

## Introduction

### (Table HH5, HH6 & HH7)

Since 1961 and upto 1991 Census, two questionnaires of Individual Slip and Household Schedule were canvassed during the Population Enumeration. The adequacy of Individual slips as well as Household schedules for the Population Enumeration Phase-I of Census of India 2001 was reviewed in the Data Users conference and also with the Technical Advisory Committee constituted by the government for finalizing 2001 Census questions and format of questionnaire. An overwhelming number of data users advocated the use of one compact Household schedule which incorporates all the elements of the Individual slip for ease of canvassing and reducing cost. After detailed deliberations and on the recommendation of the Technical Advisory Committee, in the 2001 Census one compact questionnaire called 'Household Schedule' was used for collection of all the particulars during Population Enumeration phase of Census. The adoption of compact Household schedules facilitated collection of personal details for the entire Household in one schedule. This replaced the earlier system whereby Individual slip data collected in the field was transferred to Household schedule by the enumerator. Introduction of Image Based Processing using ICR technology has facilitated data capture in 100 per cent basis. This has helped in compiling several household level tables, which hitherto had never been attempted earlier except to an extent, in 1981 Census.

2. The Household is considered to be basic unit in a society for social, economic, political and socialization purpose. Sociologically, Household is a co-residential socio-economic unit regardless of kinship ties whereas family is a group - membership in which is mainly based on affinal and consanguinal ties. **As per Linton (1936: 152-159 – Linton, Ralph – The study of Man)**, 'while both household and families are culturally defined, the former are task-oriented residence units and the latter are conceived of as kinship groupings that need not be localized'. But the family is also co-residential, socio-economic unit in most cases. The type and size of the household in most of the societies are influenced by kinship rules, demographic and socio-economic factors, level of urbanization and industrialization. Therefore to understand the social structure of a society, its cohabitation pattern and congestion at a given point of time, the Household level data is a very useful tool.

3. Census in India traditionally collects information on three types of household namely Normal households, Institutional Households and Houseless Households. The present release, second in series on 'Household Tables', caters to the aged (60 years and above) by household size, marital status of head of the household and households by religion of head of the household and household size. The data presented corresponds to the tables HH-5, HH-6 and HH-7 and **exclude institutional households**. Currently these tables are being released in electronic format. Subsequently printed volume of these tables will also be brought out. The level of presentation for the respective tables is as follows:-

Table No.	Title	Lowest level of presentation	
		Electronic format	Printed volume
HH-5	Households with number of aged persons 60 years and above by sex and household size	City	City (Million plus)
HH-6	Households by marital status, sex and age of the head of Household	District	State
HH-7	Households by religion, sex of the head of household and household size	State	State

4. The concepts and definitions of the data items included in these set of tables and used in 2001 census are given at Annexure 2.

### **Data Highlights**

#### **HH-5: Households with number of aged persons 60 years and above by sex and household size.**

Of the 193.1 million households (excluding institutional households) at the national level enumerated at the 2001 Census, about **58.3 million or 30.2 per cent of the households are reported to have at least one elderly person (60 years and above) as member of the household.** Whereas, about 21.3 per cent of the households have recorded one elderly person as member, the proportion of households with two elderly persons was 8.4 per cent. The proportion of households with three or more elderly persons was a meager 0.5 per cent. The rural-urban differential is apparent with higher proportion of elderly population reported from rural households compared to the urban households. About 134.9 million or 69.8 per cent of the households (94 million or 68.4 per cent from rural areas and 40.8 million or 73.4 per cent from urban areas) did not report any aged population at the national level. The Statement 1 below gives, by residence, the number and proportion of households by number of aged persons 60 years and above.

**Statement 1: Number and percentage distribution of households\* by number of aged persons 60 years and above and residence, India – 2001**

Number of aged	Households with aged population 60 years and above			Percentage		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	<b>193,119,360</b>	<b>137,495,260</b>	<b>55,624,100</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
None	134,852,466	94,035,577	40,816,889	69.83	68.39	73.38
1	41,117,035	30,317,317	10,799,718	21.29	22.05	19.42
2	16,294,024	12,501,423	3,792,601	8.44	9.09	6.82
3	763,059	574,151	188,908	0.40	0.42	0.34
4+	92,776	66,792	25,984	0.05	0.05	0.05

