

Department of
Economics
& Statistics



Coimbatore



Tamil Nadu Household Panel Survey
Pre-Baseline District Report 2018-19



**Tamil Nadu Household Panel Survey (TNHPS)
Pre-Baseline Survey (PBS) District Report 2018-19**

Coimbatore District

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**Principal Investigator
& Project Coordinator**

Prof. Kripa Ananthpur

Principal Investigator

Prof. L. Venkatachalam

Principal Investigator

Dr. K. Jafar

**In collaboration with
the Department of Economics and Statistics,
Government of Tamil Nadu**

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Madras Institute of Development Studies
79, Second Main Road, Gandhi Nagar
Adyar, Chennai 600020
Ph: 24411574 / 24412589
www.mids.ac.in

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Summary of PBS Findings

Demographic Indicators

- Coimbatore had a sample size of 9,229 households, of which 43.74 percent of households were from rural areas and 56.26 percent of households were from urban areas.
- The district had a huge demographic dividend with 67.44 percent of the population in the age group up to 45 years. Around one-third of the population was between 26-45 years of age. The percentage of people above 60 years of age was 12.09 percent.
- Around 94 percent of the households in the district followed Hinduism.
- The BC and MBC category households together constituted around 80 percent of the total households in the district.

Education

- The district had a literacy rate of 88.03 percent, which was higher than the state estimates of 85.40 percent.
- The gender gap in literacy rate of the district was higher in rural areas at 11.70 percent than in urban areas at 6.83 percent.
- Around 85 percent of the population had formal schooling in the district. Among the population with no formal schooling, around 90 percent did not have functional literacy.

Employment

- The share of unemployed persons in the district was at 2.20 percent. Only 53.12 percent of the total population were employed and 44.66 percent were not in the labour force.
- Around 75.42 percent of the males were employed and only 30.91 percent of the females were employed, which shows the prevailing gender gap in employment.
- Most males who were currently not working were students—about 43.78 percent—whereas most females in this category—about 75.96 percent—were homemakers.

- Among the General, MBC, and BC categories of the district, more than 40 percent of the population were salaried workers in the private sector. Majority of the SC and DNC population were casual labourers in the agriculture sector.
- The population employed as salaried workers in the private sector dominated in urban areas, while casual labourers in the agriculture sector were higher in rural areas of the district.

Land Ownership and Assets

- Only 8.14 percent of households owned agricultural land. Ownership of agricultural land was higher among rural households than urban households. The households from the BC category were predominant agricultural land owners in the district.
- Households that depended on rain-fed irrigation in the district were 38.86 percent. Higher percentage of urban households at 43.62 percent owned unirrigated land than rural households at 32.02 percent.
- Around 82.82 percent of the agricultural land owners had marginal or small (less than 2 hectares) land.
- Less than one tenth of the households owned agriculture, allied or fishing assets in the district. The number was higher among rural households than urban households.
- More than 90 percent the households in the district owned at least one household asset.

Household Income

- The annual mean income of the households in the financial year 2017-18 was ₹1,96,101 in the district; in the urban areas it was ₹2,23,490 and rural areas it was ₹1,11,526.
- The mean income from salaried work was the highest at ₹2,39,384.
- The income inequality in the district (0.483) was lower than the state estimate (0.563).
- Around 50 percent of the households in the district expected their income to increase in the next five years. One third of the households expected their income to remain the same and around five percent expected income to decrease in the next five years. Urban households were more optimistic than the rural households about the increase in their future income.

Housing

- In the district, 56.84 percent of the households resided in their own houses. Higher percentage of rural households resided in their own houses compared to urban households of the district.
- Out of the 56.24 percent that owned houses in the district, only 7.46 percent of houses were built under a government scheme and SC households were the main beneficiaries of the government housing schemes.
- Three quarters of the households in the district lived in Pucca houses, around 20 percent lived in Semi-Pucca and less than five percent lived in Kutccha houses.

Access to Drinking Water

- In both urban and rural areas, most commonly used primary source of drinking water in the district was piped water into dwelling at around 30 percent.

Electricity

- Around 97.98 percent of the households in the district had domestic electricity connection as compared to the state estimate of 97.60 percent.

Cooking Fuel

- More than 90 percent of the households used LPG as primary cooking fuel. The district ranked second in terms of LPG usage as primary cooking fuel.
- Less than five percent of the households in the district used firewood as primary cooking fuel.

Sanitation

- Around 85 percent of the households had a latrine within the premises of the household. Access to latrine facilities was higher among urban households than rural households of the district.
- The percentage of total households in the district following open defecation had declined from 22.17 percent in 2011 (Census, 2011) to 7.97 percent in 2018 as per the PBS estimates.
- Out of the 15.51 percent households that did not have a latrine within the premises of the household, 51.43 percent of the households practiced open defecation.

1. Introduction

1.1 Profile of Coimbatore District

Coimbatore district in Tamil Nadu was formed in the year 1956. It is in the western region of the state with Nilgiris in the north, Tiruppur in the east, borders of Kerala in the south and the west.

According to Census (2011), Coimbatore had a total population of 34.58 lakhs, accounting for approximately 4.8 percent of Tamil Nadu's total population, which was 7.21 crores. The district comprised 9.58 lakh households, with 75.73 percent residing in urban areas. The male population was 50.01 percent, and the female population was 49.99 percent. Coimbatore demonstrated a child-sex ratio of 956.33 as compared to the State average of 943.27. Within the social groups, 15.5 percent of the population belonged to the Scheduled Castes, while 0.8 percent belonged to the Scheduled Tribes. The literacy rate in Coimbatore district stood at 83.98 percent, compared to the State's average (80.09 percent). The male literacy rate was 89.06 percent, while the female literacy rate was 78.92 percent.

In the fiscal year 2018-19, Coimbatore's Net District Domestic Product was ₹1,07,18,333 lakhs, ranking at third highest position amongst districts. The district's per capita Net District Domestic Product was recorded at ₹2,75,126, ranking it at second highest among districts and surpassed Tamil Nadu's average of ₹1,83,884 (Department of Economics and Statistics, 2023). In terms of sectoral distribution, the primary sector (agriculture and allied) contributes approximately six percent to its domestic income, while the secondary (industry) and tertiary (service) sectors contribute approximately 39 percent and 55 percent, respectively (Department of Economics and Statistics, 2017).

According to the Tamil Nadu State Planning Commission (2017a), Coimbatore ranked sixth in terms of the Human Development Index with a score of 0.844, pointing to an above-average performance in overall development. It ranked twenty-third in the Gender Inequality Index with a score of 0.088, demanding attention to expanding resources to close the gender divide. In terms of the Child Development Index, the district ranked second with a score of 0.745, which reflects well upon the district's investment in the development of the younger generation. Additionally, Coimbatore ranked fourth in terms of the Multidimensional Poverty Index with a score of 0.41, pointing to a relatively good performance in the eradication and prevention of poverty.

Coimbatore district shines as an economic powerhouse with impressive per capita income and a diverse sectoral landscape. Its remarkable strides in human development, child welfare, and poverty reduction underscore its commitment to holistic progress.

1.2 About the TNHPS and Pre-Baseline Survey (PBS)

The Tamil Nadu Household Panel Survey (TNHPS) has been designed as a longitudinal survey, beginning with a Pre-Baseline Survey or the PBS—an extensive household listing activity—followed by a Baseline Survey (Wave 1) and subsequent periodic surveys (Wave 2, Wave 3 etc.). The TNHPS aims to analyze the patterns of change in various socio-economic indicators, including households' income, occupational structures and living conditions.

The PBS collected data on a comprehensive set of socio-economic indicators for the period 2018-19 with the results providing district-level estimates for these indicators, and informing the sampling design and the associated sampling frame for the first wave of the TNHPS. The PBS estimates act as an important intermediate database between Census 2011 and Census 2021 for the Government of Tamil Nadu. The PBS surveyed around 2,12,282 households in the erstwhile 32 districts of Tamil Nadu across 1476 Primary Sampling Units—684 rural PSUs and 792 urban PSUs.

This report analyzes data from the PBS for the Coimbatore district and presents the findings. Wherever possible, the report compares the district PBS estimates with the most recent census data of Coimbatore (Census, 2011) and the state PBS estimates (TNHPS-PBS, 2021) to assess the socio-economic development of Coimbatore district. The sample size for the district was 9,229 households, among which 4,037 households were from rural areas and 5,192 households were from urban areas. The blocks covered during the survey were: Anaimalai, Annur, Karamadai, Kinathukaduvu, Madukkarai, Periyanaickenpalayam, Pollachi North, Pollachi South, Sulthanpet and Sullur.

2. Survey Response

For the Pre-Baseline Survey (PBS) 2018-19, a total of 10,605 households in Coimbatore district were selected using a multi-stage stratified sampling design¹. The final sample size was 9,229 households for PBS, among which 43.74 percent of households were from rural areas and 56.26 percent of households were from urban areas of the district. The area-wise distribution of the total sample as well as the survey response is given in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Distribution of Sample Households – Response wise

Response of Households	Area Type					
	Rural		Urban		Coimbatore	
	Number of HHs	Percentage	Number of HHs	Percentage	Number of HHs	Percentage
Response	4,037	87.72	5,192	86.49	9,229	87.02
Non-Response	201	4.37	366	6.10	567	5.35
Non-sample	364	7.91	445	7.41	809	7.63
Total	4,602	100	6,003	100	10,605	100

Coimbatore district had a lower response rate—willingness of the households to participate in the TNHPS-PBS—of 87.02 percent compared to the state response rate of 96.5 percent. Around 5.35 percent of households were not willing to participate in the survey. Urban areas had a higher non-response rate compared to rural areas. About 7.63 percent of the selected samples were removed as they were not considered as households as per the definition used in the PBS².

¹ Detailed explanation of the Sampling Methodology is available in the TNHPS-PBS State Report (see TNHPS-PBS, 2021).

² A household is defined as a group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen. The category called non-sample consisted of institutions, houses of NRIs and other buildings where there was no kitchen.

3. Key Findings

3.1 Demographic Indicators

As per the PBS estimates, the average household size³ in the district had reduced from 3.70 in 2011 (Census, 2011) to 3.28 in 2018. As per the PBS estimates, the district had a higher male population in 2011 (Census, 2011) and, the female population at 50.05 percent surpassed male population in 2018. However, the percentage of female population in the district was lower than the state estimate of 51.19 percent. Around 16.11 percent of the households in Coimbatore district were headed by females, which was lower than the state estimate of 18.93 percent (TNHPS-PBS, 2021).

