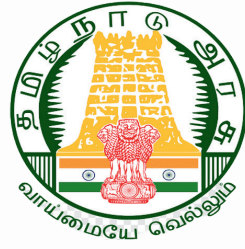
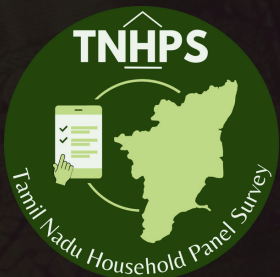


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Kancheepuram



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**

Kancheepuram District

February 2024

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

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Summary of PBS Findings

Demographic Indicators

- Kancheepuram had a sample size of 6,922 households, of which 63.54 percent of households were from rural areas and 36.46 percent of households were from urban areas.
- The district had a huge demographic dividend, with 74.73 percent of the population in the age group up to 45 years. Around 35.98 percent of the population was between 26-45 years of age. The percentage of people above 60 years of age was 8.90 percent.
- Around 85 percent of the households in the district followed Hinduism.
- The BC and MBC households were the largest in number, together constituting around 65.40 percent of the total population in the district. Around 26.77 percent of the households belonged to the SC category.

Education (Age 7 and above)

- The district had a literacy rate of 89.06 percent, which was higher than the state estimate of 85.40 percent.
- The gender gap in literacy rate was higher in rural areas at 12.64 percent than in urban areas at 4.73 percent.
- Around 87.41 percent of the specified population had formal schooling. Among the population with no formal schooling, around 86 percent did not have functional literacy.

Employment (Age 14 and above)

- About 50.04 percent of the specified population in the district were employed, which was similar to the state level estimate of 50.10 percent. Around 3.76 percent of the specified population were unemployed and 46.17 percent were not in the labour force.
- Around 72.36 percent of males were employed while only around 28.07 percent of the females were employed, which shows the prevailing gender gap in employment.
- Among the males who were currently not working, 52.01 percent were students, whereas most females in this category were homemakers at 77.38 percent.

- Majority of the workers in the district were salaried workers in the private sector (40.14 percent). This was also the predominant work type in both rural (31.58 percent) and urban (47.28 percent) areas.

Land Ownership and Assets

- About 9.01 percent of the households in the district owned agricultural land. A relatively larger proportion of MBC households were agricultural land owners as compared to other social groups.
- Almost 70.88 percent of households in the district owned fully irrigated agricultural land.
- Around 87 percent of the agricultural land owners belonged to the categories of marginal or small—less than two hectares—farmers.
- About 13.06 percent of the households owned agricultural, allied agricultural or fishing assets in the district. Such ownership was found to be higher among rural areas than urban areas.
- Around 94.11 percent of the households in the district owned at least one household asset.

Household Income

- The annual mean income of the households was ₹2,41,110 in the district, ₹3,07,615 in the urban areas and ₹1,55,053 in the rural areas. The district's mean annual household income was 68.9 percent higher than the state estimate, and was ranked second after Chennai.
- The mean income from salaried work was the highest at ₹3,27,767.
- Income inequality in the district was higher than the state estimate (0.563) with a Gini coefficient of 0.585.

Housing

- About 71.57 percent of households in the district lived in their own houses. A higher percentage of rural households lived in their own houses compared to urban households.
- Out of this 71.57 percent households that resided in an own house, 9.94 percent of houses were built under a government scheme. Among the social categories, the SC and ST households were the main beneficiaries of the government housing schemes.

- Around 76.08 percent of the households in the district lived in pucca houses, around 11.17 percent lived in semi-pucca and 12.71 percent lived in kutccha houses.

Access to Drinking Water, Electricity and Cooking Fuel

- Piped water into the dwelling was the most commonly used primary source of drinking water in the district at around 35.98 percent.
- Majority of urban households in the district—36.99 percent—used piped water into the dwelling, while 48.54 percent of rural households used public tap or standpipe as their primary drinking water source.
- Around 98.28 percent of households in the district had a domestic electricity connection as compared to the state estimate of 97.60 percent.
- Around 88.04 percent of the households used LPG as the primary cooking fuel. The district ranked eighth in the state with respect to this parameter.
- Firewood use fell significantly from 26.31 percent in 2011 to 9.91 percent in 2018.

Sanitation

- More than three quarters of the households had latrine within the premises of the house. Latrine presence was much higher among urban households (96.16 percent) than rural households (50.19 percent) of the district.
- The percentage of total households practicing open defecation had declined from 32.53 percent in 2011 (Census, 2011) to 22.16 percent in 2018, as per the PBS estimates.
- Almost all (96.98 percent) households which did not have a latrine within the premises of the household were found to practice open defecation.

1. Introduction

1.1 Profile of Kancheepuram District

Kancheepuram district in Tamil Nadu was formed in the year 1997. In the year 2019, the district was bifurcated into Kancheepuram and Chengalpattu districts. However, in this report, we discuss the erstwhile Kancheepuram district. The district is in the northern region of the state, with Chennai and Tiruvallur in the north, Bay of Bengal in the east, Viluppuram in the south, and Tiruvannamalai and Vellore in the west.

According to Census (2011), Kancheepuram had a total population of 39.98 lakhs, accounting for approximately 5.55 percent of the state's population. The district comprised 10.06 lakh households, with a majority of 63.49 percent residing in urban areas and 36.51 percent residing in rural areas. The male population was 50.35 percent, and the female population was 49.65 percent. Kancheepuram reported a child-sex ratio of 958.66, which was higher than the state average of 943.27. Within the social groups, 23.71 percent of the population belonged to the Scheduled Caste community, while 1.03 percent belonged to the Scheduled Tribe community. The literacy rate in Kancheepuram district stood at 84.49 percent, which was higher than the state's average of 80.09 percent. The male literacy rate was reported to be 89.89 percent, while the female literacy rate was reported to be 79.02 percent. These figures indicate that the district lags behind in terms of female literacy.

In the fiscal year 2018-19, Kancheepuram's Net District Domestic Product was ₹1,02,45,574 lakhs, ranking fourth highest in the state. However, its per capita Net District Domestic Product stood at ₹2,03,547, ranking eighth in the state and surpassing the state's average of ₹1,83,884 (Department of Economics and Statistics, 2023). In terms of sectoral distribution, the primary sector—agriculture and allied—contributed approximately three percent to its domestic income, while the secondary (industry) and tertiary (service) sectors contributed approximately 39 percent and 58 percent, respectively. The contribution of the secondary and tertiary sector increased over the decade with tremendous growth in real estate, trade, transport, communication and banking and insurance sectors (Department of Economics and Statistics, 2017).

According to the Tamil Nadu State Planning Commission (2017a), Kancheepuram is one of the developed districts of Tamil Nadu, ranking fifth in the Human Development Index with a score of 0.845. The district ranked first in the Multidimensional Poverty Index with a score of 0.34. It had the lowest levels of multidimensional poverty in the state and its residents had relatively better living conditions and fewer deprivations in various aspects

of life. However, it ranked tenth in the Gender Inequality Index with a score of 0.064, indicating that gender disparities persist in the district that may adversely impact development. In the Child Development Index, the district ranked ninth with a score of 0.694, suggesting that there is scope to improve the health, nutrition and education of children.

Overall, Kancheepuram is one of the most developed districts of Tamil Nadu and the growth and development of the district can be attributed to the rapid expansion of the industrial and service sectors.

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 and so on). The TNHPS aims to analyze the patterns of change in various socio-economic indicators, including income, occupational structures and living conditions of the households in the state.

Through PBS, we collected data on a comprehensive set of socio-economic indicators for 2018-19. The results provide district-level estimates for these indicators. The information was also used for developing a sample design and a suitable sampling frame for the first wave of the TNHPS. As the Census 2021 has not yet commenced, the PBS estimates act as a valid benchmark for the Government of Tamil Nadu in terms of socio-economic development since 2011. The PBS surveyed a total of 2,12,282 households in the erstwhile 32 districts of Tamil Nadu across 1,476 Primary Sampling Units—which included 684 rural PSUs and 792 urban PSUs.

This report analyzes data from the PBS for the Kancheepuram district and presents the findings. Wherever possible, the report compares the district PBS estimates with the most recent Census data of Kancheepuram (Census, 2011) and the state PBS estimates (TNHPS-PBS, 2021) to assess the socio-economic development of Kancheepuram district. The sample size for the district was 6,922 households, among which 4,398 households were from rural areas and 2,524 households were from urban areas. The blocks covered during the survey are: Acharapakkam, Chithamur, Kancheepuram, Kattankolattur, Maduranthakam, Sriperumbudur, Thiruporur, Tirukalukundram, Uthiramerur and Walajabad.

