

District Income Estimates (2004-05 to 2008-09)



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PREFACE

Income estimates at the district level have assumed a special significance keeping in view the setting-up of District Level Planning Committees by the State Government to formulate a long-term district perspective plan and to evolve a short-term strategy for planned development of the districts. Now a day adequate emphasis is being laid down on empowering PRIs for strengthening local level planning.

State Income estimates measure the volume of all the goods and services produced in the economy during a given period of time. The composite estimates of income at the State level do not reveal whether the benefits of development have been evenly distributed among the districts or not. District Income estimates throw light on the regional development of the economy and its structural shift over the years. These estimates are useful to study the inter-sectoral and inter-district economic imbalances and help in removing such disparities. These estimates help in drawing up suitable planning programmes and in measuring the effects of their implementation. Thus, they may prove very useful for formulation, review and implementation of broad policy objectives.

This publication presents District Income estimates both at current and at constant (2004) prices for the years 2004-05 to 2008-09. These estimates alongwith State Income Estimates are prepared every year in the State Income Section of the Economic and Statistical Organisation for official use. It is for the first time after the year 1982-83 that these estimates have been brought out in the form of a publication. A brief note on the methodology adopted to prepare these estimates, along with limitations of data and analysis etc. has also been given in this publication.

District-wise major socio-economic indicators alongwith all district level data that have been used to bifurcate the State Domestic Product under different industries have been added to enhance the utility of the publication. A few charts have also been given at suitable places to highlight the main trends. It is hoped that the information given in this publication will be useful to planners, policymakers, research workers and others. Comments and suggestions for the improvement of the publication are welcome.

Acknowledgment is made of work done by the officers in drafting and preparation of this publication. A list of those associated with this work is inside of the title cover.

Chandigarh
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Chapter-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) commonly known as State Income estimates are considered among the most reliable indicators of economic development. These estimates measure the value of goods and services produced in the State during a given period of time without duplication and give a specific view of the overall picture of the economic situation in the State. However, this aggregate indicator does not reveal spatial variation in economic growth. For a comparative picture of the rate of economic growth in various parts of the State, district-wise estimates are required. Such estimates are also useful for district level planning.

1.2 Recognising the need of the District Income Estimates for district/regional level planning the 'Working Group on District Planning' under the Chairmanship of Shri C.H. Hanumantha Rao set up by the Planning Commission in September, 1982 has observed in its Report that the lack of data on District Income and its breakdown by sectors and blocks is yet another deficiency. The 'Income Originating' estimates will be useful indicator for District Planning in many ways. This Working Group recommended that District-wise estimation of 'Income Originating' should be attempted by all states.

1.3 In recent years more and more use of district income estimates is being made to study the regional imbalance within the State and structural composition of the economy in various districts. Identification of the backward districts or areas is also necessary so that appropriate development programme can be formulated to remove inter-district or regional disparities. In this context, district income estimates assume special significance.

1.4 In order to meet these requirements, this Organization started preparing District Income Estimate from 1970-71. Recently the base year of State Income Estimate has been changed from 1999-2000 to 2004-05. At present the estimates are prepared for the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 at current & constant (2004-05) prices. The estimates at current prices reflects growth in output of goods and services including the effect of change in prices, while the estimates at constant prices reveal the actual growth in the output removing the effects of change in prices.

1.5 In order to study the relative contribution and composition of different sectors of the economy at the district level, district income estimates alongwith state income estimates have been prepared for a number of years. These district-wise and sector-wise estimates of SDP have been prepared for the years 2004-05 to 2008-09 at current and at constant prices on the basis of the available data.

Concept and definition

1.6 The district income is defined as the sum total of the economic value of all goods and services produced within the district, irrespective of the fact whether a

person is inside the district or out side own the income. The estimates of District domestic Product (DDP) also termed as District income is compiled in a similar manner to the one being followed in the case of State Domestic Product (SDP).i.e., 'Income originating' concept is used in working out DDP; although the estimates worked out on the basis of 'Income accruing' concept is relatively better one. Income accruing concept is followed in the preparation of National Income estimates at all India level.

GDDP/NDDP

1.7 Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) represents the sum of economic value of all goods and services produced within the geographical boundary of the district after deducting the necessary inputs consumed in the process of production and Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM). From this Gross District Domestic Product, Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) is deducted to arrive at the Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) which is normally termed as District Income. The District income is divided by the mid year estimated population of the district that is in question to get the per capita income of that district.

Per Capita Income

1.8 Per Capita Income refers to annual income of each person of society within a specific geographical unit in a given period of time. It derives on dividing Net Domestic Product with population of that specific geographical unit. For the purpose this report, the estimates of per capita income are obtained by dividing the Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) at current/constant prices of the district by its projected mid-year population.

Growth Rate

1.9 Growth rate means pace of annual growth of economy of a specific geographical unit. It refers to annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product at constant prices. For the purpose of this report, District-wise average annual compound growth rate of Gross Domestic District Product (GDDP) for the year 2008-09 over the year 2004-05 (Base year) are worked out.

Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)

1.10 The Banking Enterprises render services to their customers in the form of maintaining their accounts and providing them banking services. In return for these services, customers are charged nominal amount which is substantially smaller considering the expenses of the Banking enterprises, on the other hand, the banks provide loans and advances and returns on such transactions are much higher when compared to the payments made to the depositors. This net return accruing to banks is large enough to meet their expenses and to earn a profit. If financial enterprises are treated like any other productive enterprise, their income in the production account would only be limited to the charges made on customers which would mean that the banks would have a negative operating surplus and most receipts of banking and financial enterprises net of interest paid to depositors is defined as FISIM (income earned for services rendered) and is entered as a receipt

item in the output of the financial enterprises. The output of the financial enterprises thus includes interest received, which was paid by the producing industries. As the interest paid by the industries is already accounted for in the Gross Value Added (GVA) of the respective industries, its inclusion in the GVA of Banking industry amounts to duplication. To avoid this duplication, FISIM is allocated to the user industries as an intermediate input. At present, the estimates of FISIM for all sectors of the economy are supplied by CSO after preparing the same at the national level and allocated to the States. State level FISIM is further allocated to the districts.

Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC)

1.11 Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) also termed as 'Depreciation' is defined as that part of the gross product which is required to replace the fixed capital used up in the process of production during the period of account. This flow is based on the concept of the expected economic life of the individual assets and is designed to cover the expected loss in value terms due to obsolescence and the normal amount of accidental damage which is not made good by repair as well as normal wear and tear. It is estimated from the value of fixed capital assets and the information on the ages of various types of assets.

1.12 It is not possible to estimate the CFC unless the estimates of Gross Capital Formation (GCF) and Gross Capital Stocks (GCS) are prepared. At present, the estimates of CFC for all sectors of the economy are supplied by CSO after preparing the same at the national level and allocated to the States. State level CFC is further allocated to the districts.

Scope and Coverage

1.13 The scope and coverage of the district income estimates is the same as that of the state income estimates, Income originating concept has been adopted to prepare the estimates at the district level. In other words, it is taken to be the value of goods and services produced within the boundaries of the district, irrespective of the fact whether the income is owned by residents or non-residents of the district.

Limitations of Data

1.14 The district level estimates of income suffer from a number of limitations. These limitations relate to the methodology adopted and inadequacy of data at certain levels. It is, therefore, suggested that these estimates may be used with caution. The limitations are given below:-

- i. As is commonly known, the basic data required for preparation of district income estimates from different sectors is inadequate. As regards agriculture, live-stocks and local bodies, etc., most of the desired information is available at the district level but district - wise cost of all the input items in case of agriculture and live-stocks is not available is meagre, estimates have been prepared using suitable district-wise indicators.

- ii. In the sectors where income approach is followed, it is presumed that per head earning is the same in all the districts which may not truly reflect the actual position. District-wise income differentials have, therefore, been ignored in these estimates.
- iii. There is non-availability of data at district level particularly in respect of most of the construction activity, supra-regional sectors and other services sector.
- iv. Even with the above mentioned limitations, these estimates are helpful in exhibiting the pattern of sectoral distribution and trend of economic growth in the economy of the districts. These may not reflect the exact status of economic development. But they do present a comparative position of the districts.