\* Exclude Institutional households

Note: India figures exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

Statement 2 gives, at the national level, the percentage distribution of households by household size cross classified by the number of aged persons per household by residence. As expected, the larger is the size of the household, the higher is the chance of finding at least one aged person in it. There are two important cell values in this statement that are socially important and give some preliminary insight into the living arrangement of the elderly. These are, the single member household with the only member being an aged person and the two-member household with both the members having age 60 years and above. Out of all the households having one aged member living in them, about 7.5 per cent (3.1 million) of households are single member households. In other words, **3.1 million out of the 76.4 million aged persons in the country live alone - 2.5 million in rural and 0.6 million in urban.** Out of all the households having exactly two members with age 60 years and above, 15.8 percent households (2.6 million) are such which are two member households. Rural-Urban differentials are apparent with higher proportions being reported from the rural areas than in urban areas for these two categories of the households.

**Statement 2: Percentage distribution of households\* by household size and number of aged persons 60 years and above per household, India – 2001**

Number of aged	Household size							
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
	<b>Total</b>							
At least one aged 60+	100.0	<b>5.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>38.5</b>
1	100.0	<b>7.5</b>	7.8	8.0	11.2	16.0	15.1	34.4
2	100.0	0.0	<b>15.8</b>	7.4	7.3	9.5	13.0	47.0
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	<b>8.9</b>	6.0	6.7	9.1	69.3
4+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>4.8</b>	3.9	4.4	86.9
	<b>Rural</b>							
At least one aged 60+ aged	100.0	<b>5.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>39.3</b>
1	100.0	<b>8.2</b>	8.0	7.8	10.6	15.1	15.1	35.2
2	100.0	0.0	<b>16.7</b>	7.3	7.3	9.0	12.2	47.6
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	<b>8.7</b>	5.6	6.3	8.5	70.8
4+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>4.2</b>	3.2	3.8	88.8
	<b>Urban</b>							
At least one aged 60+ aged	100.0	<b>4.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>36.1</b>
1	100.0	<b>5.5</b>	7.1	8.6	12.9	18.4	15.2	32.3
2	100.0	0.0	<b>13.1</b>	7.4	7.7	11.1	15.6	45.1
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	<b>9.5</b>	7.2	7.9	11.0	64.5
4+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>6.4</b>	5.7	6.0	81.9

\* Exclude Institutional households

Note: India figures exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

An interesting feature of the data set is the sex composition of the aged in the households of different sizes (Statement 3). The overall sex ratio of the elderly persons is more or less balanced with a slight tilt towards females. The sex ratio of all the aged persons living as single member household is highly feminine which essentially means that a larger number of females than males live alone. In terms of absolute numbers, **2.1 million out of 38.8 million (5.5 percent) of the elderly women aged 60 years and above in the country live alone**. The sex ratio of elderly (882 females per thousand males) in two-member household is masculine. This is mainly due to a very low sex ratio (687 females per thousand males) in such households having only one aged person. The sex ratio for elderly persons in household size 5 and 6 is highly feminine. The sex ratio (1010 females per thousand males) in the category 'two aged persons' is the most balanced sex ratio in all categories of the aged and is also uniform across all size of households. This is probably due to presence of one aged couple in the household across the households of different sizes.

**Statement 3: Sex ratio by household size and number of aged and residence  
India – 2001**

Number of aged	Household size							
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
At least one aged 60+	<b>1030</b>	<b>2300</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>1208</b>	<b>1142</b>	<b>945</b>
1	1042	<b>2300</b>	687	810	982	1311	1228	881
2	1010	-	<b>1026</b>	1012	1010	1017	1024	998
3	1108	-	-	<b>1403</b>	1236	1188	1171	1051
4+	931	-	-	-	<b>1184</b>	1065	1068	908
At least one aged 60+	<b>1026</b>	<b>2315</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1189</b>	<b>1143</b>	<b>937</b>
1	1039	<b>2315</b>	678	844	987	1286	1232	867
2	1006	-	<b>1022</b>	1009	1010	1014	1021	995
3	1097	-	-	<b>1385</b>	1238	1200	1170	1040
4+	936	-	-	-	<b>1146</b>	1020	1057	920
At least one aged 60+	<b>1041</b>	<b>2240</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1254</b>	<b>1137</b>	<b>971</b>
1	1051	<b>2240</b>	717	727	972	1371	1217	926
2	1020	-	<b>1044</b>	1022	1012	1024	1034	1009
3	1143	-	-	<b>1453</b>	1232	1159	1173	1088
4+	918	-	-	-	<b>1253</b>	1131	1084	876

\* Exclude Institutional households

Note: India figures exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

Table 1 (Annexure 1) presents the percentage distribution of households by number of aged persons in the household for all states and union territories. At the state/Ut level, Dadra & Nagar Haveli has the highest percentage of households (nearly 85 per cent) with no aged person. Among the larger states, Assam with 73.7 per cent households and Kerala with 61.5 per cent of the households do not have any aged population at the 2001 Census.