2. Survey Response

For the Pre-Baseline Survey 2018-19, a total of 7,621 households in Kancheepuram district were selected using a multi-stage stratified sampling design¹. The final sample size was 6,922 households for PBS, among which 63.54 percent were from rural areas and 36.46 percent 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		Total	
	Number of HHs	Percentage	Number of HHs	Percentage	Number of HHs	Percentage
Response	4,398	95.9	2,524	83.16	6,922	90.83
Non-Response	161	3.51	373	12.29	534	7.01
Non-sample	27	0.59	138	4.55	165	2.17
Total	4,586	100	3,035	100	7,621	100

Kancheepuram district had a lower response rate—willingness of households to participate in the TNHPS-PBS—of 90.83 percent compared to the state response rate of 96.5 percent. Rural areas had a higher response rate compared to the urban areas. Around 7.01 percent of households were not willing to participate in the survey. About 2.17 percent of the selected samples were removed as they were not considered as households according to 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 3.97 in 2011 (Census, 2011) to 3.74 in 2018. The PBS estimates also show that 49.64 percent of the population in the district was male, and 50.35 percent of the population was female. Around 15.66 percent of the households in Kancheepuram 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

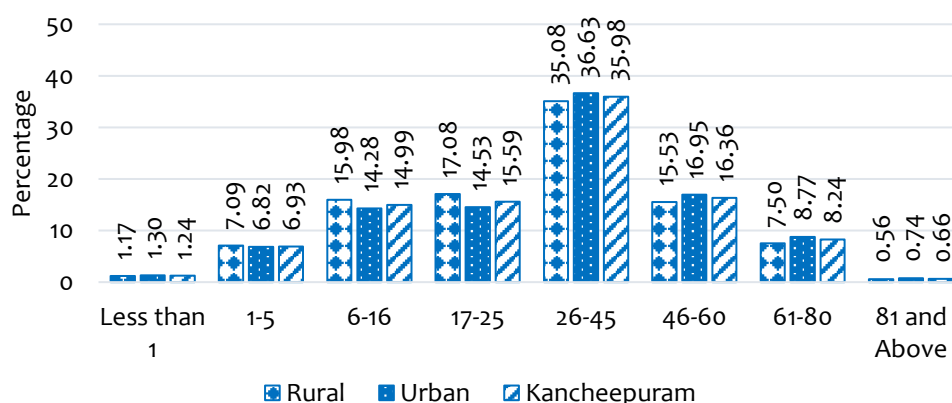


Chart 3.1 shows that 35.98 percent of the population in the district were in the age group of 26 to 45 years. The population between 17 to 60 years in the district was 67.93 percent, which was comparatively higher than the state estimate of 66.00 percent (TNHPS-PBS, 2021).

The percentage of the currently married population was higher in urban than in rural areas of the district. A higher percentage of males were currently married than females, while the widowed female population was notably higher than the widowed male population.

The religion-wise distribution of the households in the district shows that 84.72 percent of the households practiced Hinduism, 7.97 percent practiced Islam and 6.98 percent followed Christianity.

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	26.77
ST	0.47
BC	38.98
MBC	26.42
Denotified Communities (DNC)	0.35
General	5.79
DK/RF	1.22
Total	100

Table 3.1 shows that the highest percentage of households in Kancheepuram district belonged to the BC category. The percentages of SC and ST households in the district were 26.77 percent and 0.47 percent respectively in 2018-19. The percentage of DNC category households in Kancheepuram district was only 0.35 percent and only eleven DNC 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 PBS estimates of various development indicators such as literacy rate and employment status in Kancheepuram district.

3.2.1 Education

The change in literacy rate of the district during the period 2011 and 2018 is given in Table 3.2. As per Census (2011), a person—age seven 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		Kancheepuram		Tamil Nadu	
	2011	2018	2011	2018	2011	2018	2011	2018
Male	83.63	87.12	93.49	97.43	89.89	93.08	86.77	90.97
Female	68.20	74.48	85.24	92.70	79.02	85.09	73.40	80.15
Total	75.95	80.79	89.39	95.04	84.49	89.06	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.

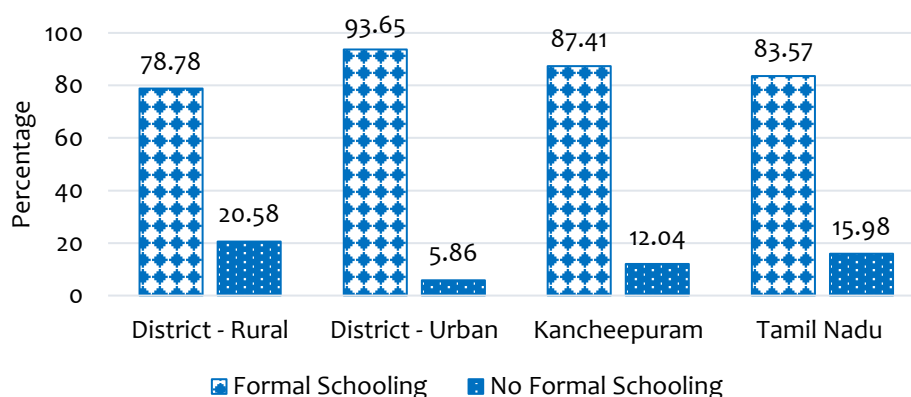
As per Census (2011), the literacy rate in the district was 84.49 percent—greater than the state average of 80.09 percent. The PBS estimates show that in the year 2018, the literacy rate in Kancheepuram district was 89.06 percent, which was greater than the state estimate of 85.40 percent. Kancheepuram district registered a growth rate of 4.57 percent in literacy rate between 2011 and 2018 while the state had registered a growth rate of 5.31 percent. The difference in literacy rate between Kancheepuram district and state average was 4.40 percent in 2011, which had reduced to 3.66 percent in 2018. Both male literacy as well as female literacy in the district had recorded an increase during the period under consideration. The gender gap in literacy rate has declined from 10.87 percent in 2011 to 7.99 percent in 2018. The district ranked fifth in literacy rate among the then 32 districts as per the PBS estimates (TNHPS-PBS, 2021).

The literacy rate in rural areas of the district was only 75.95 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 had increased to 80.79 percent in 2018. The male and female literacy rate also recorded an increase during the period 2011-18. The literacy rate in urban areas of the district increased from 89.39 percent in the year 2011 to 95.04 percent in the year 2018. There was an increase in both male and female literacy in the urban areas of the district during 2011-2018. The literacy rate continued to be higher in urban than rural areas in 2018. The gender gap in literacy rate was significantly lower in urban areas 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 Kancheepuram district. The area-wise education status of the population in the district is given below.

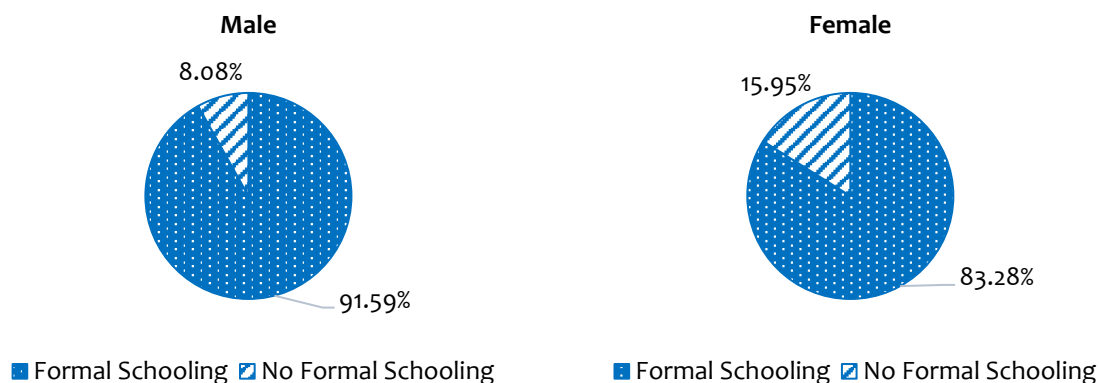
Chart 3.2 Formal Schooling of the Population – Area-wise



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

The chart shows that 87.41 percent of the population in the district had attended formal schooling compared to the state estimate of 83.57 percent (TNHPS-PBS, 2021). 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



The chart shows that the percentage of the population that acquired formal education was higher among the male population than the female population. Less than one-tenth of male population did not have formal education compared to 15.95 percent of the female population.

A district level analysis on educational attainment status had shown great divergence across various social groups, as discussed below.

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

Education Status	Social Group						
	SC	ST	BC	MBC	DNC	General	Kancheepuram
Formal Schooling	79.64	72.54	92.83	85.45	94.21	98.29	87.41
No Formal Schooling	19.78	27.46	6.92	13.74	5.79	1.14	12.04
Others and DK/RF	0.58	0.00	0.25	0.81	0.00	0.57	0.55
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The majority of the General population, followed by the BC and MBC population in the district had formal education, while a higher percentage of SC and ST households did not have formal education. The results for the DNC category must be interpreted in the context of their sample size, as discussed in Section 3.1.

This analysis 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.