Chapter-2

METHODOLOGY

2.1 The methodology for preparation of District income estimates is very much depends on availability of basic data at district level. The database at the District level is far from satisfaction for estimation of income at the district level. Nevertheless, the data in respect of Primary Sector is fairly sound, but appears to be very scanty in respect of remaining sectors. Therefore the district level data could be utilized to the extent of it's availability to compute the district income estimates adapting the state level methodology. In the case of non-commodity producing sectors, where the district wise basic data are not available, the state level estimates are allocated to the districts on the basis of suitable district wise indicators. Further, in some of the commodity producing sectors, though the district wise production and price data is available, the corresponding input data is not be available. In such cases, district wise production and price data is used and state level input data is utilized for preparation of district income estimates.

2.1 Industry wise details of methodology for preparation of District Domestic Product are given in the following paragraphs.

Agriculture- Gross value of output in agriculture sector is obtained as a product of district-wise production of agriculture crops including their by products and average wholesale prices prevalent in the selected marketing centres of district during the peak marketing period. The state level estimates (SDP) of this sector are allocated to the district on the basis of percentage of GVO of agriculture sector.

Livestock- The gross value of output is obtained as a product of district-wise strength and production of different livestock categories and their respective prices collected from selected centres in each district. The input cost worked out at the State level is allocated to the districts according to the proportionate gross value of output from this sector in each district.

Forestry and Logging- The state level estimates of SDP from this sector are allocated to the districts on the basis of area under forests. For the Firewood estimates the district-wise rural population is applied.

Fisheries-The SDP of this sector is allocated to districts in ratio of the percentage of district- wise receipts from fisheries. This information is provided by Fisheries department which is contained in statistical Abstract of Punjab.

Mining and Quarrying- The estimates of SDP from this sector are based on district-wise production and value of minerals.

Registered Manufacturing- The State level estimates of this sector are allocated to the district on the basis of net value added culled out from the A.S.I . Schedules of all industrial units located within the boundaries of each district.

Un-registered Manufacturing- The state level estimates of SDP from this sector are allocated to the district on the basis of ratio of No. of industrial workers engaged in manufacturing industries in the districts.

Construction-The estimates of SDP from various sub-sectors under this sector are distributed among different districts on the basis of work force engaged in related construction activity as per census.

Electricity ,Gas and Water Supply- The State level estimates of income from electricity sub-sector are distributed among various districts according to total consumption of power in each district. In case of Water Supply, estimates are prepared on the basis of number of workers engaged in the respective services at the district level. In case of Gas Sub-sector estimates are prepared on the basis of number of gohar gas plants in districts.

Transport, Storage and Communication- The district-wise estimates of SDP of this sector are prepared separately for railways, communication and storage sub-sectors by allocating the State level estimates on the basis of working force engaged in this sector. In case of mechanised road transport, district-wise number of motor vehicles and for non-mechanised road transport, the GVO index of commodity producing sector is used to allocate state level estimates to districts.

Trade ,Hotels an Restaurants: The estimates of SDP from trade ,hotels and restaurants sub-sectors are distributed among districts with the help of working force engaged in relevant activities in districts as per latest i.e. 2001 census.

Banking and Insurance-The State level estimates of income from this sector are allocated to the districts on the basis of number of Banking Offices in each district of the state. This information is provided by local office of Reserve Bank of India and is contained in Statistical Abstract of state.

Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services: The estimates of SDP from Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services are bifurcated among districts on the basis of district-wise number of workers engaged in these services. The number of workers engaged in these services is taken from census (2001) data.

Public Administration-The State Income Estimates of this sector are compiled sub sector-wise as under:

- I. Central Govt.
- II. State Govt.
- III. Autonomous Institutions
- IV. Local Bodies

By adding all these sub sector total SDP of this sector is prepared. To prepare district-wise income estimates in respect of Central Govt., State Govt. and Autonomous Institution sub-sector, the SDP of these sub-sectors is divided among districts in the ratio of percentages of number of State Govt. employees in the districts. In case of Local Bodies NSDP is prepared district-wise on the basis of district-wise data of wages and salaries of Municipalities. Therefore the GSDP of Local Bodies is bifurcated among districts in proportionate to district-wise NSDP of Local Bodies.

Other Services-In this sector the SDP is prepared following sub sector wise:

- i. Coaching Centre
- ii. Education services
- iii. Medical & Health
- iv. Sanitary Services
- v. Activities of membership
- vi. Recreational cultural
- vii. Washing and cleaning.
- viii. Hair dressing.
- ix. Tailoring services
- x. Funeral activities
- xi. Household private
- xii. Extra Tutorials

Four types of district-wise percentages are used to bifurcate SDP of different sub-sector in all districts. For the Education including Coaching sub sector, district- wise percentage of number of teachers in all institutions is used whereas for Medical and Health sub-sector the district-wise percentage of number of Medical & Para Medical workers is applied. The information regarding district-wise number of teachers and Medical & Para Medical worker is provided by Education and Health Department respectively which is incorporated in Statistical Abstract of Punjab.

For Sanitation Services, the district-wise percentage of number of sanitation workers in municipalities is used for allocating SDP of sub-sector to districts. The total SDP of sub-sectors at Sr.No. 1 to 3 is subtracted from the total SDP of all 12 sub-sectors. Then the balance SDP is bifurcated in all districts in proportion to the district-wise percentage of number of main workers in districts. These figures are taken from State Abstract.

Chapter -3

ANALYSIS OF DISTRICT INCOME

3.1 The main aim of this publication is to focus attention on the behaviour pattern of the economy at the district level. There has been shift in the structural composition of the State's economy during the period 2004-05 to 2008-09 but this has not been equally or evenly distributed among different districts of the State. The quantum of per capita income and pace of economic growth of different districts are other concerns which are needed to be analysed to highlight the level of economic development across districts. These issues are analysed as under:

Size of the Income

3.2 The economic position and level of development in all 20 districts of Punjab State is not the same. District-wise estimates of Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) at current prices for the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 are given in table- 29 . It is evident from table that total State Income is not evenly distributed among different districts of the State. Some of the districts are more developed economically than the other though some of the variation could also be ascribed to their area differences. The contribution towards State Income by the three districts of Amritsar, Ludhiana and Jalandhar accounted for more than 31.11 percent of the total income during 2008-09 though these districts together had only 17.97 percent of the total area of the State. Ludhiana was the largest contributor to the State Income, its contribution being 15.18 percent followed by Jalandhar (8.48 %) and Amritsar 7.45 per cent. On the contrary, the share in State Income of three districts namely - Muktsar, Bathinda and Firozpur was only 14.26 percent while these districts collectively has 22.44 percent of total area of State. The contribution of four districts namely- Fatehgarh Sahib, Moga, Kapurthala and Gurdaspur towards NSDP was almost equal to their appropriate area as these districts together contributed 17.08 percent of NSDP and occupied 17.06 percent of total area of State. The proportionate contribution of different districts in the State Income for the year 2008-09 is also depicted in Figure 3.1.

Position of year-wise Contribution of Districts

3.3 Year-wise position of different district w.r.t. their contribution in state NSDP at current prices during the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 is also given in table- 29. It shows that Ludhiana district had persisted its first position during the year 2004-05 to 2008-09. Moreover its contribution had increased from 14.81 to 15.18 percent during this period. The second position was occupied by district Amritsar during the year 2004-05 with its 11.87 percent contribution but it decreased to 7.45 percent in the year 2008-09 mainly due to the division of area of Amritsar district with the creation of TarnTaran districts in the year 2006-07. The Third position was persisted by Jalandhar district during the year 2004-05 to 2008-09, the contribution of which was varied from 8.48 to 8.71 percent. Faridkot district which had lowest contribution (2.26 %) in the year 2004-05 has marginally improved its share to 2.32 percent in the year 2008-09 while Barnala, a new created district in the year 2007-08, had the lowest contribution in the year 2008-09.