Chart 3.1 Age-wise Distribution of Population

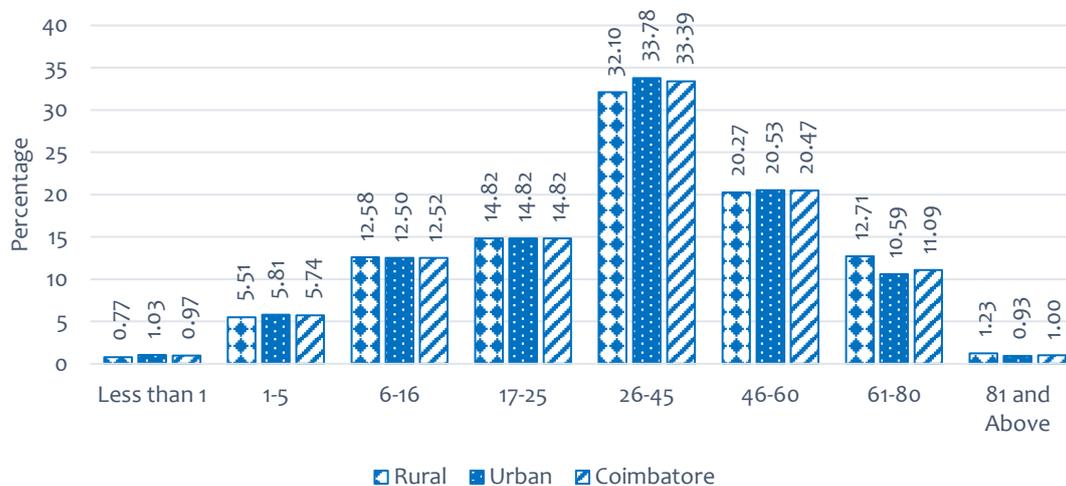


Chart 3.1 shows that almost one third of the population in the district were in the age group of 26 to 45 years. The population—between 17 to 60 years—in the district was 68.68 percent, which was comparatively higher than the state estimate of 66.00 percent (TNHPS-PBS, 2021).

The percentage of the currently married population was higher in urban areas compared to the rural areas of the district. A higher percentage of males were currently married compared to females. The widowed female population at 17.33 percent was notably higher than the widowed male population at 2.51 percent.

The religion-wise distribution of the households in the district, as per the PBS estimates, shows that 93.86 percent of the households practiced Hinduism, 4.07 percent practiced Christianity and 1.87 percent followed Islam.

³ Household size is defined as the number of family members currently living in the household during the PBS survey.

Table 3.1 Social Group-wise Distribution of Households

Social Group	Percentage
SC	13.88
ST	0.29
BC	59.04
MBC	19.95
Denotified Communities (DNC)	1.31
General	4.69
DK/RF	0.83
Total	100

As per the PBS estimates, the highest percentage of households in Coimbatore district belonged to the BC category. The percentages of SC and ST households in the district were 13.88 percent and 0.29 percent, respectively, in 2018-19.

The percentage of ST category households in Coimbatore district was only 0.29 percent and only twenty-nine ST category households were sampled in the district. Hence, the results pertaining to this social group discussed in this report must be interpreted in this context.

3.2 Development Indicators

In this section, we discuss the PBS estimates on various development indicators such as literacy rate and employment status in Coimbatore district.

3.2.1 Education

The literacy rate of the Coimbatore district during the period 2011 and 2018 is given in Table 3.2. As per Census 2011, a person—age 7 and above—who can both read and write with understanding in any language, is treated as literate. In the PBS, literacy rate is measured including those that have formal schooling and those that can read and write a simple sentence.

Table 3.2 Literacy Rates between Census (2011) and PBS 2018

Gender	District Rural		District Urban		Coimbatore		Tamil Nadu	
	2011	2018	2011	2018	2011	2018	2011	2018
Male	79.73	81.63	92.09	95.25	89.06	92.14	86.77	90.97
Female	64.63	69.93	83.56	88.42	78.92	83.95	73.40	80.15
Total	72.16	75.6	87.82	91.85	83.98	88.03	80.09	85.40

*The represented trend should be understood under the context that the Census does 100 percent enumeration whereas in the PBS, a sample is surveyed.

As per Census 2011, the literacy rate in Coimbatore district was higher than the state estimate. The PBS estimates show that in the year 2018, the literacy rate in Coimbatore district had increased to 88.03 percent, which continued to be higher than the state estimate of 85.40 percent. Coimbatore district registered 4.05 percent growth rate in

literacy rate between 2011 and 2018 while the state registered 5.31 percent growth rate. Both male literacy as well as female literacy in Coimbatore district had recorded an increase during the period under consideration.

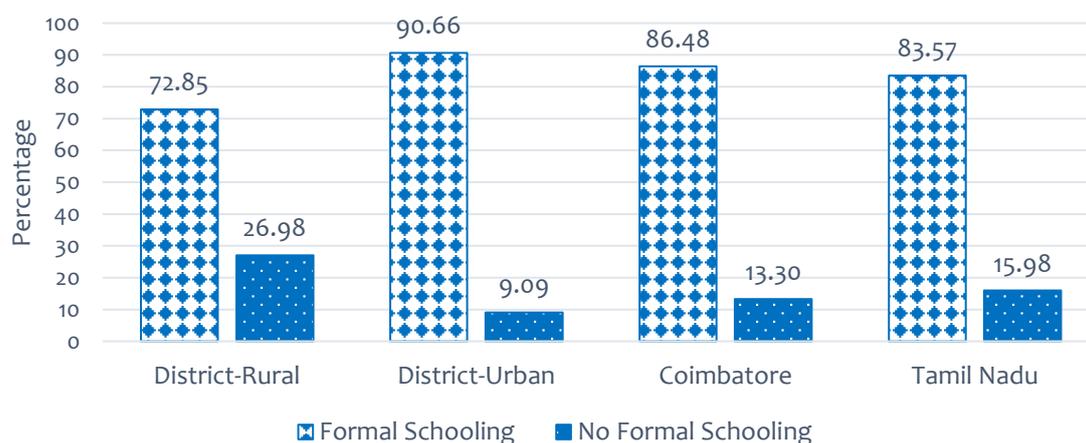
The gender gap in literacy rate has declined from 10.14 percent in 2011 to 8.19 percent in 2018. Among the then 32 districts, Coimbatore was ranked tenth in terms of literacy rate, followed by Vellore district and Tirunelveli district (TNHPS-PBS, 2021).

The literacy rate in rural areas of the district was only 72.16 percent in the year 2011 (Census, 2011) which was less than the overall literacy rate of the district. As per the PBS estimates, the literacy rate in rural areas of Coimbatore district had increased to 75.60 percent in 2018. The Literacy rate in urban areas of Coimbatore district had increased from 87.82 percent to 91.85 percent for the period 2011 to 2018. The male and female literacy rate had recorded an increase in both rural and urban areas of the district during the period 2011 to 2018. The urban literacy rate continued to be higher than rural literacy rate in 2018. The gender gap in literacy rate was lower in urban areas as compared to the rural areas of the district.

3.2.2 Education Status of Population (Age 7 and above)

In this section we discuss the education status of the population aged seven and above in Coimbatore district. The area-wise education status of population in the district is given below.

Chart 3.2 Formal Schooling of the Population – Area-wise



*Others and Don't Know/Refuse to Answer categories are not included in any chart, unless their value is substantially high. Therefore, the total might not add up to 100 percent.

Chart 3.2 shows that 86.48 percent of the population in Coimbatore district had attended formal schooling compared to lower state estimates of 83.57 percent. The percentage of population with formal education in urban areas was significantly higher than rural areas of the district.

Chart 3.3 Formal Schooling of the Population – Gender-wise

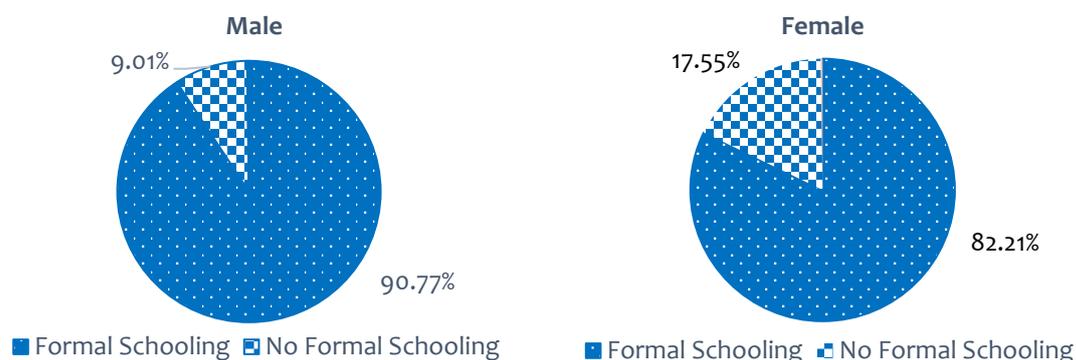


Chart 3.3 shows that the percentage of population that acquired formal education was higher among the male population compared to the female population. About 9.01 percent of the male population did not have formal education compared to 17.55 percent of the female population.

A district level analysis on education attainment status showed greater divergence across various social groups, as discussed below.

Table 3.3 Formal Schooling of Population - Social Group-wise Percentages

Education Status	Social Group						
	SC	ST	BC	MBC	DNC	General	Coimbatore
Formal Schooling	71.48	90.02	89.50	86.35	66.96	97.69	86.48
No Formal Schooling	28.35	9.70	10.35	13.33	33.04	1.63	13.30
Others and DK/RF	0.17	0.28	0.16	0.32	0.00	0.68	0.23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.3 shows the percentage of the population who had attended formal schooling across various social group⁴ categories in Coimbatore district. A majority of the General population, followed by BC population in the district had formal education, while a higher percentage of DNC and SC households did not have formal education.

The analysis on formal schooling does not take into account the level of education attained by the population. Table 3.4 shows more precise information on the highest level of formal educational attainment of the specified population.

⁴ As discussed in section 3.1, only twenty-nine ST category households were sampled in the district. Hence, the results pertaining to the ST category discussed in this report must be interpreted within this context.

Table 3.4 Highest Formal Educational Attainment of Population: Area-wise Percentages

Current Highest Formal Educational Attainment	Area Type		
	Rural	Urban	Coimbatore
Primary (I to V)	25.22	16.23	18.01
Middle (VI to VIII)	21.82	16.03	17.17
High School (IX to X)	24.11	23.42	23.56
Higher Secondary (XI to XII)	13.66	14.02	13.95
Bachelor's degree	8.81	16.95	15.34
Diploma Degree	3.68	6.59	6.01
Post Graduate Degree	2.48	6.42	5.64
Other Higher Education	0.00	0.08	0.06
Others/DK/RF	0.22	0.27	0.26
Total	100	100	100

The PBS estimates show that around 72.69 percent of the district's population had completed schooling up to higher secondary level. Tertiary education comprises bachelor's degree, diploma, post graduate degree and other higher education. The district estimates show that 27.05 percent of the stated population had completed tertiary education compared to lower state estimates of 20.02 percent. The percentage of the population who had completed tertiary education was higher in urban areas at 30.04 percent compared to the rural areas at 14.97 percent (Table 3.4).

