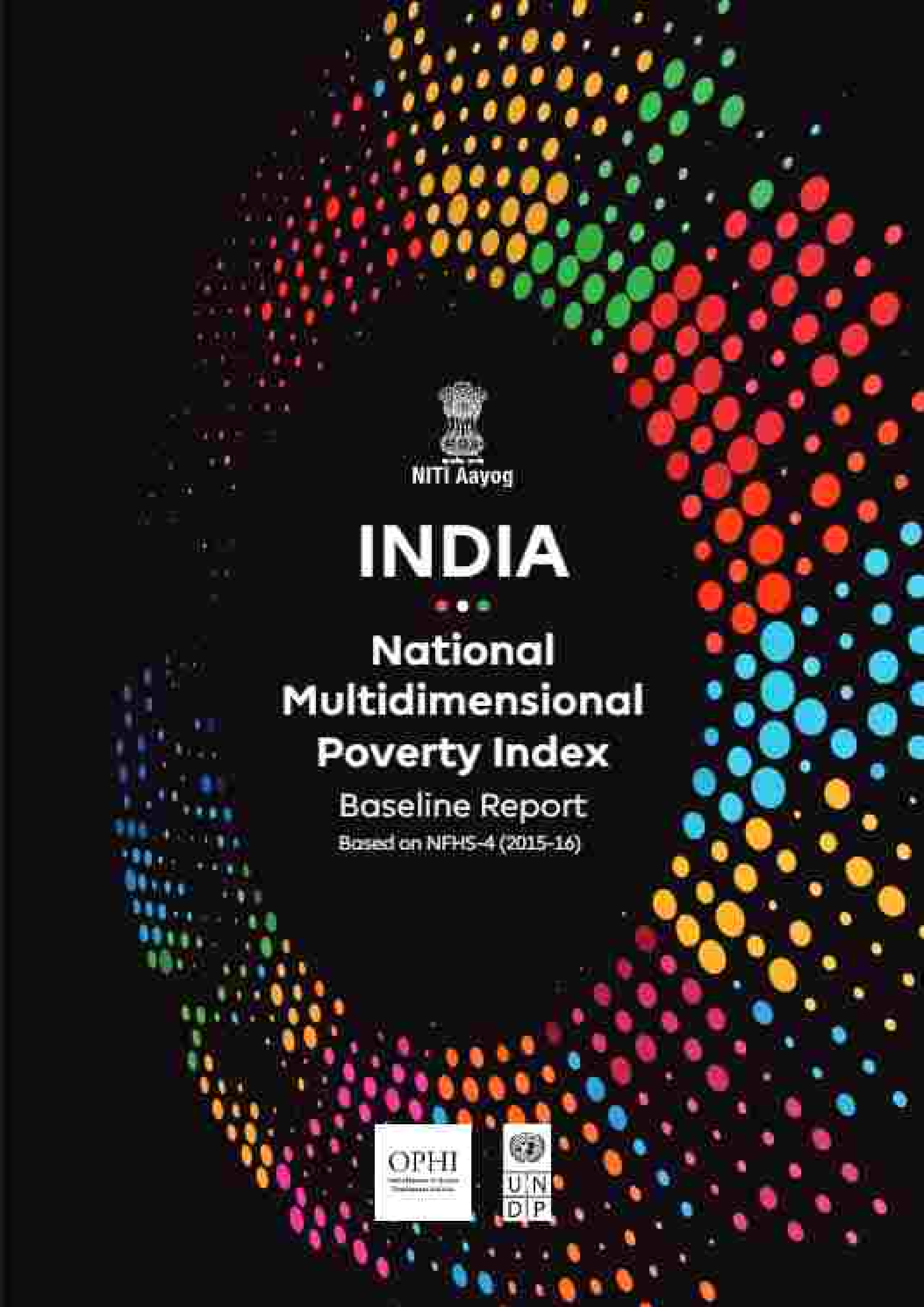
NITI Aayog
INDIA
National
Multidimensional
Poverty Index
Baseline Report
Based on NFHS-4 (2015-16)
OPHI
UNDP

NITI Aayog
Government of India,
Sansad Marg, New Delhi - 110001, India

Visit the dashboard:
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Contact us at:
e-mail: samyukta.samaddar@nic.in

Cover & Report Design by Sourav Das,
Data Analytics Officer (MPI-SDG), NITI Aayog
sourav.das.3185@gmail.com

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NITI Aayog

INDIA

NATIONAL MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX

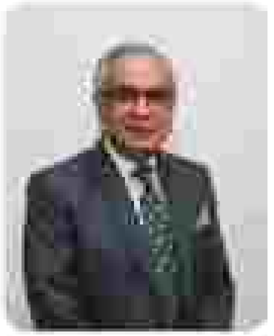
BASELINE REPORT

NITI Aayog, 2021

Based on the National Family Health Survey-4 (2015-16)

DR. RAJIV KUMAR

Vice Chairperson
National Institution for Transforming India
Government of India



The Sustainable Development Goals framework, adopted by 193 countries in 2015, has redefined development policies, government priorities, and metrics for measuring development progress across the world. The SDG framework, with seventeen Global Goals and 169 targets, is significantly wider in scope and scale relative to the Millennium Development Goals, its predecessor. The expansion of scope includes the significant development of recognising the need to address poverty in all its forms and dimensions. This has been articulated in the SDG framework through target 1.2 which is aimed at reducing "at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions". The development of the National Multidimensional Poverty Index of India is an important contribution towards instituting a public policy tool which monitors multidimensional poverty, informs evidence-based and focused interventions, thereby ensuring that no one is left behind.

India's national MPI measure uses the globally accepted and robust methodology developed by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), who have been key partners in ensuring the public policy utility and technical rigour of the index. Importantly, as a measure of multidimensional poverty, it captures multiple and simultaneous deprivations faced by households. This report presents an in-depth analysis of the headcount ratio and intensity of multidimensional poverty at the national, State/UT, and district levels. I am certain that the results and findings of this baseline edition of the index will be of great relevance and interest to policy makers and administrators in States and districts, researchers and scholars, and the wider public.

This baseline report of India's first ever national MPI measure is based on the reference period of 2015-16 of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS). The national MPI measure has been constructed by utilising twelve key components which cover areas such as health and nutrition, education and standard of living.

It has been envisaged as a comprehensive tool to expedite goal oriented action to measure multidimensional poverty and steer its systematic eradication. Since the data reference period of NFHS 2015-16, India has made remarkable strides through flagship programmatic interventions in housing, electricity, sanitation, drinking water, and cooking fuel, among others. Apart from building infrastructure and ensuring basic services, focused initiatives to improve health and nutritional outcomes have been undertaken expeditiously during this period. The baseline report will be updated upon the release of the NFHS-5 (2019-20) dataset. I am confident that India's multisectoral approach to address poverty and the impact of the flagship programmes and schemes will be reflected in that edition, thereby improving the national MPI score further.

I congratulate Shri Amitabh Kant, CEO, NITI Aayog, for encouraging the SDG team at NITI Aayog led by Ms. Sanyukta Samaddar, Adviser, to develop India's inaugural Multidimensional Poverty Index. My compliments and sincere thanks to the officials of State Governments, UTs, Union ministries, OPHI and UNDP, who have contributed towards this report.

DR. RAJIV KUMAR

20 September 2021
New Delhi
India

AMITABH KANT

Chief Executive Officer

National Institution for Transforming India

Government of India

The year 2021 marks the sixth anniversary of the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals which envisages to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. Steered by the Government of India's Global Indices for Reforms and Growth (GIRG) initiative, the National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for India is aimed at leveraging the monitoring mechanism and methodology of the globally recognised MPI to rigorously benchmark national and subnational performance and drive programmatic actions and reforms.

India's national MPI captures multiple and simultaneous deprivations faced by households across the three macro dimensions of health, education and living standards. It highlights the need for a whole-of-government approach towards addressing poverty and its multidimensionality. The multisectoral approach must be horizontally and vertically integrated across all levels of governance.

Estimates of national MPI headcount ratio and intensity have been furnished not only for the country and States but also for all the districts, which is a unique feature of this report. This will not only enable the analysis of comparative and relative performance among States and UTs but also among the districts of a State. This assumes significance given the federal structure of the country and the importance of the involvement of district administrations for effective implementation of interventions and schemes.

As a multidimensional poverty measure and a policy tool, this Inaugural Baseline Report provides us with important insights into the degree of success of multi-sectoral interventions to address various aspects of poverty. With the release of the National Family Health Survey 2019-20, the subsequent update of the report will capture the remarkable strides the country has taken to improve the lives of households across these multifaceted parameters.

Simultaneously, under the GIRG initiative, reform areas and actions are being formulated to utilise the insights made available through the index to ramp up our efforts further to aggressively and systematically eradicate poverty. My appreciation goes to the Union Ministries and States/UT Governments, and all officials who have been engaging with us on this endeavour. I also complement our technical partners, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), for their support.

I congratulate the SDG team at NITI Aayog led by Ms. Sangeeta Gamakhar, Advisor, who has been steering our overall national MPI efforts in bringing out our first national Multidimensional Poverty Index & Dashboard and our continuous engagement with key stakeholders, the Governments of States and UTs and Union Ministries through her commendable leadership.

AMITABH KANT

20 September 2021
New Delhi
India

Author

PEDRO CONCEIÇÃO

Director

Human Development Report Office

United Nations Development Programme

I congratulate the Government of India, NITI Aayog, and my UNDP colleagues on the launch of India's first National Multidimensional Poverty Index: Baseline Report & Dashboard.

Since its development in 2010, the Multidimensional Poverty Index has served as a valuable analytical tool to identify the most vulnerable people – the poorest among the poor and revealing poverty patterns within countries and over time, thereby enabling policy makers to target resources and design policies more effectively.

This new Indian national version of the index complements the 10 indicators of the global MPI with metrics on maternal health and bank account under the dimensions of health and standard of living, respectively. The resulting work offers powerful insights that can enhance India's capability to reduce poverty as the country builds back stronger from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

National and state strengths can mask important distinctions. The Indian national MPI's granular data – which cover not only all the States and Union Territories, but also all the districts – can empower policymakers and local officials to manage complexity and scale, inform evidence-led policy, design programs, and track progress. It can also help fine-tune the policies and programmes of State governments who are at the forefront of public service delivery, social protection, and multidimensional poverty reduction in India's federal structure. It will also be a tool to inform public dialogue across a range of stakeholders, including civil society, the research community, and businesses.

We at UNDP reaffirm our commitment to our partners Government of India and NITI Aayog in the collective journey to eradicate poverty in all its forms and accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

PEDRO CONCEIÇÃO

20 September 2021
New York
United States of America

SHOKO NODA

Resident Representative
United Nations Development Programme
India

To end poverty in all its forms everywhere is at the core of the comprehensive, aspirational, and all-encompassing framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the world in 2015. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is a systematic, robust, and nuanced measure to estimate our progress towards achieving this goal. MPI as a measure was first developed by Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for inclusion in UNDP's flagship Human Development Report in 2010, where it has been since published.

India's National MPI Baseline Report & Dashboard is a milestone in its journey towards realising the SDGs, in particular - target 1.2 of the 2030 Agenda which specifically focuses on addressing poverty in all its dimensions. This national MPI is being launched at an important juncture where I am sure it will provide key insights into the development scenario at the national, State and district levels, especially for India's sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. On this important national endeavour, it has been a genuine pleasure to collaborate with NITI Aayog - Government of India's premier thinktank, and with our partner OPHI.

India's national MPI will provide crucial insights into multiple cross sectoral indicators for decision makers at the national, State and district levels. From the perspective of planning and policy design, it will complement existing metrics in tracking progress, informing high impact interventions and simultaneously engendering evidence based policy making.

I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to Dr Rajiv Kumar, Vice Chairperson, NITI Aayog, for his visionary leadership and unwavering commitment in steering the process of instituting India's national MPI. I also extend my sincere appreciation to Shri Amitabh Kant, CEO, NITI Aayog, for his continuous engagement and encouragement in this endeavour. UNDP is committed to continue and strengthen this important partnership. Lastly, I commend Dr Sabina Alkire, Director, OPHI, and her team for the technical support in this exercise.

SHOKO NODA

20 September 2020
New Delhi
India

Author

DR. SABINA ALKIRE

Director

Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
Department of International Development
University of Oxford

It has been an honour to collaborate on India's National MPI: Baseline Report & Dashboard under the leadership of NITI Aayog, Government of India. This baseline report is a contribution towards measuring and monitoring progress on achieving target 1.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals on multidimensional poverty. It not only presents the MPI results – plus headcount ratio and intensity – at the national level, but also at the levels of States and all the districts of the country. The high-resolution disaggregation by indicators makes it a powerful policy tool to benchmark progress and inform policy making.

Similar to the interlinked nature of the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, as a measure, India's national MPI reflects the interlinkages across the indicators at the level of households. This is salient to designing and implementing coordinated multisectoral policies and focused interventions. As a policy tool, it can be utilized by decision makers to focus on reducing overall multidimensional poverty by targeting to reduce deprivations in each of its dimensions and indicators across the country at the sub-national and district levels. This disaggregation is crucial, especially in a country as diverse as India, for not only reflecting information on inter-State variations in outcomes, but also intra-State variations. The National MPI: Baseline Report & Dashboard is based on the rich dataset of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4 2015-16. The follow up to this baseline report, with the release of the NFHS 2019-20, will make it possible to estimate multidimensional poverty reduction trends as envisaged under SDG target 1.2.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Dr Rajiv Kumar, Vice Chairperson, NITI Aayog for his leadership, guidance and constant encouragement extended to this important project. Our technical assistance in this regard is a product of our strengthened partnership with UNDP India.

I would also like to congratulate Shri Amitabh Kant, CEO, NITI Aayog and his energetic, dedicated, and professional SDG team led by Ms Sangeeta Verma Advisor, NITI Aayog, for producing this technically rigorous measure.

DR. SABINA ALKIRE

20 September 2021
Oxford
United Kingdom

SANYUKTA SAMADDAR

IAS

Advisor, SDGs

National Coordinator for "Multidimensional Poverty"

Government of India

Our relentless efforts at NITI Aayog in adopting, implementing, and monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals at the national and subnational levels have been anchored on the core principle of "Leaving No One Behind". Instituting a robust SDG monitoring framework, promoting healthy competition among the States, strengthening the statistical systems, and building partnerships with a range of stakeholders have primarily aimed at reaching the farthest behind first. Given India's developmental context, the most effective way to ensure development of the most disadvantaged sections is through faster poverty reduction. To implement this strategy the first step is to estimate and monitor poverty trends, using a framework which defines poverty in all its forms, which is relevant to the present and aligns with the SDGs and our national context. This is precisely what our efforts at NITI Aayog regarding Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) aim to achieve.

The national MPI, an aggregate measure which defines poverty in simple terms, as the deprivation in crucial and basic parameters of health, education, and living standards, is a significant departure from the way poverty has been understood and conceptualised historically. This shift in focus from income or consumption expenditure as the basis of poverty estimation is founded on the policy narrative at the national level that human and capability development along with access to basic infrastructure is at the centre of India's development policy. The national MPI is an outcome of NITI Aayog's focussed strategy to execute the policy directive and the mandate given by the Cabinet Secretariat to improve India's position in global rankings of important and globally accepted indices.

The baseline report on the national MPI estimates at the national, State/ UT, and district levels based on NFHS-4 (2015-16) is a pivotal first step in bringing multidimensional poverty as a tool to the policy table. The national MPI will complement monetary poverty statistics, throw light on "how many are poor" and "how poor are the poor", track poverty over time, offer disaggregated estimates by States, districts, and population groups, and support priority based resource allocation and targeted schemes, all at a granular level. We expect that the Report will play an instrumental role in sensitising governments, researchers, civil society, the public, and other stakeholders on the need for and importance of MPI as a powerful policy instrument.

In this nationally important endeavour, we owe our deepest gratitude to the Central Ministries and the State Governments, which have strongly supported the national MPI initiative. The lengthy discussions we have had during the MPI Coordination Committee meetings, and the detailed deliberations held with the States as part of our SDG MPI workshops in more than 20 States in the past few months, have contributed immensely to improving the framework. We hope that the State-specific reform action plan will aid faster reduction of multidimensional poverty and will result in better outcomes as measured by subsequent NFHS surveys.

To fully realise the potential of the MPI as a policy tool for focused interventions towards addressing multidimensional poverty utilising it at the level of States and districts is of paramount importance. In this regard we thank all the State Governments and especially the ones where we organised over 20 workshops in the State capitals with Chief Secretaries and senior Government officials from the departments and districts. These workshops facilitated building interest and engendering understanding and acceptability of this important tool for governance. The positive, enthusiastic and constructive feedback from our State governments has played a very important role in the process of developing the national MPI.

We are unequivocally thankful to Dr. Sabina Alkire, Director, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, and her team for offering technical advice from time to time. As the designer of the global MPI, Sabina's deep knowledge on the subject based on her experience of working with countries across the globe, has contributed significantly to the robustness of the national MPI.

We would like to place on record our gratitude to Ms Shoko Noda, Resident Representative, UNDP India, for her support to the project, as a key partner. We are certain that the MPI initiative will offer crucial inputs to UNDP's SDG efforts across the country. We are also grateful to the United Nations Resident Coordinator and his office for their support to the project.

Our deepest thanks goes to Prof KS James, Director and Senior Professor, International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), and his team, for their unswerving support to the project. IIPS has been kind enough to share its expertise in Demographic and Health Surveys which has supported the project technically to a great extent.

Finally, sincere appreciation to my team in the SDG Vertical in NITI Aayog: Alok Johri, Partha Arya, Soumya Gaba, Sourav Das, Sundar Mishra and Vidya Warrier. Special acknowledgments are due to the core team, comprising Soumya Gaba, SDG Officer, and Sourav Das, Data Analytics Officer, who have remarkably shouldered the responsibility of the inordinately vast range of computations, estimations and visualisations at all levels, and the development of the reform action plan and the MPI Dashboard.

We are grateful to Shri Amitabh Kant, CEO, NITI Aayog, for his consistent support to the idea of multidimensional poverty, and the project and its initiatives. The project would not have been a success without the relentless support of our Member Vice Chairman, Dr Rajiv Kumar who has thrown his weight behind all efforts, with passion, to pursue the execution of the national MPI project.

We sincerely hope that the national MPI project and its outcomes will act as a strong force which will further accelerate SDG achievements for our country.

SANYUKTA SAMADDAR (IAS)

20 September 2021
New Delhi
India

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SECTION I

CONTEXT & INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER
1

INTRODUCTION
INDIA'S NATIONAL MPI

The Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015 established the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). SDG 1 in its entirety ("End poverty in all its forms everywhere") is multidimensional in nature and definition. While target 1.1 seeks to eradicate extreme poverty - measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day (subsequently increased to $1.90/day), target 1.2 aims at reducing multidimensional poverty, as defined by national definitions, by half.

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) has been used by the United Nations Development Programme in its flagship Human Development Report since 2010 and is the most widely employed non monetary poverty index in the world (Oxford & Walker, 2020). It captures overlapping deprivations in health, education and living standards (UNDP, 2020). It complements income poverty measurements because it incorporates and compares deprivations directly. In this context, a national Multidimensional Poverty Index for India will enable estimation of poverty not only at the level of the States but also for all the 706 plus districts (600 plus in 2015-16, 700 plus in 2019-20) across. Indeed, indicators capture simultaneous deprivations and indicator wise contribution to poverty and most importantly, will facilitate formulation of sectoral policies and targeted interventions which contribute towards ensuring that "no one is left behind". The district wise estimation of the national MPI will also assist in reaching out to the furthest behind first through focused efforts on specific indicators and dimensions.

This chapter provides a brief overview of the national and international context of measuring poverty across multiple dimensions, the conceptual framework behind multidimensional measures and how they contribute towards ending poverty in all its forms. The latter half of this chapter discusses the salience and features of the national MPI and the purpose of such a measure.

1.1 India - Multidimensional Poverty Index: National context and Global Goals

The history of poverty estimation in India dates back to as early as 1901 when Dadabhai Naoroji estimated poverty in the country based on the cost of a subsistence diet. In 1938, the National Planning Committee suggested a poverty line estimation based on living standards followed by the authors of the Bombay Plan in 1944. Addressing and ending poverty has been part of the national agenda since independence. Various committees, working groups and scholars including the working group of 1962, Dandekar and Rath in 1971 and the Y.K. Alagh Taskforce in 1979 were engaged in the estimating the headline statistic of poverty to inform public policy. Similarly the Expert Groups on the Lakdawala (1993) and Tendulkar (2009) and the Rangarajan Committee (2014) undertook the exercise of estimating monetary poverty. Globally, the focus on reducing monetary poverty was mirrored in the Millennium Development Goals target of halving the proportion of people living on less than $ 1.25 a day between 1990 and 2015.

The adoption of 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' by 193 countries of the United National General Assembly, including India, brought institutional focus in measuring and addressing poverty in "all its forms" enshrined in its preamble and explicated under Goal 1. The impact of this was also reflected in the work of the World Bank, the custodian of the International Poverty Line (IPL) statistic, which convened a high level Commission led by Sir Anthony Atkinson and supported by an advisory board of global poverty measurement experts.

One of the specific tasks of the commission was to go "beyond Goal 1" and engage with "complementary indicators and multidimensionality" (World Bank, 2017). The Commission recommended the inclusion of a multidimensional poverty measure based on the counting approach, seen in the Alkire Foster method of the MPI. The Global Coalition of Partners to End Child Poverty in its submission to the Commission emphasised on the importance of an aggregate multidimensional poverty measure and its potential to powerfully summarise and communicate global and national figures to a wider audience, therefore mobilising public support to end poverty in all its dimensions.

In India, the Cabinet Secretariat's mandate on the MPI is aimed at utilising the monitoring mechanism of the index to gauge and fast-track poverty reduction to improve the country's performance and therefore, reach out to the furthest behind by identifying reform areas and formulating reform actions on each of its components. The development of the India MPI is intended to drive competition among the States and Union Territories and provide insights on multidimensional poverty at the subnational and district levels.

1.2 Conceptual framework of poverty and its multidimensionality

Early 20th century examples of attempts at capturing poverty and its multidimensionality include studies by Booth (1901) and Rowntree (1901) in the United Kingdom. For a measure of wellbeing, application of multidimensional approaches dates back to the Level of Living Survey conducted in Sweden in 1968 (World Bank, 2017). Townsend's landmark study in 1979 serves as an early example of a multidimensional approach towards relative deprivation across 60 indicators which covered dimensions like diet, clothing, fuel and light, housing conditions and locality of work, recreation, health and education. Similarly, the European Union's portfolio of social indicators to monitor social protection and inclusion is inherently multidimensional in nature. The need for complementary non monetary statistics also stems from the recognition that income is one of the many dimensional and not the only attribute of wellbeing (Chakravarty, 2009).

The theoretical underpinnings of a non monetary approach towards poverty and instead, as a multidimensional phenomenon is drawn from the Capability approach (Sen 1976, 1992, 1999). The capability approach suggests that functionings and capabilities are two integral parts of a person's quality of life and well being where functionings are the "doings and beings" that they value and have reason to value, such as being healthy and nourished; and capabilities reflect the freedom that they have in achieving valuable functionings. Therefore, to arrive at the conclusion that a household or individual is deprived in basic capabilities, it is pertinent to examine and consider multiple dimensions of well being (Tsakloglou & Klasen, 2020).

Multidimensional measures complement monetary measures by capturing information they lack - such as broader qualitative aspects of life such as child mortality, housing conditions, and other basic services such as water and sanitation (Klasen, 2020). This is of significance to policy formulation and targeted interventions in the context of India country or intra region heterogeneity in development.

Simple headcount ratio based measures do not provide information on the depth of poverty, as the Alkire Sen Composite Indexes, and therefore, potentially, while the extent of poverty captured by the headcount ratio can reduce, the poorest may fall even further behind. To address this, the Multidimensional Poverty Index, based on the Alkire Foster method, employs an adjusted headcount ratio (MPI score) which is arrived at by multiplying the headcount ratio with the average deprivation among the MPI poor (Alkire & Foster, Counting and Multidimensional Poverty Measurement, 2011). In 2010, MPI means of multidimensional poverty replaced the Human Poverty Index (HPI) in UNDP's Human Development Report. It draws from the capability approach by including multiple dimensions of poverty across the dimensions of health, education and living standards, and estimates the "fundamental objective features" which affect the poor (Alkire & Fleurbaey, 2010).

1.3 Ending poverty in all its forms: Multidimensional Poverty Index

The multidimensionality of poverty is an integral part of the Sustainable Development Goals. Target 1.2 aims to reducing "at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions". The interlinked nature of the SDGs is reflected in mo-

dimensional poverty measures as well, since they examine deprivations in areas such as nutrition (Goal 2), health (SDG 3), education (SDG 4) and living standards related indicators such as water and sanitation (SDG 6), and electricity and clean cooking fuel (SDG 7), among others.

Development of multidimensional poverty measures was motivated to not only capture multiple but also overlapping deprivations faced by the poor, which was not sufficiently reflected in monetary poverty measures (Alkire, 2020). Measures such as the MPI, based on the Alkire-Foster methodology, consider simultaneous deprivations and disadvantages articulated through indicators in the broad dimensions of adequate health and nutrition, education, and standard of living. MPI can be utilized as a complementary policy tool to monetary poverty, to build and stimulate a more comprehensive depiction of poverty. The information and insights from this tool can drive cross-sectional policies which address the interconnected and simultaneous disadvantages and deprivations faced by the poor. Two distinctive normative conditions are fulfilled by the MPI - the recognition that non-monetary deprivations are integral to what can be termed as poverty, and that deprivations often simultaneously overlap. As discussed above, MPI not only connects itself with the headcount ratio or proportion of people who are multidimensionally poor but also provides important information on average deprivations or "depth of poverty". The Index also provides information of policy relevance on each of the indicators by way of deconstructing each of the indicators for sectoral focus and elucidating cross-sectoral overlaps exhibited through multiple deprivations. Therefore, the MPI as a measure of multiple dimensions of poverty complements monetary poverty statistics, enables cross monitoring of individual indicators and dimensions which overlap with several SDGs, allows for disaggregation at the level of States and districts, and urban and rural to better inform policy focus, and engenders integrated cross sectoral policy actions by capturing multiple deprivations in its methodology. Apart from its theoretical and statistical merits, the MPI produces clear and easy insights to communicate policy relevant information for a wider audience.

In 2010, the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) developed by Sabina Alkire and James Foster was adopted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in their Human Development Report as a replacement for its Human Poverty Index. The MPI serves as a complementary measure to the more traditional measures that are based on income or consumption. The rationale for multidimensional measurement of poverty is that wellbeing can be adversely impacted in many forms that may only be indirectly related to an individual's income or level of consumption. Deprivations can include an overlap related to poor health, undernourishment, and inadequate access to clean cooking fuel, electricity, water, sanitation, and housing. Importantly, the MPI also reflects some of our national priorities articulated through focused interventions on housing, clean water, sanitation, cooking fuel, electricity along with our universal education goals, improved nutrition and good health for all.

1.4 National MPI: Salience and Features

A national MPI is a headline statistic of multidimensional poverty that is used (OPHI, 2018):

- to compute poverty across subnational regions,
- to track poverty over time,
- to highlight "how" poor are the people in poverty using direct information from the set of MPI indicators,
- National MPIs are always reported along with several intuitive statistics that show the level and composition of poverty by indicator. These are:
- Headcount, 'H' which shows the percentage of people who are multidimensionally poor.
- Intensity, 'A' which shows the percentage of weighted deprivations the average multidimensionally poor person suffers from.
- The national MPI is constructed directly from each person's profile of deprivations across each indicator, built from a single household survey that captures the data on all the indicators. So, the national MPI is always reported together with its composition by indicator. This is done in one of two ways: (1) analysing the percentage of people who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator one by one, and (2) analysing the weighted contributions of each indicator to the national MPI.

1.5 Purpose of National MPI as a measure

A national MPI statistic for a country is tailored to the national priorities and transitions countries choose their own set of dimensions, indicators, weights, and cut-offs, according to their plans and contexts (OPHI, 2018). National MPIs are disaggregated by subnational regions, urban or rural areas, age, and other factors. They are also always reported with the indicator-wise deconstruction and breakdown. These details can guide and monitor national policies such as budget allocations, targeting specific interventions, and policy coordination across sectors. The purpose of constructing such a measure is discussed below:

- **Enhanced high-level view of poverty at the national level:** The international community, including government officials, international agencies, academia, and society understand poverty today as a complex, multidimensional phenomenon. The national MPI provides a high-level view of the level of multidimensional poverty and its change with time. This presents an overall picture of poverty in the country, while also enabling closer and more in-depth analysis of areas of interest such as regions (State or districts) and specific sections under the dimensions of health and nutrition, education and living standards.

- **Complements monetary poverty measures:** The national MPI complements existing monetary poverty measures. The dimensions of the index have proven to help identify and achieve targeted policy intervention. The ability to provide a better depiction of poverty and inform more precise policy actions has been an incentive in every country that has developed a national MPI so far. Evidence has shown that people who are experiencing multiple deprivations in crucial areas of their lives, such as education, health, safety or employment, may not be income poor (Alkire,Jahan, et al., 2018), and policies to address income poverty may not affect other deprivations. Furthermore, public action in areas like education, infrastructure, and housing, which might only impact income in the next generation, are not well captured by traditional monetary metrics. In contrast, a national MPI that includes such indicators can show rapid improvements in those areas, making visible the impact of social policies and interventions more directly.

- **Information to shape policy:** A national MPI can guide coordinated actions by several ministries and departments, provide clear goals and targets for each indicator and act as a monitoring and accountability tool within the government. One reason for this is that it allows robust disaggregation by groups (such as between urban and rural areas, subnational regions, gender, age groups,). One can also unpack the numbers to analyse the composition of poverty by dimensions and indicators nationally, and at the level of States and districts, which allows for more efficient policy design, policy coordination and focus, and assignment of resources.

- **The MPI is based on each person's or household's profile of the overlapping or "joint" deprivations they experience:** This provides new information that is not available in many other measures of poverty estimation. For example, 20 percent of the population may not have access to adequate sanitation and 20 percent may have insufficient education, but these two indicators separately do not provide information on the degree of intersection of the population without adequate sanitation and items without an adequate education. Elucidating such overlaps is a specific feature of the MPI. This additional information is extremely relevant for identifying the poorest of the poor, who experience serious and multiple deprivations at the same time. It is also useful for guiding multisectoral and integrated policies, because it highlights the complexity of simultaneous deprivations.

- **Provides incentives for tackling no one behind and reaching the furthest behind first:** By reflecting the intensity of poverty (detailing the multiple deprivations that a family has at the same time), the national MPI has an advantage over headcount poverty measures since efforts to reduce the proportion of simultaneous hardships faced by the poor will reduce the MPI even if they have not yet moved out of poverty. For example, if a poor person goes from being deprived in 90 percent of the indicators to being deprived in 50 percent of them, then the MPI goes down, even if they are still identified as multidimensionally poor. This further reinforces the incentive for focusing on the poorest of the poor, because if any deprivation of any multidimensionally poor person is removed, the MPI falls.

- **Adaptable to national context and transparent:** The design of the national MPI is flexible, as the dimensions, indicators and weights can be adapted to the national context. These are attributes that can be defined by policymakers to accurately characterise poverty in diverse contexts. The national MPI is also transparent and easy to implement. This provides legitimacy for official estimates. In addition, it is intuitive and easy to communicate to the media, private sector and civil society, as seen in countries which have implemented such a measure.

- **Robustness and rigor:** It is crucial that an official poverty measure be robust. It means that the policy conclusions are not overly sensitive to small changes in its own components, like indicators, cut-offs or weights. This is because in a pluralist society people often agree on a broad range of priorities but disagree on details. A measure that is robust to a number of specifications has more legitimacy among a wider group of citizens and stakeholders. Furthermore, the national MPI can be rigorously applied using standard errors and tests of statistical inference. This means that policymakers can ensure that their statements - such as "poverty has reduced" refer to statistically significant changes.

CHAPTER
2

DEVELOPING INDIA'S MPI
THE PROCESS

2.1 The Global Indices for Reforms & Growth (GIRG) mandate

In early 2006, the Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India, identified 29 global indices to monitor and analyse and initiate with the aim of improving India's position in global rankings. Under this mandate, also known as the Global Indices for Reforms and Growth (GIRG) mandate, NITI Aayog was identified as the nodal agency for the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI).

The GIRG exercise is aimed at leveraging the monitoring mechanism of important social, economic and other internationally recognised indices to drive reforms and growth. The primary goal of the exercise is to gauge India's performance - not only on the overall country's result in the indices but on the parameters and sub-parameters as well, and subsequently draft an action plan to improve in those areas and sub-areas.

It was widely recognised that this exercise would require a whole-of-government approach in letter and spirit. As one of the first steps in this direction, NITI Aayog, as the nodal Ministry for the MPI, identified all relevant Union Ministries and departments which mapped not only to the broad dimensions of the index but also to the individual components, parameters and sub-parameters. For example, improvement in dimensions such as living standards required coordination among Ministries concerned with cooking gas, electricity, rural and urban development, ministries which work on housing, sanitation and drinking water, and so on. The exercise also enabled the identification of existing government actions articulated through schemes and policies which were instrumentally impacting the parameters and sub-parameters of the index; for example, various nutrition and child and maternal health related schemes which impact the MPI dimension of health. It underscored the importance of inter-ministerial coordination and partnerships for effective and focused action.

The emphasis of the GIRG initiative is not only to improve country's performance and ranking but to leverage them as tools for systemic reforms in the policies and processes aimed at improving and enhancing the ease of living for the citizens. NITI Aayog has been coordinating with the concerned Ministries and departments mapped to the indicators and sub-indicators of the index to develop a roadmap and action plan. Parameter- and sub-parameter- linked reform areas and actions are being developed by the inter-ministerial committee on the index. The exercise includes the identification of reform actions, duration, sub-national applicability, priority and target setting for implementation by Ministries and departments.

As the nodal agency, NITI Aayog is also responsible for constructing an indigenous index for monitoring the performance of States and Union Territories and ranking them. The national MPI for India is a milestone contribution towards this effort. It aims to become the primary tool for monitoring progress on SDG 1 "ending poverty in all its forms everywhere" in the country and simultaneously foster competition among the States and Union Territories to expeditiously take action towards this goal. In the endeavour, engagement with publishing agencies and relevant technical partners was impressed upon from the outset. Building partnerships and engaging with: i) the publishing agencies - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and ii) other technical partners such as the survey implementers of the National Family Health Survey— International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) at Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, has been critical in developing the national MPI for States and districts and ensuring its technical rigour and robustness.

To institutionalise this inter-ministerial effort for developing the national MPI and formulating reform areas and actions, the Multidimensional Poverty Index Coordination Committee (MPICC) was constituted by NITI Aayog, which included twelve Ministries and departments.

2.2 MPI Coordination Committee (MPICC)

The inter-ministerial coordination committee constituted under NITI Aayog included Ministries and departments pertaining to areas such as health, education, nutrition, rural development, drinking water, sanitation, electricity, and urban development, among others. It also included experts from Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and the publishing agencies - OPHI and UNDP.

The composition of the MPICC drew from the multidimensional nature of the indicators and sub-indicators within the index. This brought forth a cross-sectoral collection of perspectives on policies and ambitions to improve achievements at the level of households. It also highlighted various approaches required for improving outcomes of intrinsic significance such as nutrition and education; and material infrastructure and household services such as electricity, drinking water, cooking fuel and others.

As critical stakeholders in the process, the MPICC engaged in extensive discussions on the index, its theoretical underpinnings, technical computations and indicators. The inaugural MPICC round tables on all formal facets of the index enabled a technical appreciation of the computation of the index, the Alkire-Foster method, dimensions, indicators and cut-offs. Consequently, deliberations on two facets of the GIRG exercise - i) developing an India index or national MPI and ii) identification of reform areas and actions, took place simultaneously.

NITI Aayog in collaboration with the publishing agencies (OPHI and UNDP) led the discussion on developing the national iteration of the index, with the MPICC. The guiding principle of this exercise was the objective of developing a national measure which can contribute towards measuring the progress under SDG 1 - of halving poverty in its multidimensional form, and subsequently supporting evidence-based policymaking to formulate government action to address it. Members from each Ministry of the MPICC applied their experience in their domain in liaison with public service delivery and the macro challenges in each sector in a demographically and geographically diverse country such as India. Their rich experience in identifying past, present and future challenges in their respective sectors informed the discussion on India

for exercise and formulating the reform areas. This was followed by technical feasibility assessment of the indicators in the NFHS and selection of respective weights. Cognizance was taken to enable the national MPI to simultaneously track the performance of the country and all States and districts on the global indicators of the index. Drawing from the OPHI manuals, the consensus was twofold: i) to adapt the MPI to the national and local contexts while tracking the global MPI indicators and ii) to estimate it not only at the level of the States, but districts as well.

2.2.1 Engagement with States: Building consensus on MPI at the subnational level

State and Union Governments are pivotal stakeholders which make up the institutional bulwark of the country. With 36 States and Union Territories and over 700 districts, subnational entities represent the myriad socio-political, geographical and economic diversity in the country. For a public policy tool such as the national MPI to fully realise its potential, utilisation of its results and findings by State and UT governments is crucial. Simultaneously, the success of identification and implementation of reform areas and actions to improve the lives of households and individuals, would significantly be influenced by the level of adoption at the level of States. Therefore, building consensus on the need to create a national MPI and the model thereof, developing capacities, understanding and appetite for this novel policy tool, with our primary stakeholders, i.e., the State governments and policy makers and implementers at the sub-national level, was felt to be imperative at the stage of MPI project design. Close collaboration and extensive engagement with subnational governments through State MPI workshops with top policy makers and all line departments in the States was recognised as a pivotal driver of outreach on the Index.

NITI Aayog, at the time of writing, had organised MPI workshops in the capitals of over 20 States. These workshops were chaired by the Chief Secretaries and other senior officials of the State Governments, district level officials, and in some cases by the Chief Ministers. The meetings covered the basics of MPI, mandate from Cabinet Secretariat, India's position in global rankings, India estimations, status of the State on MPI and district wise performance, MPI parameter dashboard, national MPI, and reform action plan. The technical sessions on computation were conducted in the presence of the State Statistical Officers and district officials to generate feedback and insights from their experience on the ground. The feature of the index to estimate multidimensional poverty for the districts of a State generated significant interest among the stakeholders for the reasons that insights on district performance including that of) headcount ratio, intensity of poverty, factors causing poverty, consistent and weakened deprivations and contribution to MPI, were of keen interest to the departments and district administrations.

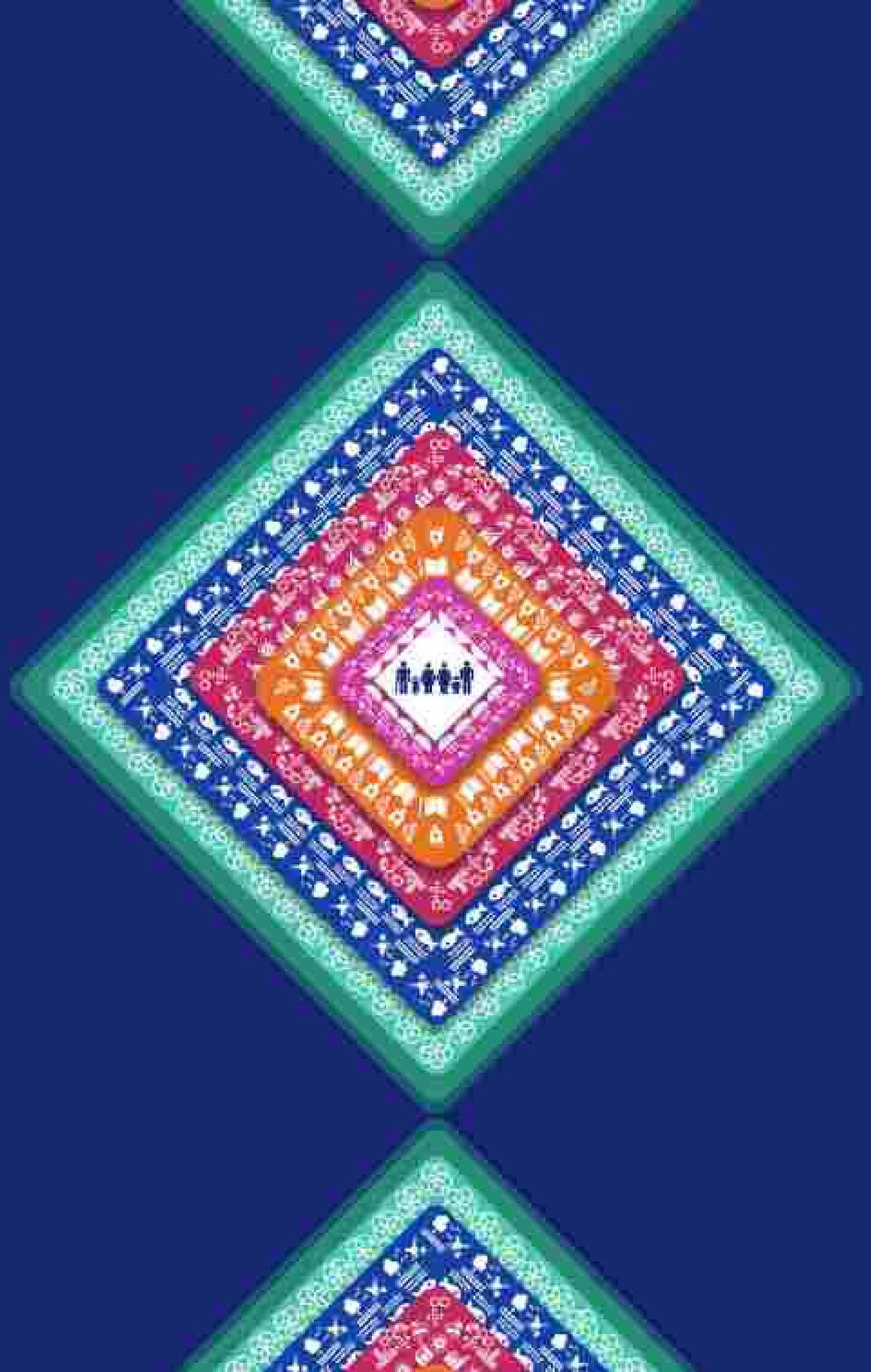
Deliberations in these 20 State level MPI workshops largely focused on the State specific developmental specialities, experience in domains of public service delivery, challenges in the related sectors/contexts as to the developmental reality of the State, and in its State allocation, issues related to convergence of inter-departmental action, synergies across line departments to achieve the broad outcomes aligned with the parameters of the Index, challenges in the efficacy of implementation of the aligned Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State schemes, analysis of sub-optimal efficiency in public service delivery, assessment of the adequacy of financial, technical, and human resources, level of capacities of the State or local systems to generate high frequency data for periodic monitoring. Inter alia, were some of the most recurring discussion points that emerged during the MPI workshops in the States. The common outcome of these numerous State meetings was consensus that it is important to monitor and reduce multidimensional poverty. MPI is a technically robust and contextually relevant instrument, and progress monitoring at district level is crucial.

The draft State Reform Action Areas Plan with an illustrative set of reform areas and actions for each indicator to achieve progress as measured by the index was also presented to the Chief Secretaries and Heads of Departments in these workshops. The long term action plan has to be further customised by the State Governments to align it with its own context and reality. Therefore, the workshops paved the way for i) the introduction and deliberation on this important measure of multidimensional poverty which goes as granular as the district, ii) presentation on the causal factors to the MPI estimates and the areas of improvements and iii) discussions on formulation of reform areas and actions for improving the lives of households in the sectors under the purview of the MPI.

The process of developing the national MPI, since its beginning, has been a collaborative one. As the tool has to have both policy utility and technical robustness, no stone has been left unturned in ensuring that expert opinions, ground realities, and practical approaches have been accommodated. Both central ministries and State governments contributed immensely to this process. The road ahead too will be collaborative, with active involvement of all relevant stakeholders.

ENGAGEMENT WITH STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

ENGAGEMENT WITH STATES & UNION TERRITORIES



SECTION II

METHODOLOGY & WAY FORWARD

CHAPTER
3

METHODOLOGY
COMPUTING INDIA'S MPI

3.1 The Alkire-Foster Methodology

At the core of this MPI is the Alkire-Foster (AF) multidimensional poverty measurement methodology. The AF methodology is a general framework for measuring multidimensional poverty that identifies people as poor or not poor based on a dual cutoff counting method: the first cutoff within each component indicator is applied to determine which person is "deprived" in that indicator. The information across all indicators is then aggregated to arrive at a deprivation score for each individual. The second cutoff is then applied to identify the individuals who are multidimensionally poor. The AF methodology is an extension of the widely accepted Foster-Greer-Thorbecke (FGT) class of poverty measures and has a range of technical and practical advantages that make it favorable for use in non-monetary poverty estimation.

Poised within a family of axiomatic measures, the AF methodology achieves multiple technical milestones associated with poverty measures including dimensional monotonicity, subgroup decomposability, scale and replication invariance, poverty and deprivation focus and symmetry. The ability of the AF methodology to provide an idea of not only the degree of poverty but also its composition and distribution is what makes it a powerful tool for decision making.

The AF methodology's intuitive counting approach for poverty identification, explicit consideration of joint distributions, consistent partial orders and most importantly, its ability to utilize ordinal or binary data, make it adaptable to existing data systems without the need to restructure any specialized modules within surveys that relate only to the estimation of multidimensional poverty.

The dual cutoff approach of the AF methodology also mitigates a number of issues that arise from the union and intersection approaches in the measurement of multidimensional poverty with the former tending to exaggerate poverty and the latter tending towards underestimation. The flexibility it provides within bounds of logic and reason in terms of selection of indicators, determination of first and second order cutoffs and indicator weights adds a layer of customization essential for the construction of a multidimensional poverty measure suited to the national context.

3.2 Steps in computing the MPI

The process of computing the MPI can be divided into 2 broad categories: i) Identification, and ii) Aggregation.

3.2.1 Identification

i. Determine the set of indicators to be used in the MPI and group thematically similar indicators into dimensions. For example, years of schooling and school attendance are indicators under the dimension of education.

ii. Set the deprivation cut-offs for each indicator i.e., the level of achievement considered normatively sufficient in order for an individual to be considered not deprived in an indicator (e.g., the individual has completed at least six years of schooling).

iii. Apply the cutoff and determine whether the individual is deprived in each indicator.

iv. Select weights to be applied to each indicator such that the sum of the weights for all indicators adds up to 1. Optionally, the weights of the indicators could be such that the weight attributable to each dimension (i.e. the sum of the weights of the indicators in that dimension) is the same.

v. Calculate the weighted sum of deprivations for each individual. This is known as their deprivation score.

vi. Apply the second order cutoff, i.e., the proportion of weighted deprivations that an individual needs to experience to be identified as multidimensionally poor. India's National MPI follows the second order cutoff of 33.33 percent used in the global MPI measure.

3.2.2 Aggregation

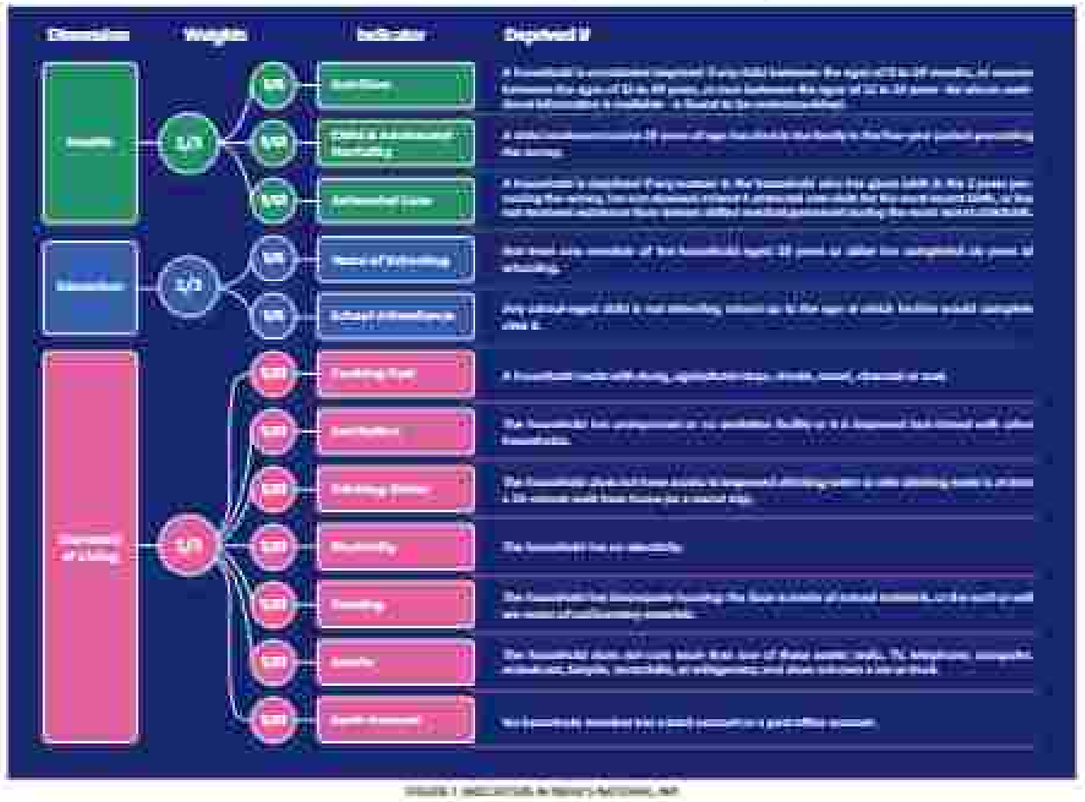
i. Determine the proportion of individuals identified as multidimensionally poor in the population. This is known as the headcount ratio (H) of the MPI or the incidence of poverty. The headcount ratio broadly explains 'how many are poor'.

ii. Determine the average share of weighted indicators in which multidimensionally poor individuals are deprived (i.e., add the deprivation scores of the poor and divide it by the total number of poor in the data). This is known as the intensity of poverty (A) in the MPI or the breadth of poverty, which broadly explains 'how poor are the poor'.

iii. Compute the MPI score (M_0) as the product of the partial indices of Headcount Ratio and Intensity.

3.3 Indicators in India's National MPI

The national MPI model retains the six indicators of the global MPI model, essentially to be closely aligned to the global methodology and coverage. India's MPI has three equally weighted dimensions - 'health, education, and standard of living' - which are represented by twelve indicators (Figure 1).



3.3.1 Dimension: Health

The 'health' dimension comprises parameters representing nutrition, child mortality and maternal health. The indicators for Nutrition and Child Mortality echo the definitions and cutoffs followed by their counterparts in the Global MPI. The indicator for Maternal Health is unique to India's national MPI. A point of note is that in the national MPI, the Child Mortality indicator has been renamed as Child Adolescent Mortality. According to the parlance of the Indian statistical system, the use of the term "Child Mortality" is usually associated with mortality under 5 years of age. Given that the indicator in the MPI refers to deaths below 18 years of age, the indicator has been renamed so as to mitigate confusion arising from the nomenclature.

Digressing from the procedure set by the Global MPI measure, the indicators in the dimension for Health are not equally weighted. Nutrition – with a weight of 1/6, carries half the dimension weight of 1/3. The remaining dimension weight is split between Child Adolescent Mortality and Maternal Health, with each indicator having a weight of 1/12. The sharing of weights between the Child Mortality and Maternal Health indicator prevents the overall MPI measure from favoring households with no children or households with no births in the last 5 years, while allowing for the monitoring of deprivations in the domains of childbirth, and access to antenatal and maternal care. The shared weights also allow for the indicator on Nutrition to retain its weight in the Global MPI, thus enabling comparability in reporting across both.

3.3.1.i Nutrition

> A household is considered deprived if any child between the ages of 0 to 59 months, or woman between the ages of 15 to 49 years, or man between the ages of 15 to 54 years –for whom nutritional information is available– is found to be undernourished.

A woman (15 to 49 years) or a man (15 to 54 years) is considered undernourished if their Body Mass Index (BMI) is below 18.5 kg/m². Children under 5 years of age are considered malnourished if their z-score of height for age (stunting), or weight for age (underweight) is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population.

It is to be noted that even if a single member of the household is identified as undernourished, the entire household is treated as deprived in nutrition. This is owing to two primary reasons; i) the unit of analysis is the household, and ii) the indicator for nutrition operates within the implicit principle of shared positive or negative externality, wherein the debilitating effects of undernourishment on one household member will have a direct or indirect effect on other members of the same household.

Contributing to nearly one third of the multidimensional poverty in India, nutrition is arguably one of the most important indicators in India's national MPI. Malnutrition has significant consequences to early childhood development as well as to the health and mental wellbeing of adults. The indicator for nutrition carries a weight of 1/6 and its definition is aligned with the Global MPI.

3.3.1.ii Child-Adolescent Mortality

> A household is deprived if any child or adolescent under 18 years of age has died in the household in the five-year period preceding the survey.

The child adolescent mortality indicator is based on birth history data provided by mothers aged 15-49 years. However, if the data from the mother is missing, and if the male in the household reported no child adolescent mortality, then the household is reported to be not deprived. A household with no children would also be treated as not deprived.

For the five year period preceding NFHS 2015-16, the neonatal mortality rate (i.e., the probability of death within the first month of life) was 30 deaths per 1000 live births. This means that one newborn in 33 live births died during this neonatal period. The under five mortality rate during this time period stood at 50 deaths per 1000 live births, indicating that one in 20 children in India died before their fifth birthday. A significant proportion of neonatal deaths are a result of preventable diseases and, lack of access to pediatric healthcare. Certain demographic risk factors can also be identified with under five deaths being significantly higher among vulnerable population groups (for instance, Scheduled Tribes, and Scheduled Castes) and among the lowest wealth quintiles (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, 2017).

The rationale behind the indicator on Child Adolescent Mortality and the age group it considers is that it is indicative of the set of deprivations experienced by the household which may have contributed to the unfortunate demise of a child in the household and the effect of that incident on the set of deprivations that the household may experience over time.

The death of a child or adolescent in a household is emblematic of a larger set of deprivations already experienced by the household. Factors such as, lack of access to healthcare, infectious diseases, malnutrition, iron deficiency anemia, an unsafe environment are all contributors to child and adolescent mortality (WHO, 2017). The death of a child or adolescent therefore indicates the deprivations experienced by a household in one or more of these factors. Furthermore, it highlights the risks that other living children or adolescents in the household are being exposed to.

Child Adolescent mortality also possesses multiple negative externalities which directly affect all individuals and in addition the deprivation status of the individuals in that household. These externalities can manifest in a number of different ways over time.

For example, the death of a school going child aged 10 years or older may deprive the household of their only member who had attained more than six years of schooling thereby depriving them of the positive externalities that are associated with having a household member with formal education. Another example, where a more direct effect can be observed is where a 17 year-old adolescent who was an earning member of a household in the lowest wealth quintile passes away resulting in their sibling having to drop out of school.

It is therefore that the death of a child or adolescent below the age of 18 years in a household is normatively considered a tragedy for the household and is included as a determinant for multidimensional poverty. The indicator for Child Adolescent Mortality carries a weight of 1/12 and its definition remains aligned with the Global MPI.

3.3.1.iii Maternal Health

> A household is deprived if any woman in the household who has given birth in the 3 years preceding the survey has not received at least 4 antenatal care visits for the most recent birth or has not received assistance from trained skilled medical personnel during the most recent childbirth.

Introduced as a new indicator to India's national MPI, this indicator for Maternal Health is a union of two distinct components – antenatal care and assisted delivery. The indicator captures if a woman in the household who has given birth in the 5 years preceding the survey has received at least 4 antenatal care visits and has received assistance from skilled medical personnel during the most recent childbirth. Not fulfilling any one of the two criteria would cause the household to be considered deprived. If the household has not had any births in the 5 years preceding the survey, it would be considered to be not deprived in this indicator. The indicator carries a weight of 1/12.

Antenatal care (ANC) and assisted delivery, each when taken in isolation, form a critical prerequisite to positive healthcare outcomes for mothers and newborns alike. With a significant percentage of maternal deaths occurring during the period of pregnancy, the four visit antenatal care model outlined in the WHO clinical guidelines has been instrumental in the early identification of complications in pregnancy, monitoring of foetal growth and the management of complications through the referral of mothers to the appropriate facility for further treatment.

In India, as per NFHS-4, only 51 percent of women had received at least 4 ANC visits during their most recent pregnancy with the highest proportion of women being in Kerala (90 percent) and the lowest in Bihar (24 percent). There also exists a significant disparity of ANC among income groups with women in the highest wealth quintile being almost twice as likely to have received ANC from a skilled provider than women in the lowest wealth quintile.

Of all globally reported child deaths, 3.5 million or almost within the first month of life and 2 million even still birth (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, United Nations, 2018). According to NFHS-4, in India, approximately 40 percent of deaths below 18 years are neo-natal and infant deaths occurring before the completion of the first month since birth and before the completion of one year since birth respectively.

The causes of nearly 80 percent of new born deaths can be identified and there are solutions to address them, preventing death or life long disability (WHO, UNICEF, 2014). These causes are – complications due to prematurity, intrapartum deaths, and neonatal infections. Thus, ANC cannot be looked at in isolation as prevention of intrapartum deaths requires quality care provided during childbirth. In India, 81 percent of live births were assisted by a skilled provider, 61 percent of women who had received four or more ANC visits also received skilled assistance during delivery as compared to only 40 percent of women who had no ANC visits.

It is based on this premise that India's national MPI digresses from the precedence of Afghanistan, Gua-

Somalia, Panama, and Pakistan (which have indicators for either one of the two, ANC or assisted delivery in their respective national MPIs). India's MPI seeks to adopt a stricter stance measure when determining the deprivation status of an individual in Maternal Health - ensuring that an expectant mother must receive both 4 or more antenatal care visits and be assisted by skilled personnel during childbirth.

India being a signatory to the 2030 Agenda, this maternal health indicator in the national MPI aims to enforce strict compliance to the SDG targets of reducing maternal mortality and end preventable deaths of new borns in the country.

3.3.2 Dimension: Education

The 'Education' dimension is represented by parameters pertaining to school attendance and years of schooling, with each indicator - weighted at 1/6 - carrying half of the dimension weight (1/3) for Education. The definitions and cut offs for the indicators remain unchanged and aligned with the Global MPI.

3.3.2.i Years of Schooling

> A household is deprived if not even one member of the household aged 10 years or older has completed six years of schooling.

Years of schooling has a shared positive effect on the household, wherein even if one member has more than six years of schooling the positive effect of that education, be in terms of increase in economic opportunities such as the ability to enter high paying employment or in terms of improvement in social standing, is shared among all members of the household.

A point to be noted is that because of the nature of the indicator, an individual living in a household where there is at least one member with six years of schooling is considered to be non deprived, even though they themselves may not have attended school. The indicator carries a weight of 1/6.

3.3.2.ii School Attendance

> A household is deprived if any school-aged child is not attending school up to the age at which he/she would complete class 8.

The indicator for school attendance is the logical precursor to the indicator for years of schooling. A child not attending school is indicative of both the present set of deprivations experienced by the households as well as the possible future deprivations that may result as a result of the child not attending school. A child not attending school is emblematic of a greater set of deprivations being experienced by the household that acts as an impediment to the education of the child. Similarly, because the child is not attending school, the household members will be deprived of the positive externalities that arise from having a formally educated member in the household.

An individual living in a household where there is at least one child not attending school, is treated as deprived in this indicator, even though they themselves may have completed schooling. The indicator has a weight of 1/6.

3.3.3 Dimension: Standard of Living

Lastly the dimension for 'Standard of Living' contains parameters representing access of the household to basic services such as electricity, clean cooking fuel, improved and safe drinking water, improved sanitation, pucca housing (proper flooring, roof and walls), bank account, and household assets. All indicators with the exception of the indicator for bank account - which is unique to India's national MPI - align with the global definitions and cutoffs. The dimension weight of 1/3 is split evenly across all the seven indicators therefore giving each a weight of 1/21.

3.3.3.i Cooking Fuel

> A household is deprived if the primary source of cooking fuel is dung, agricultural crops, shrubs, wood, charcoal or coal.

Improved or safe sources of cooking fuel include electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas. A point of importance here is that simply the presence of an improved/safe source of cooking fuel in the household is not enough to warrant a "not deprived" status. The household must also be utilizing the improved/safe source of cooking fuel as their primary source of cooking fuel (i.e. a household may have a LPG connection and stove, but if wood/coal is the primary (most used) fuel for cooking, then the household will be considered to be deprived in the indicator.

3.3.3.ii Sanitation

> The household has unimproved or no sanitation facility or it is improved but shared with other households.

Improved sanitation includes any non shared toilet of the following types: flush/pour flush toilets to piped sewer systems, septic tanks, and pit latrines; ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrines; pit latrines with slabs; and twin pit/composting toilets. It must be noted that exclusive access to an improved sanitation facility, which is not shared with members of another household, is required for a household to be considered not deprived in the indicator.

3.3.3.iii Drinking Water

> A household is deprived if it does not have access to improved drinking water or safe drinking water is more than a 30-minute walk from home (as a round trip).

Safe or improved sources of drinking water include: piped water supply, public taps, standposts, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, rainwater, and community reverse osmosis (RO) plants. Even if a household has access to an improved water source, it will be considered deprived in this indicator if the source is more than 30 minute roundtrip walk from home.

3.3.3.iv Electricity

> A household is deprived if it has no electricity

Access to household electricity has a multiplier effect on any households and deprivation in this basic and essential service is ignored for treating any household as deprived.

3.3.3.v Housing

> A household is deprived if it has inadequate housing: the floor is made of natural materials, or the roof or walls are made of rudimentary materials.

Mud/clay/earth, sand and dung are considered rudimentary/natural materials.

3.3.3.vi Ownership of Assets

> The household is deprived if it does not own more than one of these assets: radio, TV, telephone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike, or refrigerator, and does not own a car or truck.

In the case of the indicator for assets, the criteria for the car or truck ownership acts as an exclusion criteria. Therefore, even if a household does not have a radio, television, telephone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike, or refrigerator, but has either a car or a truck, then the household will be treated as non deprived.

3.3.3.vii Bank Account

> No household member has a bank account or a post office account.

The indicator for bank accounts is an additional indicator in India's national MPI. The ownership of a bank account or post office account is the key to financial inclusion of the hitherto unbanked households. The access of a household to a bank account is critical for availing the benefits of several flagship government programs aimed at reduction of poverty, increasing access to education, and creation of livelihoods - which often utilize direct benefit transfers. Bank accounts also play an important role in the delivery of public services, access to institutionalized credit and also act as long term savings instruments - either through sum deposits or through institutionalized savings schemes.

Extensive evidence suggests that there exists a strong and positive correlation between access to financial services and improved capabilities and functionings. Empirical studies that have analysed spatial data have cited significant correlation between areas with lower banking access and higher or relatively severe incidence of poverty (Iqbal, Ray, & Abedi, 2020). Other studies which have pooled demographic datasets, have concluded that financial inclusion plays an important role in preventing a household's exposure to future poverty while also aiding in sustained escapes from poverty, especially female headed households (Koomson, Villano, & Hadley, 2020).

These factors necessitate the inclusion of an indicator pertaining to financial inclusion in India's national MPI not only to identify the geographical regions and population sub-groups where immediate intervention is required but also to ensure that the efforts to roll back financial inclusion in India are sustained.