Sectoral Composition of District of Income

3.4 The structural composition of the economy at the district level is a subject of considerable importance for planning purposes. The district-wise and sector-wise distribution of estimates of NDDP at current prices for the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 are given in table-30. In order to examine the imbalances in the development of the districts, different sectors have been grouped into three broad sectors, namely - primary, Secondary and Tertiary. The primary sector includes agriculture, livestock, forestry & logging, fishing and mining & quarrying and the secondary sector consists of registered manufacturing, unregistered manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas and water supply. Tertiary sector comprises transport, storage and communication, trade, hotels and restaurants; banking and insurance, real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services, public administration and other services.

3.5 The data in table--30 shows that the structural composition of NSDP at state level has changed marginally during the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 as contribution of primary as well as tertiary sector has decreased from 34 to 33 percent and 43 to 41 percent respectively while that of secondary sector has increased from 23 to 26 percent. The position in this regards in four developed districts namely- Ludhiana, Amritsar, Jalandhar and SBS Nagar has favourably changed as the contribution of primary sector has decreased while that of secondary sector has increased. In Ludhiana district the proportion of primary sector, which was 22 percent in 2004-05 has decreased to 20 percent while that of secondary sector it has increased from 34 to 38 percent. On contrary, in case of less developed district namely- Firozpur, Mukatsar, Bathinda and Mansa, the contribution of primary sector in NDDP remained static or increased during this period. With respect to sectoral composition, Mansa is lowest developed district as the contribution of primary sector in its total NDDP is more than half (52 percent) while that of secondary and tertiary sector together it was only 48 percent. The sectoral composition of NDDP in different districts is also shown in the figure 3.2 and 3.3 which reveals that during 2004-05, 59 percent districts were above the state average i.e. 34 percent in case of contribution of primary sector to NDDP where as in 2008-09 this proportion was 55 percent which indicates marginal improvement of sectoral composition of economy in districts. The development of secondary as well as tertiary sector should be given greater emphasis in the districts to make these districts economically developed.

Per Capita Income

3.6 Per capita income (PCI) is one of the vital indicator of economic development but it does not throw light on the specific prosperity or backwardness of any district. The estimates of district-wise PCI at current prices for the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 are given in table-31. These estimates are obtained by dividing the NDDP at current prices of the district by its projected mid-year population. It is apparent from this table that SBS Nagar district has emerged to occupy the first place among the districts in respect of PCI for all the years since 2004-05. Whereas the position of Gurdaspur district in this respect was lowest during this period except for year the year 2005-06. During the year 2004-05 to 2006-07 Ludhiana district was at second rank in respect of PCI while

in the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 this position was occupied by District Moga. Fatehgarh Sahib district was remained at 4th position through out this period.

3.7 During the year 2004-05, more than half i.e. 8 districts out of 17 namely- SBS Nagar, Ludhiana, Moga, Fatehgarh Sahib, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Sangrur and Patiala had the higher PCI than State average i.e. Rs. 32948 while the remaining district had lower PCI than state average. During the year 2008-09 half i.e. 10 districts, namely SBS Nagar, Moga, Ludhiana, Fatehgarh Sahib, Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Sangrur, SAS Nagar, Faridkot and Patiala were found having the PCI above state average i.e. 55504 while remaining 10 districts were below the state average in respect of PCI.

Growth rate of the economy

3.8 In order to study the growth of the economy at district level, District-wise average annual compound growth rate of Gross District Domestic Products (GDDP) at constant prices (2004-05) were worked out for each broad sector for the year 2004-05 to 2008-09. During the year 2004-05, there were only 17 districts and district Tarn Taran and SAS Nagar came into existence in the year 2006-07 and District Barnala was created in 2007-08. These districts were created by carving out area of four district namely-Sangrur, Amritsar, Patiala and Rupnagar. Therefore the due to diminishing of area the growth rate of these districts for the year 2008-09 over the year 2004-05 (base year) were affected which did not present real picture. To overcome this problem, the GDDP for the year 2004-05 of new created districts have been projected on the base of ratio of their GDDP in GDDP of their original districts in the year 2008-09 Then the growth rate of these new created district worked out for 2008-09 over 2004-05. The growth rates, worked out by this way, are presented in table- 32. It reveals that Moga district had highest economic growth rate (9.27%) for the period 2004-05 to 2007-08 closely followed by Ludhiana (9.22%) and Patiala (9.17%) district. On contrary, Amritsar district had the lowest economic growth rate (6.26 %) closely followed by Mansa (6.49 %) and Ferozepur (6.52%). Overall, 6 districts namely Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Rupnagar, Ludhiana, Moga and Patiala had the economic growth rate above the State's growth rate (7.83%) and remaining districts were at par or below the state average. The growth rates of different districts are also present in the figure-3.5.

Figures: 3.1 District-wise %age Countribution in NSDP(current Prises) during 2008-09 vis-a-vis %age of Area

