void cases at FSU levels (i.e. all FSUs having survey code 7):

(i) If a rural/urban sub-stratum is void then it may be merged with the other sub-stratum of the same Group of the stratum. **If for a particular group only one sub-stratum is there and only FSU is allocated and the FSU become casualty then this sub-stratum can be merged with next group sub-stratum with proper size adjustment. Merged(in which void sub-stratum is merging) sub-stratum size may be calculated as :**

Merged stratum size + Merging stratum size * (per FSU size of merging sub-stratum/per FSU size of merged sub-stratum).

Here merging sub-stratum means void sub-stratum and merged sub-stratum means in which void sub-stratum is merging.

(ii) If a rural/urban stratum (district) is void due to all FSUs being casualty, it may be excluded from the coverage of the survey. The state level estimates will be based on the estimates of districts for which estimates are available and remarks to that effect may be added in appropriate places.

Case (II): Stratum/Sub-stratum void case at second stage stratum level (i.e. all the FSUs were casualties for a particular second stage stratum):

An FSU may be a casualty for a particular *second stage stratum* although survey code is not 7. If all the FSUs of a stratum/sub-stratum become casualties in this manner for a particular *second stage stratum*, the stratum/sub-stratum will become void.

Table 1: allocation of sample FSUs in NSS 78th round						
State/UT	number of sample FSUs					
	central sample			state sample		
	total	rural	urban	total	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	581	357	224	584	360	224
Arunachal Pradesh	240	164	76	244	168	76
Assam	468	336	132	472	340	132
Bihar	953	773	180	952	772	180
Chhattisgarh	280	160	120	284	164	120
Goa	32	16	16	32	16	16
Gujarat	632	316	316	636	320	316
Haryana	276	152	124	280	156	124
Himachal Pradesh	134	86	48	136	88	48
Jharkhand	354	226	128	356	228	128
Karnataka	713	373	340	716	376	340
Kerala	400	200	200	400	200	200
Madhya Pradesh	780	472	308	784	476	308
Maharashtra	1288	644	644	1616	648	968
Manipur	324	176	148	652	356	296
Meghalaya	165	113	52	168	116	52
Mizoram	192	88	104	196	92	104
Nagaland	156	104	52	260	104	156
Odisha	500	368	132	504	372	132
Punjab	332	172	160	336	176	160
Rajasthan	757	489	268	760	492	268
Sikkim	104	80	24	104	80	24
Tamil Nadu	805	405	400	808	408	400
Telangana	368	188	180	740	380	360
Tripura	248	168	80	248	168	80
Uttar Pradesh	1681	1101	580	1684	1104	580
Uttarakhand	144	88	56	148	92	56
West Bengal	1005	589	416	1008	592	416
A & N Islands	48	28	20	48	28	20
Chandigarh	24	4	20	24	4	20
D & N Haveli	24	12	12			
Daman & Diu	24	12	12	24	12	12
Delhi	200	12	188	200	12	188
Jammu & Kashmir	188	96	92	192	100	92
Ladakh	24	12	12	24	12	12
Lakshadweep	24	8	16			
Puducherry	48	16	32	48	16	32
all - India	14500	8588	5912	15524	8904	6620

