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Does inequality affect the consumption patterns of the poor? – The role of “status seeking” behaviour

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Abstract

We consider a situation where the relatively ‘poor’ are concerned about their relative income status with respect to a relevant reference group. Such a concern is explicitly introduced in a utility function to study the consumption and saving behavior of the poor in terms of a static and dynamic model. The static model points toward a possible conflict between income based and nutrition-based measure of poverty. The dynamic model exhibits the possibility of a higher rate of accumulation coupled with an inadequate nutritional intake, relative to a situation where there is no such concern for status. Thus, growth with malnutrition may also imply a conflict between different measures of poverty. Both the models point toward a direct and negative relationship between inequality and share of nutritional consumption as reflected in the consumption of food. Finally the paper looks at the empirical relationship between inequality and consumption across districts within states of India. The hypotheses that inequality impacts consumption patterns via status effect cannot be rejected. In fact the impact seems to be significant across a number of the Indian states.

Keywords: Status; Consumption pattern; Inequality; Poverty; Growth;

JEL Classification: C13, C14, C51, D01, D12, O40

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I. Introduction

A fundamental query involving the preference pattern of any individual in a society, has to deal with the influence of the society on the consumption behavior of the individual. The idea of conspicuous consumption and the so-called Veblen effect are quite well known in economics. Very recently, Sivanathan and Petit (2010) have confirmed the fact that individuals are quite sensitive to their relative status in the society and would like to ‘mend’ their ‘self’, under constant attack from various social pressures, by taking recourse to status-signaling consumption behaviour. A series of experiments confirms such a pattern of human behaviour. This is one of the building blocks of the utility function that we use in the subsequent analysis. Early literature includes Frank (1985) who talks about context dependent preferences and the concern for status as we discuss in this paper, is an issue related to a particular social context. More recently, Mujic and Frijters (2013) have explicitly and convincingly demonstrated a method for measuring the willingness to pay to move up the status ladder.

The paper starts off by highlighting a well-observed empirical phenomenon, discussed extensively in the literature on poverty in India. Patnaik (2007) and Deaton and Dreze (2009) have dealt with the conflict between income-based measure and nutrition-based measure of poverty. In India people moving above the poverty line with greater monthly expenditure on overall consumption demonstrate lower nutritional intake. Thus Patnaik (2007) asserts that actual poverty estimate is far greater than the optimistic figure provided by the government. While Deaton and Dreze (2009) analyze various reasons for such a behaviour, not much emphasis is given to the role of a status-driven consumption pattern, although they do not altogether ignore such a possibility. That social inequality can influence individuals’ consumption and induce greater consumption of the so-called status good, becomes quite relevant for such analysis. Thematically this is undermined and under-explored in the poverty literature. We will eventually demonstrate how preexisting social inequality can lead to the conflicting measures of poverty. Patnaik (2007)’s analysis shows that the official level of poverty (which has been very optimistic of lately) has been highly underestimating the true scenario. The paper further focuses on the contradictory empirical finding that states having higher value in poverty index using income-based measure may have higher calorie intakes and the vice-versa. Such contradictions in results with the two different measures have been found for states in India like Gujarat and Bihar, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. The paper also highlights the fact that calorie intake alone, cannot measure

poverty to its maximum precision. There are many cases where high income groups consume lower levels of calories in comparison to their age and sex. This might be due to their job requirements, or their amount of physical labour might be low and due to certain health conditions.

Deaton and Dreze (2009) analyse the reason behind the discrepancies in the results of the two measures of poverty. They observe that nutritional intake, proxied by calorie intake, has been declining with rising incomes as a result of change in activity structure affecting the food intake pattern in both rural and urban societies. Though they emphasize that calorie intake in itself cannot measure the well-being of the society as other nutrients are also equally important. There is also an indication to the possibility of a squeeze in the food budget of poor household for increase in non-food expenses like schooling and other social necessities.

A paper by Radhakrishna and Ravi (2004) explores an empirical relationship between malnutrition and poverty for the rural India, along with a logit regression using maximum likelihood method to identify the determinants of rural malnutrition. Their findings suggest that even though there is some achievement in poverty reduction, India has not been very successful in reducing malnutrition. In a working paper by Mukherjee, Rajaraman, and Swaminathan (2010), they have modeled both under nutrition and over nutrition in India along with which they have discussed the role of different forms of economic inequality, and various behavioral variable (such as diet and activity) that affect nutrition. Analysis of under and over weight in India using data from 1998-1999 have found individual socioeconomic status to be an important predictor of being overweight [Griffiths and Bentley (2001)]. Peter Svedberg (2008) addressed the question as to why high overall economic growth in India has failed to alleviate child malnutrition. This paper tries to provide firm empirical and quantitative evidence of female subjugation relative to poverty income as a reason for stunted growth in nutritional status.

Nevertheless, not much focus has been given in India on the role of status affecting the consumption pattern of the poor people. Most of the explanations regarding falling nutrition levels, provided till date, have been related to stagnation in agricultural production with more than 50% of the population being employed in agriculture. But the last few decades have seen a large shift in the sectoral composition of employment structure as well and so there is a need to explore further avenues to explain the contradictory results with the two measures of poverty. In

general there is a need to understand the impact of status on consumption patterns of individuals for tax and welfare related policies in general.

One issue that is empirically relevant for research on poverty and nutrition, has to do with the causal relationship between inequality and poverty. The conventional wisdom that poverty causes inequality needs to be reexamined if the status effect is important. Faster growth rates do not mean that the increment is equally shared by various income classes. Rising inequality accentuates status effect and compels people toward status-based consumption pattern and may adversely affect poverty in terms of nutritional measure. Social perception about status might be related to the information about global consumption standard as projected through electronic media. These effects must be seriously looked into.

Indian Economy has experienced a robust growth phase for a considerable length of time growing at an average rate of 7 - 8 % and often hailed as the 2nd fastest growing nation in the world, next to China. The distribution of benefits from such a remarkable expansionary trend has not been shared equally across income classes with the lower income classes sharing smaller proportion of such expansion. This was pointed out in the economic survey by the Government of India (2011-12). In simple terms, this means that the lower income earning classes will have their income levels falling behind relative to the average income, a sign that inequality is on the rise. However, such a process does not undermine the fact that in absolute terms even the lower income classes are better off but a sense of falling behind in the race cannot be ignored. This plays a critical role in any analysis that relates status driven consumption with the perception of social inequality. The growth literature related to status often highlighted the aspiration effect i.e., the drive towards a higher social status and in the process undertaking growth augmenting investments such as in education. But even in the presence of such a positive effect, inequality driven consumption of status good by driving consumption away from nutritional good may affect the nutritional sustainability of such a growth process.

One must mention that there is a literature on status and growth pioneered by Cole, Mailath, and Postlewaite (1992) and later extended by Corneo and Jeanne (2001). The message of this literature is that the aspiration effect i.e., the effort to attain higher status induces agents to over-accumulate relative to the standard case i.e., without such concern for status. In a general context, therefore, two offsetting effects must be considered, one that pushes the individual to consume more and the other when saving intensity is higher. We will reflect on this issue in

course of our analysis. Interestingly, to highlight our concern we have a way to block the ‘over-accumulation effect’ due to concern for status.

A voluminous literature discusses the impact of social status, relative income and relative rewards on productivity such as Hopkins and Kornienko (2010), Ku and Salmon (2009), on optimal taxation such as Beath and Fitzroy (2010), Kanbur and Tuomala (2010) and on networks such as Ghiglino and Goyal (2008). There is also a huge literature that has empirically examined the relationship between relative societal position and well-being. The papers by Easterlin [(1974), (1995) and (2001)] note that income and self-reported happiness are positively correlated across individuals within a country. The author interprets these findings as evidence that relative income rather than absolute income matters for well-being. Using European micro data, Van de Stadt, Kapteyn, and Van de Geer (1985), Clark and Oswald (1996), Senik (2004), and Ferrer-i-Carbonell (2005) find that well-being is partly driven by relative position, where reference groups are defined by demographic characteristics. Using U. S. data, McBride (2001) finds evidence that relative income affects subjective well-being, but they caution about the statistical reliability of their findings. Also, the paper by Luttmer (2005) using NSFH data finds that, controlling for an individual’s own income, higher earnings of neighbors are associated with lower levels of self-reported happiness and that increased neighbors’ earnings have the strongest negative effect on happiness for those who socialize more in their neighborhood. However, these papers do not deal with the issues we are discussing in this paper.

Status led consumption can hurt the level of intergenerational bequests and increase the probability of a poverty trap with imperfect credit markets as demonstrated in Moav and Neeman (2012). Status seeking behavior may impact risk-taking attitude of individuals with interesting consequences. Such issues have been discussed by Robson (1992) and Ray and Robson (2012). Concern for relative income status may affect the pattern of trade of a poor economy. These have been dealt with, in Marjit and Roychowdhury (2012).

We have felt the importance of introducing the concept of status in a simple utility function that can capture the essence of the issue and then try to assess its implications. In the first phase of the paper we precisely do that and build up a case that increasing absolute level of purchasing power may actually increase nutritional measure of poverty, where food effectively turns out to be an “inferior” good if the status-concerned consumer internalizes the distributional implication of an overall change in income. Later we show that growth by itself, does not remove this

problem and one can have growth with malnutrition. Both these results work through a direct impact of inequality on consumption, in particular on food to non-food consumption. Then we proceed to test this hypothesis in terms of the most widely used data set in India, the National Sample Survey Organization data on household level consumption with the latest two rounds of data across Indian states for the rural and urban sectors. Another motivation for using a large sample is that in earlier works, experiments, anecdotal observations, case studies (see Luttmer (2005), Fafchamps and Shilpi (2008), Banerjee and Duflo (2011), etc.) do point toward such behavior. Natural question is whether large data set and wider variations accommodate such claim.

The paper is structured as follows. The second section develops two models, one a static model explaining the conflict between income and nutrition-based measures of poverty. The second is a dynamic model relating growth with malnutrition. The third section deals with the empirical evidence on inequality and poverty using the National Sample Survey data for Indian states and districts. The last section concludes.

II (a) Static Model - Explaining the Conflict between Income and Nutrition

We start from two axioms on how perceived social inequality affects the individual welfare.

Axiom 1: Inequality hurts

This implies that having below average income in a society reduces individual utility. Our assumption will be that being above average does not matter, but being below definitely hurts. This asymmetry is deliberate to highlight the implications of belonging to the downside of inequality.

Axiom 2: Inequality increases MU for status good

Having lower than average income increases the marginal utility of conspicuous consumption or consumption of the status good. This is directly drawn from experimental psychology literature where intensity of desire to consume the status good seems to be greater among those who are affected by social inequality.

We now invoke a simple utility function with N , the consumption of nutrition good and L , the consumption of luxury or status good or non-nutritious good.

$$U = f\left(\frac{\bar{y}}{y}\right) \left[N^\alpha + \phi \left(\frac{\bar{y}}{y}\right) L^\alpha \right] \quad 0 < \alpha < 1 \quad \dots (1)$$

where \bar{y} is average income of the reference social group and 'y' is the individual's level of income.

$$f\left(\frac{\bar{y}}{y}\right) \begin{cases} = 1 & \text{for } y \geq \bar{y} \\ < 1 & \text{for } y < \bar{y} \end{cases} \quad \dots (2)$$

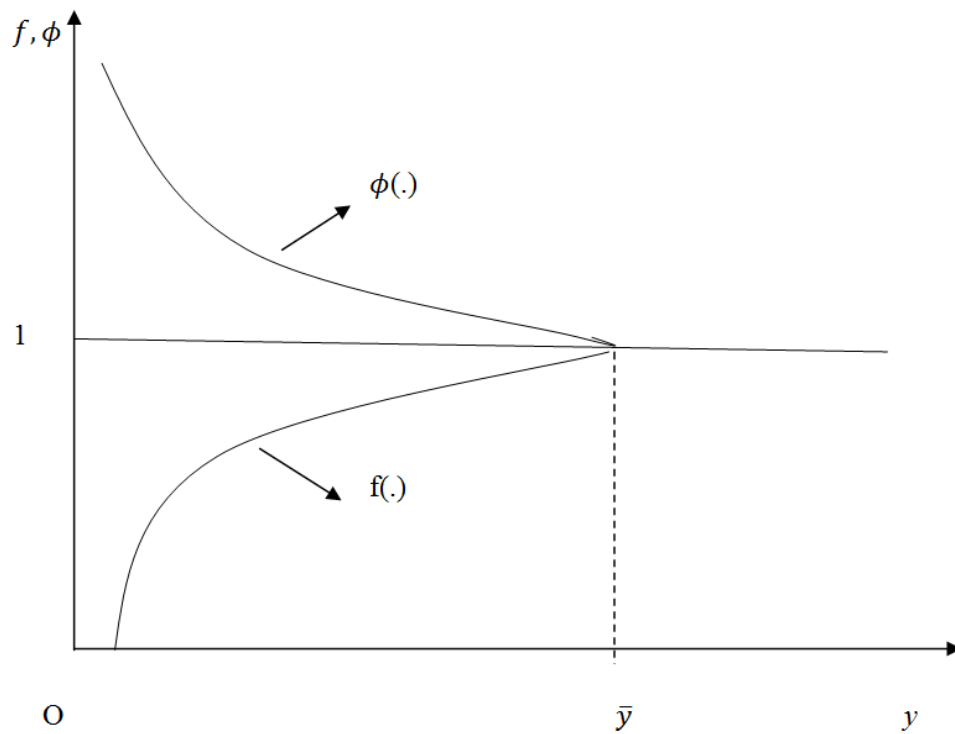
And $f' < 0$. [Follows from Axiom 1]

$$\phi\left(\frac{\bar{y}}{y}\right) \begin{cases} = 1 & \text{for } y \geq \bar{y} \\ > 1 & \text{for } y < \bar{y} \end{cases} \quad \dots (3)$$

And $\phi' > 0$. [Follows from Axiom 2]

We will not discuss price effect and assume prices to be equal to one.

Figure: 1



If inequality truly hurts,

$$f\left(\frac{\bar{y}}{y}\right) \left[\tilde{N}^\alpha + \phi\left(\frac{\bar{y}}{y}\right) \tilde{L}^\alpha \right] < \left[N_0^\alpha + \phi\left(\frac{\bar{y}}{y}\right) L_0^\alpha \right] \quad \dots (4)$$

Where (\tilde{N}, \tilde{L}) are optimal consumption levels for $y < \bar{y}$ and the same are denoted by (N_0, L_0) for the benchmark case with $y = \bar{y}$.

Invoking the Envelope property it is straightforward to interpret (U) as

$$\frac{dU}{dy} = f'\left(-\frac{\bar{y}}{y^2}\right) \left(\tilde{N}^\alpha + \phi\left(\frac{\bar{y}}{y}\right) \tilde{L}^\alpha \right) + f \cdot \phi'\left(-\frac{\bar{y}}{y^2}\right) \log \tilde{L} > 0$$

$$\text{Or, } -\left(\frac{\bar{y}}{y^2}\right) f' \tilde{N}^\alpha - \left(\frac{\bar{y}}{y^2}\right) L^\alpha [f' \phi + f \phi'] > 0$$

Since $f' < 0$ and $\phi' > 0$, a sufficient condition is given by:

$$[f' \phi + f \phi'] < 0 \quad \dots (5)$$

Note that if 'y' moves up the ladder ' $f(\cdot)$ ' increases but ' ϕ ' drops. Or put differently if 'y' drops from ' \bar{y} ', ' $f(\cdot)$ ' goes down to a value less than unity, but ' ϕ ' increases, the net effect has to be negative if inequality has to hurt in equilibrium.

It is obvious that in equilibrium

$$\tilde{N} = \frac{y}{1 + \phi^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{L} = \frac{\phi^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}}{1 + \phi^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}} \quad \dots (6)$$

Note that as long as ' ϕ ' does not change i.e. the distribution remains invariant ' \tilde{N} ' must increase with 'y'. Also if 'y' increases and ' \bar{y} ' remains the same, ' \tilde{N} ' increases on both counts i.e. because 'y' increases and the distribution become more egalitarian. When $\phi = 1$, by virtue of having this specific utility function, $\tilde{N} = \frac{1}{2}y$. However, when $\phi > 1$ and if both 'y' and ' \bar{y} ' increase when we increase 'y', relative social status can worsen leading to an increase in ' ϕ ' and a net reduction in ' \tilde{N} '. We are contemplating a situation where ' \bar{y} ' is increasing at a faster rate than 'y' i.e. the distribution is worsening when 'y' is increasing.

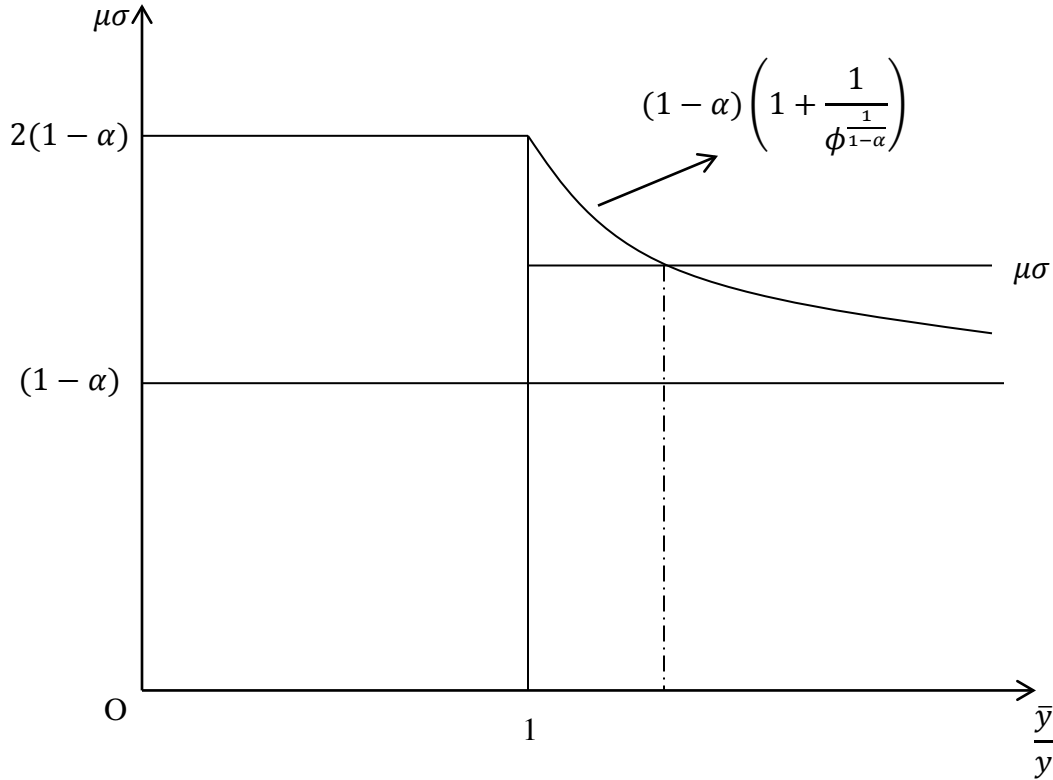
$$\text{It is easy to check that } \frac{d\tilde{N}}{dy} < 0 \text{ iff } \mu\sigma > (1 - \alpha)\left(1 + \frac{1}{\phi^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}}\right) \quad \dots (7)$$

$$\text{Where, } \mu = \frac{d\phi}{d\left(\frac{\bar{y}}{y}\right)} \frac{\bar{y}/y}{\phi} \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma = \frac{d\left(\frac{\bar{y}}{y}\right)}{dy} \frac{y}{\bar{y}/y}$$

$$\text{As } y \rightarrow \bar{y}, \phi\left(\frac{\bar{y}}{y}\right) \rightarrow 1, \text{ RHS in (7)} \rightarrow 2(1 - \alpha)$$

$$\text{As } y \rightarrow 0, \phi\left(\frac{\bar{y}}{y}\right) \rightarrow \infty, \text{ RHS in (7)} \rightarrow (1 - \alpha)$$

Figure: 2



If $\left(\frac{\bar{y}}{y}\right)$ increases with 'y', the consumption of 'N' reacts according to the magnitude of ' μ ' and ' σ '. While ' μ ' reflects the cultural perception of relative status i.e., how sensitive the society is to the status factor, ' σ ' reflects the elasticity of distribution. If either of them is very weak, we should not have any conflict between two alternate measures of poverty. If either of them is zero, we are back with the standard case. If either of them is very high we shall have our interesting results. Also greater is (\bar{y}/y) and lower is $1/\phi$ chances are greater that the conflict will arise. Inequality has a direct bearing on the nutritional estimate of poverty.

Proposition 1

A growth in income may reduce consumption of food and hence nutritional intake if it is accompanied by a worsening of income distribution. Thus food will look to be an “inferior” good and income based and nutritional-based measures of poverty will not match. If income distribution remains unchanged, there will be no such conflict.

Proof: See the discussion above. Q.E.D.

II (b) A Dynamic Model Relating Growth with Malnutrition

Next we consider a simple infinite horizon model where a poor status affected individual makes a rational judgment on consumption and saving or investment over time. This is an individual choice problem where the social average income of the reference group is taken as a parameter and the agent chooses consumption and investment as a response to her concern for social status as dictated by the given social parameter i.e., the average income. The choice is between the quantities of consumption of the nutritious good ‘ N ’ and the luxury good ‘ L ’ on one hand and how much to save and consume on the other. Since we are not interested in relative price effects, we continue to choose units in such a way that relative price is constant at unity. We argue that a status concerned individual will tend to accumulate more, relative to the benchmark case (i.e., without any status effects) but in the process will consume less of the nutritious good and if the nutritional intake falters for people with low absolute income we shall have a case for growth with malnutrition.