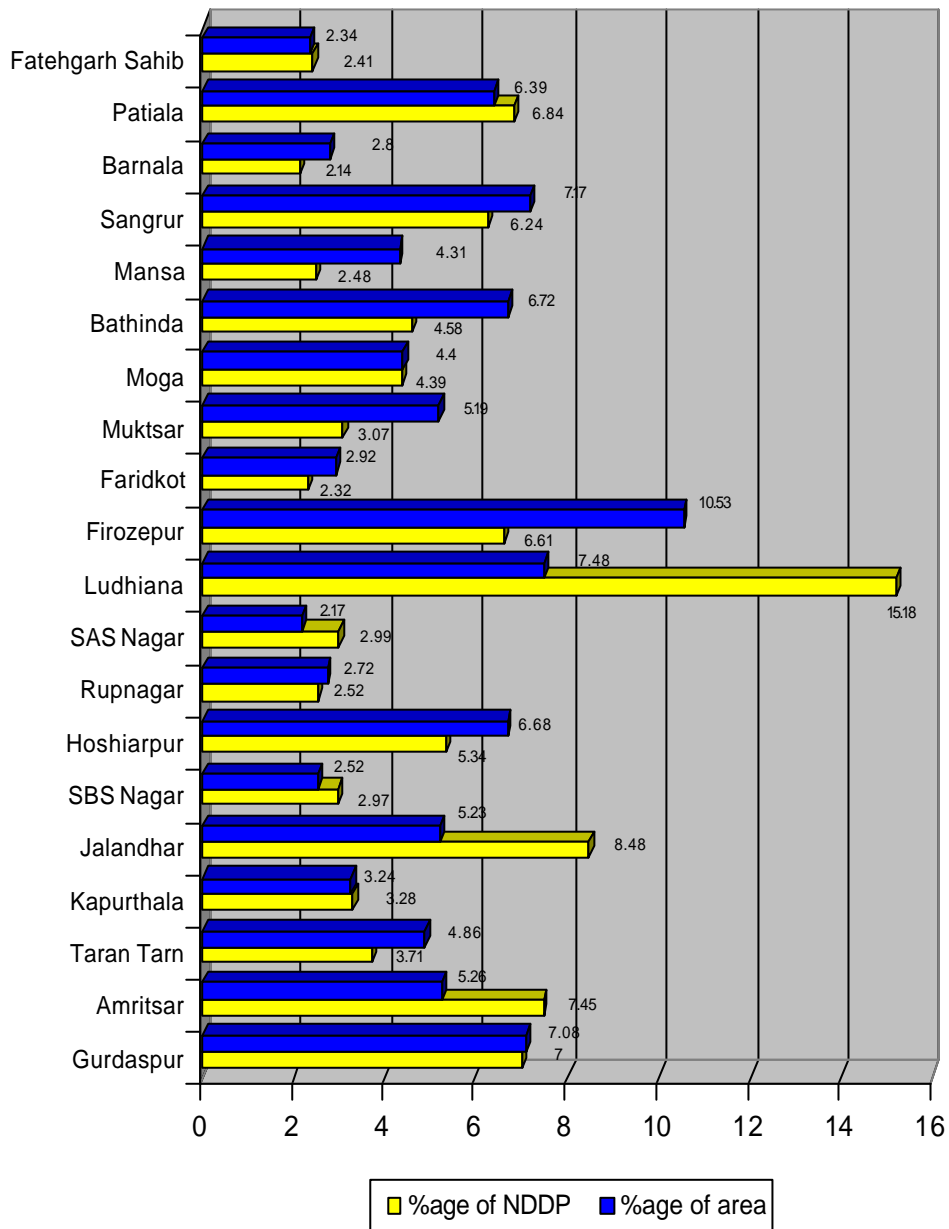


Figure: 3.2 District-wise Sectoral share in NDDP for 2004-05 at Current Prices

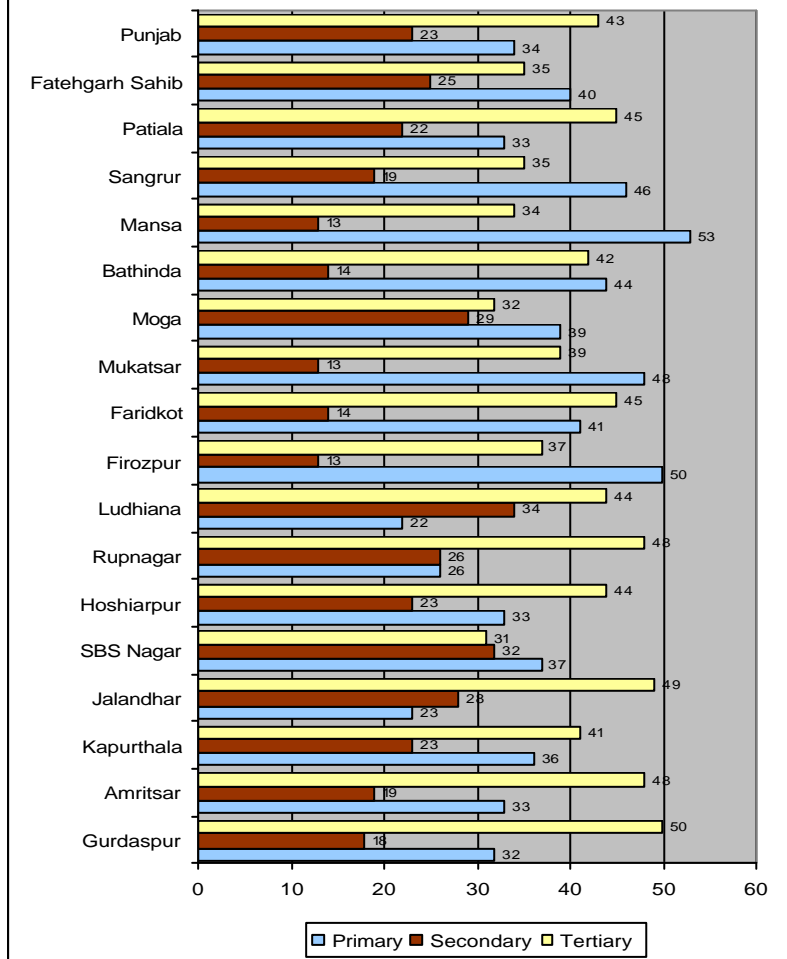


Figure:3.3 District-wise Sectoral Share in NDDP for 2008-09 at Current Prices

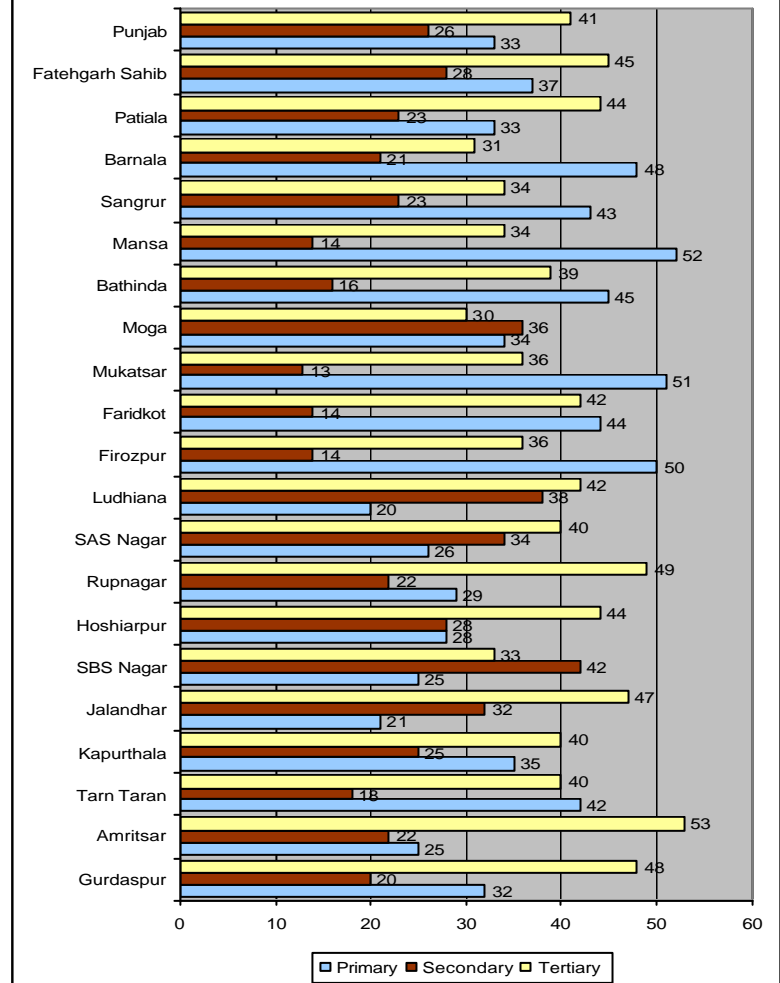


Figure:3.4 District-wise Per Capita Income at Current Prices (Rs.)