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

Educational Attainment	Area Type		
	Rural	Urban	Kancheepuram
Primary (I to V)	21.64	16.93	18.72
Middle School (VI to VIII)	19.87	15.78	17.33
High School (IX to X)	27.72	20.21	23.05
Higher Secondary (XI to XII)	15.63	12.87	13.92
Bachelor's degree	7.96	19.83	15.33
Diploma Degree	4.97	4.47	4.66
Post Graduate Degree	1.41	9.29	6.30
Other Higher Education	0.00	0.09	0.05
Others/DK/RF	0.81	0.52	0.63
Total	100	100	100

The PBS estimates show that around 73.02 percent of the district's population was either pursuing or had completed schooling up to higher secondary level. Around 26.34 percent of the population were either pursuing or had completed tertiary education—such as bachelor's degree, diploma, post graduate degree and other higher education—compared to a lower state estimate of 20.02 percent. This figure was higher in urban areas at 33.68 percent compared to the rural areas with 14.34 percent.

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

Educational Attainment	Gender		
	Male	Female	Kancheepuram
Primary (I to V)	16.80	20.77	18.72
Middle School (VI to VIII)	16.56	18.17	17.33
High School (IX to X)	24.78	21.20	23.05
Higher Secondary (XI to XII)	12.47	15.49	13.92
Bachelor's degree	15.87	14.75	15.33
Diploma Degree	6.97	2.16	4.66
Post Graduate Degree	6.13	6.49	6.30
Other Higher Education	0.05	0.06	0.05
Others/DK/RF	0.36	0.92	0.63
Total	100	100	100

Table 3.5 shows that a higher percentage of male population—about 29.02 percent—from the stated population were either pursuing or had completed tertiary education compared to 23.46 percent of the female population. However, a higher percentage of females had completed post-graduation compared to the male population. There was a gender gap in the level of educational attainment in the district.

In order to understand the social group-wise disparity in educational attainment in the district, the PBS estimated the percentage of population under each category across various education levels.

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

Educational Attainment	Social Group						
	SC	ST	BC	MBC	DNC	General	Kancheepuram
Primary (I to V)	19.10	27.83	17.29	23.65	3.07	8.02	18.72
Middle School (VI to VIII)	17.85	15.40	17.44	19.24	20.82	6.71	17.33
High School (IX to X)	28.16	28.30	20.50	23.05	11.69	20.20	23.05
Higher Secondary (XI to XII)	16.91	15.90	13.10	12.91	28.93	11.22	13.92
Bachelor's degree	8.84	10.23	19.11	12.13	12.28	29.17	15.33
Diploma Degree	5.76	2.33	4.65	3.90	9.17	3.11	4.66
Post Graduate Degree	2.65	0.00	7.63	4.10	9.08	20.84	6.30
Other Higher Education	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.07	4.95	0.15	0.05
Others/DK/RF	0.72	0.00	0.27	0.94	0.00	0.58	0.63
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table shows that a higher percentage of the population from almost all social groups were either pursuing or had completed high school. The General category had the highest percentage of the population, who were either pursuing or had completed tertiary education, at 53.27 percent, followed by BC at 31.41 percent. The ST and SC population had lower percentages at 12.56 percent and 17.25 percent respectively. The proportion of population that was either pursuing or had completed tertiary education within all social groups in the district was higher than the corresponding state level estimates. The results for the DNC category must be interpreted in the context of their sample size, as discussed in Section 3.1.

Around 12.04 percent of the population had not received formal education in the district (refer Chart 3.2). Among them, the PBS 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	Kancheepuram
Yes	9.75	23.73	13.70
No	89.87	75.69	85.87
DK/RF	0.37	0.58	0.43
Total	100	100	100

The survey showed that only 13.70 percent of the population without formal schooling had functional literacy. This figure was significantly higher in urban areas 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	Kancheepuram
Yes	9.11	0.00	18.70	16.47	0.00	79.05	13.70
No	90.51	100	80.94	83.49	100	20.95	85.87
DK/RF	0.39	0.00	0.36	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.43
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

According to Table 3.8, functional literacy was relatively higher among the BC category and lower among the SC category. Neither of the two DNC respondents and forty-four ST respondents without formal schooling surveyed in the district possessed functional literacy. There were only ten General category respondents without formal schooling surveyed.

3.2.3 Employment Status

This section looks at the employment status of the household members, the types of employment that they were engaged in, the unemployed and not-in-labour-force population at the district level, and comparison of the findings with the state PBS estimates. In the PBS, the population of 14 years and above—working population hereon—is classified as employed, unemployed and not in the labour force⁴.

⁴ 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

The employed category includes the following:

- (i) People who are self-employed in agriculture,
- (ii) People who are self-employed in allied agricultural activities,
- (iii) People who are self-employed in non-agricultural activities,
- (iv) People who work as casual labourers in agriculture,
- (v) People who work as casual labourers in industry,
- (vi) People who work as casual labourers in the service sector,
- (vii) People who work as casual labourers in other domains,
- (viii) People who work as salaried employees in the government sector,
- (ix) People who work as salaried employees in the private sector,
- (x) People who are involved in multiple occupations, and
- (xi) People who are involved in other types of work.

The unemployed category includes those who did not work but were actively seeking and/or available for work.

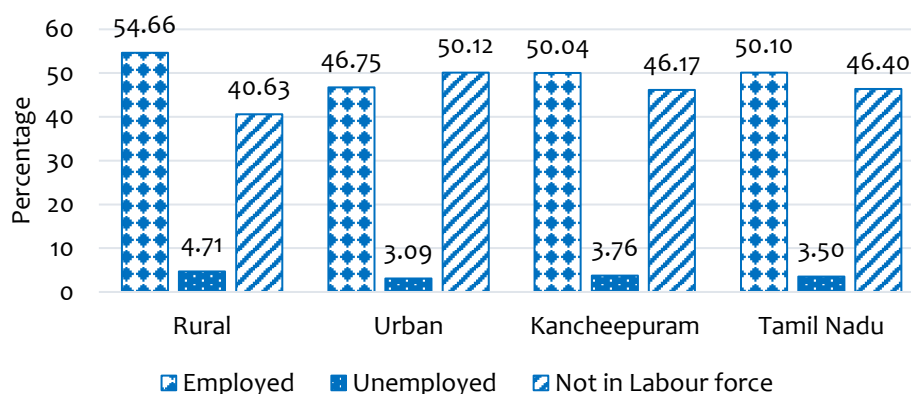
The not in the labour force category consists of the following:

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

population of the district 14 years and above) *100

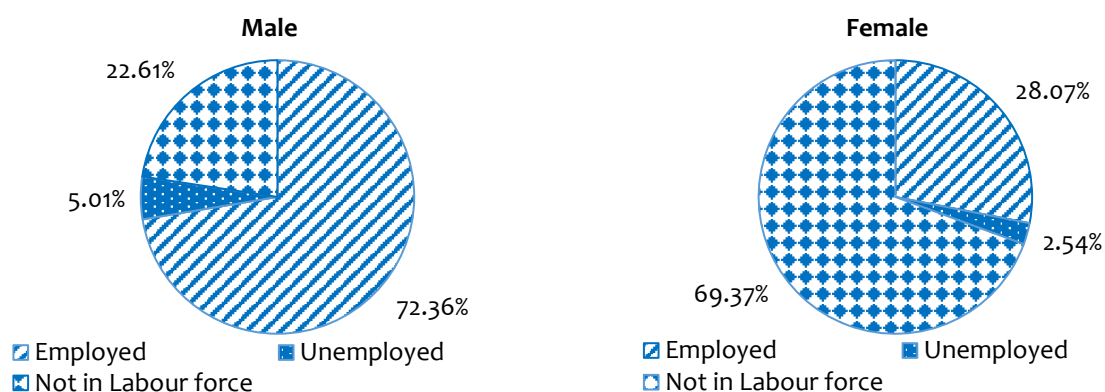
Percentage of population not in labour force = (Number of persons 14 years and above not in workforce/Total population of the district 14 years and above) *100

Chart 3.4 Employment Status of Population (Age 14 years and above) – Area-wise



The overall percentage of the employed population in the district was similar to the state estimates. The percentage of population employed in rural areas was higher than the urban areas. The percentage of unemployed population in the district was marginally higher than the state estimates. The unemployed population in rural areas of the district was 4.71 percent—higher than the state rural estimate of 3.60 percent—whereas the district urban unemployment was 3.09 percent—marginally lower than the state urban estimate of 3.30 percent. Kancheepuram district was positioned fifteenth in the state in terms of employed and unemployed population.

Chart 3.5 Employment Status of the Population – Gender-wise



In the district, 72.36 percent of the male population and 28.07 percent of the female population were employed. The decrease in female labour force participation has been well documented at the national level (Das et al., 2015; Desai, 2017; Desai & Joshi, 2019). The female work participation in the district was higher than the national average of 23.3 percent in 2017-18 (National Statistical Office, 2019), and lesser than the state estimate of 29.96 percent (TNHPS-PBS, 2021). Around 69.37 percent of the female population was not in the labour force. Among them, 77.38 percent were engaged in domestic duties as

homemakers (see Chart 3.7). The unemployed population was higher among males compared to females. The district was positioned twenty-first in female work participation and eleventh in female unemployment.