Given ‘ \bar{y}_t ’, the average income at period ‘ t ’, an individual decides on consumption and saving which can be in terms of a non-depreciating capital and she has to allocate her income between ‘ N_t ’ and ‘ L_t ’. While taking such decisions, ‘ \bar{y}_t ’ and its distribution over time is treated as endogenous and ‘ N_t ’, ‘ L_t ’ and saving will be conditional on ‘ \bar{y}_t ’. To simplify further we assume:

$$f(.) = \frac{y}{\bar{y}} \text{ and } \phi(.) = \frac{\bar{y}}{y}$$

Note that such simplification is consistent with our earlier specifications. The maximization problem faced by the representative agent is given by:

$$\text{Max}_{\{N_t, L_t\}} \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t \left[\frac{y_t}{\bar{y}_t} N_t^\alpha + L_t^\alpha \right], \quad 0 < \beta = \frac{1}{1+\rho} < 1 \quad \dots (8)$$

$$x(k_t) - N_t - L_t - k_{t+1} + k_t = 0 \quad \dots (9)$$

Where $x(k_t)$ is the standard production function with $x' > 0$, $x'' < 0$, $x(0) = 0$

The dynamic programming problem is characterized by:

$$\text{Max} \left(\frac{y_t}{\bar{y}_t} N_t^\alpha + L_t^\alpha \right) + \beta V(\bar{y}_{t+1}, k_{t+1}), \text{ where } V(\cdot) \text{ is the optimal value function.}$$

$$\text{s.t. } x(k_t) - N_t - L_t - k_{t+1} + k_t = 0 \quad \dots (10)$$

$$\text{Define } Z_t = \frac{y_t}{\bar{y}_t} N_t^\alpha + L_t^\alpha + \beta V(k_{t+1}, \bar{y}_{t+1}) + \lambda_t [x(k_t) - N_t - L_t - k_{t+1} + k_t]$$

The associated first order conditions are:

$$\frac{\delta Z_t}{\delta N_t} = 0 \implies \frac{x(k_t)}{\bar{y}_t} \alpha N_t^{\alpha-1} = \lambda_t \quad \dots (11)$$

$$\frac{\delta Z_t}{\delta L_t} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha L_t^{\alpha-1} = \lambda_t \quad \dots (12)$$

$$\frac{\delta Z_t}{\delta k_{t+1}} = 0 \Rightarrow \beta \frac{\delta V}{\delta k_{t+1}} = \lambda_t \quad \dots (13)$$

$$\frac{\delta Z_t}{\delta \lambda_t} = x(k_t) - N_t - L_t - k_{t+1} + k_t \quad \dots (14)$$

$$\text{Now, } V'(k_t) = \lambda_t [x'(k_t) + 1] + \frac{x'(k_t)}{\bar{y}_t} N_t^\alpha$$

Updating,

$$\beta V'(k_{t+1}) = \beta [\lambda_{t+1} [x'(k_{t+1}) + 1] + \frac{x'(k_{t+1})}{\bar{y}_{t+1}} N_{t+1}^\alpha] \quad \dots (15)$$

Equating (13) and (15)

$$\beta [\lambda_{t+1} (x'(k_{t+1}) + 1) + \frac{x'(k_{t+1})}{\bar{y}_{t+1}} N_{t+1}^\alpha] = \lambda_t \quad \dots (16)$$

In steady state $k_{t+1} = k_t = k^*$, $\lambda_{t+1} = \lambda_t = \lambda^*$

$\bar{y}_{t+1} = \bar{y}^*$, $N_t = N^*$, etc.

Note that ‘ \bar{y} ’ is not chosen by the individual. Hence, ‘ \bar{y}^* ’ is exogenously specified.

$$\text{Therefore } \beta (x' + 1) + \beta \frac{x'}{\bar{y}^* \lambda^*} N^{*\alpha} = 1$$

$$\text{Or, } x' + 1 + \frac{x'}{\bar{y}^* \lambda^*} N^{*\alpha} = \frac{1}{\beta} = 1 + \rho$$

$$\text{Or, } x' = \frac{\rho}{1 + \frac{1}{\bar{y}^* \lambda^*} N^{*\alpha}} \quad \dots (17)$$

Note that for $y \geq \bar{y}$, equation (17) reduces to $x' = \rho$, the well-known steady state condition.

Since LHS in (17) is less than ‘ ρ ’, the status effect exerts a positive impact on the accumulation process. This result echoes earlier results as in Cole et al (1992), Corneo and Jeanne (2001), etc.

Substituting for ‘ λ^* ’ from (11) into (17) we get

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= \frac{\rho}{1 + \frac{1}{\bar{y}^*} \frac{N^{*\alpha}}{x(k^*)^\alpha N^{*\alpha-1}}} \\ &= \frac{\rho}{1 + \frac{N^*}{x(k^*)^\alpha}} \quad \dots (18) \end{aligned}$$

Also $x(k^*) = N^* + L^*$

$$\text{Or, } N^* = \frac{x(k^*)}{1 + \left[\frac{x(k^*)}{\bar{y}^*}\right]^{\alpha-1}} \quad \dots (19)$$

$$\text{For } y \geq \bar{y}^*, N^* = \frac{x(k^*)}{2}$$

Since $\frac{x(k^*)}{\bar{y}^*} < 1$ and $0 < \alpha < 1$

$\left(\frac{x(k^*)}{\bar{y}^*}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha-1}} > 1$ Which in turn implies that ' N^* ' will be lower on that count. But note that ' k^* ' assumes a bigger value in the model which includes the concern for status. Therefore ' N^* ' can be higher than ' N_0 '.

From (18) and (19) we can determine ' N^* ' and ' k^* '.

It is easy to check that if (k_0, N_0) is the solution to the problem without concern for status, then

$$k^* > k_0$$

$$\text{Therefore, } N^* < N_0 \text{ if and only if } \frac{x(k^*)}{1 + \left(\frac{x(k^*)}{\bar{y}^*}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha-1}}} < \frac{x(k_0)}{2} \quad \dots (20)$$

Simplifying (20) we get,

$$\frac{2x(k^*) - x(k_0)}{x(k_0)} < \left[\frac{\bar{y}^*}{x(k^*)}\right]^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}} \quad \dots (21)$$

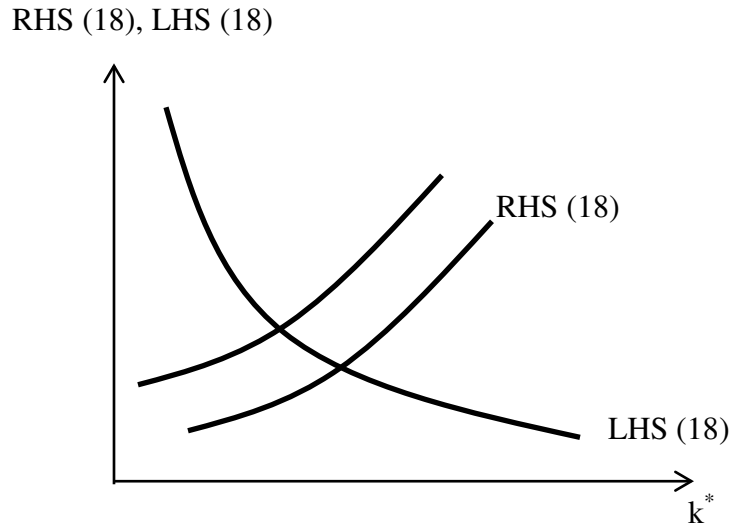
$$\text{Let } x(k^*) = \mu x(k_0), \mu > 1$$

$$\text{Hence, } N^* < N_0 \text{ iff } \frac{\bar{y}^*}{x(k^*)} > (2\mu - 1)^{1-\alpha} \quad \dots (22)$$

However, (22) implies the fact that both ' k^* ' and hence ' μ ' will be affected by ' \bar{y}^* '. To see the direction of the impact, follow (18) and (19).

From (18) we can derive figure-3 representing the LHS and RHS in (18) as function of ' K^* '.

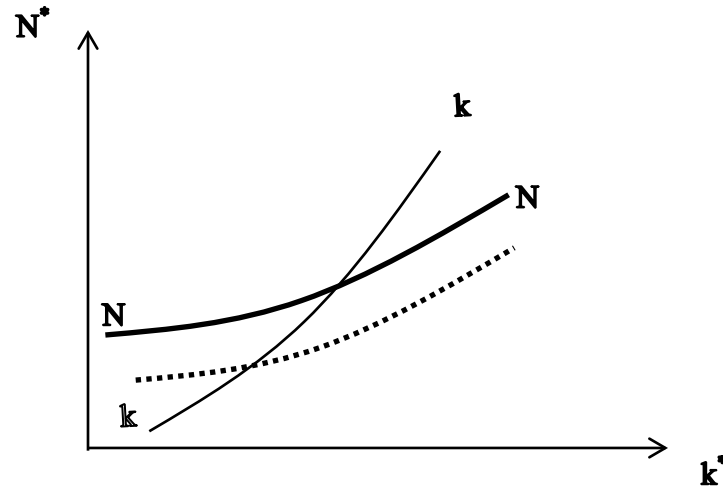
Figure: 3



If ' N^* ' increases RHS (18) shifts down and ' k^* ' increases.

This defines kk in figure-4. Similarly, (19) defines NN in figure-4 with ' k^* ' adjusting along kk and ' N^* ' adjusting along NN . An increase in ' \bar{y}^* ' shifts NN to the right lowering ' k^* ' and ' N^* '.

Figure: 4



Therefore (22) can be rewritten as

$$\frac{\bar{y}^*}{x[k^*(\bar{y}^*)]} > [2\mu(\bar{y}^*) - 1]^{1-\alpha} \quad \dots (23)$$

Figure: 5

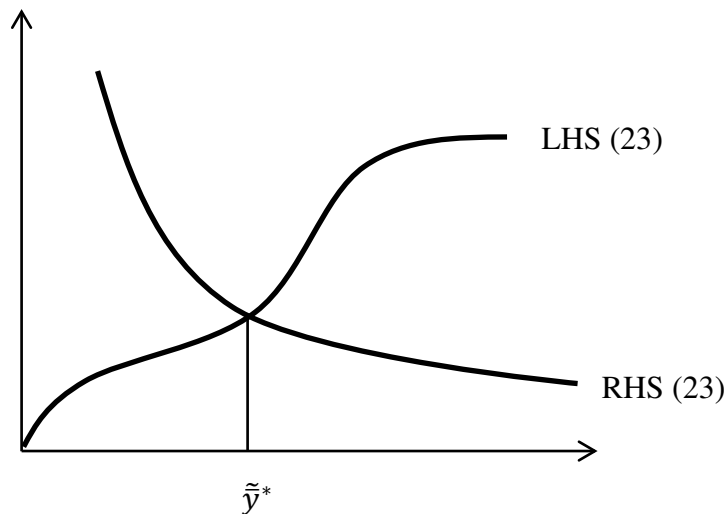


Figure - 5 derives the critical level of ' \bar{y}^* ' as ' \tilde{y}^* ' such that $\forall \bar{y}^* > \tilde{y}^*, N^* < N_0$

Note that as $\bar{y}^* \rightarrow 0, N^* \rightarrow x(k^*)$

As $\bar{y}^* \rightarrow 0$, LHS in (23) $\rightarrow 0$ and RHS in (23) \rightarrow a positive value.

Similarly, as $\bar{y}^* \rightarrow \infty$ LHS will entirely dominate RHS. Thus \tilde{y}^* is unique.

Thus we can state the following core proposition of the paper.

Proposition 2

If the degree of inequality of income crosses a critical threshold, status concerned individual will consume less of the nutritious good and may be malnourished even if she accumulates more than an individual who is not concerned for the relative status.

Proof:

For $\bar{y}^* \in (\tilde{y}^*, \infty)$, $N^* < N_0$, though $k^* > k_0$. If N^* drops substantially, it may fall below the critical minimum required for nutrition. Q.E.D.

Our paper shows that if people care about social status, they will accumulate more because they value improvement in their relative status. But they cannot avoid a critical substitution effect. Status concerned individual will try to signal their status by consuming more of the status-good and less of the nutritious good. Thus, concern for status will lead to greater accumulation and less nutrition. But that critically depends on the extent of the income effect i.e., $x(k^*) - x(k_0)$. An increase in \bar{y}^* , the average income of the reference group, will also reduce the rate of accumulation as the marginal utility from status declines with the increase in ' \bar{y}^* '. However, the level effect will be dominating, meaning $k^* > k_0$. If income effect of status is not substantial, nutrition is likely to suffer due to the substitution effect.

Remarks

One implication of the result derived in the paper is relevant for the debate on the conflicting measures of poverty as reported in Patnaik (2007), Marjit (2012), etc. Consider a situation where the representative agent's income $x(k_0)$ is below poverty line defined in terms of income. If she is concerned about status, she will choose a $k^* > k_0$. $x(k^*) > x(k_0)$ indicates an improvement in terms of the poverty measure. In particular if ' \tilde{x} ' represents the poverty line, $x(k^*) > \tilde{x} > x(k_0)$ means an end of poverty for the agent. However, by the same argument if $\tilde{N} > N_0$ represents the poverty line in terms of nutrition, $N^* < N_0 < \tilde{N}$ will mean a further increase in the incidence of poverty. Thus in terms of income measure poverty rate will decline, while in terms

of nutrition there will be more people under poverty line. Thus growth with malnutrition will also imply conflicting measures of poverty.

III. Empirical Analysis:

Given the massive impact that distribution of income has on one's perception of her status in the society and thus her consumption decisions, it becomes vital at this stage to see the impact of such perceptions on one's decision making process, empirically. As the theory has already established that status concerns have an adverse effect on the nutritional state of the people, even in the face of rising incomes, here we exemplify the existence of such a phenomenon empirically. For our purpose, we take up India, as a prospective candidate and look for the prevalence of status, affecting the relative consumptions of commodities.

In India, it is often observed that higher levels of overall consumption expenditure (which is approximated as a proxy for income levels) among the poor do not imply higher nutritional intake which is quiet contrary to general perception. World Bank Data reveals, in the past decade, India has seen high annual growth rates from about 4 percent to an average of 8 percent peaking to about 10 percent in 2011. Also the poverty levels (according to World Bank data) have reduced over years. But the nutritional status of many states of the country does not show respectable levels of improvement. Svedberg (2008) found that between 1993 and 2006, net state domestic product per capita grew by about 4.5% per year on an average, nearly a doubling of real income, while the prevalence of child stunting and underweight reduced by a meagre 23 percent to 12 percent over the past 13 years. Whereas in China, child stunting fell from 33 to 10 percent during 1992-2005 and child underweight was practically eliminated. Also prevalence of under nutrition in adult women in 2005-2006 was 33%, down only by 3 percentage points from 36 percent in 1998-1999¹.

The reason behind such perverse outcomes, have been attributed in our paper to a status effect (the inherent tendency to consume status goods rather than nutritious goods to conform to societal status) prevailing among the population which interacts with the income effect and determines the overall relative consumption patterns. In many middle income countries it has been observed that as the income levels of the people rises, with a rise in income inequality, the low income people try to mimic the consumption pattern of higher income class, thereby

¹International Institute of Population Sciences, Research Brief, No. 2, (2007).

bringing a shift in their expenditure structure toward luxury goods and thus affecting their nutritional status. This would imply another aspect of income inequality – that income inequality distorts consumption and expenditure patterns among the poor. In accordance with the theory developed so far, we consider a situation where the poor people are concerned about their relative social status. In a society with unequal distribution of income, to keep up with the standards of the high income class, low income people try to spend more on luxury goods so as to retain their relative status. In other words, income inequality in a society has an impact on the tendency to retain relative social status among the poor. This can be quantified by the spending on non-food luxury items in comparison to food items.

The following section elucidates the methodology of our analysis and the assumptions of the model used along with the results obtained thus.

IV. Data and Methodology

The entire empirical analysis is entirely based on the extensive dataset provided by the National Sample Survey Organization of India viz. the NSS 66th and 68th round all India unit level survey on consumption expenditure (Schedule 1.0, Type 1 and 2). The dataset includes household level observations on item specific expenditure and various household specific characteristics. Apart from this, data is also provided on the households' localization, such as the sector (Rural or Urban), district and state. The total number of household level observations in our analysis is 201649 for the 66th round and 203313 observations for the 68th round. The data spans thirty five states and union territories. The total number of districts in our analysis is 612 for the 66th round and 625 for the 68th round.

Tables 1a and 1b summarize some of the key statistics related to the principal variables of our analysis namely the monthly per capita expenditure which is further subdivided into monthly per capita expenditures on food and non-food commodities. These statistics are reported for both the rounds and are categorized according to the individual states and sectors as well as for the overall country as a whole. To motivate our empirical model, we first present a preliminary empirical exercise. For a particular round of data, we consider only those households of rural India who's monthly per – capita consumption expenditures lie within a range² of 250 rupees above or below the rural India's lowest quintile (i.e., 25th percentile) level of monthly per – capita consumption

² Taking into consideration the number of data points available for the analysis and the difference between the upper limit of the range (which is 250 rupees above the quintile) with the median.

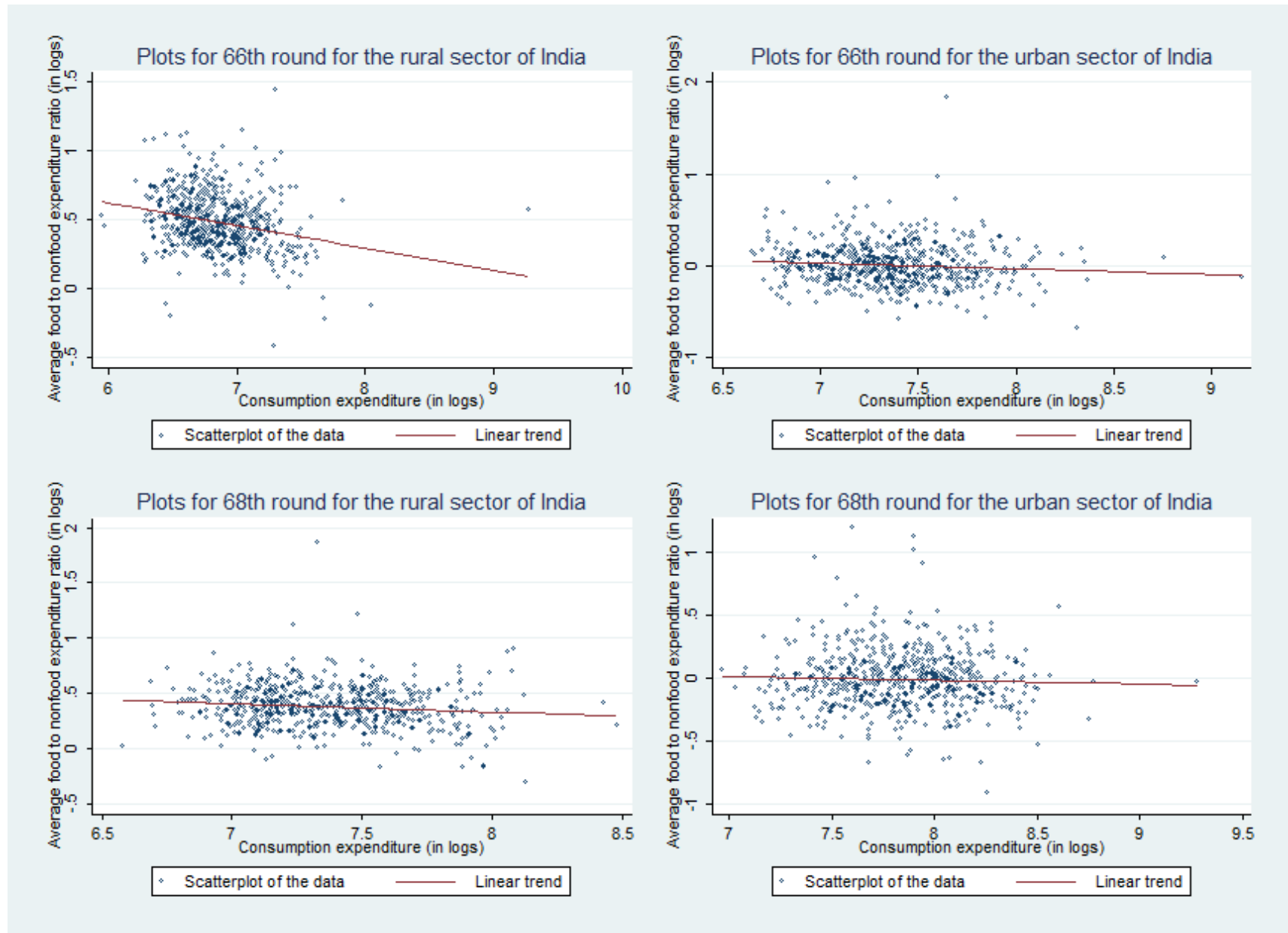
expenditure. For these households, we consider their per capita monthly expenditure on food and non – food commodities and compute the district wise average food to non-food expenditure ratios. We plot these figures against the respective districts’ rural median monthly per – capita total consumption expenditure. We redo this exercise separately for urban India considering the per capita monthly expenditure on food and non – food commodities of those households who’s monthly per – capita consumption expenditures lie within the specified range above or below the urban India’s lowest quintile level of monthly per – capita consumption expenditure. From this data, we likewise calculate the district wise average food to non-food expenditure ratios and plot it in a diagram against the respective districts’ urban median monthly per – capita total consumption expenditure. both rounds of the data. The plots from this exercise for both rounds of data are depicted in figure – 6. We find that each of the scatterplots depicts a negative relationship between the district and sector wise average expenditure ratios and the corresponding district and sector wise median total consumption figures. To illustrate this clearly, we have also, we fitted a linear trend line to each of the scatterplots. These plots are in line with our conjecture and bears out the fact that relatively poor individuals belonging to a particular class of income (here proxied by total consumption expenditure), do tend to “mend their self” by revising their consumption patterns in a way that mimics the consumption patterns of the relatively richer sections in their societies.