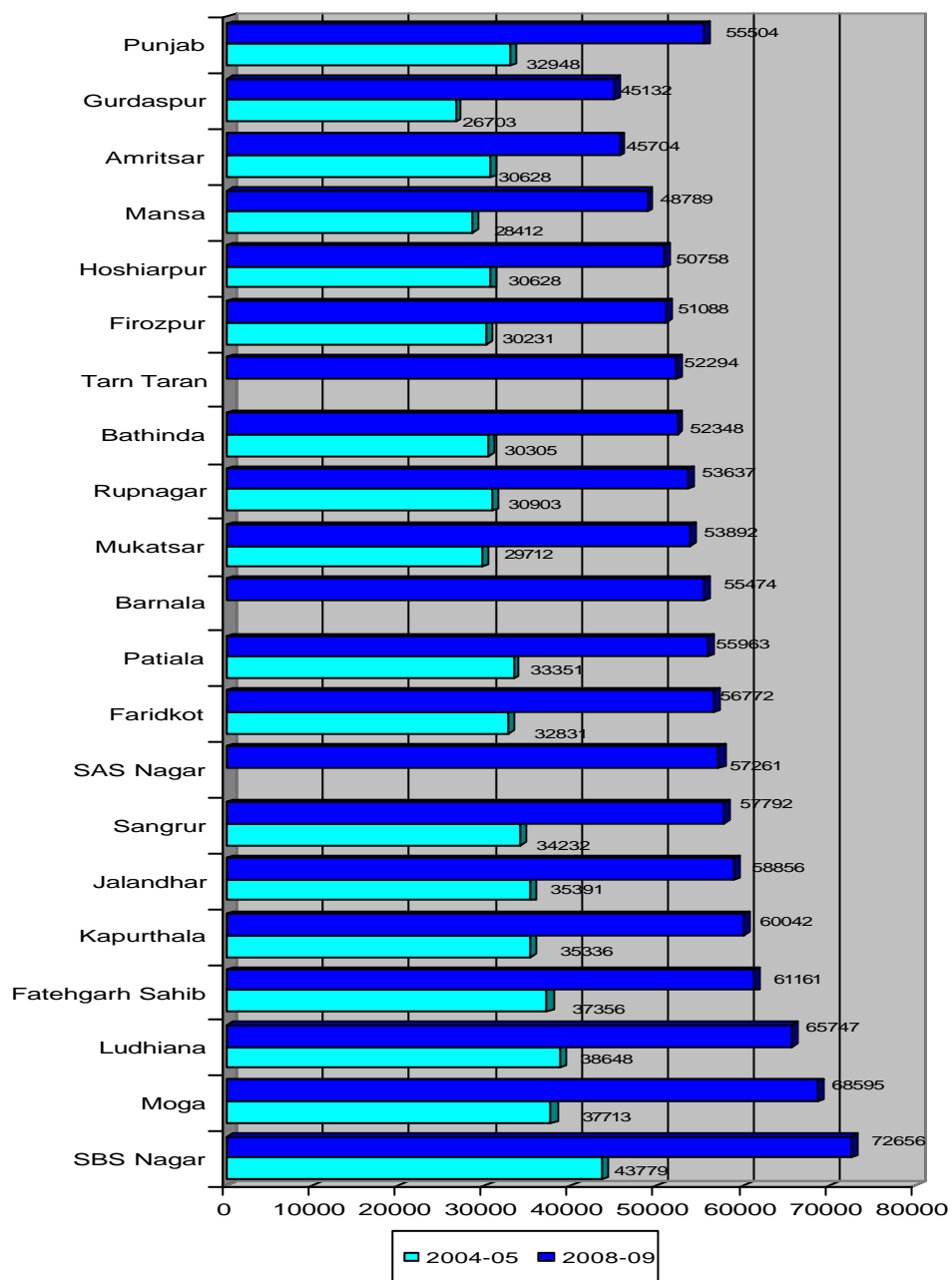
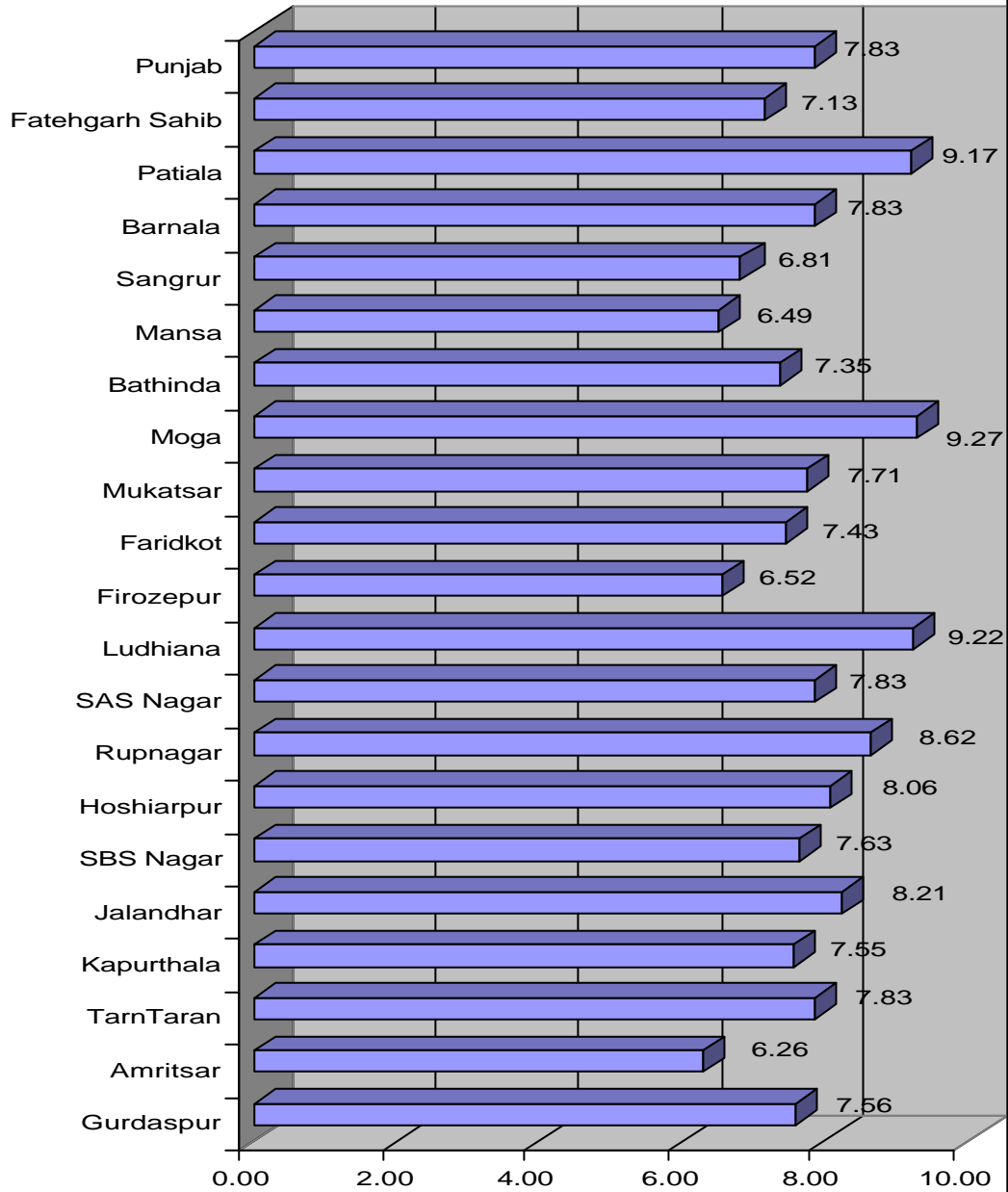


Figure: 3.5 District-wise annual Growth Rate of Economy



Chapter-4

DISTRICT-WISE ANALYSIS

4.1 District-wise analysis of NDDP, per capita income, economic growth rate and sectoral composition of NDDP vis-a-vis the proportionate area & population of respective districts alongwith their other main socio-economic indicators is important to know the level of economic development of individual district. Keeping this in view, an analysis of these indicators for each district is made as under:

Gurdaspur District

4.2 This district occupies 7.08 percent (4th rank*) area of state and 8.64 percent (3rd rank) of total population of state. It has only 25.44 percent (14th rank*) urban population and 73.8 percent (8th rank*) literacy rate. There are 140 km (9th rank*) roads per 100 sq km area in district. It indicates that this district is less urbanised but well literate and has developed infrastructure.

4.3 The NDDP at current prices of this district during the year 2008-09 was Rs. 10881.33 crore which accounted for 7.00 percent of total state's NSDP during this year. The share of its NDDP in NSDP of state varied from 6.99 to 7.15 percent during the year 2004-05 to 2008-09. Its contribution in NSDP during the year 2008-09 was ranked at 4th rank.

4.4 The per capita income at current prices during the year 2008-09 of this district was Rs. 45132, which was at last rank in state during the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 except 2005-06. The sectoral composition of NDDP at current prices during the year 2004-05 was 32:18:50 for primary, secondary and tertiary sector respectively, which slightly changed to 32:20:48 percent during the year 2008-09 which shows that the industrial development of district was not upto the mark as its secondary sector's share in its NDDP was below the State average (26). The overall annual economic growth rate of the district for the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 was 7.56 percent which was below the State's economic growth rate i.e. 7.83 percent.

Amritsar District

4.5 Amritsar district has 5.20 percent (8th rank) of total area and 8.86 percent (2nd rank) of total population of the State. The urban population in the district is 52 percent (2nd rank) and the literacy rate is 70.40 percent (10th rank). There are 191(4th rank) km roads in per 100 sq km area in the district. In this way, it is a highly literate, urbanised and infrastructural developed district.

*Rank among all districts of state (Table-33).