Table 3.5 Highest Formal Educational Attainment of Population: Gender-wise Percentages

Education	Gender		
	Male	Female	Coimbatore
Primary (I to V)	16.35	19.82	18.01
Middle (VI to VIII)	16.60	17.80	17.17
High School (IX to X)	25.15	21.82	23.56
Higher Secondary (XI to XII)	12.19	15.87	13.95
Bachelor's degree	15.50	15.17	15.34
Diploma Degree	8.93	2.82	6.01
Post Graduate Degree	4.98	6.36	5.64
Other Higher Education	0.07	0.05	0.06
Others/DK/RF	0.24	0.28	0.26
Total	100	100	100

Table 3.5 shows the percentage of males and females, who were either pursuing or had completed formal education. A higher percentage of females at 75.31 percent from the total population (age 7 and above) had completed schooling up to secondary level compared to the males at 70.29 percent. A Higher percentage of females had completed post-graduation. There was a gender gap in the level of educational attainment in the district.

Table 3.6 Highest Formal Educational Attainment of Population - Social Group-wise Percentages

Educational Status	Social Group						
	SC	ST	BC	MBC	DNC	General	Coimbatore
Primary (I to V)	22.12	19.49	17.86	18.65	21.26	8.26	18.01
Middle (VI to VIII)	21.61	18.45	16.77	17.47	26.39	9.59	17.17
High School (IX to X)	26.54	25.89	22.88	24.96	28.80	19.33	23.56
Higher Secondary (XI to XII)	13.68	17.33	13.75	13.86	7.42	17.94	13.95
Bachelor's degree	10.17	15.16	15.84	13.45	13.21	27.65	15.34
Diploma Degree	3.16	3.38	6.57	5.87	2.34	6.61	6.01
Post Graduate Degree	2.49	0.00	6.10	5.33	0.58	9.64	5.64
Other Higher Education	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.29	0.06
Others/DK/RF	0.24	0.31	0.18	0.37	0.00	0.69	0.26
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.6 shows the social group-wise disparity in educational attainment in Coimbatore district. It shows that a higher percentage of population from all social groups had completed schooling up to higher secondary level. The percentage of population, who had completed tertiary education, was higher among the General population at 44.19 percent, followed by BC at 28.56 percent. The SC and DNC population had lower percentages of individuals with higher education at 15.82 percent and 16.13 percent respectively. The proportion of population that had completed tertiary education within the social groups in the district were similar to the corresponding state level estimates.

About 13.30 percent of the population had not received formal education in Coimbatore district (refer Chart 3.2). The PBS had investigated the ability of those who could read and write a simple sentence with understanding—or functional literacy.

Table 3.7 Functional Literacy of Population with No Formal Schooling – Area-wise Percentages

Functional Literacy	Area Type		
	Rural	Urban	Coimbatore
Yes	10.17	13.07	11.69
No	89.79	86.72	88.19
DK/RF	0.04	0.21	0.13
Total	100	100	100

Table 3.8 shows that only 11.69 percent of the population without formal schooling had functional literacy in the district. The functional literacy rate of the specified population in urban areas was higher than in rural areas of the district.

Table 3.8 Functional Literacy of Population with No Formal Schooling - Social Group-wise Percentages

Functional Literacy	Social Group						
	SC	ST	BC	MBC	DNC	General	Coimbatore
Yes	8.27	0.00	14.52	10.39	6.83	10.39	11.69
No	91.69	100.00	85.44	89.13	93.17	89.61	88.19
DK/RF	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.8 shows the functional literacy of the population with no formal schooling, across various social group categories. Functional literacy was relatively higher among General and MBC category and lower among DNC category. None of the twenty-nine ST surveyed households without formal schooling possessed functional literacy.

3.2.3 Employment Status

This section looks at the employment status of the household members, types of employment that the household members are engaged in, the unemployment rate at the district level and compare the findings with state estimates. In the PBS, the population of 14 years and above—working population hereon—is classified as employed, unemployed and not in the labour force⁵.

The category employed consists of following categories:

- People who are self-employed in agriculture,
- People who are self-employed in allied agricultural activities,
- People who are self-employed in non-agricultural activities,
- People who worked as casual labourers in agriculture,
- People who worked as casual labourers in industry,
- People who worked as casual labourers in the service sector,
- People who worked as casual labourers in other domains,

⁵ Percentage of population employed = (Number of employed persons 14 years and above/Total population of the district 14 years and above) *100

Percentage of population unemployed = (Number of unemployed persons 14 years and above/Total population of the district 14 years and above) *100

Percentage of population not in labour force = (Number of persons 14 years and above not in workforce/Total population of the district 14 years and above) *100

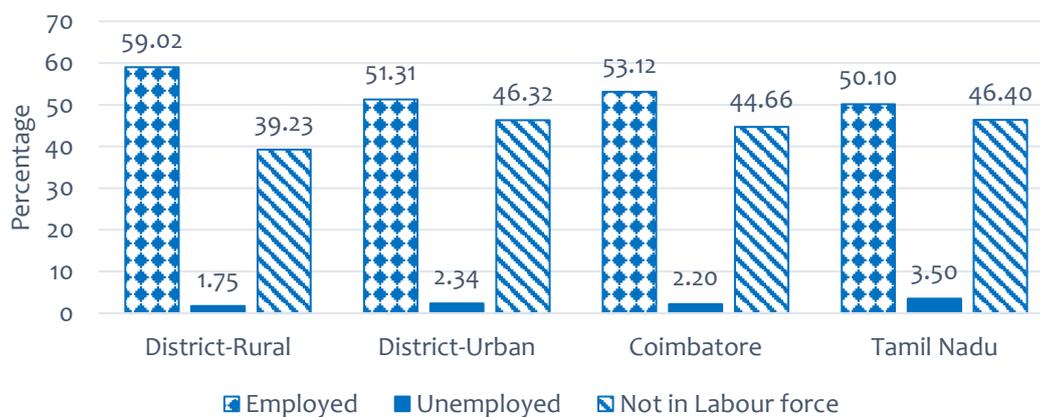
- People who worked as salaried employees in the government sector,
- People who worked as salaried employees in the private sector,
- People who are involved in multiple occupations, and
- People who are involved in other types of work.

Unemployed group was defined as the population of 14 years and above, who did not work but was seeking and/or available for work.

The category not in the labour force consists of the following categories:

- People who attended educational institutions,
- People who attended domestic duties only,
- Rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc.,
- People who are not able to work due to disability and
- Others (including begging, etc.).

Chart 3.4 Employment Status of Population – Area-wise



The overall percentage of employed population—14 years and above—in the district was higher than the state estimates. The percentage of population employed in rural areas were higher than the urban areas of the district. The percentage of unemployed population in the district was lower than the state estimates. The unemployed population in rural areas of the district was at 1.75 percent—lower than the state rural estimate of 3.60 percent—whereas the district urban unemployed population was at 2.34 percent, which was also lower than the state urban estimate of 3.30 percent. Coimbatore district was positioned tenth among all districts in Tamil Nadu in terms of employed population and positioned thirtieth in terms of the unemployed population.

Chart 3.5 Employment Status of the Population – Gender-wise

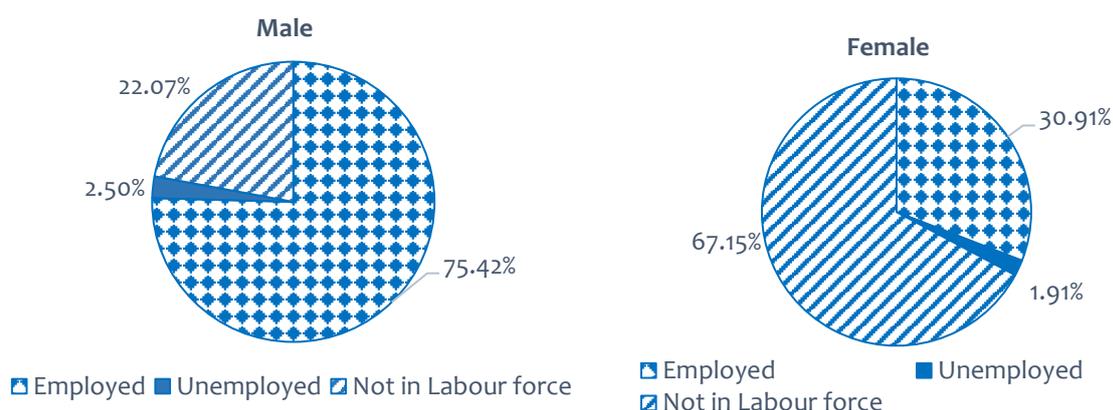


Chart 3.5 shows the gender wise employment status of the population of the age 14 years and above. While 75.42 percent of the male population were employed, only 30.91 percent of the female population were employed. Decreased female labour force participation have been well documented at the national level (Das et al., 2015; Desai, 2017; Desai & Joshi, 2019). The female work participation of the district was higher than the national average of 23.3 percent in 2017-18 (National Statistical Office, 2019), and state estimates of 29.96 percent. Around 67.15 percent of the female population were not in the workforce, among the majority —75.96 percent— were homemaker (see Chart 3.7). Unemployment status was higher among male as compared to that of the female population. Coimbatore district was positioned fifteenth in terms of female work participation and positioned twenty-third in terms of female unemployment status.

Table 3.9 Work type of Employed Population – Area-wise Percentages

Work Type	Area Type		
	Rural	Urban	Coimbatore
Self Employed Agriculture	7.07	1.04	2.61
Self Employed Non-Agriculture	9.70	20.03	17.34
Self Employed Allied Agriculture	1.13	1.32	1.27
Casual Labourer Agriculture	34.88	4.64	12.51
Casual Labourer Industry	11.59	10.69	10.93
Casual Labourer Service	6.84	8.60	8.14
Casual Labourer (Others)	2.63	1.74	1.97
Salaried Workers Government	2.12	5.28	4.46
Salaried Workers Private	23.70	45.64	39.93
Multiple Occupations	0.28	0.66	0.56
Other	0.04	0.30	0.23
DK/RF	0.01	0.05	0.04
Total	100	100	100

Table 3.9 shows that the highest proportion of the working population in the district were salaried workers in the private sector at 39.93 percent, followed by self-employed in the non-agriculture sector at 17.34 percent. The highest proportion of the working population in the state was salaried private workers at 21.82 percent (TNHPS-PBS, 2021). Casual

labourers in the agriculture sector were predominant in rural areas at 34.88 percent, while salaried workers in the private sector was predominant in urban areas at 45.64 percent in the district.