Table 2 (Annexure 1) provides the percentage of single member household with the only member being an elderly and the overall sex ratio of aged in such households for states and union territories. Daman and Diu has recorded the highest proportion of aged living alone (14.2 percent). Among the major states, Tamil Nadu with 12.0 percent and Jammu & Kashmir with 2.9 percent of the elderly living alone occupy the top and bottom positions in this category. The sex ratio of aged in the single member household category among the major states is highest in Karnataka (3763) closely followed by the three major South Indian states namely Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala with sex ratios 3580, 3484 and 3482 respectively.

#### **HH-6 Households by marital status, sex and age of the head of the household**

The Census of India 2001 has defined 'Head of the household' as one who was recognized to be so by the household. In such a person vests the chief responsibility of managing affairs of the household as also the decision making on behalf of the household. Thus, the title implies for its holder a status in the society and supremacy in the household. For the women, holding the title within the conjugal union not only is the mere prestige, status and an equal footing with men in the society but also as a proxy variable to the equality gap between the two sexes.

Statement 4 presents, at the national level, the percentage of female-headed households by residence at the 2001 Census along with similar data as obtained from NFHS-2 (1998-1999) and NSSO-55<sup>th</sup> Round (1999-2000).

**Statement 4: Percentage of female-headed households  
Census 2001, NFHS –II and NSSO – 55<sup>th</sup> Round, India**

Residence	Census 2001*	NFHS-2 (1988-89)	NSSO –55 <sup>th</sup> round
Total	10.4	10.3	..
Rural	10.1	10.0	10.4
Urban	11.1	11.1	9.4

\* Exclude Institutional households

Note: India figures (Census 2001) exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

According to the 2001 Census, **at the national level the percentage of female-headed households is only 10.4 percent**, with a marginal differential of one percentage point between the rural and urban areas. Whereas, the data provided by NFHS-2 is almost similar to the census that from NSSO 55<sup>th</sup> Round shows an appreciable variation of nearly two percentage points in the urban areas. Contrary to both Census and NFHS-2 the data from NSSO gives a higher proportion of female-headed households in the rural areas as compared to the urban areas. The distribution of households by the other two characteristics of the head of the household namely age and marital status provides further insight into the nature of female-headed households.

Table 3 (Annexure 1) gives the percentage of female-headed households for states and union territories. Lakshadweep with 34.4 percent female-headed households top the list, followed by Meghalaya (23.0 percent) and Kerala (22.6 percent). The bottom three positions are held by Rajasthan (6.9 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (6.8 percent) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (6.3 percent).

Statement 5 below gives the distribution of 1000 households by different marital status categories of head of the household irrespective of sex separately for rural and urban areas.

**Statement 5: Distribution of 1000 households by marital status of head of the household (irrespective of sex) by residence, India\*- 2001**

Residence	Total Households	Never Married		Currently Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated	
		Male head	Female head	Male head	Female head	Male head	Female head	Male head	Female head
Total	1000	25	4	835	28	35	68	2	3
Rural	1000	23	3	836	29	38	66	2	4
Urban	1000	30	5	833	27	25	75	2	3

\* Exclude Institutional households

Note: India figures exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

It is clear from the statement that currently married males, quite expectedly, head a vast majority of the households (835 out of every 1000 households). The next highest category is 'widowed' wherefrom 68 females out of every 1000 households have been reported as head of the household. Rural-Urban differentials are insignificant in all categories except in case of widowed members as head, where the percentage is slightly higher in urban area.

It may be interesting to compare the data thrown up by Census 2001 with the data from an external source. Statement 6 gives the percent distribution of household by age of head of the household as reported at Census 2001 along with that from the National Family Health Survey-2 undertaken in 1998-99. The two data sets, as will be apparent from the table, compare reasonably well. Only about 10 to 11 percent households have reported persons in

the young age group as head while for the oldest age group, this ranges between 17 to 19 percent.