With this initial result in hand, we move on develop a detailed and robust statistical framework in the subsequent paragraphs to study the nature and significance of the role of status in shaping individuals’ consumption patterns.

For our formal statistical model, we first need to identify the households who are subject to the aforementioned status concerns. So, we consider each hamlet–group/sub–block of every first stage sampling units (FSU)³ and admit into our analysis only those households whose monthly per capita consumption expenditures (which serves as a proxy to the respective household’s per capita income) lie below the hamlet–group’s/sub–block’s median per capita consumption expenditure level.

³ These FSU’s are the 2001 census villages (Panchayat wards in case of Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. In addition, for the 66th round, two towns of Leh and Kargil of Jammu & Kashmir are also treated as FSUs in the urban sector. These FSUs are further subdivided into hamlet–groups for rural sector and sub–blocks for urban sector, in case the population of a FSU is found to be more than a certain threshold (1200 for most cases and 600 for other areas), more or less equalizing the population in each hamlet–groups/sub–blocks.

Figure: 6



Next, in order to define a status variable for these households, we take up every prospective household satisfying the above criterion and for each of these household, consider those households which reside in the same hamlet–group/sub–block but having per capita consumption expenditures above the hamlet–group’s/sub–block’s highest quintile (i.e., 75th percentile) and take the logarithm of their median per capita consumption expenditure as the status variable of the prospective household. The status variable constructed thus, also makes our analysis robust to specification biases. This follows since the manner in which the status variable of a household is defined makes it irresponsive to the household’s income up to a certain extent thus guarantying that this variable truly represents the households’ responsiveness to its societal position rather than capturing certain nonlinearity of the households’ income.

Next, we divide the consumables into two categories: food, and non-food and consider the ratio of food to non-food expenditure. To test for the presence of status concern of the selected households, we look at the relationship of their expenditure share on income level (proxied by per capita expenditure), the status variable and a few other covariates which act as controls.

Our underlying theoretical model to this empirical exercise assumes that the ratio of expenditure on food to non-food has a multiplicative relationship with income and status, which is given by:

$$S = \left(\frac{E_f}{E_{nf}} \right) = G_1(p)G_2(M)G_3(D)G_4(Z)\varepsilon$$

In the above relation, E represents the total expenditure on the subscripted commodity which may be food (f), or non-food (nf), p denotes the vector of prices of the consumables, $G_i(\cdot)\forall i = 1$ to 4 are arbitrary functions, M , D denote income and the status variable respectively, Z represents a vector of other control variables and ε represents a log-normal error term.

Taking natural logarithm of the above equation, we get a log linear relationship as:

$$\ln S = F_1(p) + F_2(M) + F_3(D) + F_4(Z) + \varepsilon \quad \dots (24)$$

where $F_i(\cdot) \equiv \ln G_i(\cdot)\forall i = 1$ to 4

Note that our previous assumptions on the error component imply that ε follows a normal distribution with mean zero and some variance.

We estimate equation (24) with some additional structure particularly on the functional forms of $F_i(\cdot)$'s as well as on the error term. Specifically we estimate the system:

$$\ln S_{ij} = \alpha_i + \beta_i \ln M_{ij} + \gamma_i \frac{1}{M_{ij}} + \delta_i \frac{1}{M_{ij}^2} + \theta_i \ln D_{ij} + \rho Z_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ij} \quad \dots (25)$$

where $\varepsilon_{ij}|M_{ij},D_{ij},Z_{ij}\sim N(0,\sigma_i^2)$, the subscript ‘ i ’ indexes the possible combinations of states and sectors while ‘ j ’ indexes the households belonging to the particular combination of state and sector indexed by ‘ i ’.

In the above equation, the state-sector specific intercept term: α_i not only takes care of the functional dependence of the consumption share with the prices which are assumed to be invariant within any the state-sector ‘ i ’, but also includes any other state-sector specific “fixed effects” that may be correlated with the other exogenous variables. Also the coefficients associated with both the status variable and the different functional forms of income, are allowed to vary across the states and sectors so as to permit changes in the patterns of consumption across the different states and sectors of India. For the control variables, we have incorporated a number of household specific characteristics that include: the household size, the average level of education⁴, the median age, the number of females, the principal occupation class⁵, the inverse of the principal occupation class, and indicators for the social group⁶. The above system is estimated using generalized least squares. The results of this empirical exercise are elucidated next.

V. Results and Discussion

If poor people are indeed concerned about their relative standing in the society then it must get reflected in our empirical exercise as a significant θ_i : the coefficient associated with the log of the variable indicating status effect. If θ_i is significantly negative, it indicates that for the particular state and sector indexed by ‘ i ’, a rise in income inequality coerces the individuals who are relatively poor, to consume food commodities in relatively lesser quantities compared to other non-food items.

The results estimated NSS 66th round data reveals that status effect among the poor affects more or less symmetrically both the urban and rural sectors of the different states of India. For the urban sector, out of the thirty five states (henceforth, the union territories will be referred to

⁴ The general educational level of an individual is indicated by numbers where – not literate: 0, literate without formal schooling: 1, literate with formal schooling below primary: 2, primary: 3, middle: 4, secondary: 5, higher secondary: 6, diploma/certificate course: 7, graduate: 8, postgraduate and above: 9.

⁵ The principal occupations are divided into the following categories – legislators, senior officials and managers: 1, professionals: 2, technicians and associate professionals: 3, clerks: 4, service workers and shop & market sales workers: 5, skilled agricultural and fishery workers: 6, craft and related trades workers: 7, plant and machine operators and assemblers: 8, elementary occupations: 9, new workers seeking employment or workers reporting occupations unidentifiable or workers not reporting any occupations: 10.

as states) considered, the estimated coefficient of θ is significantly negative in fifteen states. The coefficient of the status variable assumes a statistically significant negative value for the states of Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Chhattisgarh and D & N Haveli, arranged in terms of increasing absolute value of the said coefficients. [Refer Table: 2a]

For the rural sector, a negative significant coefficient of the status variable has been registered for a total of sixteen out of the thirty five states. The coefficient of the status variable assumes a statistically significant negative value for the states of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttaranchal, Meghalaya and Mizoram, arranged in terms of increasing absolute value of the said coefficients. [Refer Table – 2a].

Similarly, using the 68th round data, we find that, for the urban sector, the coefficient of the status variable associated with the fourteen states have assumed a significantly negative value. These states are Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Bihar, Assam, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Gujarat, A & N Islands, Pondicherry, Mizoram, Tripura and Chandigarh arranged in terms of increasing absolute value of the said coefficient. For the rural sector, the coefficients of the status variable for the states of West Bengal, Maharashtra, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Assam and Chandigarh arranged in a similar manner, have assumed a significantly negative value. [Refer Table – 2b].

VI. Robustness

In order to further our claims, we forward some additional results that serve as a check for robustness of the relationship between the relative food to non-food consumption share and the status variable. For this purpose, we repeat the above exercise using a semi parametric regression techniques as suggested by Robinson (1988) and checked the variation in our finding. In this alternate formulation, we do not assume any functional form of the association of income with the relative consumption share and estimate the relationship: $\ln S = \alpha + F(M) + \theta \ln D + \rho Z + \varepsilon$, for each possible combination of state and sector separately. The

⁶ The social groups are – social group : Scheduled Tribes: 1, Scheduled Castes: 2, Other Backward Classes: 3 and the rest: 9.

results from this new exercise are summarized in tables 3a and 3b. If we consider only the significance and the sign of the coefficients associated with the status variable and compare the estimates obtained from the semi parametric regression with our previous estimates from the generalized least squares regression, we observe some discrepancies for the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura and West Bengal using 66th round data and for Delhi, Jharkhand and Andaman and Nicobar Islands using that of 68th Round data. However for a majority of the combinations of states and sectors, the two regression techniques seem to tally both in terms of the sign and significance of the estimated coefficients [Refer Table – 4a and b].

Since for the semi parametric model, we have run our regression separately for every combination of the states and the sectors, we conduct another exercise where we have pooled the data from both the rounds and estimate the semi parametric model separately for both the states and introduce a time dummy with the intercept term to account for the intertemporal changes in prices as well as other factors which may be correlated with the exogenous variables. This approach increases the number of observations available for the regressions and thus provides us a better estimate of the model parameters as well as the associated standard errors. The result from this final analysis is illustrated in table 5. The figures indicate that for this pooled regression, the coefficient of the status variable assumes a significant negative value for a majority of thirty eight – out of the possible seventy possible combinations of states and sectors. Arranged in increasing absolute magnitude of the coefficient associated with the status variable, these combinations are the rural sectors of the states: Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, West Bengal, Orissa, Punjab, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Sikkim, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Uttaranchal, Mizoram and Delhi, and the urban sectors of the states: Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, A & N Islands, Chandigarh, Mizoram, Tripura and D & N Haveli.

The results obtained from the above regression show that the coefficient of log status is indeed negative and significant for a number of states and sectors indicating the empirical validity of our assumption regarding individuals' status consciousness.

VII. Conclusion

In this paper we wanted to focus on the impact of relative status on the consumption behaviour of the poor who might feel relatively deprived in a society with highly unequal income distribution. We have demonstrated that concern for social status in a situation where a rise individual income is also accompanied by a worsening of income distribution, people may spend less on food and more on status good. Thus income based and nutrition-based measures of poverty will give qualitatively different result and income growth will be consistent with malnutrition. After theoretical demonstration we test our results in terms of the NSSO 66th and 68th round datasets across Indian states and estimation through various methodologies strongly corroborate our claim. In many states we cannot rule out the negative impact of inequality, which is the key force behind the concern for status, on relative consumption of food. Future work will try to explore the implication of such concern for status on health, education and gender related issues.

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Table 1a: Descriptive statistics of important variables for the 66th round.

State	Sector	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure						Monthly Per Capita Food Expenditure					Monthly Per Capita Non Food Expenditure						
		Mean	Median	SD	Min	Max	Obs	Mean	Median	SD	Min	Max	Obs	Mean	Median	SD	Min	Max	Obs
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	1362.39	1203.615	693.0399	322.6367	16502.92	2891	732.903	658.6	298.9507	204.875	3845.905	2891	629.4866	513.726	503.2903	100.126	15060.54	2891
Kashmir	Urban	2302.122	1874.22	1817.317	452.1689	30792.03	2537	895.3167	793.75	424.453	239	7730	2537	1406.806	1045.896	1559.882	101.863	28388.69	2537
Himachal Pradesh	Rural	1680.269	1352.732	1263.977	284.3021	26695.75	3320	810.1229	700.9429	427.0145	168.1667	7038.714	3320	870.1463	614.2876	982.7139	38.3351	23942.25	3320
Pradesh	Urban	3424.801	2767.948	3599.817	424.8	64588.27	763	1218.754	1058.952	854.5211	194.6	9869.286	763	2206.047	1561.575	3093.607	135.1712	63200.27	763
Punjab	Rural	1751.492	1395.967	1555.849	284.5531	33246.46	3118	803.8595	704.8979	372.0106	202.875	7170.4	3118	947.6323	664.4247	1341.18	81.6781	30845.13	3118
Punjab	Urban	2688.532	2113.383	2071.322	302.6377	19208.16	3112	966.3746	840	516.0335	211	6921.429	3112	1722.157	1159.151	1737.054	91.6737	15578.84	3112
Chandigarh	Rural	2691.761	2162.486	1533.186	745.2485	8755.73	64	1037.541	897.25	457.9251	361.2	2803.857	64	1654.22	1294.808	1359.853	274.8676	7820.73	64
Chandigarh	Urban	5284.247	4183.067	4390.18	473.9076	30621.43	546	1506.175	1175	1126.848	270.75	12200.71	546	3778.072	2572.836	3772.854	133.3233	28184.43	546
Uttaranchal	Rural	3355.443	1296.228	3988.326	301.1693	13447.49	2093	1132.219	698.7143	909.7914	198.5	4765.5	2093	2223.224	549.6458	3105.423	73.3534	10441.49	2093
Uttaranchal	Urban	2407.37	1933.932	1597.498	337.8755	16147.32	1461	877.234	779	430.8543	150	4050.143	1461	1530.136	1103.115	1281.398	141.0771	14834.68	1461
Haryana	Rural	1543.384	1302.072	940.2314	301.7363	16574.85	2880	801.4947	730.2321	425.4056	149.3214	8611.393	2880	741.8896	559.1096	632.3874	89.4658	14672.65	2880
Haryana	Urban	2935.598	2018.437	2896.279	366.1866	28711.91	2360	996.0188	855.5714	628.5407	190.4	6414.572	2360	1939.579	1174.233	2388.878	90.7945	22297.34	2360
Delhi	Rural	2181.344	2076.315	1205.339	727.2192	7625.231	116	1166.063	984.6667	840.7632	362.8	5644.286	116	1015.281	863	468.0908	364.4192	3124.793	116
Delhi	Urban	3746.306	2760.288	2972.32	456.8853	25034.91	1650	1154.699	1046.143	613.7545	200.625	8993	1650	2591.607	1680.041	2568.224	210.9178	23505.91	1650
Rajasthan	Rural	1196.387	1024.861	957.7786	242.1204	19826.24	5158	639.3392	718.1905	384.8109	119.6429	13547.76	5158	557.0481	435.2123	639.9851	75.1747	11409	5158
Rajasthan	Urban	2298.979	1759.407	1808.895	340.6082	21347.92	3104	854.3326	736.3333	517.6811	163.8333	10557.14	3104	1444.647	999.7466	1432.303	135.4794	19775.92	3104
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	939.2199	805.0366	575.3915	159.7123	22050.46	11814	526.5634	467.1714	294.6266	42.8571	14295.64	11814	412.6565	323.674	363.2023	27	20099.1	11814
Uttar Pradesh	Urban	2545.087	1534.681	3161.204	285.2466	22581.55	6173	838.0306	638.25	637.0249	136.6667	12857.14	6173	1707.056	860.9543	2654.558	99.4857	20823.05	6173
Bihar	Rural	797.2713	712.7292	371.0808	154.5744	9659.173	6593	495.0195	453.2727	212.5169	110.4	3007.5	6593	302.2518	253.7489	199.2145	20.6849	8968.459	6593
Bihar	Urban	1602.362	1257.496	1183.492	158.2123	11176.36	2542	699.3577	579.3214	404.792	98.6667	3985	2542	903.0041	645.0607	873.7448	8.7123	8920.356	2542
Sikkim	Rural	1609.14	1165.521	1440.506	425.1308	18170.63	1216	789.4375	635.8333	613.3556	267.6286	17057.14	1216	819.7029	547.863	931.0383	120.0593	8352.261	1216
Sikkim	Urban	2741.348	2384.843	1691.175	576.5753	18120.86	320	1182.327	1015.25	574.5399	393.6	2950	320	1559.02	1171.84	1351.699	76.5753	16094.36	320
Arunachal Pradesh	Rural	1591.304	1231.411	1134.765	297.7973	11843.18	2082	860.5166	678.9286	640.9535	173	8471.536	2082	730.7878	525.3699	626.168	34.4	8922.329	2082
Arunachal Pradesh	Urban	2001.265	1649.848	1374.548	228.3105	15139.74	1200	946.8739	793.1429	631.6078	134	7208.429	1200	1054.391	803.4058	906.5038	81.6438	11202.74	1200
Nagaland	Rural	1491.478	1357.059	601.8869	592.1592	7612.288	1408	826.0288	771.2571	281.5772	397.5714	6000	1408	665.4494	558.8983	410.6178	112.1592	4317.842	1408
Nagaland	Urban	2148.858	1930.948	1054.102	781.613	13158.55	640	904.8238	801.7143	384.8495	353.8571	2828.572	640	1244.034	1062.705	774.6839	265.9501	10646.91	640
Manipur	Rural	1011.958	937.2466	361.0962	436.6446	6081.137	2752	589.3497	560.1667	160.9309	233	2124.714	2752	422.6084	374.3059	259.5195	107.7652	5394.887	2752
Manipur	Urban	1404.212	1183.905	750.9621	520.0106	12128.49	2364	609.9689	552.25	328.3592	231.125	11619.37	2364	794.2434	641.7432	559.3308	50	7864.859	2364
Mizoram	Rural	1239.616	1110.112	567.3801	394.6931	5785.71	1264	706.4235	655.0476	288.2805	219.25	2933.286	1264	533.1926	458.8155	341.677	108.8359	3532.293	1264
Mizoram	Urban	2229.578	2048.221	1068.317	470.2082	13219.92	1792	972.7754	898	437.1347	174.2	4120.334	1792	1256.802	1098.822	716.9358	234.683	12227.82	1792
Tripura	Rural	1132.345	1021.021	526.6854	340.9139	7181.109	2623	700.9773	638	281.0407	192.4	3379.714	2623	431.3676	356.2123	302.1563	77.5703	5108.609	2623
Tripura	Urban	2205.532	1841.294	1473.515	409.1507	11349.41	1088	997.2024	895.6428	486.914	182.5	3817.714	1088	1208.33	897.5822	1087.149	88.2054	9396.411	1088
Meghalaya	Rural	1121.695	998.6693	470.5018	392.1811	7131.536	1728	606.5406	545.0357	233.6059	201	3713.143	1728	515.1544	444.5856	294.4006	135.9949	5324.679	1728
Meghalaya	Urban	1980.296	1716.9	1112.081	498.8995	12517.84	816	744.4296	654.4	332.0241	235.0357	4031	816	1235.867	983.9384	863.7781	230.2003	8486.836	816
Assam	Rural	975.4923	862.5362	461.7016	309.9486	7842.81	5232	625.0082	574.4081	254.3916	154.25	3103.679	5232	350.4841	276.2505	271.8193	46.0137	7084.953	5232
Assam	Urban	2140.483	1790.307	1485.003	391.9699	34953.06	1664	954.9719	822	510.6677	200	3387	1664	1185.511	855.5494	1083.494	62.6274	32282.42	1664
West Bengal	Rural	962.1634	859.2707	509.6894	232.0959	26210.04	7151	581.8862	534.9429	266.6622	105.4	12712.43	7151	380.2772	307.7306	306.7618	39.1986	13497.61	7151
West Bengal	Urban	2562.613	1806.685	2501.527	108.2818	32076.29	5499	925.5439	784.5	578.9654	74.3571	13563.5	5499	1637.069	937.2856	2122.752	33.9247	25793.81	5499
Jharkhand	Rural	821.4512	721.1924	373.148	182.4384	11282.94	3516	485.4108	436.75	211.7506	106.8571	2900.786	3516	336.0404	273.7432	208.6291	49.5863	8382.152	3516
Jharkhand	Urban	1915.1	1440.082	1610.707	277.0255	14451.12	1979	831.4848	675.8095	554.7258	154.7143	7021.571	1979	1083.615	719.5671	1171.931	81.0548	11677.12	1979
Orissa	Rural	821.7712	699.6678	497.535	87.5616	24083.93	5949	494.6487	432.1429	280.0689	20	3440.048	5949	327.7208	258.6927	285.9688	50	22940.85	5949
Orissa	Urban	2062.45	1497.792	1992.382	271.0455	21017.19	2110	803.5914	666.2857	527.2601	31.4	4951	2110	1258.859	772.4384	1655.497	85.0941	18413.19	2110
Chhattisgarh	Rural	786.3967	670.6986	442.2205	151.4286	5970.54	2991	431.3263	389.6	219.3563	20	2849.143	2991	355.0704	286.6165	274.9353	0	4730.534	2991
Chhattisgarh	Urban	1951.639	1550.77	1523.911	207.1918	21928.26	1472	702.233	641.3143	377.8328	65.75	7350	1469	1253.027	891.9588	1268.965	0	14578.26	1469
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	917.3286	755.8699	621.6084	165.3892	19509	5465	491.8507	423.0286	290.2208	59.3333	3336	5465	425.4779	323.8995	387.6866	58.0043	18708.6	5465
Madhya Pradesh	Urban	2299.18	1593.406	2170.445	305.4521	23304.39	3939	747.9272	617.9841	511.8811	129.6	9047.143	3939	1551.253	958.5114	1755.719	110.7854	21593.58	3939
Gujarat	Rural	1178.172	1003.961	909.0963	273.5993	40802.64	3439	643.5385	583.5	263.8387	159.75	2647	3439	534.6339	396.3653	751.6698	77.047	38675.98	3439
Gujarat	Urban	2685.56	2129.617	2147.52	340.532	32428.48	3403	928.3275	851.3333	481.648	118	7152.75	3403	1757.232	1231.113	1858.752	102.8653	30657.48	3403
Daman & Diu	Rural	1774.689	1665.154	862.2904	413.1678	7396.447	128	806.1663	814.9286	292.0942	214.875	2128.667	128	968.5228	860.8127	603.4626	198.2928	5267.781	128
Daman & Diu	Urban	2561.365	1913.137	1620.977	730.1849	9243.193	128	928.5345	792.5	441.524	313.8571	2730.714	128	1632.831	1207.685	1238.246	308.2877	6575.021	128
D & N Haveli	Rural	934.8202	768.7531	470.866	410.3151	3032.912	192	579.8487	534.1667	218.1349	228.3333	1707.286	192	354.9714	265.0039	276.9481	109.6205	1649.555	192
D & N Haveli	Urban	2156.64	1819.926	1236.517	783.9095	8155.2	192	865.6344	780.6285	344.8528	422.5	2368.5	192	12					

Table 1b: Descriptive statistics of important variables for the 68th round.