Table 3.10 Percentage of Employed Population Engaged in Different Types of Livelihood Activities – Social Group wise

Work Type	Social Group						
	SC	ST	BC	MBC	DNC	General	Coimbatore
Self Employed Agriculture	0.47	0.00	3.93	1.42	0.20	0.65	2.61
Self Employed Non-Agriculture	6.84	17.23	20.15	16.34	7.77	29.86	17.34
Self Employed Allied Agriculture	1.14	0.00	1.44	1.17	0.00	0.93	1.27
Casual Labourer Agriculture	39.45	9.28	5.65	9.74	54.77	0.39	12.51
Casual Labourer Industry	9.51	5.69	11.94	11.54	2.02	4.43	10.93
Casual Labourer Service	11.56	8.69	6.98	9.38	7.08	5.70	8.14
Casual Labourer (Others)	3.27	2.01	1.35	2.75	1.69	0.00	1.97
Salaried Workers Government	3.70	30.68	4.44	4.72	0.00	6.43	4.46
Salaried Workers Private	23.26	26.43	43.25	42.35	26.47	49.77	39.93
Multiple Occupations	0.47	0.00	0.69	0.25	0.00	1.12	0.56
Other	0.23	0.00	0.16	0.28	0.00	0.51	0.23
DK/RF	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.21	0.04
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.10 shows that majority of the population from MBC and BC were engaged as salaried workers in the private sector. Higher percentage of SC and DNC population were casual labourers in the agriculture sector. Around half of the General population were engaged as salaried workers in the private sector. While the state estimates show that majority of the population from SC, ST, MBC and DNC category were casual labourers in agricultural sector and higher percentage of BC and General population were salaried workers in the private sector (TNHPS-PBS, 2021).

Chart 3.6 Composition of the population not in the labour force -Area-wise

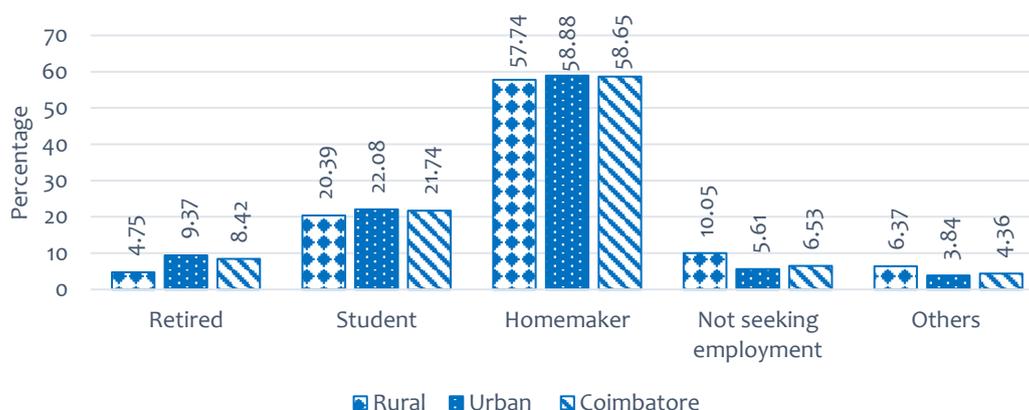
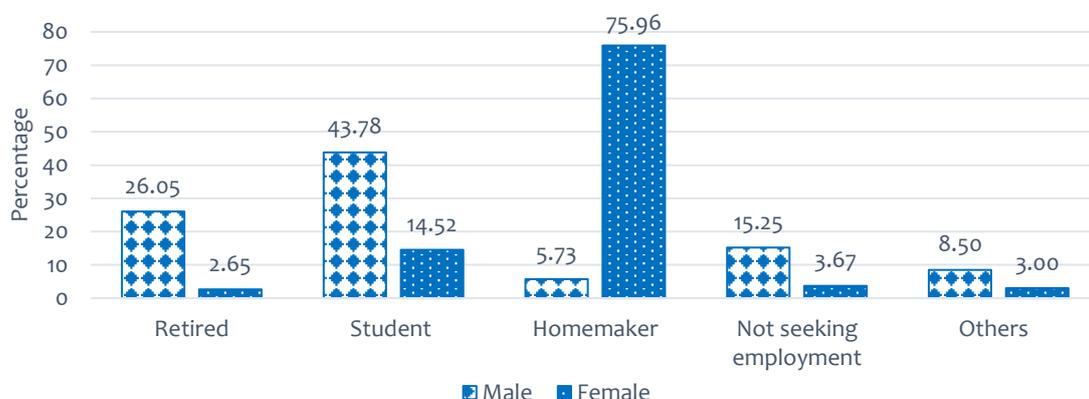


Chart 3.6 shows that, similar to the trend at the state level, more than half the population that was not in the labour force in the district were homemakers, followed by students.

The proportions of the population that were not seeking employment were higher in rural areas than urban areas, whereas the percentages of retired people, students and homemakers were higher in urban areas than rural areas.

Chart 3.7 Composition of the population not in the labour force – Gender-wise



The gender-wise distribution of the population currently not in the labour force is given in Chart 3.7. Chart 3.7 shows that only 14.52 percent of the females that are not in the labour force population were students. Similar to the state trend (TNHPS-PBS, 2021), the majority of the males who were not in labour force were students, whereas the majority of females that were not in the workforce were homemakers. The study did not capture unpaid domestic labour or any other form of unpaid labour carried out by women.

Table 3.11 Composition of Population not in the Labour Force- Social Group-wise Percentages

Current Status	Social Group						
	SC	ST	BC	MBC	DNC	General	Coimbatore
Retired	5.03	0.00	8.91	6.22	0.00	17.51	8.42
Student	23.43	41.44	20.06	24.87	23.87	23.74	21.74
Homemaker	55.25	58.56	60.66	56.31	63.50	52.16	58.65
Not seeking employment	9.31	0.00	5.64	8.68	8.21	3.93	6.53
Others	6.34	0.00	4.51	3.55	4.42	2.14	4.36
DK/RF	0.64	0.00	0.22	0.38	0.00	0.52	0.32
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.11 shows that within all social groups, the percentage of homemakers was the highest compared to other categories in the district. The MBC category had a higher percentage of not-working population as students compared to the other social groups.

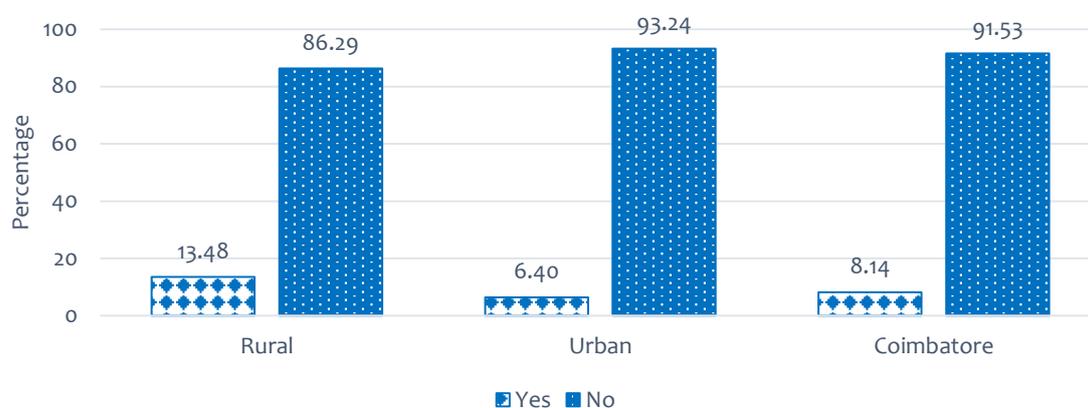
3.3 Socio-Economic Indicators

The PBS estimates for various socio-economic indicators of the Coimbatore district such as ownership of agricultural land, household assets and income are shown in this section.

3.3.1 Ownership of Agricultural Land

The PBS estimates of ownership of agricultural land at the household level—namely irrigated, unirrigated or combination of both—in the rural and urban areas of the district is given in Chart 3.8. The TNHPS PBS definition of land ownership does not include leased in land or other forms of holdings. Data were collected only on the ownership of Agricultural Land. The fourth round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS, 2015-16) was a secondary source of data that followed the same definition for ownership of agricultural land.

Chart 3.8 Ownership of Agricultural Land



As per the state estimates, the percentage of total households owning agricultural land in Tamil Nadu was 19.41 percent. Since Coimbatore is predominantly an urban district, it was ranked thirty-first on the percentage of total households owning agricultural land just above Chennai at 4.87 percent (TNHPS-PBS, 2021). Chart 3.8 shows that, while 8.14 percent of the households in Coimbatore district owned agricultural land, 91.53 percent of the households in the district did not own agricultural land. The percentage of households owning agricultural land was higher in rural areas than urban areas of the district.

Table 3.12 Type of Agricultural Land Owned by the Households – Area-wise Percentages

Type of Agricultural Land	Area Type		
	Rural	Urban	Coimbatore
Only Irrigated Agriculture Land	57.41	52.37	54.44
Only Unirrigated Agriculture Land	32.02	43.62	38.86
Both Irrigated and Unirrigated Agriculture Land	10.29	3.58	6.33
DK/RF	0.27	0.43	0.36
Total	100	100	100

Table 3.12 shows that, majority of the households who owned agricultural land in Coimbatore district—about 54.44 percent—depended on various irrigation sources. Canal irrigation, tank irrigation, dug well and bore well irrigation are the major sources of irrigation in Coimbatore district (Tamil Nadu State Planning Commission, 2017b). Around

32.02 percent of agricultural land-owning households in rural areas and 43.62 percent of agricultural land-owning households in urban areas depend on rainfed irrigation alone. Among the agricultural land-holding households, the households having irrigated agricultural land in the district were at 54.44 percent—higher than the state estimates of 50.03 percent.

Table 3.13 Ownership of Agricultural Land - Social Group-wise Percentages

Ownership of Agriculture Land	Social Group						
	SC	ST	BC	MBC	DNC	General	Coimbatore
Yes	1.06	13.77	10.75	6.71	0.81	5.49	8.14
No	98.46	86.23	88.99	93.21	93.20	94.23	91.53
DK/RF	0.49	0.00	0.26	0.08	5.98	0.28	0.33
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.13 shows that BC category households at 10.75 percent were predominant landholders in Coimbatore district compared to other social groups. Only 0.81 percent of DNC category households and 1.06 percent of SC households owned agricultural land in the district. The results for the ST category must be interpreted in the context of their sample size, as discussed in Section 3.1.