**Statement 6: Percent distribution of households by age of head of the household, India**

Age of head of household	Census 2001*		NFHS-2 (1998-99)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Less than 30	10.9	9.9	11.4	9.7
30-59	68.2	72.1	66.3	71.2
60+	19.1	16.6	22.4	19.2
Age not stated	1.7	1.4	-	-

\* Exclude Institutional households

Note: India figures (Census 2001) exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

Statement 7 presents at the national level, the percentage distribution of households by marital status of the head of the household for broad age groups separately by sex and by residence as reported at Census 2001. It is evident from the statement that while more than 90 percent of male head of the households are currently married, among the females the majority of the heads (66 percent) come from 'widowed' category. Among the female-headed households only about 27 percent come from 'Currently Married' category – majority of which may be due to husbands living away from the family on account of business, employment etc. Therefore in India, largely a female heads a family more out of compulsion than design. The situation is similar in rural and urban areas.

The distribution of households in different age groups is largely influenced by the marital status of the population itself. Thus, in the category 'never married' the highest proportion of household heads - irrespective of sex - are reported from the younger age group 'Less than 30 years'. In the category 'widowed' such percentage of household heads, irrespective of sex, increases with age. Male-female differentials exist and are largely pronounced for females.

**Statement 7: Percentage distribution of households by marital status of head of the household, age, sex and residence, India\* – 2001**

Age of head of household (in years)	Total households		Marital status of head of the household							
			Never married		Currently married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	<b>Total</b>									
<b>All ages</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Less than 30	100.0	100.0	17.0	31.1	82.0	48.8	0.7	16.0	0.3	4.2
30-59	100.0	100.0	0.9	1.5	96.6	32.8	2.3	61.2	0.2	4.5
60+	100.0	100.0	1.1	1.0	87.8	12.7	10.9	85.1	0.2	1.2
Age not stated	100.0	100.0	1.1	0.7	74.8	10.6	23.9	88.0	0.3	0.7
	<b>Rural</b>									
<b>All ages</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Less than 30	100.0	100.0	15.2	28.6	83.7	51.2	0.8	16.0	0.3	4.2
30-59	100.0	100.0	0.9	1.1	96.3	34.4	2.5	59.7	0.3	4.8
60+	100.0	100.0	1.0	0.7	87.4	12.3	11.4	85.7	0.3	1.3
Age not stated	100.0	100.0	1.0	0.5	74.9	10.3	23.9	88.5	0.3	0.7
	<b>Urban</b>									
<b>All ages</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Less than 30	100.0	100.0	21.9	38.6	77.5	41.3	0.4	16.0	0.2	4.1
30-59	100.0	100.0	1.1	2.4	97.1	29.2	1.6	64.4	0.2	4.0
60+	100.0	100.0	1.3	1.5	89.1	13.7	9.4	83.8	0.2	1.0
Age not stated	100.0	100.0	1.4	1.1	74.6	11.3	23.8	86.9	0.3	0.6

\* Exclude Institutional households

Note: India figures (Census 2001) exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

Table 4 (Annexure 1) gives the percentage distribution of households by marital status of the head of the household at the state/Ut level by sex. Among the male-headed households those with 'currently married' male as head has the highest percentage in all the states and union territories. It varies in a very narrow range of 85.2 percent in Daman & Diu and 95.9

percent in Andhra Pradesh. However, percentage of currently married females as head varies very widely between 9.6 percent in Mizoram to 64.8 in Lakshadweep. It would be interesting to see that Uttaranchal Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Meghalaya and Jammu & Kashmir have very high currently married females. Except for Meghalaya, where the matriarchal society among the major tribes may be the reason, the main reason can be indicative of the main breadwinner staying elsewhere for employment or business. The other important category is the 'widowed' female as head of household. It ranges from 28.3 percent in Lakshadweep to 77.1 percent in Gujarat. The two northeastern states of Mizoram and Meghalaya have very high percentage of female-headed households who are divorced or separated (20.9 percent and 13.5 percent respectively).

#### HH-7: Households by religion, sex of head of the household and household size

Table HH-7 provides data on households by religion, sex of head of the household and household size as reflected at the 2001 Census and relates to normal and houseless households only. This table provides an interesting insight into the differentials that exist in the various religious communities in terms of female-headed household and also in terms of the size of the household.