4.6 The total NDDP of District at current prices for the year 2008-09 was Rs. 11572.28 crore which accounted for 7.45 percent of total NSDP of State. Contribution of district in total NSDP of State varied between 7.40 to 11.87 percent which decreased from 11.87 percent in 2004-05 to 7.45 percent in the year 2008-09. But it was mainly due to the bifurcation of area of this district with the creation of new district Tarn Taran in the year 2006-07. The district was the 3rd largest contributor in the State's NSDP during the year 2008-09.

4.7 District's per capita income at current prices during the year 2008-09 was Rs. 45,704, which was at the 19th rank among all districts. The main reason for its low per capita income was its highest population density which is 804 (2nd rank). The rank of per capita income of district was found slipped from 12th in 2004-05 to 19th in the year 2008-09.

4.8 The sectoral composition of NDDP at current prices during the year 2004-05 was 33:19:48 percent respectively for primary, secondary and tertiary sector respectively, which changed to 25:22:53 percent during the year 2008-09 which show that the industrial development of district was not upto the mark as its secondary sector's share was below the State average (26). The overall annual economic growth rate of the district for the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 was 6.26 percent which was lowest in the State.

Tarn Taran District

4.9 This district was created in 2006-07 by carved out the area of district Amritsar. This district occupies 4.86 percent (11th rank) area of state and 3.86 percent (10th rank) of total population of state. It has only 11.98 percent (20th rank) urban population and 59.9 percent (17th rank) literacy rate. There are 103 km (17th rank) roads per 100 sq km area in district. This shows that this district is mainly rural districts and have least developed infrastructure.

4.10 The NDDP at current prices of this district during the year 2008-09 was Rs.5762.78 crore which accounted for 3.71 percent of total state's NSDP during this year. The share of its NDDP in NSDP of state varied between 3.47 to 3.79 percent during the year 2006-07 to 2008-09. Its contribution in NSDP during the year 2008-09 was at 11th rank.

4.11 The per capita income at current prices during the year 2008-09 of this district was Rs. 52294, which accounted for 15th position in state. The sectoral composition of NDDP at current prices for the year 2008-09 of this district was 42:18:40 for primary, secondary and primary sector respectively which show that it drives its major share of income from primary sector. The industrial development in district is needed for the economic development .

Kapurthala District

4.12 The district has 3.24 percent (14th rank) of total area of state and its share in total population of state is 3.1 percent (13th rank). The urban population in this district is 33 percent (7th rank) while the literacy rate is 73.9 percent (7th rank).

This district has 136 (10th rank) km roads per 100 sq km area which is accounted for 10th place among districts. Therefore, it is an average literate and urbanised district which has an average developed infrastructure.

4.13 The NDDP at current prices of this district during the year 2008-09 was Rs.5091.50 crore which accounted for 3.28 percent(12th rank) of total NSDP of the state. Its share in total NSDP of the state varied from 3.22 to 3.35 per cent during the year 2004-05 to 2008-09.

4.14 The per capita income of this district at current prices during the year 2008-09 was Rs. 60042 which was at the 5th rank among all districts. This rank has improved from 6th in the year 2004-05 to 5th in the year 2008-09. The sectoral composition of NDDP at current prices has improved from 36:23:41 percent w.r.t. primary, secondary and tertiary sector respectively in 2004-05 to 35:25:40 in the year 2008-09 which matched the state average in this regard (33:26:40). The overall annual economic growth rate of the district for the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 was 7.55 percent which was below the State's economic growth rate i.e. 7.83 percent.

Jalandhar District

4.15 This district has 5.23 percent (9th rank) of total area and 8.06 percent (4th rank) of total population of the State. The urban population in the district is 48 percent (3rd rank) and the literacy rate is 78 percent (3rd rank). There are 210 km (2nd rank) roads per 100 sq km area in the district. In this way, this district is a highly literate, urbanised and well developed w.r.t. infrastructure.

4.16 The total NDDP of District at current prices for the year 2008-09 was Rs. 13172.05 crore which was 8.48 percent (2nd rank) of total NSDP of State. Contribution of district in total NSDP of State varied between 8.48 to 8.71 percent during the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 which decreased from 8.62 percent in 2004-05 to 8.48 percent in the year 2008-09. The contribution of district in total NSDP was higher as compare to its area and population proportion in state.

4.17 District's per capita income at current prices during the year 2008-09 was Rs. 58856 (6th rank). The rank of per capita income of districts was found marginally slipped from 5th in 2004-05 to 6th in the year 2008-09. The sectoral composition of NDDP of district at current prices during the year 2004-05 was 23:28:49 percent for primary, secondary and tertiary sector respectively, which improved to 21:32:47 during the year 2008-09 which shows that the industrial development of district was in good pace. The overall annual economic growth rate of the district for the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 was 8.21 percent which was higher than State average.

SBS Nagar District

4.18 This district has 2.52 percent (18th rank) of total area and 2.41 percent (17th rank) of total population of the State. The urban population in the district is only 13.8 percent (19th rank) and the literacy rate is 76.4 percent (5th rank).

There are 184 (5th rank) km roads per 100 sq km area in the district. In this way, it is a highly literate but less urbanised and infrastructural developed district.

4.19 The total NDDP of District at current prices for the year 2008-09 was Rs. 4606.40 crore which was 2.97 percent (15th rank) of total NSDP of State. Contribution of district in total NSDP of State varied between 2.83 to 3.11 percent during the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 which marginally decreased from 3.11 percent in 2004-05 to 2.97 in the year 2008-09.

4.20 District's per capita income at current prices during the year 2008-09 was Rs. 72656, which was the highest among the all district. This district had persisted its 1st position w.r.t. per capita income in each year during 2004-05 to 2008-09. The sectoral composition of NDDP at current prices during the year 2004-05 was 37:32:31 respectively for primary, secondary and tertiary sector respectively, which improved to 25:42:33 during the year 2008-09 which shows that the industrial development of district was in good pace.

Hoshiarpur District

4.21 This district has 6.68 percent (6th rank) of total area and 6.06 percent (7th rank) of total population of the State. The urban population in the district is only 19.72 percent (18th rank) and the literacy rate is 81 percent (1st rank). There are 148 (8th rank) km roads per 100 sq km area in the district. In this way, this district is a highly literate and well developed w.r.t. infrastructure.

4.22 The total NDDP of District at current prices for the year 2008-09 was Rs. 8299.01 crore which was 5.34 percent (7th rank) of total NSDP of State. Contribution of district in total NSDP of State varied between 5.34 to 5.58 percent during the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 which marginally decreased from 5.55 percent in 2004-05 to 5.34 percent in the year 2008-09. The contribution of district in total NSDP was less as compared to its area and population proportion in state.

4.23 District's per capita income at current prices during the year 2008-09 was Rs. 50758 (7th rank). This district had persisted its 7th position w.r.t. per capita income in each year during 2004-05 to 2008-09. The sectoral composition of NDDP of district at current prices during the year 2004-05 was 33:23:44 respectively for primary, secondary and tertiary sector respectively, which improved to 28:28:44 percent during the year 2008-09 which shows that the industrial development of district was in good pace. The overall annual economic growth rate of the district for the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 was 8.06 percent which was above the State's economic growth rate i.e. 7.83 percent.

Rupnagar District

4.24 This district has 2.72 percent (17th rank) of total area and 2.58 percent (16th rank) of total population of the State. The urban population in the district is only 22 percent (15th rank) and the literacy rate is 76.1 percent (6th rank). There are 170 (6th rank) km roads per 100 sq km area in the district. In this way, this district is highly literate and well developed w.r.t. infrastructure.

4.25 The total NDDP of District at current prices for the year 2008-09 was Rs. 3915.52 crore which was 2.52 percent (16th rank) of total NSDP of State. Contribution of district in total NSDP of State varied between 4.35 to 2.52 percent during the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 which decreased from 4.35 percent in 2004-05 to 2.52 percent in the year 2008-09. But it was mainly due to bifurcation of area of this district with the creation of new district SAS Nagar in the year 2006-07.