Based on the size of agricultural land, the PBS classified the land owned by the households into marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large. The percentage of households—(that owned agricultural land—) under each size category is given in Table 3.14 below.

Table 3.14 Size of Agricultural Land Owned by Households – Area-wise Percentages

Size of Agriculture Land	Area Type		
	Rural	Urban	Coimbatore
Marginal (0.01 - 0.99)	54.66	56.66	55.81
Small (1 - 1.99)	26.61	27.31	27.01
Semi Medium (2 - 3.99)	13.86	11.70	12.61
Medium (4 - 9.99)	4.88	2.70	3.61
Large (10 and above)	0.00	1.64	0.95
Total	100	100	100

The PBS estimates reveal that 82.82 percent of the agricultural land-owning households in the district were holding marginal or small agricultural lands (less than 2 hectares). This estimate was lower than the state level estimate of 89.33 percent. The shares of semi-medium, medium and large landholdings were higher than that of the state- which was 7.64 percent, 2.26 percent and 0.77 percent respectively.

3.3.2 Ownership of Agricultural, Allied Agricultural and Fishing Assets

In this section, we discuss the ownership of agricultural, allied agricultural and fishing assets such as tractor, pump set, dairy animals, poultry birds, mechanized and non-mechanized boats, amongst the households of Coimbatore district.

Chart 3.9 Ownership of Agricultural, Allied Agricultural and Fishing Assets – Area wise

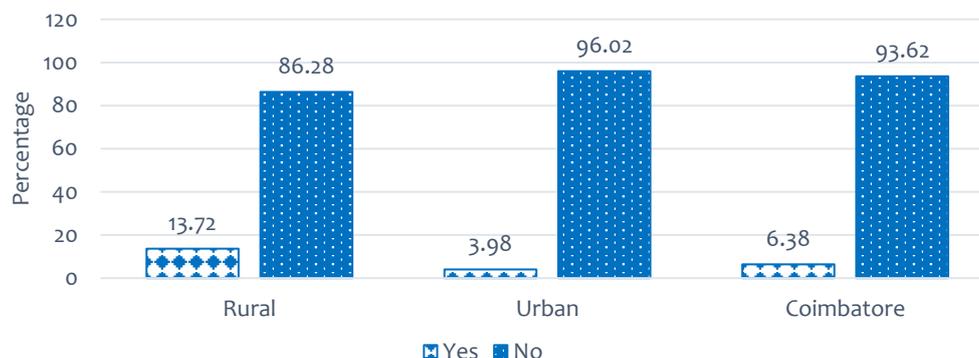
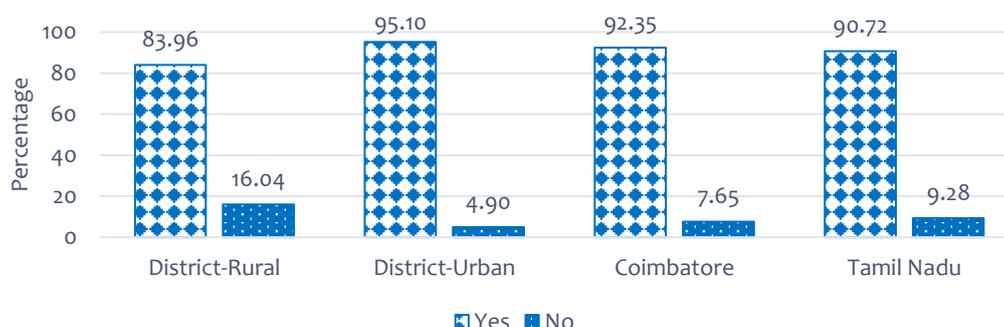


Chart 3.9 shows that 6.38 percent of the households in Coimbatore district owned at least one agricultural, allied agricultural and fishing assets. The estimate was much lower than the state estimate of 20.92 percent (TNHPS-PBS, 2021). The proportion of households owning at least one agricultural, allied agricultural and fishing asset was higher in rural areas at 13.72 percent than in urban areas at 3.98 percent of the district.

3.3.3 Presence of Household Assets

This section discusses the percentage of households in Coimbatore district that owned at least one household asset. Household assets include Air Conditioner (AC), refrigerator, two-wheeler, four-wheeler and mobile phones. The PBS estimates found that the combination of mobile phone and two-wheeler were the predominantly owned assets in rural areas whereas a combination of refrigerator, two-wheeler and mobile phone was largely owned in the urban areas.

Chart 3.10 Ownership of at least one Household Asset - Area wise



The percentage of households owning at least one household asset in Coimbatore district was 92.35 percent—higher than the state estimate of 90.72 percent. Within the district,

the urban areas had a higher percentage of households owning at least one household asset than the rural areas.

Table 3.15 Presence of at least one Household Asset - Social Group-wise Percentages

Presence of Household Assets	Social Group						
	SC	ST	BC	MBC	DNC	General	Coimbatore
Yes	83.89	97.54	94.06	92.55	73.77	100.00	92.35
No	16.11	2.46	5.94	7.45	26.23	0.00	7.65
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The PBS estimates show that all the General category households owned at least one household asset. The DNC category had the lowest percentage of households owning at least one household asset at 73.77 percent compared to other social groups in the district.

3.3.4 Possession of Ration Card

Having a ration card is a key indicator of household socio-economic status, influencing inclusion or exclusion from government welfare schemes like subsidized items from the Public Distribution System and LPG connections.

Chart 3.11 Possession of Ration Card

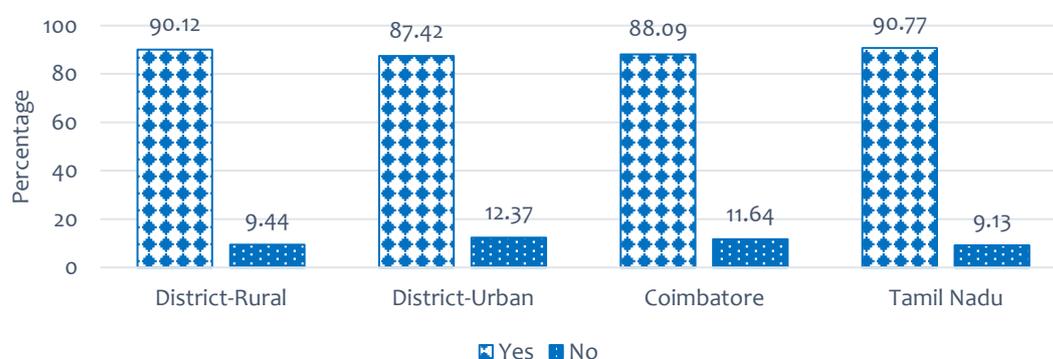


Chart 3.11 shows that the percentage of households in Coimbatore district that possessed a ration card was lower than the state estimate. A higher percentage of rural households possessed ration cards as compared to urban households.

Table 3.16 Possession of Ration Card at the Household Level - Social Group-wise Percentages

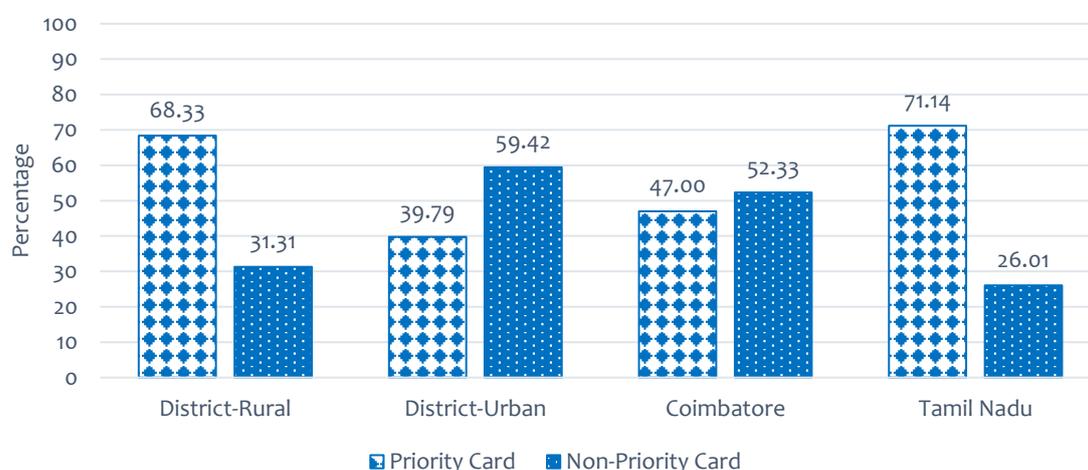
Possession of Ration Card	Social Group						
	SC	ST	BC	MBC	DNC	General	Coimbatore
Yes	85.50	70.71	88.30	89.74	82.16	90.34	88.09
No	14.35	29.29	11.40	9.96	16.86	9.66	11.64
DK/RF	0.15	0.00	0.30	0.29	0.98	0.00	0.27
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.16 shows that more than 80 percent of households across social groups except the ST category possessed a ration card. Possession of ration cards was highest among the general category households at 90.34 percent and lowest among DNC category households at 82.16 percent.

3.3.5 Type of Ration Card

According to the National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013, ration cards are broadly categorized into Priority Households (PHH) and Non-Priority Households (NPHH). Households with priority ration cards are the target group of various social welfare schemes such as Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) among others.

Chart 3.12 Type of Ration Card at the Household Level



The percentage of households possessing priority ration cards in the district was notably lower than the state estimates. Higher percentage of rural households possessed priority ration cards than urban households of the district (Chart 3.12).

3.4 Household Income

3.4.1 Annual Household Income from Various Sources in the year 2017-2018

In this section we analyze the annual income of households in Coimbatore district from various sources in the year 2017-2018. The sources of income are income earned from activities such as agriculture, allied agriculture, salaried work, self-employed, wage labour and other sources. The category 'other sources' consists of income sources such as pension, remittances, investments and other mixed categories. Table 3.17 shows the mean income of households that depended on various sources of income in Coimbatore district.

Table 3.17 Annual Household Income from Different Sources in the FY 2017-2018 – Coimbatore (INR)

Source	Rural	Urban	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
Agriculture	1,18,004	1,85,012	1,53,964	61,830
Allied Agriculture	63,006	1,45,758	1,16,495	38,576
Salaried	1,64,605	2,54,126	2,39,384	2,29,857
Self Employed	1,20,633	2,02,473	1,90,739	1,47,403
Wage Labour	49,731	66,356	59,457	47,734
Other Sources	41,508	1,26,106	1,08,061	97,646
Income from all Sources	1,11,526	2,23,490	1,96,101	1,42,752

The mean household income was higher among the households with salaried income and lower among the households that was dependent on wages. On the whole, the mean annual household income of Coimbatore district was 37.37 percent higher than the state estimates. Among the then 32 districts, Coimbatore was ranked third in terms of mean annual household income, preceded by Chennai and Kancheepuram districts (TNHPS-PBS, 2021).