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

Work Type	Area Type		
	Rural	Urban	Kancheepuram
Self Employed Agriculture	4.84	1.07	2.79
Self Employed Non-Agriculture	9.96	16.46	13.50
Self Employed Allied Agriculture	0.40	0.48	0.44
Casual Labourer Agriculture	16.20	2.09	8.50
Casual Labourer Industry	4.50	8.86	6.87
Casual Labourer Service	13.06	15.61	14.45
Casual Labourer (Others)	12.91	2.29	7.12
Salaried Worker Government	3.99	5.46	4.79
Salaried Worker Private	31.58	47.28	40.14
Multiple Occupation	2.42	0.17	1.19
Others	0.14	0.20	0.17
DK/RF	0.00	0.04	0.02
Total	100	100	100

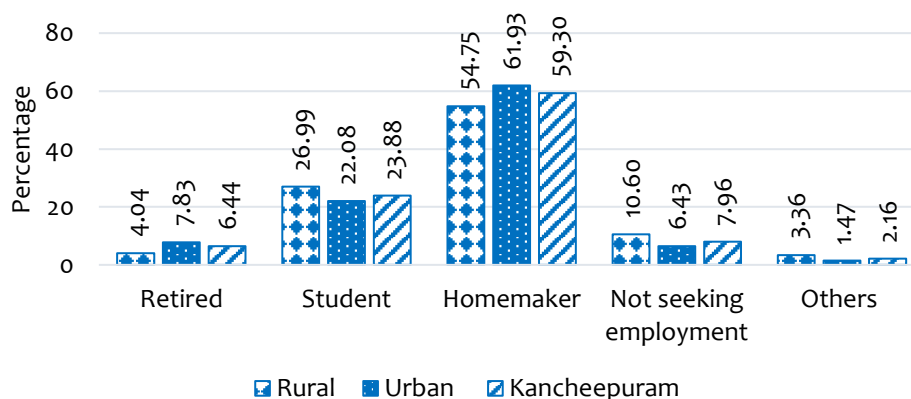
The survey revealed that the highest proportion of the working population in the district constituted salaried workers in the private sector at 40.14 percent, followed by casual labourers in the service sector at 14.45 percent. Salaried private workers were predominant in rural and urban areas of the district at 31.58 percent and 47.28 percent respectively. The highest proportion of the working population in the state were also salaried workers in the private sector at 21.82 percent (TNHPS-PBS, 2021).

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

Work Type	Social Group						
	SC	ST	BC	MBC	DNC	General	Kancheepuram
Self Employed Agriculture	2.63	0.00	2.17	4.37	0.00	0.14	2.79
Self Employed Non-Agriculture	4.41	0.00	18.72	17.54	15.89	12.16	13.50
Self Employed Allied Agriculture	0.17	0.00	0.39	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.44
Casual Labourer Agriculture	15.25	52.42	2.97	9.15	0.00	0.00	8.50
Casual Labourer Industry	6.76	0.00	7.50	7.17	6.41	2.75	6.87
Casual Labourer Service (Others)	12.56	11.41	14.73	18.59	15.89	2.59	14.45
Salaried Worker Government	15.87	0.26	1.29	6.52	0.00	0.04	7.12
Salaried Worker Private	4.47	0.00	5.04	4.01	14.24	9.87	4.79
Multiple Occupation	35.69	35.90	46.30	30.34	47.56	71.96	40.14
Others	2.03	0.00	0.55	1.29	0.00	0.50	1.19
DK/RF	0.16	0.00	0.28	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.17
DK/RF	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

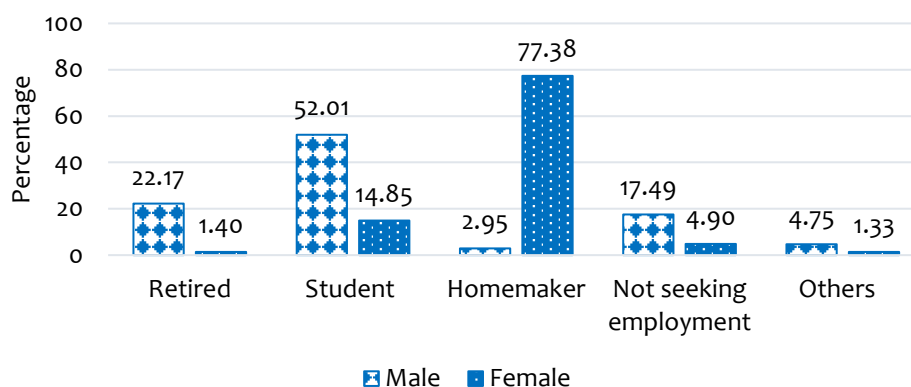
The estimates show that the majority of the employed population from all the social categories except ST category were engaged as salaried workers in the private sector. The state estimates show that the majority of the population from the SC, ST, MBC and DNC categories were casual labourers in the agricultural sector, while a higher percentage of BC and General population were salaried workers in the private sector (TNHPS-PBS, 2021). The results for the DNC category must be interpreted in the context of their sample size, as discussed in Section 3.1.

Chart 3.6 Composition of Population Not in the Labour Force -Area-wise



The PBS estimates show that, similar to the trend at the state level, more than half the population that was not in the labour force in the district comprised homemakers involved in unpaid domestic duties of the household, followed by students. The proportions of the population that were not seeking employment or were students were higher in rural areas than urban areas, whereas the percentages of retired people and homemakers were higher in urban areas than rural areas.

Chart 3.7 Composition of 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. While Chart 3.3 represents the lower female involvement in formal education, Chart 3.7 shows the staggeringly lower female involvement in higher education as compared to men—as only 14.85 percent of the female not-in-labour-force population were students. Similar to the state trend, the majority of the male not-in-labour-force population were students, whereas a majority of female population 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	Kancheepuram
Retired	3.46	7.34	6.38	5.32	0.00	20.90	6.44
Student	30.66	43.79	22.03	22.93	38.89	16.50	23.88
Homemaker	53.26	30.74	62.52	59.83	56.37	57.76	59.30
Not seeking employment	9.14	14.49	6.89	9.77	4.74	4.21	7.96
Others	3.35	3.62	1.96	1.99	0.00	0.64	2.16
DK/RF	0.13	0.00	0.21	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.26
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table shows that within all social groups, the percentage of homemakers was the largest as compared to other categories except ST category in the district, which had a higher percentage of not-working population as students. The results for the DNC category must be interpreted in the context of their sample size, as discussed in Section 3.1.

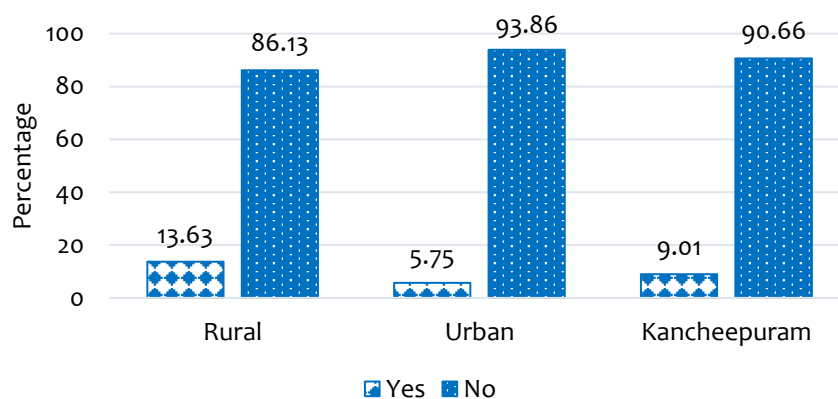
3.3 Socio-Economic Indicators

The PBS estimates for various socio-economic indicators of Kancheepuram 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 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 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 – Area-wise



As per the state estimates, the percentage of total households owning agricultural land in Tamil Nadu was 19.41 percent. Since Kancheepuram is predominantly an urban district, it was ranked thirtieth in the state on the percentage of total households owning agricultural land just above Coimbatore and Chennai at 8.14 and 4.87 percent respectively (TNHPS-PBS, 2021). Chart 3.8 shows that, while 9.01 percent of the households in the district owned agricultural land, 90.66 percent of the households 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	Kancheepuram
Only Irrigated Agricultural Land	73.09	67.18	70.88
Only Unirrigated Agricultural Land	18.49	26.72	21.56
Both Irrigated and Unirrigated Agricultural Land	7.33	4.07	6.11
DK/RF	1.09	2.02	1.44
Total	100	100	100

Around 70.88 percent of the households who owned agricultural land in Kancheepuram district depended completely on various irrigation sources for agriculture. This figure was higher in the district compared to the state estimate of 50.03 percent. Wells and tanks were the principal irrigation sources in the district (Tamil Nadu State Planning Commission, 2017b). Around 18.49 percent of agricultural land-owning households in rural areas and 26.72 percent of agricultural land-owning households in urban areas depended on rain-fed irrigation alone.