16 more FSUs allocated to rural special stratum all-India level

Table 2 : State wise Rural survey summary					
State	**Rural allocation**	**Inhabited FSUs**	**Uninhabited FSUs**	**Zero cases FSUs**	**no. of casualty**
Jammu & Kashmir	96	93	0	3	0
Himachal Pradesh	86	82	2	0	2
Punjab	172	172	0	0	0
Chandigarh(U.T.)	4	4	0	0	0
Uttrakhand	88	86	2	0	0
Haryana	152	148	0	4	0
Delhi	12	12	0	0	0
Rajasthan	489	487	1	1	0
Uttar Prdesh	1101	1088	3	9	1
Bihar	773	762	6	3	2
Sikkim	80	80	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	164	163	0	0	1
Nagaland	104	104	0	0	0
Manipur	176	176	0	0	0
Mizoram	88	88	0	0	0
Tripura	168	166	0	0	2
Meghalaya	113	111	0	1	1
Assam	336	330	2	4	0
West Bengal	589	547	2	0	40
Jharkhand	226	223	2	0	1
Odisha	368	366	0	2	0
Chattisgarh	160	159	0	1	0
Madhya Pradesh	472	464	1	5	2
Gujarat	316	314	2	0	0
Daman and Diu	12	12	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	12	0	0	0
Maharashtra	644	634	2	4	4
Andhra Pradesh	357	354	2	1	0
Karnataka	373	369	1	2	1
Goa	16	15	0	0	1
Lakshadweep (U.T.)	8	6	0	2	0
Kerala	200	198	0	2	0
Tamilnadu	405	403	1	1	0
Puducherry (U.T.)	16	16	0	0	0
A and N Islands (U.T.)	28	26	1	1	0
Telangana	188	187	1	0	0
Ladakh (U.T.)	12	12	0	0	0
Total	8604	8469	31	46	58

Table 3: State wise Urban Survey Summary					
State	**Urban allocation**	**Inhabited FSUs**	**Uninhabited FSUs**	**Zero cases FSUs**	**No. of. Casualty**
Jammu & Kashmir	92	91	0	0	1
Himachal Pradesh	48	48	0	0	0
Punjab	160	160	0	0	0
Chandigarh(U.T.)	20	19	0	1	0
Uttrakhand	56	54	0	0	2
Haryana	124	121	0	2	1
Delhi	188	183	0	2	3
Rajasthan	268	268	0	0	0
Uttar Prdesh	580	576	2	1	1
Bihar	180	178	0	0	2
Sikkim	24	24	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	76	76	0	0	0
Nagaland	52	52	0	0	0
Manipur	148	148	0	0	0
Mizoram	104	104	0	0	0
Tripura	80	76	0	0	4
Meghalaya	52	51	0	0	1
Assam	132	132	0	0	0
West Bengal	416	385	2	0	29
Jharkhand	128	124	2	1	1
Odisha	132	132	0	0	0
Chattisgarh	120	119	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	308	304	0	3	1
Gujarat	316	314	1	0	1
Daman and Diu	12	11	0	1	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	12	0	0	0
Maharashtra	644	622	3	2	17
Andhra Pradesh	224	222	0	2	0
Karnataka	340	326	0	0	14
Goa	16	16	0	0	0
Lakshadweep (U.T.)	16	16	0	0	0
Kerala	200	199	0	0	1
Tamilnadu	400	395	0	4	1
Puducherry (U.T.)	32	32	0	0	0
A and N Islands (U.T.)	20	20	0	0	0
Telangana	180	175	1	0	4
Ladakh (U.T.)	12	12	0	0	0
Total	5912	5797	11	19	85

Table 4: Distribution of Central Sample in Special Stratum	
State Name	# FSU allotted in Special Stratum
HIMACHAL PRADESH	2
RAJASTHAN	1
UTTAR PRADESH	1
BIHAR	5
MEGHALAYA	1
WEST BENGAL	1
JHARKHAND	2
ANDHRA PRADESH	1
KARNATAKA	1
TAMIL NADU	1
Total	16

Table 5: Distribution of State Sample in Special Stratum		
State	# Uninhabited villages in special stratum as per census 2011	# FSU allotted in Special Stratum
JAMMU & KASHMIR	213	4
HIMACHAL PRADESH	2808	4
PUNJAB	412	4
UTTARAKHAND	1047	4
HARYANA	199	4
RAJASTHAN	1408	4
UTTAR PRADESH	8960	4
BIHAR	5801	4
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	331	4
MANIPUR	67	4
MIZORAM	126	4
MEGHALAYA	380	4
ASSAM	1024	4
WEST BENGAL	2740	4
JHARKHAND	2902	4
ODISHA	3636	4
CHHATTISGARH	559	4
MADHYA PRADESH	2969	4
GUJARAT	382	4
MAHARASHTRA	2706	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	913	4
KARNATAKA	1943	4
TAMIL NADU	930	4
TELANGANA	600	4
Total	43056	96
All-India	43254	