State	Sector	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure						Monthly Per Capita Food Expenditure						Monthly Per Capita Non Food Expenditure					
		Mean	Median	SD	Min	Max	Obs.	Mean	Median	SD	Min	Max	Obs.	Mean	Median	SD	Min	Max	Obs.
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	2190.059	1920.414	1202.232	462.5255	33856.29	4064	1191.672	1093.2	538.6518	255.2222	11660	4064	998.3868	798.5225	822.1631	116.9897	22196.29	4064
Jammu & Kashmir	Urban	3927.62	3307.063	2529.327	629.3151	30658.4	2706	1540.178	1378.171	725.6981	349.5	5786.429	2706	2387.442	1835.638	2038.379	69.3151	27778.26	2706
Himachal Pradesh	Rural	2599.642	2139.784	1905.975	705.9602	36340.47	3315	1235.298	1058.5	885.9075	251	24959.82	3315	1364.345	1025.137	1279.776	263.5593	24473.7	3315
Himachal Pradesh	Urban	4899.512	4121.593	3152.012	661.8239	60840.32	766	1917.644	1694.75	987.1502	260.4	14703.25	766	2981.867	2259.863	2544.783	276.5891	57806.32	766
Punjab	Rural	2906.518	2436.041	1803.558	699.6689	27039.01	3104	1292.945	1165.75	616.473	368.4	15049.17	3104	1613.573	1258.914	1392.486	301.2328	23867.13	3104
Punjab	Urban	4279.487	3461.22	3184.649	773.1644	52757.95	3132	1547.47	1352.25	828.5415	327.6286	12156.5	3132	2732.017	2011.671	2685.297	222.8767	49883.61	3132
Chandigarh	Rural	3502.849	2892.991	1856.305	1090.242	9641.65	128	1552.918	1236.667	903.4825	566.1818	5681.714	128	1949.931	1595.429	1281.397	446.5631	8127.15	128
Chandigarh	Urban	4814.719	3823.681	3729.376	671.5851	32950.27	496	1675.891	1315.286	1153.617	361.9048	10398.33	496	3138.828	2377.423	3004.292	191.7568	30734.02	496
Uttaranchal	Rural	2163.704	1837.685	1253.704	616.3014	29619.55	2096	1118.292	1005.314	494.8844	382	6380	2096	1045.412	813.2238	921.2238	172.7495	27434.44	2096
Uttaranchal	Urban	3875.116	3099.192	2934.859	597.9467	31057.51	1469	1526.589	1261.464	905.2604	365.6143	8992.5	1469	2348.527	1724.106	2215.373	210.1609	25383.66	1469
Haryana	Rural	2663.53	2344.336	1421.606	542.2685	33221.29	2847	1426.923	1249.6	759.5164	248	26514.83	2847	1236.607	1038.15	888.8452	202.1735	18142.51	2847
Haryana	Urban	5568.008	3916.346	4956.144	691.7291	58597.96	2333	1942.977	1589.514	1714.639	207.013	55416.39	2333	3625.031	2287.411	3859.36	203	33050.6	2333
Delhi	Rural	3635.645	3146.625	1610.214	871.6473	11781.95	127	1541.989	1424.4	664.8495	360	5354.643	127	2093.656	1832.164	1114.011	467.313	6878.141	127
Delhi	Urban	5626.684	3912.69	6570.6	857.5284	119791.7	1769	1791.515	1536.357	1026.823	337.1429	12000	1769	3835.169	2239.794	5978.137	364.6415	114039.2	1769
Rajasthan	Rural	1962.118	1745.648	1668.536	461.8063	70492.17	5158	1010.359	910.25	868.1061	156.2	37344	5158	951.7593	797.2443	887.0014	174.9498	33148.17	5158
Rajasthan	Urban	3966.724	3010.565	3052.767	551.9413	56689.65	3101	1524.011	1204.691	1247.199	280.5143	22007.25	3101	2442.713	1769.934	2101.257	220.5023	37055.51	3101
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	1502.007	1281.124	1019.302	158.7557	107795	11831	809.6091	707.5	495.9016	42.8571	31544.5	11830	692.8443	549.4812	701.585	90.7397	103630.2	11830
Uttar Pradesh	Urban	3277.914	2205.162	3205.39	465.351	71536.34	6198	1259.979	1006.393	816.524	75	595	6195	2018.616	1153.17	2595.418	200.1446	69548.09	6195
Bihar	Rural	1402.056	1267.391	629.3847	338.7241	11666.12	6622	817.9953	754.0714	355.4214	189.5	5668.686	6622	584.0604	501.5284	351.7489	0	10697.79	6622
Bihar	Urban	2330.68	1932.971	1393.374	474.0417	18347.54	2540	1026.724	914.75	512.2029	246	6043.857	2540	1303.956	1022.452	996.9572	135.1124	14894.54	2540
Sikkim	Rural	2048.143	1773.018	902.9665	864.2951	8740.934	1216	1089.845	981.5	424.6195	488.7143	5956.143	1216	958.2976	794.8972	545.2516	240.959	5379.064	1216
Sikkim	Urban	3826.288	3374.868	1855.633	1018.119	15461.35	320	1647.624	1541.048	655.2973	534	5306.857	320	2178.664	1756.904	1499.104	226.9178	13762.85	320
Arunachal Pradesh	Rural	2303.543	1774.817	1732.105	438.8767	18386.58	2138	1142.596	867	932.0414	155	13108.57	2137	1160.925	816.6576	1008.865	120	11705.95	2137
Arunachal Pradesh	Urban	3258.242	2644.959	2283.883	413.4301	23663.85	1216	1413.822	1169	997.8499	147.6	10462.86	1216	1844.421	1385.16	1529.242	197.5257	19058.85	1216
Nagaland	Rural	2346.297	2132.539	951.6115	697.1165	12203.28	1344	1269.281	1172.333	527.0881	467.3333	6443.536	1344	1077.016	960.0521	544.1562	229.7831	7704.281	1344
Nagaland	Urban	3242.261	3013.377	1344.779	1254.309	13703.47	704	1427.923	1334.8	564.6728	526.5	5488	704	1814.339	1630.2	910.0722	484.7375	10864.9	704
Manipur	Rural	1784.875	1589.849	753.8082	660.8849	9077.123	2752	938.9255	820.4524	428.7358	265.3571	6061.841	2752	845.9495	732.8415	455.19	620.6712	7321.124	2752
Manipur	Urban	2333.054	2049.312	1133.131	817.9425	14252.6	2368	947.456	851.1667	405.0659	274	3636.714	2368	1385.598	1186.975	863.5194	230.1164	12142.6	2368
Mizoram	Rural	1989.123	1752.201	956.8441	498.5945	10364.53	1280	1199.099	1058.714	594.5622	299	8834.643	1280	790.0237	667.8679	471.8713	176.5534	6101.432	1280
Mizoram	Urban	3461.118	3148.849	1547.978	903.3065	14488.66	1792	1675.334	1562.75	693.9161	466.4	8061.571	1792	1785.784	1501.009	1036.467	353.8813	12252.66	1792
Tripura	Rural	1643	1449.816	764.4507	499.8239	13979.55	2624	1002.812	914.3928	419.3956	314.5	4749.214	2624	640.1888	524.1394	443.7479	126.7209	12417.88	2624
Tripura	Urban	3172.303	2766.662	1806.48	551.0359	14021.16	1088	1458.138	1308.696	691.0411	267	5451.571	1088	1714.165	1352.329	1250.687	196.4406	8895.46	1088
Meghalaya	Rural	1799.477	1648.294	711.5345	697.6139	54713.09	1712	1032.855	943.6667	448.58	357.8333	51861.75	1712	766.6227	682.3589	371.6062	248.9608	4635.561	1712
Meghalaya	Urban	3411.088	2930.577	1646.129	849.3536	14488.23	807	1426.278	1294.667	656.8494	319.7143	7398.429	807	1984.811	1679.362	1118.761	146.4384	9257.698	807
Assam	Rural	1505.856	1325.737	741.7792	453.0297	16939.11	5215	928.7436	819.7959	444.4295	205	7907	5215	577.1121	482.8192	391.4711	87.653	13137.61	5215
Assam	Urban	3254.996	2680.649	2207.711	637.6794	16370.46	1664	1393.106	1200.886	805.2967	342.25	7385.536	1664	1861.89	1376.794	1587.914	31.2328	13581.96	1664
West Bengal	Rural	1624.583	1431.678	949.0727	270.0753	39035.25	7134	952.6155	857.75	610.7333	34.2143	35281.36	7134	671.9676	547.8767	508.0074	71.3027	16545.74	7134
West Bengal	Urban	4091.056	3023.305	3703.19	457.6343	69403.84	5493	1574.209	1371.939	995.999	203	22245.67	5493	2516.847	1579.281	3032.064	202.9452	61966.34	5493
Jharkhand	Rural	1295.081	1146.915	651.6202	328.446	16465.79	3514	739.1463	662.2143	353.2042	133.5556	5391.143	3514	555.9343	474.3398	381.9711	131.5175	13941.02	3514
Jharkhand	Urban	3035.901	2555.167	2097.06	498.2986	24368.94	1963	1287.075	1133.905	695.6529	242.6667	11735.71	1963	1748.826	1339.202	1556.331	161.5986	22130.54	1963
Orissa	Rural	1291.398	1143.008	660.4074	153.137	24689.19	5947	728.3728	660.3333	340.3912	120	6518	5945	563.6962	463.4958	406.2464	89.959	22905.55	5945
Orissa	Urban	2873.854	2290.986	2010.276	395.9178	23158.74	2105	1201.797	1041.5	675.5565	108	8142.857	2105	1672.057	1165.069	1556.513	140.6849	21365.41	2105
Chhattisgarh	Rural	1297.891	1148.28	698.7049	236.4521	15219.39	2875	694.4235	624.5476	311.4925	94	3720.572	2874	603.7421	498.97	486.9833	99.8995	13805.6	2874
Chhattisgarh	Urban	2822.947	2066.206	2482.15	271.6575	25716.05	1468	1085.456	911.25	707.3755	102.7143	8880.714	1468	1737.491	1149.822	1924.832	63.4247	23911.38	1468
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	1465.113	1231.747	981.8186	266.7251	47061.46	5471	773.3753	683	441.693	130.6667	24388	5467	692.229	535.8865	633.9738	65.9247	22673.46	5467
Madhya Pradesh	Urban	3148.807	2295.456	2688.527	521.4983	34064.83	3962	1171.583	946.7857	827.1782	116.6667	13619.26	3962	1977.224	1331.06	2084.228	170.5616	32157.5	3962
Gujarat	Rural	1994.613	1735.051	1098.663	52.1096	22043.88	3424	1114.096	1023	448.7569	32	6753	3424	880.5163	665.9342	805.6281	20.1096	19745.88	3424
Gujarat	Urban	3867.829	3316.126	2524.258	592.7551	51371.24	3431	1625.283	1530	722.2982	171.4286	46861.93	3431	2242.545	1744.482	2085.454	187.5051	34945.34	3431
Daman & Diu	Rural	3423.528	3042.342	1276.319	1387.319	6511.224	128	1850.745	1643.429	903.7382	830	4502.857	128	1572.783	1560.247	569.4783	488.6935	4283.557	128
Daman & Diu	Urban	3364.17	2950.794	1509.506	1005.195	10062.13	128	1494.912	1381.257	608.5918	517.6	2908.714	128	1869.258	1586.866	1058.756	374.3963	7352.281	128
D & N Haveli	Rural	1577.02	1180.106	1037.031	443.7933	5868.224	192	830.4057	658.2429	479.5405	277.5454	2685.143	190	782.0126	579.4966	651.1809	149.6712	4274.556	190
D & N Haveli	Urban	3948.036	2958.816	2195.763	1095.465	8607.918	190	1805.161	1358.										

Table 2a: Estimation Results for 66th Round using generalized least squares

State	Coefficient of status variable		Coefficient of log expenditure		Coefficient of expenditure inverse		Coefficient of expenditure inverse squared	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
A & N Islands	-0.0495 (0.0553)	-0.0559 (0.0757)	0.5713 (1.7181)	-2.4612** (1.1991)	5146.3242 (5123.2422)	-7684.0859* (4652.9380)	-2082388.0000 (1780807.0000)	3286466.0000 (2153091.0000)
Andhra Pradesh	-0.0403* (0.0215)	0.0169 (0.0205)	-0.5893*** (0.1683)	-0.6360*** (0.1171)	-492.3349** (209.0196)	-525.9068* (268.3782)	40855.5313 (28295.5996)	78225.2734 (67730.7891)
Arunachal Pradesh	-0.1118** (0.0445)	-0.1259* (0.0758)	-0.2522 (0.3087)	-0.3861 (0.2672)	-266.4300 (545.0589)	112.5812 (444.3176)	69560.6172 (103881.7969)	-56203.9102 (74192.1719)
Assam	-0.0372 (0.0313)	0.0871* (0.0501)	-0.9411** (0.3775)	-0.7304 (0.4843)	-543.9142 (556.9517)	-1056.7220 (915.9222)	13228.9902 (95270.7891)	347463.9063* (198688.7031)
Bihar	-0.0216 (0.0246)	-0.0993*** (0.0299)	-0.1406 (0.2344)	-0.9510*** (0.1658)	75.7866 (228.3065)	-800.8410*** (196.5108)	-13624.6299 (26190.7305)	125110.0000*** (25535.0605)
Chandigarh	-0.2310 (0.1995)	-0.0824 (0.0582)	-6.4300** (3.1486)	-1.0041*** (0.2676)	-16311.3496* (9290.1563)	-1572.2660 (968.2645)	4912494.0000 (3093915.0000)	611190.8750* (352624.1875)
Chhattisgarh	-0.0893** (0.0387)	-0.1832*** (0.0411)	-1.2904*** (0.4031)	-0.0533 (0.1787)	-1581.4380*** (363.3890)	274.0039 (286.8271)	231485.7969*** (37570.7188)	-62839.7891 (51201.5117)
D & N Haveli	0.0297 (0.0826)	-0.2863*** (0.0647)	-6.1003 (3.7544)	-5.6679* (3.1432)	-7089.1089 (5344.3599)	-14832.0195* (8277.1641)	995820.3125 (895923.8750)	5024557.0000* (2635338.0000)
Daman & Diu	-0.1311 (0.1299)	-0.1002 (0.1476)	0.4487 (1.3484)	-1.9792 (1.7834)	1527.4020 (2456.2170)	-4151.7021 (5266.4131)	-399859.0000 (493436.0938)	1210526.0000 (1767504.0000)
Delhi	-0.0889 (0.1057)	0.3779*** (0.0584)	1.2980 (2.9019)	-2.2538*** (0.3019)	3665.0891 (7948.1548)	-4146.0361*** (968.0782)	-1068190.0000 (2510156.0000)	976464.1250*** (328096.5938)
Goa	0.0544 (0.1109)	0.0024 (0.0930)	-0.1429 (2.2185)	-1.0113 (0.7599)	837.1087 (5735.6841)	-1985.5850 (2233.0830)	-292469.3125 (1715805.0000)	635310.1875 (727609.6250)
Gujarat	-0.0404 (0.0260)	-0.0415* (0.0213)	-1.3006*** (0.2205)	-0.9332*** (0.1318)	-1615.0890*** (357.3153)	-855.4980*** (319.3601)	250104.0938*** (67514.7500)	167362.7031* (86450.9063)
Haryana	-0.0639** (0.0325)	-0.0259 (0.0285)	-1.1351*** (0.2506)	-1.0378*** (0.1700)	-1573.8550*** (453.2960)	-2061.5500*** (461.2157)	235369.2969** (94898.4063)	607639.6875*** (137549.2031)
Himachal Pradesh	-0.0096 (0.0262)	0.0620 (0.0596)	-1.1435*** (0.2994)	-0.0412 (0.4598)	-1639.1100*** (521.8258)	327.5479 (1129.7750)	333328.9063*** (104394.2969)	15386.7305 (295569.1875)
Jammu & Kashmir	-0.0005 (0.0345)	-0.0894*** (0.0240)	0.4160 (0.2932)	0.2628 (0.3029)	1372.2889*** (492.1540)	1409.2180* (729.4776)	-254059.2031*** (96121.7813)	-284911.0000 (203940.0000)
Jharkhand	-0.1229*** (0.0372)	0.0012 (0.0366)	-0.7304* (0.3799)	-0.7305*** (0.2792)	-674.2139* (371.5310)	-422.1264 (497.7924)	63363.6211 (41818.8203)	48020.7695 (100939.0000)
Karnataka	0.0115 (0.0291)	-0.0710*** (0.0212)	-0.7478** (0.3635)	-0.6368*** (0.1280)	-297.1601 (500.2173)	-319.4615 (270.0772)	-14514.0303 (79537.8203)	11911.0596 (62538.4688)
Kerala	-0.0176 (0.0218)	-0.0613** (0.0270)	-0.1604 (0.1588)	-0.4525*** (0.1412)	338.6694 (261.1562)	-175.9805 (264.0583)	-102053.5000** (45247.0898)	-37826.1016 (50891.8203)
Lakshadweep	0.1991 (0.1783)	0.0101 (0.1088)	0.8264 (8.8428)	-3.4852* (1.8891)	3663.4041 (18762.4004)	-8927.4023* (5242.9268)	-1263346.0000 (4721393.0000)	3072299.0000* (1691283.0000)

Madhya Pradesh	-0.0524** (0.0220)	-0.1223*** (0.0235)	-0.4517** (0.1793)	-0.4479*** (0.1242)	-167.9808 (185.1701)	-233.9860 (235.9927)	-5246.7319 (21434.6309)	22612.2500 (49435.1797)
Maharashtra	-0.0344* (0.0183)	0.1422*** (0.0175)	-0.8095*** (0.2392)	-1.0771*** (0.0661)	-653.8789* (339.2764)	-1103.6770*** (174.3694)	80649.5625 (55747.1797)	189763.7031*** (48321.7500)
Manipur	0.1130*** (0.0434)	-0.0476 (0.0369)	3.9100*** (1.2332)	-1.8492*** (0.6779)	7102.2681*** (2126.6150)	-2075.1470 (1419.3571)	-1275867.0000*** (441644.8125)	463262.5938 (349094.3125)
Meghalaya	-0.2715*** (0.0536)	-0.0745 (0.0765)	1.1110 (0.8105)	0.4742 (0.8024)	2235.5439 (1376.0690)	2434.5811 (1722.7280)	-442906.6875 (280976.6875)	-695916.1875 (441796.5938)
Mizoram	-0.4137*** (0.0728)	-0.0630 (0.0467)	2.0861 (1.3019)	-0.2158 (0.5472)	3283.6079 (2193.2939)	280.9480 (1282.8500)	-534042.1875 (435019.3125)	-225430.2969 (356715.8125)
Nagaland	0.0075 (0.0615)	0.2546*** (0.0808)	-8.7559*** (2.7507)	1.4762 (2.1260)	-19251.0391*** (5803.8960)	4161.9341 (5944.0200)	5416257.0000*** (1475933.0000)	-798581.6875 (1988707.0000)
Orissa	-0.0761*** (0.0249)	-0.0232 (0.0358)	-0.2426 (0.1843)	-0.2746 (0.2149)	-34.4625 (188.2517)	426.2826 (354.1202)	-28650.1699 (22152.2695)	-140485.7969** (64805.9102)
Pondicherry	-0.1157 (0.1276)	0.0713 (0.0548)	-0.2096 (3.1231)	1.2761** (0.6465)	385.0856 (5976.4038)	4658.9741** (1960.5920)	-200733.5938 (1336895.0000)	-1553992.0000** (658302.6250)
Punjab	-0.0617*** (0.0227)	-0.0962*** (0.0285)	-0.5689* (0.2928)	-0.6774*** (0.1805)	-87.7196 (508.0150)	-729.3725* (396.3240)	-1829.5670 (102277.6016)	187965.2969* (100032.5000)
Rajasthan	-0.0850*** (0.0223)	-0.0776*** (0.0299)	-1.0858*** (0.3208)	-0.5198*** (0.1950)	-1164.3560*** (438.7420)	-440.9981 (412.7133)	141532.4063** (69942.6797)	65735.7188 (99817.6797)
Sikkim	-0.0974*** (0.0370)	0.5532*** (0.1983)	0.5859 (0.6083)	0.7031 (2.3960)	1907.4000 (1225.2450)	-1254.0129 (6014.9941)	-424226.0000 (283594.5000)	1472791.0000 (1751118.0000)
Tamil Nadu	-0.0645*** (0.0229)	-0.1215*** (0.0237)	-1.1575*** (0.2614)	-0.4681*** (0.1373)	-1128.1210*** (369.5224)	-486.4313* (295.2624)	137718.7031** (60303.0117)	101247.0000 (71223.6563)
Tripura	-0.0567 (0.0352)	-0.1360*** (0.0384)	-2.3876*** (0.7071)	-0.1708 (0.4007)	-3039.4399*** (1067.6570)	897.4394 (894.8271)	473968.0000** (191037.2969)	-319440.5938 (226821.2969)
Uttar Pradesh	-0.0448*** (0.0139)	-0.0504*** (0.0174)	-1.1559*** (0.1980)	-0.5478*** (0.1184)	-883.5539*** (211.5540)	-249.3900 (213.2445)	79862.9297*** (26387.9902)	20666.5293 (43167.8594)
Uttaranchal	-0.1349*** (0.0298)	0.0329 (0.0483)	-1.1737** (0.5525)	-1.2481*** (0.3548)	-1362.0100* (799.3786)	-1515.0129** (717.3933)	204715.2969 (134054.5938)	305488.1875* (165206.9063)
West Bengal	-0.0294 (0.0221)	-0.0870*** (0.0196)	-0.1948 (0.3122)	-0.6663*** (0.1044)	282.1534 (382.0795)	-449.5968** (213.2052)	-70716.4766 (54813.4883)	51122.5508 (47978.0195)
Household Size	0.0022** (0.0010)							
Average Education	-0.0344*** (0.0012)							
Median Age	-0.0010*** (0.0001)							
No of Females	-0.0043*** (0.0016)							
Principal Occupation Type	0.0285*** (0.0106)							
Inverse of Principal	-0.0203							