The mean household income in the rural areas of Coimbatore district was higher compared to the rural state estimate of ₹92,765 (TNHPS-PBS, 2021). The rural mean household income was higher from salaried income. Lower rural mean income was reported among the households that engaged in wage labour activities and others as a source of income. The mean household income in the urban areas of Coimbatore district was higher as compared to the state estimate of ₹1,99,629 (TNHPS-PBS, 2021). The urban mean household income was higher among the households with salaried income. Lower urban mean income was reported among the households with wage labour as a source of income.

3.4.2 Income Inequality in Coimbatore District

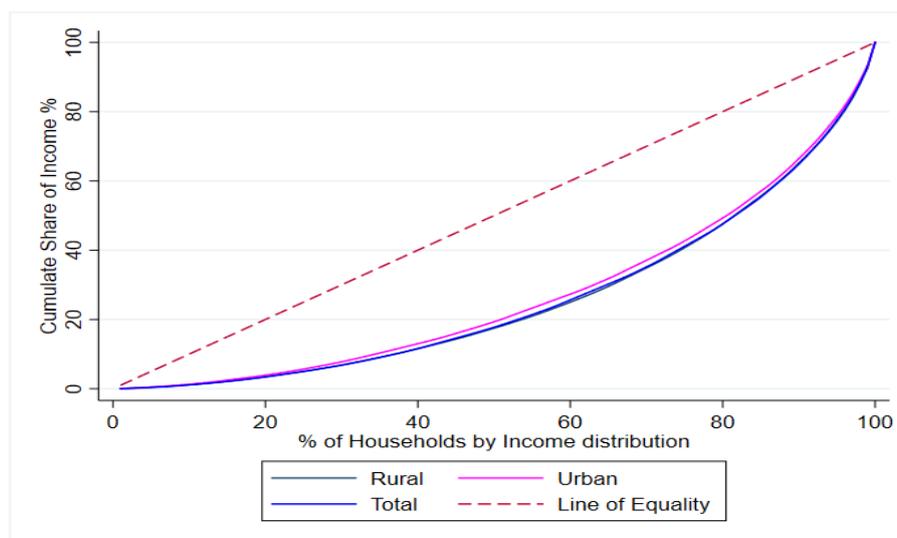
Table 3.23 represents the area-wise Gini coefficient values. The Gini coefficient measures the inequality levels where the Gini coefficient value of 0 represent perfect equality and 1—or 100 percent—represents perfect inequality across households. The income inequality in Coimbatore district (0.483) was lower than the state estimate (0.563)⁶. The income inequality across households in rural areas of Coimbatore district was found to be higher than the urban areas of the district.

⁶ Other studies have estimated the Gini coefficient for Tamil Nadu, for instance - Chandrasekhar et al (2021) estimated the Gini coefficient of income inequality for Tamil Nadu as 0.378 in 2018-19 using data from the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) (2018-19).

Table 3.18 Gini Coefficient of Income Inequality- Area-wise

Area	Gini Coefficient
Rural	0.485
Urban	0.459
Coimbatore	0.483
Tamil Nadu	0.563

Chart 3.13 Lorenz Curve and Income Inequality



Lorenz curve is a graphical representation of inequality in the distribution of income or wealth of the population. Chart 3.13 represents that the bottom 80 percent of households have around 40 percent of total income and the top 20 percent of households have around 60 percent of total income. Both Chart 3.13 and Table 3.18 show that income inequality was comparatively higher in rural areas than urban areas of the district.

3.4.3 Households' Expectation of Change in their Income in the Next 5 Years

Besides the present income of the households in the year 2017-18, the PBS also investigated the expectation of change in household income in the following five years. The expectation of a household head on the change in household income in future depends highly on various factors such as probability of a household member's entry (or exit) to (from) the labour market, expected possession of financial and non-financial assets and so on. These variables are capable of capturing the level of optimism—or pessimism—that each household have about their future economic status. Table 3.19 shows the area-wise percentage of households expecting increase, decrease or no change in income in Coimbatore district.

Table 3.19 Households' Expectation of Change in Income in the Next 5 Years – Area-wise Percentages

Expectation of Change in Household Income	Area Type			
	District- Rural	District- Urban	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
Higher	33.96	54.93	49.76	50.06
Lower	6.12	4.18	4.66	8.17
About the same	38.00	29.81	31.83	31.66
DK/RF	21.92	11.08	13.76	10.11
Total	100	100	100	100

Around half of the households in Coimbatore district expected an increase in their income in their future. Around 38 percent of the households in rural areas were expecting that their income in future would remain the same in the coming five years whereas more than half of the households in urban areas were expecting that their income in future would increase. Compared to rural areas, higher percentage of urban households expected increased income in future.

Table 3.20 Households' Expectation of Change in Income in the Next 5 Years - Social Group-wise Percentages

Expectation of Change in Household Income	Social Group						
	SC	ST	BC	MBC	DNC	General	Coimbatore
Higher	36.35	54.15	53.17	48.60	20.00	58.94	49.76
Lower	6.04	4.38	3.77	5.59	11.72	5.58	4.66
About the same	39.81	23.61	29.93	33.82	28.32	26.14	31.83
DK/RF	17.80	17.86	13.12	11.99	39.96	9.34	13.76
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.20 shows that more than half of the General category, ST and BC households in Coimbatore district were expecting an increase in income. Around 39.81 percent of SC households expected that their future income would remain the same, while 36.35 percent expected an increase in future income. The percentage of households expecting their income to remain same in the future was higher among DNC households compared to other social category households.

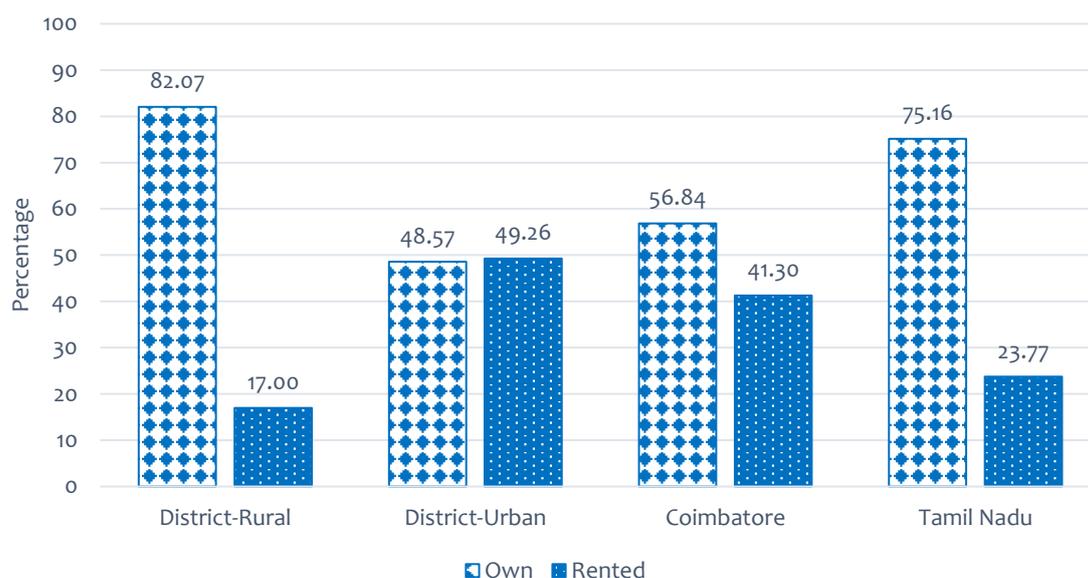
3.5 Basic Infrastructure

In this section we discuss the PBS estimates of variables such as ownership and type of houses, electrification status, drinking water and sanitation.

3.5.1 House Ownership Status

The area wise percentage of households that lived in their own house or stayed at a rented house are given below.

Chart 3.14 Ownership Status of the Households' Dwelling/House - Area wise



Around 56.84 percent of the households in Coimbatore lived in their own houses and 41.30 percent of the households were live in rented houses. The percentage of households living in their own houses in the district was drastically lower than the state estimates. The district was ranked thirty-first among all districts of Tamil Nadu in terms of the percentage of households living in their own houses, followed by Chennai district (TNHPS-PBS, 2021). There existed a wide range of disparity between the ownership of houses in rural and urban areas. While most of the households lived in their own houses in rural areas, half of urban households relied on rented houses for their stay. A meager 1.73 percent of the households were living in other houses such as relative's houses, encroached property etc. This data does not capture the ownership of a house in a different geographical location.

Table 3.21 Ownership Status of the Households' Dwelling/House - Social Group-wise Percentages

Dwelling/House Ownership Status	Social Group						
	SC	ST	BC	MBC	DNC	General	Coimbatore
Own	72.60	40.19	52.25	60.13	79.65	54.95	56.84
Rented	25.08	58.99	46.04	37.75	17.07	44.03	41.30
Others	1.97	0.82	1.64	2.11	0.18	1.02	1.73
DK/RF	0.35	0.00	0.07	0.01	3.09	0.00	0.13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.21 shows that most of the SC—about 72.60 percent—and DNC—about 79.65 percent— households in Coimbatore district lived in their own houses. On the other hand, only half of the General and BC category households lived in their own houses. The percentage of General category households living in their own houses was lesser than the

state estimate for the general category at 62.55 percent (TNHPS-PBS, 2021). The percentage of BC category households living in their own houses also lower than the state BC estimates of 68.29 percent (TNHPS-PBS, 2021).

A detailed analysis of ownership of houses showed that out of 56.84 percent of households that owned houses in the Coimbatore district, 7.46 percent of houses were built under a government scheme (See Table 3.22).

Table 3.22 House Constructed Under a Government Scheme - Social Group-wise Percentages

House Constructed under the Government Scheme	Social Group						
	SC	ST	BC	MBC	DNC	General	Coimbatore
Yes	26.03	4.07	3.23	3.89	8.13	1.99	7.46
No	73.41	95.93	96.65	95.99	91.87	98.01	92.35
DK/RF	0.56	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Among those living in their own houses, the percentage of houses constructed under a government scheme were lower in Coimbatore district at 7.46 percent compared to the state estimate of 14.00 percent (TNHPS-PBS, 2021). Around 26.03 of SC households had houses constructed under a government scheme in the district, similar to the state trend of 31.3 percent.

3.5.2 House Type

Based on the material used for wall/roof or quality of houses, the PBS classified the houses as Kutccha, Pucca and Semi-pucca. The percentage of houses that come under each type of houses are as follows.