Statement 8 below gives, at the national level, the percentage distribution of female-headed households by religious communities and size of the household as revealed by Census 2001. Across the religious communities Christians (15.2 per cent) reported the highest percentage of such households followed by Buddhists (12.6 per cent). The pattern is similar when one looks at the distribution across the religious communities by size of the household. For households with household size 2 and more the percentage of female-headed households is highest in the two member households. Over the rural and urban place of residence there is a higher percentage of female-headed households in the urban areas than in the rural areas for all the religious communities except for 'Jains'. The Jains, at 10.0 percent, recorded nearly 2 percentage point higher female-headed households in rural areas than in urban areas.

**Statement 8: Percentage distribution of female-headed households by religious communities and size of the household, India\* - 2001**

Household size	All households+	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others
<b>Total</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>13.2</b>
1	48.9	48.7	49.8	53.6	36.8	53.6	56.4	54.6
2	18.9	18.4	20.4	27.1	18.5	22.2	16.2	23.5
3-6	8.6	8.2	10.2	12.5	8.6	9.9	6.3	10.9
7-10	5.8	5.5	6.4	10.2	6.7	7.0	6.6	7.3
11+	6.4	5.8	8.4	12.3	7.8	9.6	8.1	8.6
<b>Rural</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>
1	54.0	54.0	56.2	55.4	37.8	57.9	60.5	56.0
2	18.6	18.2	20.2	26.2	17.8	21.4	16.6	22.9
3-6	8.4	8.1	10.0	12.0	8.5	9.2	6.4	10.6
7-10	4.7	4.5	5.2	8.5	5.8	5.1	4.0	6.8
11+	4.6	4.2	6.0	9.0	6.6	5.5	4.3	7.7
<b>Urban</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>17.4</b>
1	36.0	35.0	36.7	50.5	34.7	42.3	53.3	46.3
2	19.5	18.9	20.9	28.7	20.0	24.2	16.0	28.2
3-6	8.9	8.5	10.7	13.3	8.9	10.8	6.3	14.1
7-10	9.3	9.3	8.6	15.2	9.6	10.2	7.4	12.3
11+	12.1	12.1	12.0	20.6	13.2	15.1	9.5	16.7

\* Exclude Institutional households

+ 'All households' include 'Religion not stated'

Note: India figures exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

Statement 9 gives, at the national level, the mean household size of the male-headed and female-headed households by religious communities and residence for 2001 Census. At the overall level the average size of the male-headed households is higher by about one and a half member than the female-headed households. Such variation is higher in rural areas

**Statement 9: Mean household size of the male headed and female headed households by religious communities and residence, India\* – 2001**

Religious community	Mean household size					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male headed	Female headed	Male headed	Female headed	Male headed	Female headed
<b>All religious communities+</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Hindus	5.3	3.8	5.5	3.7	5.0	4.3
Muslims	6.3	4.9	6.2	4.5	6.4	5.7
Christians	4.9	3.8	5.0	3.8	4.5	3.8
Sikhs	5.7	4.8	5.9	4.8	5.3	4.8
Buddhists	5.1	3.7	5.0	3.3	5.1	4.3
Jains	5.3	4.2	5.3	3.1	5.3	4.5
Others	5.3	3.9	5.4	3.9	5.0	4.0

\* Exclude Institutional households

+ 'All religious communities' include 'Religion not stated'

Note: India figures exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

where the size of male-headed households exceeds the female-headed households almost by two members. Across the religious communities the difference in the size of male headed and female-headed households is the highest (by one and a half member) for the Hindus. This is followed by Muslims and Buddhists where such difference at 1.4 members is slightly lower than that for Hindus. Such difference is recorded to be negligible for the Christians.