Occupation Type	(0.0181)
Social groups:	
1(Schedule Tribes)	-0.0129** (0.0057)
2 (Schedule Castes)	-0.0218*** (0.0043)
3 (Other Backward Classes)	-0.0135*** (0.0039)

Number of Observations: 73334

Modified Wald test for group wise
heteroscedasticity in regression model
H₀: $\sigma(i)^2 = \sigma^2$ for all i

$X^2(70) = 1890.72$
Prob > $X^2 = 0.0000$

Ramsey Specification error test using
powers of fitted values of dependent variable
H₀: model has no omitted variables

$X^2(3) = 3.29$
Prob > $X^2 = 0.3484$

*Note: The figures in the parenthesis indicate standard errors of the coefficients and *, **, *** denote significance of the coefficients at 10, 5, 1 per cent respectively.*

Table 2b: Estimation Results for 68th Round using generalized least squares

State	Coefficient of status variable		Coefficient of log expenditure		Coefficient of expenditure inverse		Coefficient of expenditure inverse squared	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
A & N Islands	-0.0760 (0.0725)	-0.1173* (0.0651)	2.9309** (1.3168)	1.3918 (1.2102)	11856.8701** (5392.2979)	12024.4902 (8628.8311)	-5235733.0000** (2537873.0000)	-10800000.0000 (7184515.0000)
Andhra Pradesh	0.0059 (0.0204)	-0.0269 (0.0201)	-0.3366 (0.2199)	-0.4985*** (0.1704)	-145.3047 (496.1033)	-721.4515 (608.6663)	-40120.7500 (129470.7031)	172767.5938 (247900.5000)
Arunachal Pradesh	-0.0600 (0.0495)	-0.0740 (0.0684)	0.0524 (0.2594)	-0.5957** (0.2921)	1352.2740* (712.6062)	-436.7249 (883.2661)	-511520.0000** (215584.4063)	-72850.6016 (285414.9063)
Assam	-0.1351*** (0.0274)	-0.0740** (0.0375)	1.0099*** (0.3883)	-0.0257 (0.2932)	1790.4189** (835.2007)	479.4048 (990.6017)	-360330.0938* (213382.7969)	-78823.2734 (379735.0938)
Bihar	-0.0645** (0.0263)	-0.0645* (0.0366)	-0.5220 (0.3427)	0.1406 (0.3819)	-923.5387 (624.4822)	595.9849 (952.4078)	212067.5000 (133518.5938)	-109704.2969 (277585.1875)
Chandigarh	-0.3175* (0.1649)	-0.3174*** (0.0969)	-0.1414 (1.5178)	0.8411** (0.3758)	3748.5471 (8169.3560)	4860.4219*** (1607.8510)	-3071679.0000 (5028908.0000)	-2086463.0000*** (721157.5000)
Chhattisgarh	-0.1167*** (0.0352)	0.0070 (0.0416)	-0.6294 (0.4571)	-0.3550* (0.2034)	-925.9854 (803.7124)	-321.2232 (447.1508)	148671.4063 (165762.2969)	70433.6172 (93477.7109)
D & N Haveli	0.0289 (0.1545)	0.0267 (0.1080)	0.2812 (1.0355)	-2.6234* (1.3664)	494.9494 (2359.0559)	-10255.5498* (5988.1768)	-8457.0996 (555567.1875)	5246109.0000* (3038881.0000)
Daman & Diu	-0.0818 (0.1826)	0.1216 (0.1447)	1.2820 (5.6615)	-2.5174 (2.2233)	1518.1270 (26925.5391)	-7940.8369 (8204.8711)	1843409.0000 (15200000.0000)	3559375.0000 (3566412.0000)
Delhi	-0.1325 (0.1656)	0.0863** (0.0374)	-2.5029* (1.3896)	-1.1667*** (0.2395)	-5976.6890 (5139.8301)	-3497.6050** (1369.5730)	1257099.0000 (2163193.0000)	1466417.0000* (850211.0000)
Goa	0.1820* (0.1050)	-0.1345 (0.1043)	0.2041 (2.5526)	-0.9150 (1.0435)	4226.6621 (9186.3320)	-4495.8491 (5167.9990)	-2900792.0000 (3878394.0000)	2989421.0000 (2928917.0000)
Gujarat	-0.1031*** (0.0335)	-0.1154*** (0.0323)	-0.5098*** (0.1306)	-0.9316*** (0.2202)	-548.8389*** (179.9962)	-1916.0620** (839.1809)	22931.3301*** (8002.3071)	649805.8125* (368373.9063)
Haryana	-0.0707** (0.0344)	-0.0480 (0.0371)	-0.1605 (0.4204)	-0.5419*** (0.1329)	217.7520 (1256.5990)	-563.8895 (641.4963)	-297432.3125 (438340.3125)	103220.7031 (339018.5000)
Himachal Pradesh	-0.1211*** (0.0275)	0.0101 (0.0885)	-0.2989 (0.4541)	-0.3794 (0.7189)	-411.9328 (1451.1760)	-1454.5900 (2926.9209)	35629.1094 (545572.8125)	738893.3125 (1343040.0000)
Jammu & Kashmir	-0.0012 (0.0289)	0.0604** (0.0278)	-2.0627*** (0.3406)	-1.0149*** (0.3031)	-4339.9448*** (835.1648)	-2356.8140* (1203.6610)	975807.6875*** (239294.7969)	999328.5000* (550433.8750)
Jharkhand	-0.0465 (0.0388)	-0.0620 (0.0412)	-0.0074 (0.3948)	-0.6204* (0.3189)	19.9425 (693.6774)	-1120.3070 (874.6726)	-26179.9492 (143879.4063)	299067.0000 (273382.4063)
Karnataka	-0.0774** (0.0314)	-0.0400 (0.0250)	0.3132 (0.3755)	-0.6176*** (0.1098)	906.5321 (940.8699)	-1236.4460*** (461.5627)	-294321.6875 (280923.5000)	415352.5000* (211829.5938)
Kerala	-0.0108 (0.0217)	-0.0004 (0.0278)	-1.0419*** (0.2880)	-0.9203*** (0.2527)	-2175.3821** (850.6260)	-2625.9189** (1060.0010)	547270.0000* (281881.3125)	999468.5000** (499153.0000)
Lakshadweep	-0.1149 (0.1701)	0.2376 (0.1648)	-12.3996** (5.6197)	0.0782 (1.6346)	-49730.2891** (25260.0098)	3170.2109 (7603.3628)	24400000.0000* (13400000.0000)	-2810156.0000 (3964830.0000)
Madhya Pradesh	-0.0921***	-0.0488**	-0.4626**	-0.4452**	-446.0106	-128.4018	43380.3008	-33804.2109

	(0.0215)	(0.0237)	(0.1962)	(0.1851)	(322.2730)	(548.0580)	(59720.7383)	(184849.4063)
Maharashtra	-0.0620***	-0.0542***	-0.3593**	-0.7364***	-684.2539**	-1553.5250***	108081.1016	429801.6875***
	(0.0188)	(0.0185)	(0.1712)	(0.0832)	(339.0261)	(348.7148)	(71386.9375)	(167034.5000)
Manipur	-0.1332**	0.0855*	0.0853	-4.5488***	322.8299	-13993.7002***	176330.7969	5619426.0000***
	(0.0542)	(0.0478)	(0.7149)	(1.0639)	(2121.7109)	(3402.1709)	(745921.3125)	(1300887.0000)
Meghalaya	0.1333**	0.1510**	1.4809	0.9875	5151.1670	5606.6328	-1767853.0000	-2797804.0000
	(0.0675)	(0.0675)	(1.4601)	(1.3264)	(3798.9121)	(4810.9229)	(1193858.0000)	(2066813.0000)
Mizoram	-0.0036	-0.1706***	0.8604	-0.8640	2408.5010	-3759.3750	-577210.6250	1747701.0000
	(0.0735)	(0.0467)	(0.7229)	(0.7747)	(1799.4860)	(3206.3301)	(510009.8125)	(1585692.0000)
Nagaland	-0.0356	0.2779**	0.2990	-0.9163	1736.4230	-3617.4551	-500726.0000	2401966.0000
	(0.0774)	(0.1384)	(0.9562)	(3.0249)	(2999.3350)	(12719.4404)	(1121547.0000)	(6469820.0000)
Orissa	0.0006	0.0120	-0.3697	-0.4149	-302.5682	-177.8183	8275.8467	-113896.2031
	(0.0253)	(0.0399)	(0.2492)	(0.2583)	(365.2580)	(674.4298)	(61353.0195)	(198476.9063)
Pondicherry	0.2178*	-0.1491**	4.3885	1.0071**	18459.0391	3690.3081**	-8826032.0000	-952100.8125*
	(0.1219)	(0.0660)	(4.2702)	(0.4965)	(13931.2100)	(1594.5740)	(5410673.0000)	(532765.6250)
Punjab	-0.0244	-0.0620**	-1.4819***	-1.0728***	-4001.7051**	-2714.0129**	1419633.0000*	1002114.0000*
	(0.0298)	(0.0273)	(0.5725)	(0.3077)	(2025.5210)	(1235.4561)	(843411.0000)	(575922.8750)
Rajasthan	0.1105***	-0.0398	-0.9918***	-0.1719	-1303.2469	42.2108	65685.9531	21761.5098
	(0.0247)	(0.0327)	(0.3734)	(0.2161)	(843.0680)	(742.2132)	(219181.9063)	(291578.5000)
Sikkim	-0.0039	0.2841	-2.5960	-7.1504**	-7584.7529	-25940.3203*	2816515.0000	11400000.0000
	(0.0542)	(0.1752)	(1.6298)	(3.6056)	(5147.2192)	(15267.1299)	(1964118.0000)	(7723161.0000)
Tamil Nadu	0.0404*	-0.0964***	-0.9009***	-0.5182***	-1431.8560**	-685.7932**	249631.5938	138564.2031
	(0.0240)	(0.0228)	(0.2370)	(0.1162)	(587.7926)	(345.0133)	(169100.7969)	(120136.2969)
Tripura	-0.0935**	-0.1719***	-0.7396	-0.2150	-1199.1750	-123.7593	294319.5938	7704.1909
	(0.0387)	(0.0403)	(0.4825)	(0.4235)	(1135.9180)	(1265.2300)	(313886.1875)	(426220.1875)
Uttar Pradesh	-0.0039	0.0030	-0.0787	-0.6407***	176.4537	-772.0069**	-99425.2109**	72275.3906
	(0.0149)	(0.0169)	(0.1431)	(0.0941)	(239.4034)	(314.8128)	(46677.7383)	(115452.2969)
Uttaranchal	-0.0564	-0.0254	-0.5415	-0.6931*	-1196.7640	-2323.0220*	402044.9063	1047988.0000**
	(0.0413)	(0.0422)	(0.5545)	(0.3545)	(1531.2810)	(1256.7740)	(502003.9063)	(497249.0938)
West Bengal	-0.0442**	-0.1051***	0.6635***	-0.7372***	1625.9530***	-1303.9480***	-387198.8125***	285792.9063
	(0.0225)	(0.0207)	(0.1810)	(0.1303)	(319.2437)	(461.4325)	(62908.0586)	(185519.2969)
Household Size	0.0087***							
	(0.0010)							
Average Education	-0.0391***							
	(0.0011)							
Median Age	-0.0014***							
	(0.0001)							
No of Females	-0.0075***							
	(0.0016)							
Principal Occupation Type	0.0661***							
	(0.0104)							
Inverse of Principal Occupation Type	-0.0210							

	(0.0177)
Social groups:	
1(Schedule Tribes)	-0.0200*** (0.0054)
2 (Schedule Castes)	-0.0244*** (0.0042)
3 (Other Backward Classes)	-0.0151*** (0.0037)

Number of Observations: 73684

Modified Wald test for group wise
heteroscedasticity in regression model

$H_0: \sigma(i)^2 = \sigma^2$ for all i

chi2 (70) = 1150.61
Prob>chi2 = 0.0000

Ramsey Specification error test
using powers of fitted values of dependant variable

H_0 : model has no omitted variables

chi2(3) = 0.7900
Prob > chi2 = 0.8512

*Note: The figures in the parenthesis indicate standard errors of the coefficients and *, **, *** denote significance of the coefficients at 10, 5, 1 per cent respectively.*

Table 3a: Estimation Results for 66th Round using semi parametric regression

State	Sector	Status	Household Size	Average Education	Median Age	Number of Females	Occupation	Inverse Occupation	Indicator for Schedule Tribes	Indicator for Schedule Castes	Indicator for Other Backward Classes
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	0.0078 (0.0366)	0.0179*** (0.0062)	-0.0584*** (0.0094)	0.0000 (0.0010)	-0.0169* (0.0093)	-0.0154 (0.0794)	-0.1711 (0.1767)	0.1100* (0.0603)	-0.0319 (0.0241)	0.0576** (0.0271)
	Urban	-0.0916*** (0.0270)	0.0004 (0.0081)	-0.0327*** (0.0081)	-0.0013 (0.0012)	-0.0243** (0.0111)	0.1125* (0.0675)	0.1115 (0.1210)	0.1072 (0.1946)	-0.0721** (0.0305)	-0.0509 (0.0419)
Himachal Pradesh	Rural	-0.0171 (0.0264)	-0.0264*** (0.0074)	-0.0458*** (0.0098)	-0.0020** (0.0009)	0.0337*** (0.0106)	0.3325*** (0.1002)	0.4160** (0.1700)	0.0464 (0.0380)	-0.0660*** (0.0241)	0.0517* (0.0310)
	Urban	0.1007 (0.0716)	-0.0236 (0.0198)	-0.0260 (0.0203)	0.0019 (0.0022)	-0.0155 (0.0276)	0.0492 (0.1733)	-0.0218 (0.2871)	0.0804 (0.1422)	0.0264 (0.0533)	-0.0540 (0.0765)
Punjab	Rural	-0.0714*** (0.0244)	-0.0024 (0.0078)	-0.0094 (0.0091)	0.0015 (0.0010)	-0.0147 (0.0122)	-0.0317 (0.0982)	-0.0947 (0.1700)	0.0533 (0.1390)	-0.0483* (0.0292)	-0.0744** (0.0335)
	Urban	-0.0833*** (0.0283)	-0.0026 (0.0086)	-0.0172** (0.0085)	0.0019* (0.0011)	-0.0621*** (0.0131)	0.0729 (0.0785)	0.1305 (0.1317)	-0.0272 (0.1101)	-0.0251 (0.0265)	-0.0647** (0.0304)
Chandigarh	Rural	-0.3611 (0.3980)	-0.0965 (0.1825)	0.2863 (0.2398)	-0.0013 (0.0135)	0.1311 (0.3088)	-0.6255 (1.6403)	-1.6617 (4.4899)	0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0215 (0.1775)	-0.2728* (0.1369)
	Urban	-0.1076* (0.0575)	-0.0853*** (0.0281)	-0.0287 (0.0206)	0.0011 (0.0034)	0.0539 (0.0355)	0.0730 (0.1986)	-0.2055 (0.2883)	-0.6662*** (0.0790)	0.0991 (0.0790)	0.1784** (0.0774)
Uttaranchal	Rural	-0.1338*** (0.0332)	-0.0093 (0.0083)	-0.0758*** (0.0107)	-0.0025** (0.0010)	0.0248* (0.0127)	-0.0947 (0.1012)	-0.0912 (0.1860)	-0.0676 (0.0465)	-0.0168 (0.0291)	0.0212 (0.0357)
	Urban	0.0372 (0.0485)	-0.0127 (0.0120)	-0.0402** (0.0158)	-0.0027 (0.0020)	-0.0000 (0.0172)	0.0703 (0.1234)	0.0905 (0.1875)	0.1410 (0.1613)	-0.0873** (0.0429)	-0.0089 (0.0442)
Haryana	Rural	-0.0569* (0.0326)	-0.0029 (0.0094)	-0.0275** (0.0116)	0.0004 (0.0013)	0.0191 (0.0142)	-0.1779 (0.1120)	-0.4771** (0.2024)	-0.0382 (0.0803)	0.0011 (0.0366)	0.0102 (0.0352)
	Urban	-0.0274 (0.0302)	0.0061 (0.0099)	-0.0228** (0.0108)	-0.0010 (0.0013)	-0.0261* (0.0151)	0.0878 (0.0901)	0.0462 (0.1488)	0.4592* (0.2408)	-0.0348 (0.0320)	0.0298 (0.0316)
Delhi	Rural	0.0426 (0.1146)	0.1278** (0.0481)	0.0114 (0.0603)	0.0004 (0.0059)	-0.1525* (0.0794)	2.5092* (1.3098)	6.9805* (3.9078)	0.6341*** (0.1274)	0.1355 (0.0992)	0.2749** (0.1012)
	Urban	0.2306*** (0.0589)	-0.0827*** (0.0199)	-0.0200 (0.0174)	-0.0009 (0.0029)	-0.0272 (0.0302)	0.2378 (0.1474)	0.2456 (0.2353)	0.2063 (0.1392)	-0.0049 (0.0505)	-0.1572** (0.0609)
Rajasthan	Rural	-0.0850*** (0.0218)	-0.0129*** (0.0048)	-0.0282*** (0.0080)	-0.0009 (0.0008)	0.0199** (0.0081)	-0.0427 (0.0688)	-0.0204 (0.1318)	0.0332 (0.0318)	0.0166 (0.0268)	0.0107 (0.0250)
	Urban	-0.0855** (0.0337)	0.0101 (0.0064)	-0.0322*** (0.0106)	-0.0001 (0.0011)	-0.0081 (0.0112)	0.0579 (0.0791)	0.0553 (0.1166)	-0.0316 (0.0767)	-0.0417 (0.0320)	-0.0179 (0.0269)
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	-0.0464*** (0.0140)	0.0004 (0.0034)	-0.0488*** (0.0061)	-0.0024*** (0.0006)	0.0013 (0.0054)	-0.0559 (0.0475)	-0.1155 (0.0845)	-0.1647** (0.0645)	-0.0379** (0.0189)	-0.0480*** (0.0174)
	Urban	-0.0398** (0.0176)	0.0063 (0.0042)	-0.0360*** (0.0061)	0.0018** (0.0008)	-0.0051 (0.0067)	0.0752 (0.0531)	0.0188 (0.0808)	0.1413** (0.0686)	-0.1132*** (0.0224)	0.0049 (0.0175)
Bihar	Rural	-0.0221 (0.0241)	0.0036 (0.0045)	-0.0285*** (0.0070)	-0.0022*** (0.0008)	0.0086 (0.0071)	0.1176** (0.0584)	0.1137 (0.1127)	-0.0395 (0.0548)	-0.0420 (0.0261)	0.0084 (0.0211)