Chart 3.15 Types of House - Area wise

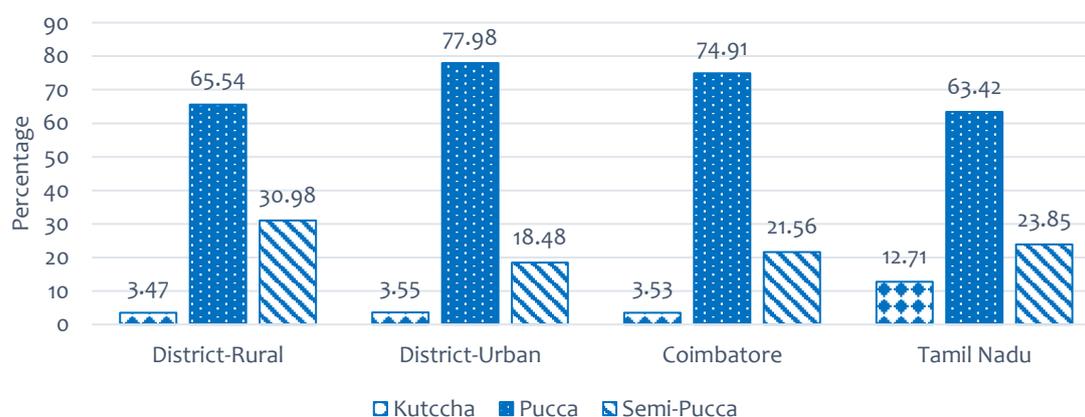


Chart 3.15 shows that majority of households—about 74.91 percent—in Coimbatore district were living in pucca houses. The percentage of the households living in pucca houses were higher than the state estimates of 63.42 percent. The percentage of people living in pucca houses was higher in urban areas compared to the rural areas of the district. While 75.22 percent of state urban households live in pucca houses, 77.98 percent of urban households in the district lived in pucca houses (TNHPS-PBS, 2021). The percentage of semi-pucca houses was tremendously higher than Kutcha houses. Less than five percent households in the district live in Kutcha houses.

3.5.3 Primary Drinking Water Source

In this section we discuss findings of the PBS on the primary source of drinking water of the households in Coimbatore district. The primary sources⁷ of water are: bottled water, piped water into dwelling, piped water to yard or plot, public tap or standpipe, tube well or borehole. Other water sources include protected well, unprotected well, rainwater collection, and surface water (tank/pond/river/dam).

Chart 3.16 Primary Source of Drinking Water for Households

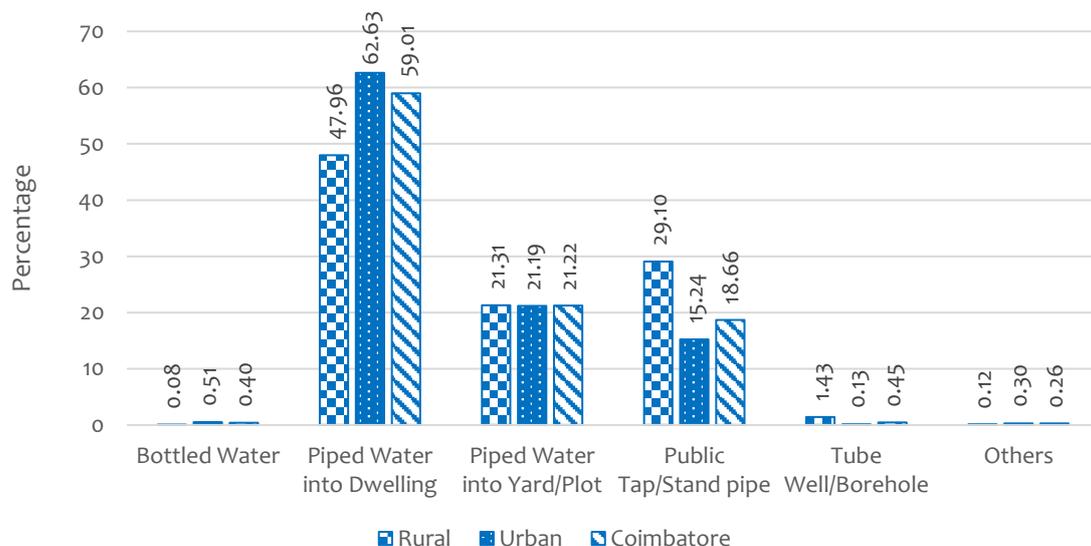


Chart 3.16 shows that 59.01 percent of the households in the district were using piped water into dwelling tap as their primary source of drinking water followed by piped water into yard/plot, whereas 32.00 percent households in the state were using water into dwelling and 17.10 percent were using piped water into yard/plot. The state estimates show that piped water into the dwelling in urban areas at 37.02 percent and public

⁷ Primary source - Water that is availed for the greater part of the year

tap/standpipe in rural areas at 44.51 percent were the primary water sources of households (TNHPS-PBS, 2021). In Coimbatore district, piped water into dwelling were mostly used both in urban and rural households at 62.63 percent and 47.96 percent respectively.

3.5.4 Electricity

The state had witnessed a mass electrification during the last decade. A comparison of households with electricity connection between 2011 Census and the 2018 PBS estimates (TNHPS-PBS, 2021) shows that state is close to the status of complete electrification in case of urban areas. The electrification status has improved in rural areas as well. The electrification status of households in Coimbatore district, along with a comparison to the electrification status during Census (2011) is discussed below.

Chart 3.17 Comparison of Households with Electricity between Census 2011 and the PBS 2018

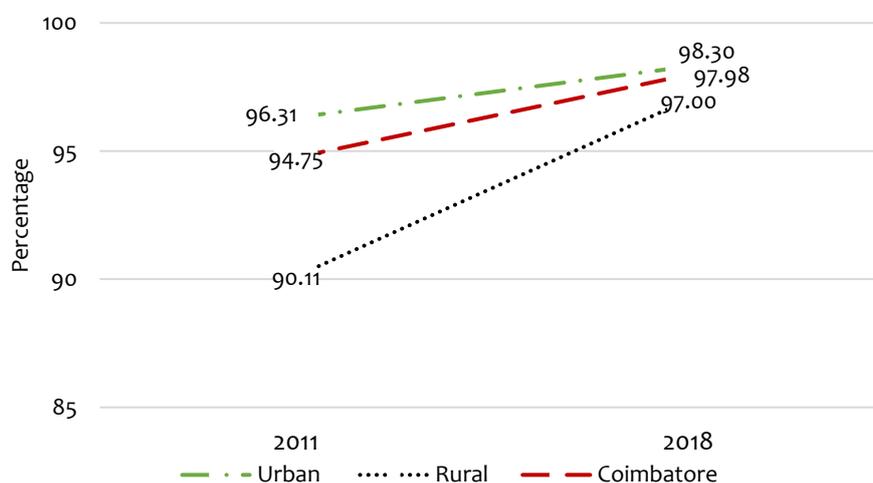


Chart 3.17 shows that a mass electrification had happened in both rural and urban area of Coimbatore district during the period from 2011 to 2018, where the rate of growth of households with electricity was higher in rural areas. Coimbatore district was ranked eleventh among the then 32 districts in terms of electrification. Around 97.98 percent of the households in the district had domestic electricity connection compared to the state estimate of 97.6 percent (TNHPS-PBS, 2021).

3.5.5 Primary Cooking Fuel

A comparison of 2011 Census and 2018 PBS estimates on the primary cooking fuel used in the district is given below.

Chart 3.18 Comparison of Primary Fuel used for Cooking – Coimbatore and Tamil Nadu

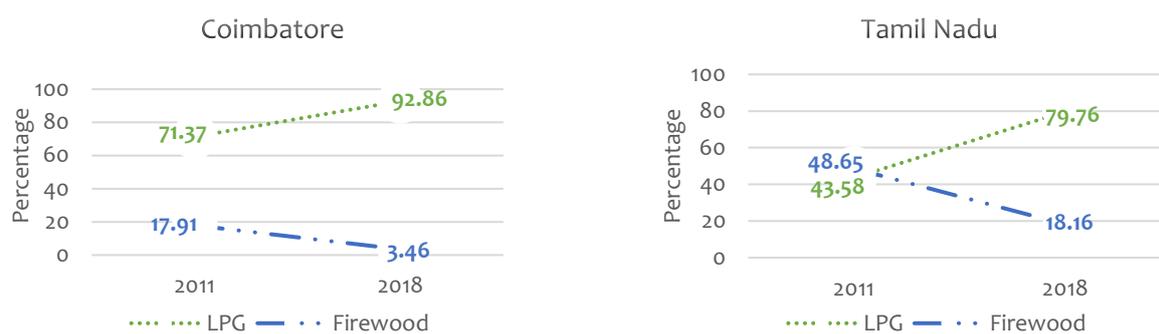


Chart 3.18 shows that, the use of LPG had increased tremendously from 71.37 percent in 2011 (Census, 2011) to 92.86 percent in 2018, the use of firewood declined from 17.91 percent in 2011 to 3.46 percent in 2018. Compared to other districts of Tamil Nadu, Coimbatore district stood second next to Chennai district in terms of LPG use and thirty-first in terms of firewood use (TNHPS-PBS, 2021).

Chart 3.19 Comparison of Primary Fuel used for Cooking – Rural and Urban



Chart 3.19 indicates that majority of the households in both rural and urban areas—at 88.13 percent and 94.41 percent—used LPG as the primary cooking fuel. The percentage of households using LPG as primary cooking fuel was higher in urban area of the district compared to rural areas. The usage of firewood had reduced drastically and there was a notable increase in LPG as primary fuel for cooking in both urban and rural areas.

Table 3.23 Primary Fuel for Cooking in Household - Social Group-wise Percentages

Type of Primary Fuel	Social Group						
	SC	ST	BC	MBC	DNC	General	Coimbatore
Firewood	11.38	21.13	1.68	2.93	15.89	0.65	3.46
LPG	83.03	74.23	94.96	94.41	77.14	97.43	92.86
Kerosene	4.61	4.63	2.04	1.67	3.88	1.53	2.39
Others	0.88	0.00	1.17	0.75	3.09	0.40	1.12
DK/RF	0.09	0.00	0.15	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

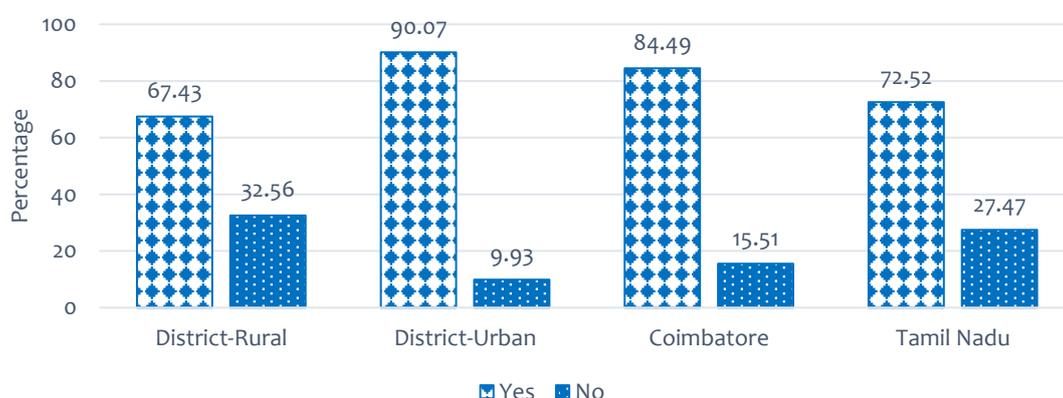
*Others Include Electricity, Gobar Gas, Solar Energy, etc.