The SDG target 8.10 focuses on strengthening the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking and financial services for all. The inclusion of the indicator for bank accounts thus allows for the national MPI to have a larger coverage of and increased cross linkages with the SDGs.

At the global front, the national MPIs of Rwanda and Sierra Leone also include indicator for bank accounts with the former having included it in a new dimension titled as "Social Services and Economic Inequality" and the latter having kept it in the dimension for "Standard of Living".

3.4 Computing the MPI

As stated previously, the process of computing the MPI is divided into two distinct stages – identification and aggregation. Identification involves obtaining the deprivation score for every individual followed by censoring of deprivation scores to identify the multidimensionally poor for a given cutoff. Aggregation involves the estimation of two partial indices, headcount ratio and intensity, the product of which provides us with the MPI. Each of the aforementioned concepts has been detailed in the following paragraphs.

Note to the Reader

3.4.1 Identifying the poor

Based on the AF methodology, identification of the poor is dependent on a set of within indicator deprivation cutoffs as well as an across indicators deprivation cutoff hence the term dual cutoff approach. The cutoffs within indicators (also known as the first order cutoff) are used to determine the deprivation score while the across indicator cutoff (also known as the second order cutoff) is used to finally determine who is multidimensionally poor. Both concepts have been detailed in the following sections.

3.4.1.i Deprivation Score

Each individual (and in extension everyone in the same household) is first marked as deprived (denoted by 1) or not deprived (denoted by 0) in each of the indicators based on their achievement (or lack thereof) in the respective first order cutoffs for each indicator.

For example, if an 18 year old individual (referred to as A for the sake of simplicity) has 8 years of schooling, she does not meet the first order cutoff for the indicator on years of schooling (any individual aged 15 years or older must have at least 9 years of schooling). Therefore, A is considered deprived in the indicator for years of schooling and assigned a score of 1 for that indicator. Conversely, individual B has 7 years of schooling and is 12 years old, therefore it is assigned a score of 0 for the indicator on years of schooling. The process is repeated for each indicator until individuals A and B have been assigned a score for all indicators.

The next step is to determine the counting vector also known as the deprivation score for the individual. The deprivation score is the sum of the weighted status of all the indicators for an individual.

Extending the previous example, individual A is deprived in the indicator for years of schooling. The weighted status of the indicator for A would then be 1 (the number assigned to her denoting that she is deprived) multiplied by 1/6 (which is the weight assigned to the indicator for years of schooling). Thus, A's weighted status for indicator on years of schooling would be 1/6 or 0.166. Following this, the weighted status for individual B would be 0. This is repeated for all the indicators following which the weighted scores are added, giving us the deprivation scores for A and B. Because the weight structure follows the AF methodology, the sum of the relative weights of all the indicators equals to 1.

Deprivation Scores

3.4.1.ii Poverty Cutoff

The second order cutoff (k), defined in the AF methodology as the poverty cutoff is the deprivation score which is the identifier for multidimensional poverty. Individuals with a deprivation score greater than or equal to the second order cutoff are identified as multidimensionally poor.

For example, if the second order cutoff is 0.33 and individual A has a deprivation score of 0.54, then she is considered multidimensionally poor. Likewise, if individual B has a deprivation score of 0.28, she will not be considered multidimensionally poor even though she has a non-zero deprivation score.

India for its national MPI has adopted the second order cutoff of 0.33 which is also the standard cutoff used globally. Thus, for an individual to be considered as multidimensionally poor, she should be deprived in at least 1/3rd of the weighted indicators.

It is at this juncture that the potential of the AF methodology is realised. The union method of multidimensional poverty identification considers an individual to be poor if she is deprived in even one indicator – leading to overestimation, while the intersection method only considers an individual as poor if she is deprived in all indicators, leading to underestimation. Neither of these provides any useful insights to a policy maker. The AF methodology, with its dual cutoff approach thus, provides a realistic middle ground for poverty estimation.

3.4.1.iii Censoring

Following the computation of the deprivation scores for all individuals, those individuals for whom the score is less than the second order cutoff, is replaced with 0. This step is known as censoring in multidimensional poverty estimations.

Following our example, the deprivation score of individual A (0.54) will remain unaltered while the score of individual B (0.28) will be replaced with 0.

Counting Vector and Deprivation Score

Applying the Poverty Cutoff

Censored Deprivation Scores

3.4.2 Headcount Ratio

Following the identification of multidimensionally poor individuals, the next step is to determine the proportion of multidimensionally poor individuals in the total population. This is known as the headcount ratio or multidimensional poverty or the incidence of poverty and is the first of two partial indices used to determine the MPI. The headcount ratio (denoted by H) answers the question 'how many are poor?' India's national MPI identifies 25.01 percent of the population as multidimensionally poor.

3.4.2.i Uncensored (Raw) Headcount Ratio

While the headcount ratio (H) provides the proportion of multidimensionally poor individuals in the population, the uncensored headcount ratio (denoted by h_j) provides the proportion of individuals who are deprived in an indicator j irrespective of whether they are multidimensionally poor or not.

The uncensored headcount ratios of the indicators in India's MPI have been provided in Figure 2. Each bar represents the percentage of India's population who are deprived in that indicator.

3.4.2.ii Censored Headcount Ratio

Akin to its uncensored counterpart, the censored headcount ratio denoted by $h_j(k)$ provides the proportion of individuals who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in an indicator j.

The censored headcount ratios of the indicators in India's MPI have been provided in Figure 3. Each bar represents the percentage of individuals who are multidimensionally poor and are deprived in that indicator.

3.4.3 Intensity of Poverty

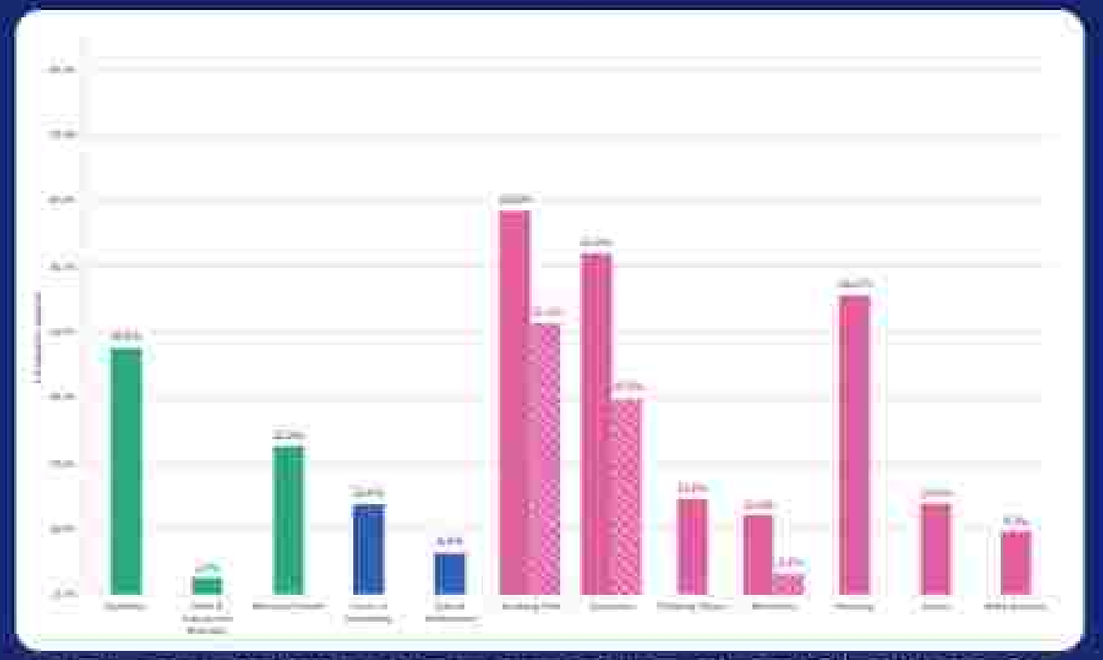
The intensity of poverty (denoted by A) is the average proportion of deprivations which is experienced by multidimensionally poor individuals. It is the average deprivation score of all multidimensionally poor individuals. A is the second partial index used in the construction of the MPI and answers the question how poor are the poor?

3.4.4 The MPI

The Multidimensional Poverty Index reflects both the incidence and the intensity of multidimensional poverty. The index (denoted by M_0) is the product of the two partial indices, the headcount ratio (H) and intensity (A) of multidimensional poverty. This can also be defined as the share of population that is multidimensionally poor adjusted by the intensity of deprivation.

Figure 2: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

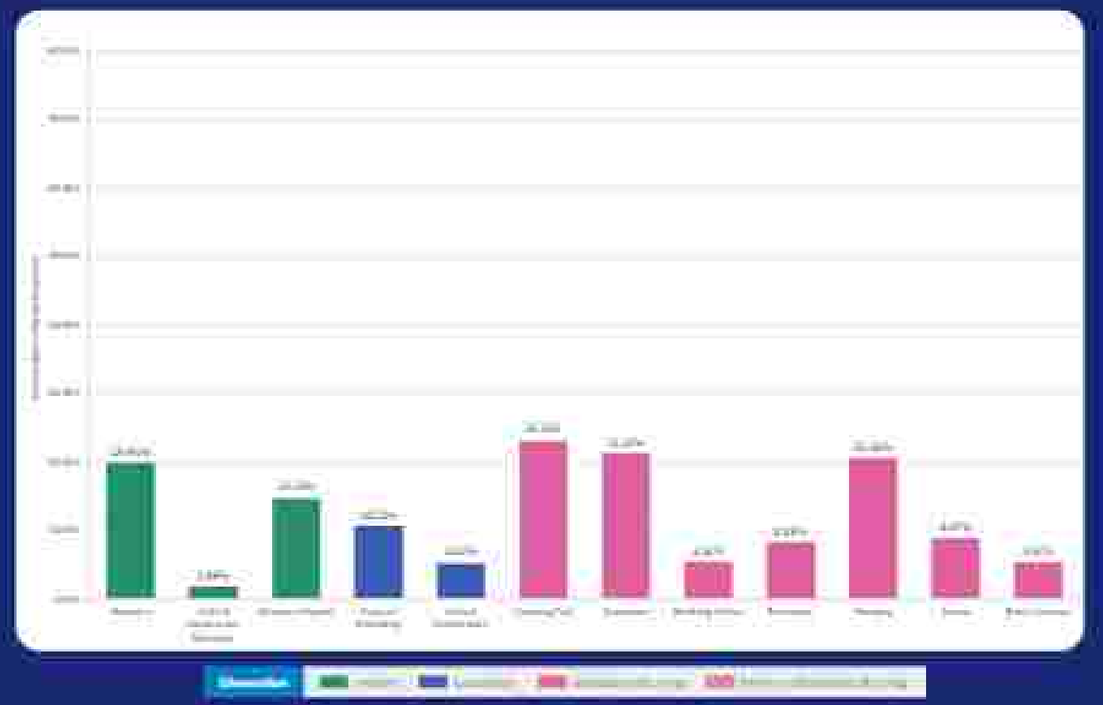
Percentage of the total population of India who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The original bars denote the prevalence ranking for the uncensored headcount ratio based on the data available in the NFHS-4 India Factsheet publication.

Figure 3: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population of India who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



3.4.4.i Why is the adjustment important?

An understandable question at this point would be as to why the adjustment using the intensity of poverty is required when the headcount ratio already identifies who is multidimensionally poor.

Traditionally poverty measures (such as poverty lines) would utilize a single threshold to determine if an individual was poor or not. However, this would only convey the information regarding number of people in poverty but not the extent of their poverty.

Therefore, any change in the level of deprivations (for better or for worse) faced by an individual in poverty would not affect the poverty measure unless the change was substantial enough to make the individual cross the determined poverty threshold.

To put it in simpler terms, traditional poverty measures would remain unaltered if an individual who is already poor became poorer, or an individual who is poor became less poor but not enough to cross the poverty line. This means that these measures do not adhere to the axiom of dimensional monotonicity in poverty measurement i.e., if the number of deprivations faced by poor individuals decreases, then the overall poverty measure should also decrease and vice versa.

H_a (or the MPI) estimated by the AF methodology is dependent both on the headcount ratio as well as the intensity of poverty and therefore may change if the headcount ratio decreases/ increases (i.e. the absolute number of people in poverty decreases/ increases) or if the deprivations faced by multidimensionally poor individuals decrease/ increase (which may happen without changing the headcount ratio). Therefore, the MPI adheres to the axiom of dimensional monotonicity.

Thus, for policy makers the MPI presents a responsive measure that improves not only when the absolute number of individuals in poverty decreases, but also when the severity of poverty experienced by a multidimensionally poor individual decreases.

3.5. Deconstruction of Estimates & Indicators

One of the defining characteristics of the AF methodology is sub-group decomposability, i.e. breaking down estimates by sub groups such as geographical region and population groups. The AF methodology also allows for deconstruction by indicator that can allow the determination of the contribution of each indicator to the MPI. This contribution can be determined for the total population as well as for each sub-group. This ability to "drill-down" through the estimates lends importance to the MPI at every administrative level in India, from the Union Government, the State Government and even the district administration.

3.5.1 Estimates by geographical areas and population sub-groups

In order to arrive at the estimates for the headcount ratio, intensity and the adjusted headcount ratio (and the sub-components under the same), each sub-group is treated as the total population over which the estimates are computed.

For example, when computing the estimates for District j, we will take all households in District j and compute the MPI like we would do for the total population, i.e., we will carry out the drill to and process of assigning deprivation scores, applying the second cut-off, determining who is multidimensionally poor and compute the aggregate estimates for only the population in District j.

Similarly if we would like to look even further and determine the estimates for the rural areas within District j, then we would carry out the identification and aggregation process for only the population living in the rural area within District j.

It would be prudent to note that a simple average of sub-group estimates will not provide the estimate for the parent group. Thus, taking the average of district MPIs for a state will not provide the state MPI, nor will taking the average of state MPIs provide the national MPI. Only the population weighted sum of the sub-group MPIs will provide the MPI for the larger group it is a part of.

3.5.2 Contribution of Indicators

The MPI can be deconstructed into its component censored indicators. Therefore, we can not only look at the MPI for a certain sub-group, but we can also look at the factors (i.e., indicators) which are contributing to multidimensional poverty for that sub-group.

The contribution of indicators is determined by dividing the weighted censored headcount ratio for each indicator by the MPI. This is multiplied by 100 to arrive at the percentage contribution.

Analogous to the process of disaggregation by geographical and population sub-groups, the contribution of each region (e.g. how much does a district contribute to the national figure) or of each population group (e.g. how much does female/male poverty contribute to the national figure) can be computed through the method illustrated, where the weighted censored headcounts is replaced by the population weighted MPI for the sub-group.

Determining the Contribution of an Indicator

[illegible]

3.5.2.1 Why is looking at contributions important?

The contribution of an indicator provides an insight into the relative deprivation in a particular indicator based on the weight attached to that indicator. When looking at the censored or uncensored headcount ratios, we can gauge, in absolute terms, how many individuals in the total population are deprived in an indicator (for uncensored) and how many multidimensionally poor individuals are deprived in an indicator (for censored).

However, a high percentage of absolute deprivation in an indicator may not result in a high MPI. While the number of individuals experiencing joint deprivations across multiple indicators is one of the determinant factors of the MPI, the weights assigned to these indicators also play an important role. In order to understand this with more clarity, we can look at Figure 4 that portrays the uncensored headcount, censored headcount, and contribution for each indicator in India's national MPI.

Dimension	Indicator	Uncensored Headcount	Censored Headcount (%)	Weight (%)	Contribution
Health	Nutrition	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Child & Adolescent Mortality	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Maternal Health	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Education	Years of Schooling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	School Attendance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard of Living	Cooking Fuel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Sanitation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Drinking Water	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Electricity	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Housing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Assets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Bank Account	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

FIGURE 4: CONTRIBUTION OF INDICATORS TO INDIA'S MPI SCORE

Taking the case of the indicator for maternal health, one can see that the uncensored headcount (i.e., percentage of total population deprived) is 22.59 percent. Similarly, 14.75 percent of multidimensionally poor individuals are deprived in maternal health. However, the contribution of the indicator to the MPI is 10.40 percent. Similarly, for the indicator for years of schooling, the converse can be observed with both censored and uncensored headcounts being lower than the contribution to the MPI score. Therefore, in order to arrive at an objective assessment of poverty, it is important to consider all three factors:

i. The uncensored headcount gives us the absolute number of individuals who are deprived in an indicator; it gives us the status of deprivations among the entire population.

ii. The censored headcount gives us the proportion of individuals who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in an indicator; it gives us the composition of deprivations among the multidimensionally poor.

iii. The contribution of an indicator gives us the percentage contribution of an indicator to the overall MPI considering the weights attached to each indicator.

From the point of view of a policy maker, the uncensored headcount outlines the broader priorities for intervention required for the benefit of the entire population, the censored headcount outlines the immediate priorities required for the benefit of the multidimensionally poor population, and the contribution outlines where interventions would lead to the reduction of the overall MPI of the population.

3.6 The Data Source & Unit of Analysis

The MPI captures the multiple deprivations faced by an individual and by extension, a household. These deprivations lie across a broad spectrum of domains such as health, education, access to basic infrastructure, and ownership of assets, to name a few. The aim of the MPI is therefore to identify the various set of indicators in which an individual is deprived at the same time. Thus, the prerequisite for the construction of the MPI is that all the data required for it, must come from the same single survey, otherwise the creation of household deprivation profiles will not be possible. Therefore, it is neither possible nor feasible to collate data on a single household from several different surveys i.e., health indicators from the different rounds of National Sample Surveys, education indicators from the National Achievement Surveys etc.

3.6.1 The National Family Health Survey

The globally established practice is to use the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) in countries where it is available, for the computation of the MPI. This has several benefits, as the DHS allows for cross-country comparisons, can be disaggregated at multiple levels by geography or by population sub-groups, and most importantly, collects data across all the dimensions critical to the computation of the MPI. The DHS for India is the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), which is conducted by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) under the aegis of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. This is the baseline report for India's national MPI, and has been computed using the data from the 4th round of the NFHS conducted in 2015-16. The NFHS-4 captures the data for 28,69,043 individuals across 6,38,857 households. The data is representative at the national, state and district levels, and can be further disaggregated into urban and rural areas to provide granular estimates. The NFHS covers all States and Union Territories and provides data for 640 administrative Districts defined in the 2011 census.

The national MPI will be updated upon the release of the data for the 5th round of the NFHS conducted in 2019-20.

3.6.2 The Unit of Identification & Analysis

The unit of identification, i.e., the entity that is identified as poor or non-poor for India's national MPI is the household. The information for all members in a household is considered altogether. Therefore, all members in a household are assigned the same deprivation scores. This also acknowledges the intra-household positive or negative externalities in factors such as nutrition, maternal health and education.

The unit of analysis i.e., the unit for analyzing and reporting of the results is the individual. Therefore, the headcount ratio provides the percentage of individuals who are poor rather than the percentage of households who are poor. This approach treats every individual as equal in terms of reporting and differential treatment of the deprivations faced by individuals within the same household.

CHAPTER
4

WAY FORWARD
REFORMS & PROGRESS

the baseline National MPI Report and Dashboard is a landmark first step in bringing multidimensional poverty as a tool to the policy table at the national and subnational levels in India. It is expected that the report will play an instrumental role in sensitising government, researchers, civil society, citizens, and other stakeholders on the need for and importance of MPI as a powerful policy instrument. At the higher levels, MPI could be used as an input to the design or development policies schemes, budget allocations, and target setting. At the lower levels, for instance, at that of district, MPI could decide priority of allocation and delivery. With every revision of MPI based on new survey data, actions could be redesigned to shift focus to those who need it the most. NITI Aayog will play a key role in charting this path and supporting the stakeholders in their actions, through the following approaches.

4.1 Trend analysis based on estimates from NFHS-5

While the report is an indispensable first step in mainstreaming MPI, it is based on a dataset which is five years old. The success of numerous development interventions in the recent past have resulted in progress in key parameters on health, education, and standard of living. For instance, saturation of village electrification and toilets was achieved in 2018 and 2019, respectively. The NFHS-5, conducted during 2019-21, is expected to capture the progress achieved in these areas. The unit level data of the survey in quest for MPI estimations is likely to be published before the end of 2021, based on which the national MPI figures will be evolved, at the national, State/UT, and district levels. A trend analysis, using the two datasets, will also be carried out. This will clearly point out areas of focus for the near future. The decision to conduct subsequent National Family Health Surveys once in every three years will increase the frequency of MPI revisions and reduce the lag in the reflection of development outcomes in poverty estimates. A high frequency of NFHS will also address the issue of stagnation of India's global ranking in MPI and reflect the improvements adequately. Corresponding to the revision of MPI estimates, the MPI dashboard, which will present national, State, and district level MPI and related figures, will be updated.

4.2 Reform action plan for the States/UTs

Reflection two consecutive NFHS Surveys, focused government action to fill the gaps and reduce disparities will result in improved outcomes. The reform action plan is a tool designed to support the States in this crucial endeavor. The plan maps the government schemes and policies which have a direct bearing on the health, education, and living standards outcomes which MPI captures, for each national MPI indicator. Further, the plan also identifies indicators under these schemes and programmes whose achievements are directly and positively correlated with MPI outcomes. This implies that progress, as measured by these indicators, will result in improvement of the corresponding national MPI indicators. To demonstrate, one of the indicators in the reform action plan, under the "nutrition" indicator of national MPI, is "number of Anganwadi Centres having weighing scales as a proportion of total number of Anganwadi Centres", which is mapped to the ICDS scheme. Improvement as measured under this indicator will result in better monitoring of nutritional outcomes by the AWCs which will in turn trigger action to improve nutrition, whose success will consequently bring about reduction in levels of malnutrition. This change will result in reduction of deprivations under the "nutrition" indicator of the national MPI, leading to a better MPI score, citizen parlous.

While NITI Aayog has prepared a template for the reform action plan through consultations with central ministries, it is important to note that the States are being encouraged to suitably modify it, taking into account their realities, development challenges, and priorities. Though national MPI measures outcomes, the reform action plan will invariably consist of administrative and input indicators. The idea is that these input indicators will act as high frequency proxies for the outcome indicators. In the coming months, NITI Aayog aims to support the States in developing effective reform action plans which will periodically capture progress under development programmes and schemes, and contribute to reduction in deprivations and multidimensional poverty.

4.3 Progress dashboard

While the periodic NFHS Surveys will measure outcomes and will be used for revising MPI estimates, there is a need to strengthen implementation which will eventually result in improved outcomes. To monitor the progress of the implementation, the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), an attached office under NITI Aayog is in the process of developing a progress dashboard.

This dashboard will track the progress of the activities implemented by the States to improve outcomes which will eventually reflect in reduced multidimensional poverty. Though this dashboard will not monitor outcomes directly, nevertheless it plays a crucial role, as the implementation of reform actions by the States is the only way the country can achieve faster poverty reduction and correspondingly a better position in global MPI rankings.

4.4 Technical support to States

While NITI Aayog will continue to estimate and publish MPI figures based on NFHS data periodically, the States are encouraged to pursue analysis at multiple levels. Household surveys could be designed and carried out to estimate MPI at block or district levels, with higher frequency. This will offer insights into block level estimates, which are not possible from NFHS owing to its sample design and size and deliver more frequent estimations at the district level. The experience of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, which carried out a household survey in 2016 exclusively to estimate MPI at the State and district levels is an example in this regard. NITI Aayog has in-house capabilities and will be willing to offer technical support to the States, should they be interested in surveys for this purpose. The support could include design of indicators, sampling design, questionnaire development, training of interviewers, data cleaning, processing, and analysis, report structuring, and action plan for improvement. On one hand, this support will result in disaggregated and more frequent MPI estimates and corresponding action plans for poverty reduction, while on the other hand, it will contribute significantly to improving state capacity in poverty estimation, monitoring, and reduction.

While the aforementioned are the clear actions planned for the near future to institutionalise MPI as a powerful policy tool at the national and subnational levels, the long-term actions will depend on how this project and its associated initiatives will unfold. Depending on the acceptance at various levels, NITI Aayog will accordingly design and implement or support further initiatives to fast track the adoption of MPI. Some of this could include State specific MPI reports, focus on disaggregated MPI etc. The utility, relevance and acceptability of a national MPI as a powerful policy tool for fast tracking development and leaving no one behind at the national and local levels, will eventually shape the discourse on development policy in the coming days in the country as much as in the global arena.

SECTION III

NATIONAL & STATE/UT RESULTS

India

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in India

Overview

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
25.01%	X	47.13%	=	0.118

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
32.75%	47.38%	0.155	9.91%	45.29%	0.04

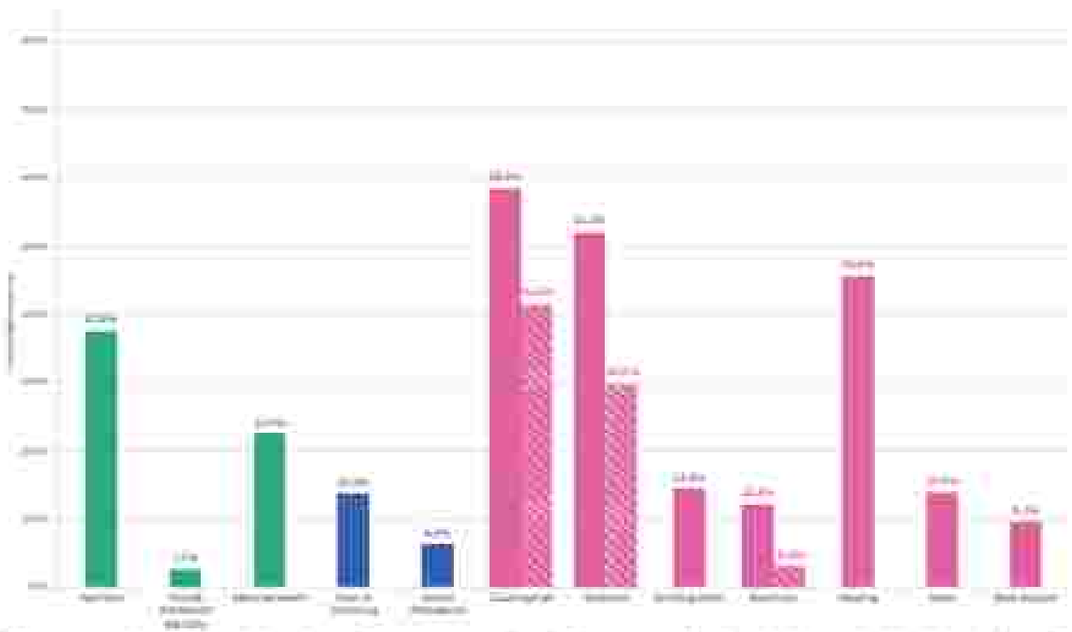
India: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score

Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full roll-out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UJY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

India: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

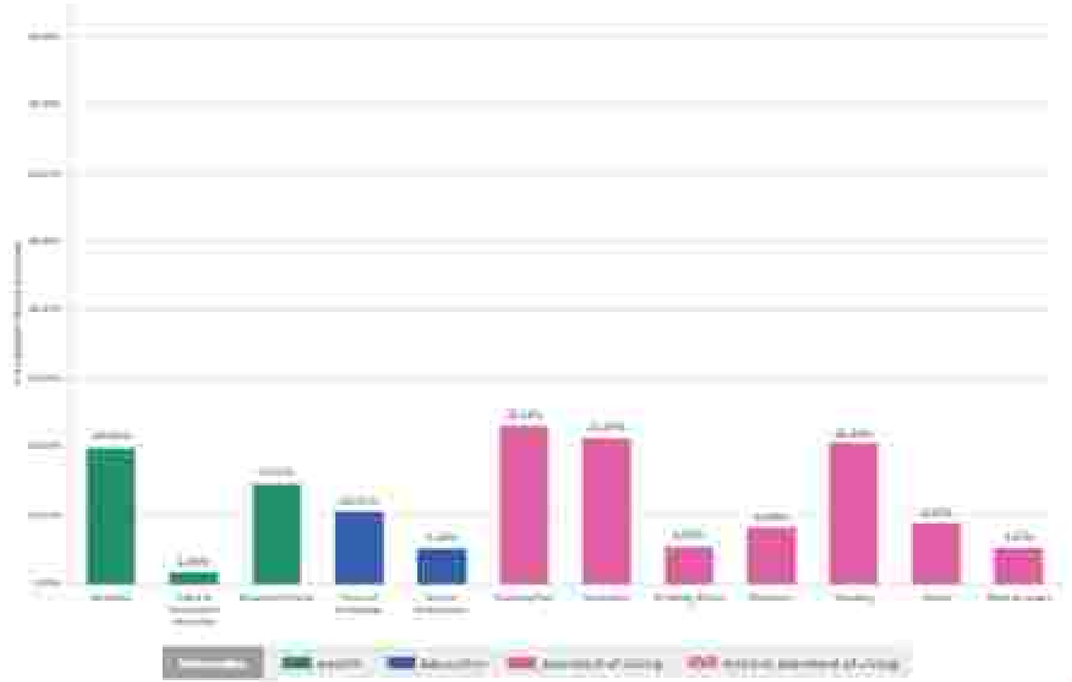
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The largest bars denote the proportional estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio using the data available in the NFHS-5 India Factsheet (2019-20).

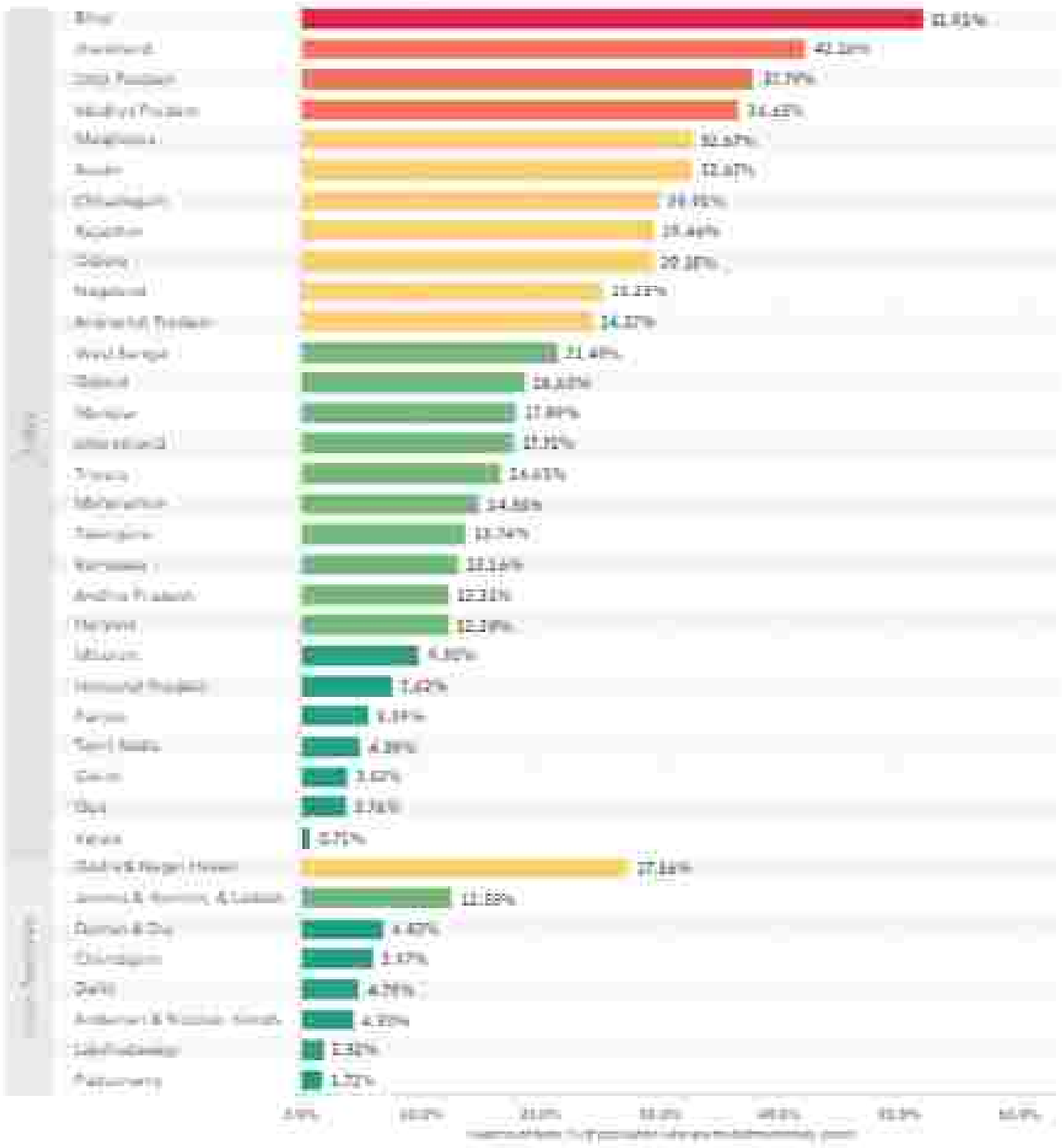
India: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



India: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each State/UT



Note on data representation: As the data period for the NFHS-4 is 2015-16, the estimates for the present Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh have been compared on their combined geographical region. Similarly, the estimates for the present Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu have been compared separately for their erstwhile regions.

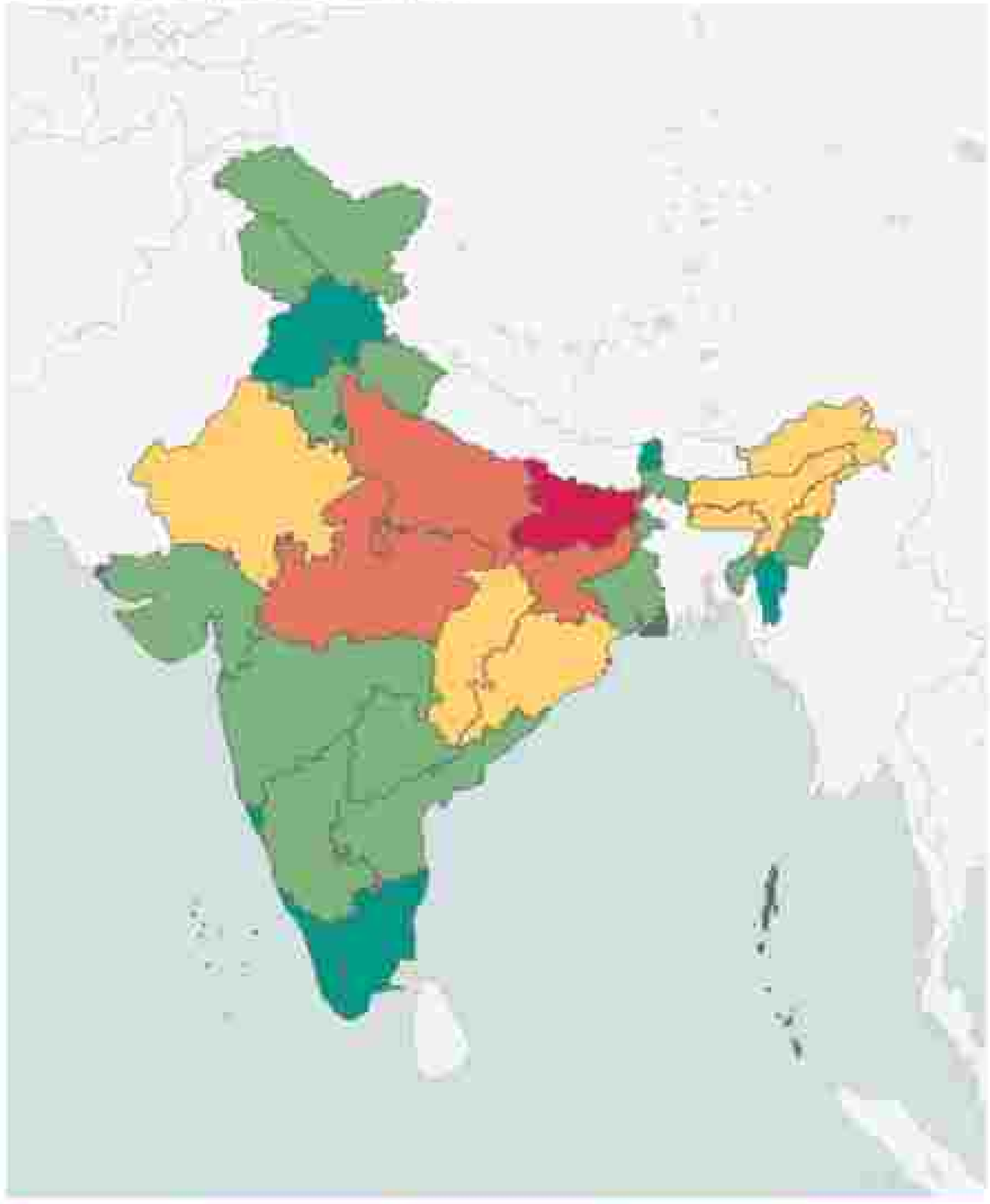
Multidimensional Poverty Index

0.000 to 0.000 | 0.000 to 0.000 | 0.000 to 0.000 | 0.000 to 0.000 | 0.000 to 0.000

the size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each State/UT of India
the colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. the legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

India: States & Union Territories

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (State/UT-wise)

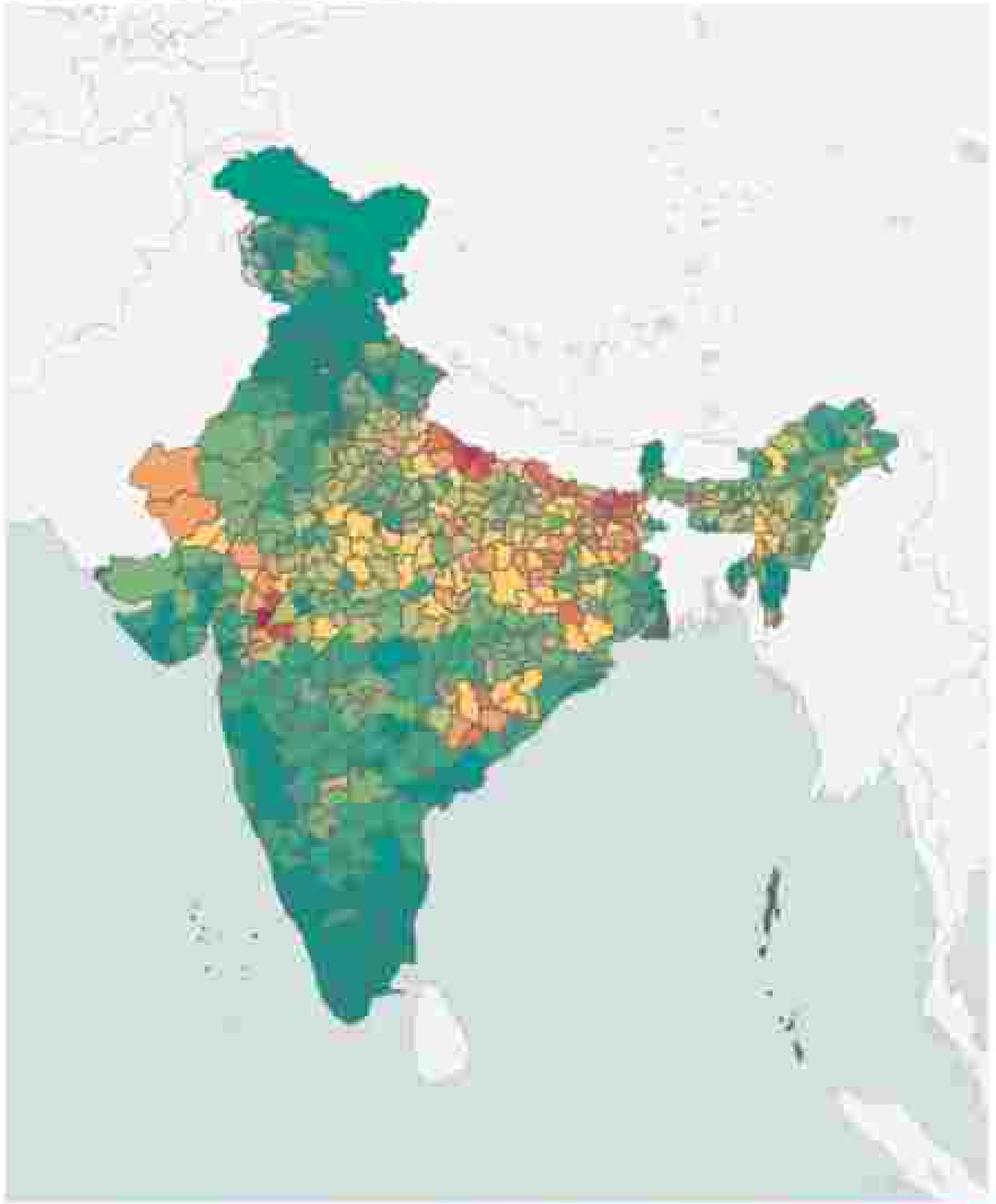


0.000 to 0.000 | 0.000 to 0.000 | 0.000 to 0.000 | 0.000 to 0.000 | 0.000 to 0.000

the colour represents the MPI score of a State/UT. the colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. the legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour

India: Districts

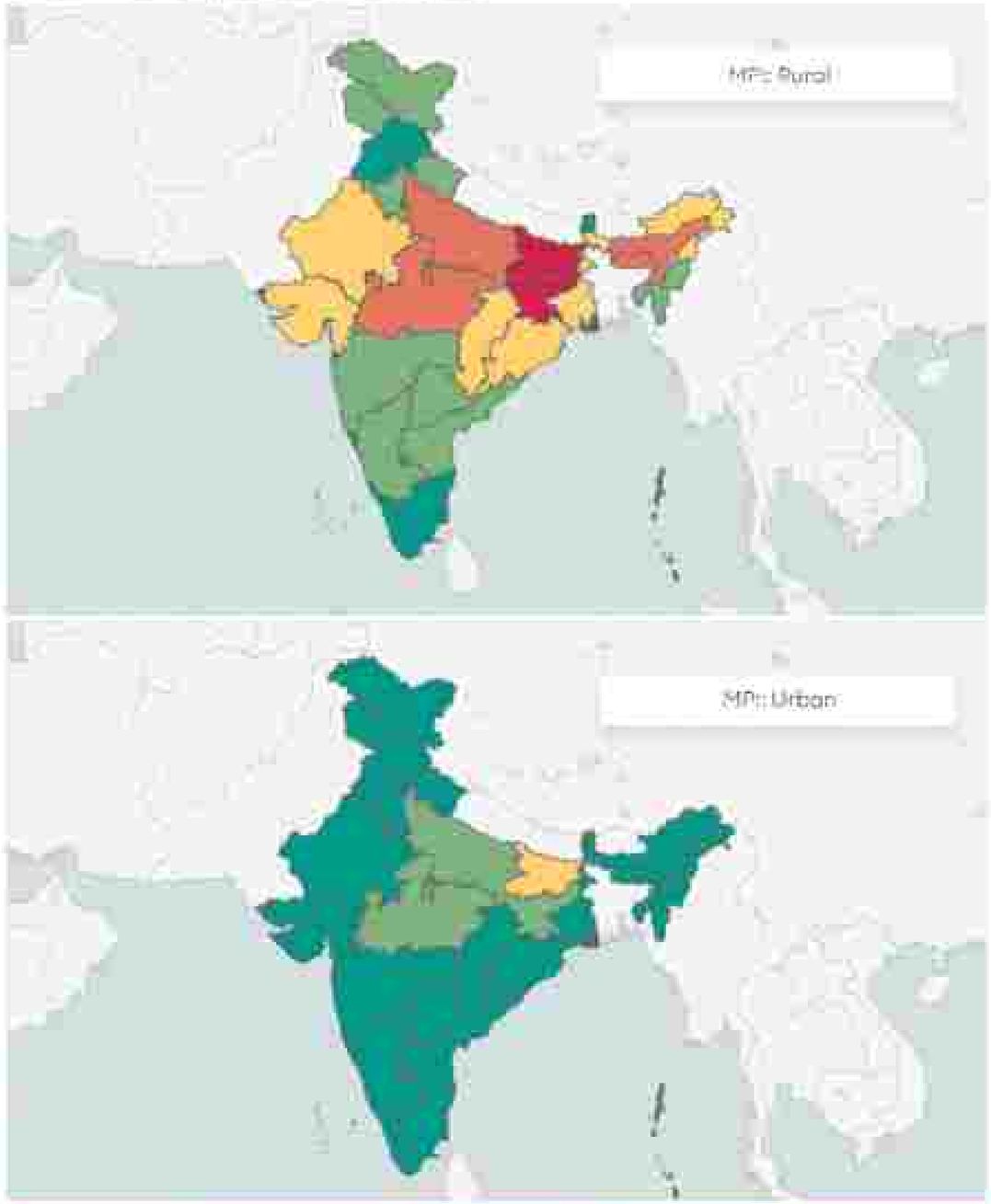
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



Districts of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh are as per the Political Map of India (Of Edition (Survey of India). Other districts are as per the Census of India, 2011. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores, while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour. Regions with no data are shown in grey.

India: States & Union Territories

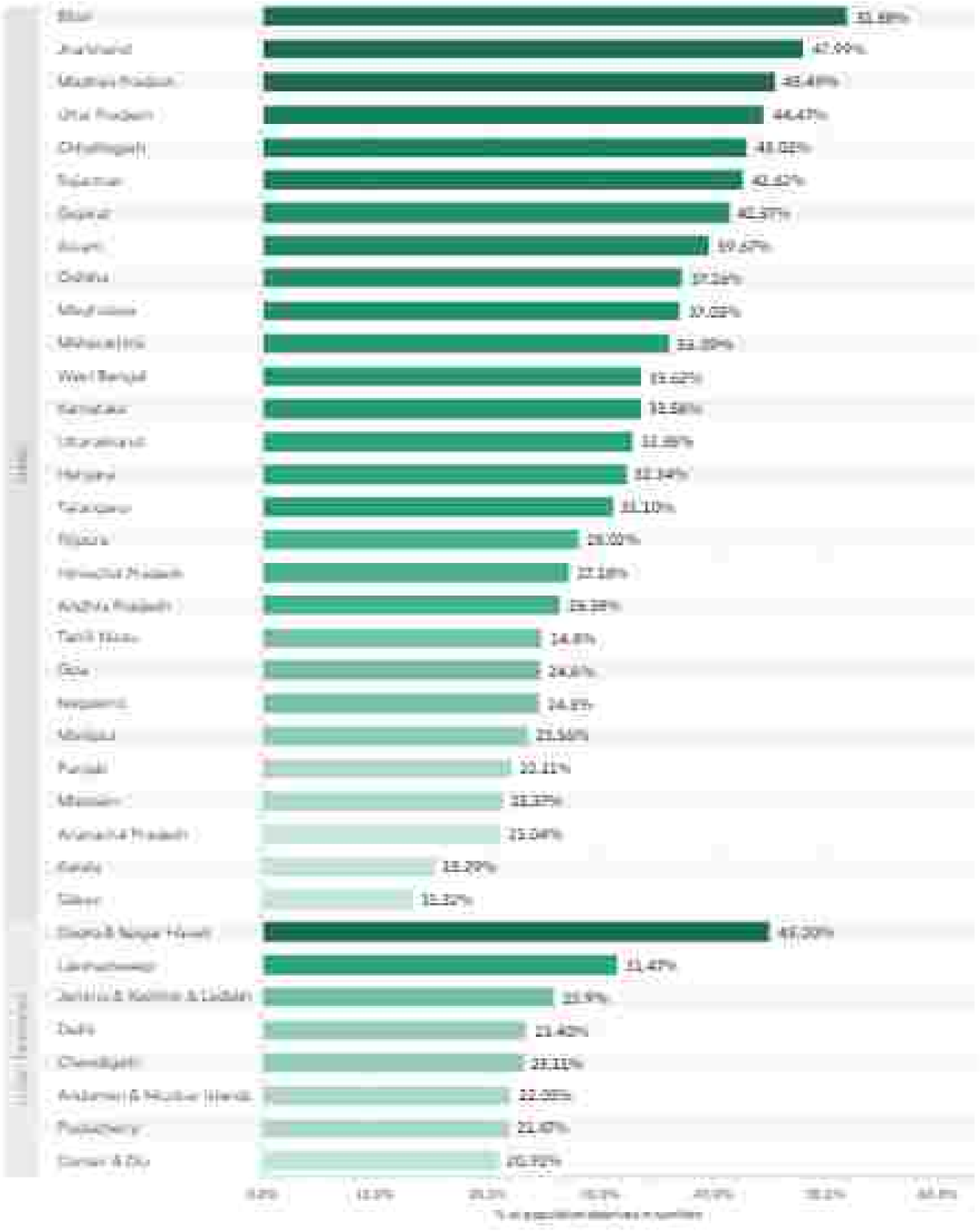
Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (Rural and Urban)



The colour represents the MPI score of a State/UT. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores, while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Uncensored Headcount: Nutrition

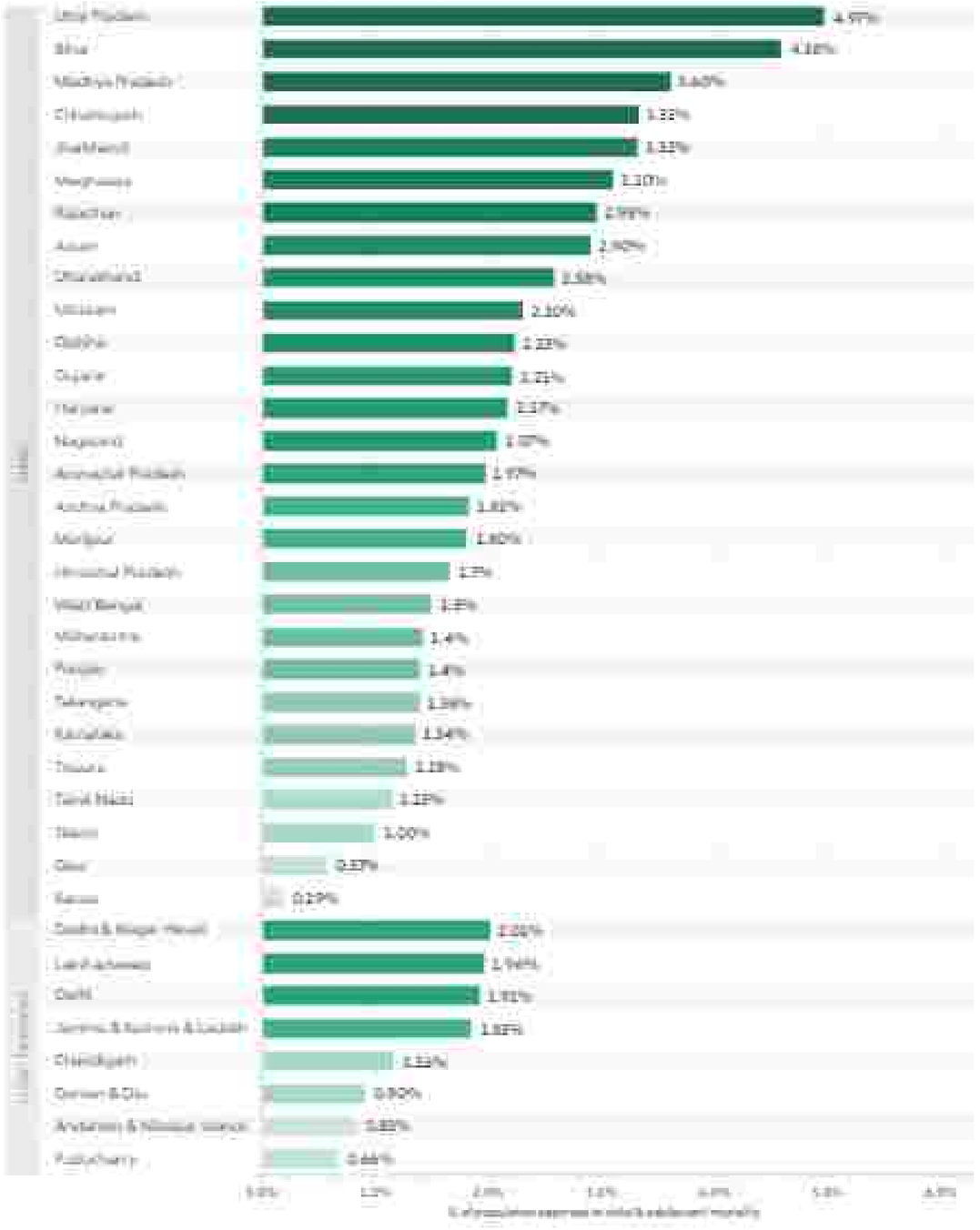
State/UT-wise percentage of population deprived



Definition: A household is considered deprived if any child between the ages of 0 to 59 months, or woman between the ages of 15 to 49 years, or man between the ages of 15 to 54 years - for whom nutritional information is available - is found to be undernourished.

Uncensored Headcount: Child & Adolescent Mortality

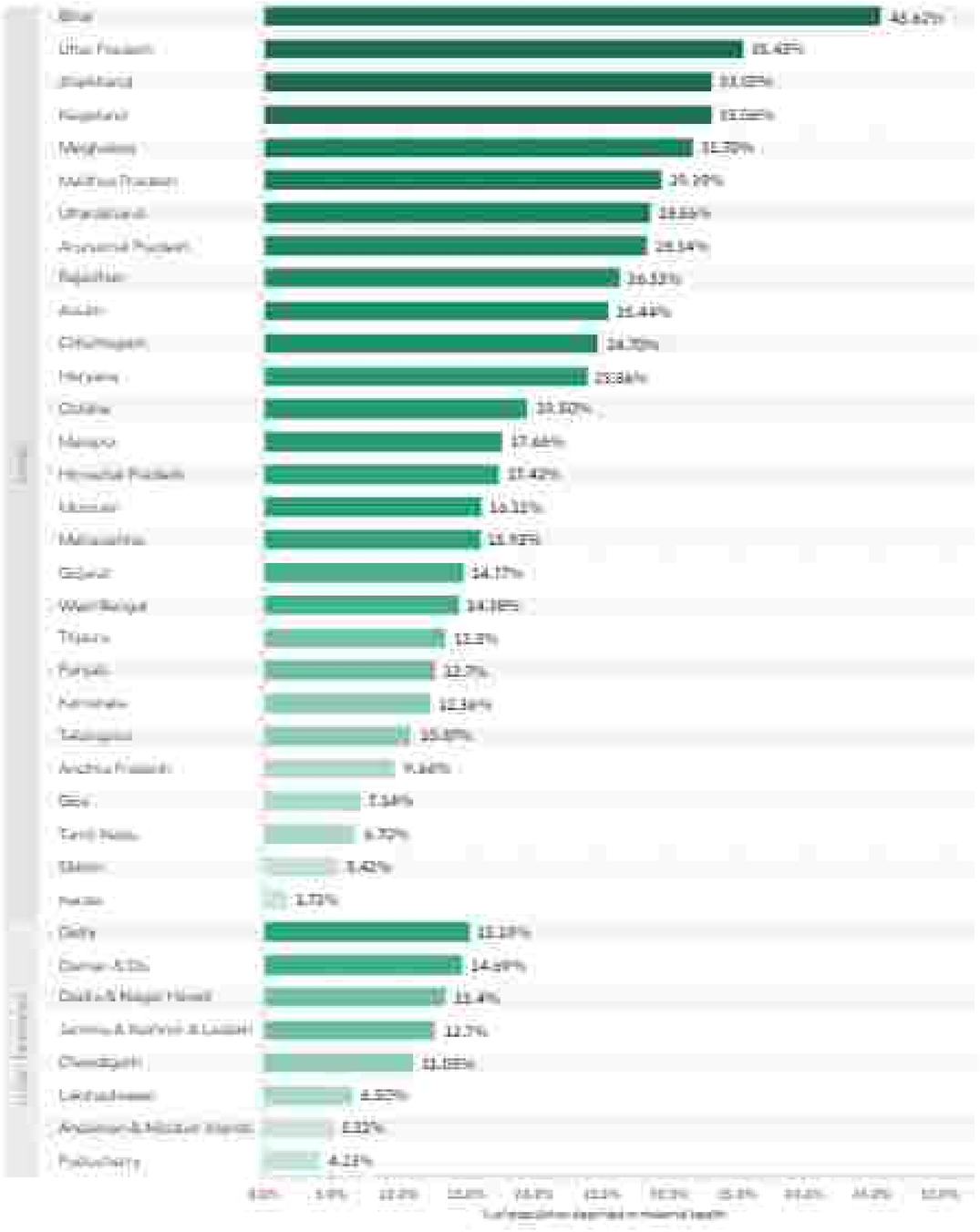
State/UT-wise percentage of population deprived



Definition: A household is deprived if any child or adolescent under 18 years of age has died in the household in the five year period preceding the survey.

Uncensored Headcount: Maternal Health

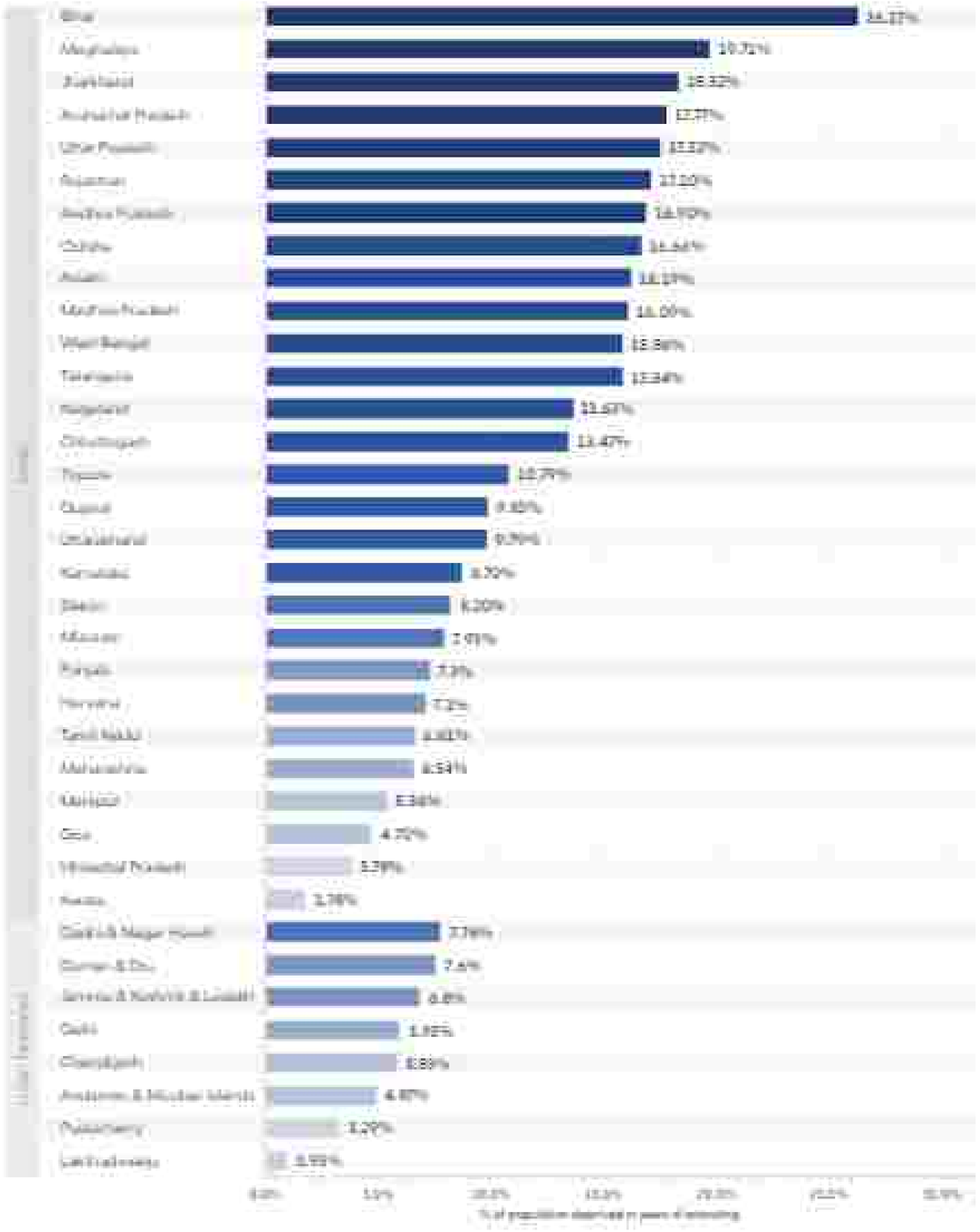
State/UT-wise percentage of population deprived



Definition: A household is deprived if any woman in the household who has given birth in the 5 years preceding the survey has not received at least 4 antenatal care visits for the most recent birth or has not received assistance from trained skilled medical personnel during the most recent childbirth.

Uncensored Headcount: Years of Schooling

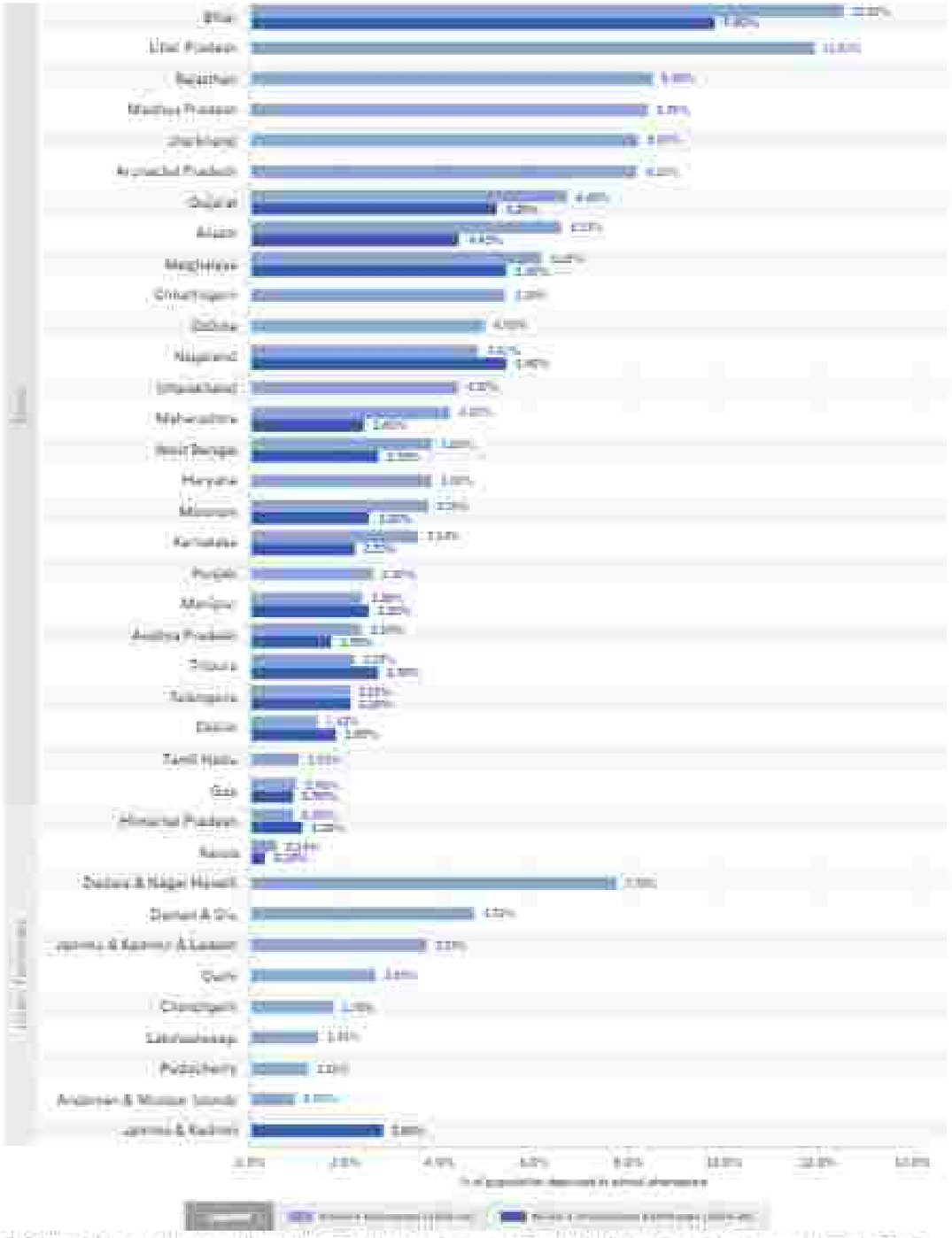
State/UT-wise percentage of population deprived



Definition: A household is deprived if no adult one member of the household aged 10 years or older has completed six years of schooling.