Sikkim	Urban	-0.1113*** (0.0301)	0.0199** (0.0078)	-0.0263*** (0.0097)	-0.0018 (0.0012)	-0.0175 (0.0112)	0.0889 (0.0822)	0.1091 (0.1500)	0.0561 (0.0842)	0.0349 (0.0419)	-0.0385 (0.0320)
	Rural	-0.1043*** (0.0359)	0.0215* (0.0128)	-0.0527*** (0.0202)	-0.0023 (0.0018)	-0.0118 (0.0179)	-0.4536*** (0.1357)	-0.6307*** (0.2192)	0.0117 (0.0617)	0.0519 (0.0761)	0.0699 (0.0577)
	Urban	0.3835** (0.1838)	-0.0447 (0.0513)	-0.0583 (0.0499)	-0.0044 (0.0067)	-0.0833 (0.0503)	-0.3181 (0.3661)	-0.6443 (0.6679)	-0.2176 (0.1406)	-0.2393 (0.1644)	-0.1532 (0.1025)
Arunachal Pradesh	Rural	-0.1244*** (0.0469)	0.0224** (0.0111)	-0.0374*** (0.0140)	-0.0012 (0.0016)	-0.0547*** (0.0170)	0.5702*** (0.1365)	0.5694*** (0.2138)	-0.0558 (0.0431)	0.1363 (0.1182)	-0.1757 (0.1125)
	Urban	-0.1186 (0.0738)	-0.0227 (0.0193)	-0.0407** (0.0183)	0.0023 (0.0028)	0.0027 (0.0302)	0.1038 (0.1378)	0.0088 (0.2136)	-0.1130** (0.0450)	-0.0567 (0.1243)	0.0455 (0.1522)
Nagaland	Rural	0.0047 (0.0608)	-0.0109 (0.0199)	0.0240 (0.0190)	0.0083*** (0.0019)	-0.0089 (0.0227)	-0.0921 (0.1638)	-0.2903 (0.2927)	0.0693 (0.0879)	-0.0158 (0.1898)	0.0353 (0.1347)
	Urban	0.2589*** (0.0803)	0.0100 (0.0205)	0.0296 (0.0209)	0.0036 (0.0024)	-0.0100 (0.0239)	0.4133** (0.2013)	0.8114** (0.3848)	-0.0431 (0.1086)	0.0847 (0.1801)	-0.0152 (0.1220)
Manipur	Rural	0.1142** (0.0481)	-0.0235*** (0.0078)	-0.0247** (0.0097)	0.0029*** (0.0009)	0.0086 (0.0125)	0.0284 (0.1059)	-0.0544 (0.1795)	0.0200 (0.0580)	0.0611 (0.0853)	-0.0486 (0.0577)
	Urban	-0.0307 (0.0400)	-0.0061 (0.0088)	0.0156* (0.0091)	0.0024** (0.0010)	0.0088 (0.0123)	0.1749** (0.0781)	0.2243* (0.1167)	0.0185 (0.0628)	0.0420 (0.0479)	0.0475 (0.0316)
Mizoram	Rural	-0.3883*** (0.0672)	0.0002 (0.0126)	-0.0996*** (0.0231)	-0.0004 (0.0018)	0.0216 (0.0228)	-0.7191*** (0.2195)	-1.4823*** (0.3929)	2.8514 (6.5864)	3.1847 (6.5579)	2.8005 (6.5731)
	Urban	-0.0855 (0.0548)	0.0151 (0.0105)	-0.0473*** (0.0160)	0.0007 (0.0012)	-0.0033 (0.0130)	0.0441 (0.0996)	0.0219 (0.1922)	-0.0948 (0.1158)	0.1868 (0.1380)	0.1636 (0.1720)
Tripura	Rural	-0.0890*** (0.0336)	-0.0093 (0.0095)	-0.0515*** (0.0126)	-0.0022* (0.0011)	0.0371*** (0.0129)	0.2440*** (0.0846)	0.4236*** (0.1264)	-0.1039*** (0.0287)	-0.0251 (0.0303)	-0.0316 (0.0318)
	Urban	-0.1454*** (0.0403)	0.0174 (0.0115)	-0.0230* (0.0135)	-0.0028* (0.0015)	-0.0154 (0.0185)	0.3552*** (0.0957)	0.5828*** (0.1462)	-0.0932 (0.0718)	0.0604 (0.0367)	-0.0066 (0.0350)
Meghalaya	Rural	-0.2705*** (0.0571)	0.0099 (0.0104)	-0.0639*** (0.0170)	-0.0015 (0.0018)	0.0143 (0.0130)	-0.2016 (0.1450)	-0.5019 (0.3244)	-0.1500** (0.0598)	-0.1875** (0.0903)	-0.2194* (0.1121)
	Urban	-0.0947 (0.0850)	0.0211 (0.0147)	-0.0439** (0.0197)	0.0029 (0.0025)	-0.0203 (0.0235)	0.0160 (0.1605)	-0.0319 (0.3272)	-0.0027 (0.0526)	0.0153 (0.0893)	0.3609** (0.1826)
Assam	Rural	-0.0267 (0.0310)	0.0261*** (0.0071)	-0.0246*** (0.0087)	0.0004 (0.0009)	-0.0027 (0.0106)	-0.0294 (0.0615)	-0.1741* (0.0931)	0.0526** (0.0229)	-0.0006 (0.0256)	-0.0665*** (0.0206)
	Urban	0.0669 (0.0524)	-0.0002 (0.0143)	0.0023 (0.0148)	0.0042** (0.0018)	-0.0097 (0.0211)	0.0306 (0.1089)	-0.0991 (0.1603)	-0.0949* (0.0497)	-0.1594*** (0.0417)	-0.0773* (0.0408)
West Bengal	Rural	-0.0475** (0.0227)	0.0138** (0.0059)	-0.0541*** (0.0074)	-0.0032*** (0.0008)	0.0065 (0.0091)	-0.0610 (0.0604)	-0.1400 (0.1078)	-0.1516*** (0.0356)	-0.0265 (0.0162)	-0.0744*** (0.0259)
	Urban	-0.0793*** (0.0203)	0.0036 (0.0074)	-0.0701*** (0.0084)	-0.0004 (0.0010)	-0.0607*** (0.0107)	-0.0013 (0.0664)	-0.0657 (0.1088)	0.0153 (0.0492)	-0.0279 (0.0212)	0.0164 (0.0377)
Jharkhand	Rural	-0.1411*** (0.0367)	0.0176** (0.0072)	-0.0430*** (0.0091)	-0.0023* (0.0012)	0.0135 (0.0104)	-0.1737** (0.0811)	-0.2998** (0.1393)	-0.0844** (0.0372)	-0.0907** (0.0398)	-0.0140 (0.0357)
	Urban	-0.0107 (0.0358)	-0.0209** (0.0096)	-0.0375*** (0.0114)	-0.0001 (0.0016)	-0.0138 (0.0136)	-0.2727** (0.1149)	-0.3512** (0.1689)	-0.0796* (0.0453)	-0.0740 (0.0467)	-0.0185 (0.0374)
Orissa	Rural	-0.0884***	0.0131**	-0.0307***	-0.0038***	0.0076	0.1563**	0.1625	0.0364	0.0857***	0.0648***

Chhattisgarh	Urban	(0.0254)	(0.0064)	(0.0085)	(0.0008)	(0.0096)	(0.0743)	(0.1435)	(0.0286)	(0.0252)	(0.0238)
		-0.0253	0.0131	-0.0367***	-0.0044***	-0.0037	0.0531	-0.0071	-0.0091	0.0684*	0.0183
	Rural	(0.0367)	(0.0118)	(0.0121)	(0.0014)	(0.0164)	(0.1065)	(0.1700)	(0.0458)	(0.0398)	(0.0355)
		-0.0882**	0.0449***	-0.0442***	-0.0005	0.0012	-0.4083***	-0.7700***	0.0746	0.0501	0.0382
Madhya Pradesh	Urban	(0.0345)	(0.0104)	(0.0125)	(0.0012)	(0.0159)	(0.1183)	(0.2750)	(0.0544)	(0.0614)	(0.0536)
		-0.1633***	0.0399***	-0.0106	-0.0021	-0.0208	0.0385	0.0910	0.1112*	0.0074	-0.0191
Gujarat	Rural	(0.0401)	(0.0107)	(0.0152)	(0.0014)	(0.0162)	(0.1076)	(0.2080)	(0.0648)	(0.0477)	(0.0398)
		-0.0358	0.0039	-0.0145*	-0.0024***	0.0079	-0.2174***	-0.6749***	-0.0069	0.0022	-0.0149
Daman & Diu	Urban	(0.0224)	(0.0055)	(0.0075)	(0.0008)	(0.0084)	(0.0728)	(0.1525)	(0.0316)	(0.0313)	(0.0277)
		-0.1177***	0.0173***	-0.0170**	-0.0027***	-0.0290***	0.0862	0.0433	0.1097***	-0.0139	0.0694***
D & N Haveli	Rural	(0.0217)	(0.0067)	(0.0075)	(0.0010)	(0.0097)	(0.0634)	(0.1071)	(0.0361)	(0.0271)	(0.0229)
		0.0040	-0.0092	-0.0396***	-0.0004	0.0143	0.0835	0.0189	0.1070***	-0.0322	0.0209
Maharashtra	Urban	(0.0280)	(0.0072)	(0.0087)	(0.0008)	(0.0105)	(0.0749)	(0.1491)	(0.0307)	(0.0355)	(0.0274)
		-0.0396*	0.0007	-0.0270***	-0.0009	-0.0186*	0.0830	0.0562	0.0770*	0.1077***	0.0373*
Goa	Rural	(0.0206)	(0.0067)	(0.0085)	(0.0009)	(0.0108)	(0.0698)	(0.1082)	(0.0423)	(0.0345)	(0.0212)
		-0.4555**	-0.0481	0.0081	0.0035	0.0577	0.9352*	1.1640	0.0374	0.0000	-0.2233
Karnataka	Urban	(0.1702)	(0.0392)	(0.0541)	(0.0064)	(0.0429)	(0.5273)	(0.7682)	(0.1710)	(0.0000)	(0.1573)
		0.0233	0.0406	-0.0678	-0.0034	-0.0481	-0.3290	-0.8256	0.0178	0.1182	0.1923
Andhra Pradesh	Rural	(0.1524)	(0.0285)	(0.0469)	(0.0049)	(0.0629)	(0.3502)	(0.4993)	(0.1975)	(0.1898)	(0.1251)
		0.0829	0.0067	0.0486	-0.0092	-0.0069	1.2717***	1.8106***	-0.2263	-0.4315	0.0000
Lakshadweep	Urban	(0.0859)	(0.0278)	(0.0625)	(0.0062)	(0.0376)	(0.3306)	(0.5228)	(0.3039)	(0.3143)	(0.0000)
		-0.2891***	0.0127	0.0047	0.0012	-0.0617**	-0.0943	-0.1452	-0.0875**	0.0647	-0.1699
Goa	Rural	(0.0692)	(0.0148)	(0.0306)	(0.0027)	(0.0258)	(0.2332)	(0.3391)	(0.0396)	(0.0754)	(0.1128)
		-0.0363*	-0.0024	-0.0341***	-0.0010*	0.0047	0.0147	-0.0062	0.0057	0.0017	-0.0009
Karnataka	Urban	(0.0192)	(0.0049)	(0.0059)	(0.0006)	(0.0075)	(0.0525)	(0.0996)	(0.0225)	(0.0196)	(0.0152)
		0.1162***	-0.0227***	-0.0594***	-0.0024***	-0.0327***	-0.0371	-0.0778	-0.0633*	-0.1183***	-0.1046***
Goa	Rural	(0.0205)	(0.0059)	(0.0073)	(0.0008)	(0.0086)	(0.0532)	(0.0802)	(0.0363)	(0.0212)	(0.0189)
		-0.0481*	0.0023	-0.0424***	0.0012*	-0.0001	0.0757	-0.0099	-0.0268	0.0255	-0.0400*
Lakshadweep	Urban	(0.0250)	(0.0065)	(0.0067)	(0.0007)	(0.0092)	(0.0609)	(0.1175)	(0.0346)	(0.0254)	(0.0218)
		0.0050	-0.0150**	-0.0266***	0.0006	0.0030	0.2119***	0.2028**	0.1187**	-0.0127	-0.0338*
Goa	Rural	(0.0219)	(0.0074)	(0.0072)	(0.0009)	(0.0106)	(0.0652)	(0.1025)	(0.0506)	(0.0274)	(0.0198)
		-0.0028	-0.0024	-0.0285***	-0.0027***	0.0313***	0.0196	-0.0353	-0.0294	0.0269	-0.0526**
Lakshadweep	Urban	(0.0319)	(0.0055)	(0.0096)	(0.0010)	(0.0108)	(0.0847)	(0.1564)	(0.0371)	(0.0302)	(0.0247)
		-0.0824***	0.0030	-0.0016	-0.0045***	-0.0121	0.0959	-0.0145	0.0218	0.0308	-0.0308
Goa	Rural	(0.0225)	(0.0074)	(0.0089)	(0.0010)	(0.0121)	(0.0716)	(0.1139)	(0.0477)	(0.0310)	(0.0227)
		0.0184	-0.0511*	-0.0578*	0.0044	0.0615*	-0.1171	-0.5064	-0.0678	-0.4074***	-0.0544
Lakshadweep	Urban	(0.1175)	(0.0274)	(0.0332)	(0.0033)	(0.0338)	(0.2490)	(0.4129)	(0.0857)	(0.1415)	(0.0874)
		-0.0363	-0.0072	-0.0159	-0.0055*	0.0121	0.1509	0.0679	-0.1511	-0.1328	-0.0066
Lakshadweep	Rural	(0.0918)	(0.0208)	(0.0252)	(0.0032)	(0.0295)	(0.2168)	(0.3122)	(0.1460)	(0.1491)	(0.0778)
		0.1691	0.0321	0.2490**	-0.0158*	-0.0558	-0.8821	-1.9325*	1.0994***	0.0000	0.0000
Lakshadweep	Urban	(0.1886)	(0.0533)	(0.1136)	(0.0090)	(0.0886)	(0.6202)	(1.0333)	(0.2407)	(0.0000)	(0.0000)
		-0.0038	-0.0208	0.0095	0.0023	0.0295	0.3648	0.7319	-0.2914	0.0833	0.5792**
		(0.1364)	(0.0215)	(0.0769)	(0.0060)	(0.0290)	(0.4807)	(1.1719)	(0.2030)	(0.3253)	(0.2700)

Kerala	Rural	-0.0149 (0.0217)	-0.0186** (0.0092)	-0.0374*** (0.0113)	-0.0021** (0.0009)	-0.0214* (0.0113)	-0.0768 (0.0987)	-0.2100 (0.2192)	0.0095 (0.1056)	-0.0207 (0.0338)	0.0075 (0.0255)
	Urban	-0.0530* (0.0295)	0.0257*** (0.0093)	-0.0233* (0.0130)	-0.0018 (0.0012)	-0.0353** (0.0137)	-0.0892 (0.0919)	-0.0793 (0.1568)	-0.0048 (0.1148)	0.1755*** (0.0482)	0.0756** (0.0341)
Tamil Nadu	Rural	-0.0678*** (0.0230)	0.0146* (0.0080)	-0.0543*** (0.0075)	0.0016** (0.0007)	0.0138 (0.0104)	0.0880 (0.0758)	0.1371 (0.1486)	-0.1659 (0.1192)	0.0455 (0.1030)	0.0737 (0.1019)
	Urban	-0.1119*** (0.0232)	0.0060 (0.0086)	-0.0403*** (0.0079)	-0.0028*** (0.0008)	-0.0037 (0.0106)	0.0035 (0.0649)	-0.1662 (0.1092)	-0.1964* (0.1080)	-0.0297 (0.0606)	-0.0109 (0.0569)
Pondicherry	Rural	-0.0807 (0.1388)	0.0011 (0.0364)	-0.0465 (0.0497)	-0.0044 (0.0042)	-0.0448 (0.0446)	0.8654 (2.5457)	2.5889 (9.2105)	0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.3444* (0.2022)	-0.4928** (0.1932)
	Urban	0.0439 (0.0556)	-0.0556*** (0.0203)	0.0105 (0.0207)	-0.0034 (0.0023)	-0.0267 (0.0318)	-0.0925 (0.1660)	-0.2759 (0.2863)	-0.7452*** (0.0869)	0.0151 (0.1034)	-0.0553 (0.0831)
A & N Islands	Rural	-0.0511 (0.0853)	-0.0145 (0.0176)	-0.1284*** (0.0252)	-0.0029 (0.0025)	0.0117 (0.0302)	-1.0523*** (0.3004)	-1.8301*** (0.5382)	-0.1446** (0.0663)	0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.1370** (0.0644)
	Urban	-0.0818 (0.0646)	-0.0114 (0.0221)	-0.0542** (0.0257)	-0.0030 (0.0030)	-0.0001 (0.0289)	0.5754*** (0.2065)	1.2601*** (0.4807)	0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0874 (0.0759)

Note: The figures in the parenthesis indicate robust standard errors of the coefficients and *, **, *** denote significance of the coefficients at 10, 5, 1 per cent respectively.

Table 3b: Estimation Results for 68th Round using semi parametric regression

State	Sector	Status	Household Size	Average Education	Median Age	Number of Females	Occupation	Inverse Occupation	Indicator for Schedule Tribes	Indicator for Schedule Castes	Indicator for Other Backward Classes
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	0.0052 (0.0297)	0.0243*** (0.0062)	-0.0351*** (0.0078)	-0.0003 (0.0009)	-0.0051 (0.0092)	0.2031*** (0.0612)	0.2390** (0.1132)	0.1281*** (0.0255)	-0.0632** (0.0268)	-0.0049 (0.0241)
	Urban	0.0448 (0.0280)	0.0032 (0.0078)	-0.0288*** (0.0078)	-0.0002 (0.0010)	-0.0310** (0.0123)	0.1215 (0.0741)	0.1010 (0.1379)	0.2052*** (0.0566)	-0.0549* (0.0319)	0.0409 (0.0490)
Himachal Pradesh	Rural	-0.1072*** (0.0294)	0.0052 (0.0078)	-0.0595*** (0.0088)	-0.0021** (0.0008)	0.0046 (0.0113)	0.2081** (0.0881)	0.3384** (0.1514)	0.1341*** (0.0273)	-0.0670*** (0.0237)	-0.0259 (0.0256)
	Urban	0.0944 (0.1031)	-0.0285 (0.0194)	-0.0781*** (0.0198)	-0.0035 (0.0025)	-0.0841*** (0.0288)	0.0921 (0.1920)	0.0399 (0.2714)	-0.0782 (0.1018)	-0.0732 (0.0699)	-0.0647 (0.0798)
Punjab	Rural	-0.0233 (0.0304)	0.0079 (0.0078)	-0.0115 (0.0091)	-0.0007 (0.0010)	-0.0380*** (0.0124)	0.0232 (0.0855)	-0.0623 (0.1531)	-0.1369 (0.2139)	0.0231 (0.0257)	-0.0095 (0.0330)
	Urban	-0.0599** (0.0261)	-0.0230*** (0.0085)	-0.0582*** (0.0087)	-0.0030*** (0.0011)	-0.0197 (0.0123)	0.1064 (0.0819)	0.1986 (0.1477)	-0.1500 (0.1094)	-0.0068 (0.0234)	-0.0431 (0.0272)
Chandigarh	Rural	-0.3208** (0.1320)	0.0538 (0.0364)	-0.0435 (0.0418)	0.0008 (0.0058)	-0.0098 (0.0685)	-0.9761*** (0.3073)	-1.4806*** (0.4474)	0.3423* (0.1969)	-0.0570 (0.1717)	0.1932* (0.0989)
	Urban	-0.4116*** (0.1196)	0.0136 (0.0329)	-0.1010*** (0.0227)	-0.0014 (0.0044)	-0.0221 (0.0442)	0.1679 (0.2011)	-0.1477 (0.3238)	-0.1556 (0.0980)	0.0117 (0.0873)	-0.0140 (0.0723)
Uttaranchal	Rural	-0.0627 (0.0395)	0.0191* (0.0102)	-0.0393*** (0.0119)	-0.0000 (0.0012)	-0.0175 (0.0152)	0.2196** (0.1069)	0.2725 (0.1806)	-0.1407** (0.0606)	0.0307 (0.0307)	0.0816** (0.0402)
	Urban	0.0004 (0.0414)	0.0219* (0.0124)	-0.0173 (0.0137)	-0.0037** (0.0017)	-0.0514*** (0.0175)	0.0792 (0.1246)	0.0166 (0.2100)	0.2158** (0.0925)	-0.0265 (0.0386)	-0.0117 (0.0464)
Haryana	Rural	-0.0661** (0.0330)	0.0028 (0.0086)	-0.0398*** (0.0096)	-0.0003 (0.0011)	-0.0049 (0.0134)	-0.0648 (0.0976)	-0.2011 (0.1739)	0.0530 (0.0742)	-0.0278 (0.0322)	-0.0143 (0.0292)
	Urban	-0.0728* (0.0373)	-0.0131 (0.0116)	-0.0089 (0.0121)	0.0007 (0.0015)	-0.0260 (0.0166)	0.1794** (0.0870)	0.1140 (0.1308)	-0.3634*** (0.1067)	0.0134 (0.0400)	-0.0009 (0.0315)
Delhi	Rural	-0.4371* (0.2216)	0.0051 (0.0271)	-0.0858*** (0.0296)	0.0020 (0.0042)	-0.0452 (0.0426)	-0.3756* (0.2035)	-0.2856 (0.3027)	0.8725** (0.3532)	0.0554 (0.0833)	0.0724 (0.1302)
	Urban	0.0165 (0.0446)	-0.0293** (0.0129)	-0.0461*** (0.0144)	0.0000 (0.0017)	-0.0508*** (0.0171)	0.1832* (0.1039)	0.0433 (0.1657)	0.1292 (0.1026)	-0.0561 (0.0378)	0.0138 (0.0496)
Rajasthan	Rural	0.0848*** (0.0246)	0.0085 (0.0060)	-0.0488*** (0.0080)	-0.0022** (0.0009)	0.0040 (0.0087)	-0.0781 (0.0662)	-0.1753 (0.1149)	-0.1477*** (0.0321)	-0.0435 (0.0282)	-0.0408* (0.0244)
	Urban	-0.0297 (0.0354)	0.0067 (0.0073)	-0.0429*** (0.0092)	0.0002 (0.0011)	-0.0085 (0.0115)	0.1815** (0.0749)	0.2938*** (0.1083)	0.0110 (0.0469)	0.0141 (0.0338)	0.0544** (0.0258)
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	-0.0049 (0.0148)	0.0089*** (0.0032)	-0.0418*** (0.0050)	-0.0028*** (0.0006)	-0.0042 (0.0051)	0.0260 (0.0458)	0.0354 (0.0893)	-0.0275 (0.0481)	-0.0907*** (0.0182)	-0.0492*** (0.0163)
	Urban	0.0074 (0.0170)	0.0046 (0.0047)	-0.0437*** (0.0058)	-0.0019** (0.0009)	-0.0129* (0.0074)	0.0299 (0.0568)	-0.0570 (0.0933)	0.0278 (0.0857)	-0.0633*** (0.0228)	-0.0234 (0.0181)
Bihar	Rural	-0.0730*** (0.0265)	0.0191*** (0.0056)	-0.0180*** (0.0066)	-0.0017** (0.0008)	-0.0035 (0.0082)	-0.0456 (0.0650)	-0.1256 (0.1249)	-0.1587** (0.0684)	-0.0673** (0.0279)	-0.0282 (0.0228)