Table 3.23 shows that majority of households across most social groups used LPG as primary cooking fuel in Coimbatore district. A higher percentage of General, BC and MBC households used LPG as primary cooking fuel. About one tenth of SC population still used firewood as the primary cooking fuel, comparatively lesser than the state estimates (TNHPS-PBS, 2021).

3.5.6 Sanitation

The PBS estimates on households with and without latrine is given in Chart 3.20.

Chart 3.20 Presence of Latrine within the Premises of the Household



The percentage of households with latrine within house premises have increased from 66.68 percent in 2011 (Census, 2011) to 84.49 percent in 2018 as per the PBS estimates. Coimbatore district was positioned fifth among the 32 districts in terms of the presence of latrine facilities within the premise of the household (TNHPS-PBS, 2021). The households equipped with latrine facilities in the district was higher than the state estimate. However, the rural-urban disparity in sanitation prevailed as the percentage of rural households equipped with latrine facilities was only 67.43 percent compared to the percentage of urban households with latrine facilities of 90.07 percent.

Table 3.24 Presence of Latrine within the premises of the Household - Social Group-wise Percentages

Latrine within House Premise	Social Group						
	SC	ST	BC	MBC	DNC	General	Coimbatore
Yes	50.54	87.00	91.64	84.51	61.46	99.80	84.49
No	49.43	13.00	8.36	15.49	38.54	0.20	15.51
DK/RF	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The estimates show that majority of General, BC and MBC households had latrine within the premises of the household in the district, the percentages are higher than the state estimates for the respective categories. More than half of the SC households and more than one-third of DNC households did not have latrine within the premises, compared to 47.70 percent and 34.80 percent state estimates (TNHPS-PBS, 2021). The results for the ST category must be interpreted in the context of their sample size, as discussed in Section 3.1.

Chart 3.21 Presence of Latrine in the Premises of Different Types of Houses – Area-wise

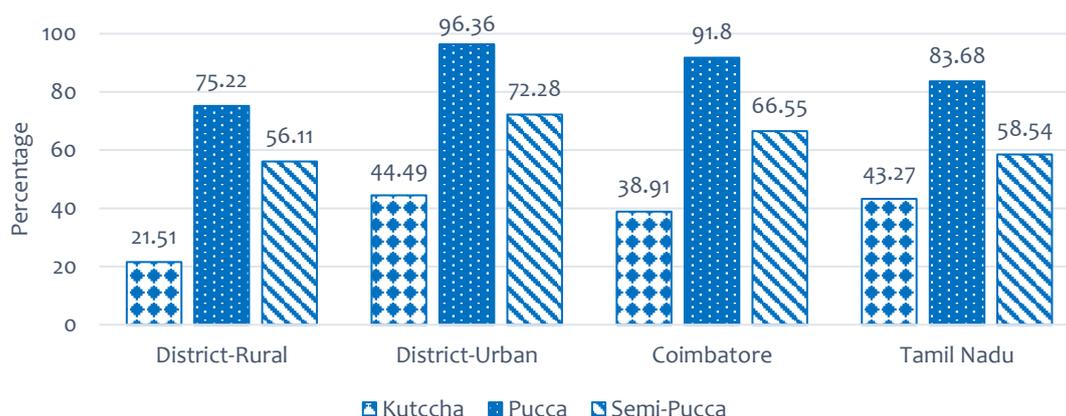
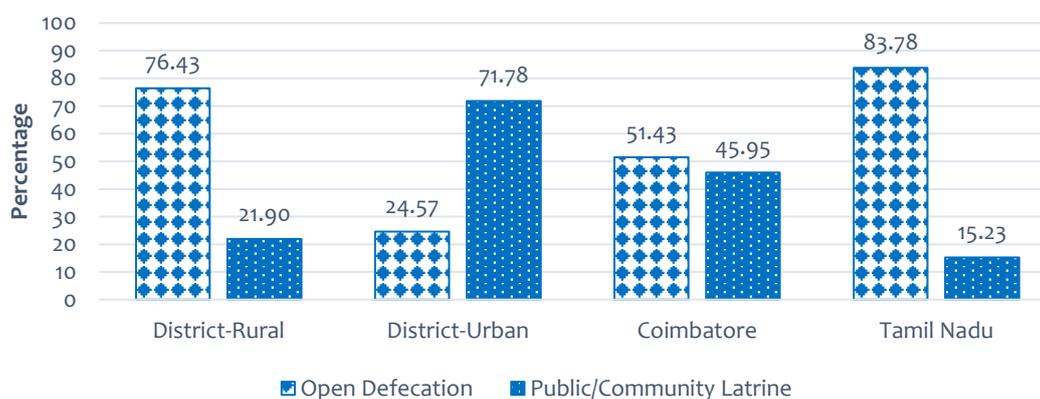


Chart 3.21 depicts presence of latrine in the premises of different types of houses. Majority of the pucca houses had latrine facilities within the premises of the house. The percentage of semi-pucca and kutccha houses with latrine facilities within the premises of the house were lower compared to the pucca houses of the district. The percentage of households with latrine facilities in kutccha, pucca and semi-pucca houses were higher in urban areas compared to rural areas of the district. The estimates of the district were higher than the state estimates for pucca and semi-pucca houses, lower for kutccha houses.

The alternative practices followed by the households without latrine within the premises of the house is shown in the Chart 3.22.

Chart 3.22 Alternate Practices of Defecation by the Households without Latrine



The percentage of total households in the district following open defecation had declined from 22.17 percent in 2011 (Census, 2011) to 7.97 percent in 2018 as per the PBS estimates. Chart 3.22 shows that 51.43 percent of households without latrine within the premises of the houses in Coimbatore district were following open defecation. The practice of open defecation was notably higher in rural areas compared to urban areas of the district. The percentage of households without latrine within the premises of the houses following open defecation was significantly lower than the state estimates. Compared to other districts of Tamil Nadu, Coimbatore district was positioned thirtieth in terms of percentage of total households following open defecation.

4. Conclusion and Recommendations

The Pre-Baseline Survey (PBS) 2018-19 of Coimbatore district was conducted from the sample of 9,229 households in the district who were willing to participate in the survey. The survey focused on five major indicators: i) demographic indicators, ii) development indicators, iii) socio-economic indicators, iv) household income and v) basic infrastructure.

Coimbatore is one of the more developed and urbanized districts of Tamil Nadu. It fares well in terms of literacy rate. It ranked 3rd in terms of mean annual household income. Income inequality in the district was also lower than the state estimate. However, there is room for the district to enhance its performance in various aspects. Despite a relatively high literacy rate, around 14 percent of the population in the district had not received formal education and of them, a significant proportion did not have functional literacy. Efforts should be directed toward implementing literacy programs tailored to different age groups and regions.

Even though salaried private work is prevalent in the district, around 34.88 percent of the population in the rural areas work as casual labour in agriculture, and 11.59 percent work as casual labour in industry. In urban areas, 10.69 percent work as casual labour in industry. To address this employment pattern and enhance economic opportunities, there is a pressing need to prioritize skill development programs tailored to meet the demands of the evolving job market. These programs should target youth and women, equipping them with the necessary skills to thrive in sectors with potential for employment growth. By focusing on key sectors, the government can facilitate meaningful employment opportunities for the local workforce.

Coimbatore district has the potential to enhance access to essential amenities such as electricity and sanitation facilities. While it ranked eleventh among the 32 districts in terms of electrification, there remains room for improvement in ensuring universal access to electricity. Additionally, approximately 7.97 percent of households still practiced open defecation, indicating the ongoing need to eradicate this practice by promoting the construction of household latrines and enhancing sanitation infrastructure. Given that most households rely on piped water for drinking, the district needs to ensure access to safe and reliable drinking water for all residents.

These policy recommendations, when implemented effectively and in conjunction with community engagement and stakeholder collaboration, have the potential to address the identified socio-economic challenges faced by the district and contribute to the overall development and well-being of Coimbatore district and its residents.

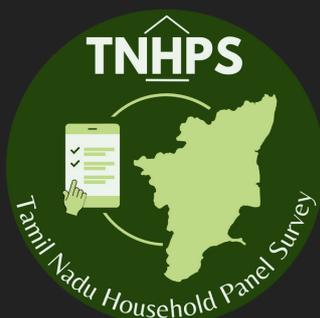
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**A collaborative project between
Department of Economics and Statistics &
Madras Institute of Development Studies**

The Tamil Nadu Household Panel Survey (TNHPS) is designed as a longitudinal survey where a set of sample households in Tamil Nadu will be surveyed at specific intervals to analyse the change in their socio-economic conditions over time. The TNHPS aims to analyse how individuals, families, communities, and society are transforming in Tamil Nadu. Understanding this transformation is important for informed policy-making and for society in today's modern world where open links with other states and countries lead to enormous movement of people, ideas, technology, capital, and goods and services. The Pre-Baseline Survey (PBS) elicited information from 2,12,282 households across different districts of Tamil Nadu on a comprehensive set of socio-economic indicators. This serves as the sampling frame for the Baseline Survey (BLS) of subsequent rounds of comprehensive surveys of 7,45,653 individuals in the state.

Based on the information collected during the PBS 2018-19, this report provides a baseline on key socio-economic and demographic indicators of the district along with brief notes on the methods and processes followed in collecting, processing and analysis of data. As the first state-level initiative for collecting comprehensive household panel data through digital data collection methods, TNHPS emerges as an important source of information for evidence-based policymaking in the state.



For more information, please contact:
TNHPS Research Manager
Madras Institute of Development Studies
79, Second Main Road, Gandhi Nagar, Adyar
Chennai 600020 Ph: 24411574 / 24412589
www.mids.ac.in
Email : researchmanager.tnhps@gmail.com