Uncensored Headcount: School Attendance

State/UT-wise percentage of population deprived

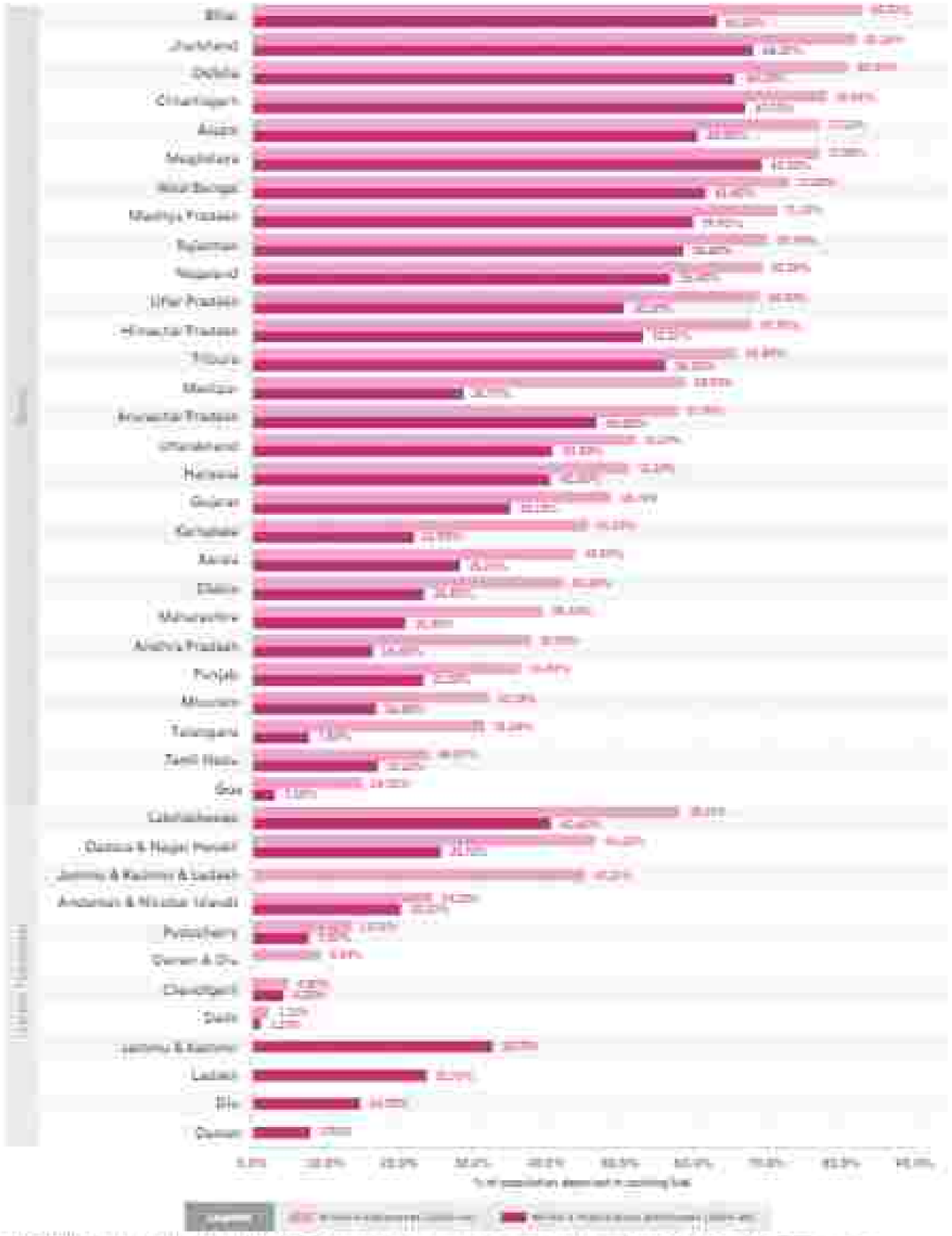


Definition: A household is deprived if any school aged child is not attending school up to the age at which he/she would complete class 8.

Note on comparison: The NFHS-5 provisional estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio of school attendance is based on the NFHS-5 State/UT Reports. Final estimates based on the microdata may vary.

Uncensored Headcount: Cooking Fuel

State/UT-wise percentage of population deprived

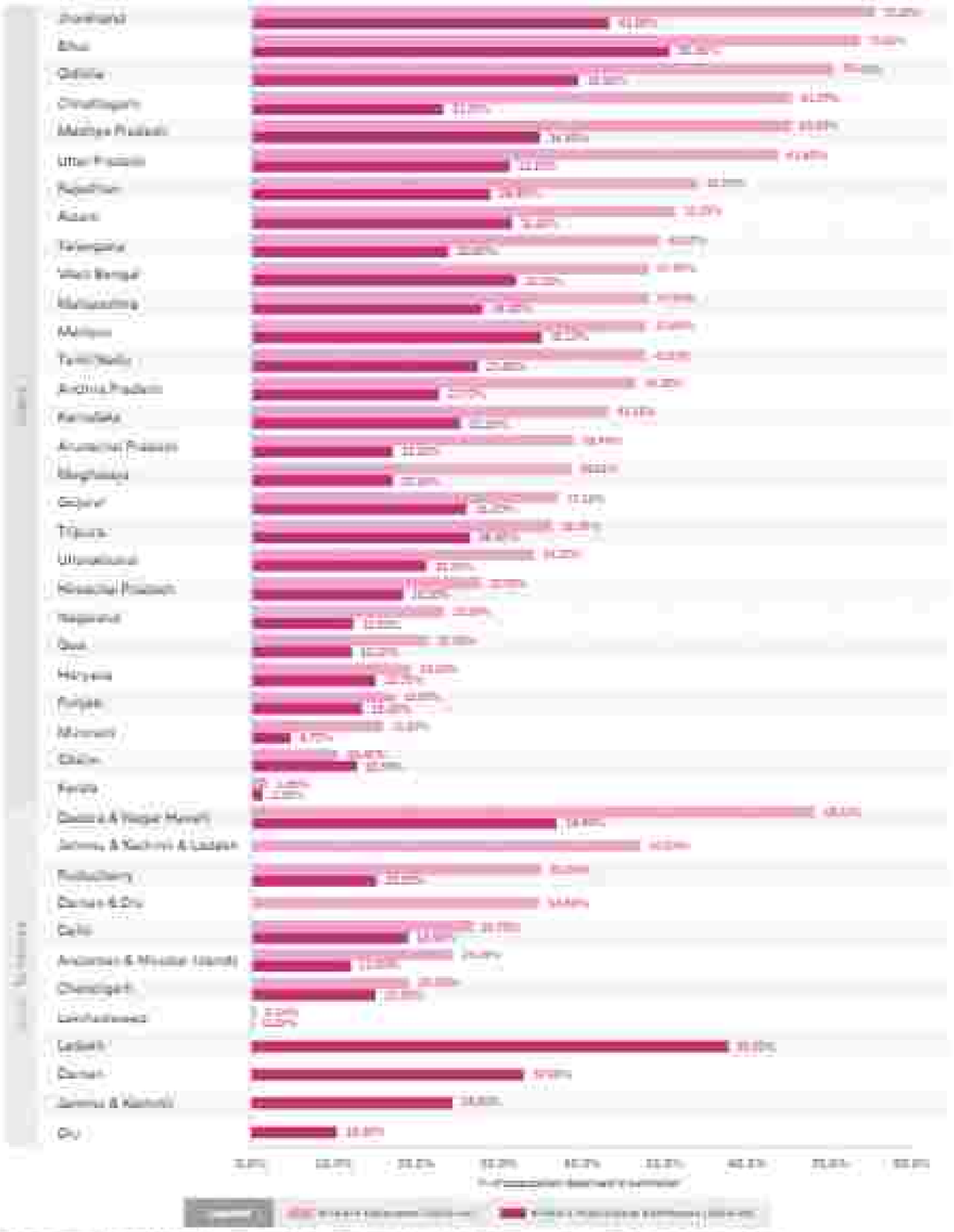


Definition: A household is deprived if the primary source of cooking fuel is dung, agricultural crops, shrubs, wood, charcoal or coal.

Note on comparison: The NFHS-5 provisional estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio of cooking fuel is based on the NFHS-5 State/UT Reports and Factsheets. Final estimates based on the microdata may vary.

Uncensored Headcount: Sanitation

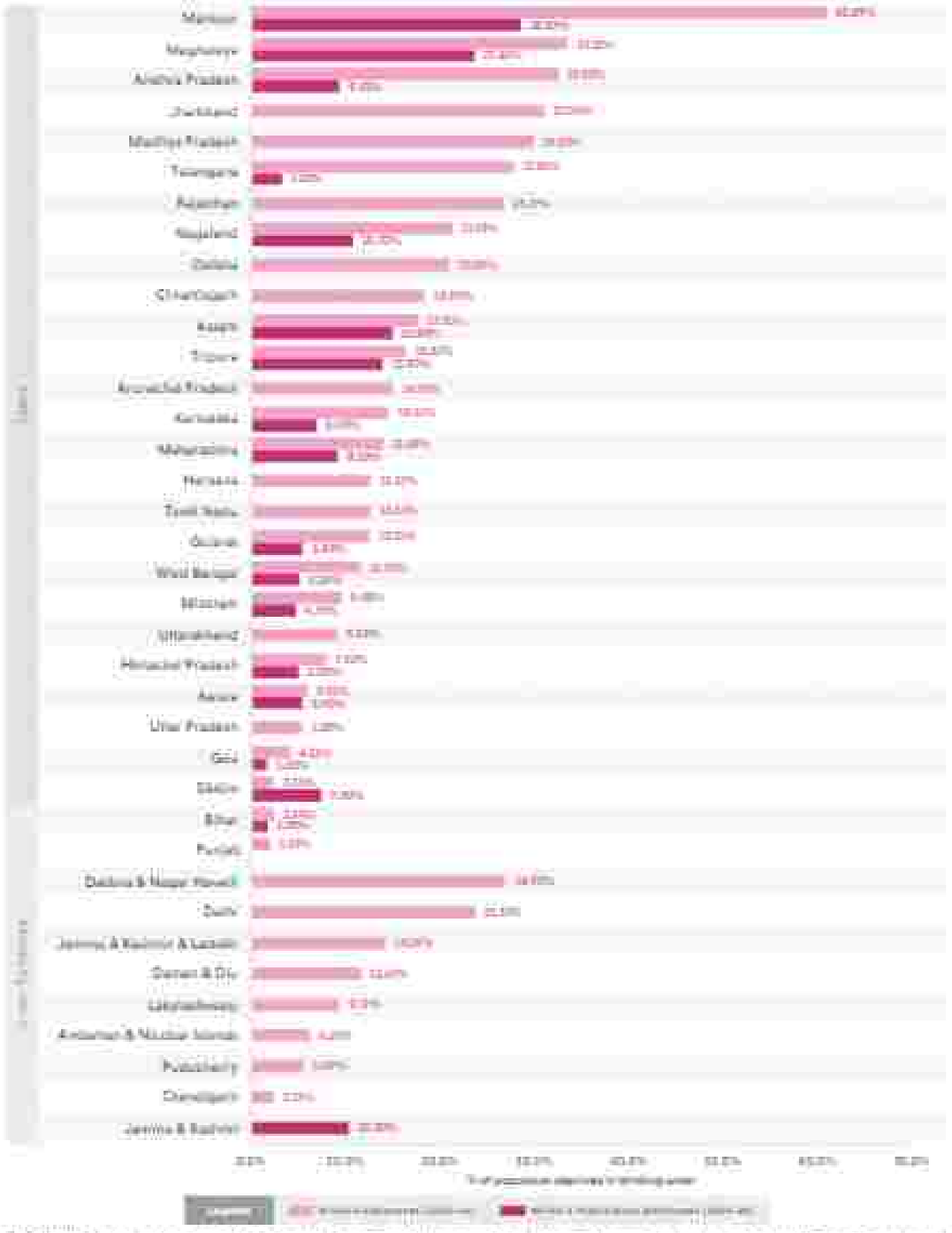
State/UT-wise percentage of population deprived



Definition: The household has unimproved or no sanitation facility or it is improved but shared with other households.
Note on comparison: The NFHS's provisional estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio on sanitation is based on the NFHS-5 State/UT fact sheets and Factsheets. Final estimates based on the microdata may vary.

Uncensored Headcount: Drinking Water

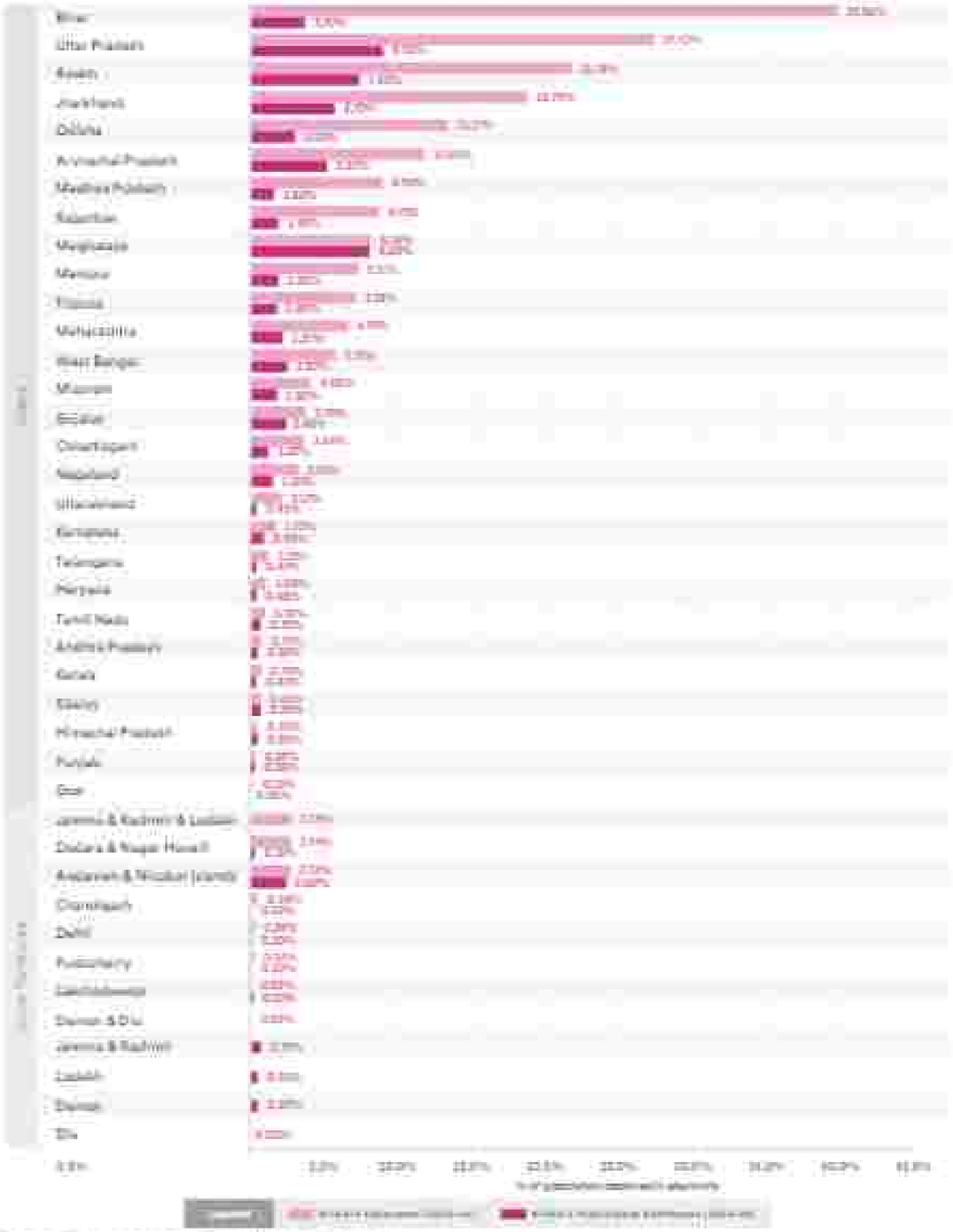
State/UT-wise percentage of population deprived



Definition: A household is deprived if it does not have access to improved drinking water or safe drinking water is more than a 30 minutes walk from home (as a round trip).
Note on comparison: The NFHS's provisional estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio on drinking water is based on the NFHS-5 State/UT Reports. Final estimates based on the microdata may vary.

Uncensored Headcount: Electricity

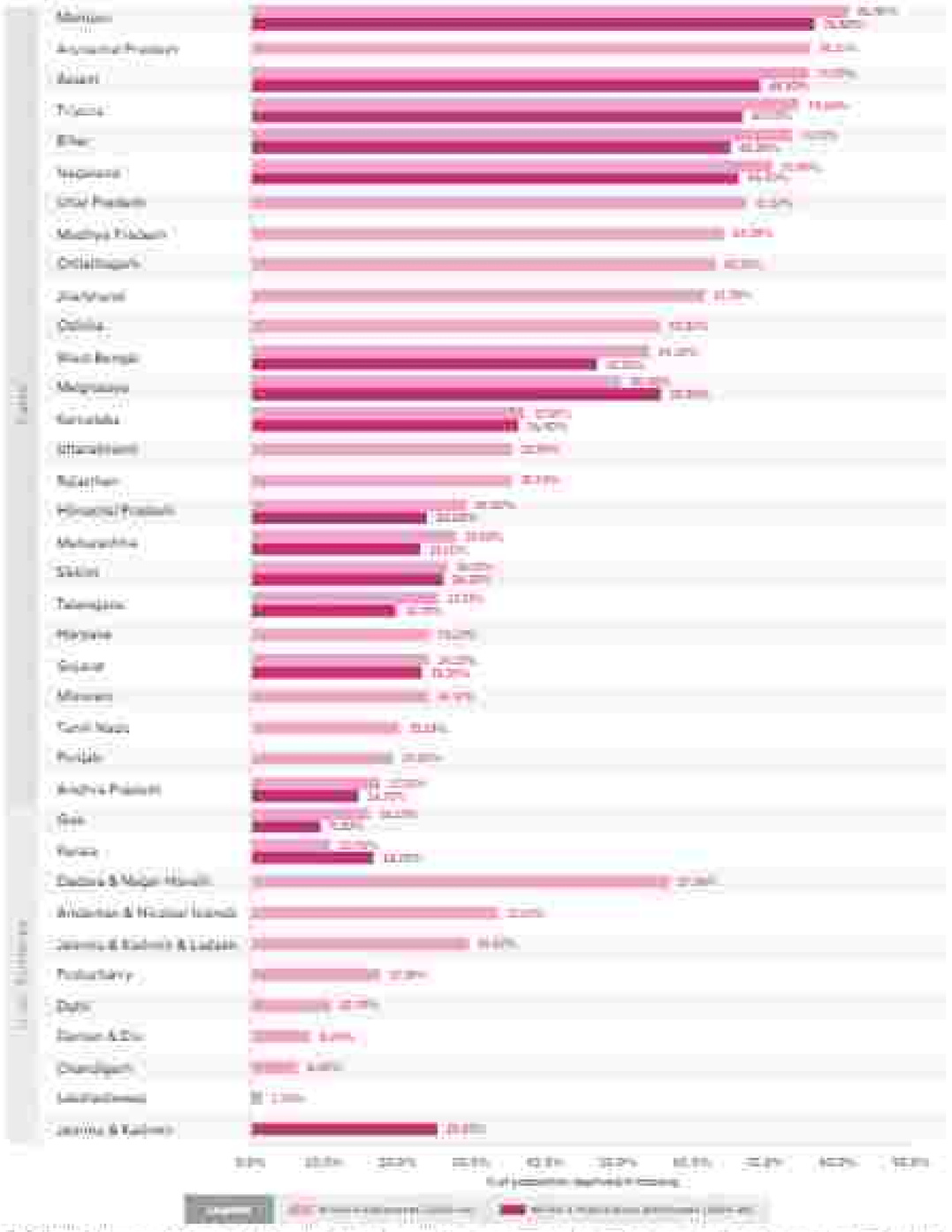
State/UT-wise percentage of population deprived



Definition: A household is deprived if it has no electricity.
Note on comparison: The NFHS-5 provisional estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio of electricity is based on the NFHS-5 State/UT-level reports and Factsheets. Final estimates based on the microdata may vary.

Uncensored Headcount: Housing

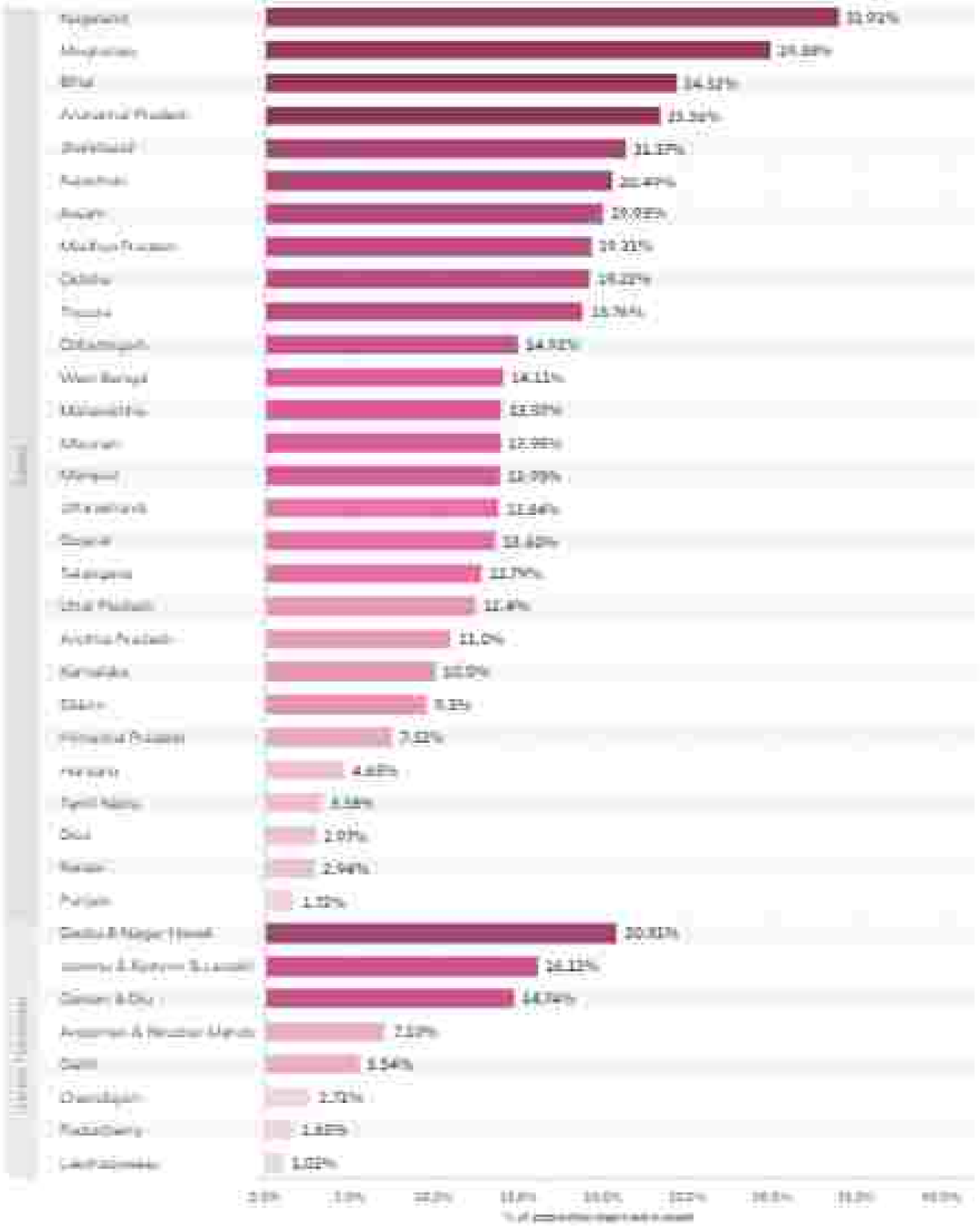
State/UT-wise percentage of population deprived



Definition: A household is deprived if it has inadequate housing: the floor is made of natural materials, or the roof or walls are made of rudimentary materials.
Note on comparison: The NFHS-5 provisional estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio of housing is based on the NFHS-5 State/UT-level reports and Factsheets. Final estimates based on the microdata may vary.

Uncensored Headcount: Assets

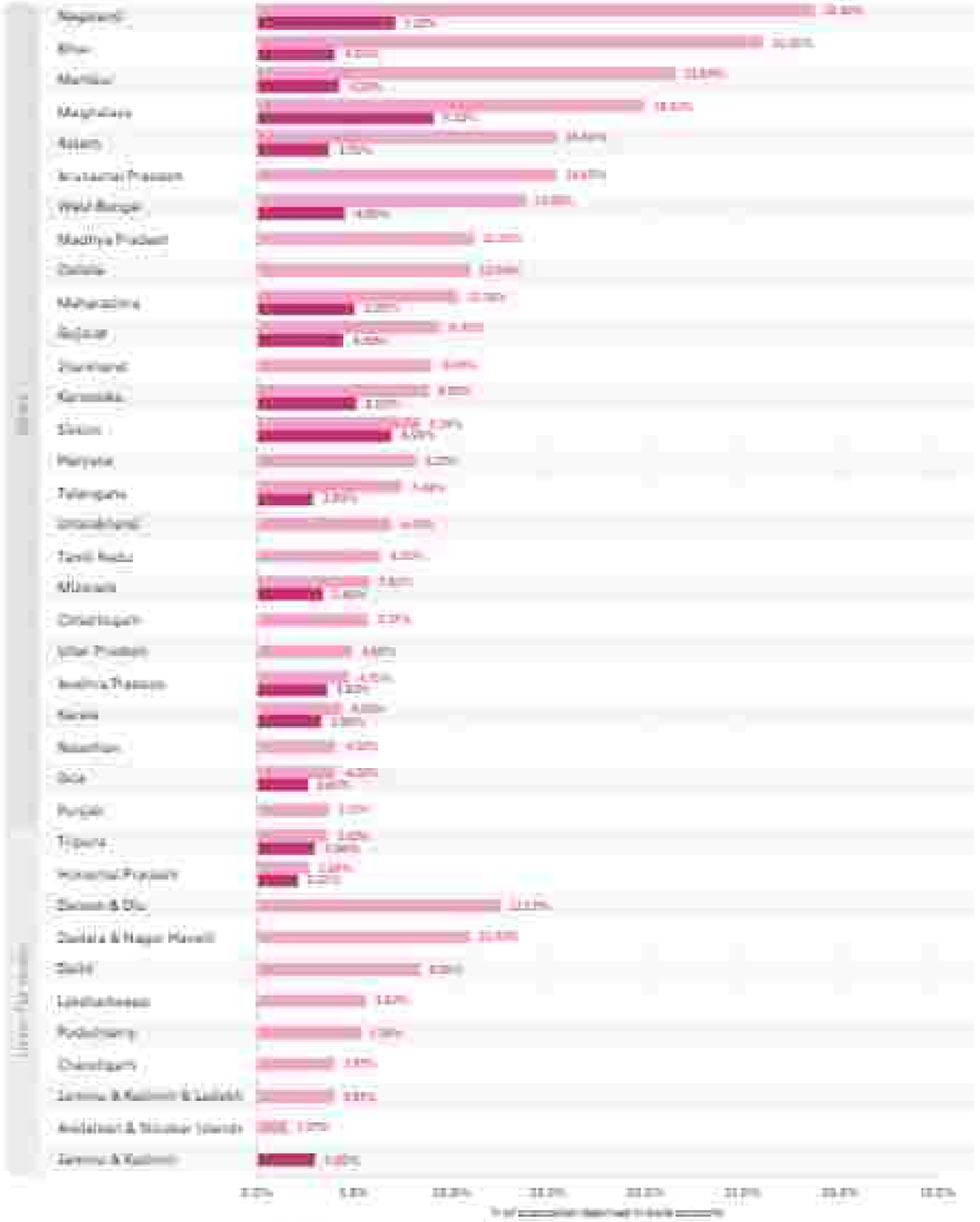
State/UT-wise percentage of population deprived



Definition: The household is deprived if it does not own more than one of these assets: radio, TV, telephone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike, or refrigerator, and does not own a car or truck.

Uncensored Headcount: Bank Accounts

State/UT-wise percentage of population deprived



Definition: No household member has a bank account or a post office account.

Note on comparison: The NFHS is provisional estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio of bank accounts is based on the NFHS 5 State/UT Reports and Factsheets. Final estimates based on the microdata may vary.

Andhra Pradesh

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Andhra Pradesh

Overview

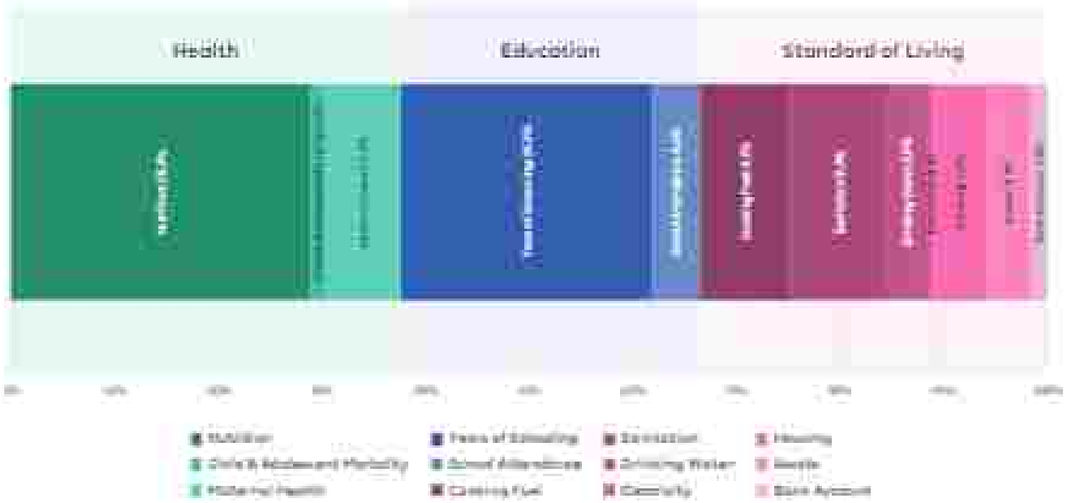
Andhra Pradesh Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
12.31%	X	43.23%	=	0.053

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
15.37%	43.28%	0.067	4.91%	42.87%	0.021

Andhra Pradesh: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

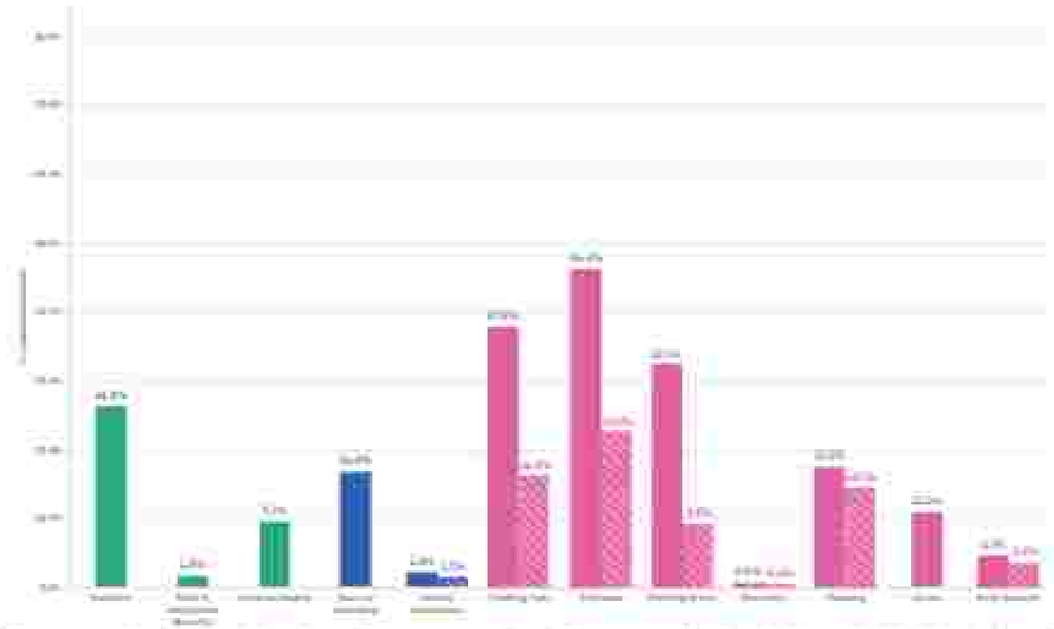
Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full roll-out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UJY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Andhra Pradesh: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

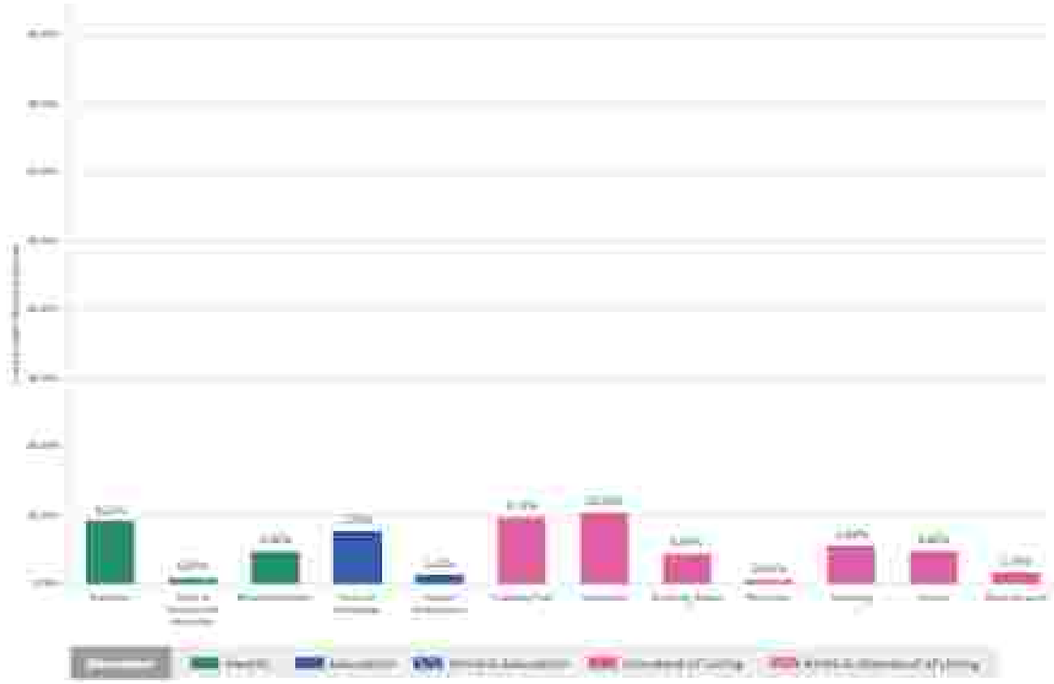
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The largest bars denote the provisional estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio across the data available in the NFHS-5 Andhra Pradesh State Report (2021).

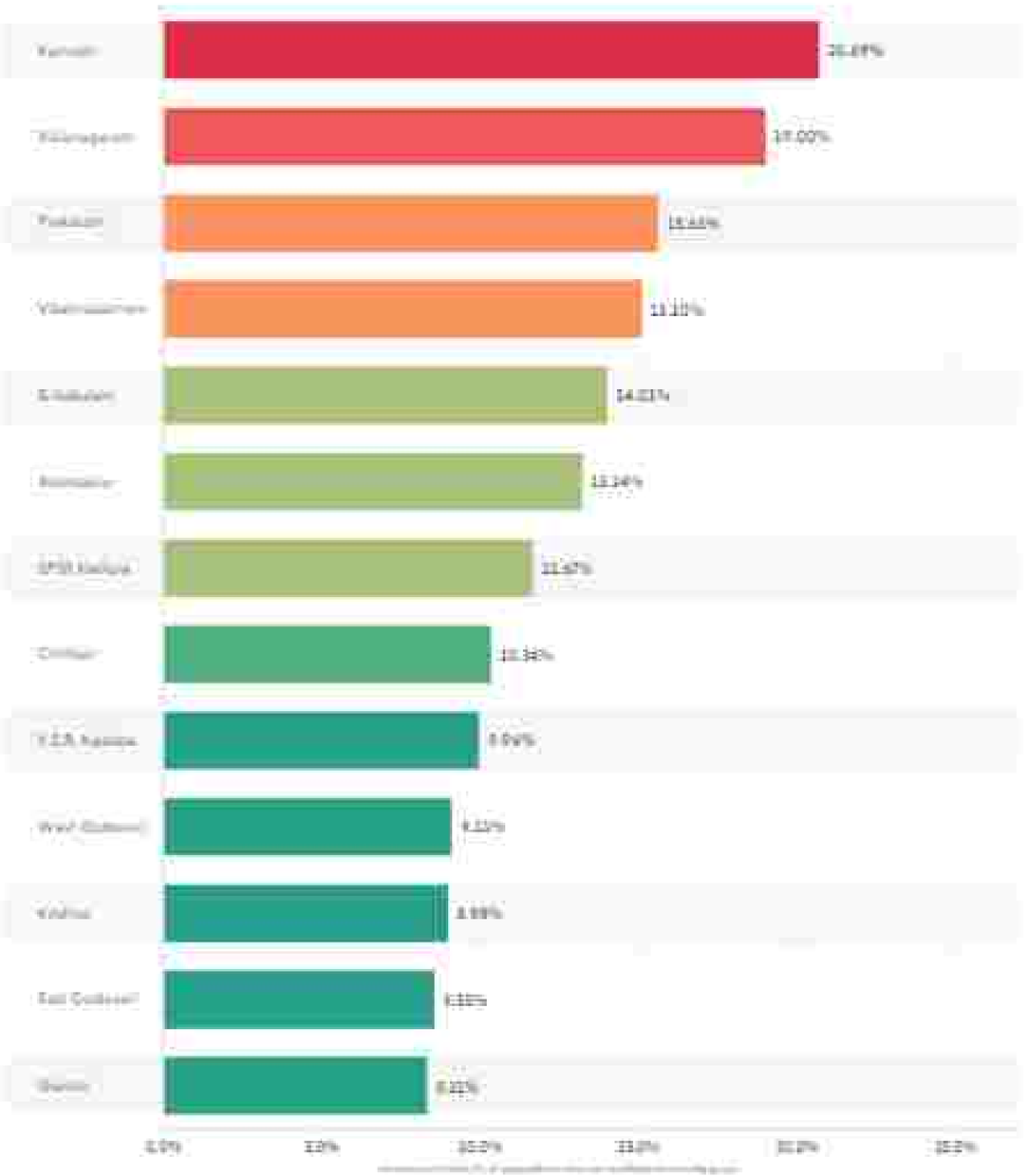
Andhra Pradesh: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Andhra Pradesh: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



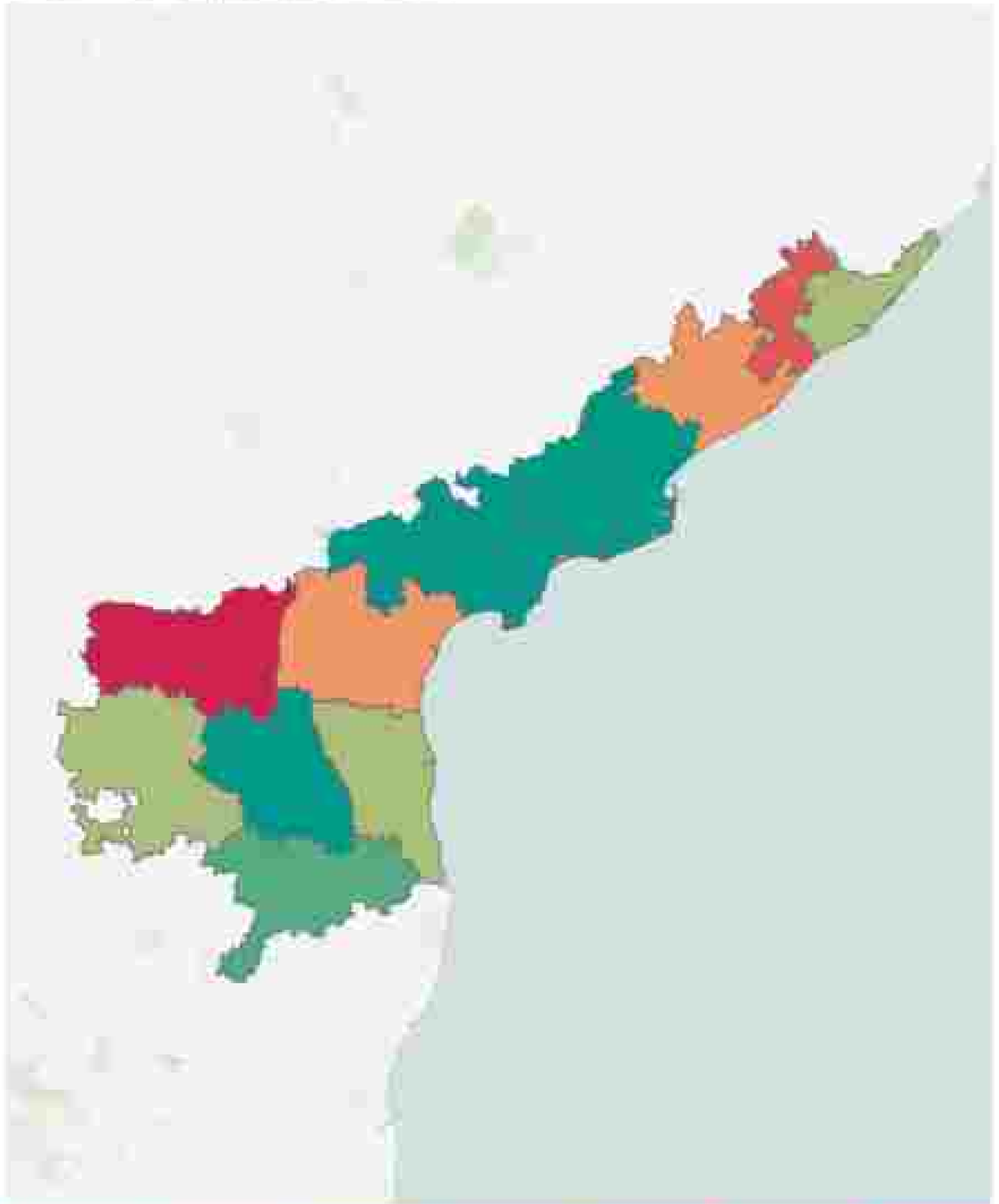
Multidimensional Poverty Index

0.034 to 0.043	0.043 to 0.050	0.050 to 0.059	0.060 to 0.068	0.069 to 0.076	0.077 to 0.085	0.086 to 0.094

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Andhra Pradesh.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.
Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Andhra Pradesh

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



0.034 to 0.043	0.043 to 0.050	0.050 to 0.059	0.060 to 0.068	0.069 to 0.076	0.077 to 0.085	0.086 to 0.094

Districts of Andhra Pradesh are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI score while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Andhra Pradesh

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Andhra Pradesh	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Anantapur	13.24%	42.00%	0.056
Chittoor	10.34%	42.32%	0.044
East Godavari	8.55%	41.40%	0.035
Guntur	8.31%	41.21%	0.034
Krishna	8.98%	41.36%	0.037
Kurnool	20.89%	45.08%	0.094
Prakasam	15.63%	44.32%	0.070
SPSR Nellore	11.67%	44.41%	0.052
Srikakulam	14.01%	41.57%	0.058
Visakhapatnam	15.10%	47.09%	0.071
Vizianagaram	19.00%	42.51%	0.081
West Godavari	9.11%	39.90%	0.036
Y.S.R. Kadapa	9.96%	41.92%	0.042

Districts of Andhra Pradesh are as per the 2011 Census of India

Multidimensional Poverty in Andhra Pradesh

Urban and Rural Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score for each District

	Rural			Urban		
Districts of Andhra Pradesh	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Anantapur	17.02%	43.02%	0.073	5.05%	42.57%	0.021
Chittoor	12.34%	42.19%	0.052	4.92%	43.84%	0.022
East Godavari	10.34%	41.39%	0.043	3.06%	42.51%	0.013
Guntur	10.77%	41.64%	0.045	4.06%	39.23%	0.016
Krishna	12.08%	41.88%	0.051	3.09%	40.60%	0.013
Kurnool	25.57%	43.60%	0.117	9.28%	44.75%	0.042
Prakasam	17.04%	44.76%	0.076	9.69%	42.91%	0.042
SPSR Nellore	12.93%	43.97%	0.057	8.15%	44.34%	0.036
Srikakulam	16.89%	41.57%	0.070	0.00%	-	0.000
Visakhapatnam	25.50%	47.21%	0.120	3.06%	41.29%	0.014
Vizianagaram	23.09%	42.49%	0.098	4.42%	42.83%	0.019
West Godavari	9.39%	39.97%	0.037	3.44%	37.76%	0.013
Y.S.R. Kadapa	13.58%	42.36%	0.058	3.55%	38.90%	0.014

Districts of Andhra Pradesh are as per the 2011 Census of India

Arunachal Pradesh

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Arunachal Pradesh

Overview

Arunachal Pradesh Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
24.27%	X	47.26%	=	0.115

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
29.23%	47.6%	0.139	8.15%	43.28%	0.035

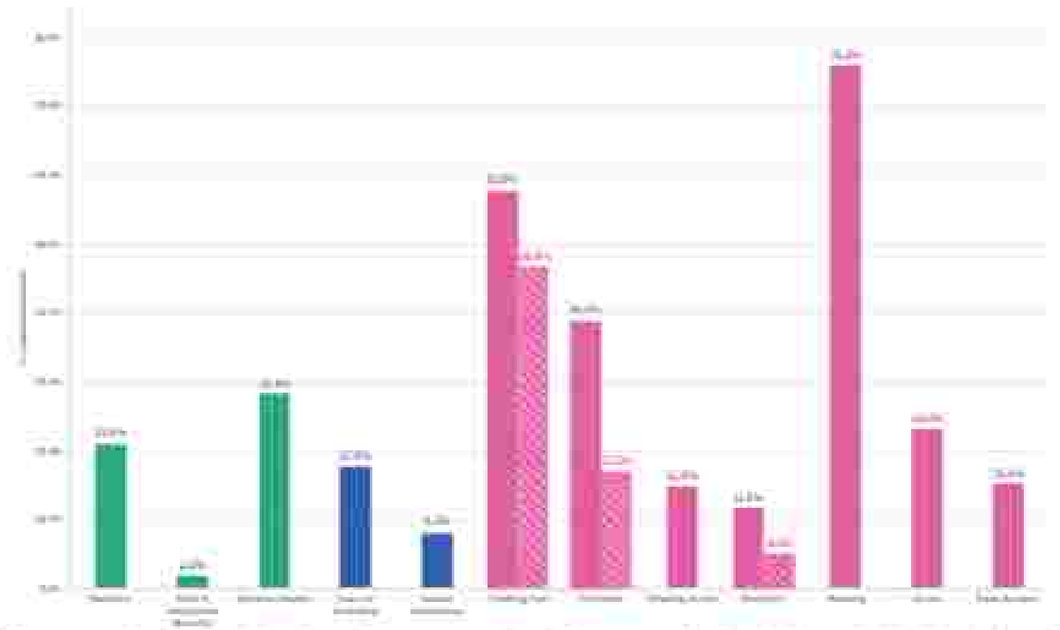
Arunachal Pradesh: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score

Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full rollout of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UJY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Arunachal Pradesh: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

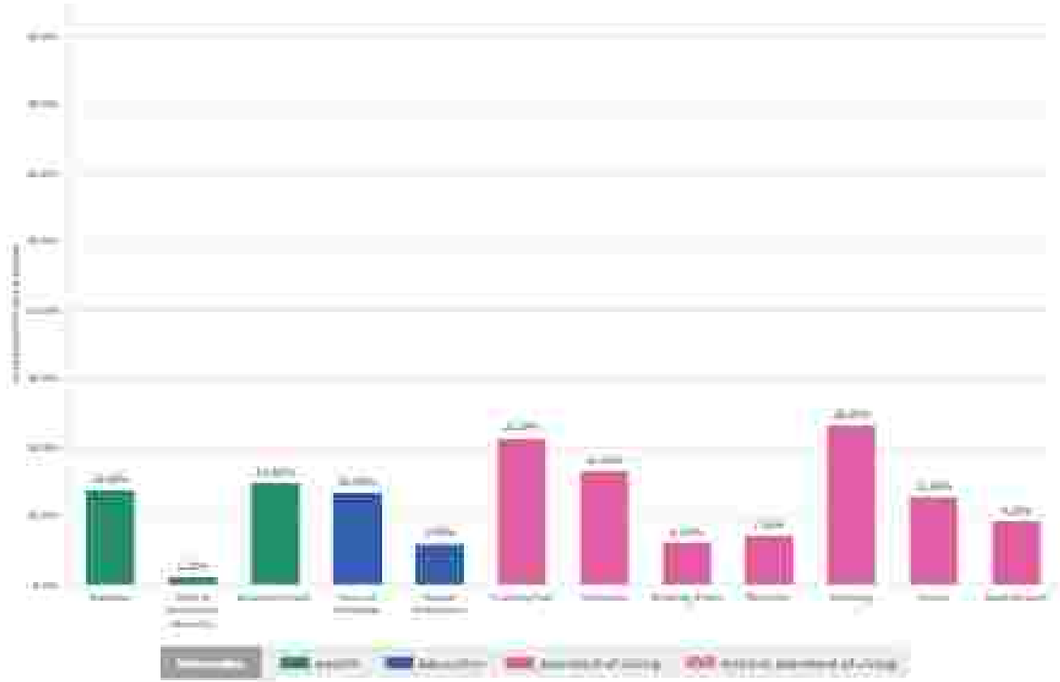
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The dotted bars denote the provincial estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio sourced on the data available in the NFHS-5 Arunachal Pradesh State Factsheet (2020-21).

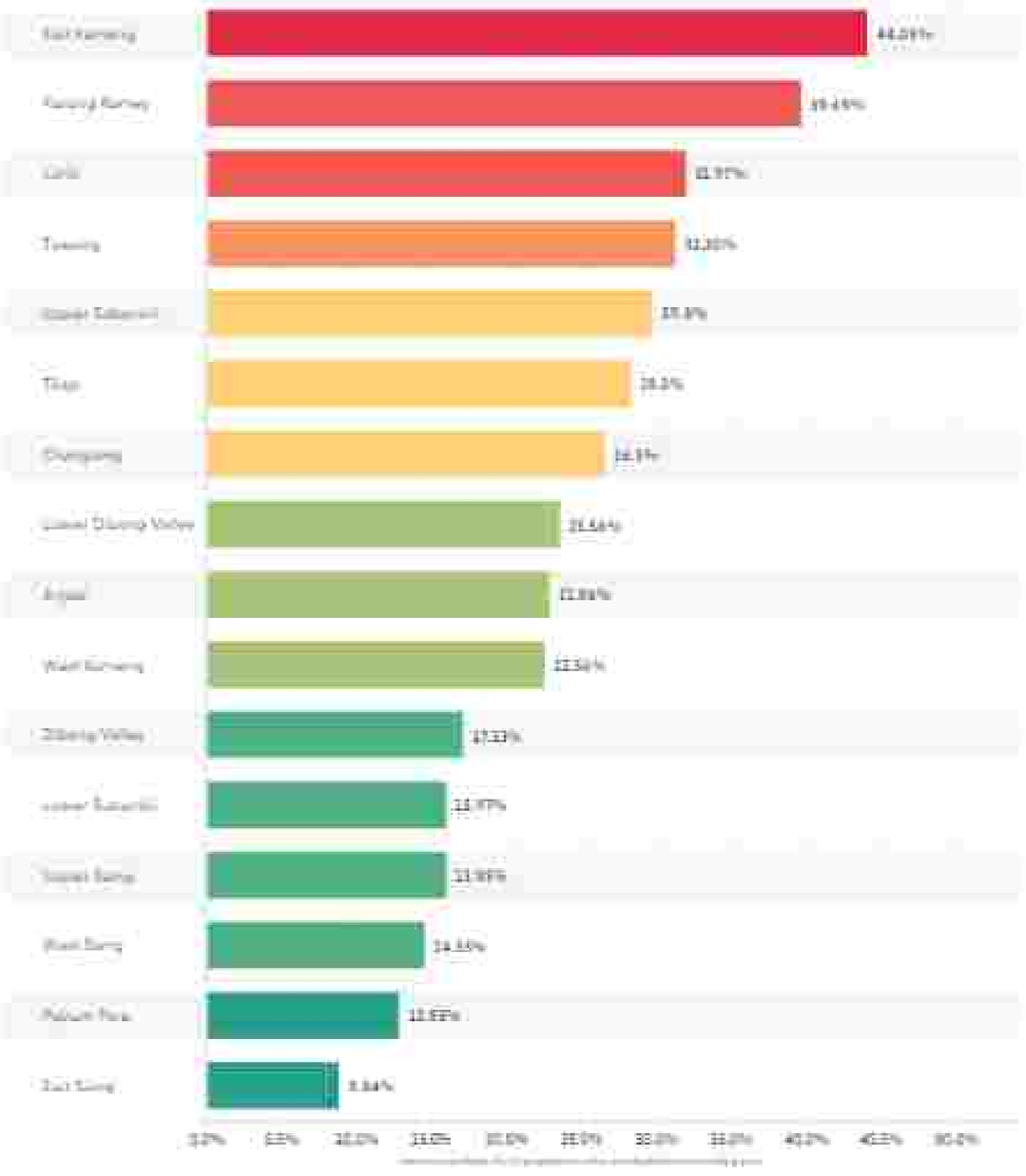
Arunachal Pradesh: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Arunachal Pradesh: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district

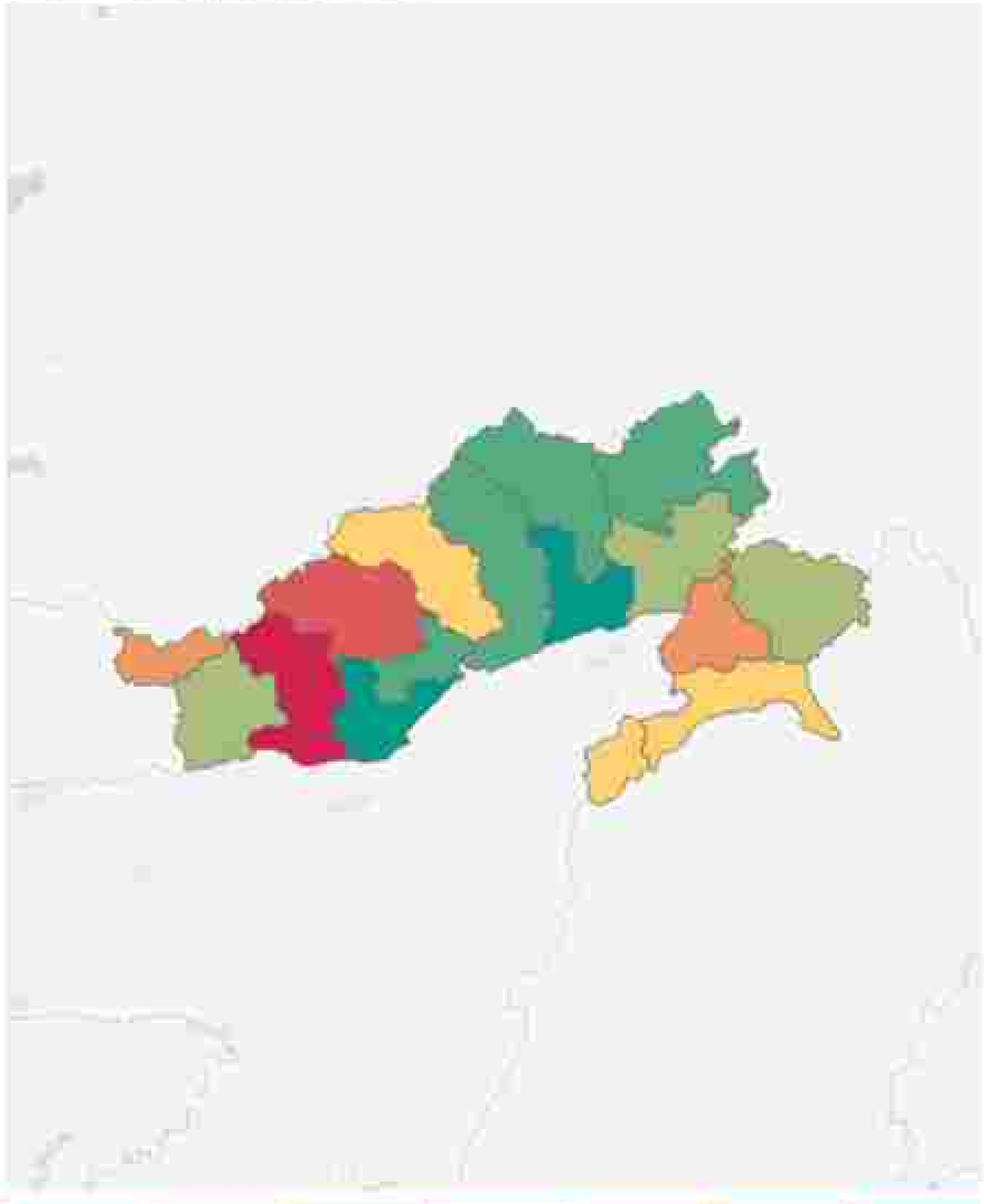


Multidimensional Poverty Index

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Arunachal Pradesh. The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Arunachal Pradesh

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (Districts-wise)



Districts of Arunachal Pradesh are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Arunachal Pradesh

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Arunachal Pradesh	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Anjaw	22.80%	42.92%	0.098
Changlang	46.13%	48.04%	0.221
Dibang Valley	17.13%	41.40%	0.071
East Kameng	44.04%	48.04%	0.211
East Siang	8.84%	41.52%	0.037
Kurung Kumey	39.69%	47.44%	0.188
Lohit	31.97%	51.26%	0.164
Lower Dibang Valley	23.16%	43.96%	0.102
Lower Subansiri	15.97%	43.64%	0.070
Papum Pare	12.85%	41.95%	0.054
Tawang	31.30%	45.62%	0.143
Tirap	26.30%	46.12%	0.126
Upper Siang	15.91%	41.42%	0.066
Upper Subansiri	29.78%	45.02%	0.134
West Kameng	22.56%	43.66%	0.099
West Siang	14.53%	45.29%	0.066

Districts of Arunachal Pradesh are as per the 2011 Census of India

Multidimensional Poverty in Arunachal Pradesh

Urban and Rural Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score for each District

Districts of Arunachal Pradesh	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Anjaw	22.79%	43.04%	0.098	24.90%	39.73%	0.099
Changlang	28.55%	48.32%	0.138	8.61%	39.07%	0.035
Dibang Valley	20.54%	41.38%	0.085	3.19%	41.01%	0.013
East Kameng	56.31%	49.70%	0.282	11.64%	41.83%	0.049
East Siang	10.67%	41.94%	0.045	4.84%	40.02%	0.019
Kurung Kumey	61.07%	47.82%	0.292	34.25%	38.49%	0.132
Lohit	36.66%	51.25%	0.188	12.82%	52.84%	0.068
Lower Dibang Valley	26.72%	46.16%	0.123	11.89%	44.31%	0.053
Lower Subansiri	16.65%	44.36%	0.074	10.07%	36.31%	0.037
Papum Pare	20.25%	46.96%	0.095	6.83%	43.31%	0.030
Tawang	34.28%	45.62%	0.156	1.72%	45.87%	0.008
Tirap	32.16%	49.40%	0.160	6.23%	41.12%	0.025
Upper Siang	18.42%	41.88%	0.078	2.62%	42.32%	0.011
Upper Subansiri	31.32%	45.14%	0.141	8.98%	37.22%	0.033
West Kameng	26.47%	43.97%	0.116	5.43%	41.49%	0.023
West Siang	11.82%	43.94%	0.052	4.72%	36.51%	0.017

Districts of Arunachal Pradesh are as per the 2011 Census of India

Assam

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Assam

Overview

Assam Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

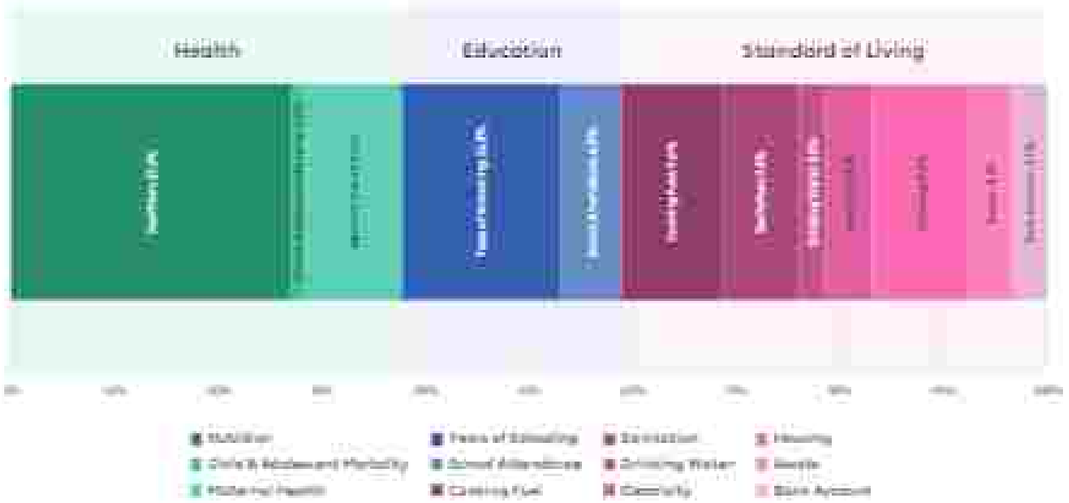
Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
32.67%	X	47.89%	=	0.156

Rural		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
36.39%	48.07%	0.174

Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
9.97%	43.67%	0.044

Assam: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

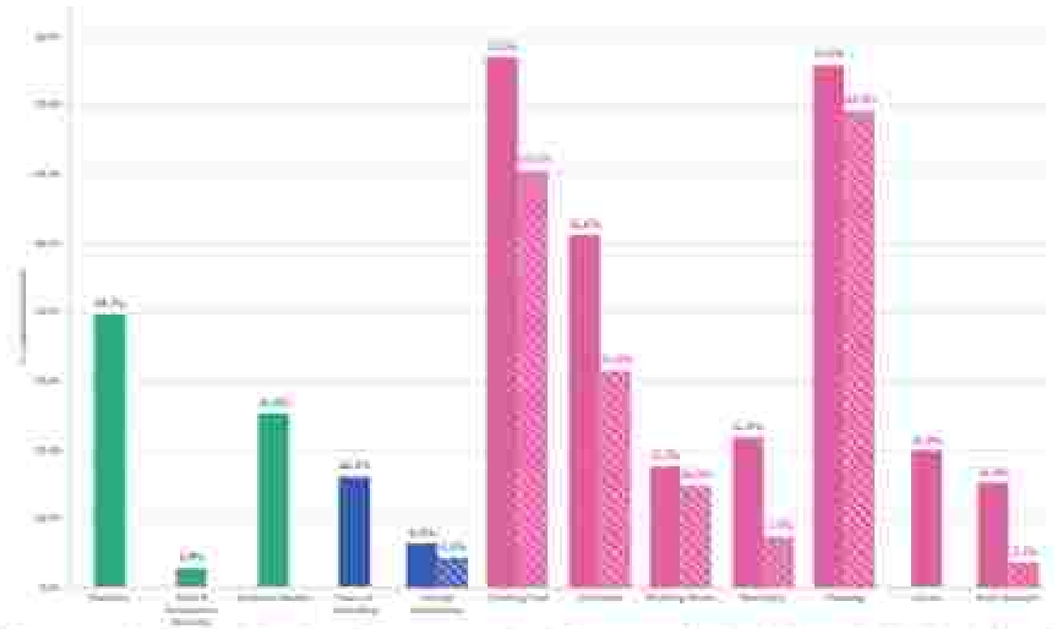
Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full rollout of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Assam: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

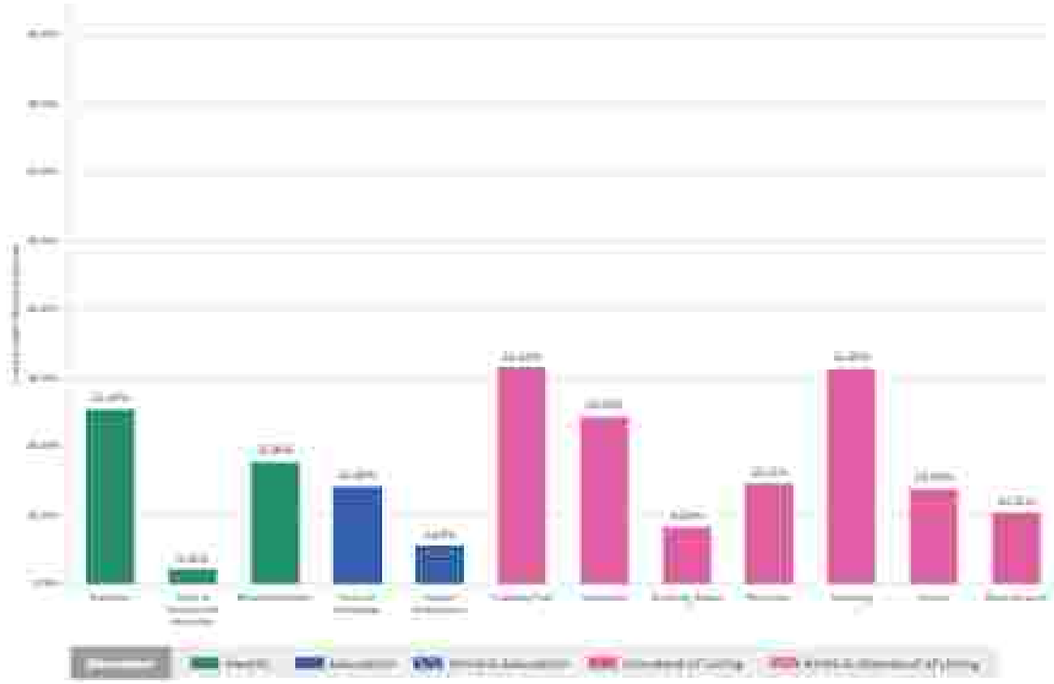
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The largest bars depict the provincial estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio sourced on the data available in the NFHS-5 Assam State Report (2019-20).