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## Annexure 1

**Table 1: Percentage distribution of households\* with no aged person to total households, India - 2001**

India/State/Union territory	Number of households		Percentage
	Total	With no aged person	
1	2	3	4
<b>India</b>	<b>193,119,360</b>	<b>134,852,466</b>	<b>69.8</b>
Jammu & Kashmir	1,561,667	1,061,753	68.0
Himachal Pradesh	1,219,062	803,409	65.9
Punjab	4,338,365	2,804,173	64.6
Chandigarh	205,892	172,199	83.6
Uttaranchal	1,596,462	1,090,143	68.3
Haryana	3,705,461	2,588,136	69.8
Delhi	2,728,094	2,184,151	80.1
Rajasthan	9,296,433	6,484,627	69.8
Uttar Pradesh	25,687,792	17,200,236	67.0
Bihar	13,721,541	9,659,163	70.4
Sikkim	113,997	90,951	79.8
Arunachal Pradesh	213,447	173,749	81.4
Nagaland	326,072	259,758	79.7
Manipur	373,478	262,821	70.4
Mizoram	175,616	137,572	78.3
Tripura	663,662	475,607	71.7
Meghalaya	417,171	329,864	79.1
Assam	4,901,623	3,612,468	73.7
West Bengal	15,839,771	11,240,724	71.0
Jharkhand	4,789,216	3,567,834	74.5
Orissa	7,720,150	5,350,423	69.3
Chhattisgarh	4,084,777	2,928,175	71.7
Madhya Pradesh	10,893,229	7,707,634	70.8
Gujarat	9,667,891	7,061,689	73.0
Daman & Diu	35,557	29,106	81.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45,430	38,545	84.8
Maharashtra	19,521,809	13,288,607	68.1
Andhra Pradesh	16,961,431	12,342,379	72.8
Karnataka	10,380,116	7,151,077	68.9
Goa	293,758	204,212	69.5
Lakshadweep	9,957	6,957	69.9
Kerala	6,713,465	4,126,800	61.5
Tamil Nadu	14,624,073	10,203,554	69.8
Pondicherry	215,100	150,132	69.8
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	77,795	63,838	82.1

\* - Exclude Institutional households.

**Note:** India excludes Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

**Table 2: Percentage of single member (aged 60+) households\* to total households with one person aged 60+ and sex-ratio of the single member households, India - 2001**

aged 60+ and sex-ratio of the single member households, India - 2001						
1	Households with one aged person 60+	Number	Number/population 60+ of single member households		Percentage (Col.3/Col.2)	Sex-ratio
			Population			
			Males	Females		
2	3	4	5	6	7	
India	41,117,035	3,068,797	929,974	2,138,823	7.5	2,300
Jammu & Kashmir	338,071	9,848	4,909	4,939	2.9	1,006
Himachal Pradesh	293,100	27,042	9,259	17,783	9.2	1,921
Punjab	926,377	47,938	21,569	26,369	5.2	1,223
Chandigarh	23,178	1,681	867	814	7.3	939
Uttaranchal	368,218	32,586	10,148	22,438	8.8	2,211
Haryana	676,584	29,926	12,075	17,851	4.4	1,478
Delhi	376,799	17,992	7,816	10,176	4.8	1,302
Rajasthan	1,865,958	102,492	33,945	68,547	5.5	2,019
Uttar Pradesh	5,575,321	347,263	179,269	167,994	6.2	937
Bihar	2,723,204	171,501	72,953	98,548	6.3	1,351
Sikkim	17,542	963	635	328	5.5	517
Arunachal Pradesh	30,385	2,097	1,032	1,065	6.9	1,032
Nagaland	45,022	2,774	1,007	1,767	6.2	1,755
Manipur	77,620	2,781	824	1,957	3.6	2,375
Mizoram	27,508	1,196	526	670	4.3	1,274
Tripura	145,284	7,656	2,053	5,603	5.3	2,729
Meghalaya	70,107	4,434	1,987	2,447	6.3	1,232
Assam	1,031,295	36,456	12,491	23,965	3.5	1,919
West Bengal	3,589,167	180,580	45,182	135,398	5.0	2,997
Jharkhand	884,913	47,923	16,568	31,355	5.4	1,893
Orissa	1,729,259	151,945	44,170	107,775	8.8	2,440
Chhattisgarh	825,487	90,229	23,980	66,249	10.9	2,763
Madhya Pradesh	2,149,735	194,648	70,969	123,679	9.1	1,743
Gujarat	1,759,268	152,472	41,802	110,670	8.7	2,647
Daman & Diu	4,932	699	116	583	14.2	5,026
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5,026	267	88	179	5.3	2,034
Maharashtra	4,159,519	343,743	80,802	262,941	8.3	3,254
Andhra Pradesh	3,514,257	381,654	83,331	298,323	10.9	3,580
Karnataka	2,454,010	151,142	31,735	119,407	6.2	3,763
Goa	69,620	6,136	1,426	4,710	8.8	3,303
Lakshadweep	2,368	72	29	43	3.0	1,483
Kerala	1,891,592	106,892	23,850	83,042	5.7	3,482
Tamil Nadu	3,405,066	409,130	91,235	317,895	12.0	3,484
Pondicherry	50,466	3,920	880	3,040	7.8	3,455
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10,777	719	446	273	6.7	612

\* - Exclude Institutional households.