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

Agricultural Land Ownership	Social Group						
	SC	ST	BC	MBC	DNC	General	Kancheepuram
Yes	8.59	8.07	8.10	11.90	0.00	5.19	9.01
No	91.10	91.93	91.47	87.96	90.69	94.68	90.66
DK/RF	0.31	0.00	0.43	0.15	9.31	0.12	0.33
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table shows that a greater proportion of MBC households at 11.90 percent and SC households at 8.59 percent owned agricultural land in the district, compared to other social groups. Only 5.19 percent of General category households owned agricultural land in the district. The results for the DNC 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 households into marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large. Of the households that owned agricultural land, the percentage of households under each size category is given below.

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

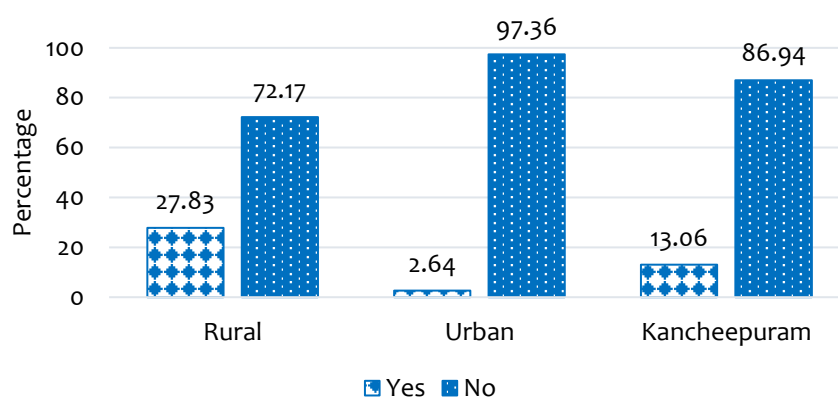
Size of Agricultural Land (in Hectares)	Area Type		
	Rural	Urban	Kancheepuram
Marginal (0.01 - 0.99)	74.90	57.70	69.32
Small (1 - 1.99)	15.54	21.84	17.58
Semi Medium (2 - 3.99)	6.31	8.33	6.96
Medium (4 - 9.99)	1.08	9.69	3.88
Large (10 and above)	2.17	2.44	2.26
Total	100	100	100

About 86.90 percent of the agricultural land-owning households in the district were holding marginal or small agricultural lands—less than two hectares. This estimate was lower than the state level estimate of 89.33 percent. The shares of medium and large landholdings were higher than that of the state—which was 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 tractors, pump sets, dairy animals, poultry birds, and mechanized and non-mechanized boats amongst the households of Kancheepuram district.

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

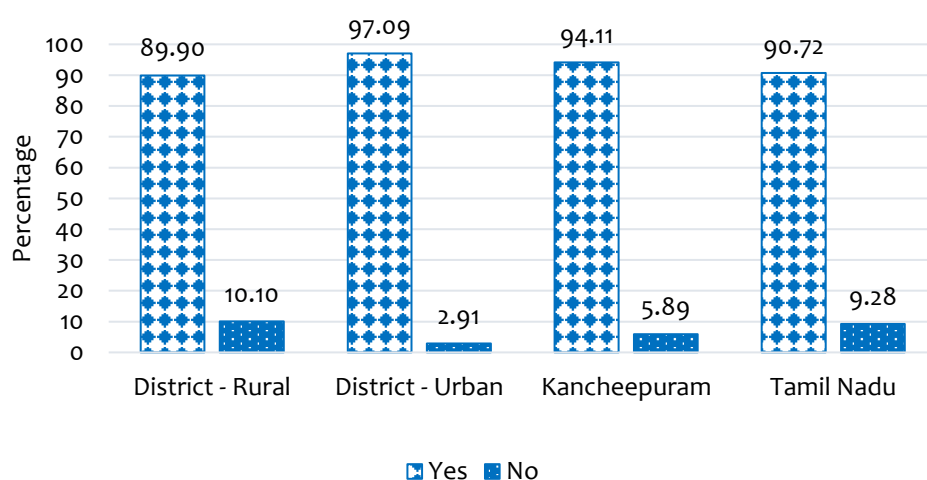


The chart shows that 13.06 percent of the households in the district owned at least one agricultural, allied agricultural and fishing asset. The estimate was lower than the state estimate of 20.92 percent (TNHPS-PBS, 2021). The proportion of households owning any such asset was notably higher in rural areas at 27.83 percent than urban areas at 2.64 percent of the district.

3.3.3 Presence of Household Assets

This section discusses the percentage of households in Kancheepuram district that owned at least one household asset, which 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 the district was 94.11 percent— higher than the state estimate at 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

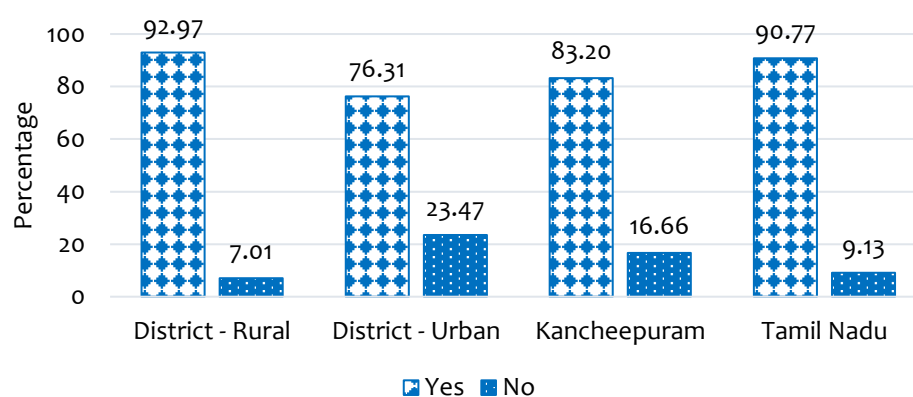
Presence of Household Asset	Social Group						
	SC	ST	BC	MBC	DNC	General	Kancheepuram
Yes	90.43	83.79	96.88	92.69	100	100	94.11
No	9.57	16.21	3.12	7.31	0.00	0.00	5.89
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The estimates show that all the General category households owned at least one household asset. The ST category had the lowest percentage of households owning at least one household asset at 83.79 percent compared to other social groups in the district. Around 16.21 percent of the ST households did not even own a mobile phone. The results for the DNC category must be interpreted in the context of their sample size, as discussed in Section 3.1.

3.3.4 Possession of Ration Card

Possession of a ration card can be treated as a determinant of socio-economic status at the household level. It plays a vital role in inclusion—or exclusion—of households from the government welfare schemes such as the availability of subsidized items from the Public Distribution System and subsidized LPG connection. The percentage of households that possessed a ration card in rural and urban areas of Kancheepuram district are given below.

Chart 3.11 Possession of Ration Card – Area-wise



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

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

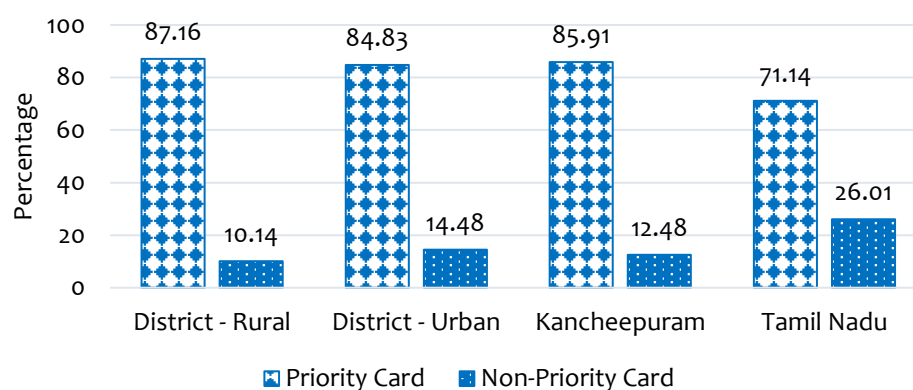
Possession of Ration Card	Social Group						
	SC	ST	BC	MBC	DNC	General	Kancheepuram
Yes	89.02	71.05	80.84	84.85	45.28	73.01	83.20
No	10.96	28.95	18.99	15.13	54.72	26.99	16.66
DK/RF	0.02	0.00	0.17	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The PBS found that more than 70 percent of households belonging to almost all social groups possessed ration cards. This was highest among the SC category households at 89.02 percent and lowest among ST category households at 71.05 percent. The results for the DNC category must be interpreted in the context of their sample size, as discussed in Section 3.1.

3.3.5 Type of Ration Card

According to 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. The percentage of households possessing priority and non-priority ration cards in rural and urban areas of Kancheepuram district are given below.

Chart 3.12 Type of Ration Card at the Household Level – Area-wise



The percentage of households possessing priority ration cards in the district was 85.91 percent, which was higher than the state estimate of 71.14 percent. A higher percentage of rural households possessed priority ration cards than urban households of the district.