Assam: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Assam: Headcount Ratio

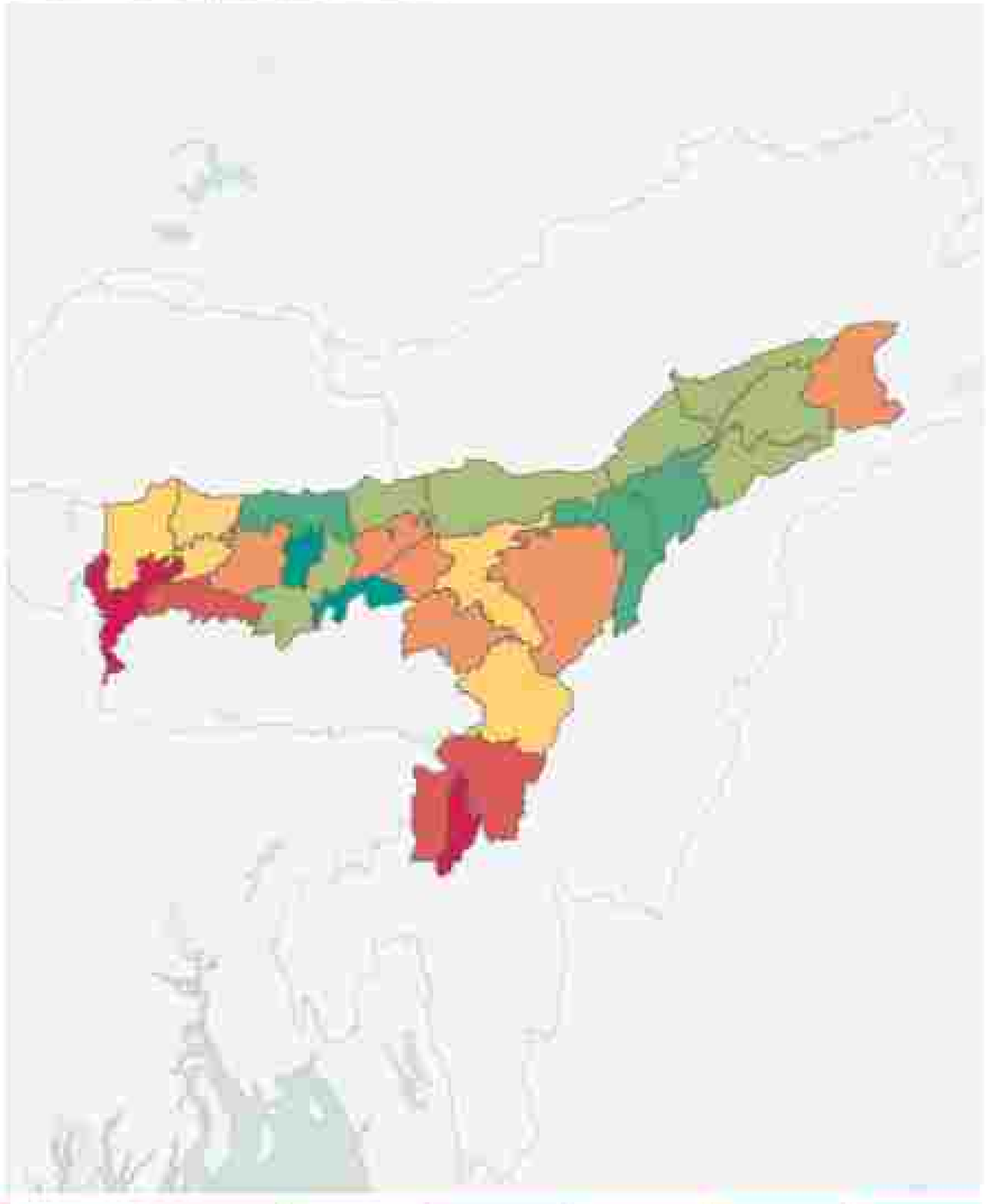
Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district

Multidimensional Poverty Index

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Assam.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Assam

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



Districts of Assam are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Assam

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Assam	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Baksa	23.59%	43.41%	0.102
Barpeta	39.43%	46.32%	0.183
Bongaigaon	33.77%	43.80%	0.148
Cachar	42.37%	49.14%	0.210
Chirang	36.42%	45.21%	0.165
Darrang	38.10%	49.49%	0.189
Dhemaji	27.71%	45.03%	0.125
Dhubri	51.06%	50.85%	0.260
Dibrugarh	28.97%	47.00%	0.136
Dima Hasao	32.24%	49.90%	0.156
Goalpara	40.21%	50.65%	0.203
Golaghat	20.60%	45.64%	0.094
Hailakandi	51.07%	49.21%	0.251
Jorhat	20.34%	43.62%	0.089
Kamrup	26.22%	45.02%	0.118
Kamrup Metropolitan	11.04%	42.03%	0.046
Karbi Anglong	37.73%	48.01%	0.181
Karimganj	46.02%	48.43%	0.223
Kokrajhar	32.14%	46.11%	0.148
Lakhimpur	24.23%	46.90%	0.113
Morigaon	26.75%	47.72%	0.128
Nagaon	30.51%	47.33%	0.144
Nalbari	16.94%	44.65%	0.076
Sivasagar	25.69%	49.16%	0.126
Sonitpur	23.32%	46.55%	0.108
Tinsukia	36.70%	52.07%	0.191
Udalguri	29.48%	44.74%	0.132

Districts of Assam are as per the 2011 Census of India

Multidimensional Poverty in Assam

Urban and Rural Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score for each District

	Rural			Urban		
Districts of Assam	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Baksa	22.75%	43.46%	0.099	8.57%	40.49%	0.035
Barpeta	42.34%	46.85%	0.198	14.78%	44.34%	0.065
Bongaigaon	36.39%	43.89%	0.159	16.12%	44.75%	0.072
Cachar	49.02%	49.94%	0.244	7.28%	38.53%	0.028
Chirang	37.02%	45.62%	0.169	25.80%	47.34%	0.122
Darrang	40.28%	49.62%	0.200	9.78%	43.84%	0.043
Dhemaji	29.23%	45.09%	0.132	9.01%	42.62%	0.038
Dhubri	54.86%	51.04%	0.280	12.52%	40.51%	0.051
Dibrugarh	33.94%	47.22%	0.160	9.33%	44.81%	0.042
Dima Hasao	43.33%	50.78%	0.220	8.08%	39.71%	0.032
Goalpara	45.38%	50.80%	0.231	6.55%	44.38%	0.029
Golaghat	22.82%	43.67%	0.100	9.78%	42.19%	0.041
Hailakandi	54.12%	49.39%	0.267	8.39%	42.47%	0.036
Jorhat	23.01%	43.62%	0.100	9.00%	41.49%	0.037
Kamrup	26.27%	45.07%	0.118	25.72%	44.94%	0.116
Kamrup Metropolitan	22.56%	46.21%	0.104	8.48%	46.11%	0.039
Karbi Anglong	39.64%	48.46%	0.192	20.02%	40.62%	0.081
Karimganj	49.70%	48.50%	0.241	6.33%	39.84%	0.025
Kokrajhar	33.80%	46.24%	0.156	8.13%	37.81%	0.031
Lakhimpur	26.06%	46.82%	0.122	8.14%	44.32%	0.036
Morigaon	39.00%	47.60%	0.186	11.42%	50.76%	0.058
Nagaon	33.16%	47.39%	0.157	11.37%	40.83%	0.046
Nalbari	18.32%	44.81%	0.082	4.13%	38.57%	0.016
Sivasagar	28.02%	49.20%	0.138	1.95%	40.71%	0.008
Sonitpur	27.27%	46.55%	0.127	1.27%	46.42%	0.006
Tinsukia	44.13%	52.47%	0.232	5.52%	44.16%	0.024
Udalguri	30.52%	44.08%	0.135	8.42%	35.37%	0.030

Districts of Assam are as per the 2011 Census of India

Bihar

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Bihar

Overview

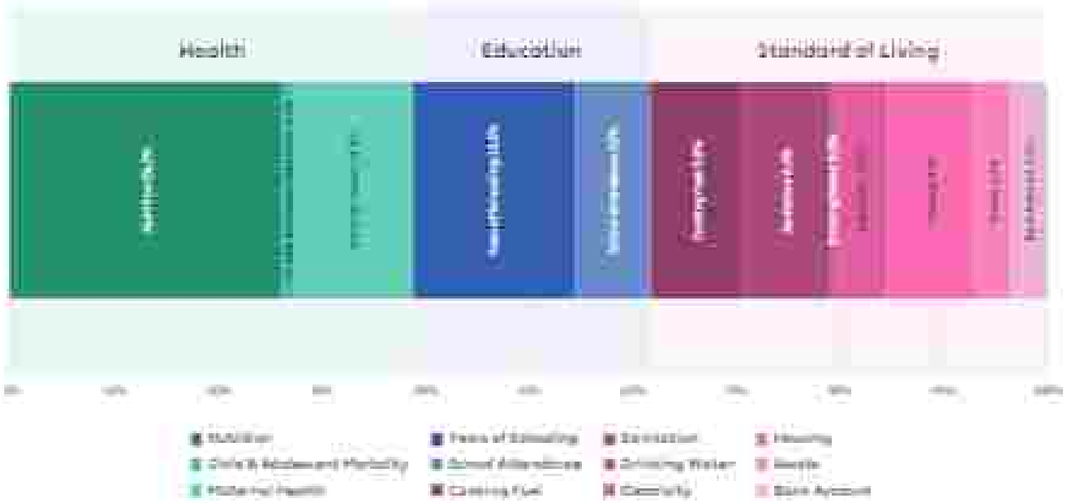
Bihar - Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
51.91%	X	51.02%	=	0.265

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
56.05%	51.34%	0.288	21.91%	49%	0.107

Bihar: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

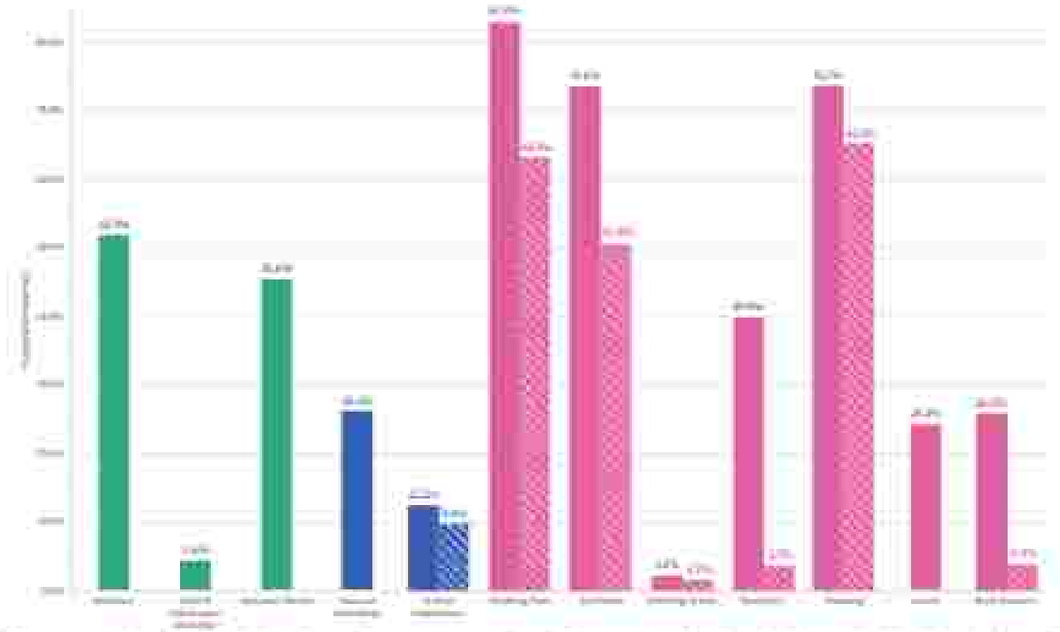
Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full roll-out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Saubhagya Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Bihar: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

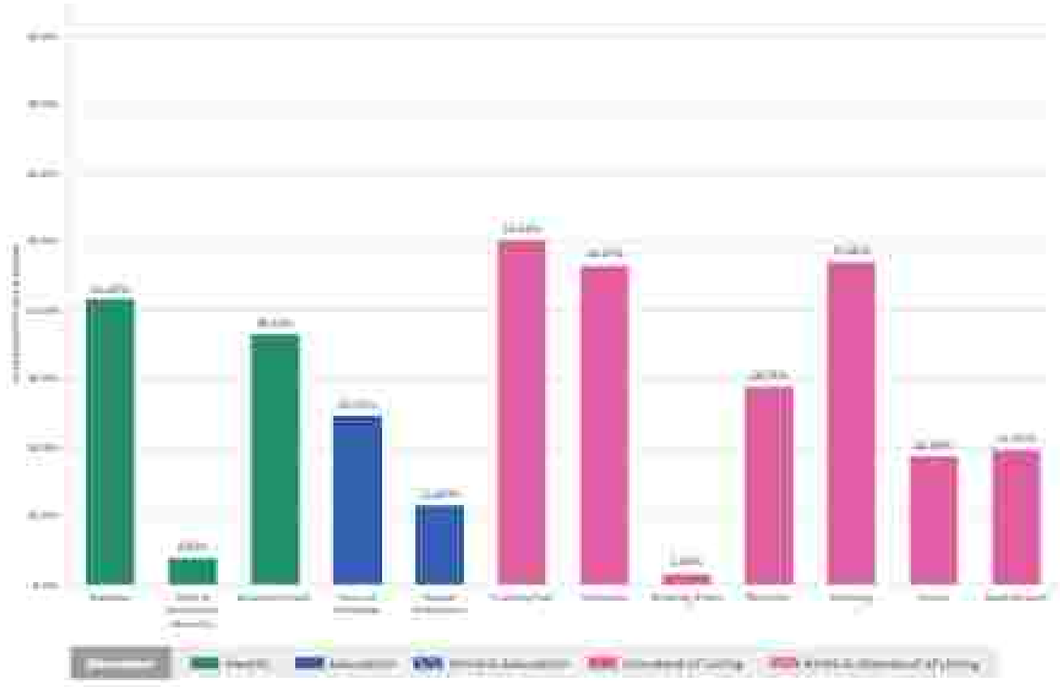
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The aligned bars denote the provisional estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio sourced on the data available in the NFHS-5 Bihar State Report (2019-20).

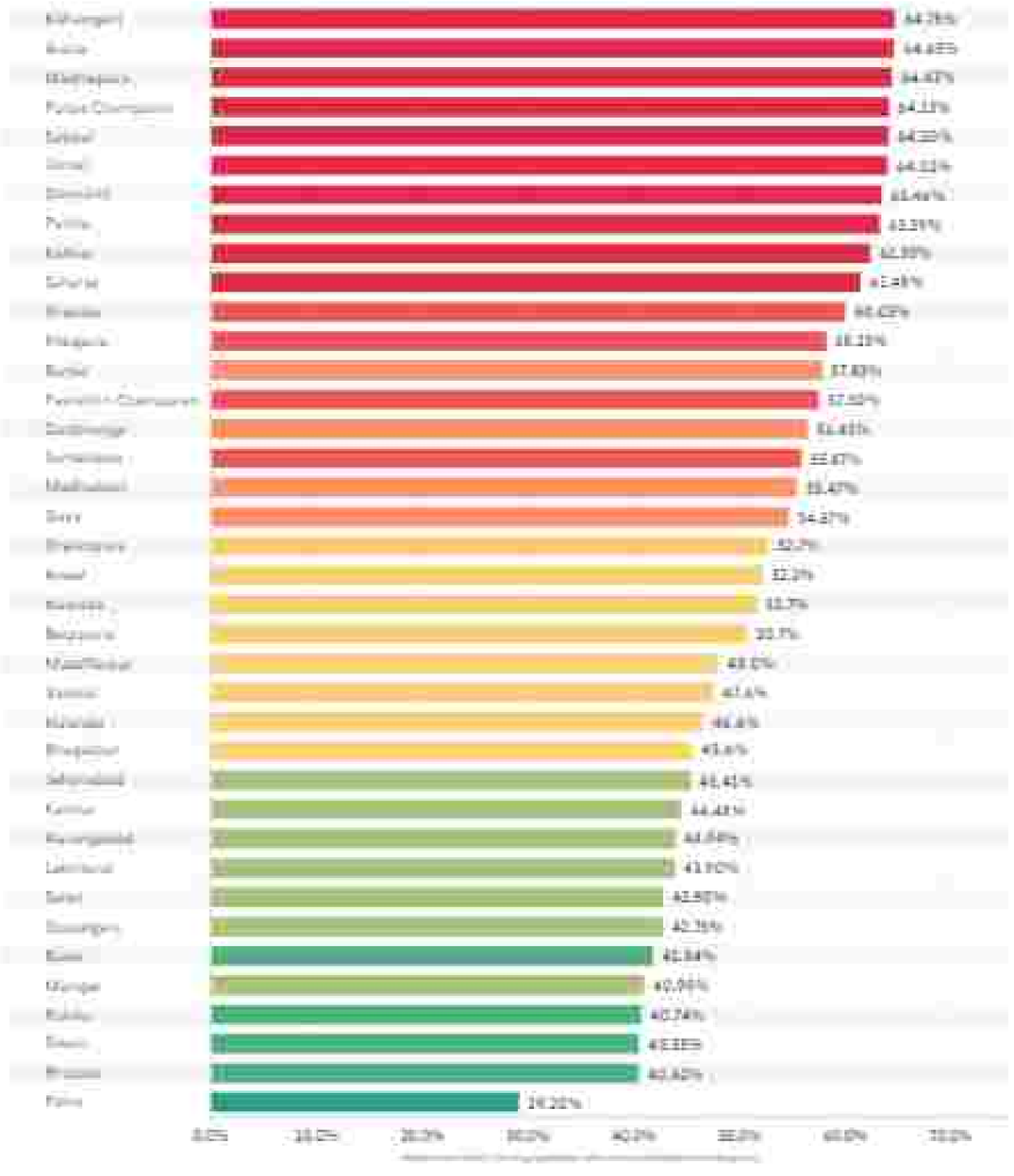
Bihar: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Bihar: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district

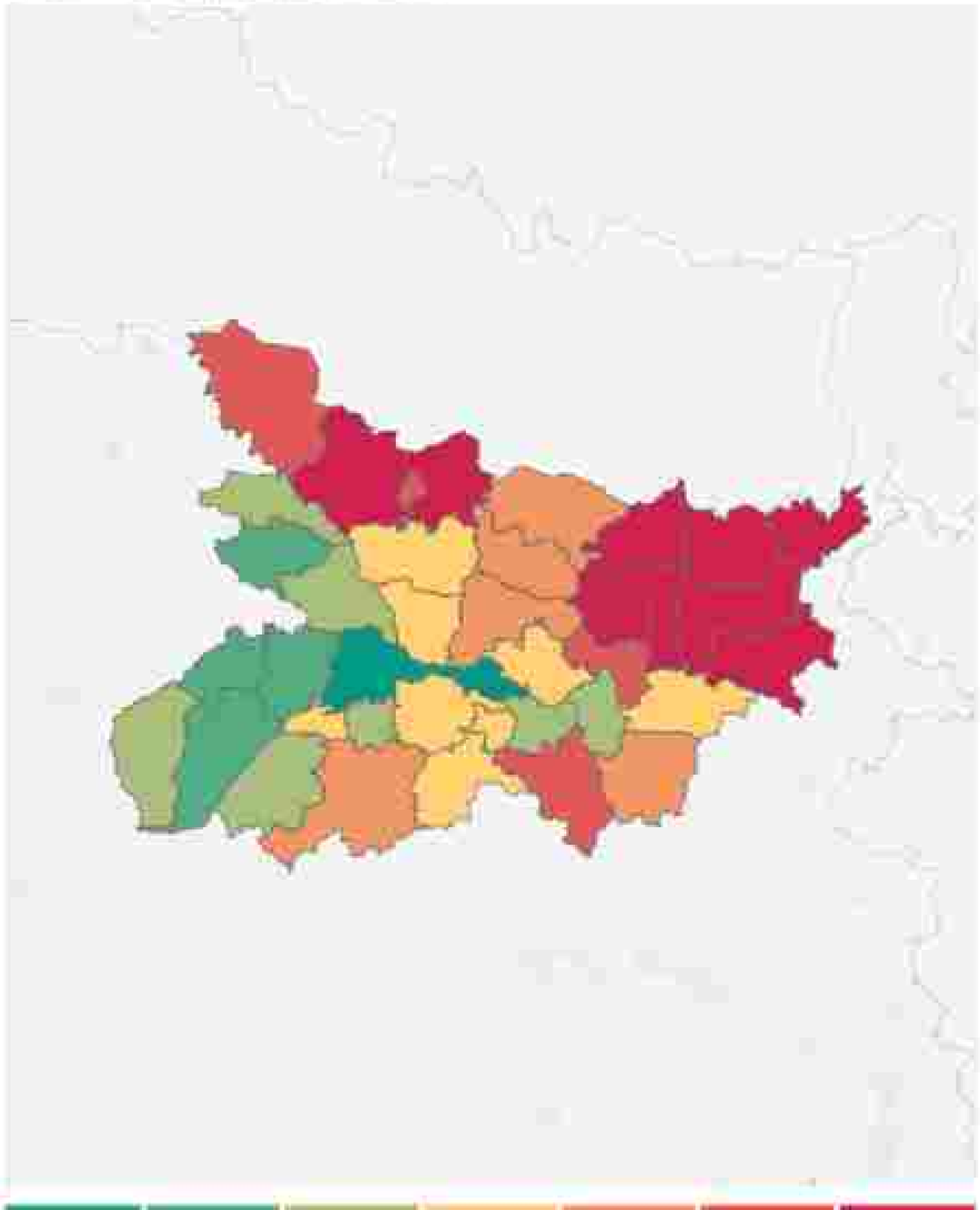


Multidimensional Poverty Index

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Bihar.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.
Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Bihar

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



Districts of Bihar are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Bihar

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Bihar	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Araria	64.65%	55.12%	0.356
Arwal	52.18%	47.65%	0.249
Aurangabad	43.94%	46.70%	0.205
Banka	47.83%	50.29%	0.240
Begusarai	50.68%	52.17%	0.264
Bhagalpur	45.40%	52.59%	0.239
Bhojpur	40.30%	46.64%	0.188
Buxar	43.84%	48.48%	0.213
Darbhanga	56.43%	51.79%	0.292
Gaya	54.67%	49.10%	0.268
Gopalganj	42.55%	47.21%	0.201
Jamui	64.00%	50.71%	0.325
Jehanabad	45.47%	50.47%	0.229
Kaimur	44.69%	47.79%	0.214
Katihar	64.35%	53.82%	0.346
Khagaria	58.23%	54.28%	0.316
Kishanganj	64.75%	53.88%	0.349
Lakhisarai	47.90%	50.62%	0.242
Madhepura	64.49%	54.42%	0.351
Madhubani	58.40%	52.16%	0.304
Munger	43.11%	48.09%	0.207
Muzaffarpur	48.05%	49.52%	0.238
Nalanda	46.63%	50.05%	0.233
Nawada	52.73%	50.33%	0.265
Pashchim Champaran	57.92%	52.55%	0.304
Patna	29.20%	47.36%	0.138
Purba Champaran	54.13%	52.79%	0.286
Purnia	63.29%	54.52%	0.345
Rohtas	43.74%	46.38%	0.203
Saharsa	61.48%	54.64%	0.336
Samastipur	53.87%	51.06%	0.275
Saran	42.93%	48.32%	0.207
Sheikhpura	53.70%	49.42%	0.265
Sheohar	60.03%	52.84%	0.317
Sitamarhi	63.46%	53.67%	0.341
Siwan	40.55%	46.21%	0.187
Supaul	64.10%	53.78%	0.345
Vaishali	47.64%	48.72%	0.232

Districts of Bihar are as per the 2011 Census of India

Multidimensional Poverty in Bihar

Urban and Rural Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score for each District

Districts of Bihar	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Araria	67.70%	55.26%	0.374	26.30%	50.26%	0.132
Arwal	54.39%	47.92%	0.261	26.94%	45.71%	0.123
Aurangabad	46.40%	46.72%	0.217	20.42%	50.83%	0.104
Banka	50.58%	50.29%	0.254	43.29%	50.41%	0.218
Begusarai	53.20%	52.32%	0.278	33.34%	48.76%	0.163
Bhagalpur	52.69%	52.36%	0.276	31.64%	48.81%	0.154
Bhojpur	44.10%	46.49%	0.205	26.23%	47.04%	0.123
Buxar	46.15%	48.57%	0.224	9.91%	49.52%	0.049
Darbhanga	59.30%	52.01%	0.308	24.26%	48.31%	0.117
Gaya	59.89%	49.62%	0.297	23.84%	45.28%	0.108
Gopalganj	42.80%	46.55%	0.199	33.16%	51.64%	0.171
Jamui	66.42%	50.99%	0.339	33.44%	43.16%	0.144
Jehanabad	50.32%	50.40%	0.254	12.30%	48.39%	0.060
Kaimur	46.67%	47.54%	0.222	8.22%	48.52%	0.040
Katihar	65.36%	53.70%	0.351	22.70%	50.13%	0.114
Khagaria	60.33%	54.03%	0.326	11.00%	40.23%	0.044
Kishanganj	65.48%	53.82%	0.352	47.83%	54.38%	0.260
Lakhisarai	48.68%	52.50%	0.256	33.30%	45.49%	0.151
Madhepura	66.32%	54.44%	0.361	25.39%	46.79%	0.119
Madhubani	60.48%	52.27%	0.316	32.89%	46.47%	0.153
Munger	47.23%	43.36%	0.205	33.71%	45.74%	0.154
Muzaffarpur	50.42%	47.62%	0.240	33.40%	46.63%	0.156
Nalanda	52.99%	50.71%	0.269	31.20%	50.32%	0.157
Nawada	56.27%	50.40%	0.284	28.59%	44.61%	0.128
Pashchim Champaran	64.27%	53.52%	0.344	18.75%	51.23%	0.096
Patna	46.49%	47.66%	0.222	13.80%	46.22%	0.064
Purba Champaran	65.28%	52.54%	0.343	47.51%	50.29%	0.239
Purnia	68.28%	54.61%	0.373	29.33%	48.26%	0.142
Rohtas	45.37%	46.23%	0.210	19.23%	44.32%	0.085
Saharsa	64.09%	54.99%	0.352	25.54%	45.84%	0.117
Samastipur	56.79%	52.68%	0.299	29.72%	50.40%	0.150
Saran	45.34%	48.39%	0.219	19.53%	47.48%	0.093
Sheikhpura	58.17%	49.57%	0.288	26.33%	48.38%	0.127
Sheohar	60.65%	52.76%	0.320	46.80%	54.03%	0.253
Sitamarhi	65.33%	53.03%	0.346	41.33%	46.34%	0.192
Siwan	40.97%	46.60%	0.191	32.77%	44.24%	0.145
Supaul	65.54%	51.61%	0.338	76.35%	55.78%	0.426
Vaishali	50.49%	48.39%	0.244	20.53%	47.90%	0.098

Districts of Bihar are as per the 2011 Census of India

Chhattisgarh

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Chhattisgarh

Overview

Chhattisgarh | Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
29.91%	X	44.64%	=	0.134

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
35.73%	44.82%	0.16	15.2%	42.41%	0.043

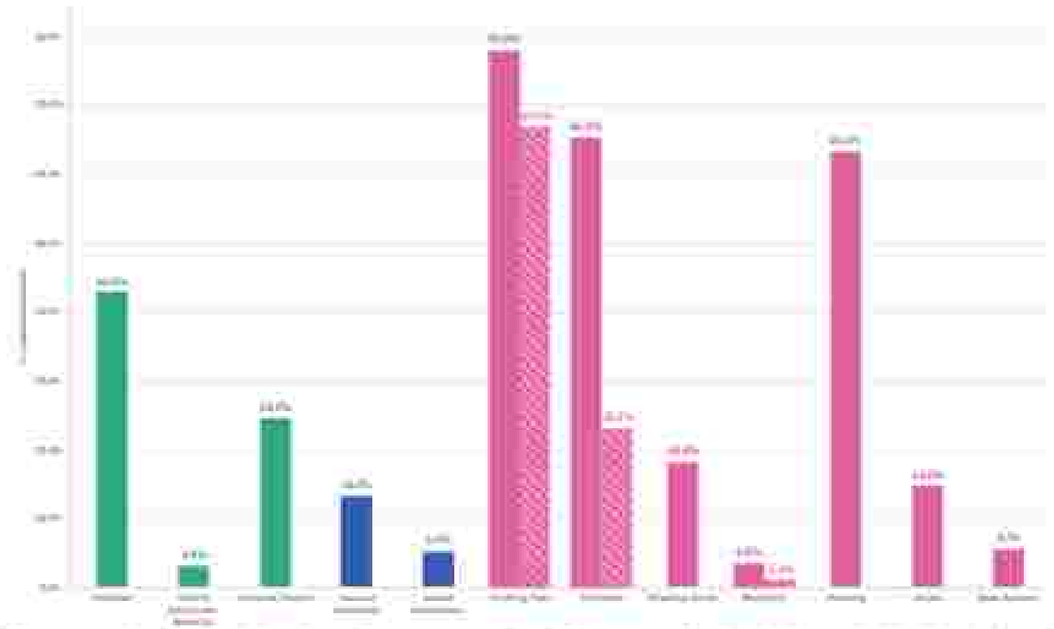
Chhattisgarh: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score

Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) provides the full roll-out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Chhattisgarh: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

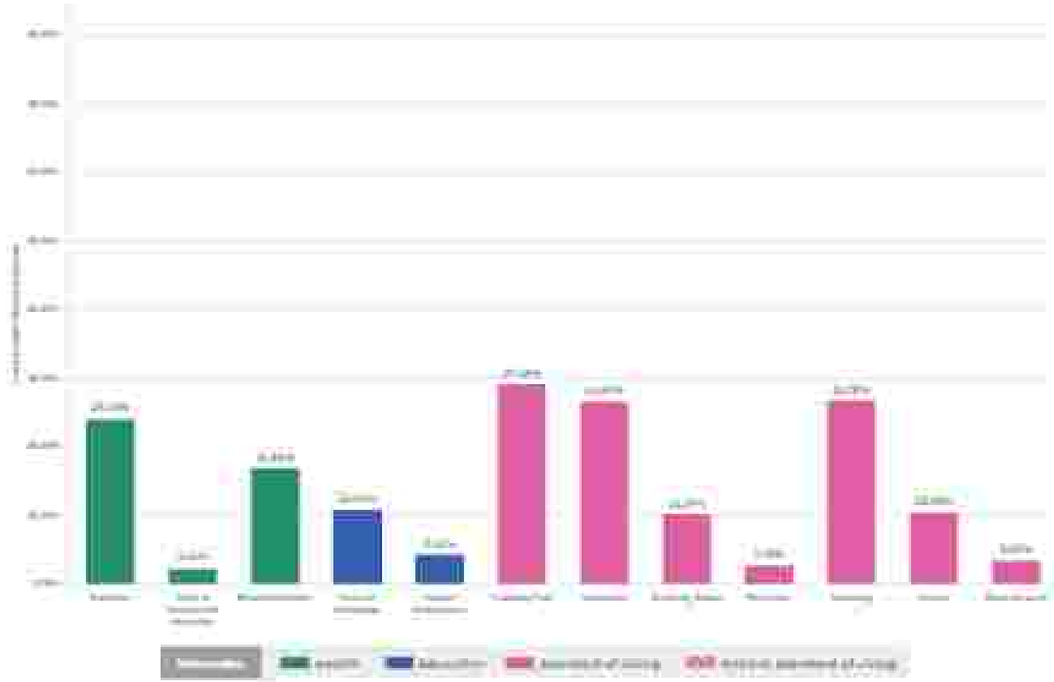
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The largest bars denote the provincial estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio across the data available in the NFHS-5 Chhattisgarh State Factsheet (2019-20).

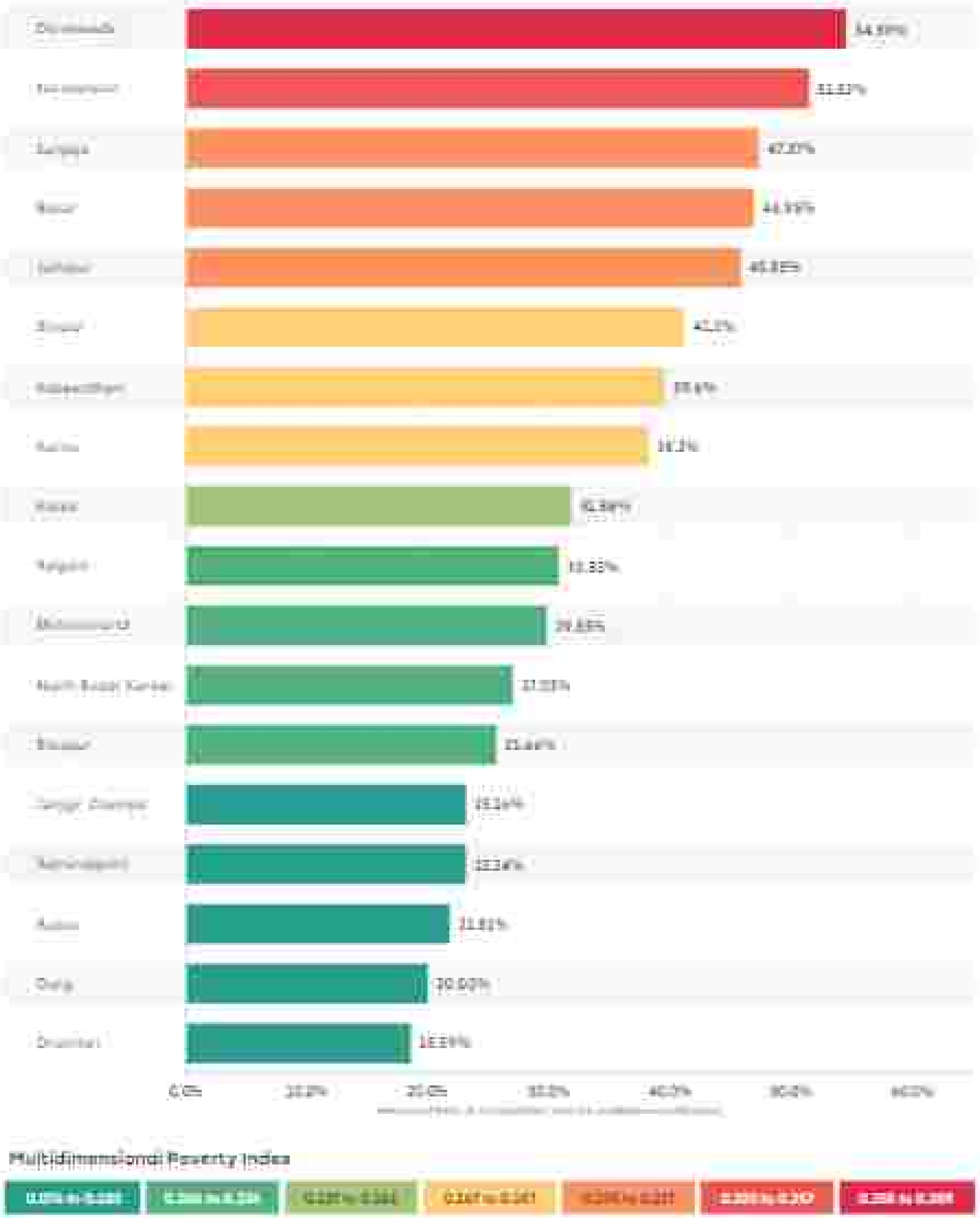
Chhattisgarh: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Chhattisgarh: Headcount Ratio

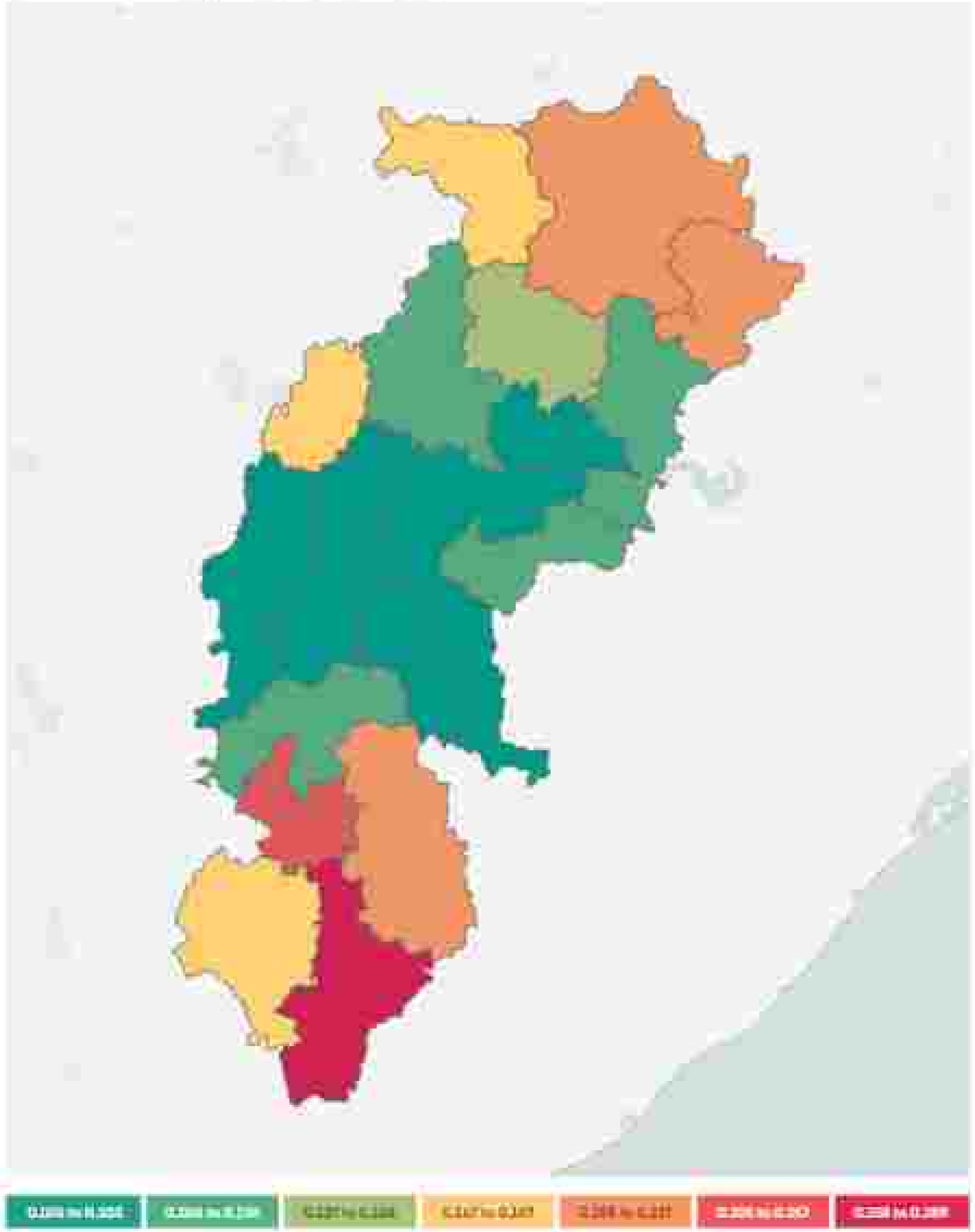
Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Chhattisgarh. The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Chhattisgarh

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



Districts of Chhattisgarh are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Chhattisgarh

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Chhattisgarh	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Bastar	46.95%	48.22%	0.226
Bijapur	41.20%	44.52%	0.183
Bilaspur	25.66%	43.22%	0.111
Dantewada	54.39%	52.92%	0.287
Dhamtari	18.50%	40.74%	0.075
Durg	20.09%	41.97%	0.084
Janjgir-Champa	23.18%	41.22%	0.096
Jashpur	48.03%	44.09%	0.211
Kabeerdham	35.56%	46.50%	0.164
Korba	31.86%	43.87%	0.140
Koriya	38.24%	44.99%	0.172
Mahasamund	29.30%	42.03%	0.123
Narayanpur	51.52%	49.42%	0.255
North Bastar Kanker	27.09%	41.47%	0.112
Raigarh	30.80%	43.48%	0.134
Raipur	21.82%	43.30%	0.095
Rajnandgaon	23.14%	40.37%	0.093
Surguja	47.37%	46.60%	0.221

Districts of Chhattisgarh are as per the 2011 Census of India.

Multidimensional Poverty in Chhattisgarh

Urban and Rural Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score for each District

Districts of Chhattisgarh	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Bastar	51.29%	48.20%	0.247	16.97%	46.57%	0.079
Bijapur	44.90%	44.75%	0.201	12.81%	38.16%	0.049
Bilaspur	31.36%	43.44%	0.136	8.43%	41.18%	0.035
Dantewada	61.79%	53.31%	0.329	11.26%	44.11%	0.050
Dhamtari	20.80%	40.08%	0.083	10.22%	41.81%	0.043
Durg	27.42%	42.48%	0.117	8.11%	39.24%	0.032
Janjgir-Champa	24.87%	41.84%	0.104	12.81%	38.17%	0.049
Jashpur	48.56%	46.12%	0.224	9.92%	41.12%	0.041
Kabeerdham	42.28%	46.36%	0.196	11.58%	49.28%	0.057
Korba	44.03%	46.23%	0.203	9.25%	45.52%	0.042
Koriya	46.48%	45.11%	0.210	14.25%	42.97%	0.061
Mahasamund	30.90%	41.87%	0.129	20.07%	44.30%	0.089
Narayanpur	57.45%	49.93%	0.287	19.61%	40.37%	0.079
North Bastar Kanker	29.59%	43.62%	0.129	4.34%	34.64%	0.015
Raigarh	35.36%	43.47%	0.153	4.07%	44.10%	0.018
Raipur	28.34%	43.62%	0.124	9.94%	42.98%	0.043
Rajnandgaon	24.96%	40.25%	0.100	14.70%	41.31%	0.061
Surguja	52.67%	46.37%	0.244	10.20%	43.12%	0.044

Districts of Chhattisgarh are as per the 2011 Census of India.

Goa

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Goa

Overview

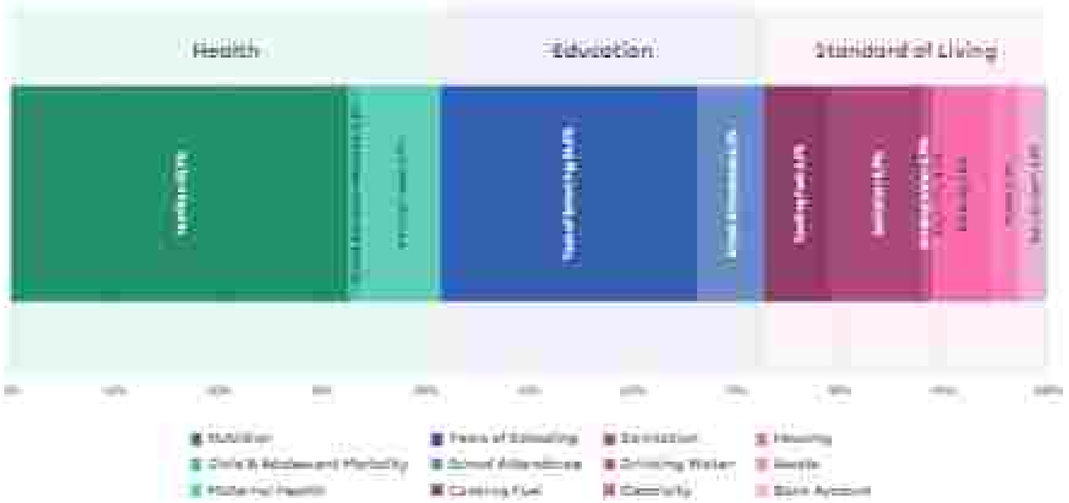
Goa: Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
3.76%	X	40.16%	=	0.015

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
4.44%	39.1%	0.017	1.34%	40.84%	0.014

Goa: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

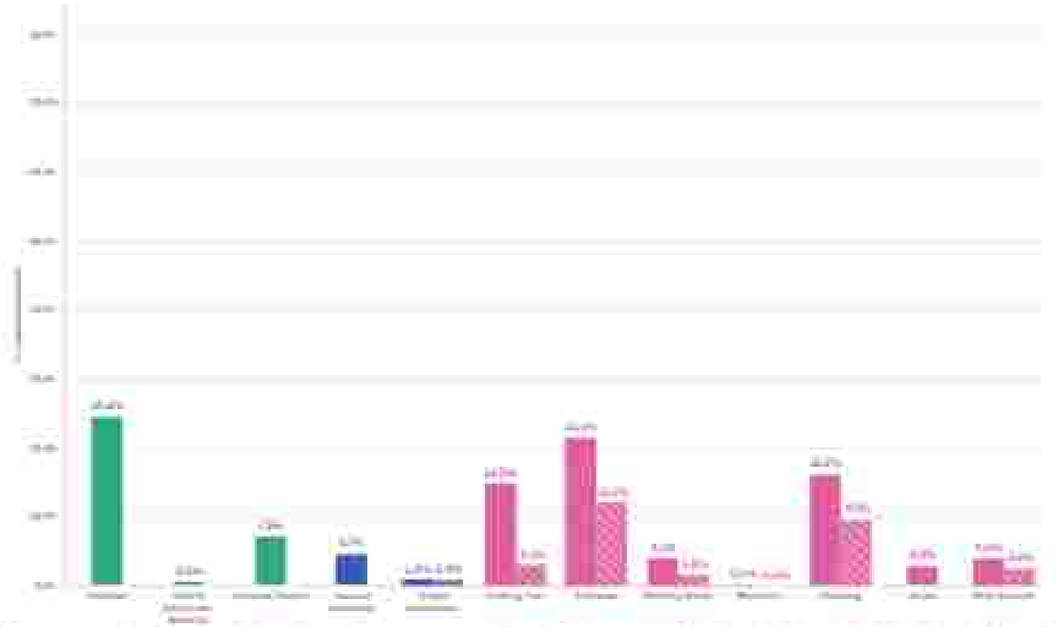
Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full roll-out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UJY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Saubhagya Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Goa: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

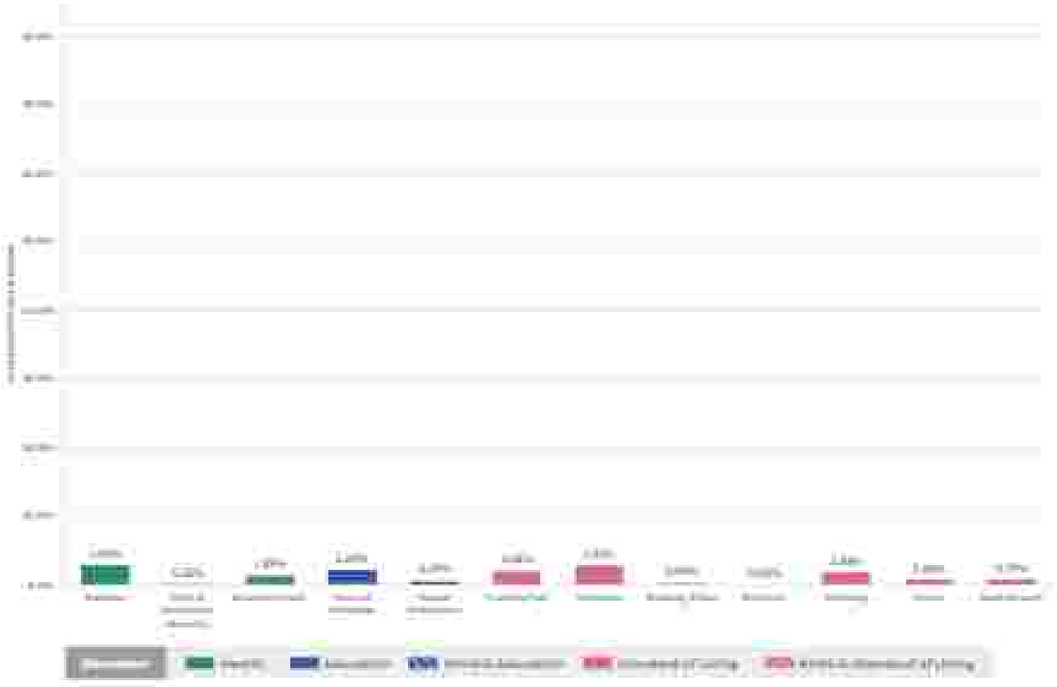
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The largest bars denote the provincial estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio across the data available in the NFHS-5 Goa State Report (2019-20).

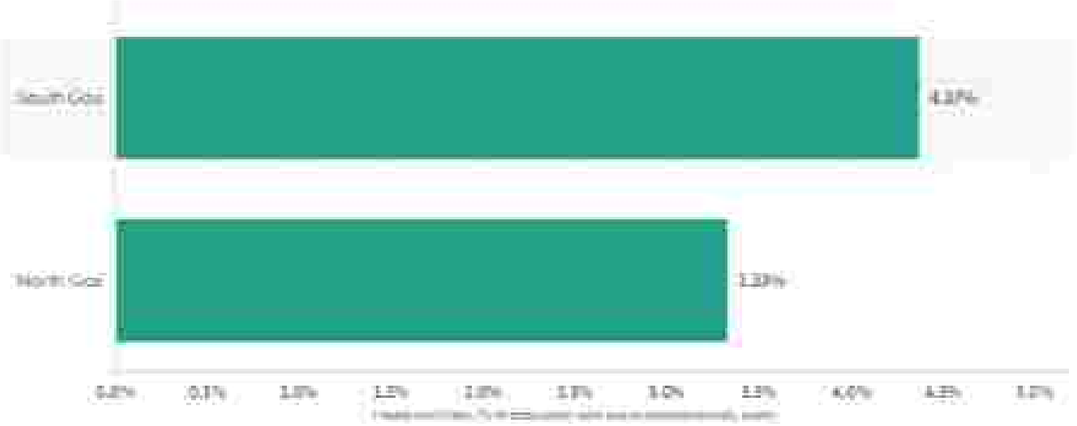
Goa: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Goa: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Multidimensional Poverty Index

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Goa.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Goa

District-level Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Goa	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
North Goa	3.33%	40.82%	0.014
South Goa	4.37%	39.32%	0.017

	Rural			Urban		
Districts of Goa	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
North Goa	4.74%	39.27%	0.019	2.40%	42.95%	0.011
South Goa	3.91%	39.34%	0.015	4.58%	39.30%	0.018

Districts of Goa are as per the 2011 Census of India.

Goa

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)

Districts of Goa are as per the 2011 Census of India. Due to there being a relatively lower number of districts, all Union Territories and the States of Sikkim and Goa share the same colour scale. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Gujarat

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Gujarat

Overview

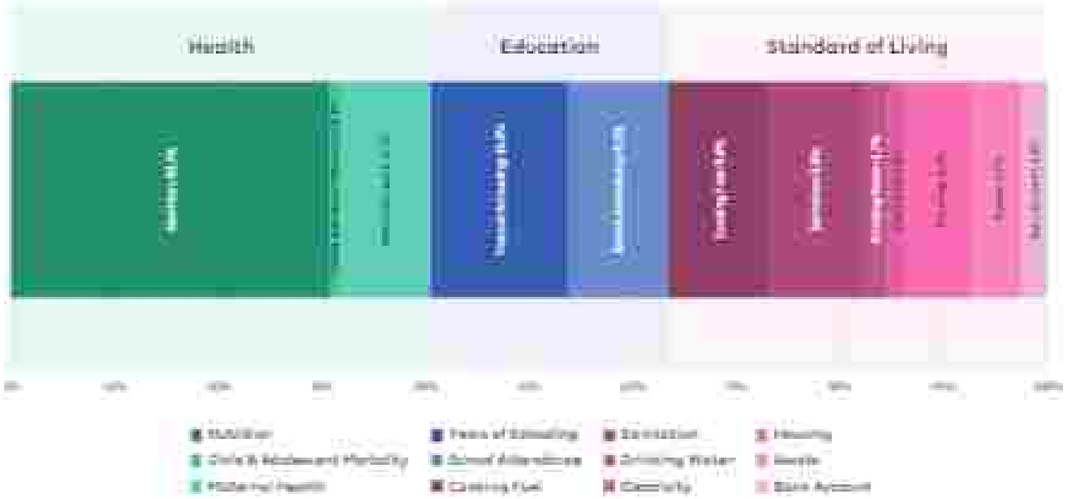
Gujarat Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
18.6%	X	45%	=	0.084

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
27.4%	45.12%	0.124	6.59%	44.24%	0.029

Gujarat: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

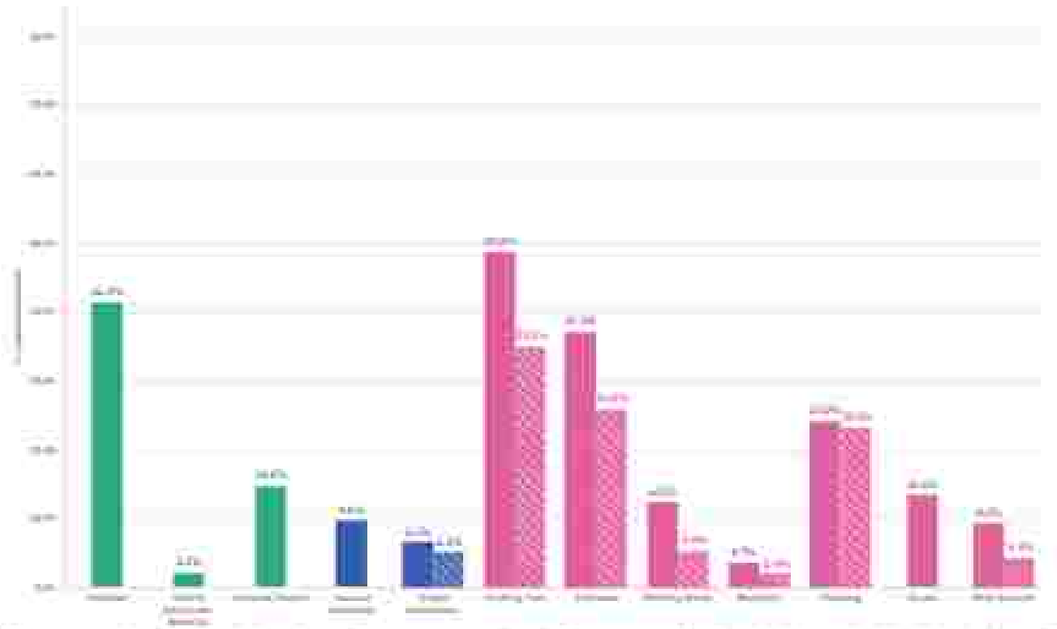
Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full roll-out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UJY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Gujarat: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

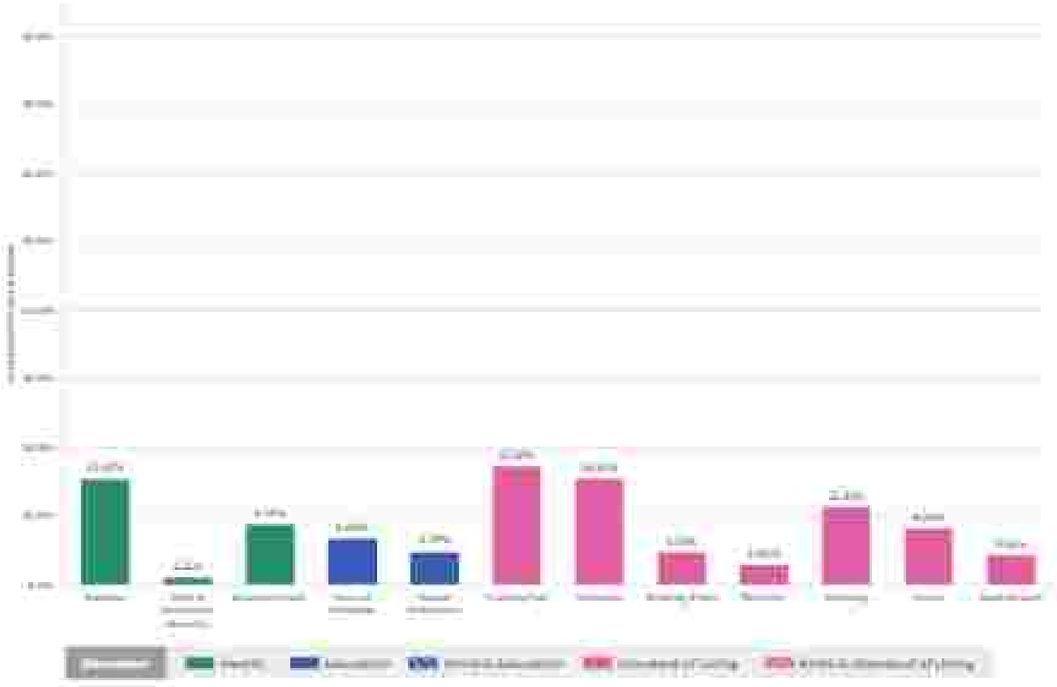
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The largest bars denote the proportion estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio found on the data available in the NFHS-5 Gujarat State Report (2019-20).