**Note:** India excludes Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

**Table 3: Percentage of female headed households to total households\***  
**India - 2001**

India/States/Union territories	Number of households		Percentage
	Total	Female headed	
<b>India</b>	193,119,360	19,987,858	10.4
Jammu & Kashmir	1,561,667	105,929	6.8
Himachal Pradesh	1,219,062	218,594	17.9
Punjab	4,338,365	418,948	9.7
Chandigarh	205,892	14,809	7.2
Uttaranchal	1,596,462	260,279	16.3
Haryana	3,705,461	299,198	8.1
Delhi	2,728,094	238,090	8.7
Rajasthan	9,296,433	644,547	6.9
Uttar Pradesh	25,687,792	2,031,752	7.9
Bihar	13,721,541	1,012,794	7.4
Sikkim	113,997	11,061	9.7
Arunachal Pradesh	213,447	21,873	10.2
Nagaland	326,072	29,921	9.2
Manipur	373,478	49,074	13.1
Mizoram	175,616	21,720	12.4
Tripura	663,662	73,305	11.0
Meghalaya	417,171	95,841	23.0
Assam	4,901,623	501,789	10.2
West Bengal	15,839,771	1,709,373	10.8
Jharkhand	4,789,216	398,933	8.3
Orissa	7,720,150	776,322	10.1
Chhattisgarh	4,084,777	450,416	11.0
Madhya Pradesh	10,893,229	814,667	7.5
Gujarat	9,667,891	777,962	8.0
Daman & Diu	35,557	6,690	18.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45,430	2,858	6.3
Maharashtra	19,521,809	1,976,118	10.1
Andhra Pradesh	16,961,431	1,920,951	11.3
Karnataka	10,380,116	1,441,807	13.9
Goa	293,758	62,171	21.2
Lakshadweep	9,957	3,429	34.4
Kerala	6,713,465	1,514,107	22.6
Tamil Nadu	14,624,073	2,041,997	14.0
Pondicherry	215,100	32,928	15.3
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	77,795	7,605	9.8

\* - Exclude Institutional households.

**Note:** India excludes Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

**Table 4: Percentage distribution of households\* by marital status of head of the household and sex  
India/States/Union territories - 2001**