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 Kancheepuram 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' includes pension, remittances, investments and other mixed categories. Table 3.17 shows the mean income of households that depended on various sources of income in the Kancheepuram district.

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

Source	Rural	Urban	Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu
Agriculture	1,08,743	1,26,284	1,12,892	61,830
Allied Agriculture	70,696	1,12,634	85,840	38,576
Salaried	2,10,858	3,99,787	3,27,767	2,29,857
Self Employed	1,66,149	2,32,009	2,10,742	1,47,403
Wage Labour	58,307	1,27,220	89,132	47,734
Other Sources	52,437	1,56,112	94,191	97,646
Income from all Sources	1,55,053	3,07,615	2,41,110	1,42,752

On the whole, the mean annual household income of Kancheepuram district was 68.90 percent higher than the state estimate. The district was ranked second in the state in terms of mean annual household income (TNHPS-PBS, 2021). The mean household income was higher among the households with salaried income and lower among the households that were dependent on allied agricultural activities.

In the rural areas of the district, the mean household income was higher than the rural state estimate of ₹92,765. The mean household income was higher among the households that relied on salaried income. Lower mean income was reported among the households that were dependent on ‘other sources’ for income.

In the urban areas, the mean household income was higher than the urban state estimate of ₹1,99,629. The mean household income was higher among the households that relied on salaried income. Lower mean income was reported among the households that engaged in allied agricultural activities.

3.4.2 Income Inequality in Kancheepuram District

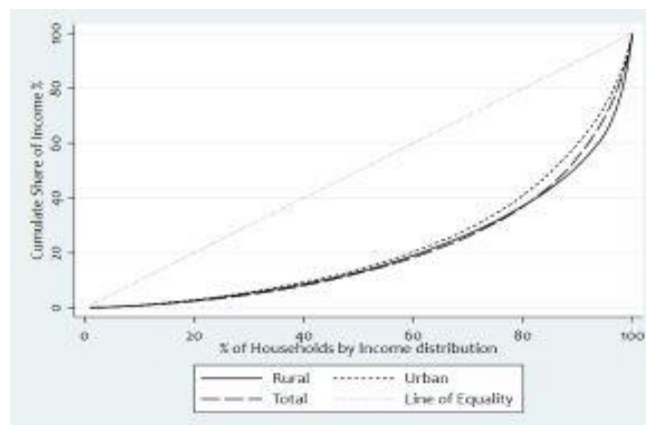
This section represents the area-wise Gini coefficient values. Gini coefficient measures the inequality levels where the Gini coefficient value of 0 represents perfect equality and 1— or 100 percent—represents perfect inequality across households. The income inequality in Kancheepuram district (0.585) was higher than the state estimate (0.563)⁵. The income inequality across households in rural areas of the district was found to be higher than the urban areas of the district.

⁵ 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 Type	Gini Coefficient
Rural	0.590
Urban	0.547
Kancheepuram	0.585
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 shows that the bottom 60 percent of the households had around 20 percent of total income; the bottom 80 percent of households had around 40 percent of total income and the top 20 percent of households had around 60 percent of total income. Both Chart 3.13 and Table 3.18 show that income inequality was higher in rural areas as compared to the 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, 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—or 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 has about their future economic status.

Table 3.19 shows the area-wise percentage of households expecting an increase, decrease or no change in income in Kancheepuram district.

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

Expectation of Change in Future Income	Area Type			
	Rural	Urban	Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu
Higher	33.11	35.28	34.38	50.06
Lower	7.82	4.62	5.94	8.17
About the same	40.46	33.41	36.32	31.66
DK/RF	18.62	26.70	23.35	10.11
Total	100	100	100	100

Most of the households in rural areas were expecting their future income to remain the same, while the majority of urban households in the district expected an increase in household income in the five years following the survey. Around 34.38 percent of the households in the district expected an increase in their income in future and 36.32 percent of the households expected their income to remain the same.

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

Expectation of Change in Future Income	Social Group						
	SC	ST	BC	MBC	DNC	General	Kancheepuram
Higher	35.77	59.51	34.46	30.90	64.17	43.04	34.38
Lower	5.87	1.04	5.62	7.02	0.00	4.23	5.94
About the same	34.26	32.43	36.34	42.37	7.62	23.45	36.32
DK/RF	24.10	7.02	23.57	19.71	28.21	29.28	23.35
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Around 59.51 percent of the ST households in the district were expecting an increase in future income. A higher proportion of MBC households were expecting a decrease or status quo in income compared to other social categories. Around one-third of the SC, ST and BC households expected their income to remain the same. The results for the DNC category must be interpreted in the context of their sample size, as discussed in Section 3.1.

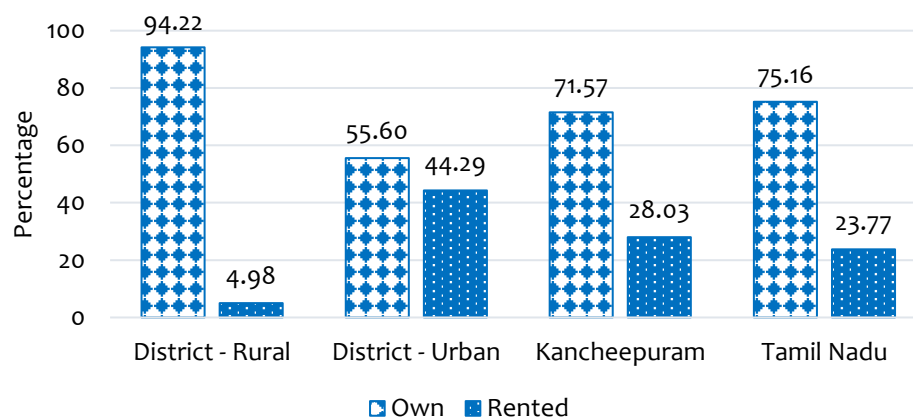
3.5 Basic Infrastructure

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 71.57 percent of the households lived in their own houses and 28.03 percent of the households lived in rented houses in Kancheepuram district. The percentage of households living in their own houses in the district was lower than the state estimate. The district was ranked twenty-third among all districts of Tamil Nadu in terms of percentage of households living in their own houses (TNHPS-PBS, 2021). A wide range of disparity existed between the ownership of houses in rural and urban areas. While most of the households lived in their own houses in rural areas, around 44.29 percent of urban households were relying on rented houses for their stay. Only around 0.39 percent of the households were living in other houses such as relative's houses, encroachments and so on. 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

Ownership Status	Social Group						
	SC	ST	BC	MBC	DNC	General	Kancheepuram
Own	85.19	65.66	60.77	78.36	47.24	57.00	71.57
Rented	14.03	34.34	39.00	21.27	52.76	43.00	28.03
Others	0.75	0.00	0.24	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.39
DK/RF	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.21 shows that most of the SC and MBC households—85.19 percent and 78.36 percent respectively—in the district lived in their own houses. The percentage of General category households living in their own houses was lower than the state estimate of 62.55 percent. The results for the DNC category must be interpreted in the context of their sample size, as discussed in Section 3.1.

A detailed analysis of ownership of houses showed that out of the 71.57 percent households that owned houses in the district, only 9.94 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

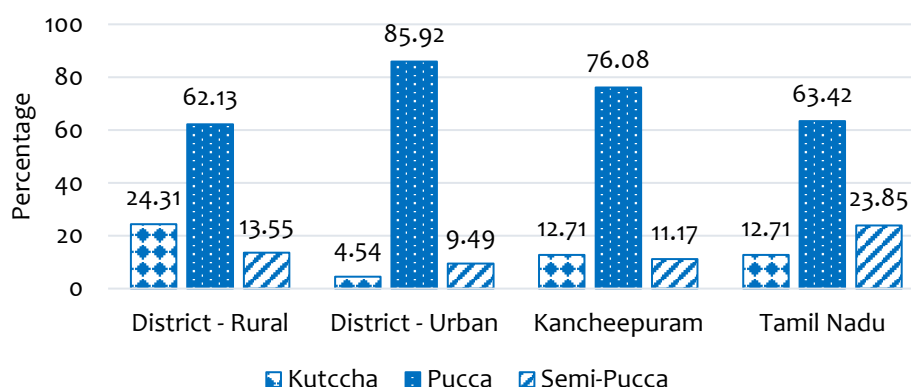
House Constructed under a Government Scheme	Social Group						
	SC	ST	BC	MBC	DNC	General	Kancheepuram
Yes	22.44	32.74	2.33	6.35	0.00	0.99	9.94
No	77.27	67.26	97.54	93.60	100	98.11	89.87
DK/RF	0.28	0.00	0.14	0.05	0.00	0.89	0.19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Among the owned houses, the percentage of houses constructed under a government scheme was lesser in Kancheepuram district at 9.94 percent compared to the state estimate of 14.12 percent. The SC and ST households had the highest percentage of houses built under a government scheme compared to other social groups at 22.44 percent and 32.74 percent respectively. None of the five house-owning DNC households surveyed in the district had houses constructed under a government scheme.