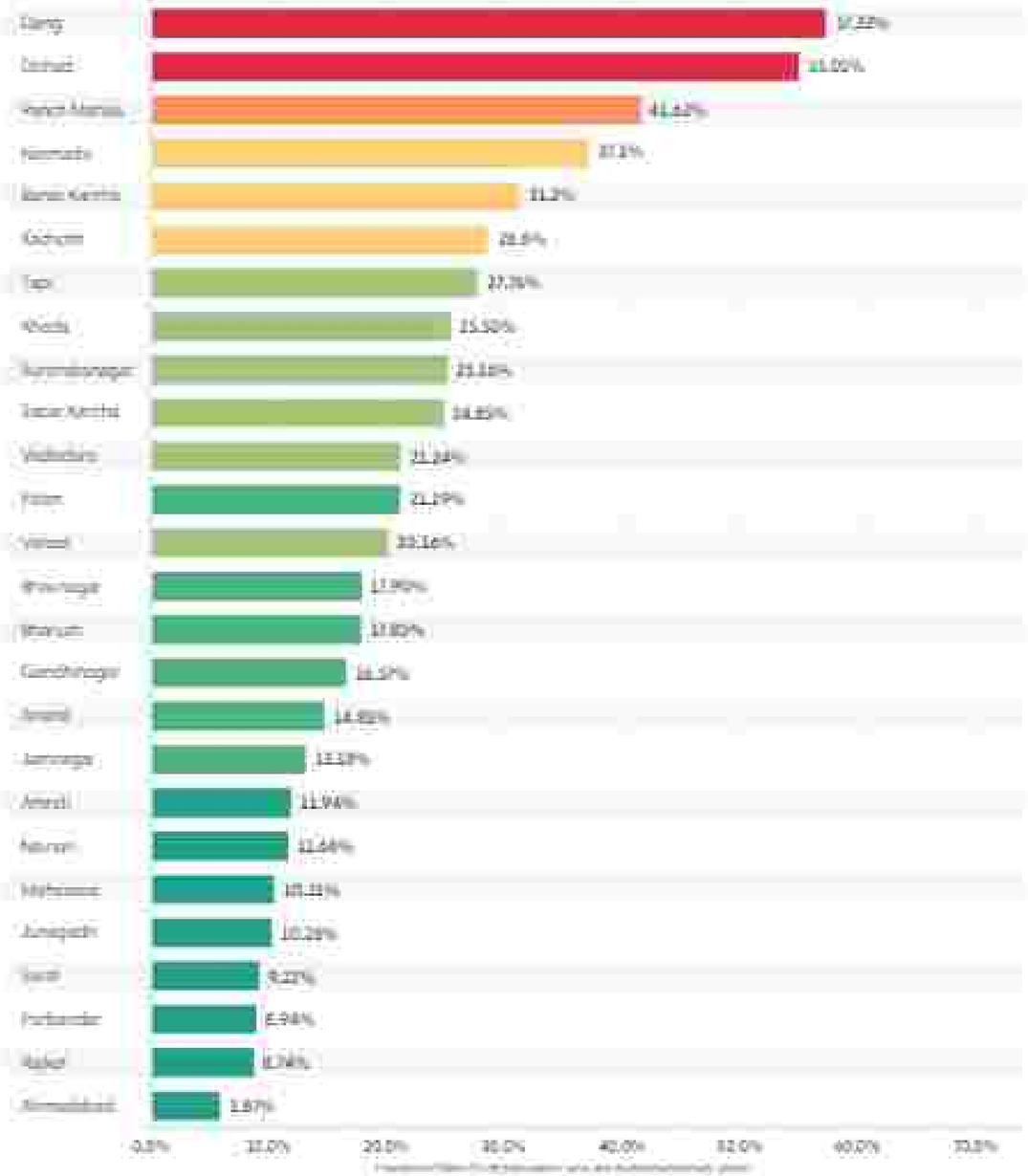
Gujarat: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Gujarat: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



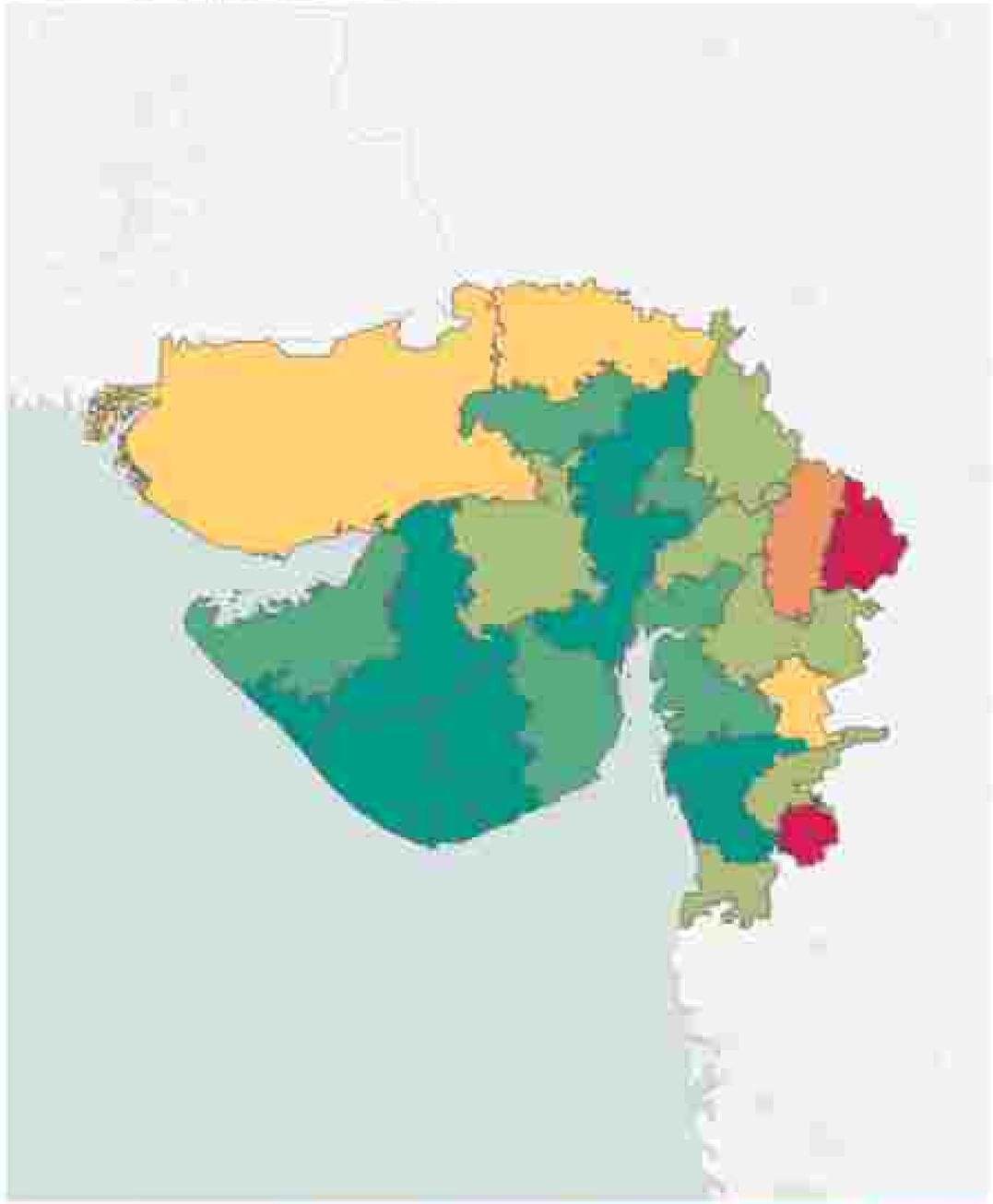
Multidimensional Poverty Index

0.024 to 0.059 | 0.060 to 0.095 | 0.096 to 0.131 | 0.132 to 0.167 | 0.168 to 0.203 | 0.204 to 0.239 | 0.240 to 0.275

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Gujarat.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Gujarat

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



0.024 to 0.059 | 0.060 to 0.095 | 0.096 to 0.131 | 0.132 to 0.167 | 0.168 to 0.203 | 0.204 to 0.239 | 0.240 to 0.275

Districts of Gujarat are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Gujarat

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Gujarat	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Ahmadabad	5.87%	40.50%	0.024
Amreli	11.98%	42.81%	0.051
Anand	14.81%	41.92%	0.062
Banas Kantha	31.26%	46.14%	0.144
Bharuch	17.82%	43.87%	0.078
Bhavnagar	17.90%	42.38%	0.076
Dang	59.33%	46.54%	0.276
Dohad	55.05%	46.89%	0.258
Gandhinagar	16.57%	41.19%	0.068
Jamnagar	13.18%	46.25%	0.061
Junagadh	10.20%	43.48%	0.045
Kachchh	28.60%	49.60%	0.142
Kheda	25.50%	42.50%	0.108
Mahesana	10.37%	44.58%	0.046
Narmada	37.11%	43.32%	0.161
Navsari	11.68%	41.43%	0.048
Panch Mahals	41.67%	45.56%	0.190
Patan	21.29%	43.50%	0.093
Porbandar	8.94%	42.21%	0.038
Rajkot	6.74%	43.62%	0.029
Sabar Kantha	24.52%	43.46%	0.107
Surat	9.22%	44.64%	0.041
Surendranagar	25.16%	48.22%	0.121
Tapi	27.76%	41.88%	0.116
Vadodara	21.24%	46.11%	0.098
Valsad	20.18%	48.08%	0.097

Districts of Gujarat are as per the 2011 Census of India

Multidimensional Poverty in Gujarat

Urban and Rural Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score for each District

Districts of Gujarat	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Ahmadabad	22.34%	41.29%	0.094	3.10%	39.60%	0.008
Amreli	13.12%	42.87%	0.056	5.82%	41.53%	0.017
Anand	18.79%	41.90%	0.079	5.24%	41.63%	0.022
Banas Kantha	34.41%	46.08%	0.159	9.33%	47.60%	0.044
Bharuch	23.09%	44.71%	0.103	5.67%	39.93%	0.023
Bhavnagar	26.12%	41.32%	0.108	5.33%	44.11%	0.024
Dang	60.97%	48.69%	0.297	19.54%	43.62%	0.085
Dohad	59.57%	47.12%	0.280	14.97%	39.17%	0.058
Gandhinagar	21.80%	41.41%	0.088	17.55%	52.83%	0.093
Jamnagar	13.99%	42.62%	0.060	12.34%	49.31%	0.061
Junagadh	13.34%	44.10%	0.059	4.22%	37.98%	0.016
Kachchh	32.72%	49.78%	0.158	21.52%	49.83%	0.106
Kheda	26.02%	41.62%	0.108	23.88%	45.30%	0.109
Mahesana	13.84%	43.88%	0.060	1.75%	41.19%	0.008
Narmada	40.14%	41.32%	0.124	8.15%	40.93%	0.033
Navsari	15.07%	40.92%	0.062	4.19%	41.43%	0.019
Panch Mahals	48.39%	45.55%	0.220	2.27%	46.77%	0.011
Patan	23.22%	44.44%	0.103	13.77%	40.94%	0.056
Porbandar	12.59%	42.11%	0.053	4.86%	42.81%	0.021
Rajkot	10.89%	42.68%	0.046	3.45%	44.49%	0.015
Sabar Kantha	28.36%	43.33%	0.124	5.06%	43.44%	0.025
Surat	26.60%	46.63%	0.124	4.42%	41.57%	0.019
Surendranagar	34.54%	48.30%	0.167	11.70%	37.62%	0.044
Tapi	29.59%	41.32%	0.123	9.23%	36.87%	0.034
Vadodara	34.44%	47.00%	0.162	8.11%	42.41%	0.034
Valsad	27.42%	46.73%	0.128	3.50%	44.22%	0.015

Districts of Gujarat are as per the 2011 Census of India

Haryana

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Haryana

Overview

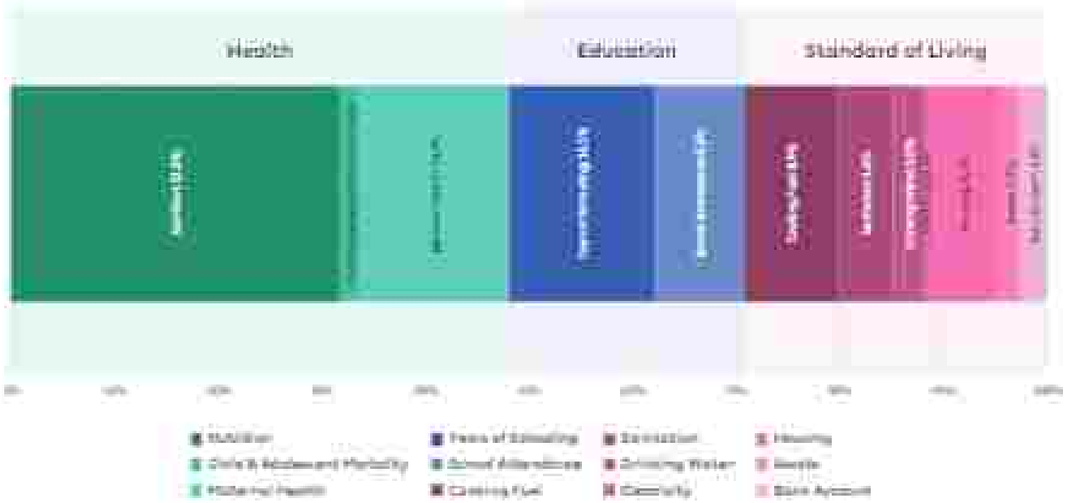
Haryana Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
12.28%	X	44.4%	=	0.055

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
14.86%	44.18%	0.066	5.16%	44.88%	0.026

Haryana: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

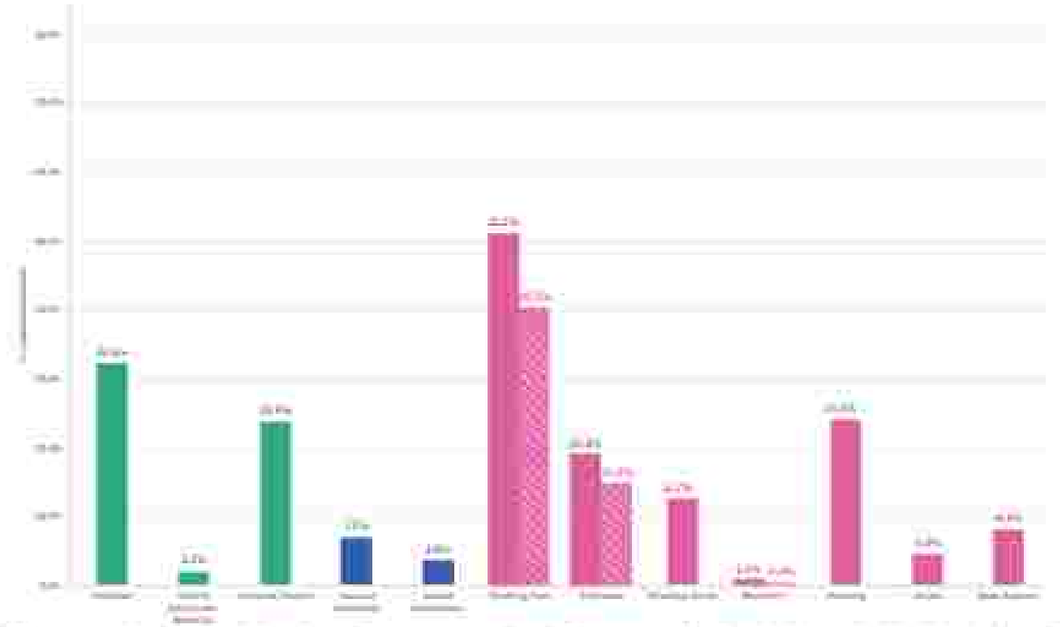
Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full rollout of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UJY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Haryana: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

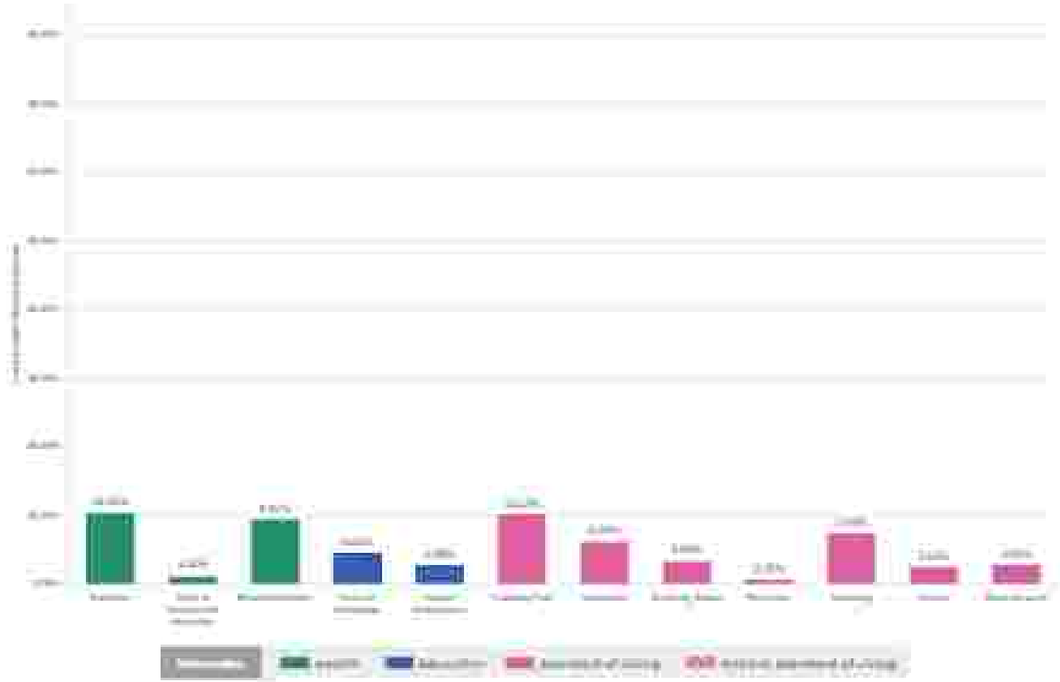
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The largest bars denote the provincial estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio across the data available in the NFHS-5 (Haryana State Factsheet, 2019-20).

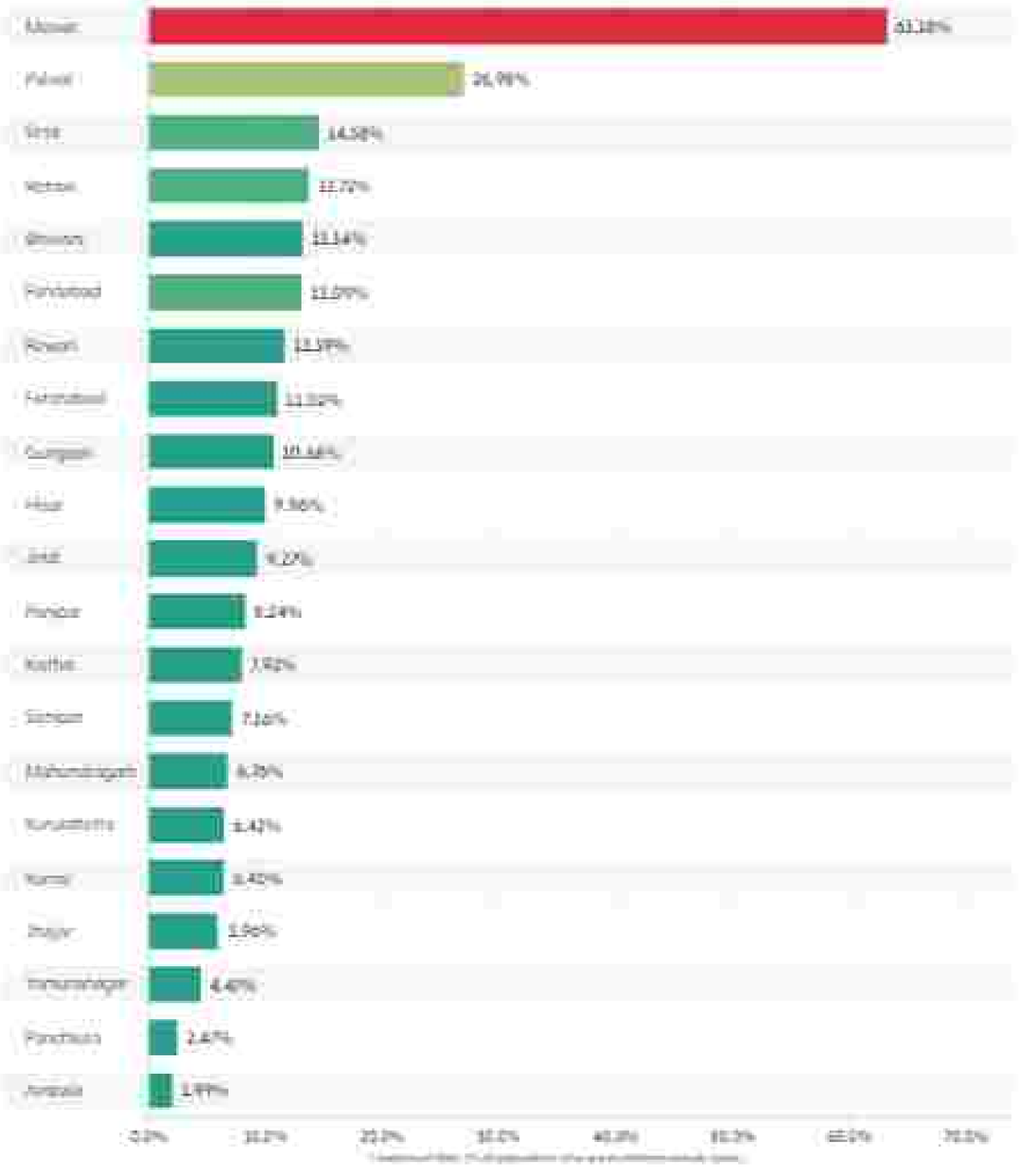
Haryana: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Haryana: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district

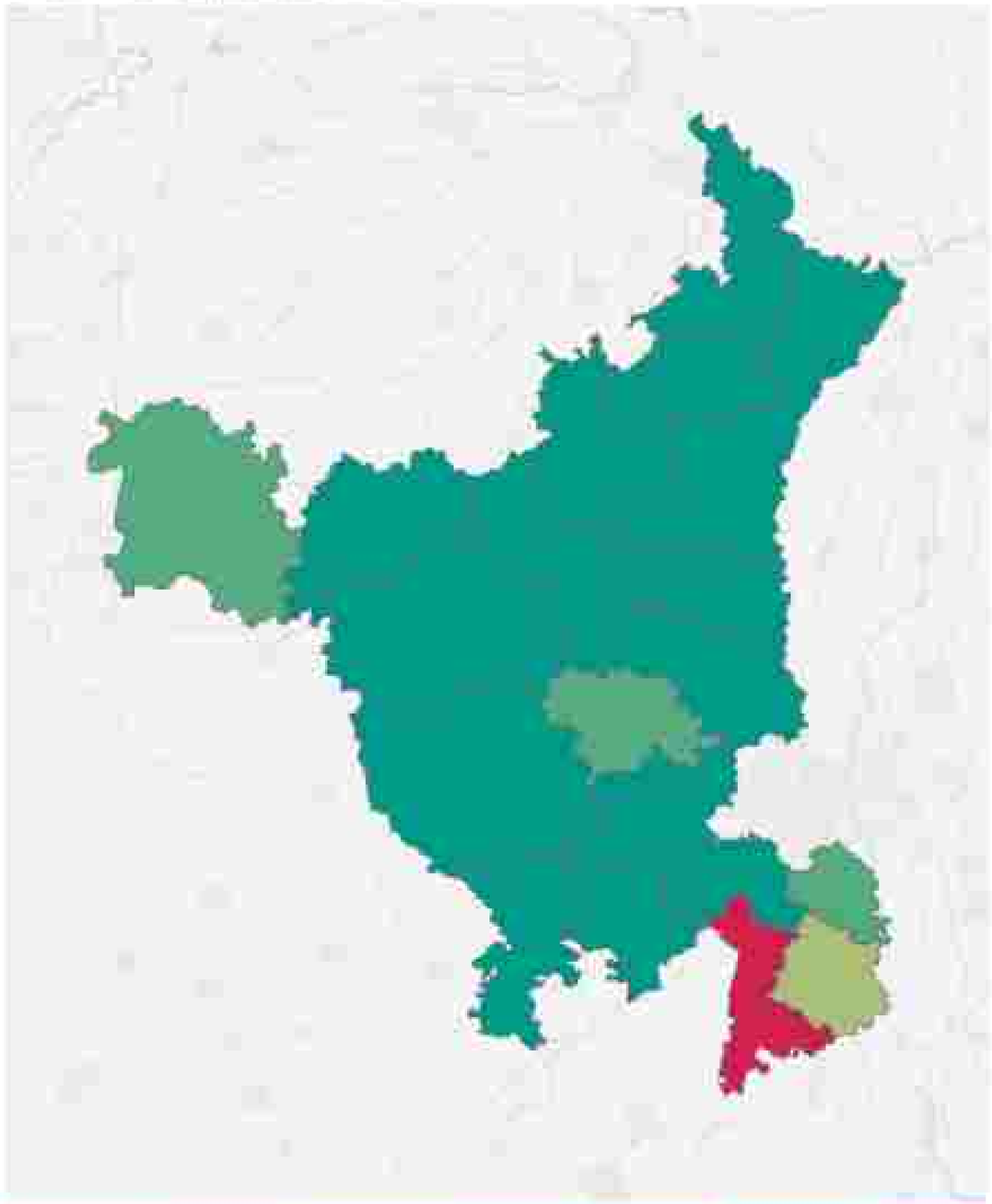


Multidimensional Poverty Index

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Haryana.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.
Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Haryana

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



Districts of Haryana are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Haryana

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Haryana	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Ambala	1.59%	39.12%	0.006
Bhiwani	13.14%	39.37%	0.052
Faridabad	13.09%	43.99%	0.058
Fatehabad	11.02%	41.17%	0.046
Gurgaon	10.66%	41.96%	0.045
Hisar	9.96%	39.80%	0.040
Jhajjar	5.36%	39.41%	0.021
Jind	9.21%	39.47%	0.037
Kaithal	7.92%	41.58%	0.033
Karnal	6.40%	42.92%	0.027
Kurukshetra	6.42%	42.22%	0.027
Mahendragarh	6.76%	38.13%	0.026
Mewat	53.18%	53.07%	0.285
Palwal	26.99%	46.65%	0.126
Panchkula	2.47%	40.83%	0.010
Panipat	8.34%	42.92%	0.036
Rewari	11.37%	39.22%	0.045
Rohtak	13.72%	41.93%	0.058
Sirsa	14.58%	41.10%	0.060
Sonipat	7.16%	39.49%	0.028
Yamunanagar	4.42%	43.11%	0.019

Districts of Haryana are as per the 2011 Census of India

Multidimensional Poverty in Haryana

Urban and Rural Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score for each District

Districts of Haryana	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Ambala	2.73%	39.34%	0.011	1.10%	40.38%	0.004
Bhiwani	13.64%	39.62%	0.054	10.99%	39.53%	0.043
Faridabad	26.43%	43.72%	0.116	11.28%	42.62%	0.048
Fatehabad	12.38%	41.90%	0.052	5.66%	38.58%	0.022
Gurgaon	12.99%	38.14%	0.049	10.04%	41.26%	0.041
Hisar	13.40%	39.44%	0.053	2.11%	45.79%	0.010
Jhajjar	6.52%	38.62%	0.025	4.54%	41.73%	0.019
Jind	10.50%	39.66%	0.042	4.83%	45.80%	0.022
Kaithal	9.54%	41.22%	0.039	3.25%	44.42%	0.014
Karnal	7.27%	40.80%	0.030	4.42%	50.84%	0.022
Kurukshetra	7.00%	41.67%	0.029	5.01%	44.03%	0.022
Mahendragarh	7.34%	38.30%	0.028	2.63%	34.92%	0.009
Mewat	65.04%	52.78%	0.343	54.70%	54.40%	0.298
Palwal	30.72%	47.54%	0.146	17.35%	42.75%	0.074
Panchkula	5.31%	41.72%	0.022	0.41%	33.77%	0.001
Panipat	9.46%	44.47%	0.042	7.32%	41.94%	0.031
Rewari	12.06%	38.40%	0.046	10.62%	41.37%	0.044
Rohtak	16.90%	40.44%	0.068	9.28%	43.31%	0.040
Sirsa	18.29%	41.09%	0.075	4.40%	41.23%	0.018
Sonipat	8.79%	38.47%	0.034	3.83%	44.53%	0.017
Yamunanagar	5.89%	44.00%	0.026	1.77%	39.54%	0.007

Districts of Haryana are as per the 2011 Census of India

Himachal Pradesh

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Himachal Pradesh

Overview

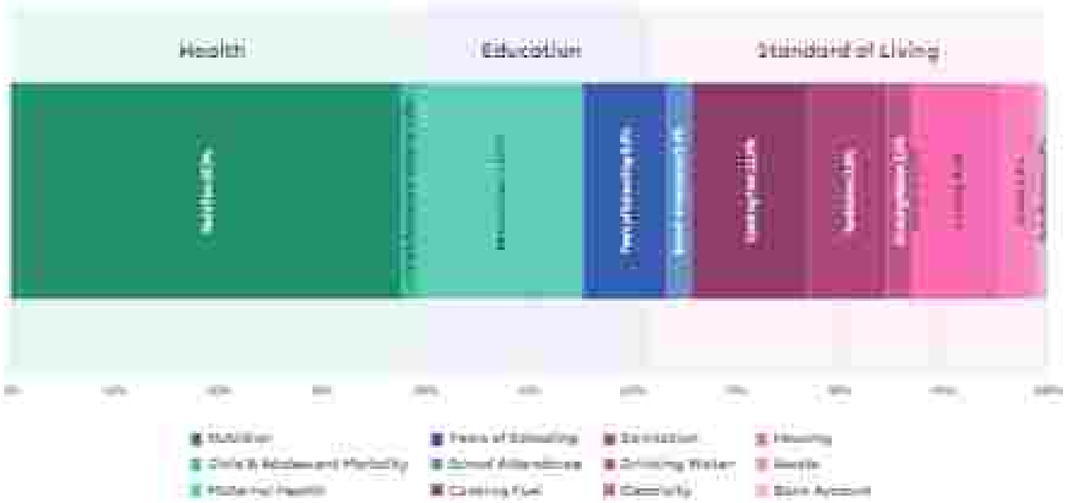
Himachal Pradesh Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
7.62%	X	39.43%	=	0.03

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
8.24%	39.28%	0.032	1.46%	40.24%	0.007

Himachal Pradesh: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

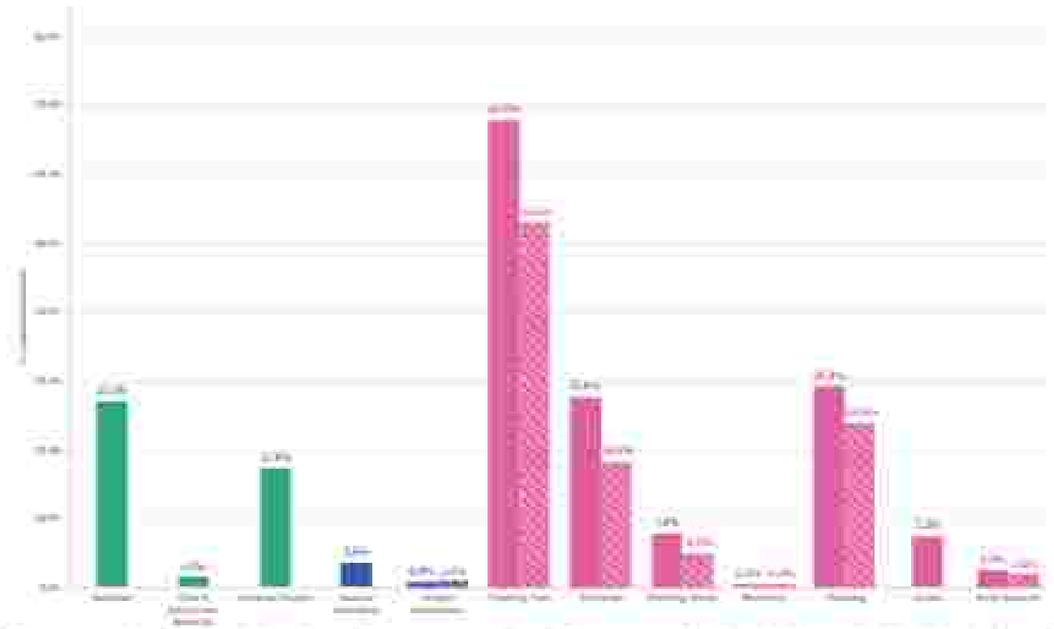
Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full roll-out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UJY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Himachal Pradesh: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

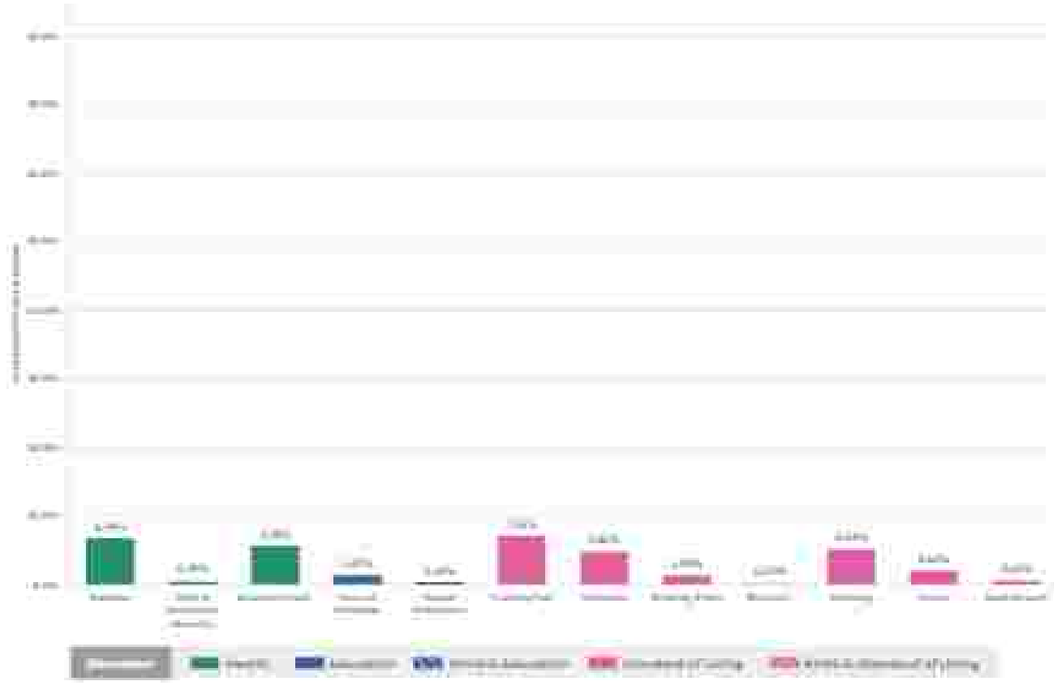
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The largest bars denote the provincial estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio sourced on the data available in the NFHS-5 Himachal Pradesh State Report (2019-20).

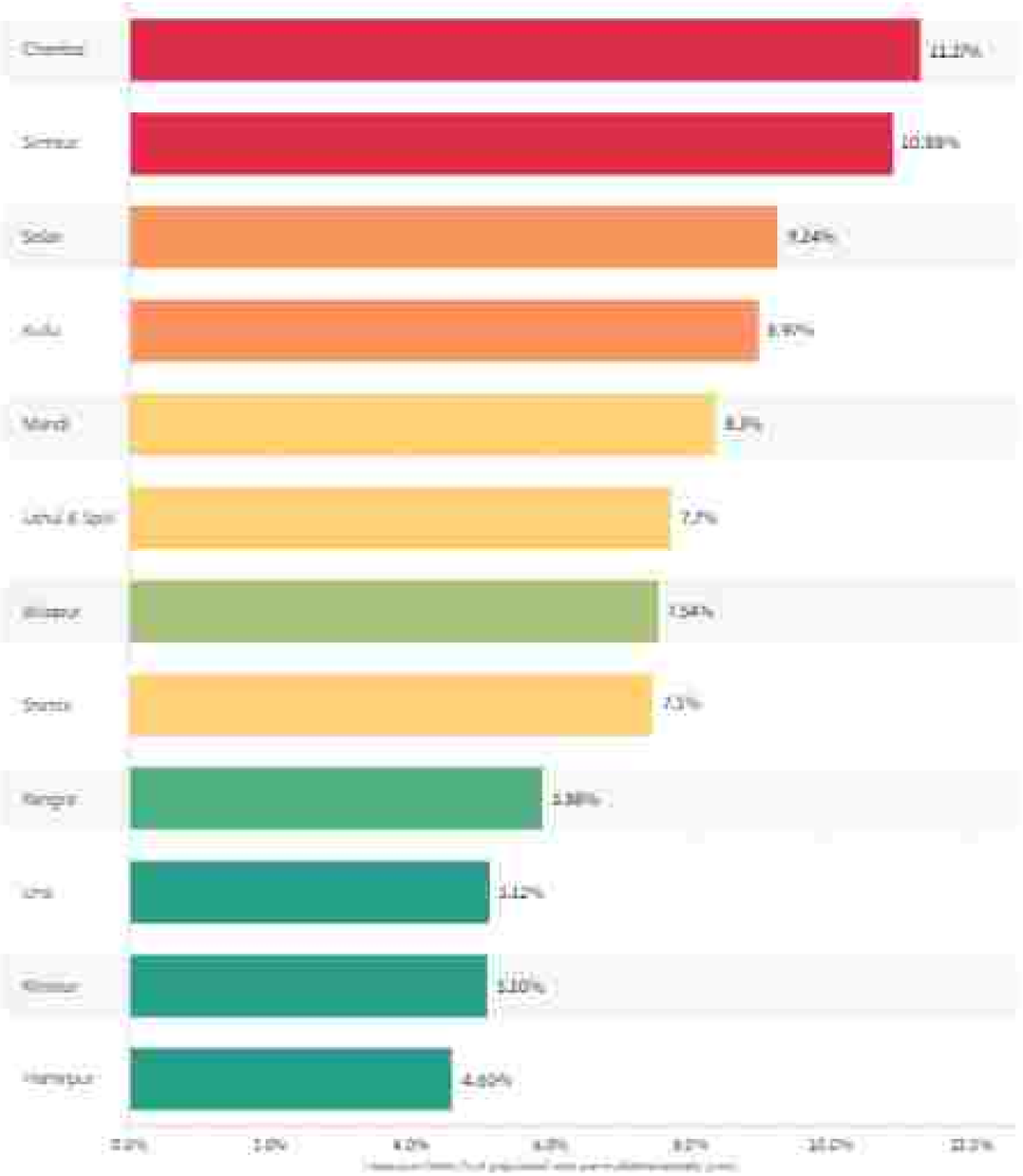
Himachal Pradesh: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Himachal Pradesh: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district

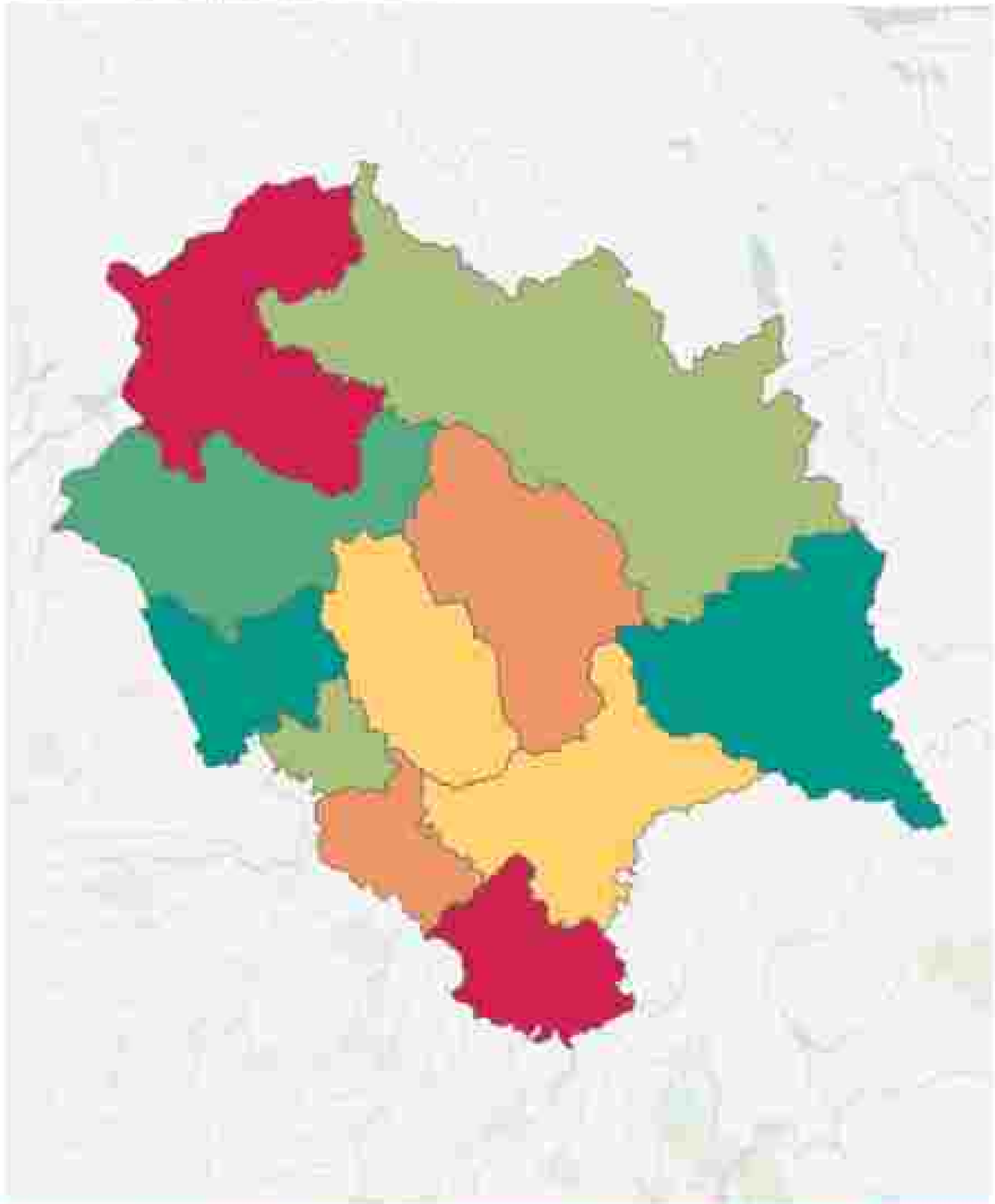


Multidimensional Poverty Index

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Himachal Pradesh. The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Himachal Pradesh

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



Districts of Himachal Pradesh are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Himachal Pradesh

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Himachal Pradesh	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Bilaspur	7.54%	36.62%	0.028
Chamba	11.07%	41.25%	0.046
Hamirpur	4.40%	36.36%	0.017
Kangra	5.88%	37.40%	0.022
Kinnaur	1.10%	36.00%	0.000
Kullu	8.37%	38.98%	0.033
Lahul & Spiti	7.72%	38.38%	0.030
Mandi	8.35%	39.09%	0.033
Shimla	7.49%	40.10%	0.030
Sirmaur	10.88%	43.14%	0.047
Solan	9.24%	40.41%	0.037
Una	5.52%	38.83%	0.010

Districts of Himachal Pradesh are as per the 2011 Census of India

Multidimensional Poverty in Himachal Pradesh

Urban and Rural Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score for each District

Districts of Himachal Pradesh	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Bilaspur	7.80%	36.34%	0.029	3.97%	35.70%	0.011
Chamba	11.92%	41.24%	0.049	2.17%	41.67%	0.009
Hamirpur	4.72%	36.36%	0.018	0.41%	35.72%	0.001
Kangra	6.09%	37.40%	0.023	0.00%		0.000
Kinnaur	1.10%	36.00%	0.000	-	-	-
Kullu	9.20%	38.79%	0.036	7.14%	47.69%	0.030
Lahul & Spiti	7.72%	38.38%	0.030	-	-	-
Mandi	8.86%	39.17%	0.035	1.98%	34.52%	0.007
Shimla	9.49%	40.11%	0.038	0.00%	-	0.000
Sirmaur	12.21%	42.94%	0.052	0.84%	64.29%	0.005
Solan	10.51%	39.31%	0.042	3.21%	55.46%	0.018
Una	5.52%	38.83%	0.021	0.00%	-	0.000

Districts of Himachal Pradesh are as per the 2011 Census of India

Jharkhand

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Jharkhand

Overview

Jharkhand Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
42.16%	X	47.91%	=	0.202

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
50.93%	48.27%	0.246	15.26%	44.24%	0.067

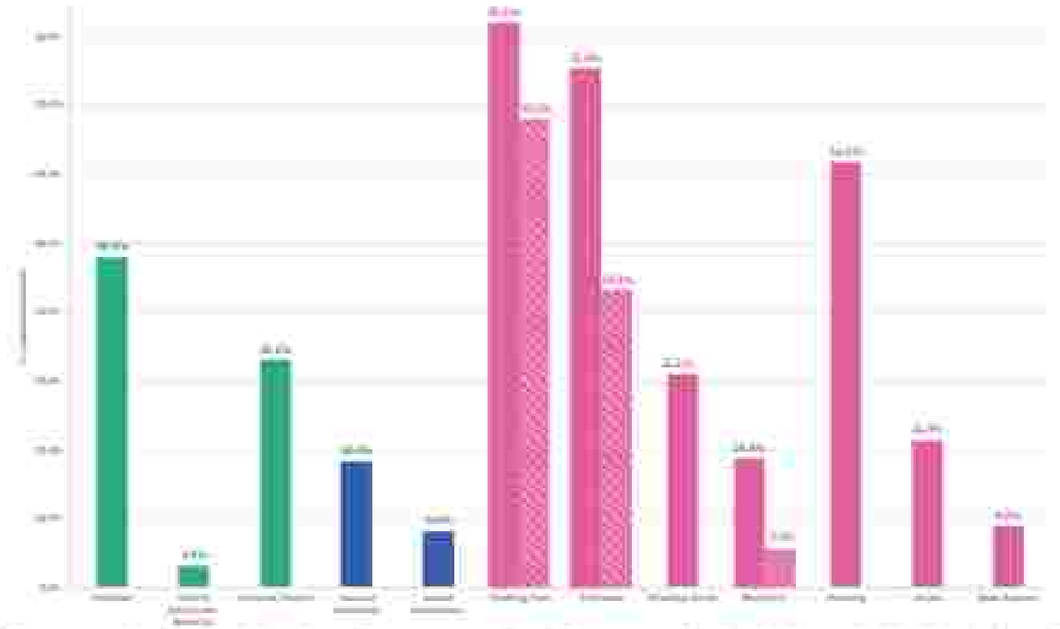
Jharkhand: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score

Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full roll-out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Jharkhand: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

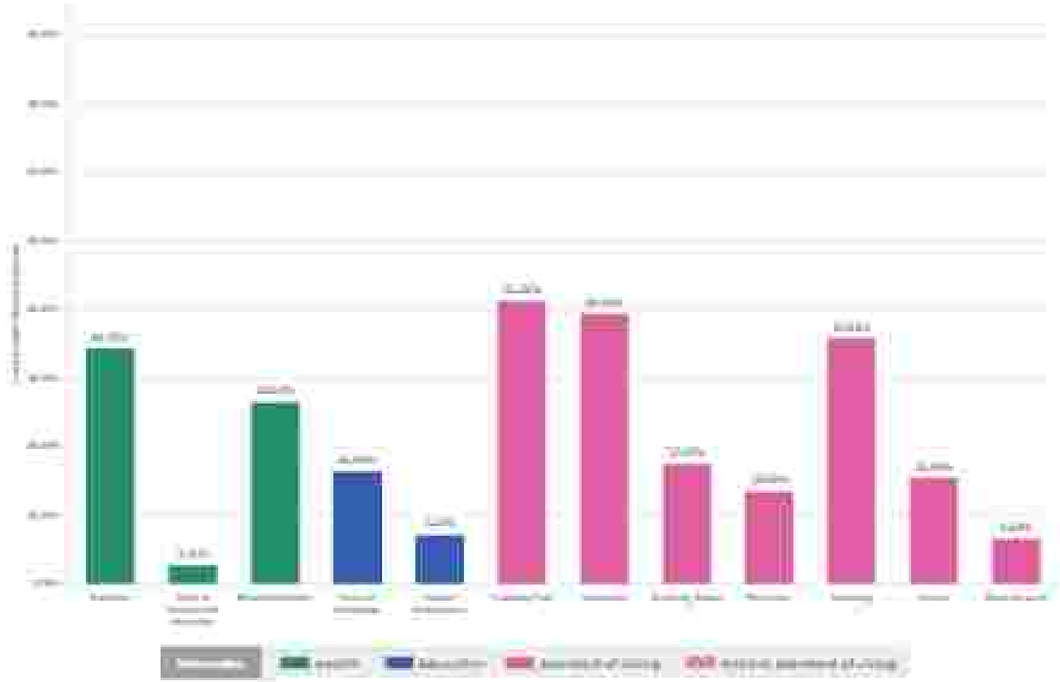
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The largest bars denote the provisional estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio sourced on the data available in the NFHS-5 Jharkhand State Factsheet (2019-20).

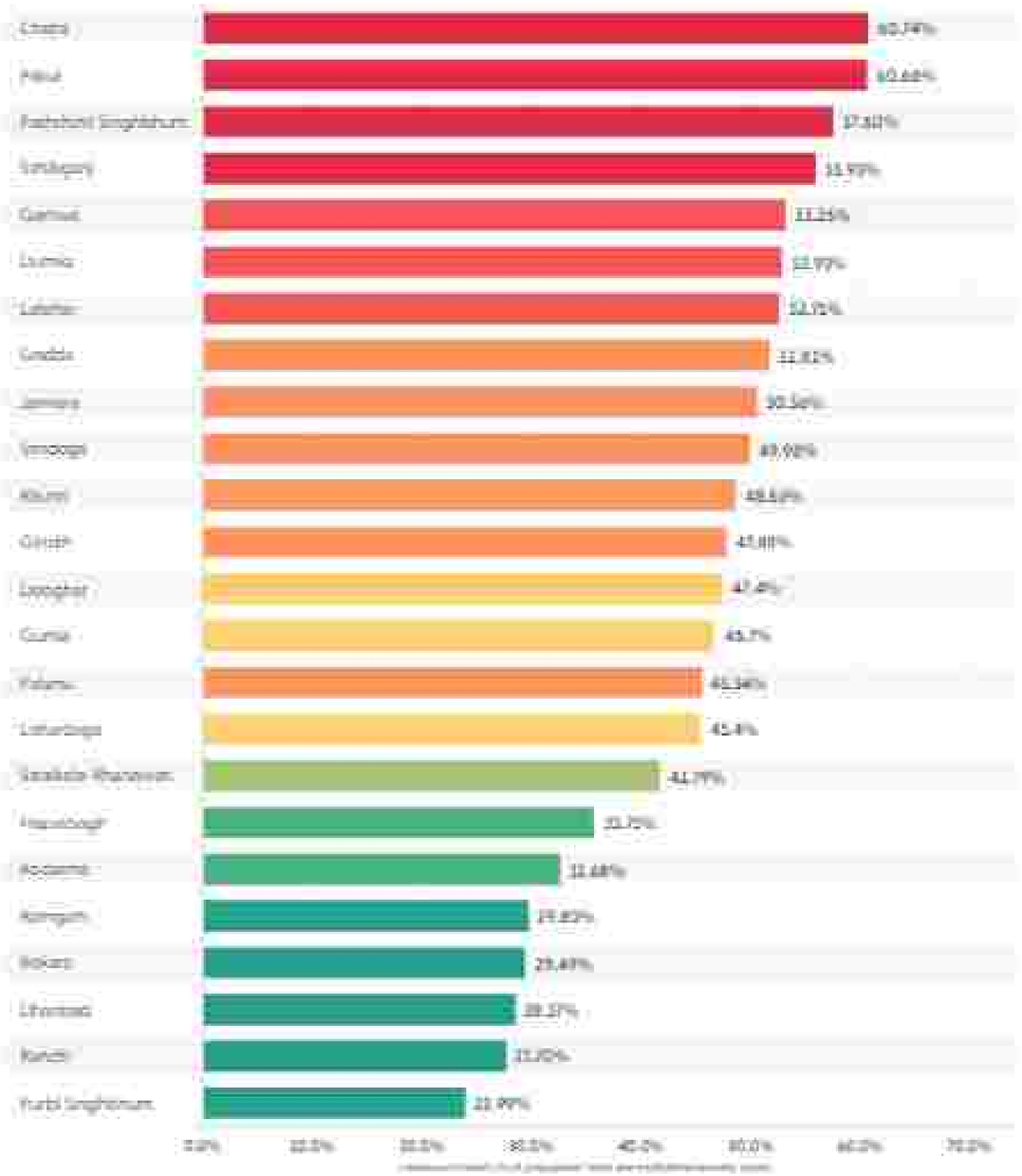
Jharkhand: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Jharkhand: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district

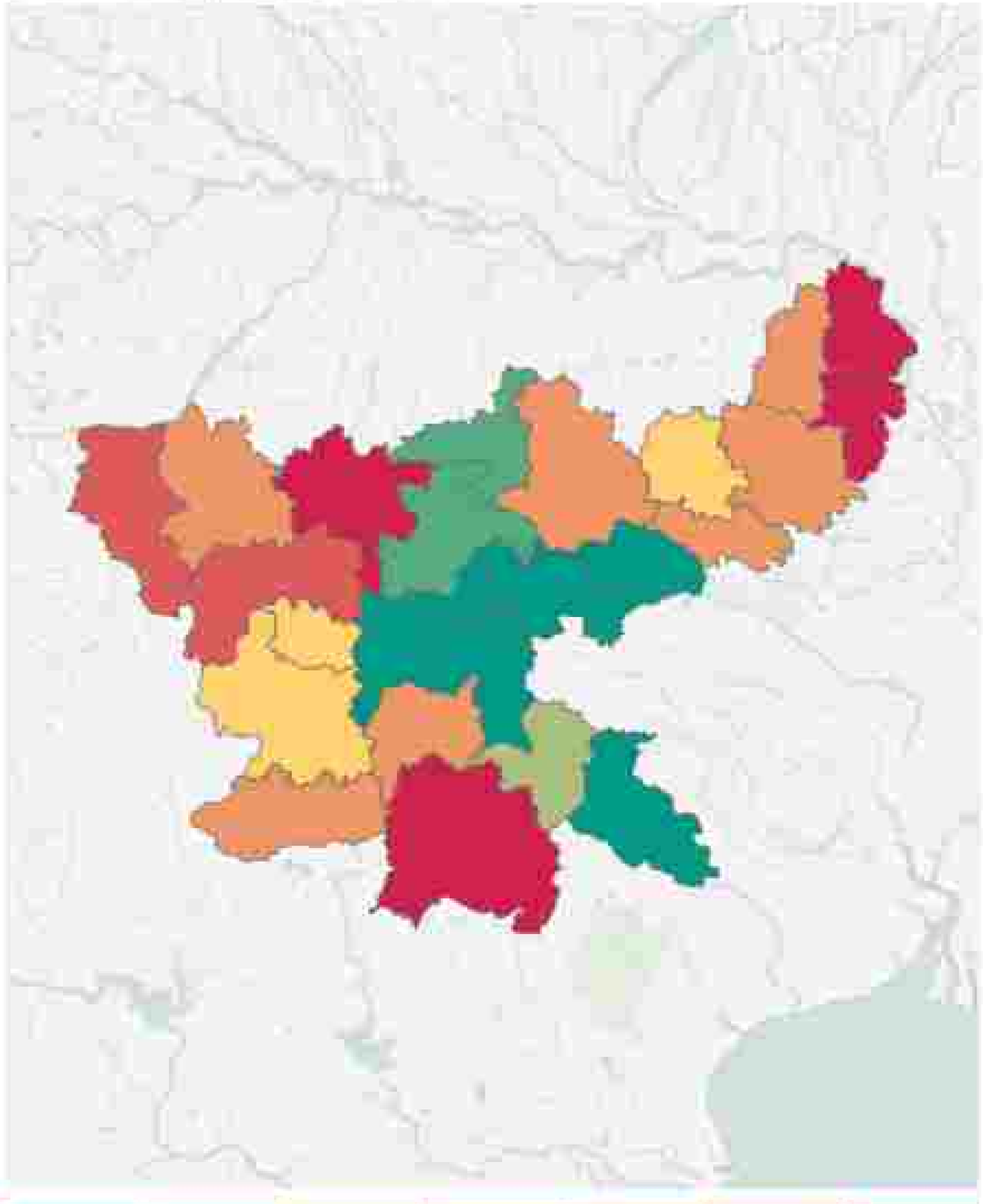


Multidimensional Poverty Index

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Jharkhand.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Jharkhand

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



Districts of Jharkhand are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Jharkhand

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Jharkhand	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Bokaro	29.49%	44.16%	0.130
Chatra	60.74%	50.40%	0.306
Deoghar	44.40%	46.71%	0.225
Dhanbad	28.57%	43.84%	0.125
Dumka	52.93%	48.33%	0.256
Garhwa	53.28%	48.44%	0.258
Giridih	47.89%	47.89%	0.229
Godda	53.81%	49.02%	0.264
Gumla	46.70%	47.10%	0.220
Hazaribagh	35.75%	43.70%	0.156
Jamtara	50.56%	47.54%	0.240
Khunti	48.65%	47.27%	0.230
Kodarma	32.88%	44.67%	0.146
Latehar	53.72%	50.55%	0.266
Lohardaga	45.37%	47.08%	0.214
Pakur	60.66%	51.96%	0.315
Palamu	45.54%	51.07%	0.222
Pashchimi Singhbhum	57.50%	53.90%	0.310
Purbi Singhbhum	23.77%	45.94%	0.110
Ramgarh	29.00%	44.33%	0.132
Ranchi	27.70%	43.72%	0.121
Sahibganj	55.97%	52.49%	0.294
Saraikela-Kharsawan	41.79%	46.33%	0.194
Simdega	48.98%	47.34%	0.237

Districts of Jharkhand are as per the 2011 Census of India

Multidimensional Poverty in Jharkhand

Urban and Rural Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score for each District

Districts of Jharkhand	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Bokaro	45.46%	43.72%	0.190	15.47%	45.41%	0.070
Chatra	63.07%	50.75%	0.320	25.12%	37.79%	0.095
Deoghar	54.97%	46.95%	0.258	16.17%	43.27%	0.070
Dhanbad	40.45%	43.55%	0.176	20.13%	44.13%	0.089
Dumka	56.27%	48.35%	0.272	7.55%	45.50%	0.034
Garhwa	54.39%	48.80%	0.265	30.16%	40.57%	0.122
Giridih	51.22%	48.16%	0.247	16.20%	39.92%	0.065
Godda	54.13%	48.99%	0.265	11.58%	51.66%	0.060
Gumla	49.04%	47.28%	0.232	14.13%	38.42%	0.054
Hazaribagh	39.78%	43.68%	0.174	15.06%	42.45%	0.065
Jamtara	54.67%	47.65%	0.260	12.98%	43.12%	0.056
Khunti	50.98%	47.58%	0.243	22.11%	38.95%	0.086
Kodarma	37.23%	45.20%	0.169	13.23%	36.58%	0.066
Latehar	54.72%	50.63%	0.277	23.33%	47.76%	0.111
Lohardaga	50.29%	47.16%	0.237	6.32%	42.12%	0.029
Pakur	61.79%	52.03%	0.321	40.26%	49.88%	0.241
Palamu	50.26%	52.28%	0.263	6.33%	39.39%	0.025
Pashchimi Singhbhum	64.13%	54.28%	0.347	17.86%	47.47%	0.084
Purbi Singhbhum	42.56%	46.29%	0.198	8.55%	44.16%	0.039
Ramgarh	37.12%	43.04%	0.161	22.40%	45.51%	0.095
Ranchi	41.55%	44.03%	0.182	8.25%	42.60%	0.034
Sahibganj	59.62%	53.33%	0.317	32.16%	45.22%	0.145
Saraikela-Kharsawan	52.22%	46.27%	0.242	15.41%	47.13%	0.067
Simdega	52.38%	47.52%	0.249	27.24%	43.89%	0.119

Districts of Jharkhand are as per the 2011 Census of India

Karnataka

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Karnataka

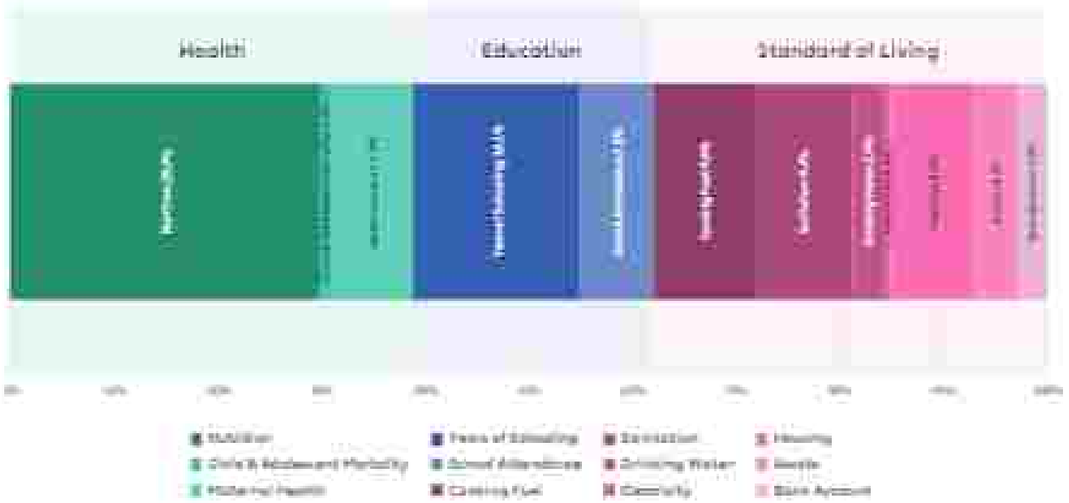
Overview

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
13.16%	X	42.7%	=	0.056

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
20.35%	42.79%	0.087	3.07%	42.23%	0.021

Karnataka: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

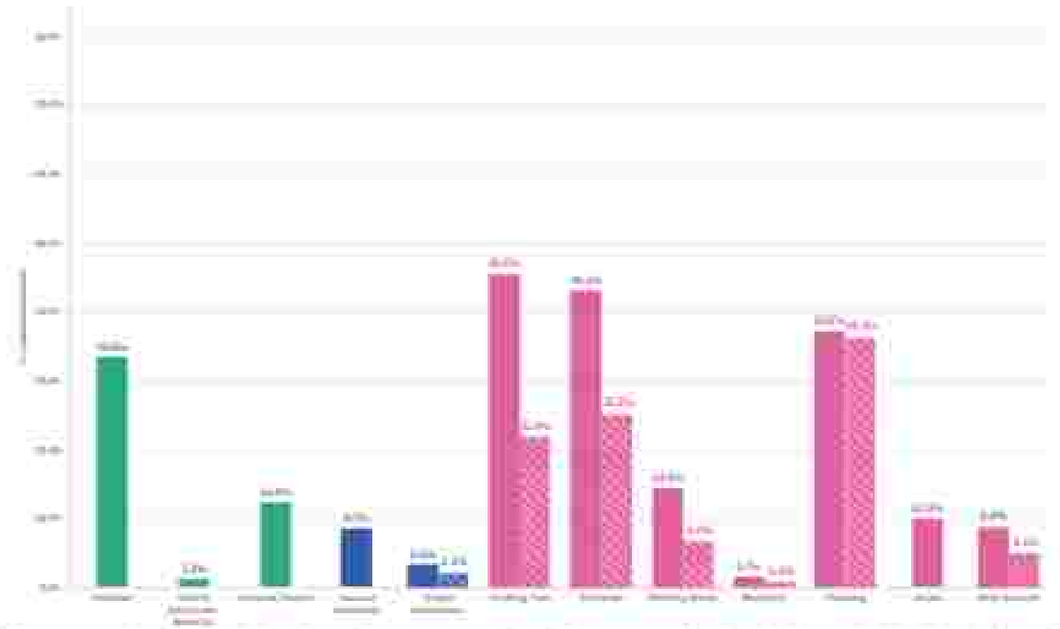
Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full roll-out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Karnataka: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

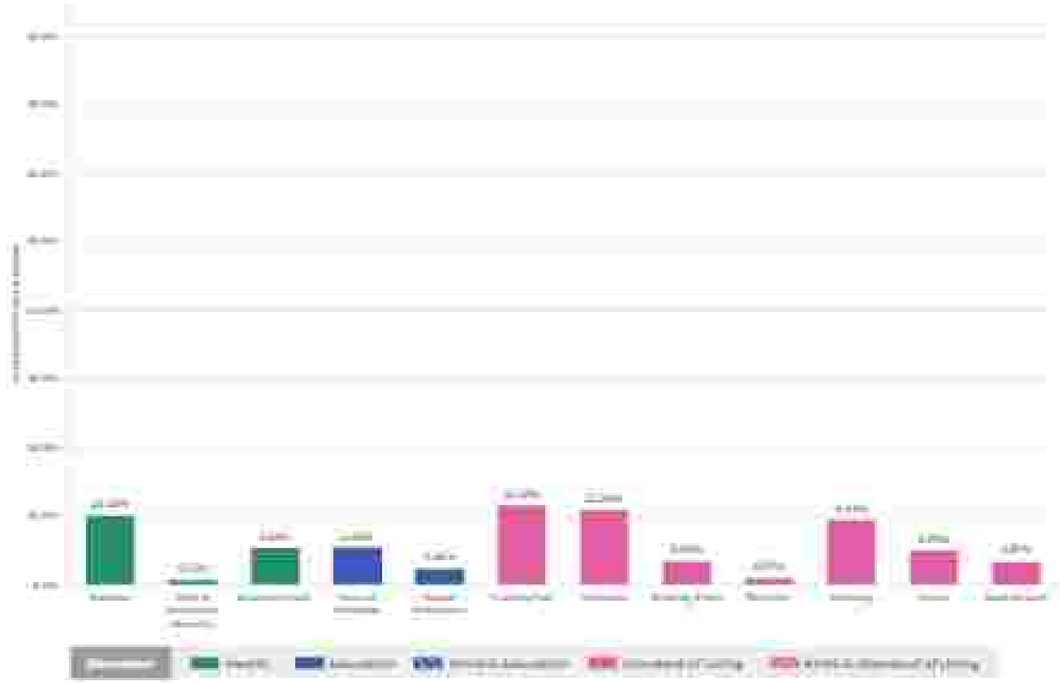
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The largest bars denote the proportion of the uncensored headcount ratio found on the data available in the NFHS-5 Karnataka State Report (2019-20).