Sikkim	Urban	-0.0856** (0.0338)	0.0059 (0.0079)	-0.0121 (0.0091)	-0.0032*** (0.0012)	-0.0017 (0.0110)	0.0879 (0.0776)	0.0888 (0.1265)	0.1790 (0.1234)	-0.0586 (0.0371)	-0.0329 (0.0282)
	Rural	0.0317 (0.0581)	0.0239** (0.0096)	-0.0540*** (0.0157)	-0.0009 (0.0013)	-0.0101 (0.0144)	-0.2355** (0.1050)	-0.3028* (0.1667)	-0.2848*** (0.0874)	-0.1843* (0.1016)	-0.2896*** (0.0876)
Arunachal Pradesh	Urban	0.3194* (0.1773)	-0.1357*** (0.0477)	0.0039 (0.0366)	-0.0085** (0.0039)	-0.0157 (0.0419)	-0.0036 (0.2251)	-0.2299 (0.3564)	0.0307 (0.1268)	0.0835 (0.1060)	-0.1530 (0.0950)
	Rural	-0.0341 (0.0471)	-0.0084 (0.0121)	-0.0316** (0.0126)	0.0043*** (0.0016)	0.0044 (0.0175)	-0.0050 (0.1308)	-0.0219 (0.2136)	-0.1654*** (0.0425)	-0.0966 (0.0741)	-0.4198*** (0.1218)
Nagaland	Urban	-0.1040 (0.0688)	0.0162 (0.0202)	-0.0427** (0.0204)	0.0025 (0.0036)	-0.0165 (0.0304)	0.2017 (0.1638)	0.0855 (0.2529)	-0.1443*** (0.0546)	0.0612 (0.1143)	-0.0594 (0.0628)
	Rural	-0.0247 (0.0766)	-0.0256 (0.0192)	-0.0256* (0.0149)	0.0106*** (0.0025)	0.0290 (0.0206)	0.0907 (0.2283)	-0.2864 (0.4289)	-0.3586 (0.3137)	-0.8231*** (0.3139)	-0.3498 (0.2919)
Manipur	Urban	0.3296** (0.1354)	0.0468 (0.0320)	-0.0243 (0.0197)	0.0035 (0.0026)	0.0441 (0.0334)	0.4907*** (0.1580)	0.5178** (0.2484)	-0.1338 (0.0968)	-0.1325 (0.2461)	-0.1026 (0.1555)
	Rural	-0.1513*** (0.0552)	0.0414*** (0.0101)	-0.1042*** (0.0111)	0.0066*** (0.0012)	-0.0340** (0.0137)	0.3273*** (0.1161)	0.5522*** (0.1828)	0.0293 (0.0602)	-0.2269** (0.0949)	0.0738 (0.0614)
Mizoram	Urban	0.0068 (0.0508)	0.0646*** (0.0118)	-0.0706*** (0.0097)	0.0020* (0.0012)	-0.0013 (0.0128)	-0.0490 (0.0842)	-0.0835 (0.1316)	-0.0077 (0.0539)	-0.0429 (0.0441)	-0.0137 (0.0341)
	Rural	-0.0423 (0.0785)	0.0125 (0.0184)	-0.0192 (0.0234)	-0.0049*** (0.0018)	0.0048 (0.0233)	0.1306 (0.1696)	-0.2159 (0.2891)	0.0967 (0.1361)	0.0000 (0.0000)	0.2066 (0.1994)
Tripura	Urban	-0.1786*** (0.0491)	0.0286*** (0.0108)	-0.0778*** (0.0142)	0.0004 (0.0014)	0.0028 (0.0131)	0.0972 (0.0955)	-0.0352 (0.1639)	-0.2317* (0.1229)	-0.2941* (0.1684)	-0.1691 (0.1499)
	Rural	-0.0971** (0.0390)	0.0134 (0.0100)	-0.0435*** (0.0118)	-0.0014 (0.0010)	-0.0075 (0.0133)	0.3317*** (0.0820)	0.4034*** (0.1254)	-0.0471* (0.0258)	-0.0112 (0.0288)	-0.0069 (0.0335)
Meghalaya	Urban	-0.1512*** (0.0450)	0.0319*** (0.0110)	-0.0428*** (0.0123)	-0.0053*** (0.0014)	-0.0217 (0.0164)	0.1809** (0.0914)	0.2340* (0.1365)	-0.0454 (0.0626)	0.1027*** (0.0327)	-0.0028 (0.0350)
	Rural	0.1681** (0.0689)	0.0289** (0.0121)	-0.0367** (0.0175)	-0.0008 (0.0017)	0.0063 (0.0137)	-0.1391 (0.1031)	-0.4157*** (0.1585)	-0.2191*** (0.0736)	0.1317* (0.0790)	-0.6967*** (0.0999)
Assam	Urban	0.1822*** (0.0623)	0.0027 (0.0177)	-0.0389* (0.0205)	0.0010 (0.0032)	0.0010 (0.0213)	0.1774 (0.1621)	0.4279 (0.2635)	0.1191** (0.0597)	0.6760** (0.3151)	-0.0762 (0.1072)
	Rural	-0.1373*** (0.0282)	0.0495*** (0.0063)	-0.0403*** (0.0074)	-0.0024*** (0.0008)	-0.0300*** (0.0088)	0.0166 (0.0544)	-0.0588 (0.0862)	0.0014 (0.0196)	-0.0370 (0.0264)	-0.0074 (0.0185)
West Bengal	Urban	-0.0625* (0.0373)	0.0196* (0.0111)	-0.0320*** (0.0100)	-0.0002 (0.0013)	-0.0156 (0.0154)	0.1603** (0.0801)	0.2218* (0.1259)	-0.0245 (0.0383)	-0.0401 (0.0372)	-0.0616* (0.0332)
	Rural	-0.0452** (0.0225)	0.0253*** (0.0057)	-0.0410*** (0.0064)	-0.0021*** (0.0008)	-0.0021 (0.0082)	-0.0179 (0.0572)	-0.0838 (0.1025)	-0.0653** (0.0300)	-0.0322** (0.0148)	-0.0414* (0.0222)
Jharkhand	Urban	-0.1075*** (0.0218)	0.0039 (0.0070)	-0.0551*** (0.0081)	-0.0021** (0.0009)	-0.0494*** (0.0108)	0.1258* (0.0655)	0.0557 (0.1107)	-0.0372 (0.0461)	-0.0551** (0.0227)	-0.0595** (0.0273)
	Rural	-0.0667* (0.0382)	0.0171** (0.0072)	0.0276*** (0.0094)	-0.0039*** (0.0011)	0.0099 (0.0105)	0.0705 (0.0808)	0.0402 (0.1294)	-0.0663* (0.0401)	-0.0635 (0.0434)	-0.0101 (0.0377)
Orissa	Urban	-0.0558 (0.0425)	-0.0031 (0.0091)	-0.0336*** (0.0109)	0.0000 (0.0016)	0.0191 (0.0137)	0.0811 (0.0960)	0.0533 (0.1521)	-0.1157** (0.0530)	0.0920* (0.0536)	0.0027 (0.0442)
	Rural	-0.0089	0.0311***	-0.0569***	-0.0036***	-0.0005	0.1441**	0.1763	-0.0206	-0.0218	-0.0057

Chhattisgarh		(0.0251)	(0.0059)	(0.0071)	(0.0006)	(0.0084)	(0.0653)	(0.1245)	(0.0255)	(0.0245)	(0.0216)
	Urban	-0.0143	0.0101	-0.0254**	-0.0023*	-0.0228	0.0559	-0.0562	-0.0802	-0.0005	0.0314
		(0.0401)	(0.0124)	(0.0122)	(0.0014)	(0.0171)	(0.1040)	(0.1638)	(0.0530)	(0.0386)	(0.0350)
	Rural	-0.0968***	0.0248***	-0.0566***	-0.0026**	-0.0000	-0.0528	-0.1178	0.0972*	-0.0192	-0.0005
Madhya Pradesh		(0.0361)	(0.0086)	(0.0116)	(0.0011)	(0.0127)	(0.0923)	(0.1832)	(0.0575)	(0.0585)	(0.0560)
	Urban	-0.0098	-0.0222*	-0.0014	-0.0018	0.0209	0.0373	0.0915	0.0502	-0.0578	-0.0284
Gujarat		(0.0425)	(0.0132)	(0.0164)	(0.0016)	(0.0185)	(0.1293)	(0.2398)	(0.0599)	(0.0659)	(0.0500)
	Rural	-0.0986***	0.0020	-0.0061	-0.0006	0.0258***	0.0439	-0.0023	0.0378	0.0001	0.0144
Daman & Diu		(0.0246)	(0.0062)	(0.0072)	(0.0007)	(0.0090)	(0.0671)	(0.1350)	(0.0308)	(0.0327)	(0.0282)
	Urban	-0.0491**	0.0060	-0.0429***	0.0003	-0.0115	0.1656***	0.2523**	-0.0098	0.0075	-0.0045
D & N Haveli		(0.0242)	(0.0074)	(0.0076)	(0.0009)	(0.0109)	(0.0641)	(0.1081)	(0.0338)	(0.0327)	(0.0234)
	Rural	-0.1146***	0.0208***	-0.0396***	-0.0014	-0.0104	0.1778**	0.0968	-0.0354	0.0415	0.0348
Maharashtra		(0.0339)	(0.0075)	(0.0090)	(0.0010)	(0.0111)	(0.0866)	(0.1751)	(0.0342)	(0.0414)	(0.0282)
	Urban	-0.1080***	-0.0158*	-0.0362***	-0.0027**	-0.0019	0.0289	0.0063	-0.0809*	-0.0858**	0.0259
Andhra Pradesh		(0.0368)	(0.0083)	(0.0088)	(0.0011)	(0.0130)	(0.0741)	(0.1327)	(0.0418)	(0.0373)	(0.0237)
	Rural	-0.0634	-0.0459	0.0297	-0.0021	-0.0083	1.5034	7.3364**	0.0484	0.0961	-0.2684
Karnataka		(0.2590)	(0.0313)	(0.0472)	(0.0059)	(0.0719)	(0.9123)	(2.8683)	(0.2028)	(0.1686)	(0.2319)
	Urban	0.1050	0.0071	-0.0497*	-0.0020	-0.0051	0.3578	0.4240	0.2867*	0.2176	0.1880*
Goa		(0.1456)	(0.0198)	(0.0292)	(0.0030)	(0.0295)	(0.4361)	(0.7795)	(0.1686)	(0.1523)	(0.1092)
	Rural	0.0731	0.0173	-0.0920*	-0.0021	0.0343	-2.8883	-11.4193	-0.6697	0.0000	-0.5038
Lakshadweep		(0.1804)	(0.0305)	(0.0504)	(0.0056)	(0.0488)	(4.5003)	(17.5289)	(0.4870)	(0.0000)	(0.5625)
	Urban	-0.0219	0.0205	-0.0137	-0.0020	-0.0082	-0.0356	-0.1957	-0.0625	0.0573	-0.0301
Madhya Pradesh		(0.1300)	(0.0239)	(0.0394)	(0.0049)	(0.0499)	(0.3303)	(0.5021)	(0.1240)	(0.1738)	(0.1057)
	Rural	-0.0631***	0.0009	-0.0303***	-0.0024***	0.0103	0.1031**	0.0982	-0.0634***	-0.0372*	-0.0583***
Andhra Pradesh		(0.0180)	(0.0050)	(0.0057)	(0.0006)	(0.0078)	(0.0503)	(0.0917)	(0.0224)	(0.0210)	(0.0149)
	Urban	-0.0605***	-0.0058	-0.0668***	-0.0002	-0.0309***	0.0703	-0.0104	-0.0683**	-0.0560***	-0.0620***
Karnataka		(0.0192)	(0.0063)	(0.0065)	(0.0008)	(0.0088)	(0.0509)	(0.0811)	(0.0332)	(0.0198)	(0.0173)
	Rural	0.0096	0.0067	-0.0588***	-0.0013**	0.0082	0.2243***	0.2933***	0.0240	-0.0241	-0.0361*
Goa		(0.0218)	(0.0066)	(0.0059)	(0.0006)	(0.0094)	(0.0605)	(0.1042)	(0.0295)	(0.0242)	(0.0209)
	Urban	-0.0356	-0.0123*	-0.0311***	0.0000	0.0108	0.1674***	0.1429*	0.0978*	0.0239	0.0075
Lakshadweep		(0.0217)	(0.0067)	(0.0066)	(0.0008)	(0.0096)	(0.0554)	(0.0866)	(0.0517)	(0.0265)	(0.0182)
	Rural	-0.0806***	-0.0082	-0.0344***	0.0003	0.0161	-0.3007***	-0.7477***	0.1214**	0.0716**	0.0514*
Goa		(0.0301)	(0.0066)	(0.0100)	(0.0009)	(0.0111)	(0.0807)	(0.1434)	(0.0502)	(0.0335)	(0.0267)
	Urban	-0.0394*	0.0030	-0.0534***	-0.0019*	-0.0039	0.0381	-0.0758	0.0445	-0.0457	-0.0200
Lakshadweep		(0.0234)	(0.0083)	(0.0089)	(0.0010)	(0.0121)	(0.0788)	(0.1332)	(0.0438)	(0.0336)	(0.0266)
	Rural	0.2471*	-0.0326	0.0126	-0.0043	0.0645	-0.3475	-0.6625	0.1409	-0.0024	-0.0658
Goa		(0.1407)	(0.0337)	(0.0305)	(0.0029)	(0.0475)	(0.3290)	(0.5632)	(0.1407)	(0.1399)	(0.0984)
	Urban	-0.1335	-0.0506*	-0.0277	-0.0062**	-0.0222	-0.0932	-0.2572	0.1355	0.1266	0.1070
Lakshadweep		(0.1004)	(0.0297)	(0.0329)	(0.0029)	(0.0409)	(0.2083)	(0.3254)	(0.0931)	(0.1548)	(0.0858)
	Rural	-0.1089	0.0120	-0.1070	-0.0029	-0.0127	-0.3901	-0.4571	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Lakshadweep		(0.2312)	(0.0328)	(0.0950)	(0.0078)	(0.0401)	(0.4238)	(0.5777)	(0.0000)	(0.0000)	(0.0000)
	Urban	0.1945	-0.0594**	-0.0368	-0.0008	0.0481	0.6168*	0.4375	-0.1656	0.1198	0.0861
		(0.1480)	(0.0275)	(0.0588)	(0.0043)	(0.0458)	(0.3126)	(0.4956)	(0.1683)	(0.2975)	(0.2379)

Kerala	Rural	-0.0081 (0.0216)	0.0070 (0.0088)	-0.0409*** (0.0103)	-0.0018* (0.0009)	-0.0249** (0.0119)	0.1881** (0.0814)	0.1466 (0.1462)	-0.0534 (0.0686)	0.0833** (0.0355)	0.0830*** (0.0274)
	Urban	-0.0082 (0.0283)	0.0065 (0.0085)	-0.0320** (0.0134)	-0.0029** (0.0012)	-0.0150 (0.0136)	0.2565*** (0.0930)	0.2777 (0.1711)	0.3326*** (0.1073)	0.0371 (0.0499)	-0.0353 (0.0339)
Tamil Nadu	Rural	0.0356 (0.0242)	-0.0095 (0.0078)	-0.0329*** (0.0070)	0.0014** (0.0007)	0.0150 (0.0110)	-0.0352 (0.0746)	-0.1106 (0.1527)	0.1274 (0.0940)	0.1948*** (0.0623)	0.1354** (0.0609)
	Urban	-0.0873*** (0.0236)	-0.0103 (0.0083)	-0.0314*** (0.0072)	-0.0022*** (0.0007)	-0.0255** (0.0105)	-0.1399** (0.0648)	-0.3798*** (0.1135)	-0.1269 (0.1022)	0.0198 (0.0566)	-0.0155 (0.0528)
Pondicherry	Rural	0.3592*** (0.1352)	0.0190 (0.0448)	0.0031 (0.0356)	0.0069** (0.0033)	0.0234 (0.0591)	0.6416* (0.3683)	0.7368 (0.5639)	-0.3477 (0.2404)	-0.0639 (0.1957)	-0.1147 (0.2089)
	Urban	-0.1753*** (0.0567)	-0.0325* (0.0170)	-0.0250 (0.0203)	-0.0009 (0.0017)	0.0121 (0.0239)	-0.0316 (0.1687)	-0.1314 (0.2824)	0.0076 (0.1517)	-0.0728 (0.0887)	0.0230 (0.0781)
A & N Islands	Rural	-0.0288 (0.0724)	0.0476** (0.0186)	-0.0743*** (0.0216)	0.0059*** (0.0021)	-0.0418 (0.0280)	-0.1010 (0.2315)	-0.0230 (0.3098)	0.0048 (0.0885)	0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0029 (0.0939)
	Urban	-0.1258* (0.0667)	-0.0112 (0.0222)	-0.0059 (0.0186)	-0.0016 (0.0024)	-0.0274 (0.0244)	0.4584*** (0.1722)	0.6351** (0.3104)	0.1387 (0.1213)	-0.1682** (0.0690)	0.0521 (0.0710)

Note: The figures in the parenthesis indicate robust standard errors of the coefficients and *, **, *** denote significance of the coefficients at 10, 5, 1 per cent respectively.

Table 4a: Comparison of coefficients of status variable for generalized least squares and semi parametric regressions for 66th round

State	Rural	Rural	Urban	Urban
	Nature of Coefficient of status variable from generalized least squares regression	Nature of Coefficient of status variable from semi parametric regression	Nature of Coefficient of status variable from generalized least squares regression	Nature of Coefficient of status variable from semi parametric regression
A & N Islands				
Andhra Pradesh	-	-		
Arunachal Pradesh	--	---	-	
Assam			+	
Bihar			---	---
Chandigarh				-
Chhattisgarh	--	--	---	---
D & N Haveli			---	---
Daman & Diu		--		
Delhi			+++	+++
Goa				
Gujarat			-	-
Haryana	--	---		
Himachal Pradesh				
Jammu & Kashmir			---	---
Jharkhand	---	---		
Karnataka			---	---
Kerala			--	-
Lakshadweep				
Madhya Pradesh	--		---	---
Maharashtra	-	-	+++	+++
Manipur	+++	++		
Meghalaya	---	---		
Mizoram	---	---		
Nagaland			+++	+++
Orissa	---	---		
Pondicherry				
Punjab	---	---	---	---
Rajasthan	---	---	---	--
Sikkim	---	---	+++	
Tamil Nadu	---	---	---	---
Tripura		---	---	---
Uttar Pradesh	---	---	---	--
Uttaranchal	---	---		
West Bengal		--	---	---

Note: In the above table: (-),(- -) and (- - -) denote a negative value of the estimated coefficient of the status variable at 10, 5, 1 significance level respectively and similarly (+),(++) and (+++) denote a positive value of the estimated coefficient of the status variable at 10, 5, 1 significance level respectively.

Table 4b: Comparison of coefficients of status variable for generalized least squares and semi parametric regressions for 68th round

State	Rural	Rural	Urban	Urban
	Nature of Coefficient of status variable from generalized least squares regression	Nature of Coefficient of status variable from semi parametric regression	Nature of Coefficient of status variable from generalized least squares regression	Nature of Coefficient of status variable from semi parametric regression
A & N Islands			-	-
Andhra Pradesh				
Arunachal Pradesh				
Assam	---	---	--	-
Bihar	--	---	-	--
Chandigarh	-	--	---	---
Chhattisgarh	---	---		
D & N Haveli				
Daman & Diu				
Delhi		-	++	
Goa	+	+		
Gujarat	---	---	---	---
Haryana	--	--		-
Himachal Pradesh	---	---		
Jammu & Kashmir			++	
Jharkhand		-		
Karnataka	--	---		-
Kerala				
Lakshadweep				
Madhya Pradesh	---	---	--	--
Maharashtra	---	---	---	---
Manipur	--	---	+	
Meghalaya	++		++	
Mizoram			---	---
Nagaland			++	++
Orissa				
Pondicherry	+	+++	--	---
Punjab			--	--
Rajasthan	+++	+++		
Sikkim				+
Tamil Nadu	+		---	---
Tripura	--	--	---	---
Uttar Pradesh				
Uttaranchal				
West Bengal	--	--	---	---

Note: In the above table: (-),(- -) and (- - -) denote a negative value of the estimated coefficient of the status variable at 10, 5, 1 significance level respectively and similarly (+),(++) and (+++) denote a positive value of the estimated coefficient of the status variable at 10, 5, 1 significance level respectively.