3.5.2 House Type

Based on the material used for the wall or roof or quality of houses, the PBS classifies the houses as kutccha, pucca and semi-pucca. The percentage of houses that come under each type of house are as follows.

Chart 3.15 Type of House – Area-wise



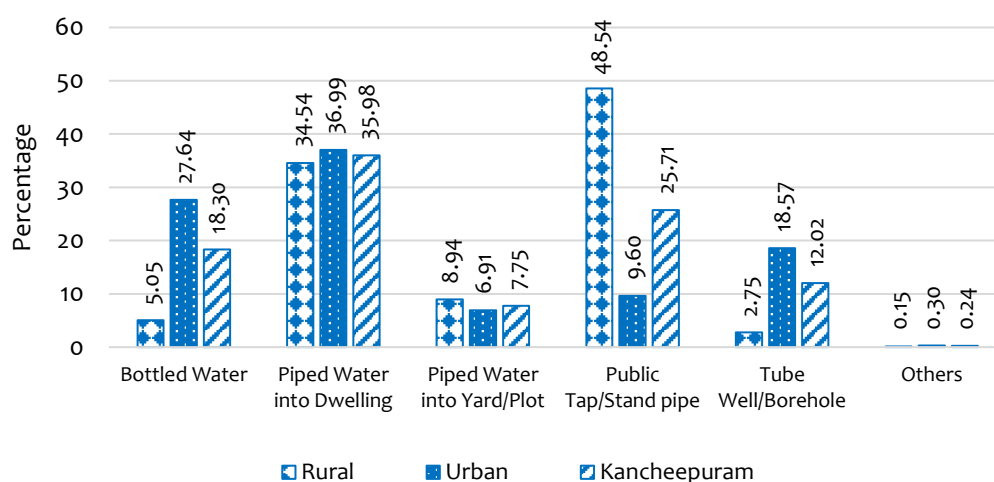
Around 76.08 percent of households in the district were living in pucca houses. The percentage of households living in pucca houses was higher than the state estimates of 63.42 percent. This percentage was higher in urban areas compared to the rural areas of the district. While 75.22 percent of state urban households lived in pucca houses (TNHPS-PBS, 2021), 85.92 percent of urban households in the district lived in pucca houses. The percentage of households living in semi-pucca houses was lower than in kutccha houses, in contrast to the state estimates. The percentage of rural households living in kutccha houses was higher than in semi-pucca houses.

3.5.3 Primary Drinking Water Source

In this section, we discuss the PBS findings on the primary source of drinking water of the households in the district. The primary sources⁶ 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).

⁶ Primary source - Water that is availed for the greater part of the year

Chart 3.16 Primary Source of Drinking Water of Households – Area-wise



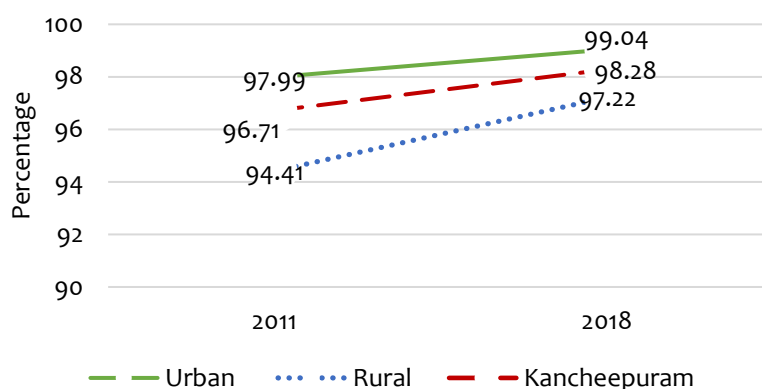
The above chart shows that 35.98 percent of households in the district were using piped water into their dwelling as their primary source of drinking water, followed by public tap/standpipe. As per the state estimates, piped water into the dwelling was the primary water source in urban areas, while public tap/standpipe was the primary water source in rural areas (TNHPS-PBS, 2021). Similarly, a majority of urban households in the district—about 36.99 percent—used piped water into the dwelling, while the majority of the rural households in the district—about 48.54 percent—used public tap or standpipe as their primary drinking water source.

3.5.4 Electricity

Tamil Nadu had witnessed a mass electrification during the last decade. A comparison of households with electricity connection between the 2011 Census and 2018 PBS estimates (TNHPS-PBS, 2021) show that the state was close to the status of complete electrification in urban areas. The electrification status had improved in rural areas as well.

The electrification status of households, along with a comparison to the electrification status during the 2011 Census is given below.

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

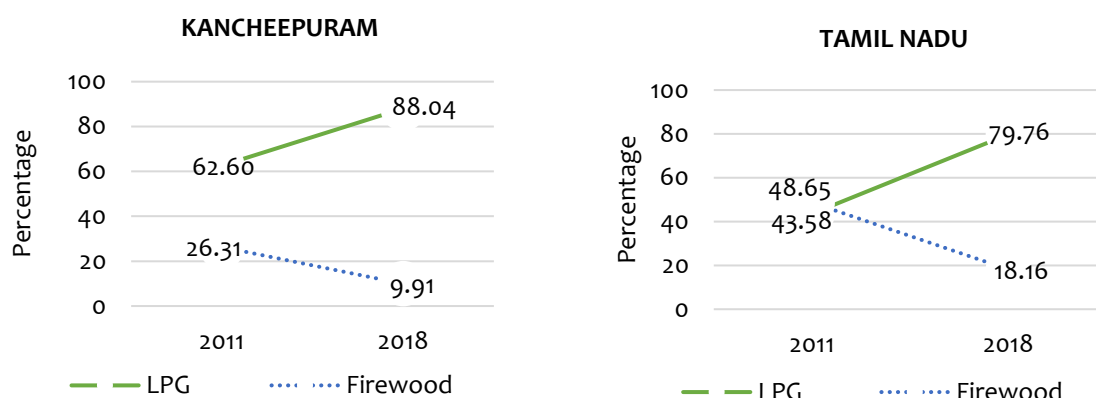


The above chart shows that an increase in electrification had happened in both rural and urban areas of the district between 2011 and 2018, where the rate of growth of households with electricity was higher in rural areas. The district was ranked ninth among the then 32 districts in terms of electrification. Around 98.28 percent of households in the district had domestic electricity connection compared to the state estimate of 97.60 percent (TNHPS-PBS, 2021).

3.5.5 Primary Cooking Fuel

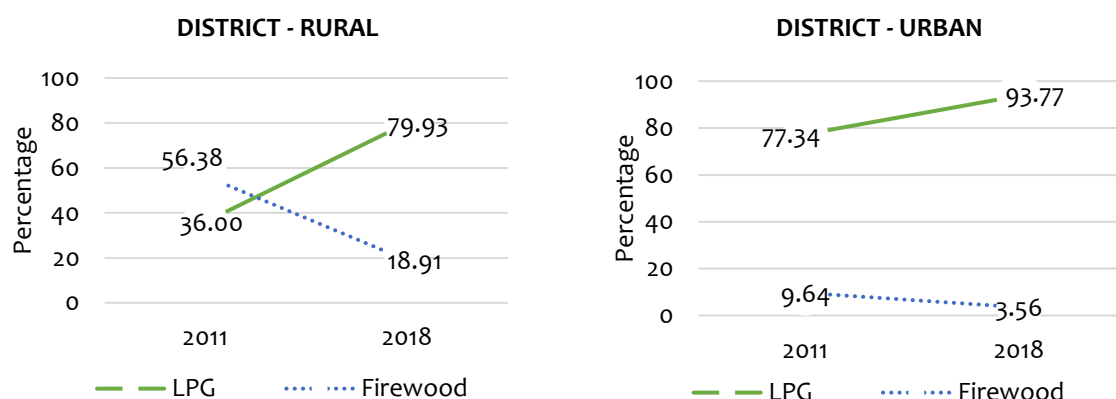
A comparison of the 2011 Census and 2018 PBS estimates on the primary cooking fuel used by the households in the district is given in Chart 3.18 and 3.19.

Chart 3.18 Comparison of Primary Cooking Fuel - District and State



The PBS observed that there has been a noticeable increase in the use of LPG as the primary cooking fuel in the district from 62.60 percent in 2011 (Census, 2011) to 88.04 percent in 2018. On the other hand, there was a notable reduction in the use of firewood as primary cooking fuel from 26.31 percent (Census, 2011) to 9.91 percent in 2018. The district ranked eighth in the state in the percentage of households using LPG as primary cooking fuel and stood at twenty third place in terms of firewood use (TNHPS-PBS, 2021).

Chart 3.19 Comparison of Primary Cooking Fuel – Rural and Urban



The majority of the households in both rural and urban areas —79.93 percent and 93.37 percent— used LPG as the primary cooking fuel. The percentage of households using LPG as primary cooking fuel was higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. The usage of firewood reduced drastically and there was notable increase in LPG as primary cooking fuel in both urban and rural areas.