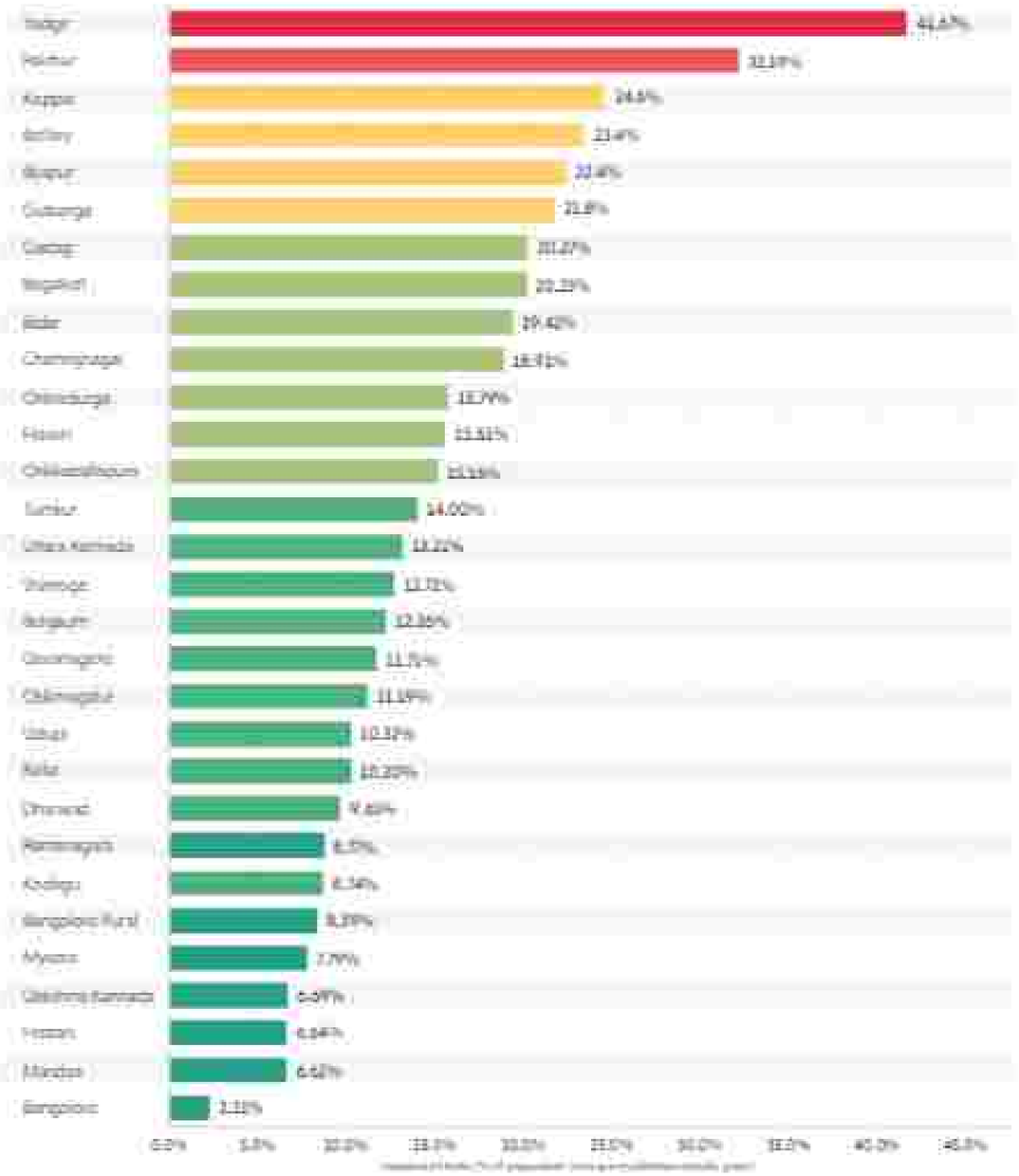
Karnataka: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Karnataka: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district

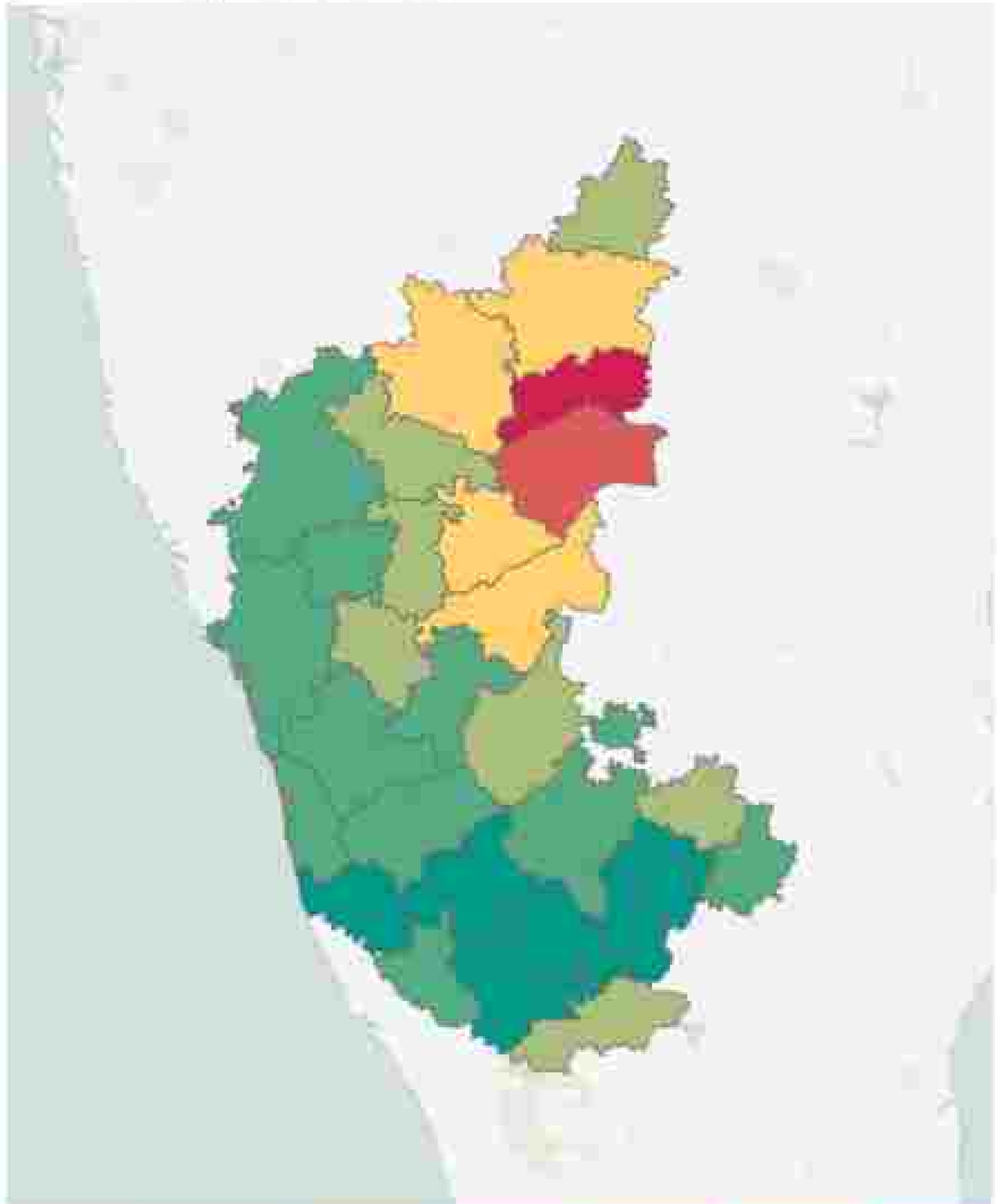


Multidimensional Poverty Index

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Karnataka.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Karnataka

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



Districts of Karnataka are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Karnataka

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Karnataka	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Bagalkot	20.23%	43.29%	0.088
Bangalore	2.21%	40.30%	0.009
Bangalore Rural	8.39%	39.26%	0.033
Belgaum	12.26%	39.96%	0.049
Bellary	23.44%	46.52%	0.107
Bidar	19.42%	41.63%	0.081
Bijapur	22.40%	42.60%	0.095
Chamarajnagar	18.52%	41.93%	0.078
Chikkaballapura	15.16%	41.88%	0.064
Chikmagalur	11.39%	41.26%	0.048
Chitradurga	14.79%	41.29%	0.061
Dakshina Kannada	6.69%	40.32%	0.027
Davanagere	11.71%	43.53%	0.050
Dharwad	9.63%	40.27%	0.039
Gadag	20.27%	40.12%	0.081
Gulbarga	21.73%	44.34%	0.096
Hassan	6.54%	40.21%	0.027
Haveri	15.62%	41.07%	0.064
Kodagu	8.74%	41.92%	0.038
Kolar	10.30%	40.56%	0.042
Koppal	24.16%	42.69%	0.103
Mandya	6.62%	43.06%	0.029
Mysore	7.79%	41.16%	0.032
Raichur	33.29%	43.44%	0.145
Ramanagara	8.17%	38.37%	0.034
Shimoga	12.72%	41.12%	0.052
Tumkur	14.00%	41.23%	0.058
Udupi	10.32%	41.16%	0.043
Uttara Kannada	13.22%	42.64%	0.056
Yadgir	43.62%	46.99%	0.206

Districts of Karnataka are as per the 2011 Census of India

Multidimensional Poverty in Karnataka

Urban and Rural Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score for each District

	Rural			Urban		
Districts of Karnataka	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Bagalkot	24.37%	44.79%	0.107	12.33%	41.72%	0.052
Bangalore	2.89%	33.97%	0.010	1.98%	42.01%	0.008
Bangalore Rural	9.20%	39.14%	0.036	6.52%	39.72%	0.025
Belgaum	15.42%	40.16%	0.062	4.25%	40.17%	0.017
Bellary	28.15%	46.14%	0.130	16.87%	42.26%	0.071
Bidar	25.04%	43.32%	0.108	3.81%	36.52%	0.021
Bijapur	27.52%	42.90%	0.118	7.09%	38.33%	0.027
Chamarajnagar	19.91%	42.29%	0.084	14.97%	40.09%	0.060
Chikkaballapura	19.24%	41.20%	0.079	3.67%	35.49%	0.037
Chikmagalur	12.48%	41.07%	0.051	5.33%	44.87%	0.025
Chitradurga	19.51%	41.64%	0.082	4.88%	35.93%	0.018
Dakshina Kannada	9.79%	40.07%	0.039	3.10%	41.22%	0.013
Davanagere	16.26%	42.59%	0.070	2.90%	38.19%	0.011
Dharwad	17.92%	40.44%	0.072	3.77%	39.88%	0.015
Gadag	25.90%	42.52%	0.110	14.94%	44.49%	0.066
Gulbarga	29.33%	44.32%	0.126	11.58%	44.47%	0.051
Hassan	8.68%	40.39%	0.035	0.77%	36.52%	0.003
Haveri	17.37%	40.98%	0.071	9.06%	41.20%	0.038
Kodagu	9.97%	43.94%	0.044	0.20%	35.71%	0.001
Kolar	11.88%	39.59%	0.047	7.69%	43.07%	0.033
Koppal	27.51%	43.11%	0.118	11.46%	45.42%	0.053
Mandya	8.04%	41.26%	0.033	1.07%	46.48%	0.005
Mysore	12.98%	41.25%	0.054	0.62%	38.39%	0.012
Raichur	40.30%	45.58%	0.184	13.47%	46.58%	0.019
Ramanagara	10.60%	38.67%	0.041	3.10%	35.75%	0.011
Shimoga	16.02%	41.90%	0.066	6.15%	39.82%	0.024
Tumkur	16.77%	40.75%	0.068	6.48%	42.17%	0.027
Udupi	12.20%	40.82%	0.050	5.30%	43.31%	0.023
Uttara Kannada	16.43%	43.10%	0.071	5.82%	39.67%	0.023
Yadgir	48.37%	47.08%	0.228	20.34%	46.29%	0.094

Districts of Karnataka are as per the 2011 Census of India

Kerala

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Kerala

Overview

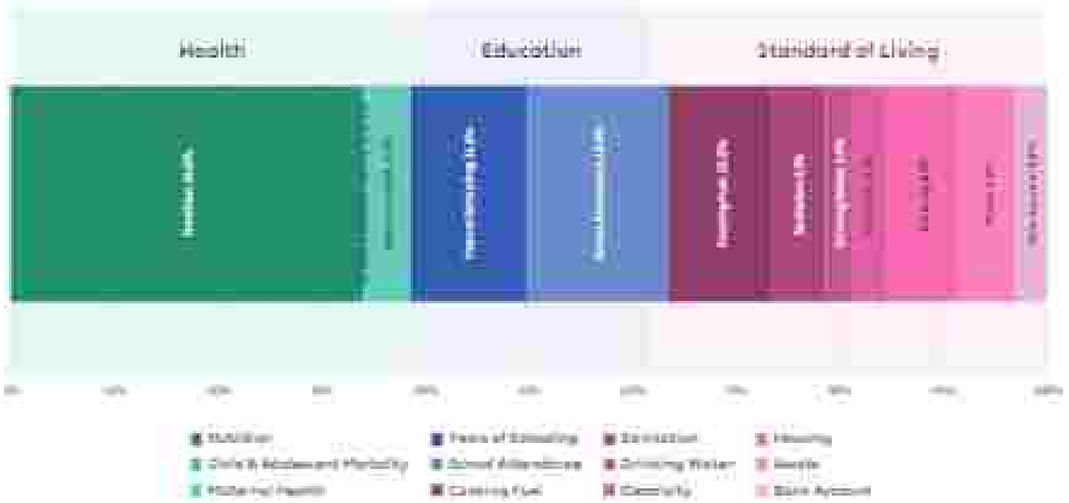
Kerala Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
0.71%	X	39.02%	=	0.003

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
0.93%	39.81%	0.004	0.40%	37.98%	0.002

Kerala: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

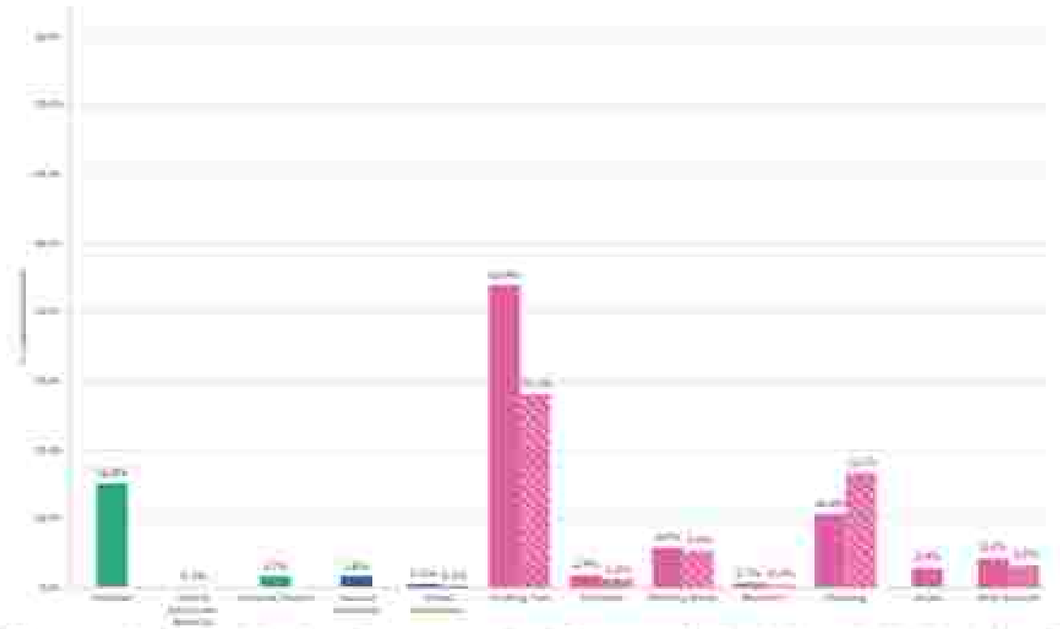
Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full roll-out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UJY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Kerala: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



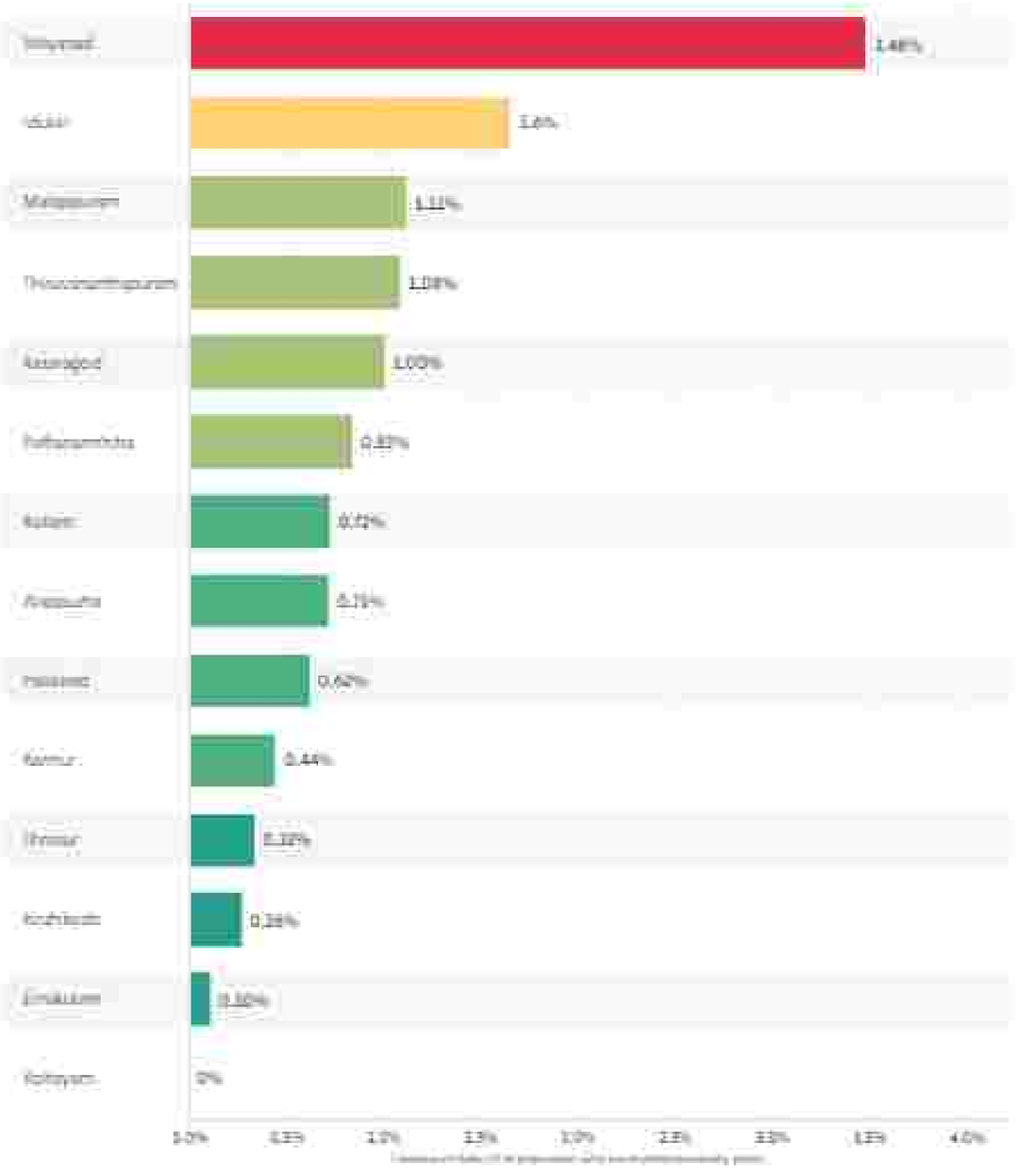
Note on comparison: The largest bars denote the proportion estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio across the data available in the NFHS-5 Kerala State Report (2019-20).

Kerala: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator

Kerala: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district

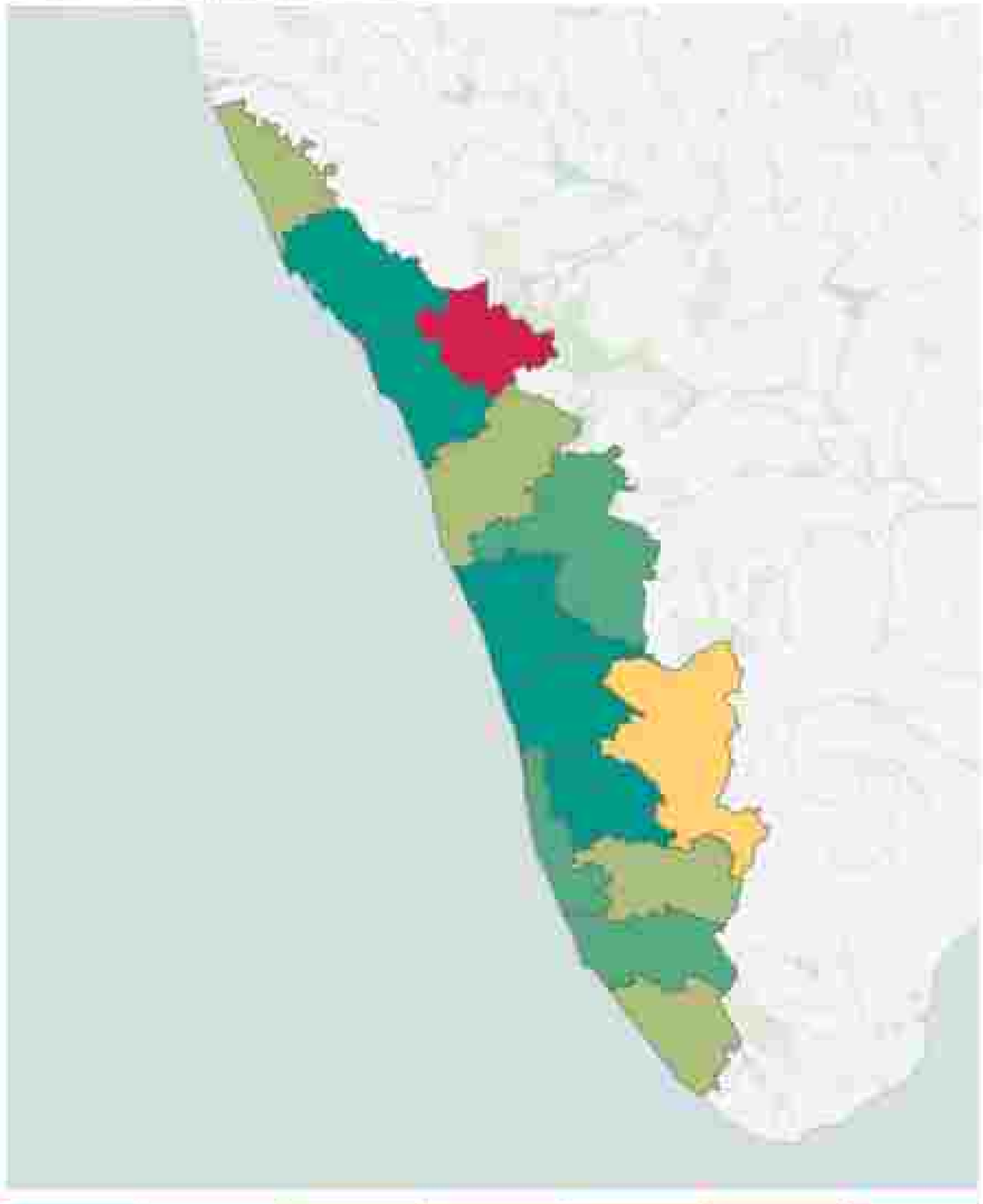


Multidimensional Poverty Index

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Kerala.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.
Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Kerala

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



Districts of Kerala are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Kerala

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Kerala	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Alappuzha	0.31%	36.12%	0.001
Ernakulam	0.09%	38.33%	0.000
Idukki	1.83%	37.50%	0.006
Kannur	5.48%	39.04%	0.002
Kasaragod	1.80%	41.38%	0.006
Kollam	0.72%	42.19%	0.003
Kottayam	0.52%	-	0.000
Kozhikode	1.16%	38.64%	0.004
Malappuram	0.60%	37.04%	0.002
Palakkad	0.81%	42.48%	0.004
Pathanamthitta	1.08%	37.40%	0.004
Thiruvananthapuram	0.28%	37.12%	0.001
Thrissur	1.48%	40.94%	0.006

Districts of Kerala are as per the 2011 Census of India

Multidimensional Poverty in Kerala

Urban and Rural Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score for each District

Districts of Kerala	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Alappuzha	0.93%	38.18%	0.004	0.12%	38.10%	0.007
Ernakulam	0.32%	38.16%	0.001	0.00%	-	0.000
Idukki	1.72%	37.50%	0.006	0.00%	-	0.000
Kannur	3.10%	39.48%	0.001	0.32%	38.80%	0.002
Kasaragod	1.47%	41.11%	0.006	0.29%	45.10%	0.001
Kollam	1.24%	42.08%	0.005	0.36%	41.67%	0.001
Kottayam	0.00%	-	0.000	0.00%	-	0.000
Kozhikode	1.02%	38.66%	0.004	1.35%	34.84%	0.004
Palakkad	0.75%	38.54%	0.003	0.56%	40.34%	0.001
Pathanamthitta	0.93%	42.48%	0.004	0.00%	-	0.000
Thiruvananthapuram	1.58%	38.79%	0.006	0.43%	40.90%	0.001
Thrissur	0.07%	38.75%	0.000	0.47%	37.23%	0.000
Wayanad	3.62%	40.94%	0.015	0.00%	-	0.000

Districts of Kerala are as per the 2011 Census of India

Madhya Pradesh

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Madhya Pradesh

Overview

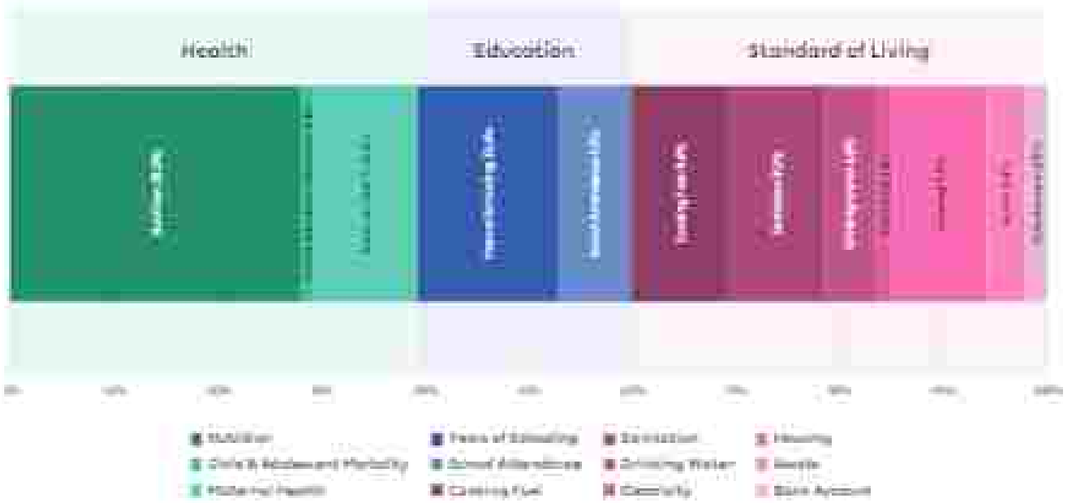
Madhya Pradesh Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
36.65%	X	47.25%	=	0.173

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
41.96%	47.31%	0.199	13.82%	44.62%	0.062

Madhya Pradesh: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

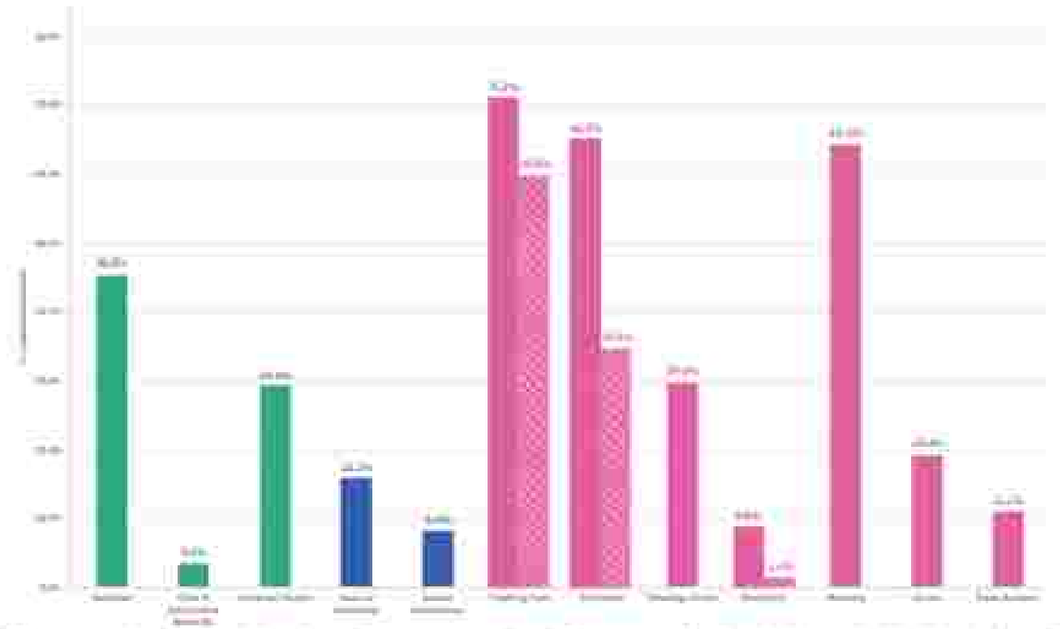
Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full rollout of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Madhya Pradesh: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

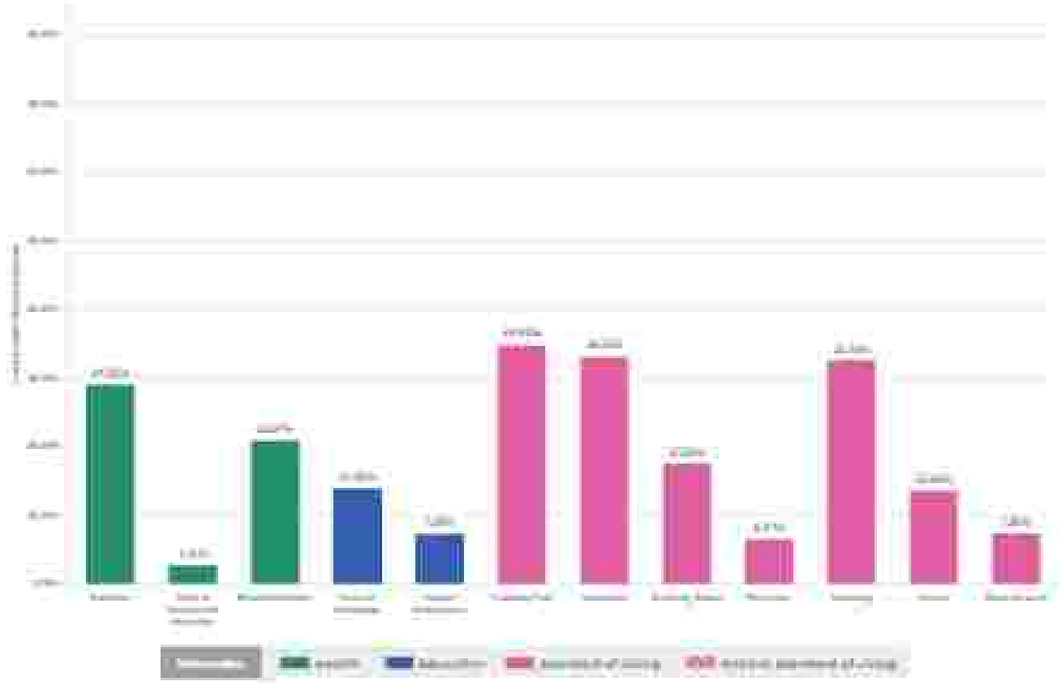
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The largest bars denote the provisional estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio across the data available in the NFHS-5 Madhya Pradesh State Factsheet (2019-20).

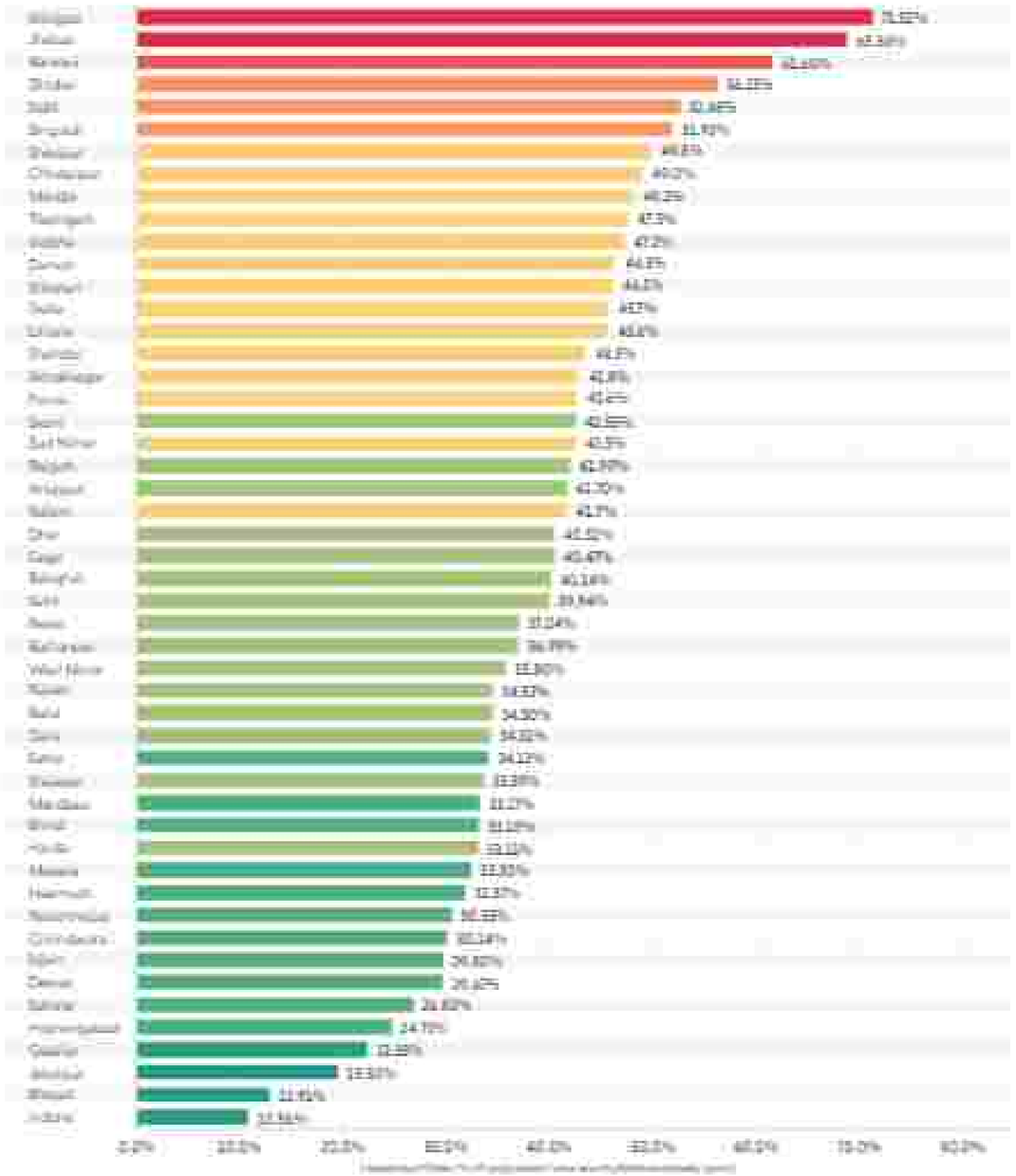
Madhya Pradesh: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Madhya Pradesh: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district

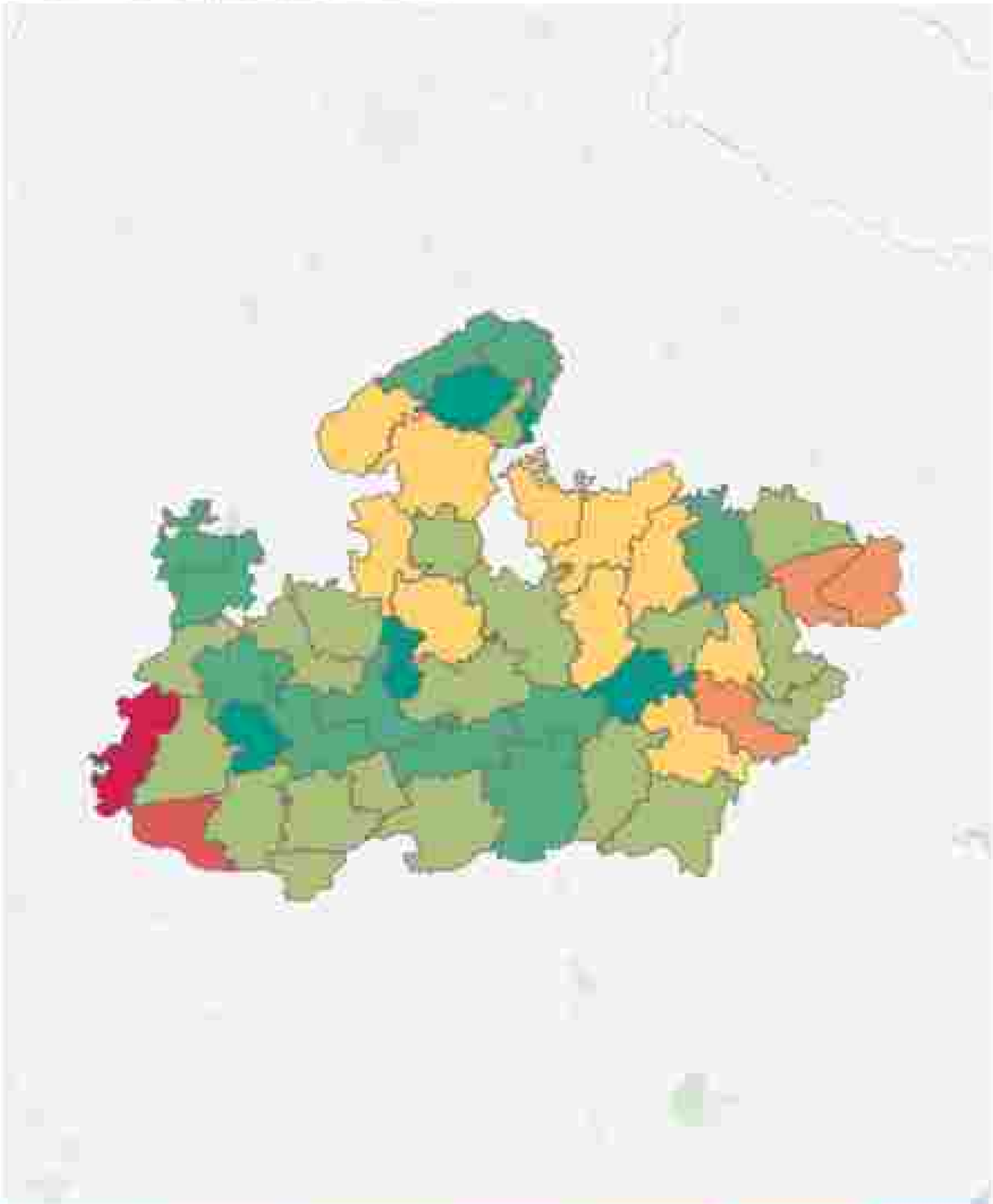


Multidimensional Poverty Index

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Madhya Pradesh.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.
Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Madhya Pradesh

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



Districts of Madhya Pradesh are as per the 2011 Census of India. This colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Madhya Pradesh

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Madhya Pradesh	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Maharashtra

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Maharashtra

Overview

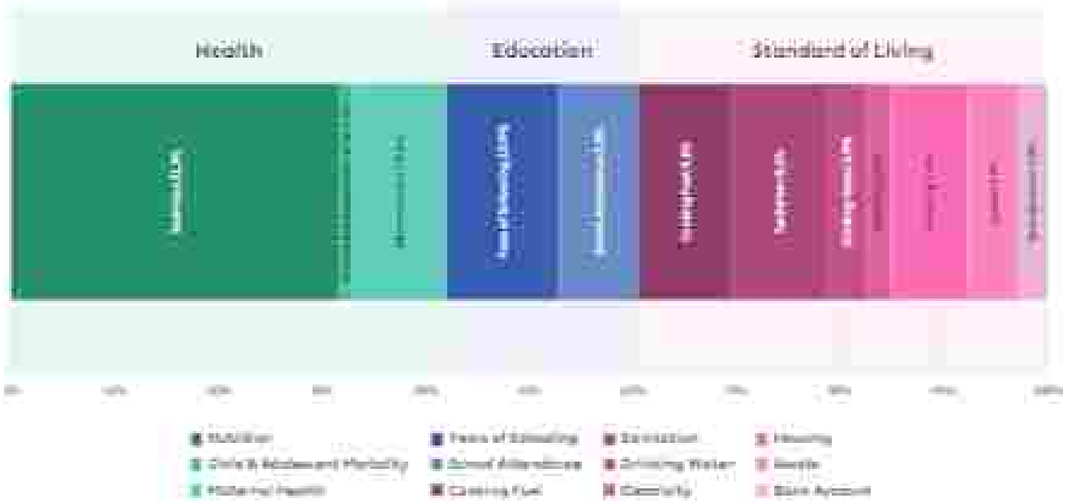
Maharashtra Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
14.85%	X	43.78%	=	0.065

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
22.83%	41.99%	0.1	3.53%	43.78%	0.024

Maharashtra: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

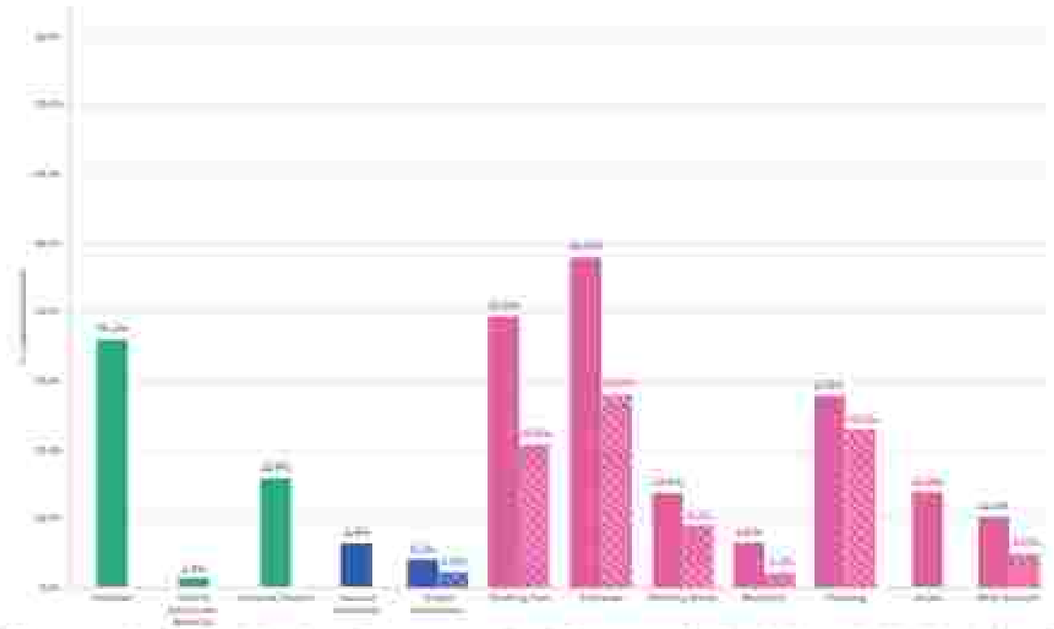
Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full roll-out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Maharashtra: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

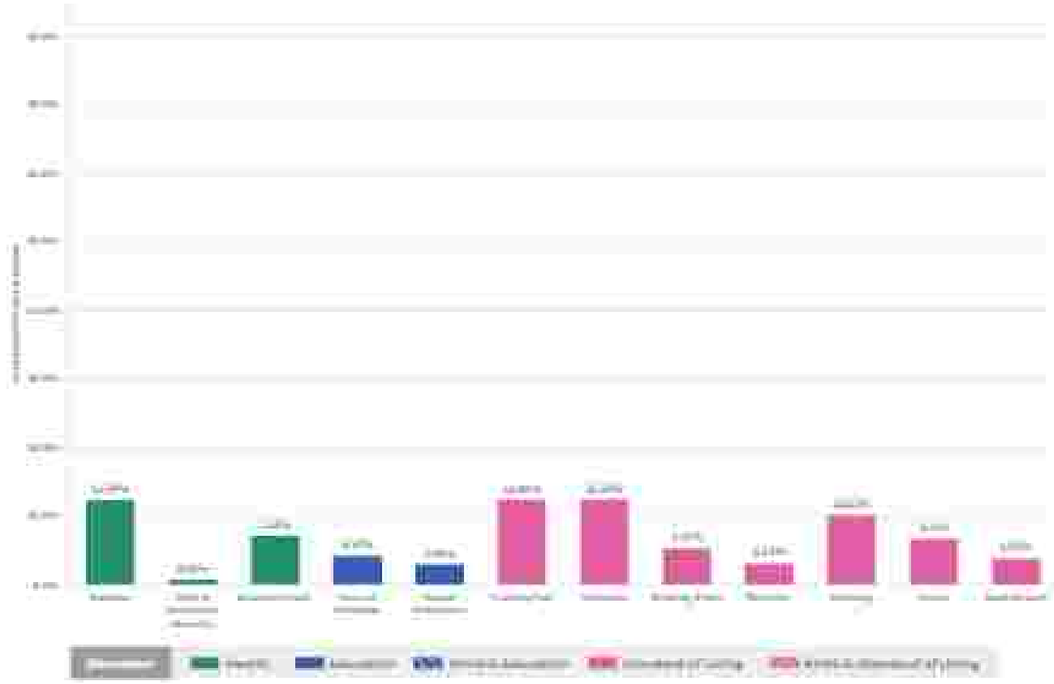
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The largest bars denote the provisional estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio across the data available in the NFHS-5 Maharashtra State Report (2019-20).

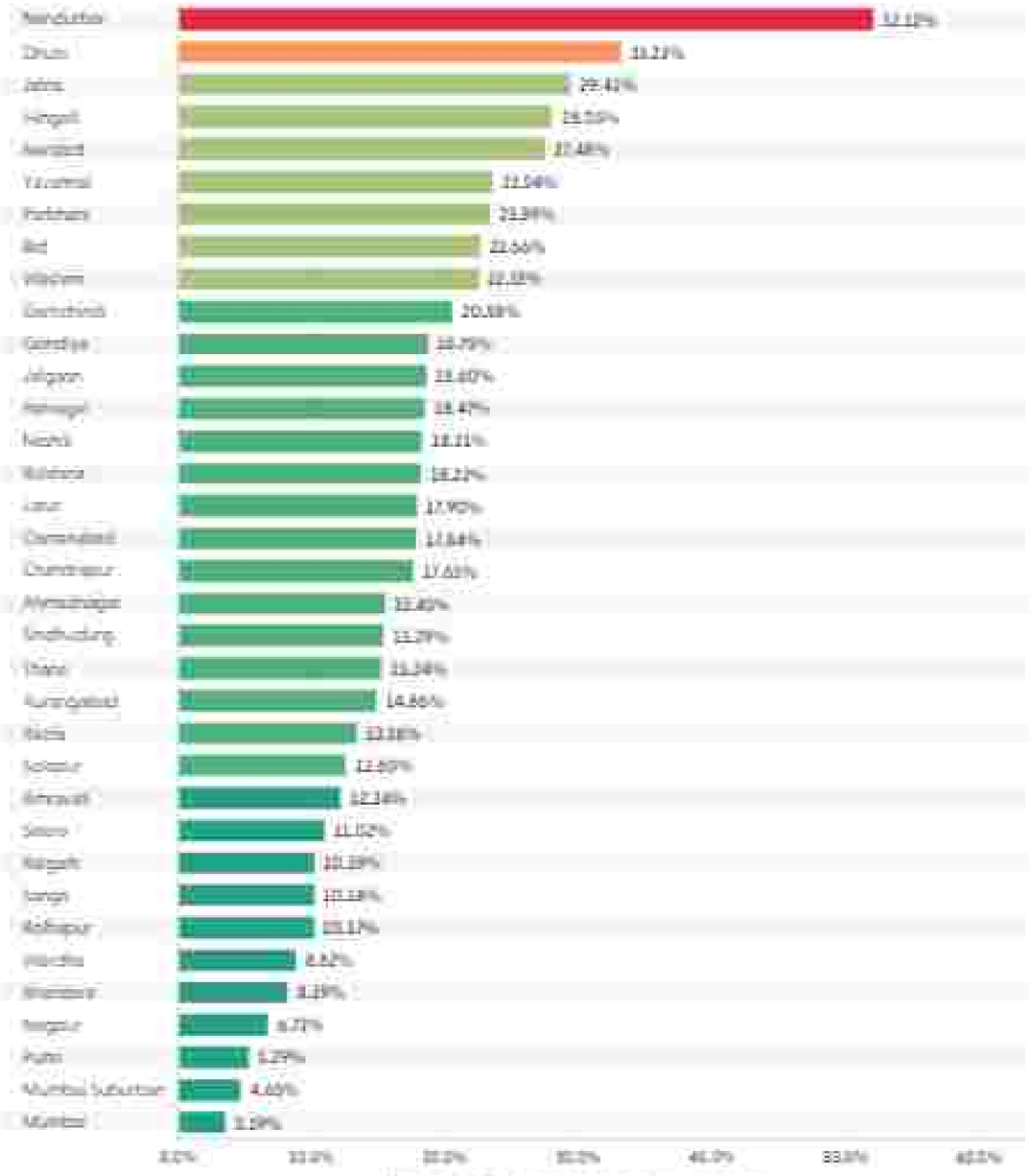
Maharashtra: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Maharashtra: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district

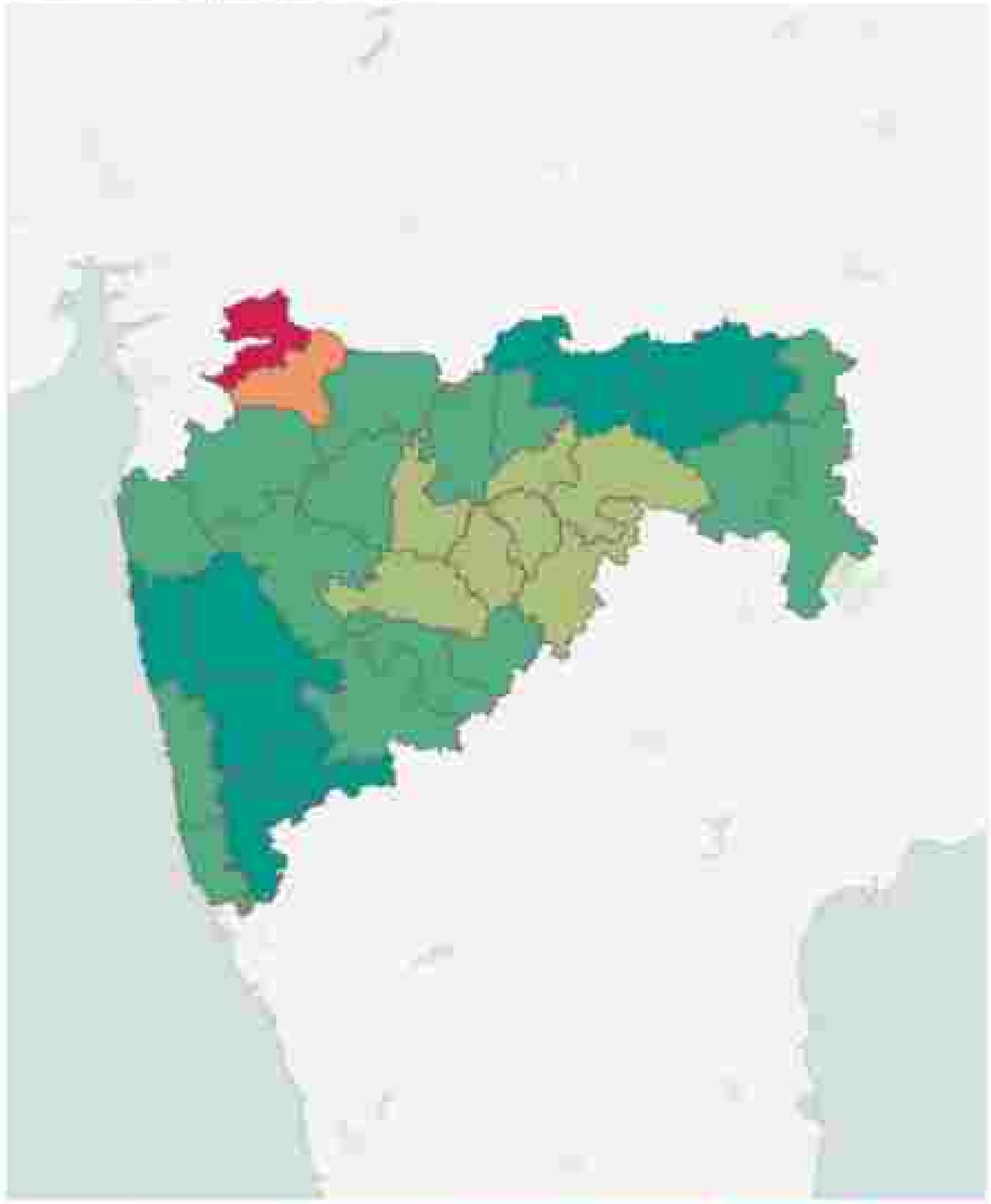


Multidimensional Poverty Index

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Maharashtra.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Maharashtra

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (Districts-wise)



Districts of Maharashtra are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Maharashtra

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Maharashtra	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Ahmadnagar	10.45%	43.67%	0.047
Akola	13.38%	45.28%	0.061
Amravati	12.24%	41.92%	0.051
Aurangabad	14.86%	42.85%	0.064
Bhandara	8.29%	38.79%	0.032
Bid	22.66%	43.23%	0.098
Buldana	18.22%	43.60%	0.079
Chandrapur	17.67%	44.00%	0.078
Dhule	33.21%	50.18%	0.167
Gadchiroli	20.09%	41.66%	0.084
Gondiya	16.75%	39.02%	0.065
Hingoli	28.08%	46.27%	0.130
Jalgaon	14.40%	43.38%	0.063
Jalna	24.40%	43.52%	0.106
Kolhapur	10.17%	43.18%	0.044
Latur	13.90%	43.32%	0.060
Mumbai	3.59%	39.79%	0.014
Mumbai Suburban	4.68%	42.09%	0.020
Nagpur	6.72%	38.02%	0.026
Nanded	27.48%	42.48%	0.117
Nandurbar	52.12%	53.78%	0.280
Nashik	18.83%	45.43%	0.086
Osmanabad	17.84%	42.75%	0.076
Parbhani	20.25%	45.09%	0.091
Pune	5.29%	39.43%	0.021
Raigarh	10.35%	43.39%	0.045
Ratnagiri	18.47%	40.77%	0.075
Sangli	10.18%	41.07%	0.042
Satara	11.32%	40.37%	0.046
Sindhudurg	13.19%	39.86%	0.052
Solapur	13.60%	42.63%	0.058
Thane	18.24%	42.94%	0.078
Wardha	8.82%	40.49%	0.036
Washim	22.59%	43.70%	0.099
Yavatmal	23.59%	43.55%	0.103

Districts of Maharashtra are as per the 2011 Census of India

Multidimensional Poverty in Maharashtra

Urban and Rural Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score for each District

Districts of Maharashtra	Rural Headcount Ratio	Rural Intensity	Rural MPI	Urban Headcount Ratio	Urban Intensity	Urban MPI
Ahmadnagar	14.37%	43.25%	0.062	3.38%	33.63%	0.011
Akola	22.03%	45.12%	0.099	6.88%	39.78%	0.027
Amravati	16.70%	42.35%	0.071	3.72%	38.39%	0.014
Aurangabad	21.43%	43.60%	0.093	6.67%	45.86%	0.031
Bhandara	11.22%	38.67%	0.044	0.96%	38.12%	0.004
Bid	25.57%	43.94%	0.112	14.28%	44.16%	0.063
Buldana	20.39%	43.59%	0.089	9.92%	40.97%	0.041
Chandrapur	25.36%	43.94%	0.111	3.27%	44.16%	0.015
Dhule	49.46%	50.55%	0.250	13.47%	45.43%	0.061
Gadchiroli	23.06%	41.70%	0.096	4.05%	40.24%	0.016
Gondiya	20.74%	39.00%	0.081	7.99%	39.03%	0.031
Hingoli	32.38%	46.87%	0.152	4.33%	36.86%	0.016
Jalgaon	21.76%	44.12%	0.096	9.72%	42.19%	0.041
Jalna	31.55%	43.12%	0.136	12.98%	45.01%	0.058
Kolhapur	15.57%	43.47%	0.068	1.49%	38.43%	0.007
Latur	20.17%	43.79%	0.088	10.09%	43.87%	0.044
Mumbai				3.59%	39.79%	0.014
Mumbai Suburban				4.65%	42.07%	0.020
Nagpur	12.26%	39.12%	0.048	4.68%	36.97%	0.019
Nanded	34.45%	43.03%	0.148	7.33%	40.07%	0.029
Nandurbar	61.90%	54.20%	0.336	23.68%	44.13%	0.070
Nashik	29.39%	44.85%	0.132	8.24%	48.87%	0.040
Osmanabad	18.99%	42.07%	0.080	10.16%	38.76%	0.040
Parbhani	27.84%	45.43%	0.126	12.84%	43.45%	0.056
Pune	8.58%	41.18%	0.035	3.61%	36.76%	0.013
Raigarh	14.99%	43.72%	0.066	3.35%	44.46%	0.015
Ratnagiri	21.38%	40.89%	0.087	3.31%	35.37%	0.008
Sangli	12.95%	41.11%	0.053	2.94%	40.20%	0.012
Satara	11.39%	40.43%	0.046	9.55%	39.81%	0.038
Sindhudurg	17.32%	39.86%	0.070	0.00%		0.000
Solapur	18.93%	43.33%	0.082	5.83%	41.06%	0.023
Thane	30.15%	45.08%	0.141	3.32%	44.06%	0.014
Wardha	9.38%	40.64%	0.038	7.72%	40.38%	0.031
Washim	25.02%	43.97%	0.111	20.29%	38.59%	0.078
Yavatmal	27.33%	43.80%	0.120	7.23%	37.30%	0.027

Districts of Maharashtra are as per the 2011 Census of India

Manipur

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Manipur

Overview

Manipur | Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
17.89%	X	44.44%	=	0.08

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
22.95%	45.10%	0.103	9.9%	42.1%	0.042

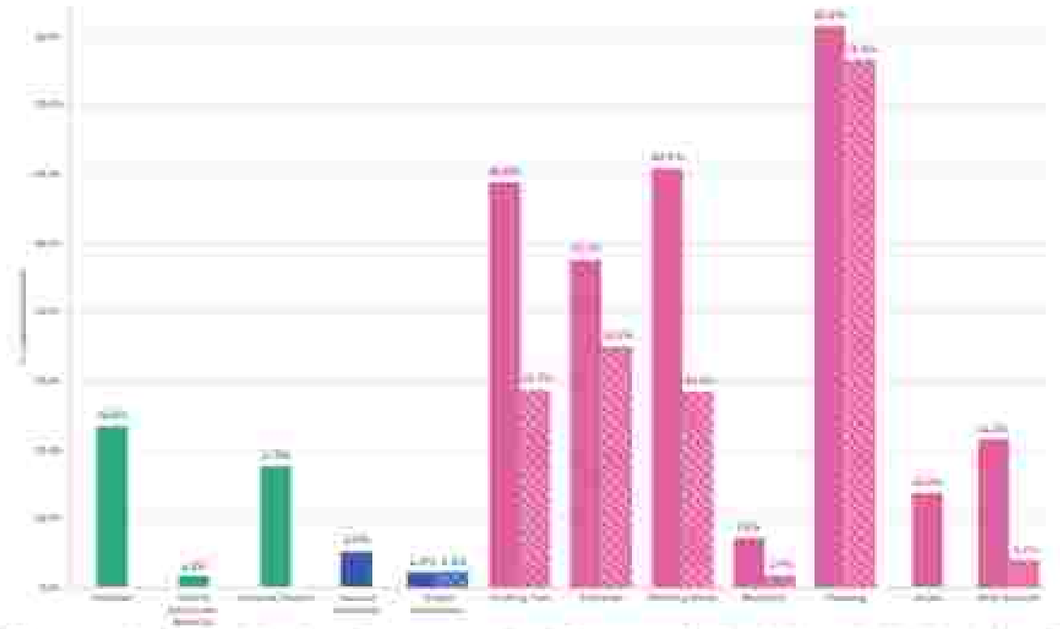
Manipur: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score

Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full roll-out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Saubhagyay Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Manipur: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

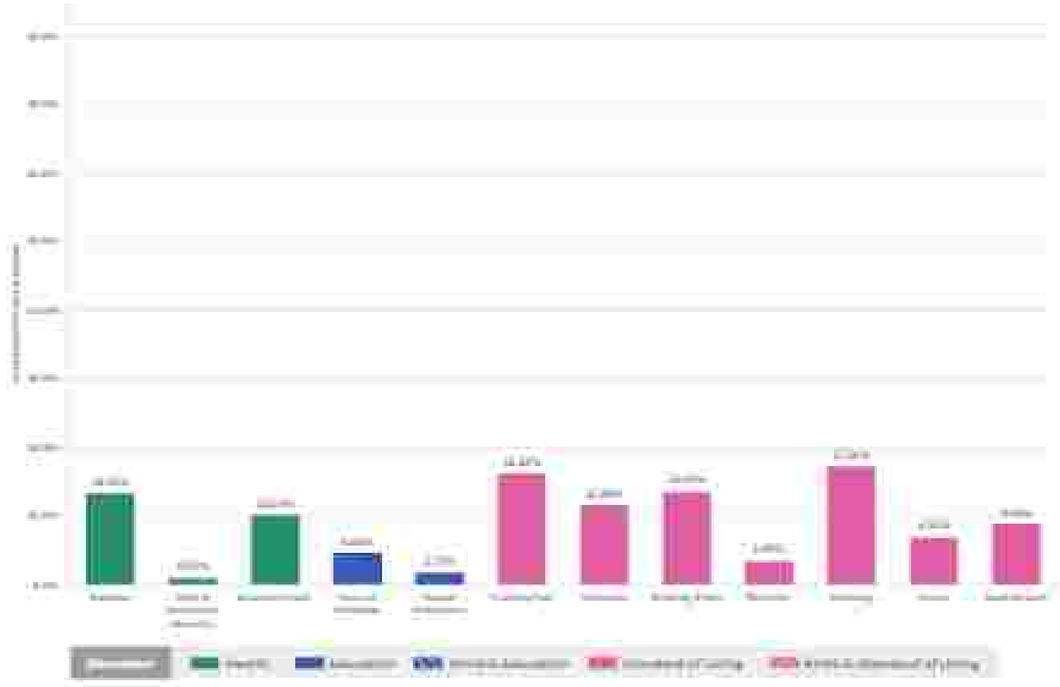
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The largest bars denote the provisional estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio found on the data available in the NFHS-5 Manipur State Report (2019-20).