Table 5: Semi parametric regressions pooling the data from the 66th and 68th rounds

State	Sector	Status	Household Size	Average Education	Median Age	Number of Females	Occupation	Inverse Occupation	Indicator for Schedule Tribes	Indicator for Schedule Castes	Indicator for Other Backward Classes
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	0.0141 (0.0239)	0.0214*** (0.0044)	-0.0448*** (0.0061)	-0.0002 (0.0007)	-0.0101 (0.0067)	0.1394*** (0.0489)	0.1139 (0.0980)	0.1383*** (0.0238)	-0.0462** (0.0184)	0.0352* (0.0184)
	Urban	-0.0197 (0.0187)	0.0016 (0.0056)	-0.0330*** (0.0056)	-0.0008 (0.0008)	-0.0275*** (0.0084)	0.1024** (0.0509)	0.0960 (0.0952)	0.1897*** (0.0542)	-0.0627*** (0.0222)	-0.0037 (0.0325)
Himachal Pradesh	Rural	-0.0596*** (0.0195)	-0.0117** (0.0053)	-0.0523*** (0.0065)	-0.0017*** (0.0006)	0.0198** (0.0078)	0.2710*** (0.0668)	0.3814*** (0.1138)	0.1042*** (0.0224)	-0.0689*** (0.0169)	0.0132 (0.0198)
	Urban	0.0617 (0.0585)	-0.0257* (0.0140)	-0.0529*** (0.0136)	-0.0012 (0.0016)	-0.0481** (0.0198)	0.0840 (0.1317)	-0.0045 (0.1993)	-0.0296 (0.0815)	-0.0187 (0.0423)	-0.0641 (0.0560)
Punjab	Rural	-0.0571*** (0.0190)	0.0019 (0.0055)	-0.0094 (0.0065)	0.0002 (0.0007)	-0.0253*** (0.0086)	0.0076 (0.0649)	-0.0468 (0.1145)	0.0176 (0.1182)	-0.0134 (0.0193)	-0.0375 (0.0231)
	Urban	-0.0871*** (0.0192)	-0.0125** (0.0061)	-0.0371*** (0.0061)	-0.0005 (0.0008)	-0.0421*** (0.0091)	0.0916* (0.0552)	0.1628* (0.0963)	-0.0812 (0.0774)	-0.0232 (0.0176)	-0.0600*** (0.0204)
Chandigarh	Rural	-0.2298 (0.1623)	0.0344 (0.0317)	-0.0269 (0.0335)	0.0034 (0.0053)	-0.0260 (0.0623)	-0.5027** (0.2202)	-0.7432* (0.3766)	0.4426** (0.1766)	-0.0377 (0.1020)	0.1839* (0.0993)
	Urban	-0.1374*** (0.0468)	-0.0432** (0.0211)	-0.0583*** (0.0153)	0.0026 (0.0026)	0.0043 (0.0289)	0.1126 (0.1351)	-0.1823 (0.1980)	-0.4692*** (0.1531)	0.0177 (0.0581)	0.0739 (0.0534)
Uttaranchal	Rural	-0.1166*** (0.0249)	0.0026 (0.0065)	-0.0621*** (0.0079)	-0.0015** (0.0008)	0.0083 (0.0098)	0.0619 (0.0740)	0.0817 (0.1296)	-0.0983*** (0.0377)	-0.0018 (0.0209)	0.0354 (0.0274)
	Urban	-0.0033 (0.0315)	0.0021 (0.0088)	-0.0292*** (0.0105)	-0.0034** (0.0014)	-0.0243** (0.0124)	-0.0004 (0.0858)	-0.1185 (0.1401)	0.2044** (0.0813)	-0.0527* (0.0292)	-0.0128 (0.0320)
Haryana	Rural	-0.0666*** (0.0232)	-0.0000 (0.0064)	-0.0344*** (0.0075)	0.0001 (0.0008)	0.0058 (0.0097)	-0.0950 (0.0729)	-0.2860** (0.1304)	0.0101 (0.0571)	-0.0119 (0.0242)	0.0002 (0.0226)
	Urban	-0.0350 (0.0230)	-0.0025 (0.0077)	-0.0136* (0.0082)	-0.0000 (0.0010)	-0.0263** (0.0112)	0.1235** (0.0625)	0.0570 (0.0977)	-0.0992 (0.1328)	-0.0234 (0.0252)	0.0109 (0.0225)
Delhi	Rural	-0.2457** (0.1007)	0.0540** (0.0227)	-0.0654*** (0.0244)	0.0051 (0.0033)	-0.0755** (0.0360)	-0.2341 (0.1634)	-0.2235 (0.2307)	0.4939*** (0.1021)	0.1719*** (0.0587)	0.1665** (0.0769)
	Urban	0.1301*** (0.0387)	-0.0616*** (0.0112)	-0.0258** (0.0116)	-0.0009 (0.0015)	-0.0460*** (0.0165)	0.2202** (0.0920)	0.1700 (0.1390)	0.1931** (0.0908)	-0.0453 (0.0320)	-0.0760** (0.0385)
Rajasthan	Rural	-0.0190 (0.0175)	-0.0012 (0.0038)	-0.0395*** (0.0057)	-0.0017*** (0.0006)	0.0096 (0.0060)	-0.0663 (0.0482)	-0.1079 (0.0881)	-0.0703*** (0.0230)	-0.0140 (0.0197)	-0.0177 (0.0177)
	Urban	-0.0571** (0.0235)	0.0092* (0.0048)	-0.0389*** (0.0069)	0.0000 (0.0008)	-0.0092 (0.0080)	0.1159** (0.0535)	0.1637** (0.0786)	-0.0129 (0.0411)	-0.0103 (0.0231)	0.0230 (0.0184)
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	-0.0366*** (0.0104)	0.0055** (0.0024)	-0.0465*** (0.0039)	-0.0026*** (0.0004)	-0.0024 (0.0037)	-0.0128 (0.0330)	-0.0451 (0.0611)	-0.0777** (0.0392)	-0.0613*** (0.0132)	-0.0463*** (0.0120)
	Urban	-0.0250** (0.0124)	0.0067** (0.0032)	-0.0429*** (0.0042)	0.0000 (0.0006)	-0.0106** (0.0050)	0.0413 (0.0392)	-0.0456 (0.0610)	0.0961* (0.0562)	-0.0849*** (0.0161)	-0.0028 (0.0127)
Bihar	Rural	-0.0478*** (0.0180)	0.0105*** (0.0035)	-0.0229*** (0.0048)	-0.0020*** (0.0006)	0.0022 (0.0054)	0.0379 (0.0438)	-0.0026 (0.0853)	-0.0832* (0.0429)	-0.0518*** (0.0191)	-0.0099 (0.0155)

Sikkim	Urban	-0.1156*** (0.0224)	0.0122** (0.0056)	-0.0217*** (0.0066)	-0.0023*** (0.0009)	-0.0083 (0.0080)	0.0904 (0.0572)	0.1023 (0.0991)	0.1145 (0.0730)	-0.0142 (0.0283)	-0.0304 (0.0212)
	Rural	-0.0931*** (0.0301)	0.0198** (0.0080)	-0.0569*** (0.0131)	-0.0015 (0.0011)	-0.0120 (0.0116)	-0.3478*** (0.0882)	-0.4619*** (0.1440)	-0.0544 (0.0527)	0.0087 (0.0619)	-0.0217 (0.0513)
Arunachal Pradesh	Urban	0.3605*** (0.1211)	-0.1066*** (0.0364)	-0.0131 (0.0285)	-0.0074** (0.0033)	-0.0372 (0.0279)	-0.1845 (0.1949)	-0.4516 (0.3094)	-0.0788 (0.0984)	-0.0431 (0.0985)	-0.1521** (0.0743)
	Rural	-0.0987*** (0.0340)	0.0058 (0.0082)	-0.0359*** (0.0095)	0.0017 (0.0012)	-0.0210* (0.0121)	0.2521*** (0.0951)	0.2694* (0.1497)	-0.1121*** (0.0310)	0.0198 (0.0714)	-0.3162*** (0.0804)
Nagaland	Urban	-0.0878* (0.0485)	-0.0032 (0.0140)	-0.0415*** (0.0137)	0.0029 (0.0022)	-0.0070 (0.0217)	0.1852* (0.1088)	0.0970 (0.1693)	-0.1218*** (0.0346)	-0.0093 (0.0813)	-0.0175 (0.0605)
	Rural	-0.0079 (0.0457)	-0.0120 (0.0140)	-0.0052 (0.0112)	0.0099*** (0.0015)	0.0066 (0.0158)	0.0698 (0.1350)	-0.1733 (0.2535)	0.0213 (0.0818)	-0.1948 (0.1790)	-0.0273 (0.1288)
Manipur	Urban	0.2611*** (0.0708)	0.0262 (0.0177)	0.0018 (0.0134)	0.0037** (0.0017)	0.0151 (0.0199)	0.4429*** (0.1228)	0.6053*** (0.2200)	-0.0593 (0.0733)	0.0251 (0.1480)	0.0077 (0.0796)
	Rural	-0.0128 (0.0376)	0.0086 (0.0066)	-0.0705*** (0.0079)	0.0046*** (0.0008)	-0.0119 (0.0095)	0.1953** (0.0795)	0.2873** (0.1302)	0.0318 (0.0426)	-0.0961 (0.0684)	0.0177 (0.0431)
Mizoram	Urban	-0.0436 (0.0307)	0.0213*** (0.0068)	-0.0319*** (0.0070)	0.0016** (0.0008)	0.0020 (0.0092)	0.0516 (0.0586)	0.0574 (0.0895)	0.0061 (0.0432)	-0.0036 (0.0347)	0.0248 (0.0241)
	Rural	-0.2134*** (0.0527)	0.0014 (0.0106)	-0.0533*** (0.0164)	-0.0025* (0.0013)	0.0162 (0.0159)	-0.2221 (0.1392)	-0.7064*** (0.2455)	0.0344 (0.0787)	0.4140*** (0.1600)	0.0367 (0.1280)
Tripura	Urban	-0.1463*** (0.0352)	0.0219*** (0.0075)	-0.0672*** (0.0107)	0.0007 (0.0009)	-0.0030 (0.0092)	0.0630 (0.0688)	-0.0203 (0.1267)	-0.1405* (0.0821)	-0.0297 (0.1165)	-0.0835 (0.1234)
	Rural	-0.0857*** (0.0254)	0.0013 (0.0069)	-0.0503*** (0.0087)	-0.0017** (0.0007)	0.0161* (0.0093)	0.2823*** (0.0594)	0.4083*** (0.0899)	-0.0701*** (0.0191)	-0.0149 (0.0211)	-0.0213 (0.0226)
Meghalaya	Urban	-0.1524*** (0.0300)	0.0243*** (0.0084)	-0.0367*** (0.0090)	-0.0044*** (0.0010)	-0.0233* (0.0128)	0.2784*** (0.0675)	0.4196*** (0.1019)	-0.0981** (0.0489)	0.0795*** (0.0246)	-0.0036 (0.0246)
	Rural	-0.1120** (0.0435)	0.0212** (0.0083)	-0.0503*** (0.0119)	-0.0012 (0.0012)	0.0060 (0.0096)	-0.1416* (0.0781)	-0.4206*** (0.1365)	-0.1787*** (0.0464)	-0.0655 (0.1837)	-0.3171*** (0.1011)
Assam	Urban	0.0490 (0.0491)	0.0080 (0.0112)	-0.0564*** (0.0144)	0.0025 (0.0022)	-0.0012 (0.0158)	0.0805 (0.1159)	0.1695 (0.2001)	0.0611 (0.0393)	0.3255 (0.2226)	0.0415 (0.1156)
	Rural	-0.0975*** (0.0211)	0.0358*** (0.0048)	-0.0298*** (0.0058)	-0.0009 (0.0006)	-0.0172** (0.0069)	0.0121 (0.0414)	-0.0912 (0.0639)	0.0226 (0.0153)	-0.0128 (0.0186)	-0.0454*** (0.0140)
West Bengal	Urban	0.0026 (0.0329)	0.0095 (0.0089)	-0.0130 (0.0088)	0.0021* (0.0012)	-0.0155 (0.0127)	0.1060 (0.0697)	0.0592 (0.1038)	-0.0694** (0.0313)	-0.1033*** (0.0284)	-0.0679** (0.0264)
	Rural	-0.0544*** (0.0167)	0.0200*** (0.0041)	-0.0473*** (0.0049)	-0.0028*** (0.0006)	0.0024 (0.0062)	-0.0278 (0.0415)	-0.0940 (0.0750)	-0.1060*** (0.0237)	-0.0298*** (0.0110)	-0.0553*** (0.0168)
Jharkhand	Urban	-0.0957*** (0.0149)	0.0030 (0.0051)	-0.0627*** (0.0058)	-0.0012* (0.0007)	-0.0554*** (0.0076)	0.0551 (0.0470)	-0.0035 (0.0777)	-0.0170 (0.0339)	-0.0426*** (0.0156)	-0.0271 (0.0229)
	Rural	-0.1055*** (0.0264)	0.0169*** (0.0051)	-0.0083 (0.0066)	-0.0031*** (0.0008)	0.0122 (0.0074)	-0.0511 (0.0571)	-0.1351 (0.0951)	-0.0680** (0.0272)	-0.0692** (0.0293)	-0.0103 (0.0260)
Orissa	Urban	-0.0354 (0.0275)	-0.0135** (0.0068)	-0.0357*** (0.0080)	0.0002 (0.0012)	0.0001 (0.0097)	-0.1103 (0.0783)	-0.1584 (0.1174)	-0.0979*** (0.0343)	0.0046 (0.0362)	-0.0216 (0.0287)
	Rural	-0.0554***	0.0211***	-0.0449***	-0.0036***	0.0046	0.1522***	0.1783*	-0.0008	0.0300*	0.0286*

Chhattisgarh	Urban	(0.0179)	(0.0044)	(0.0055)	(0.0005)	(0.0064)	(0.0490)	(0.0941)	(0.0191)	(0.0175)	(0.0161)
		-0.0304	0.0108	-0.0328***	-0.0032***	-0.0177	0.0723	-0.0282	-0.0475	0.0214	0.0160
	Rural	(0.0277)	(0.0086)	(0.0086)	(0.0010)	(0.0118)	(0.0745)	(0.1173)	(0.0347)	(0.0282)	(0.0253)
		-0.1002***	0.0358***	-0.0528***	-0.0017**	-0.0033	-0.2405***	-0.4677***	0.0886**	0.0216	0.0236
Madhya Pradesh	Urban	(0.0249)	(0.0068)	(0.0085)	(0.0008)	(0.0101)	(0.0732)	(0.1577)	(0.0396)	(0.0420)	(0.0386)
		-0.0734**	0.0133	-0.0018	-0.0023**	-0.0012	0.0694	0.1504	0.0746*	-0.0127	-0.0260
	Rural	(0.0293)	(0.0083)	(0.0107)	(0.0011)	(0.0121)	(0.0832)	(0.1590)	(0.0421)	(0.0393)	(0.0311)
		-0.0747***	0.0014	-0.0106**	-0.0015***	0.0169***	-0.0625	-0.2607**	0.0108	0.0018	0.0009
Gujarat	Urban	(0.0167)	(0.0041)	(0.0052)	(0.0006)	(0.0062)	(0.0504)	(0.1064)	(0.0221)	(0.0227)	(0.0199)
		-0.0823***	0.0114**	-0.0296***	-0.0011	-0.0206***	0.1248***	0.1413*	0.0480*	-0.0067	0.0328**
	Rural	(0.0170)	(0.0050)	(0.0055)	(0.0007)	(0.0073)	(0.0457)	(0.0777)	(0.0251)	(0.0213)	(0.0166)
		-0.0605***	0.0080	-0.0403***	-0.0011*	-0.0009	0.1347**	0.0765	0.0317	0.0059	0.0357*
Daman & Diu	Urban	(0.0215)	(0.0053)	(0.0062)	(0.0007)	(0.0078)	(0.0579)	(0.1154)	(0.0232)	(0.0274)	(0.0197)
		-0.0628***	-0.0083	-0.0314***	-0.0019***	-0.0105	0.0562	0.0131	0.0006	0.0380	0.0320**
	Rural	(0.0186)	(0.0052)	(0.0061)	(0.0007)	(0.0084)	(0.0508)	(0.0835)	(0.0301)	(0.0264)	(0.0159)
		-0.1045	-0.0360*	-0.0025	0.0015	0.0282	0.0786	0.1507	0.0967	0.2433**	-0.0840
D & N Haveli	Urban	(0.1263)	(0.0193)	(0.0378)	(0.0036)	(0.0338)	(0.3050)	(0.5132)	(0.1272)	(0.1085)	(0.1157)
		-0.0475	0.0192	-0.0708***	-0.0022	-0.0068	0.0139	-0.1384	0.1651	0.1559	0.2142***
	Rural	(0.1045)	(0.0170)	(0.0233)	(0.0024)	(0.0279)	(0.2205)	(0.3772)	(0.1024)	(0.1240)	(0.0754)
		0.0806	-0.0038	-0.0297	-0.0049	0.0158	0.6647***	0.8186**	0.0577	-0.2201	0.1690
Maharashtra	Urban	(0.0741)	(0.0222)	(0.0351)	(0.0034)	(0.0299)	(0.2086)	(0.3626)	(0.1296)	(0.1649)	(0.2369)
		-0.1590**	0.0304**	-0.0030	-0.0014	-0.0354	0.0630	0.1277	-0.0613	0.0280	-0.0865
	Rural	(0.0745)	(0.0140)	(0.0248)	(0.0024)	(0.0279)	(0.1844)	(0.2615)	(0.0494)	(0.0662)	(0.0644)
		-0.0586***	0.0002	-0.0338***	-0.0016***	0.0065	0.0722**	0.0617	-0.0523***	-0.0187	-0.0290***
Andhra Pradesh	Urban	(0.0131)	(0.0035)	(0.0041)	(0.0004)	(0.0055)	(0.0365)	(0.0680)	(0.0157)	(0.0143)	(0.0107)
		0.0346**	-0.0156***	-0.0651***	-0.0014**	-0.0354***	-0.0037	-0.0947	-0.0764***	-0.0918***	-0.0834***
	Rural	(0.0157)	(0.0043)	(0.0050)	(0.0006)	(0.0063)	(0.0374)	(0.0578)	(0.0248)	(0.0148)	(0.0130)
		-0.0233	0.0052	-0.0516***	-0.0002	0.0026	0.1528***	0.1451*	0.0026	0.0058	-0.0332**
Karnataka	Urban	(0.0167)	(0.0046)	(0.0044)	(0.0005)	(0.0066)	(0.0430)	(0.0780)	(0.0226)	(0.0175)	(0.0150)
		-0.0178	-0.0132***	-0.0288***	0.0002	0.0048	0.1927***	0.1707**	0.1166***	0.0059	-0.0110
	Rural	(0.0153)	(0.0051)	(0.0049)	(0.0006)	(0.0071)	(0.0429)	(0.0672)	(0.0364)	(0.0190)	(0.0134)
		-0.0500**	-0.0036	-0.0313***	-0.0009	0.0220***	-0.1570***	-0.4629***	0.0370	0.0444*	-0.0007
Goa	Urban	(0.0227)	(0.0043)	(0.0070)	(0.0007)	(0.0078)	(0.0594)	(0.1086)	(0.0305)	(0.0228)	(0.0185)
		-0.0665***	0.0013	-0.0266***	-0.0034***	-0.0063	0.0643	-0.0628	0.0152	-0.0166	-0.0276
	Rural	(0.0168)	(0.0056)	(0.0064)	(0.0007)	(0.0085)	(0.0530)	(0.0870)	(0.0325)	(0.0231)	(0.0173)
		0.1112	-0.0400*	-0.0206	-0.0022	0.0671**	-0.1135	-0.3927	0.0639	-0.1059	-0.0447
Lakshadweep	Urban	(0.0904)	(0.0218)	(0.0239)	(0.0025)	(0.0274)	(0.2238)	(0.3893)	(0.0863)	(0.1123)	(0.0648)
		-0.0683	-0.0266	-0.0083	-0.0052**	0.0003	0.0591	-0.0487	-0.0180	-0.0336	0.0605
	Rural	(0.0677)	(0.0170)	(0.0202)	(0.0022)	(0.0239)	(0.1501)	(0.2204)	(0.0770)	(0.1136)	(0.0573)
		0.0174	0.0136	-0.0277	-0.0087	-0.0093	-0.5621	-0.8959	0.0000	0.0000	-0.7226***
Urban	(0.1451)	(0.0307)	(0.0634)	(0.0065)	(0.0502)	(0.3746)	(0.5629)	(0.0000)	(0.0000)	(0.1549)	
	0.0313	-0.0335**	-0.0455	-0.0009	0.0364	0.3274	0.1778	-0.2289*	0.1558	0.1532	
		(0.0947)	(0.0152)	(0.0414)	(0.0032)	(0.0222)	(0.1994)	(0.3491)	(0.1309)	(0.1975)	(0.1669)

Kerala	Rural	-0.0133 (0.0153)	-0.0058 (0.0064)	-0.0381*** (0.0077)	-0.0021*** (0.0007)	-0.0219*** (0.0082)	0.0429 (0.0626)	-0.0600 (0.1213)	-0.0180 (0.0652)	0.0303 (0.0246)	0.0438** (0.0188)
	Urban	-0.0379* (0.0201)	0.0141** (0.0063)	-0.0310*** (0.0093)	-0.0025*** (0.0008)	-0.0236** (0.0096)	0.0671 (0.0655)	0.0415 (0.1152)	0.1622* (0.0866)	0.1069*** (0.0345)	0.0174 (0.0240)
Tamil Nadu	Rural	-0.0208 (0.0171)	0.0014 (0.0056)	-0.0450*** (0.0052)	0.0014*** (0.0005)	0.0137* (0.0076)	0.0214 (0.0539)	-0.0268 (0.1093)	0.0097 (0.0766)	0.1389** (0.0551)	0.1208** (0.0543)
	Urban	-0.1031*** (0.0167)	-0.0046 (0.0060)	-0.0346*** (0.0054)	-0.0027*** (0.0005)	-0.0152** (0.0075)	-0.0678 (0.0459)	-0.2715*** (0.0781)	-0.1304* (0.0757)	0.0142 (0.0413)	0.0069 (0.0388)
Pondicherry	Rural	0.0867 (0.0990)	0.0012 (0.0326)	-0.0094 (0.0363)	0.0020 (0.0034)	0.0184 (0.0380)	0.2308 (0.3064)	0.2658 (0.5037)	-0.5304*** (0.1898)	-0.1661 (0.1385)	-0.2862* (0.1496)
	Urban	-0.0040 (0.0377)	-0.0422*** (0.0136)	-0.0008 (0.0150)	-0.0014 (0.0015)	-0.0142 (0.0205)	-0.1075 (0.1183)	-0.3342 (0.2046)	-0.0681 (0.1203)	-0.0851 (0.0714)	-0.0597 (0.0619)
A & N Islands	Rural	-0.0627 (0.0579)	0.0144 (0.0135)	-0.1096*** (0.0173)	0.0025 (0.0017)	-0.0154 (0.0208)	-0.4642** (0.1904)	-0.6712** (0.2848)	-0.0130 (0.0600)	0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0512 (0.0533)
	Urban	-0.1250*** (0.0470)	-0.0173 (0.0169)	-0.0276* (0.0152)	-0.0021 (0.0019)	-0.0099 (0.0192)	0.4363*** (0.1459)	0.7536** (0.3345)	0.1111 (0.1219)	-0.1609*** (0.0602)	-0.0325 (0.0563)

*Note: The figures in the parenthesis indicate robust standard errors of the coefficients and *, **, *** denote significance of the coefficients at 10, 5, 1 per cent respectively.*