4.26 District's per capita income at current prices during the year 2008-09 was Rs. 53637 (13th rank). The rank of per capita income of districts was found slipped from 11th in 2004-05 to 13th in the year 2008-09. The sectoral composition of NDDP of district at current prices during the year 2004-05 was 26:26:48 percent for primary, secondary and tertiary sector respectively, which changed to 29:22:49 percent during the year 2008-09 which shows that the industrial development of district was not in good pace. The overall annual economic growth rate of the district for the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 was 8.62 percent which was above the State's economic growth rate i.e. 7.83 percent.

SAS Nagar District

4.27 This district came into existence in the year 2006-07. It has 2.17 percent (20th rank) of total area and 2.87 percent (14th rank) of total population of the State. The urban population in the district is 39 percent (4th rank) and the literacy rate is 78.4 percent (2nd rank). There are 203 (3rd rank) km roads per 100 sq km area in the district. In this way, this district is a highly literate, urbanised and well developed w.r.t. infrastructure.

4.28 The total NDDP of District at current prices for the year 2008-09 was Rs. 4643.83 crore which was 2.99 percent (14th rank) of total NSDP of State. Contribution of district in total NSDP of State varied between 2.50 to 2.99 percent during the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 which increased from 2.50 percent in 2004-05 to 2.99 percent in the year 2008-09. The contribution of district in total NSDP was higher as compare to its area and population proportion in state.

4.29 District's per capita income at current prices during the year 2008-09 was Rs. 57261 (8th rank). The rank of per capita income of districts was found improved from 18th in 2004-05 to 8th rank in the year 2008-09. The sectoral composition of NDDP of district at current prices during the year 2008-09 was 26:34:40 percent for primary, secondary and tertiary sector respectively, which is high as compare to state average w.r.t. secondary sector.

Ludhiana District

4.30 This district has 7.48 percent (2nd rank) of total area and 12.45 percent (1st rank) of total population of the State. The urban population in the district is highest i.e. 56 percent (1st rank) and the literacy rate is 77 percent (4th rank). There are 248 km (1st rank) roads per 100 sq km area in the district. In this way, this district is a highly literate, urbanised and well developed w.r.t. infrastructure.

4.31 The total NDDP of District at current prices for the year 2008-09 was Rs. 23590.02 crore which was 15.18 percent (1st rank) of total NSDP of State. Contribution of district in total NSDP of State varied between 14.81 to 15.21 percent during the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 which increased from 14.81 percent in 2004-05 to 15.18 percent in the year 2008-09. The contribution of district in total NSDP was higher as compare to its area and population proportion in state.

4.32 District's per capita income at current prices during the year 2008-09 was Rs. 65747 (3rd rank). The rank of per capita income of districts was found marginally slipped from 2nd in 2004-05 to 3rd in the year 2008-09. The sectoral composition of NDDP of district at current prices during the year 2004-05 was 22:34:44 percent for primary, secondary and tertiary sector respectively, which improved to 20:38:42 during the year 2008-09 which shows that the industrial development of district was in good pace. The overall annual economic growth rate of the district for the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 was 9.22 percent which was highest in the State.

Firozpur District

4.33 This district has 10.53 percent (1st rank) of total area and 7.17 percent (5th rank) of total population of the State. The urban population in the district is only 26 percent (12th rank) and the literacy rate is 60.70 percent (15th rank). There are only 102 km (18th rank) roads per 100 sq km area in the district. In this way, this district is a low literate, less urbanised and less developed w.r.t. infrastructure.

4.34 The total NDDP of District at current prices for the year 2008-09 was Rs. 10268.61 crore which was 6.61 percent (6th rank) of total NSDP of State. Contribution of district in total NSDP of State varied between 6.45 to 6.67 percent during the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 which slightly increased from 6.58 percent in 2004-05 to 6.61 percent in the year 2008-09. The contribution of district in total NSDP was less as compare to its area and population proportion in state.

4.35 District's per capita income at current prices during the year 2008-09 was Rs. 51088 (16th rank). The rank of per capita income of districts was found slipped from 14th in 2004-05 to 16th in the year 2008-09. The sectoral composition of NDDP of district at current prices during the year 2004-05 was 50:13:37 percent for primary, secondary and tertiary sector respectively, which was 50:14:36 during the year 2008-09 which shows very low industrial development of district. The overall annual economic growth rate of the district for the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 was 6.52 percent which was below the State's economic growth rate i.e. 7.83 percent.

Faridkot District

4.36 This district has 2.92 percent (15th rank) of total area and 2.26 percent (18th rank) of total population of the State. The urban population in the district is 35 percent (6th rank) and the literacy rate is 62 percent (13th rank). There are 115 km (15th rank) roads per 100 sq km area of the district. In this way, this district is an average literate, urbanised and less developed w.r.t. infrastructure.

4.37 The total NDDP of District at current prices for the year 2008-09 was Rs. 3610.72 crore which was 3.32 percent (19th rank) of total NSDP of State. Contribution of district in total NSDP of State varied between 2.23 to 2.32 percent during the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 which increased from 2.26 percent in 2004-05 to 2.32 percent in the year 2008-09. The contribution of district in total NSDP was slightly higher as compare to its area and population proportion in state.

4.38 District's per capita income at current prices during the year 2008-09 was Rs. 56772 (9th rank). This district has persisted its 9th position w.r.t. per capita income in each year during 2004-05 to 2008-09 except 2007-08. The sectoral composition of NDDP of district at current prices during the year 2004-05 was 41:14:45 percent for primary, secondary and tertiary sector respectively, which was 44:14:42 percent during the year 2008-09 which shows the industrial backwardness of district. The overall annual economic growth rate of the district for the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 was 7.43 percent which was below the State's economic growth rate i.e. 7.83 percent.

Muktsar District

4.39 This district has 5.19 percent (10th rank) of total area and 3.19 percent (12th rank) of total population of the State. The urban population in the district is only 25.54 percent (13th rank) and the literacy rate is 58 percent (19th rank). There are 136 km (11th rank) roads less per 100 sq km area in the district. In this way, this district is very low literate, urbanised and less developed w.r.t. infrastructure.

4.40 The total NDDP of District at current prices for the year 2008-09 was Rs. 4769.48 crore which was 3.07 percent (13th rank) of total NSDP of State. Contribution of district in total NSDP of State varied between 2.87 to 3.07 percent during the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 which increased from 2.87 percent in 2004-05 to 3.07 percent in the year 2008-09. The contribution of district in total NSDP was less as compare to its area and population proportion in state.

4.41 District's per capita income at current prices during the year 2008-09 was Rs. 53892 (12th rank). The rank of per capita income of districts was found improved from 15th in 2004-05 to 12th in the year 2008-09. The sectoral composition of NDDP of district at current prices during the year 2004-05 was 48:13:39 percent for primary, secondary and tertiary sector respectively, which was 51:13:36 percent during the year 2008-09 which shows the industrial backwardness of district. The overall annual economic growth rate of the district for the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 was 7.71 percent which was below the State's economic growth rate i.e. 7.83 percent.

Moga District

4.42 This district has 4.04 percent (12th rank) of total area and 3.67 percent (11th rank) of total population of the State. The urban population in the district is only 19.96 percent (17th rank) and the literacy rate is 64 percent (12th rank). There are 129 km (14th rank) roads per 100 sq km area in the district. In this way, this district is low literate, urbanised and less developed w.r.t. infrastructure.

4.43 The total NDDP of District at current prices for the year 2008-09 was Rs. 6825.22 crore which was 4.39 percent (8th rank) of total NSDP of State. Contribution of district in total NSDP of State varied between 3.98 to 4.41 percent during the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 which increased from 4.14 percent in 2004-05 to 4.39 percent in the year 2008-09. The contribution of district in total NSDP was slightly higher as compare to its area and population proportion in state.

4.44 District's per capita income at current prices during the year 2008-09 was Rs. 68595 (2nd rank). The rank of per capita income of districts was found improved from 3rd in 2004-05 to 2nd in the year 2008-09. The sectoral composition of NDDP of district at current prices during the year 2004-05 was 39:29:32 percent for primary, secondary and tertiary sector respectively, which improved to 34:36:30 during the year 2008-09 which shows that the industrial development of district was in well pace. The overall annual economic growth rate of the district for the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 was 9.27 percent which was above the State's economic growth rate i.e. 7.83 percent.