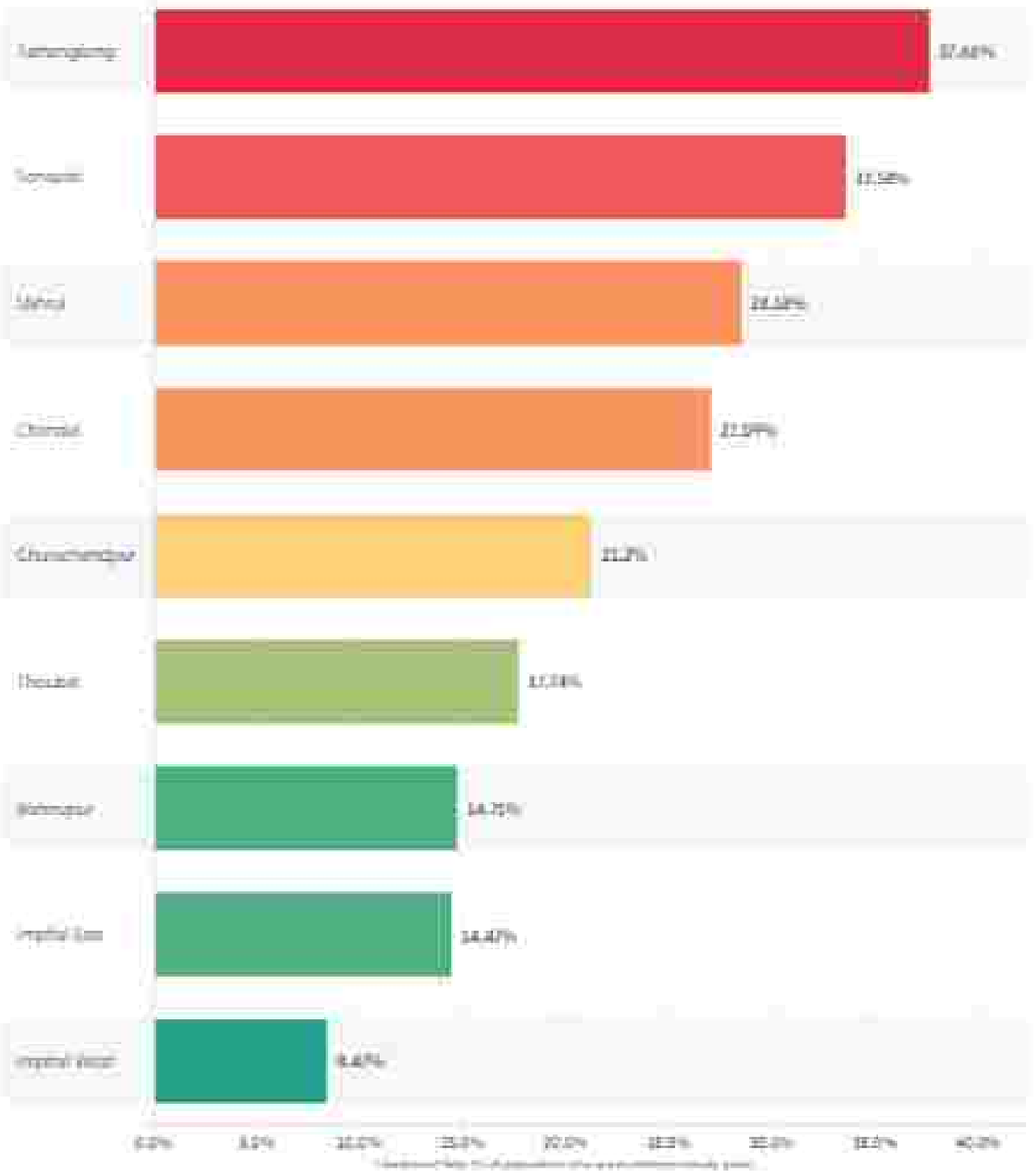
Manipur: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Manipur: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district

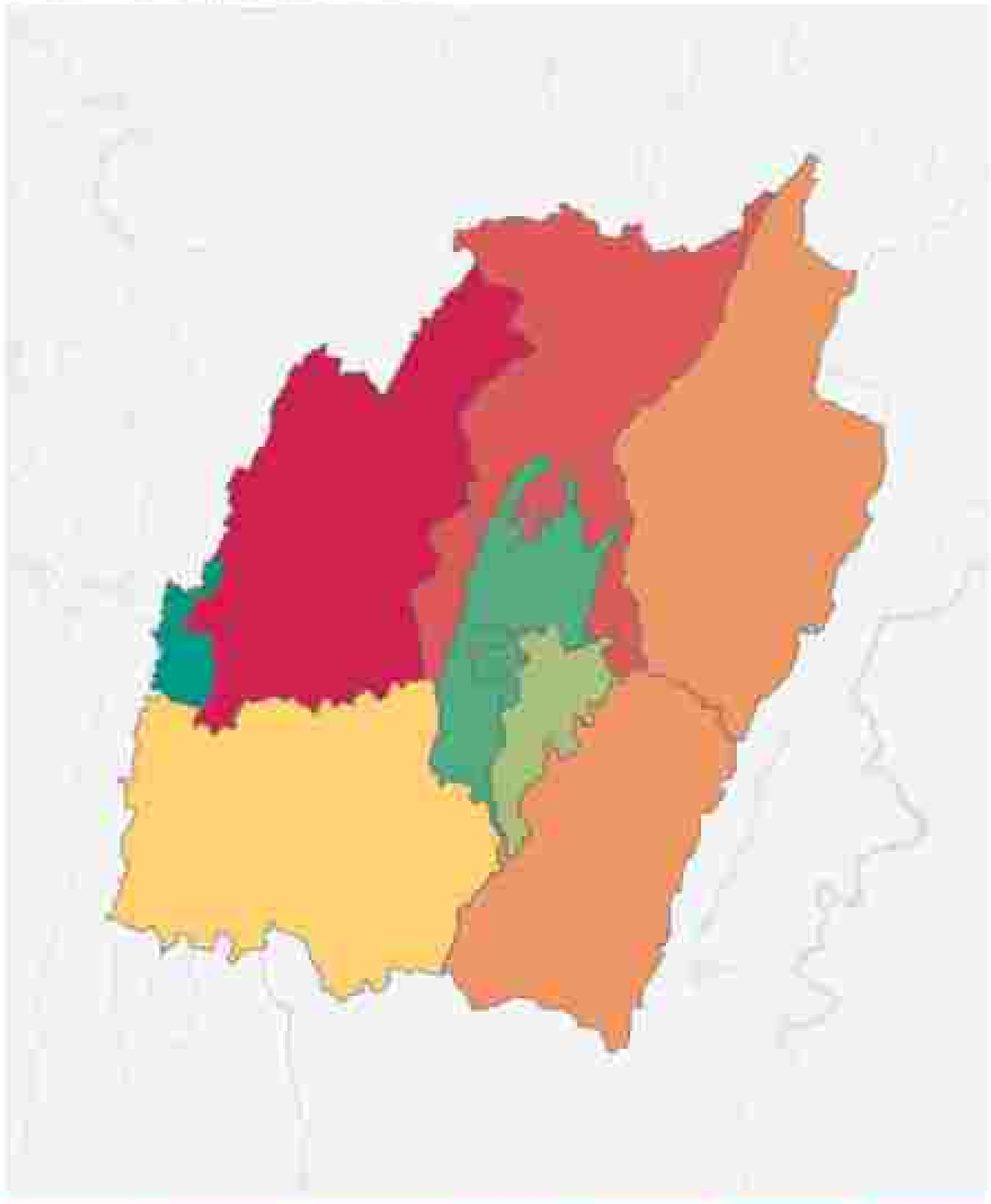


Multidimensional Poverty Index

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Manipur.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.
Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Manipur

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



Districts of Manipur are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Manipur

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Manipur	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Bishnupur	24.73%	40.98%	0.102
Chandel	27.09%	45.63%	0.124
Churachandpur	21.24%	47.11%	0.101
Imphal East	14.47%	44.21%	0.064
Imphal West	8.47%	40.03%	0.034
Senapati	31.28%	40.78%	0.124
Tamenglong	37.66%	41.77%	0.160
Thoubal	17.74%	42.60%	0.076
Ukhrul	28.52%	46.71%	0.133

Districts of Manipur are as per the 2011 Census of India

Multidimensional Poverty in Manipur

Urban and Rural Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score for each District

	Rural			Urban		
Districts of Manipur	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Bishnupur	22.14%	39.56%	0.088	14.37%	42.98%	0.062
Chandel	28.98%	46.10%	0.134	12.43%	41.10%	0.051
Churachandpur	22.82%	47.44%	0.108	3.31%	38.10%	0.013
Imphal East	17.00%	44.32%	0.075	11.20%	44.00%	0.049
Imphal West	12.60%	40.89%	0.051	6.00%	39.49%	0.024
Senapati	34.78%	45.82%	0.159	3.83%	36.29%	0.014
Tamenglong	41.69%	48.32%	0.201	14.47%	41.08%	0.060
Thoubal	20.32%	42.37%	0.086	13.95%	42.86%	0.060
Ukhrul	33.28%	47.04%	0.157	7.39%	40.16%	0.030

Districts of Manipur are as per the 2011 Census of India

Meghalaya

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Meghalaya

Overview

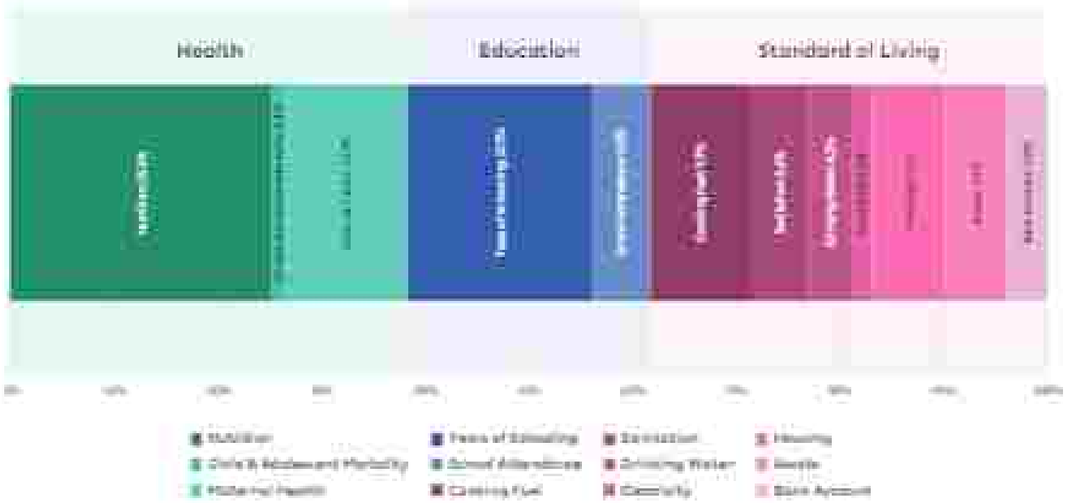
Meghalaya Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
32.67%	X	48.06%	=	0.157

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
38.8%	48.27%	0.187	8.62%	43.47%	0.037

Meghalaya: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

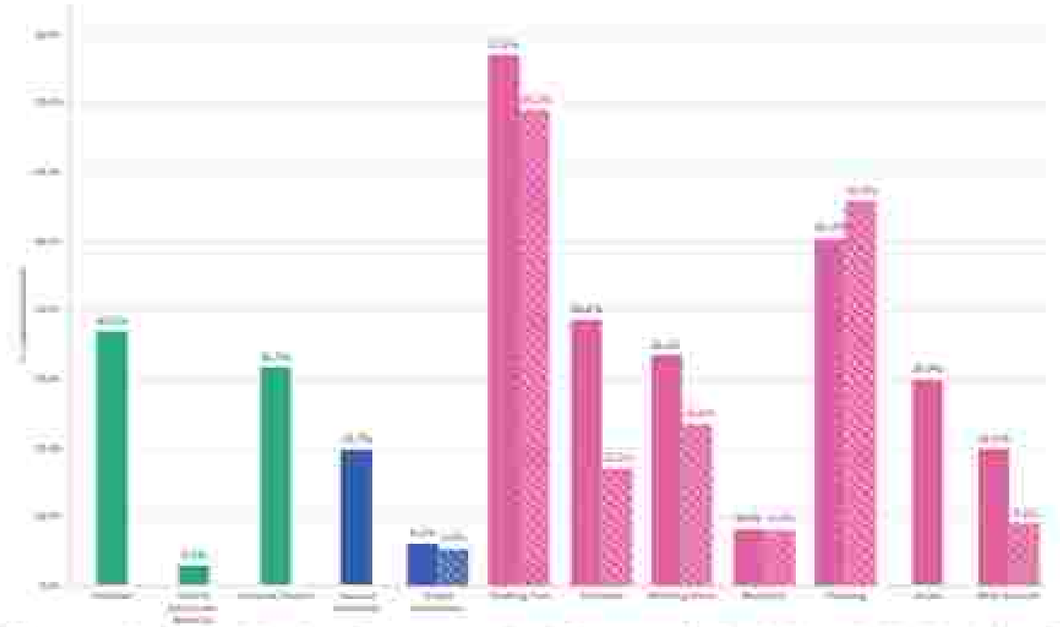
Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full roll-out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Saubhagya Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Meghalaya: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

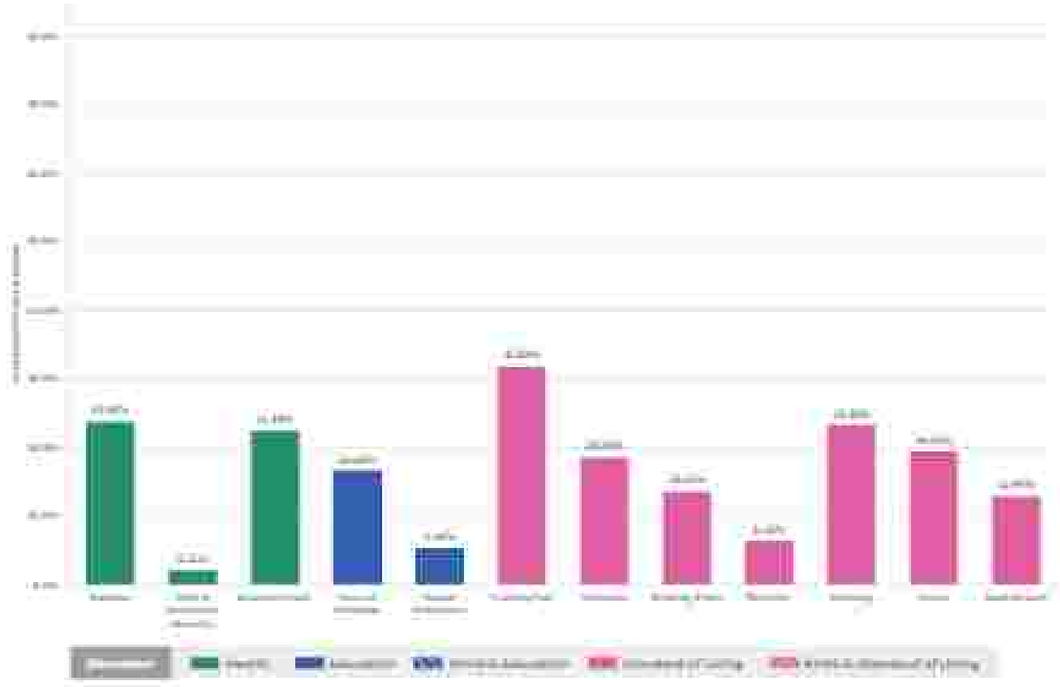
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The largest bars denote the provisional estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio sourced on the data available in the NFHS-5 Meghalaya State Report (2021).20]

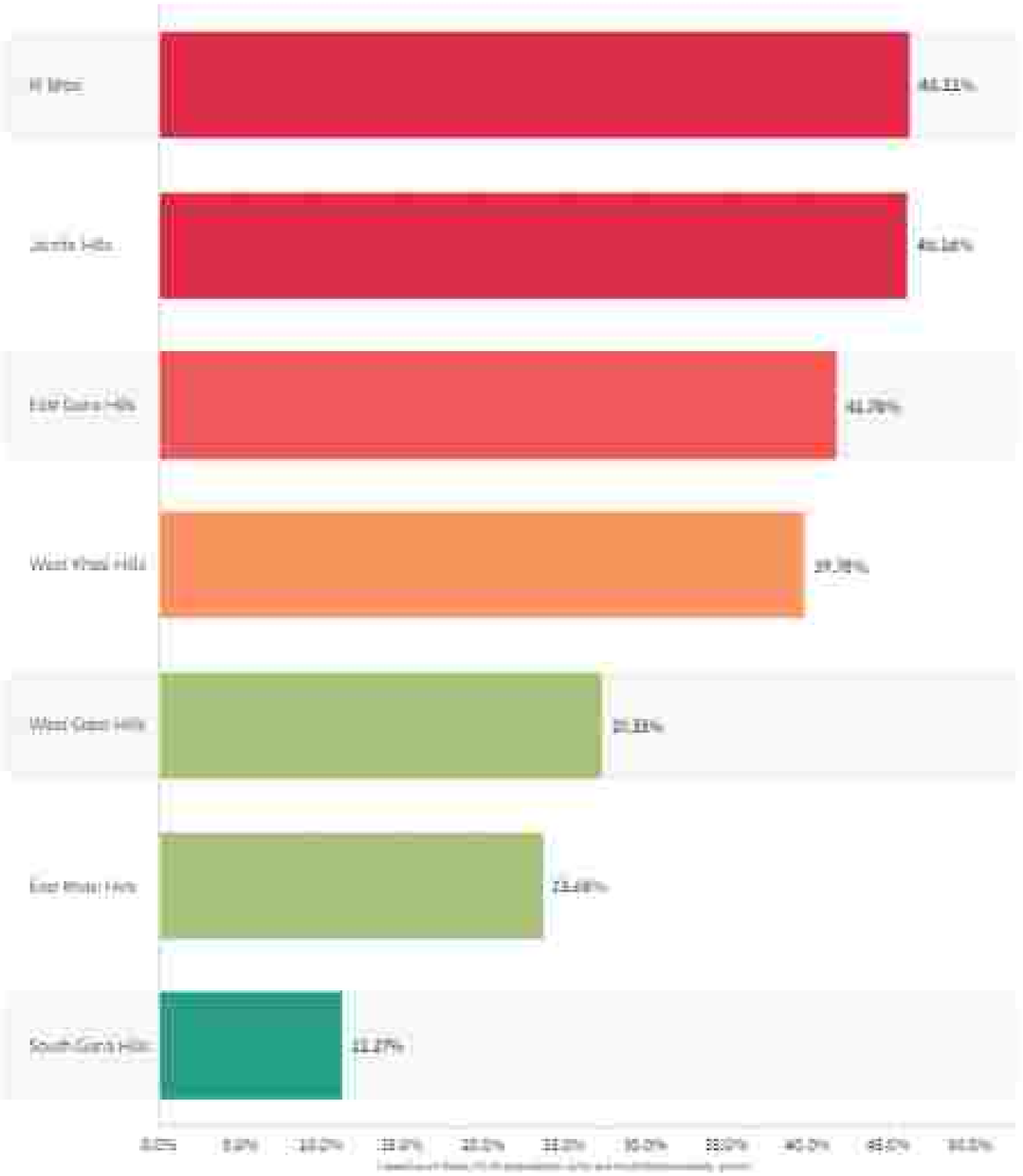
Meghalaya: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Meghalaya: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district

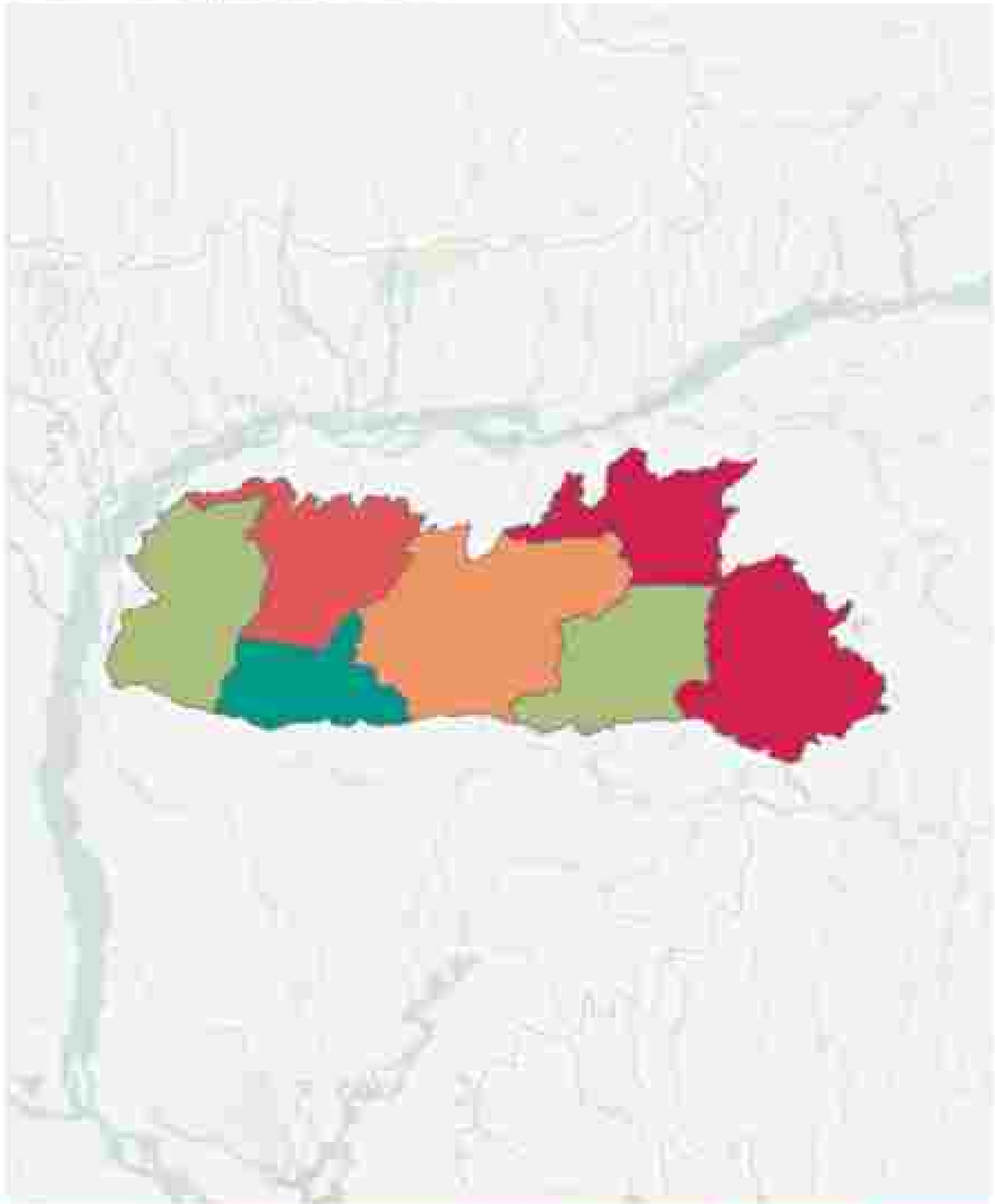


Multidimensional Poverty Index

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Meghalaya.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.
Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Meghalaya

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



Districts of Meghalaya are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Meghalaya

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Meghalaya	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
East Garo Hills	41.78%	47.81%	0.200
East Khasi Hills	23.68%	46.22%	0.109
Jaintia Hills	46.12%	53.29%	0.246
Ri Bhoi	46.22%	49.63%	0.229
South Garo Hills	11.27%	42.03%	0.047
West Garo Hills	25.33%	46.72%	0.118
West Khasi Hills	39.78%	48.52%	0.193

Districts of Meghalaya are as per the 2011 Census of India

Multidimensional Poverty in Meghalaya

Urban and Rural Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score for each District

Districts of Meghalaya	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
East Garo Hills	44.53%	48.42%	0.216	24.50%	41.61%	0.102
East Khasi Hills	35.57%	46.17%	0.164	4.52%	40.32%	0.018
Jaintia Hills	49.79%	52.42%	0.261	8.62%	42.02%	0.036
Ri Bhoi	47.83%	52.05%	0.249	22.03%	45.29%	0.100
South Garo Hills	12.12%	42.04%	0.051	1.30%	42.86%	0.006
West Garo Hills	29.44%	46.54%	0.137	3.52%	35.80%	0.013
West Khasi Hills	41.34%	48.57%	0.201	26.48%	44.34%	0.117

Districts of Meghalaya are as per the 2011 Census of India

Mizoram

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Mizoram

Overview

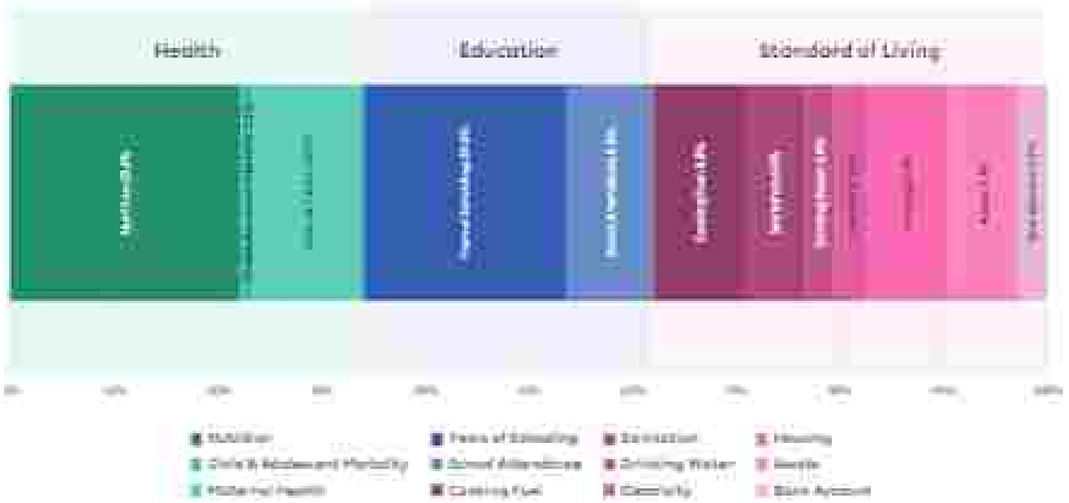
Mizoram Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
9.8%	X	47.4%	=	0.046

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
20.48%	47.95%	0.098	1.42%	41.4%	0.006

Mizoram: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

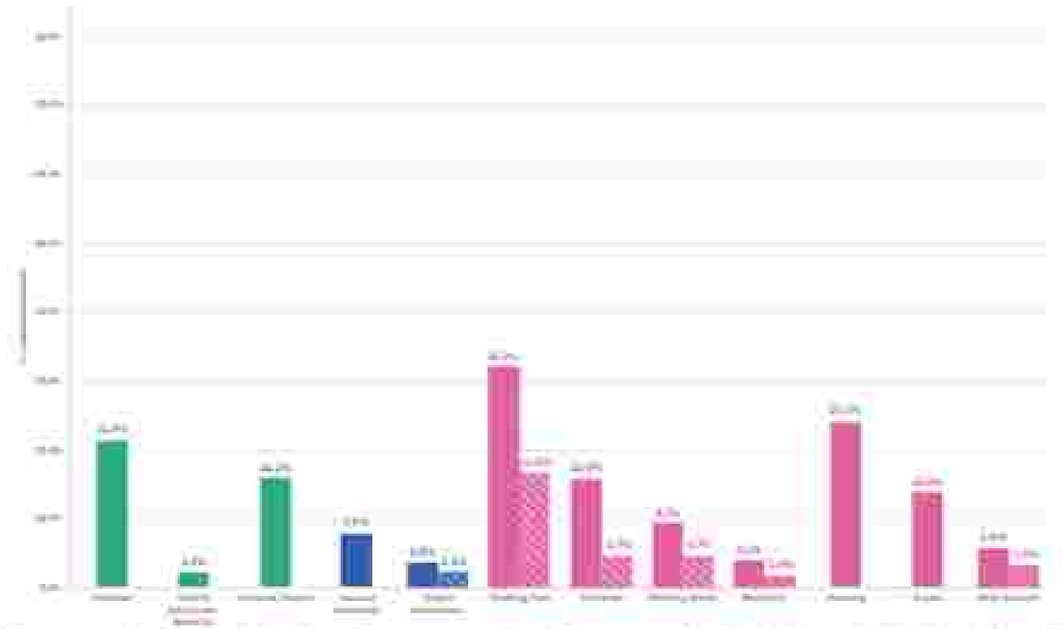
Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) provides the full national coverage of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UJY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Mizoram: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

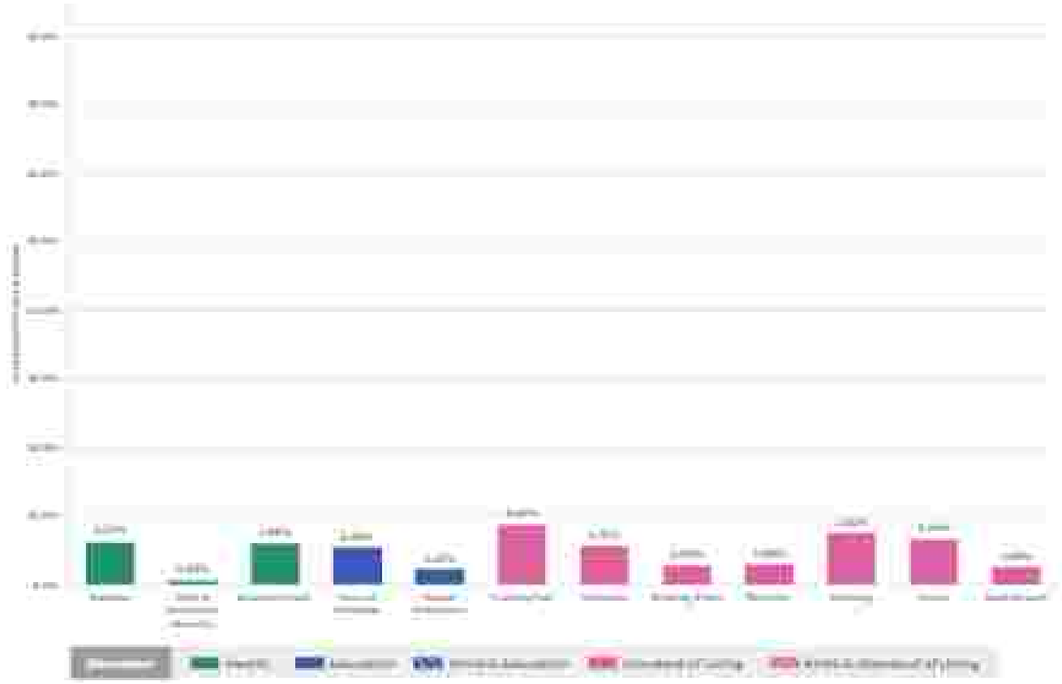
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The largest bars depict the provincial estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio found on the data available in the NFHS-5 Mizoram State Report (2019-20).

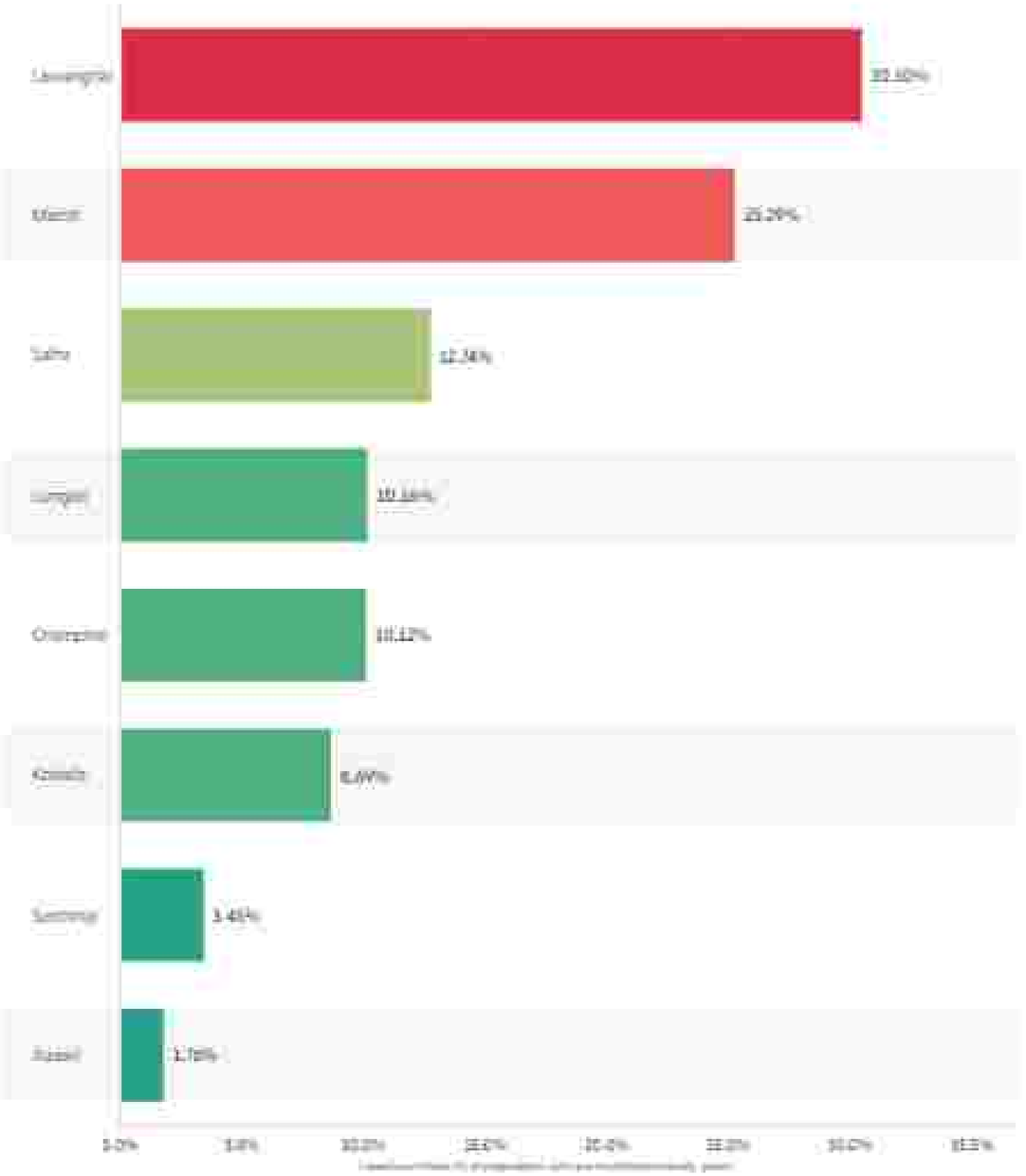
Mizoram: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Mizoram: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district

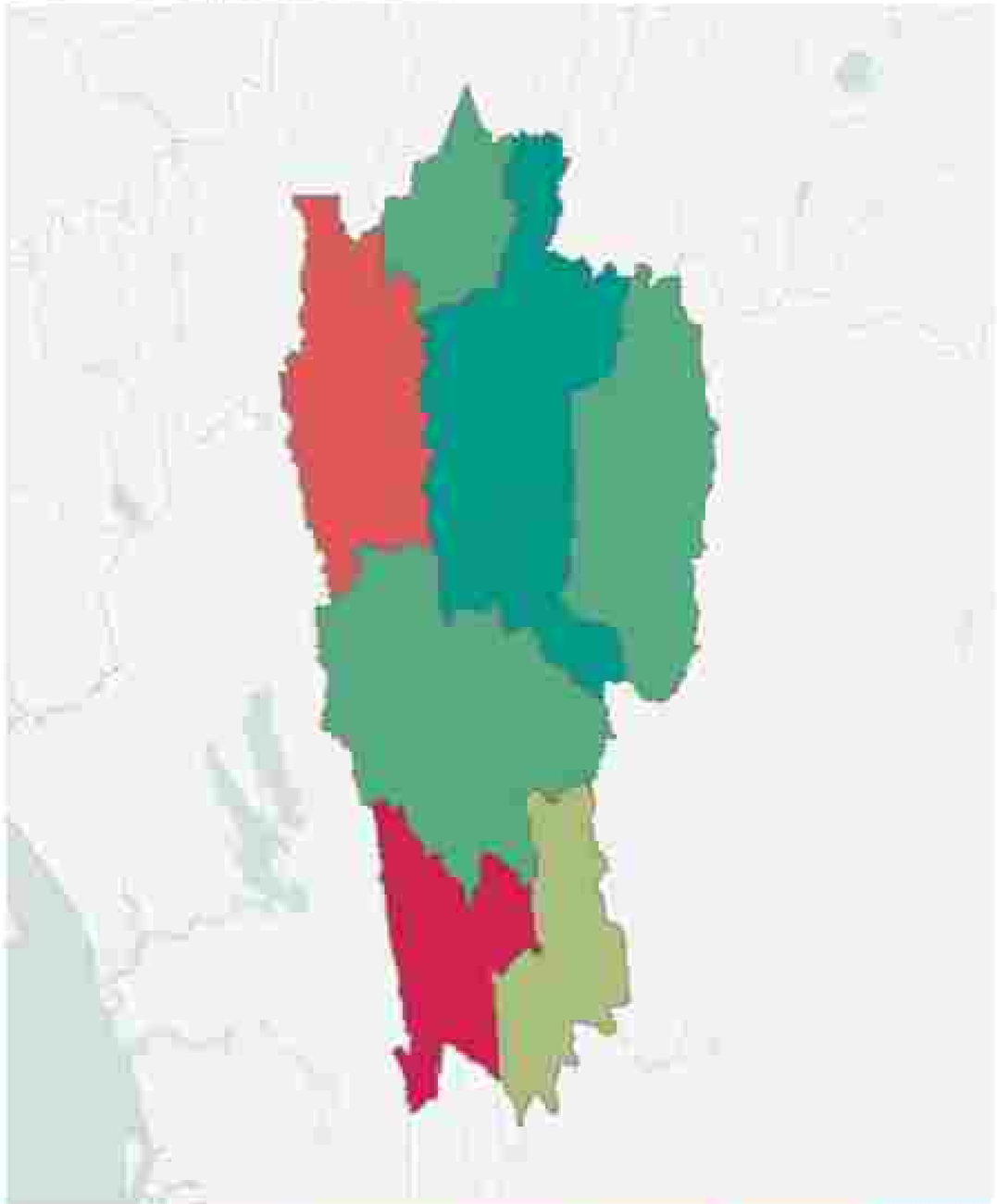


Multidimensional Poverty Index

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Mizoram.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.
Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Mizoram

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



Districts of Mizoram are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Mizoram

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Mizoram	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Aizawl	1.78%	39.01%	0.007
Champhai	10.12%	39.62%	0.040
Kolasib	8.69%	48.34%	0.042
Lawngtlai	30.50%	52.72%	0.161
Lunglei	10.16%	43.92%	0.045
Mamit	23.29%	50.58%	0.118
Saiha	12.74%	42.25%	0.054
Serchhip	1.43%	40.31%	0.006

Districts of Mizoram are as per the 2011 Census of India

Multidimensional Poverty in Mizoram

Urban and Rural Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score for each District

Districts of Mizoram	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Aizawl	5.70%	36.41%	0.021	0.53%	40.84%	0.002
Champhai	15.10%	39.88%	0.060	3.02%	39.36%	0.012
Kolasib	29.96%	50.47%	0.151	3.60%	42.57%	0.015
Lawngtlai	37.27%	53.06%	0.198	3.20%	36.57%	0.012
Lunglei	16.53%	44.02%	0.073	1.54%	42.20%	0.007
Mamit	29.91%	50.74%	0.152	4.77%	44.48%	0.021
Saiha	22.82%	42.00%	0.096	2.27%	44.79%	0.010
Serchhip	5.20%	40.41%	0.021	1.84%	39.89%	0.007

Districts of Mizoram are as per the 2011 Census of India

Nagaland

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Nagaland

Overview

Nagaland | Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

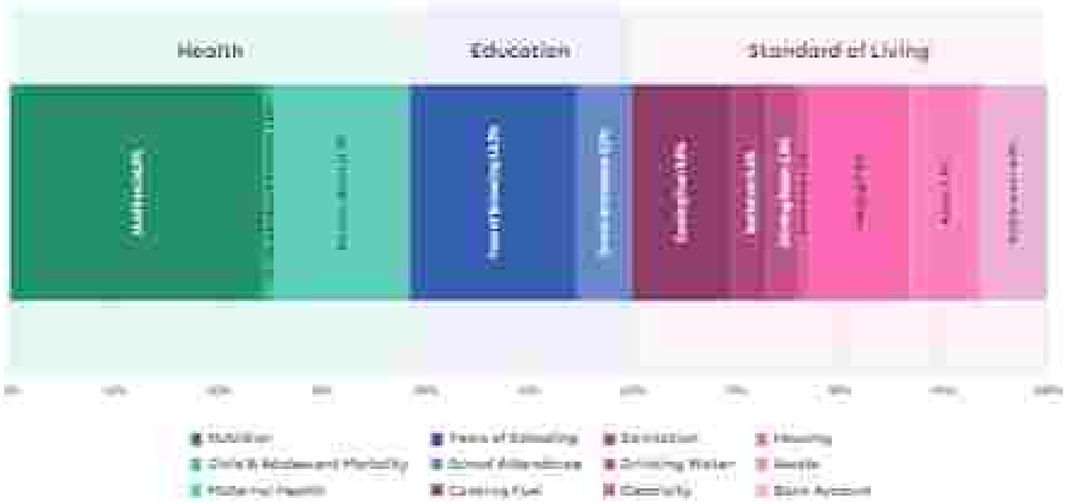
Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
25.23%	X	46.33%	=	0.117

Rural		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
32.8%	46.67%	0.153

Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
15.75%	44.37%	0.048

Nagaland: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

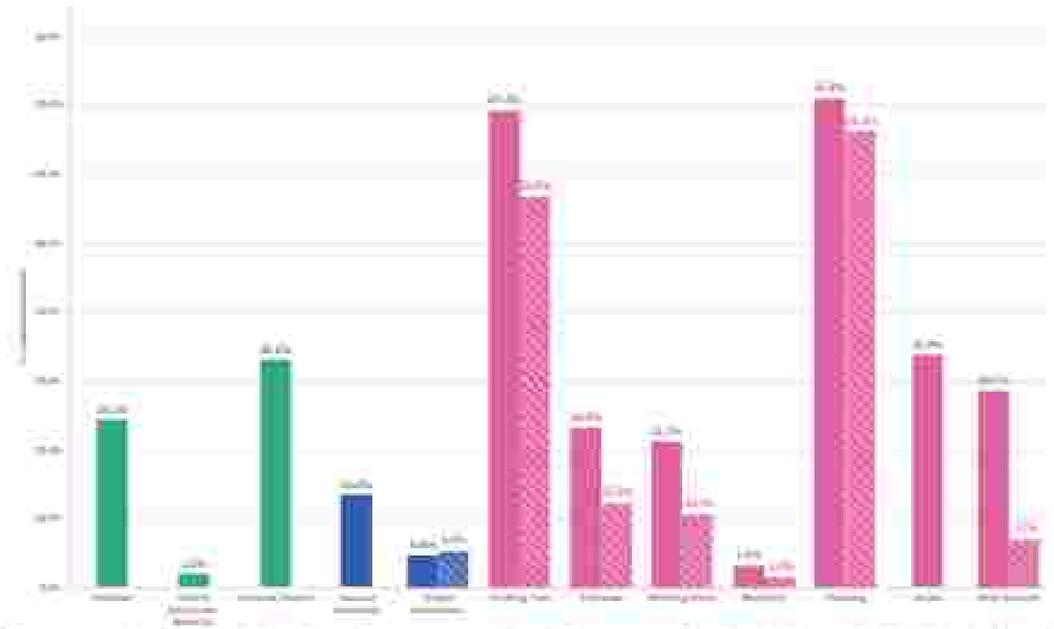
Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full roll-out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UJY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Nagaland: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

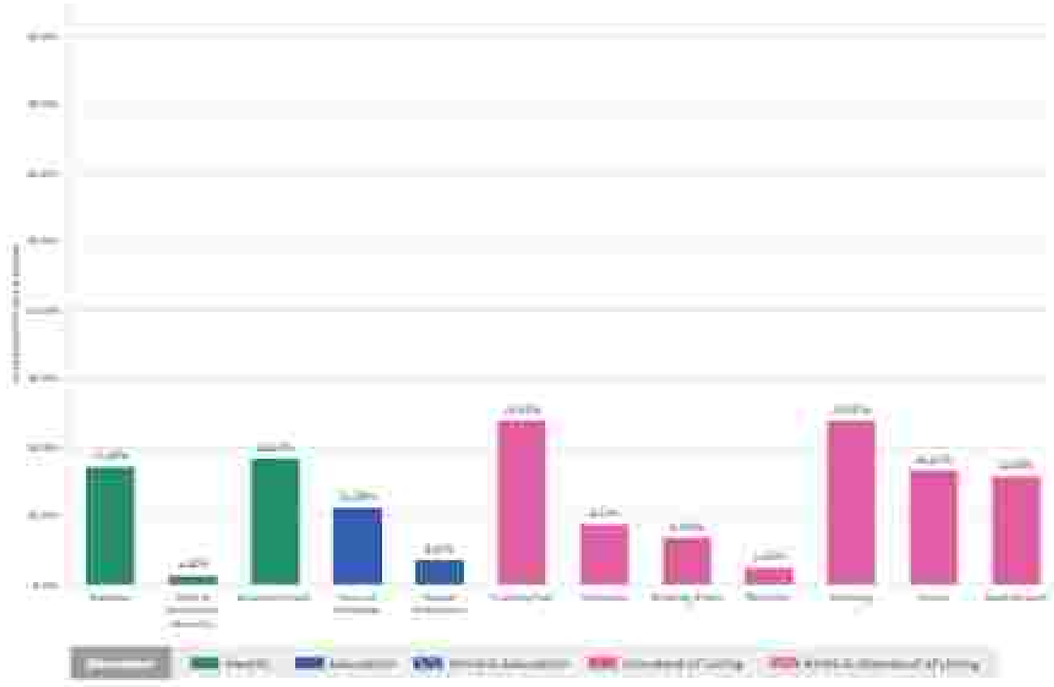
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The dotted bars denote the provincial estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio sourced on the data available in the NFHS-4 Nagaland State Report (2019-20).

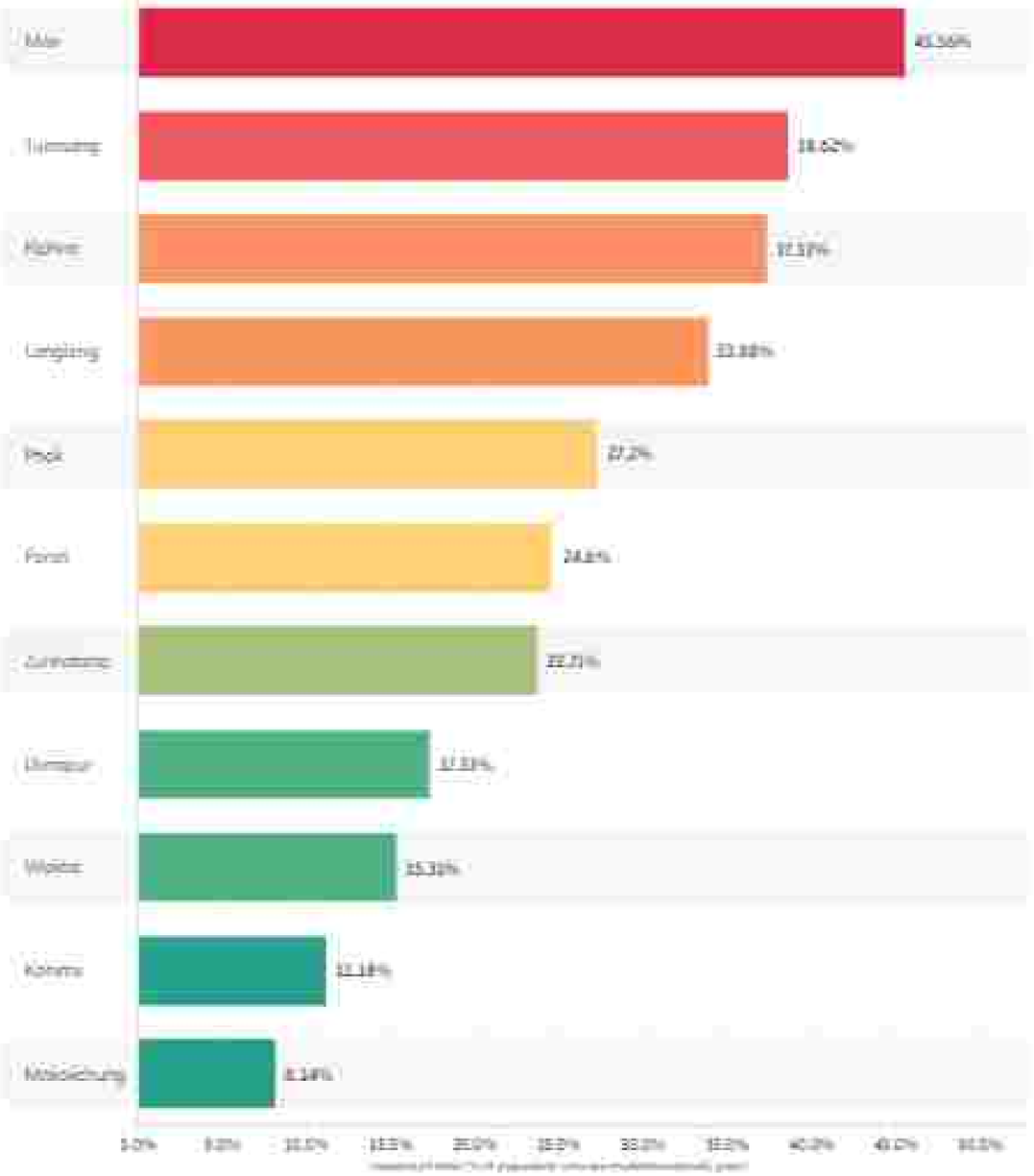
Nagaland: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Nagaland: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



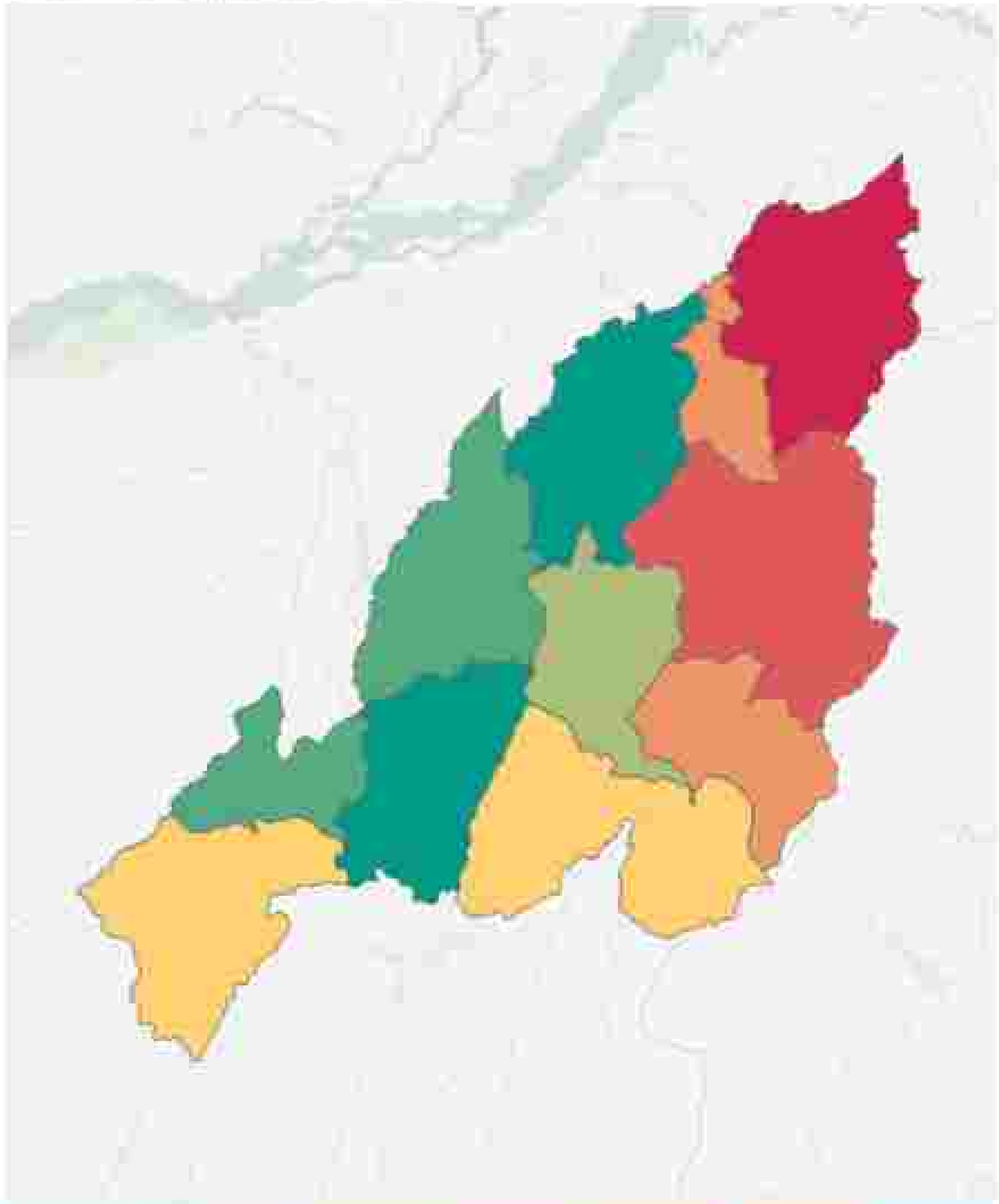
Multidimensional Poverty Index

0.000 to 0.059 | 0.060 to 0.094 | 0.095 to 0.124 | 0.125 to 0.142 | 0.143 to 0.169 | 0.170 to 0.195 | 0.197 to 0.234

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Nagaland.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Nagaland

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



0.000 to 0.059 | 0.060 to 0.094 | 0.095 to 0.124 | 0.125 to 0.142 | 0.143 to 0.169 | 0.170 to 0.195 | 0.197 to 0.234

Districts of Nagaland are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Nagaland

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Nagaland	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Mon	45.58%	49.22%	0.224
Dimapur	17.13%	49.52%	0.085
Kiphire	37.13%	44.37%	0.166
Kohima	11.18%	42.49%	0.048
Longleng	23.88%	44.65%	0.111
Mokokchung	8.14%	39.98%	0.033
Peren	24.28%	46.76%	0.113
Phek	27.21%	42.59%	0.116
Tuensang	38.62%	46.59%	0.180
Wokha	15.15%	42.49%	0.064
Zunheboto	23.72%	42.88%	0.102

Districts of Nagaland are as per the 2011 Census of India

Multidimensional Poverty in Nagaland

Urban and Rural Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score for each District

Districts of Nagaland	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Mon	51.68%	49.95%	0.258	18.03%	40.80%	0.073
Dimapur	23.32%	50.14%	0.117	11.08%	48.41%	0.053
Kiphire	44.46%	44.51%	0.198	19.13%	43.54%	0.083
Kohima	18.86%	41.92%	0.079	5.60%	40.39%	0.023
Longleng	36.62%	44.99%	0.164	21.46%	42.82%	0.092
Mokokchung	11.39%	40.17%	0.046	2.49%	38.19%	0.009
Peren	26.38%	42.61%	0.112	14.23%	42.02%	0.060
Phek	27.18%	42.59%	0.116	14.37%	42.67%	0.061
Tuensang	46.01%	46.74%	0.215	13.59%	44.93%	0.061
Wokha	23.37%	42.79%	0.100	2.57%	38.36%	0.010
Zunheboto	26.84%	43.18%	0.116	13.80%	41.06%	0.057

Districts of Nagaland are as per the 2011 Census of India

Odisha

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Odisha

Overview

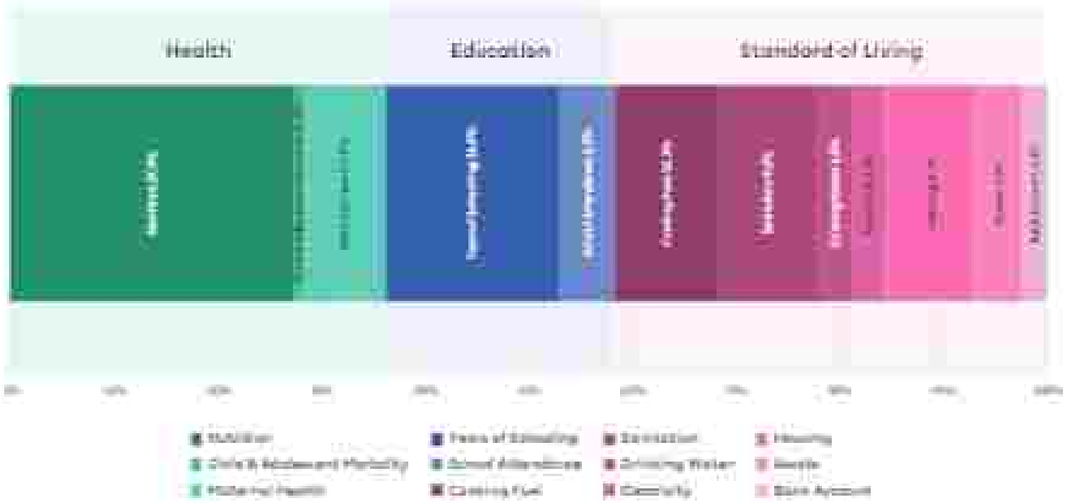
Odisha Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
29.35%	X	46.42%	=	0.136

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
32.66%	46.45%	0.152	12.29%	46.12%	0.057

Odisha: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

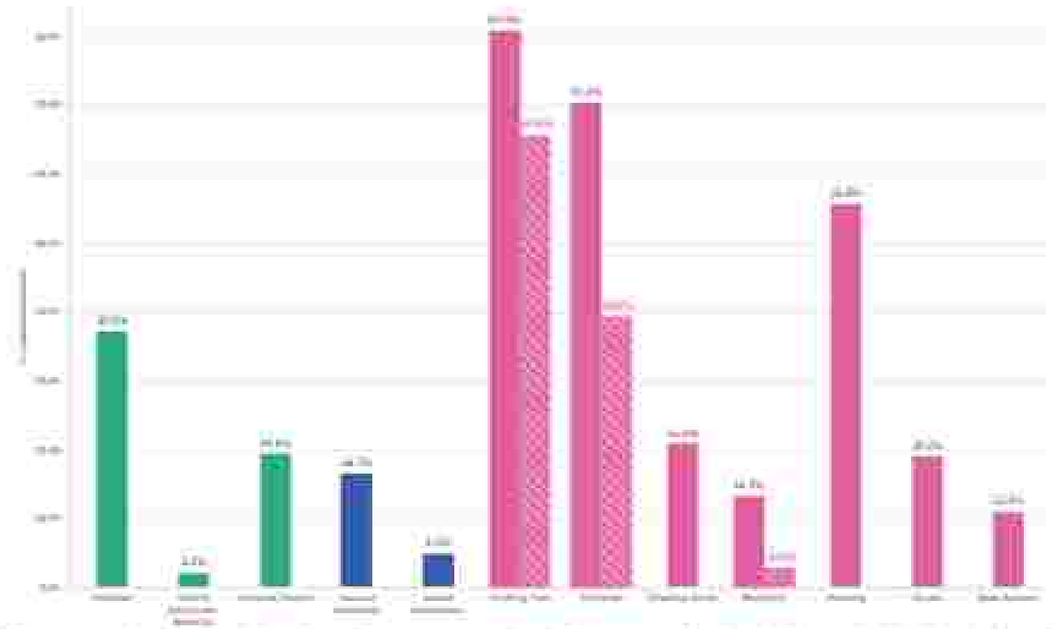
Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full roll-out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UJY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Odisha: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

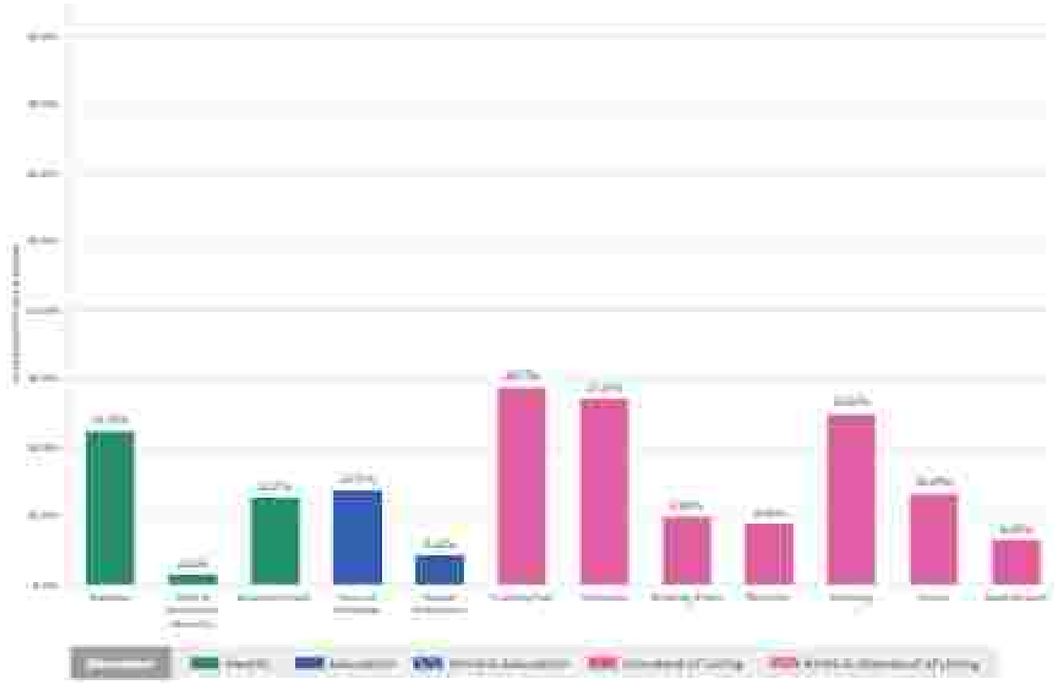
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The largest bars denote the provincial estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio across the data available in the NFHS-5 Odisha State Report (2019-20).