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

Primary Cooking Fuel	Social Group						
	SC	ST	BC	MBC	DNC	General	Kancheepuram
Firewood	17.41	55.17	6.96	8.55	0.00	0.00	9.91
LPG	80.79	44.83	91.26	88.41	100	99.97	88.04
Kerosene	1.01	0.00	0.90	2.63	0.00	0.00	1.39
Others	0.54	0.00	0.80	0.35	0.00	0.03	0.55
DK/RF	0.24	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

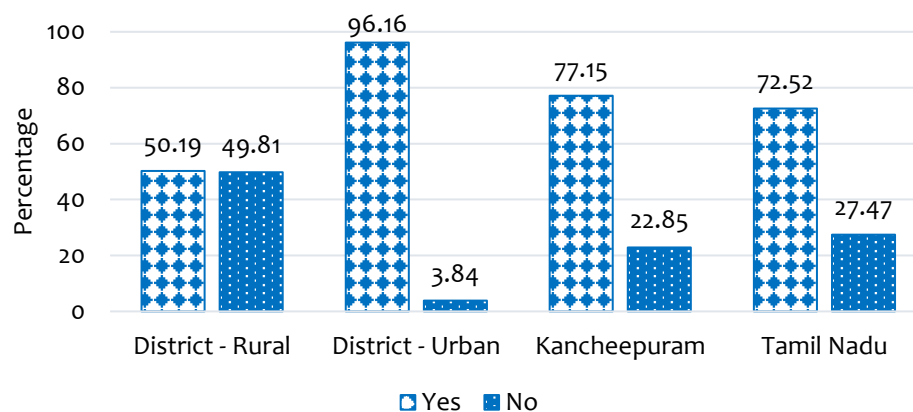
*Others Include Electricity, Gobar Gas, Solar Energy, etc.

Table 3.23 shows that the majority of ST households in the district were using firewood for cooking, and the percentage of ST households using LPG as the primary cooking fuel was only 44.83 percent. Majority of General households were using LPG as the primary cooking fuel in the district compared to 96.2 percent state estimates. Large percentages of SC and BC households were using LPG as primary cooking fuel compared to the state estimates of 70.00 percent and 85.90 percent respectively (TNHPS-PBS, 2021). All the eleven DNC households surveyed used LPG as the primary cooking fuel.

3.5.6 Sanitation

The PBS estimates on households with and without latrine are given below.

Chart 3.20 Presence of Latrine within the Premises of the Household – Area-wise



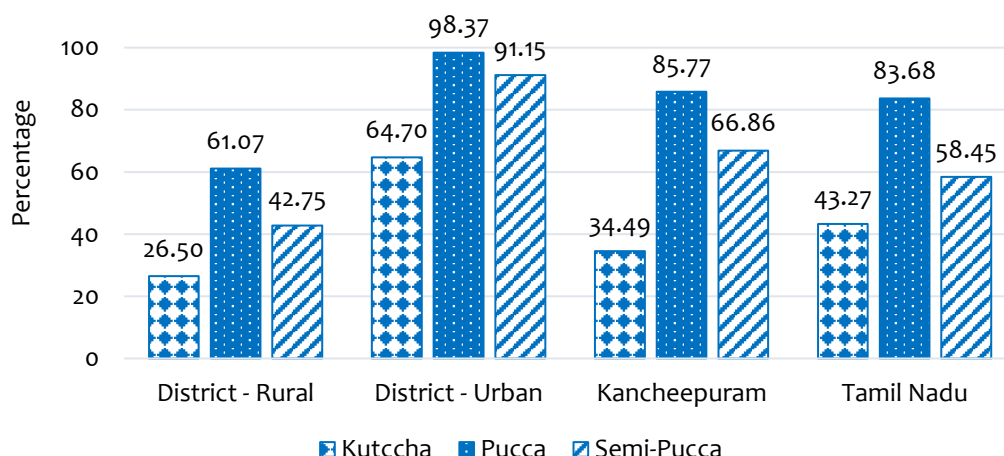
The percentage of households with latrine within house premises had increased from 48.00 percent in 2011 (Census, 2011) to 77.15 percent in 2018 as per the PBS estimates. The district was positioned eleventh in the state in terms of this indicator (TNHPS-PBS, 2021). The households equipped with latrine facilities in the district were higher than the state estimate. However, the rural-urban disparity in sanitation prevailed as the percentage of rural households equipped with latrine within the premises was only half (50.19 percent) compared to the percentage of urban households with latrine within the premises (96.16 percent).

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

Latrine within House Premises	Social Group						
	SC	ST	BC	MBC	DNC	General	Kancheepuram
Yes	48.63	44.83	92.55	77.73	100	100	77.15
No	51.37	55.17	7.45	22.27	0.00	0.00	22.85
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The estimates show that the majority of General and BC households across categories had latrine within the premises of the household in the district, and these percentages were higher than their respective state estimates (TNHPS-PBS, 2021). More than half of the ST and SC households did not have a latrine within the house premises, compared to state estimates of 43.90 percent and 47.70 percent respectively. All the eleven DNC households surveyed in the district had latrines within the house premises.

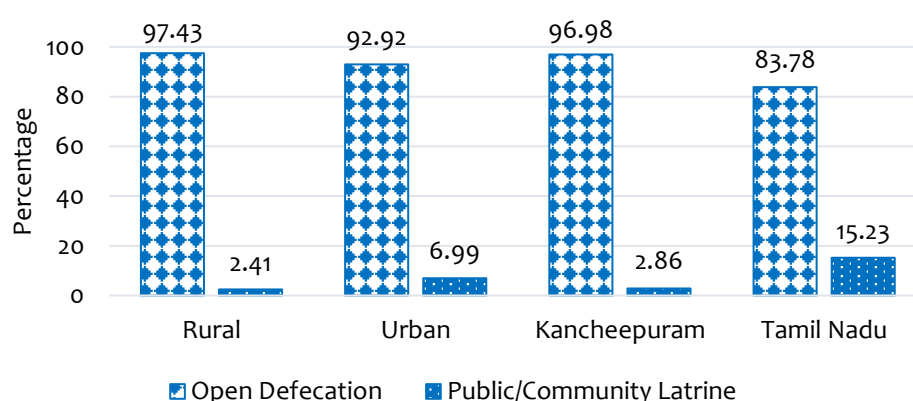
Chart 3.21 Presence of Latrine in the Premises of Different Types of Houses – Area-wise



The chart shows that a 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 was higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. The estimates of the district were similar to the state estimates for pucca houses, lower for kutccha houses and higher for semi-pucca houses.

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

Chart 3.22 Alternate Practices of Defecation by Households without Latrine – Area-wise



The percentage of total households in the district following open defecation had declined from 32.53 percent in 2011 (Census, 2011) to 22.16 percent in 2018 as per the PBS estimates. The district was ranked sixteenth compared to other districts of Tamil Nadu in terms of percentage of total households following open defecation.

Chart 3.22 shows that 96.98 percent of households without latrine within the premises of the houses in the district were following open defecation. This was significantly higher than the state estimates. The practice of open defecation was lower in urban areas compared to rural areas.

4. Conclusion and Recommendations

The Pre-Baseline Survey (PBS) 2018-19 of Kancheepuram district was conducted from the sample of 6,922 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.

The erstwhile Kancheepuram district had a high mean annual household income, ranking second in the state after Chennai. Kancheepuram was one of the top five districts in the state with respect to literacy rate. Ownership of household assets and electrification was higher than the respective state estimates. The employment levels were at par with the state estimates, with more than 40 percent of the employed population engaged in salaried work in the private sector, contributing to the high income levels in the district. Given these factors, ownership of agricultural land and agricultural assets was consequently low in the district. Yet, almost 71 percent of agricultural landholdings owned were irrigated, which was much higher than the state estimate.

Overall, Kancheepuram district's performance on several developmental and economic indicators—literacy, source of cooking fuel, electrification, employed population, mean annual household income and so on—demonstrate the district's high levels of economic development and urbanization. Certain indicators, though, merit attention. Female work participation was lower than the state level estimates, despite their high participation in tertiary education. A high proportion (77.38 percent) of females not in the labour force were homemakers. The gender gap in literacy rate, especially in rural areas (12.64 percent), was high. Policies aimed at improving female employment, probably in white collar jobs given their educational attainment, could be devised.

Though the district was ranked second with respect to mean income, the Gini coefficient and Lorenz curve indicated higher income inequality in the district than in the state.

Almost half the households in rural areas were using public tap or standpipe as the main drinking water source. Government intervention may help ensure provision of piped water into the dwelling for easier access to safe drinking water. In contrast to the district's credentials with respect to other economic and developmental indicators, only half the rural households had a latrine within the house premises. Around 22.85 percent of total households in the district did not possess an in-house latrine and almost all of them (96.98 percent) practiced open defecation. A social group-wise pattern was observed where more than half the SC and ST households in the district did not possess a latrine. Policy interventions focusing on improving rural sanitation, especially among these marginalized groups, are required.

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**A collaborative project between
Department of Economics and Statistics &
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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.



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