Bathinda District

4.45 This district has 6.72 percent (5th rank) of total area and 4.86 percent (9th rank) of total population of the State. The urban population in the district is 30 percent (9th rank) and the literacy rate is 61.2 percent (13th rank). There are only 97 km (19th rank) roads in per 100 sq km area the district. In this way, this district is low literate and less developed w.r.t. infrastructure.

4.46 The total NDDP of District at current prices for the year 2008-09 was Rs. 7114.03 crore which was 4.58 percent (9th rank) of total NSDP of State. Contribution of district in total NSDP of State varied between 4.47 to 6.61 percent during the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 which slightly increased from 4.47 percent in 2004-05 to 4.58 percent in the year 2008-09. The contribution of district in total NSDP was slightly lower as compare to its area and population proportion in state.

4.47 District's per capita income at current prices during the year 2008-09 was Rs. 52348 (14th rank). The rank of per capita income of districts was found slipped from 13th in 2004-05 to 14th in the year 2008-09. The sectoral composition of NDDP of district at current prices during the year 2004-05 was 44:14:42 percent for primary, secondary and tertiary sector respectively, which slightly changed to 45:16:39 percent during the year 2008-09 which shows that the industrial development of district was not in good pace. The overall annual economic growth rate of the district for the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 was 7.35 percent which was below the State's economic growth rate i.e. 7.83 percent.

Mansa District

4.48 The district has the 4.31 percent (13th rank) of total area of state and its share in total population of state is 2.83 percent (15th rank). The urban population in this district is 21 percent (16th rank) while the literacy rate is 52 percent (20th rank). This district has only 97 km (20th rank) roads per 100 sq km of area which

accounted for 20th place among districts. Therefore, it is very low literate and less urbanised district which has least developed infrastructure.

4.49 The NDDP at current prices of this district during the year 2008-09 was Rs. 3854.37 crore which accounted for 2.48 percent (17th rank) of total NSDP of the state. Its share in total NSDP of the state varied from 2.44 to 2.5 per cent during the year 2004-05 to 2008-09.

4.50 The per capita income of this district at current prices during the year 2008-09 was Rs. 48789 which was at the 18th rank among all districts. This rank was found slipped from 16th in the year 2004-05 to 18th in the year 2008-09. The sectoral composition of NDDP of district at current prices during the year 2004-05 was 53:13:34 percent for primary, secondary and tertiary sector respectively, which slightly changed to 52:14:34 during the year 2008-09 which shows that the industrial development of district was not in good pace. The overall annual economic growth rate of the district for the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 was 6.49 percent which was below the State's economic growth rate i.e. 7.83 percent.

Sangrur District

4.51 This district has 7.17 percent (3rd rank) of total area and 6.05 percent (8th rank) of total population of the State. The urban population in the district is 29 percent (10th rank) and the literacy rate is 59.9 percent (18th rank). There are 133 km (13th rank) roads per 100 sq km area in the district. In this way, this district is low literate, average urbanised and less developed w.r.t. infrastructure.

4.52 The total NDDP of District at current prices for the year 2008-09 was Rs. 9691.76 crore which was 6.24 percent (7th rank) of total NSDP of State. Contribution of district in total NSDP of State varied between 6.24 to 8.49 percent during the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 which decreased from 8.49 percent in 2004-05 to 6.24 percent in the year 2008-09. But it was mainly due to bifurcation of area of this district with the creation of new district Barnala in the year 2007-08. However, the contribution of district in total NSDP was slightly low as compare to its area proportion in state.

4.53 District's per capita income at current prices during the year 2008-09 was Rs. 57792 (7th rank). This district had persisted its 7th position w.r.t. per capita income in each year during 2004-05 to 2008-09 except 2006-07. The sectoral composition of NDDP of district at current prices during the year 2004-05 was 46:19:35 percent for primary, secondary and tertiary sector respectively, which improved to 43:23:34 percent during the year 2008-09 which shows that secondary sector is improving but even then it was below the state average. The overall annual economic growth rate of the district for the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 was 6.81 percent which was below the State's economic growth rate i.e. 7.83 percent.

Barnala District

4.54 This district, which was created in 2007-08 by carved out the area of district Sangrur, occupies 2.80 percent (16th rank) area of state and 2.16 percent (20th rank) of total population of state. It has 30 percent (8th rank) urban population and 60.30 percent (16th rank) literacy rate. There are 114 km (16th rank) roads per 100 sq km area in district. This shows that this district is low literate and has less developed infrastructure.

4.55 The NDDP at current prices of this district during the year 2008-09 was Rs. 3328.41 crore which accounted for 2.14 percent of total state's NSDP during this year. The share of its NDDP in NSDP of state varied between 2.14 to 2.18 percent during the year 2007-08 to 2008-09. Its contribution in NSDP during the year 2008-09 was at 20th rank.

4.56 The per capita income at current prices during the year 2008-09 of this district was Rs. 55474, which accounted for 11th position in state. The sectoral composition of NDDP at current prices for the year 2008-09 of this district was 48:21:31 percent for primary, secondary and tertiary sector respectively which show that the share of secondary and primary sector was below the State average.

Patiala District

4.57 This district has 6.39 percent (7th rank) of total area and 6.71 percent (6th rank) of total population of the State. The urban population in the district is 36 percent (5th rank) and the literacy rate is 69.30 percent (9th rank). There are 161 km (7th rank) roads per 100 sq km area in the district. In this way, this district is an average literate well urbanised and good developed w.r.t. infrastructure.

4.58 The total NDDP of District at current prices for the year 2008-09 was Rs. 10621.87 crore which was 6.84 percent (5th rank) of total NSDP of State. Contribution of district in total NSDP of State varied between 6.84 to 7.87 percent during the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 which decreased from 7.68 percent in 2004-05 to 6.84 percent in the year 2008-09. But it was mainly due to bifurcation of area of this district with the creation of new district SAS Nagar in the year 2006-07. However, the contribution of district in total NSDP was slightly higher as compare to its area and population proportion in state.

4.59 District's per capita income at current prices during the year 2008-09 was Rs. 55963 (10th rank). The rank of per capita income of districts was found slipped from 8th in 2004-05 to 10th in the year 2008-09. The sectoral composition of NDDP of district at current prices during the year 2004-05 was 33:22:45 percent for primary, secondary and tertiary sector respectively, which changed to 33:23:44 during the year 2008-09 which shows that the share of secondary sector was below the State average. The overall annual economic growth rate of the district for the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 was 9.17 percent which was above the State's economic growth rate i.e. 7.83 percent.

Fatehgarh Sahib District

4.60 This district has 2.34 percent (19th rank) of total area and 2.11 percent (19th rank) of total population of the State. The urban population in the district is 28 percent (11th rank) and the literacy rate is 73.60 percent (9th rank). There are 134 km (12th rank) roads per 100 sq km area in the district. In this way, this district is an average literate, less urbanised and less developed w.r.t. infrastructure.

4.61 The total NDDP of District at current prices for the year 2008-09 was Rs. 3736.91 crore which was 2.41 percent (18th rank) of total NSDP of State. Contribution of district in total NSDP of State varied between 2.40 to 2.49 percent during the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 which decreased from 2.49 percent in 2004-05 to 2.41 percent in 2008-09. The contribution of district in total NSDP was slightly higher as compare to its area and population proportion in state.

4.62 District's per capita income at current prices during the year 2008-09 was Rs. 61161 (4th rank). This district had persisted its 4th position w.r.t. per capita income in each year during 2004-05 to 2008-09. The sectoral composition of NDDP of district at current prices during the year 2004-05 was 40:25:35 percent for primary, secondary and tertiary sector respectively, which improved to 37:28:45 percent during the year 2008-09. The overall annual economic growth rate of district for the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 was 7.13 percent which was below the State's economic growth rate i.e. 7.83 percent.

DETAILED DATA TABLES