India/States/Union territories	Total Households		Marital status of head of the household							
			Never married		Currently Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated	
	Male head	Female head	Male head	Female head	Male head	Female head	Male head	Female head	Male head	Female head
<b>India</b>	100.0	100.0	2.7	3.5	93.2	27.1	3.9	66.1	0.2	3.4
Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	100.0	2.6	4.3	92.8	41.8	4.5	52.5	0.2	1.4
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	100.0	3.3	2.4	91.9	43.3	4.5	53.2	0.3	1.2
Punjab	100.0	100.0	2.3	2.1	92.6	27.3	4.9	69.6	0.2	1.0
Chandigarh	100.0	100.0	5.8	4.6	91.9	29.9	2.0	63.2	0.2	2.3
Uttaranchal	100.0	100.0	3.1	2.2	91.8	44.1	4.8	52.8	0.2	0.9
Haryana	100.0	100.0	2.2	2.0	93.7	27.3	4.0	69.9	0.1	0.8
Delhi	100.0	100.0	4.0	3.4	92.9	24.9	3.0	70.1	0.1	1.6
Rajasthan	100.0	100.0	2.4	2.6	93.1	33.6	4.3	62.5	0.2	1.3
Uttar Pradesh	100.0	100.0	3.7	7.6	89.2	39.4	6.8	52.3	0.2	0.7
Bihar	100.0	100.0	2.6	4.3	92.3	42.5	5.1	52.6	0.1	0.6
Sikkim	100.0	100.0	7.4	10.7	87.4	33.6	3.9	47.0	1.2	8.7
Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	100.0	5.9	11.3	90.6	37.2	3.0	45.7	0.6	5.9
Nagaland	100.0	100.0	4.3	13.0	93.1	24.9	1.8	53.8	0.7	8.3
Manipur	100.0	100.0	2.1	3.9	93.6	14.8	3.7	75.4	0.6	5.9
Mizoram	100.0	100.0	6.8	10.9	87.7	9.6	3.0	58.5	2.5	20.9
Tripura	100.0	100.0	3.1	3.2	94.0	18.0	2.5	71.8	0.3	7.0
Meghalaya	100.0	100.0	4.1	5.9	91.9	42.1	2.7	38.5	1.3	13.5
Assam	100.0	100.0	4.5	3.9	91.8	22.0	3.4	70.7	0.3	3.4
West Bengal	100.0	100.0	2.8	3.4	94.6	19.4	2.3	72.4	0.3	4.7
Jharkhand	100.0	100.0	2.9	4.8	92.6	30.5	4.3	63.1	0.2	1.6
Orissa	100.0	100.0	3.2	4.1	93.1	25.2	3.4	66.7	0.3	4.0
Chhattisgarh	100.0	100.0	2.5	3.8	92.8	26.1	4.2	64.5	0.5	5.6
Madhya Pradesh	100.0	100.0	2.6	3.0	92.5	24.8	4.5	68.7	0.3	3.5
Gujarat	100.0	100.0	2.3	2.7	93.5	17.6	3.7	77.1	0.4	2.7
Daman & Diu	100.0	100.0	12.8	2.9	85.2	41.6	1.7	53.3	0.3	2.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	100.0	7.1	3.4	91.2	38.0	1.3	54.8	0.3	3.8
Maharashtra	100.0	100.0	2.8	3.0	94.6	23.7	2.4	69.0	0.2	4.3
Andhra Pradesh	100.0	100.0	1.4	1.8	95.9	20.7	2.4	73.2	0.2	4.3
Karnataka	100.0	100.0	3.0	3.1	94.2	24.1	2.6	69.4	0.2	3.3
Goa	100.0	100.0	6.1	4.4	90.9	25.2	2.8	69.1	0.2	1.3
Lakshadweep	100.0	100.0	6.4	2.2	90.1	64.8	2.8	28.3	0.7	4.6
Kerala	100.0	100.0	2.0	2.7	95.2	29.6	2.6	62.5	0.3	5.1
Tamil Nadu	100.0	100.0	2.0	2.0	94.4	22.4	3.3	71.2	0.3	4.4
Pondicherry	100.0	100.0	2.5	2.8	94.7	17.0	2.5	75.7	0.3	4.6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100.0	100.0	5.6	4.3	91.6	31.2	2.3	60.2	0.5	4.3

\* - Exclude Institutional households.

**Note:** India excludes Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

## Annexure 2

### **Concepts and Definitions**

**Household:** A 'household' is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. Persons in a household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both. However, if a group of unrelated persons live in a census house but do not take their meals from the common kitchen, then they are not constituent of a common household. Each such person should be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether it is a household or not, is a common kitchen. There may be one member households, two member households or multi-member households.

In a few situations, it may become difficult to apply the definition of household strictly as given above. For example, a person living alone in a census house whether cooking or not cooking meals is treated as a household. Similarly, if husband and wife or a group of related persons are living together in a census house but not cooking their meals, it also constitutes a **normal** household.

**Institutional households-** A group of unrelated persons who live in an institution and take their meals from a common kitchen is called an Institutional Household. Examples of Institutional Households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, orphanages, etc.

If in a building which is occupied by an Institutional Household, the families of the warden and the peon are also living in separate census houses and cooking for themselves separately, then each of the family is treated as separate household and the houses occupied by them is treated as separate census houses. In this situation there will be one building, three census houses and three households i.e. one Institutional Household and two Normal Households.

If a group of unrelated persons, sharing a common kitchen, is found living in a census house which is not an institution, such a household does not form an Institutional Household but is treated like other Normal household.

**Houseless households-** Households who do not live in buildings or census houses but live in the open on roadside, pavements, in Hume pipes, under flyovers and staircases, or in the open in places of worship, mandaps, railway platforms, etc. are treated as Houseless households.

**Head of the household-** The head of household for census purposes was defined to be one who was recognized as such by the household. She or he was generally the person who chiefly responsible for managing the affairs of the household and took decision on behalf of the household. The head of household need not necessarily be the oldest male member or an earning member, but may be a female or a younger member of either sex. In case of an absentee de jure 'Head', the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of household rests was regarded as the head irrespective whether the person was male or female.