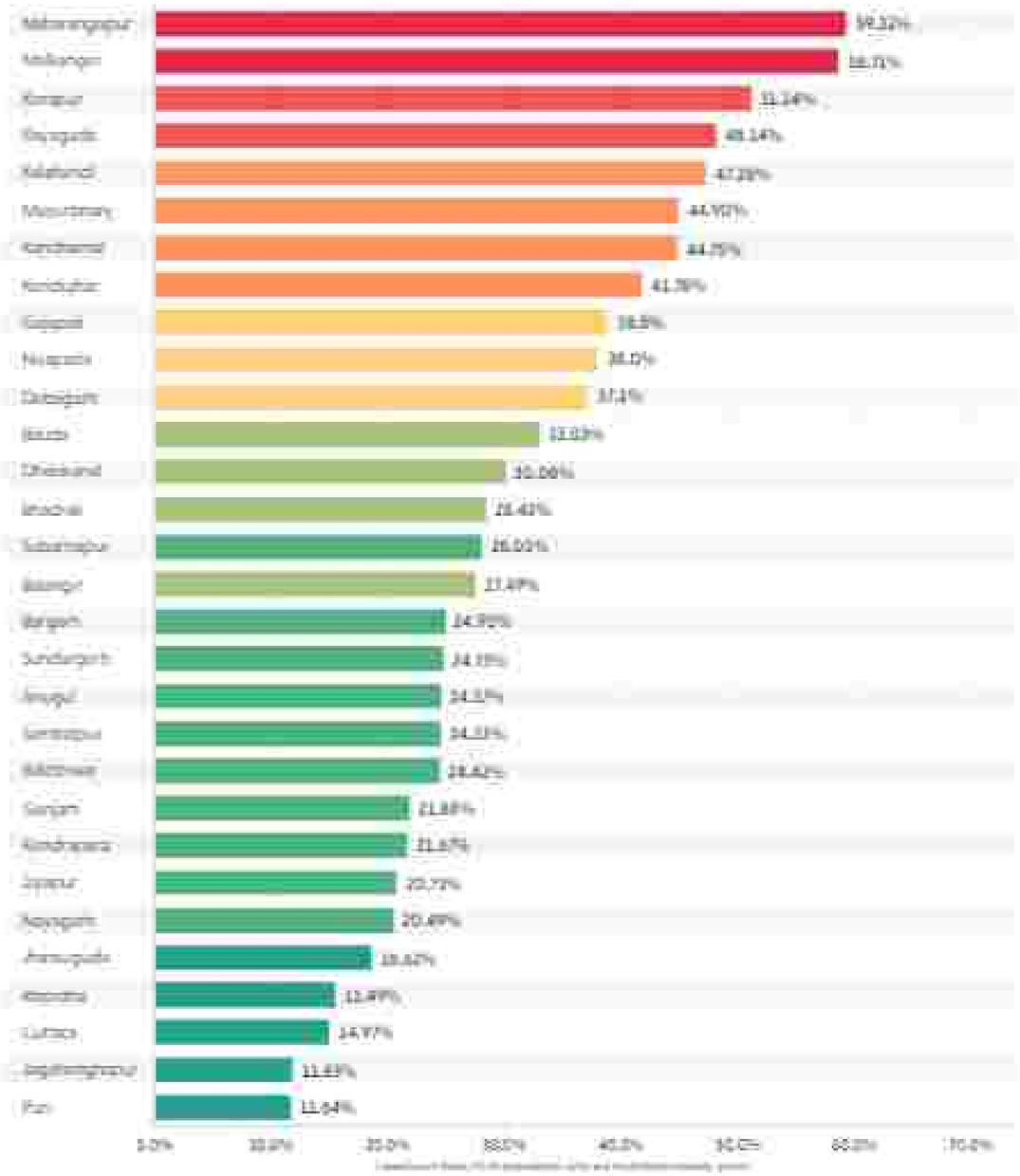
Odisha: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Odisha: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district

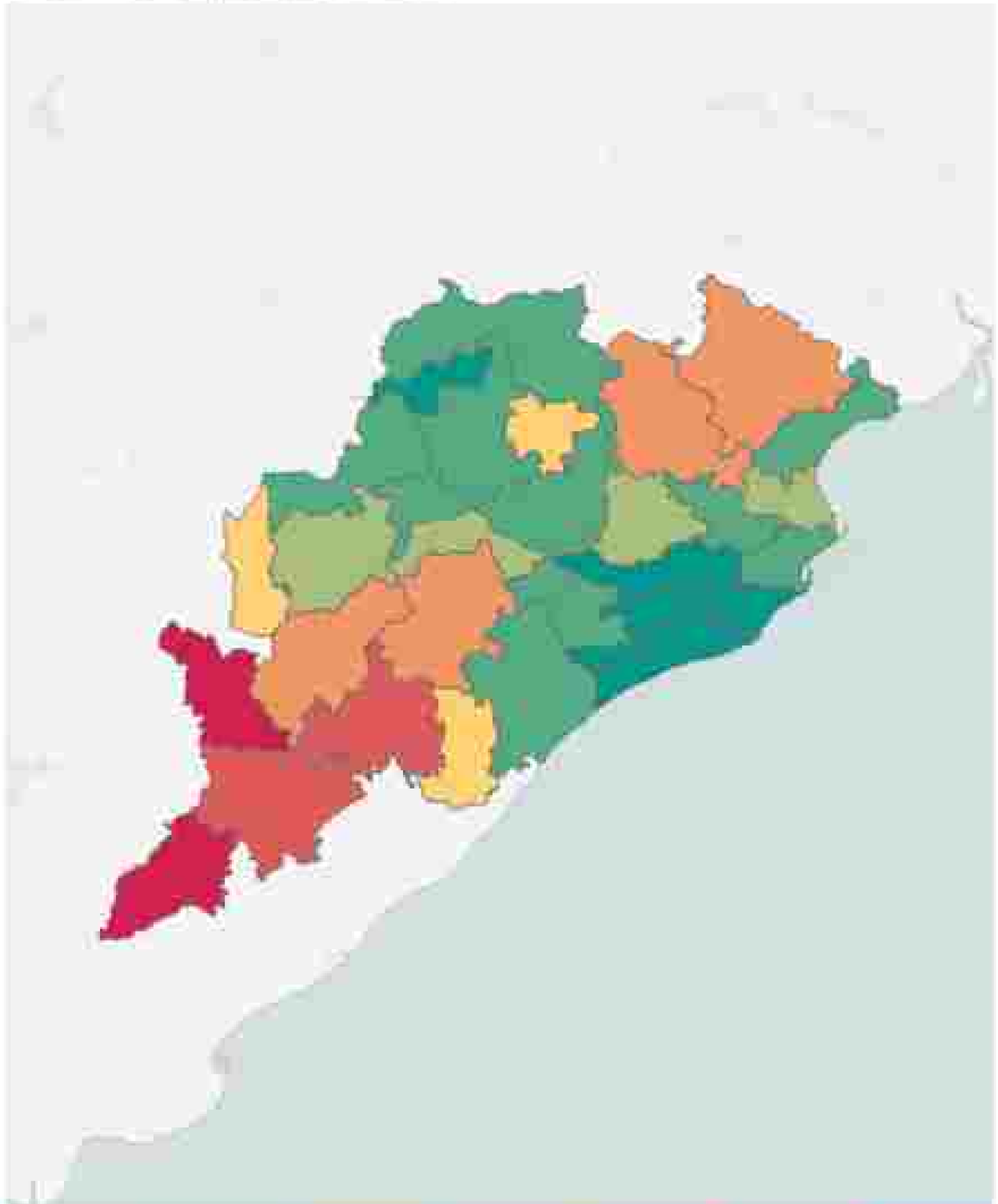


Multidimensional Poverty Index

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Odisha.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Odisha

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



Districts of Odisha are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Odisha

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Odisha	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Angul	24.27%	43.44%	0.105
Balangir	27.49%	43.11%	0.118
Baleshwar	24.42%	44.35%	0.108
Bargarh	24.93%	42.95%	0.107
Baudh	33.03%	43.67%	0.144
Bhadrak	28.43%	43.37%	0.123
Cuttack	14.97%	43.20%	0.065
Debagarh	37.10%	47.62%	0.177
Dhenkanal	30.06%	44.58%	0.134
Gajapati	38.70%	47.24%	0.183
Ganjam	21.88%	44.77%	0.098
Jagatsinghapur	11.61%	42.40%	0.049
Jajapur	20.75%	44.12%	0.092
Jharsuguda	18.60%	42.70%	0.080
Kalahandi	47.28%	47.88%	0.226
Kandhamal	44.75%	46.99%	0.210
Kendrapara	21.64%	42.39%	0.092
Kendujhar	41.75%	50.24%	0.210
Khordha	15.49%	44.75%	0.069
Koraput	51.34%	51.77%	0.266
Malkangiri	58.71%	53.77%	0.316
Mayurbhanj	44.90%	48.89%	0.220
Nabarangapur	59.52%	50.87%	0.302
Nayagarh	20.49%	44.43%	0.091
Nuapada	37.96%	45.62%	0.173
Puri	11.64%	39.64%	0.046
Rayagada	48.34%	50.00%	0.242
Sambalpur	24.12%	43.98%	0.106
Subarnapur	28.00%	41.47%	0.116
Sundargarh	24.75%	43.29%	0.107

Districts of Odisha are as per the 2011 Census of India

Multidimensional Poverty in Odisha

Urban and Rural Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score for each District

Districts of Odisha	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Angul	26.11%	43.58%	0.114	17.42%	42.49%	0.074
Balangir	29.60%	43.29%	0.128	10.80%	41.71%	0.045
Baleshwar	25.84%	44.61%	0.115	11.65%	40.62%	0.048
Bargarh	25.50%	42.97%	0.110	18.70%	42.70%	0.080
Baudh	33.82%	43.67%	0.148	11.22%	44.97%	0.050
Bhadrak	29.76%	43.46%	0.129	19.77%	42.49%	0.084
Cuttack	17.50%	41.79%	0.073	7.08%	42.99%	0.030
Debagarh	38.79%	47.04%	0.183	10.89%	46.08%	0.050
Dhenkanal	33.40%	44.62%	0.149	2.30%	39.75%	0.009
Gajapati	42.90%	47.42%	0.203	8.84%	41.12%	0.036
Ganjam	26.18%	44.85%	0.117	5.89%	46.32%	0.027
Jagatsinghapur	11.70%	41.04%	0.048	13.13%	44.57%	0.059
Jajapur	20.39%	43.23%	0.088	24.68%	52.18%	0.129
Jharsuguda	24.35%	42.27%	0.103	9.87%	44.31%	0.044
Kalahandi	50.24%	47.79%	0.240	7.70%	53.93%	0.042
Kandhamal	45.86%	47.16%	0.216	20.72%	42.27%	0.088
Kendrapara	22.27%	46.03%	0.103	8.72%	35.73%	0.031
Kendujhar	46.37%	50.38%	0.234	11.97%	40.24%	0.048
Khordha	17.91%	43.01%	0.077	13.34%	46.52%	0.062
Koraput	56.92%	51.98%	0.296	11.38%	44.83%	0.051
Malkangiri	61.25%	53.02%	0.325	27.90%	44.97%	0.125
Mayurbhanj	47.91%	46.85%	0.224	8.22%	49.00%	0.040
Nabarangapur	62.43%	50.91%	0.318	21.51%	47.20%	0.102
Nayagarh	21.78%	44.40%	0.097	5.78%	45.33%	0.026
Nuapada	39.12%	45.79%	0.179	20.23%	42.51%	0.086
Puri	12.86%	39.19%	0.051	2.49%	38.64%	0.010
Rayagada	54.41%	51.02%	0.278	14.78%	46.82%	0.069
Sambalpur	28.79%	43.29%	0.125	14.34%	42.10%	0.060
Subarnapur	29.28%	41.30%	0.121	14.04%	45.71%	0.064
Sundargarh	27.86%	44.98%	0.125	14.66%	46.55%	0.068

Districts of Odisha are as per the 2011 Census of India

Punjab

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Punjab

Overview

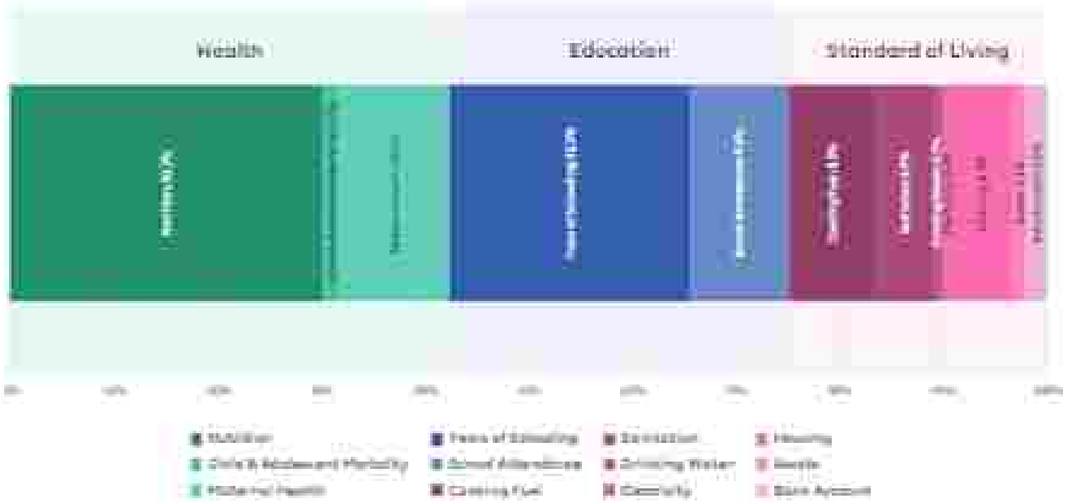
Punjab headcount Ratio, intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
5.59%	X	43.75%	=	0.024

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
6.8%	43.2%	0.029	4.32%	45.02%	0.019

Punjab: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

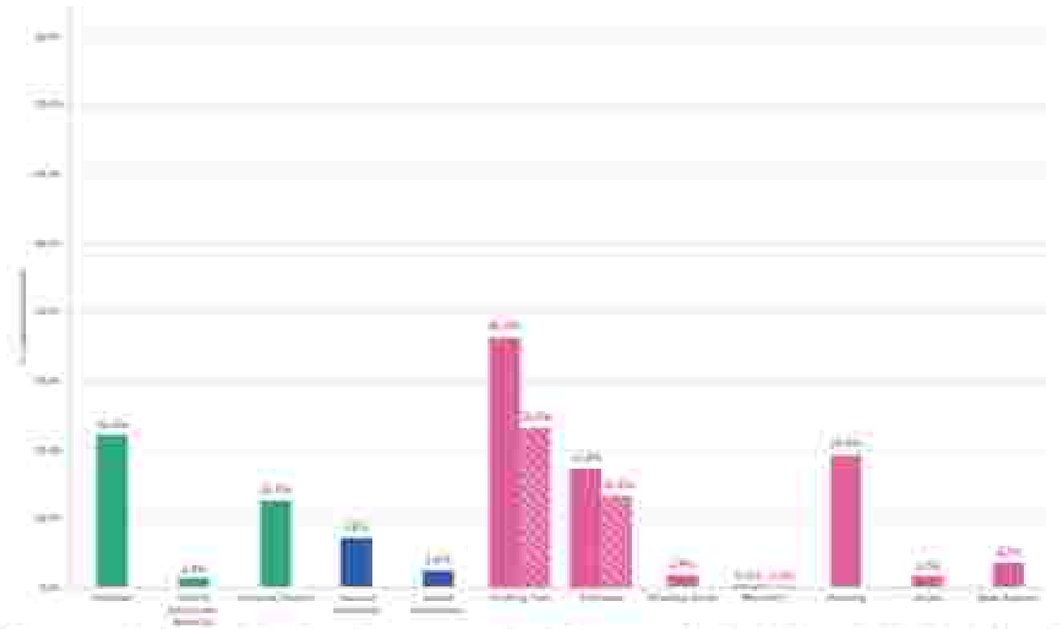
Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full roll-out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Punjab: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

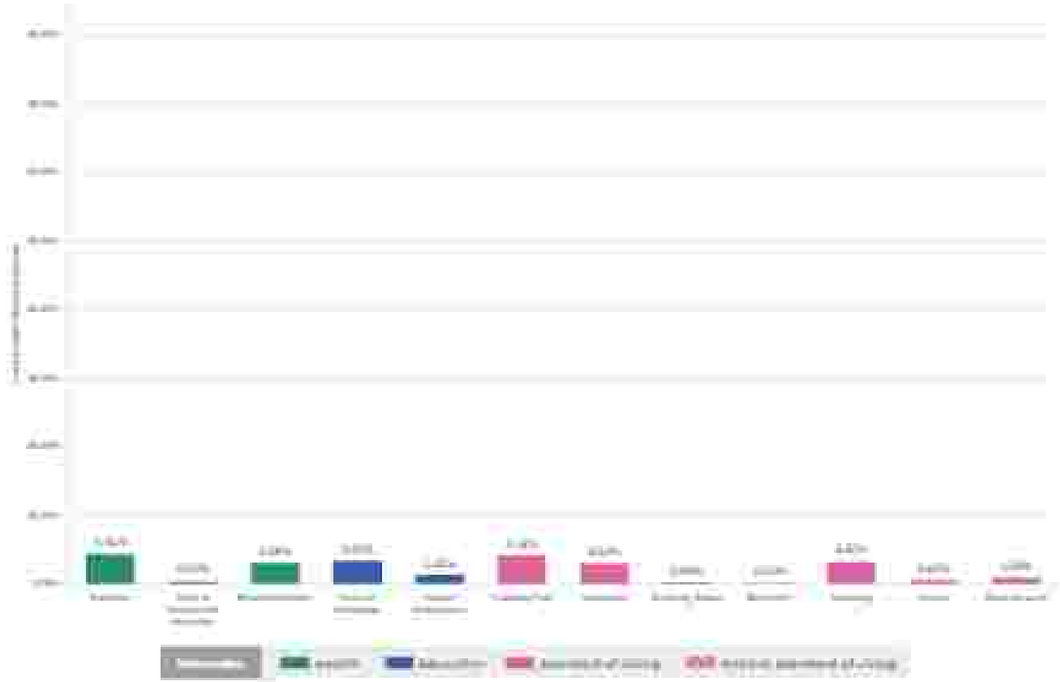
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The dotted bars denote the provincial estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio across the data available in the NFHS-5 Punjab State Factsheet (2019-20).

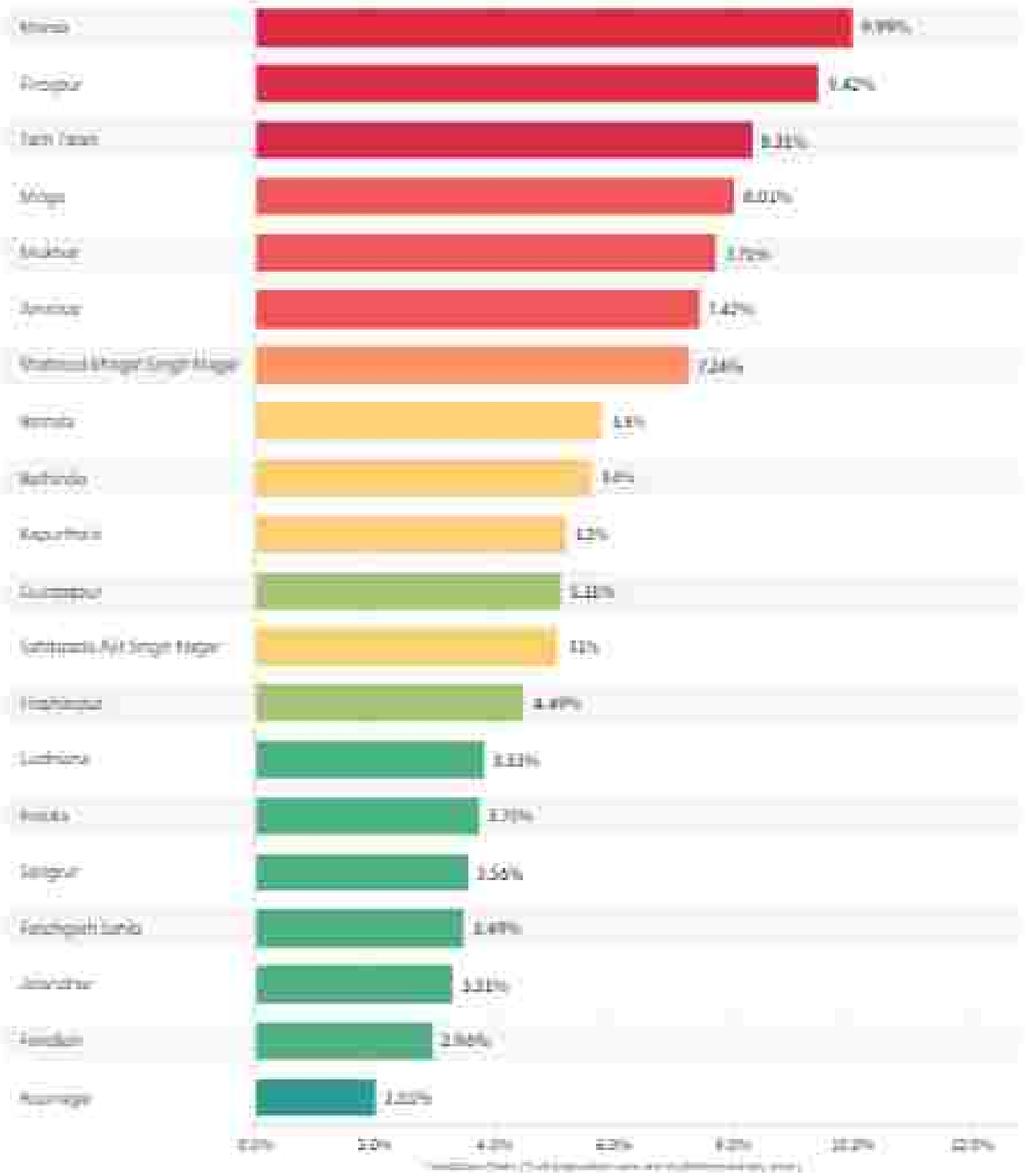
Punjab: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Punjab: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district

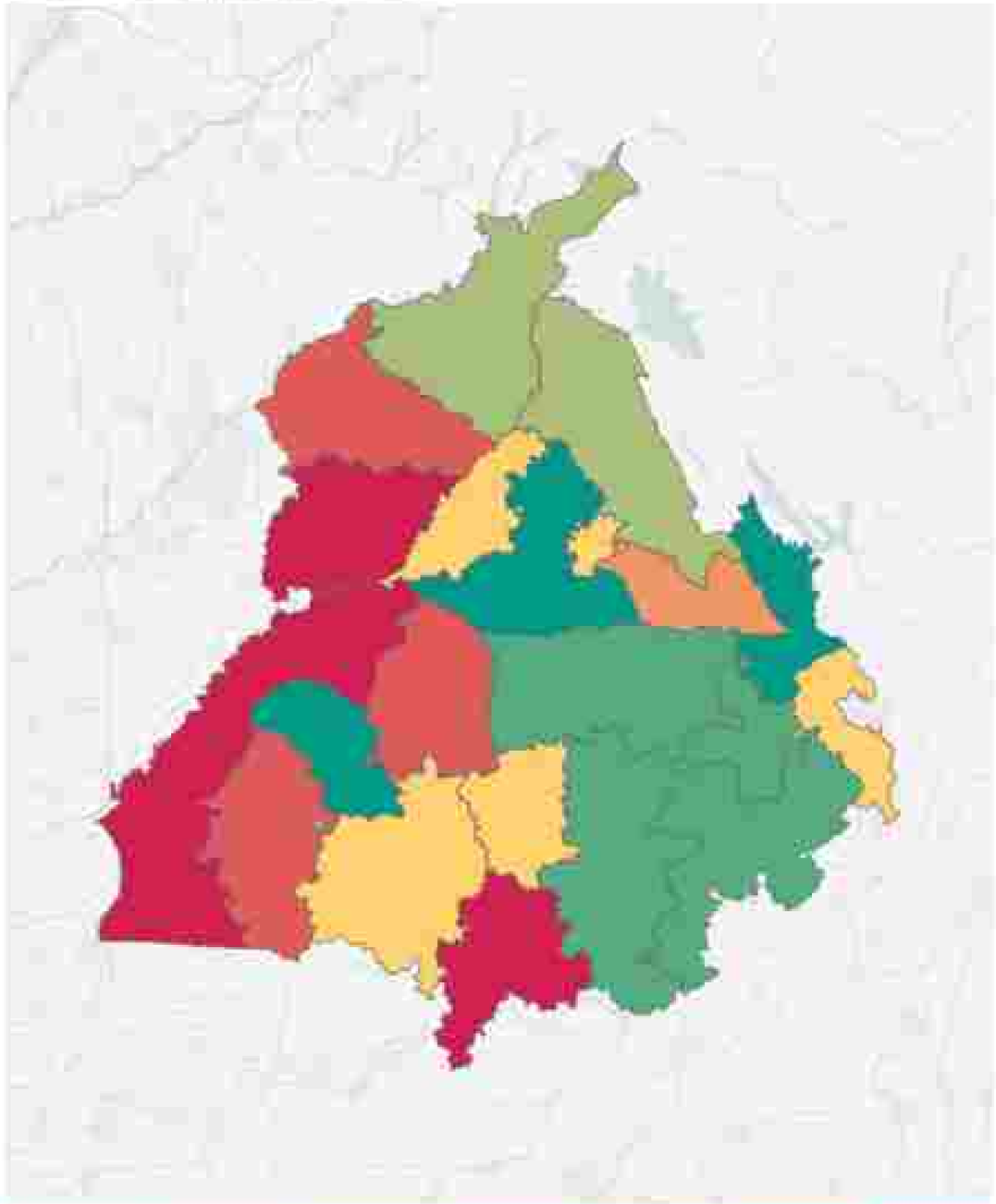


Multidimensional Poverty Index

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Punjab.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Punjab

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



Districts of Punjab are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Punjab

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Punjab	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Amritsar	7.42%	44.92%	0.033
Barnala	3.81%	43.29%	0.016
Bathinda	5.62%	44.03%	0.025
Faridkot	2.76%	42.69%	0.012
Fatehgarh Sahib	3.49%	43.62%	0.015
Firozpur	9.82%	43.30%	0.043
Gurdaspur	5.31%	44.67%	0.024
Hoshiarpur	4.47%	44.97%	0.020
Jalandhar	3.31%	39.09%	0.013
Kapurthala	5.19%	41.76%	0.022
Ludhiana	3.84%	42.10%	0.016
Mansa	9.99%	42.92%	0.043
Moga	8.01%	43.42%	0.034
Muktsar	7.70%	44.59%	0.034
Patiala	3.75%	41.63%	0.016
Rupnagar	2.01%	42.78%	0.009
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	3.23%	46.75%	0.015
Sangrur	5.59%	39.58%	0.024
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	7.24%	43.03%	0.031
Tarn Taran	8.32%	45.20%	0.038

Districts of Punjab are as per the 2011 Census of India

Multidimensional Poverty in Punjab

Urban and Rural Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score for each District

Districts of Punjab	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Amritsar	12.28%	46.71%	0.057	3.53%	39.32%	0.013
Barnala	5.29%	42.11%	0.022	4.80%	42.79%	0.021
Bathinda	4.81%	45.65%	0.022	6.87%	42.60%	0.029
Faridkot	2.80%	42.27%	0.012	3.20%	43.79%	0.014
Fatehgarh Sahib	3.22%	41.12%	0.013	4.06%	47.89%	0.019
Firozpur	10.31%	42.42%	0.044	7.11%	46.64%	0.033
Gurdaspur	3.76%	41.46%	0.016	3.20%	52.94%	0.017
Hoshiarpur	4.27%	46.46%	0.020	5.32%	40.47%	0.021
Jalandhar	3.03%	37.79%	0.011	3.54%	40.34%	0.014
Kapurthala	3.50%	40.51%	0.014	8.11%	53.17%	0.043
Ludhiana	2.85%	40.89%	0.012	4.44%	47.10%	0.021
Mansa	9.72%	41.81%	0.041	10.91%	42.18%	0.046
Moga	9.70%	42.26%	0.041	2.41%	44.37%	0.011
Muktsar	10.79%	44.56%	0.048	2.02%	43.50%	0.009
Patiala	5.52%	42.48%	0.023	1.72%	41.17%	0.007
Rupnagar	1.40%	42.72%	0.006	3.40%	42.80%	0.015
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	4.97%	42.70%	0.021	5.22%	33.68%	0.018
Sangrur	3.60%	39.13%	0.014	3.99%	41.32%	0.016
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	7.53%	41.55%	0.031	6.69%	46.33%	0.031
Tarn Taran	9.40%	43.83%	0.041	2.49%	34.82%	0.009

Districts of Punjab are as per the 2011 Census of India

Rajasthan

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Rajasthan

Overview

Rajasthan | Headcount Ratio | Intensity and MPI

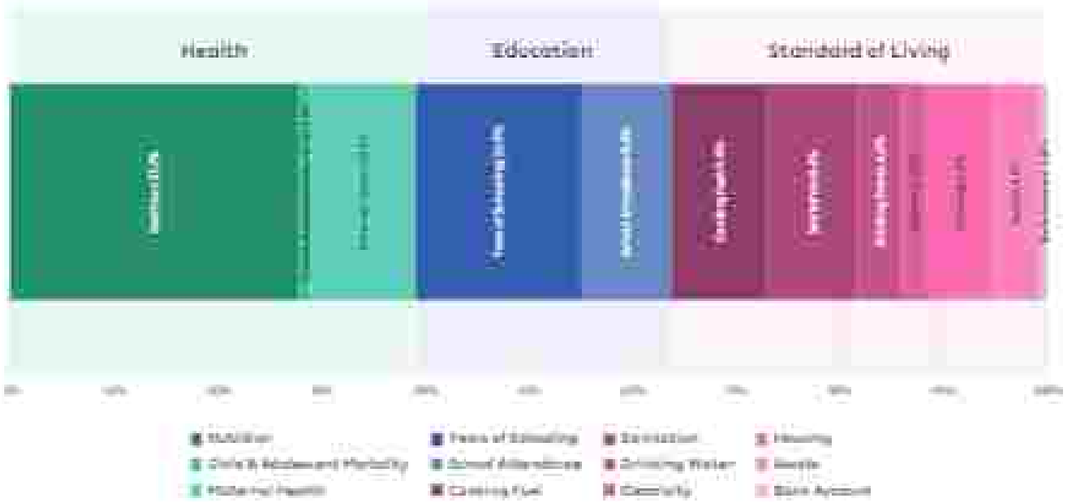
Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
29.46%	X	47.44%	=	0.14

Rural		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
35.22%	47.7%	0.168

Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
13.52%	44.99%	0.061

Rajasthan: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

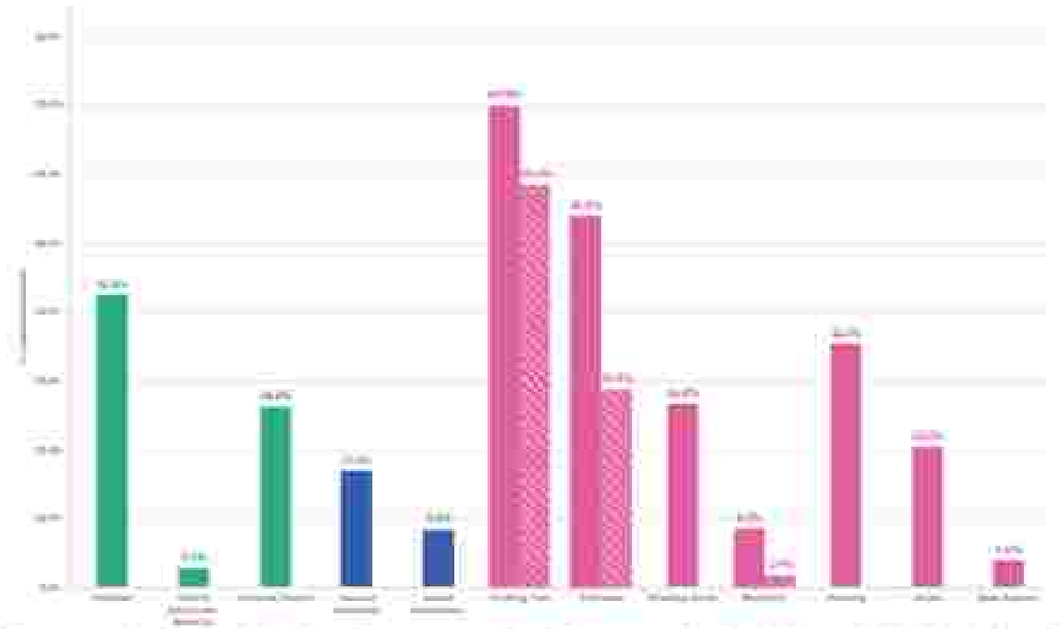
Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full roll-out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) - Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Rajasthan: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

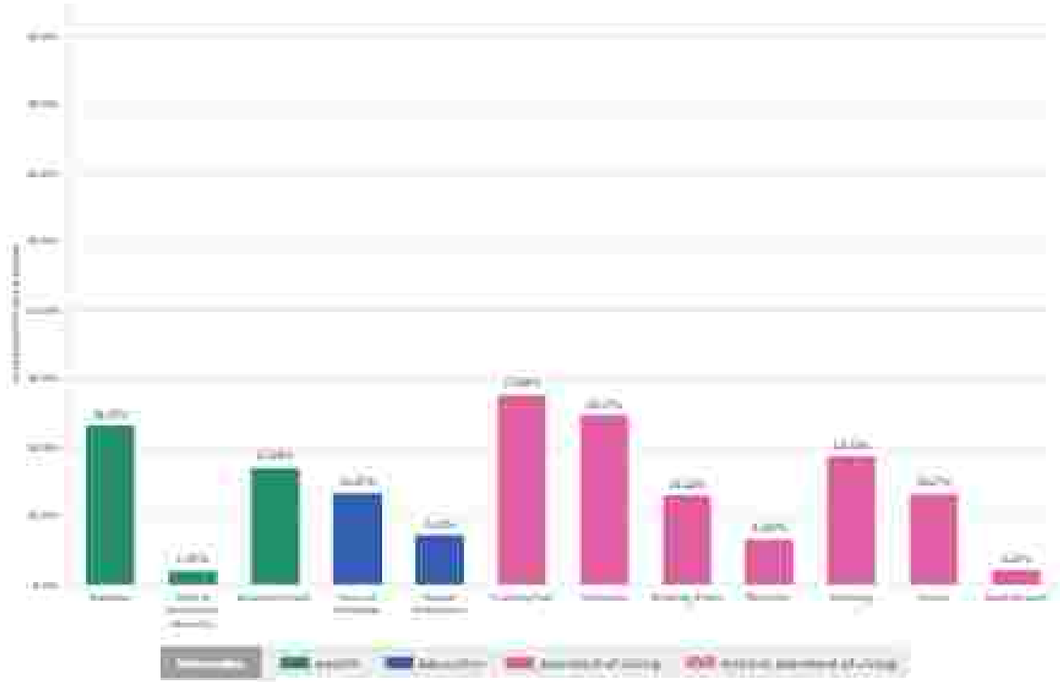
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The dotted bars denote the provincial estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio sourced on the data available in the NFHS-4 Rajasthan State Factsheet (2015-16).

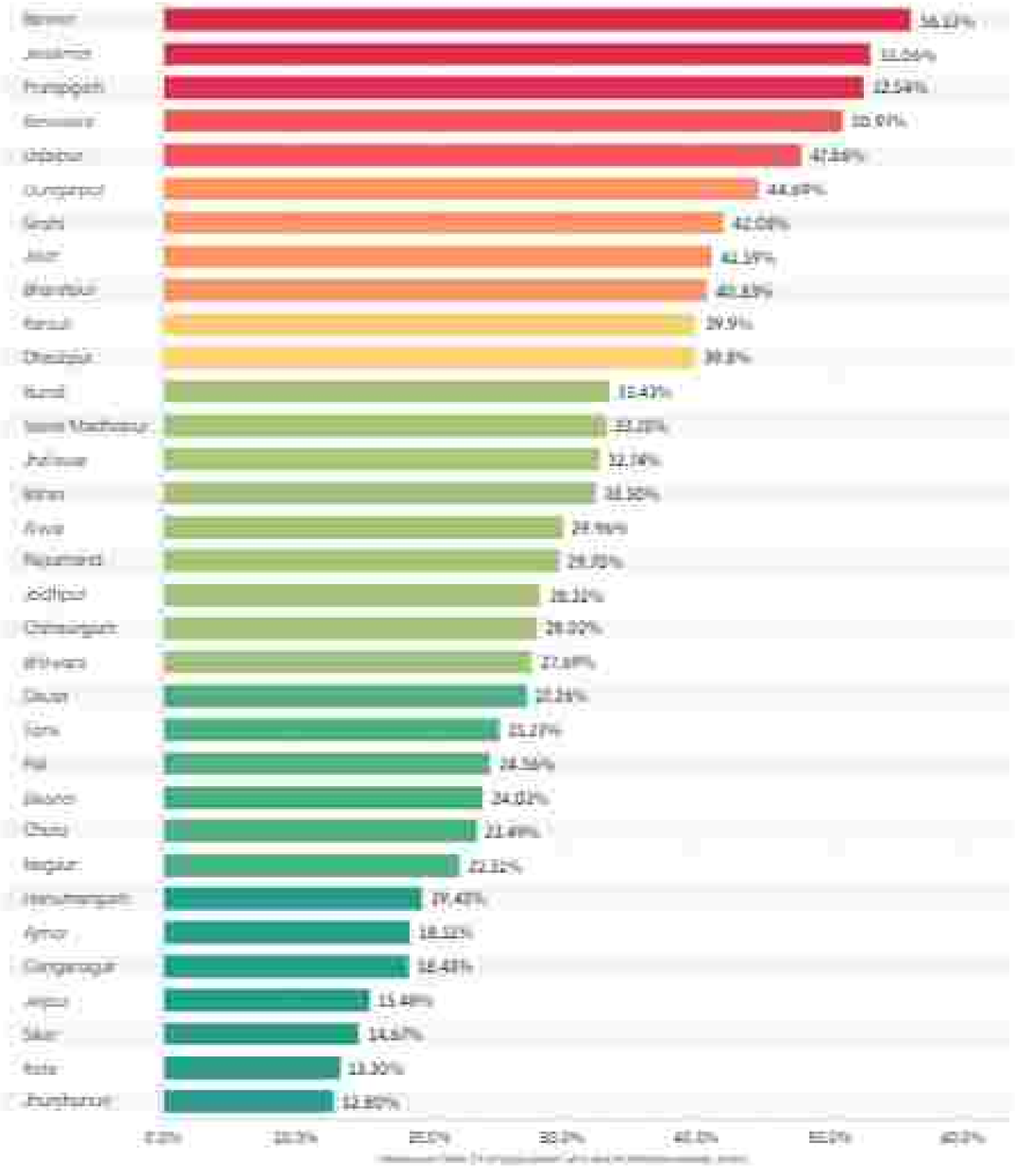
Rajasthan: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Rajasthan: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district

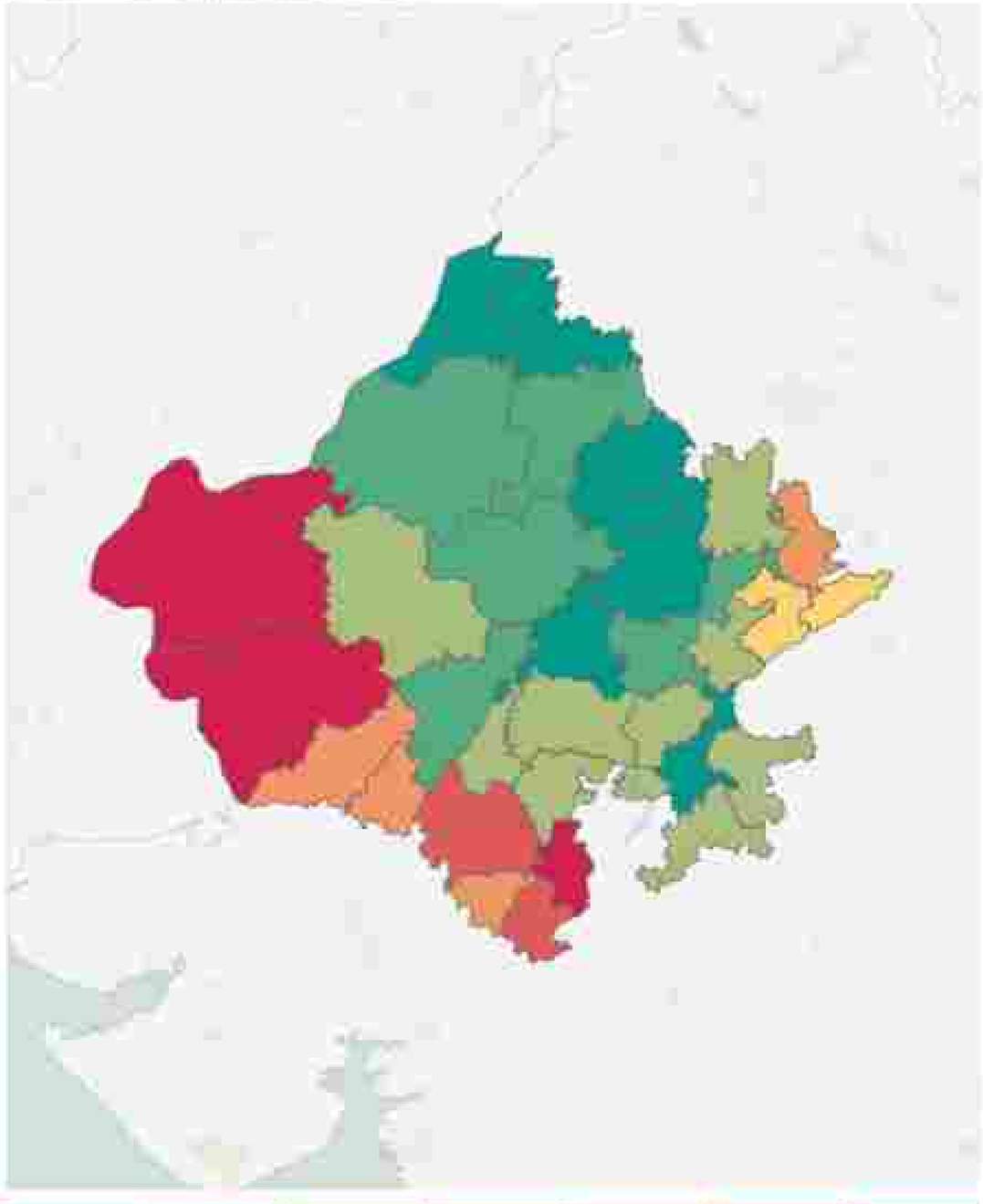


Multidimensional Poverty Index

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Rajasthan.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.
Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Rajasthan

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



Districts of Rajasthan are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Rajasthan

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Rajasthan	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Ajmer	18.51%	44.80%	0.083
Alwar	29.95%	45.13%	0.135
Banswara	50.97%	49.95%	0.255
Baran	32.10%	44.47%	0.143
Barmer	56.13%	52.63%	0.295
Bharatpur	40.60%	48.09%	0.196
Bhilwara	27.69%	46.49%	0.129
Bikaner	24.02%	46.57%	0.113
Bundi	33.42%	46.22%	0.155
Chittaurgarh	28.02%	47.30%	0.133
Churu	23.49%	44.22%	0.104
Dausa	27.28%	42.97%	0.117
Dholpur	39.82%	46.08%	0.183
Dungarpur	44.69%	49.12%	0.220
Ganganagar	18.43%	42.07%	0.078
Hanumangarh	19.43%	45.43%	0.088
Jaipur	15.49%	42.01%	0.065
Jaisalmer	50.06%	53.22%	0.267
Jalor	41.19%	49.97%	0.206
Jhalawar	32.74%	47.04%	0.154
Jhunjhunun	12.80%	43.62%	0.056
Jodhpur	28.10%	48.30%	0.137
Karauli	35.97%	45.92%	0.165
Kota	12.30%	40.23%	0.050
Nagaur	22.32%	46.53%	0.104
Pali	24.56%	46.25%	0.113
Pratapgarh	52.54%	50.28%	0.264
Rajsamand	26.70%	46.02%	0.123
Sawai Madhopur	32.25%	43.70%	0.141
Sikar	14.67%	43.69%	0.064
Sirohi	42.06%	50.51%	0.213
Tonk	28.29%	42.80%	0.126
Udaipur	40.86%	53.44%	0.251

Districts of Rajasthan are as per the 2011 Census of India

Multidimensional Poverty in Rajasthan

Urban and Rural Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score for each District

Districts of Rajasthan	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Ajmer	25.93%	44.41%	0.115	6.07%	41.72%	0.025
Alwar	34.05%	45.20%	0.154	6.93%	42.18%	0.029
Banswara	53.52%	50.18%	0.268	16.55%	41.49%	0.069
Baran	35.91%	44.28%	0.159	19.32%	41.71%	0.081
Barmer	59.01%	52.84%	0.312	14.80%	40.50%	0.060
Bharatpur	44.26%	48.11%	0.213	27.53%	43.59%	0.120
Bhilwara	32.42%	46.05%	0.149	12.42%	50.16%	0.062
Bikaner	32.70%	47.38%	0.155	8.71%	44.21%	0.038
Bundi	37.84%	46.22%	0.175	16.89%	45.57%	0.078
Chittaurgarh	32.56%	47.52%	0.155	5.18%	41.00%	0.021
Churu	26.39%	44.22%	0.118	15.02%	44.21%	0.066
Dausa	29.83%	42.95%	0.128	10.20%	41.56%	0.044
Dholpur	44.27%	45.94%	0.203	22.36%	47.35%	0.112
Dungarpur	46.84%	49.40%	0.231	6.24%	38.70%	0.024
Ganganagar	21.33%	41.75%	0.089	10.88%	43.33%	0.047
Hanumangarh	19.66%	44.67%	0.088	18.57%	48.48%	0.090
Jaipur	21.20%	42.51%	0.090	5.49%	42.88%	0.024
Jaisalmer	57.23%	53.22%	0.305	17.17%	53.40%	0.092
Jalor	44.18%	49.99%	0.221	4.83%	47.43%	0.023
Jhalawar	37.19%	47.32%	0.176	9.03%	40.20%	0.036
Jhunjhunun	12.09%	46.48%	0.056	14.90%	48.50%	0.072
Jodhpur	37.72%	48.73%	0.184	15.14%	44.34%	0.067
Karauli	44.15%	45.76%	0.202	16.60%	40.29%	0.067
Kota	21.84%	43.46%	0.095	3.17%	44.82%	0.014
Nagaur	24.07%	45.97%	0.111	13.46%	43.52%	0.059
Pali	29.14%	46.39%	0.135	9.00%	41.40%	0.037
Pratapgarh	55.93%	50.33%	0.281	7.50%	45.38%	0.034
Rajsamand	33.99%	46.27%	0.157	4.60%	34.82%	0.016
Sawai Madhopur	35.12%	45.20%	0.159	25.66%	48.33%	0.124
Sikar	15.30%	42.07%	0.064	10.85%	47.47%	0.051
Sirohi	46.55%	50.33%	0.234	25.87%	51.70%	0.134
Tonk	29.72%	42.52%	0.126	12.04%	43.10%	0.052
Udaipur	57.29%	52.54%	0.301	2.12%	39.38%	0.008

Districts of Rajasthan are as per the 2011 Census of India

Sikkim

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Sikkim

Overview

Sikkim Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
3.82%	X	41.2%	=	0.016

Rural		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
4.11%	41.11%	0.016

Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
2.8%	41.36%	0.012

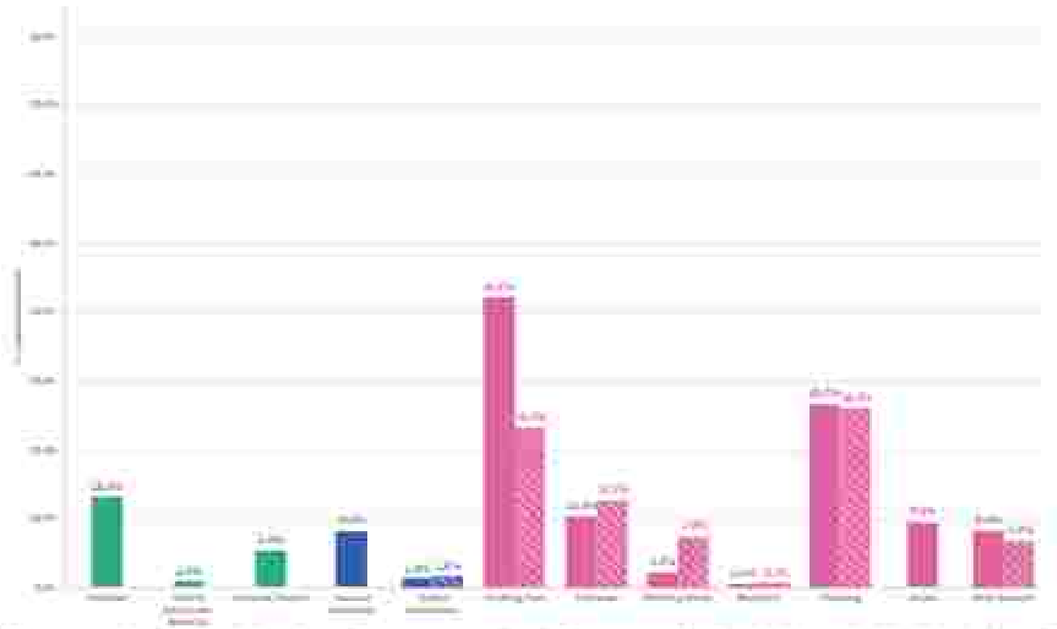
Sikkim: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score

Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full roll-out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UJY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Saubhagya Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Sikkim: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

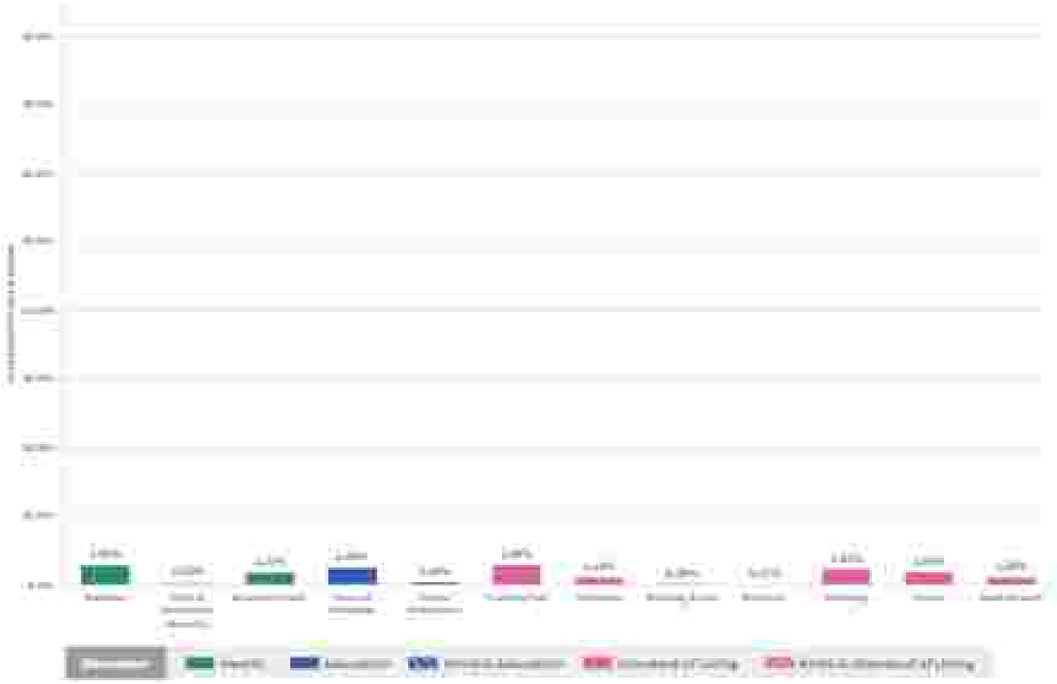
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The largest bars depict the provincial estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio across the data available in the NFHS-5 Sikkim State Report (2019-20).

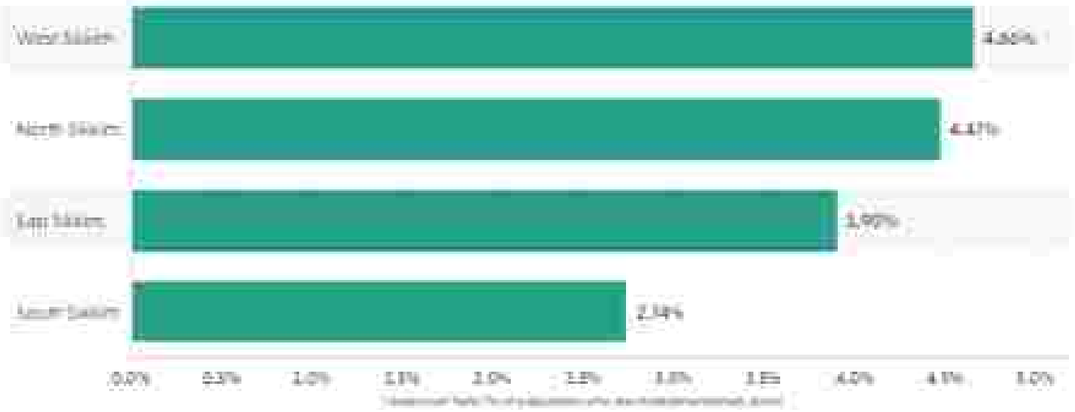
Sikkim: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Sikkim: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Multidimensional Poverty Index

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Sikkim.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Sikkim

District-level Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Sikkim	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
East Sikkim	3.90%	40.79%	0.016
North Sikkim	4.47%	41.57%	0.019
South Sikkim	2.24%	39.94%	0.011
West Sikkim	4.65%	42.39%	0.020

	Rural			Urban		
Districts of Sikkim	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
East Sikkim	4.39%	40.22%	0.018	2.92%	41.94%	0.012
North Sikkim	4.47%	41.66%	0.019	4.46%	41.11%	0.018
South Sikkim	2.89%	40.49%	0.012	1.68%	41.93%	0.007
West Sikkim	4.78%	42.38%	0.020	2.81%	42.86%	0.012

Districts of Sikkim are as per the 2011 Census of India

Sikkim

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)

Districts of Sikkim are as per the 2011 Census of India. Due to there being a relatively lower number of districts, all Union Territories and the States of Sikkim and Goa share the same colour scale. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Tamil Nadu

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Tamil Nadu

Overview

Tamil Nadu's headcount ratio, intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
4.89%	X	39.97%	=	0.02

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
7.32%	40.31%	0.029	2.49%	39.29%	0.01

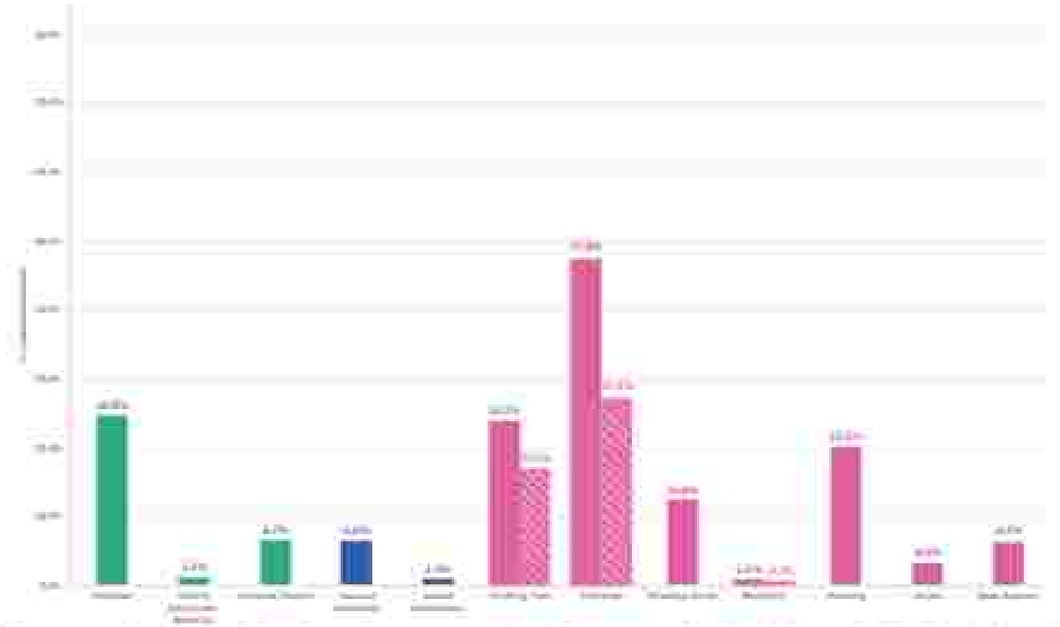
Tamil Nadu: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score

Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full rollout of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Tamil Nadu: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

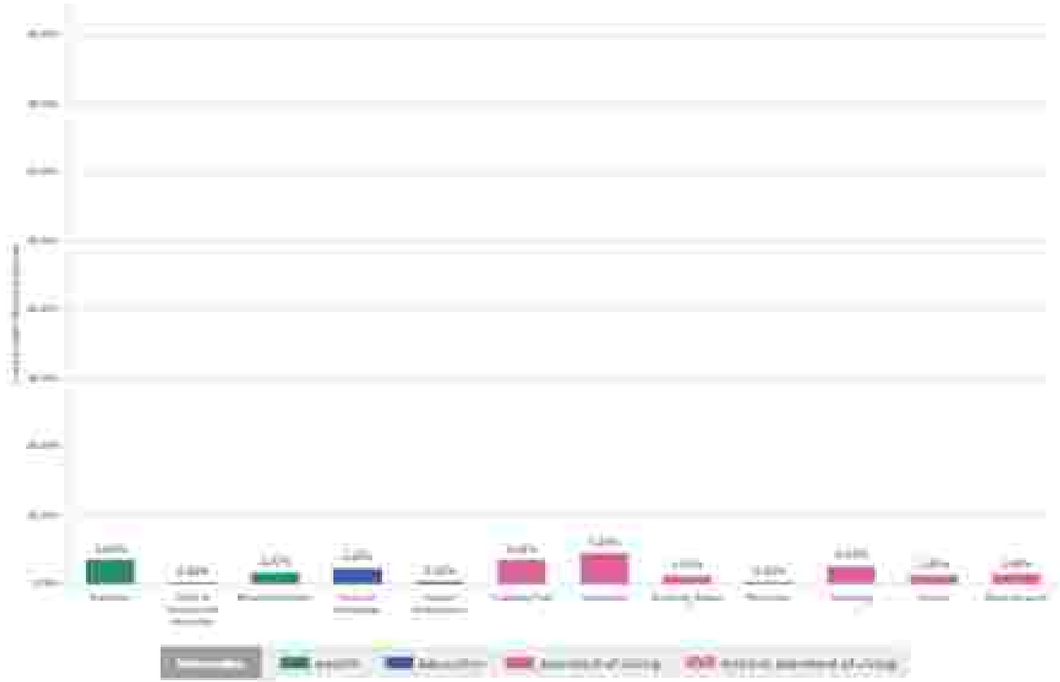
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The largest bars denote the provincial estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio across the data available in the NFHS-4 Tamil Nadu State Factsheet (2015-16).

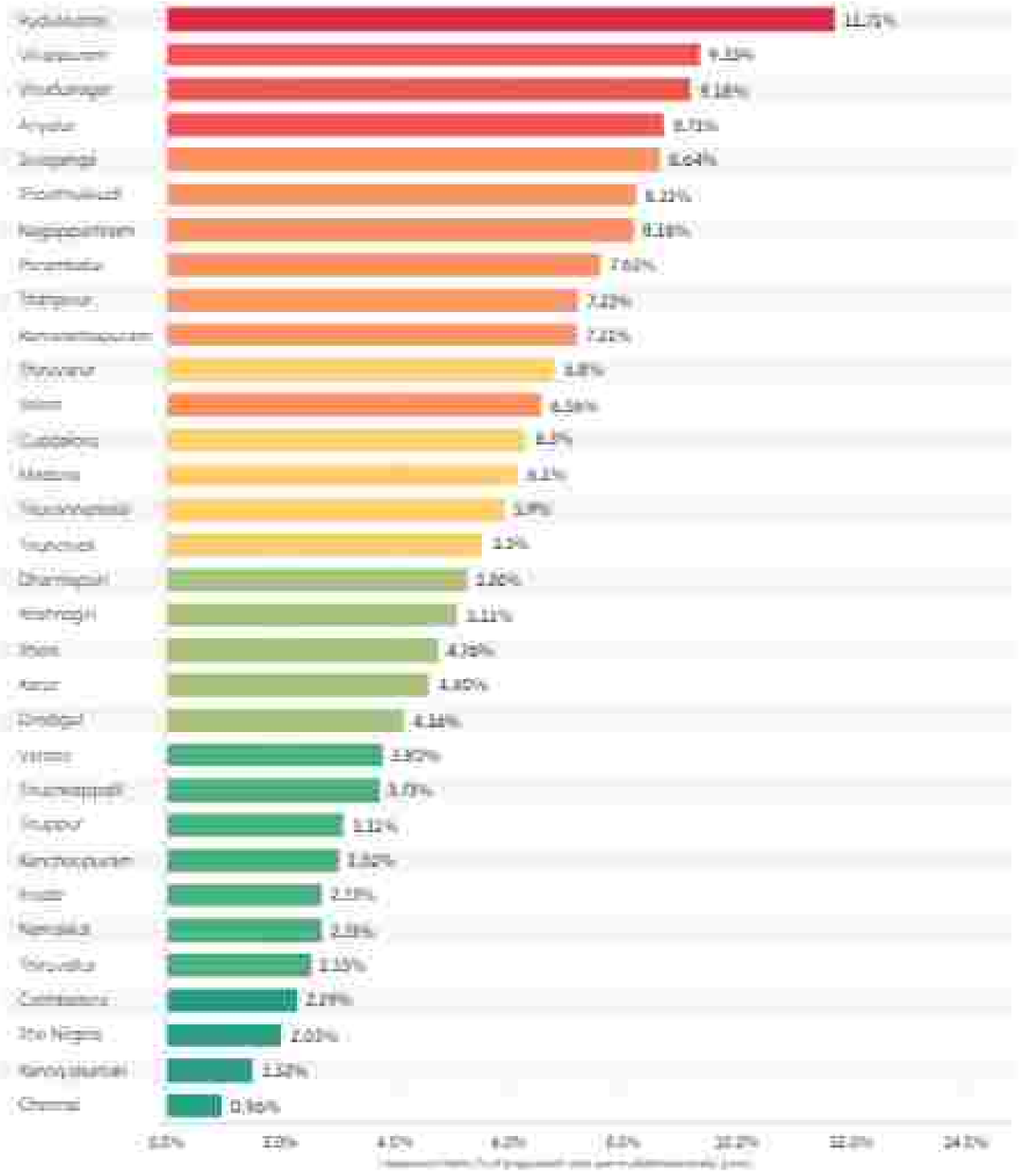
Tamil Nadu: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Tamil Nadu: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district

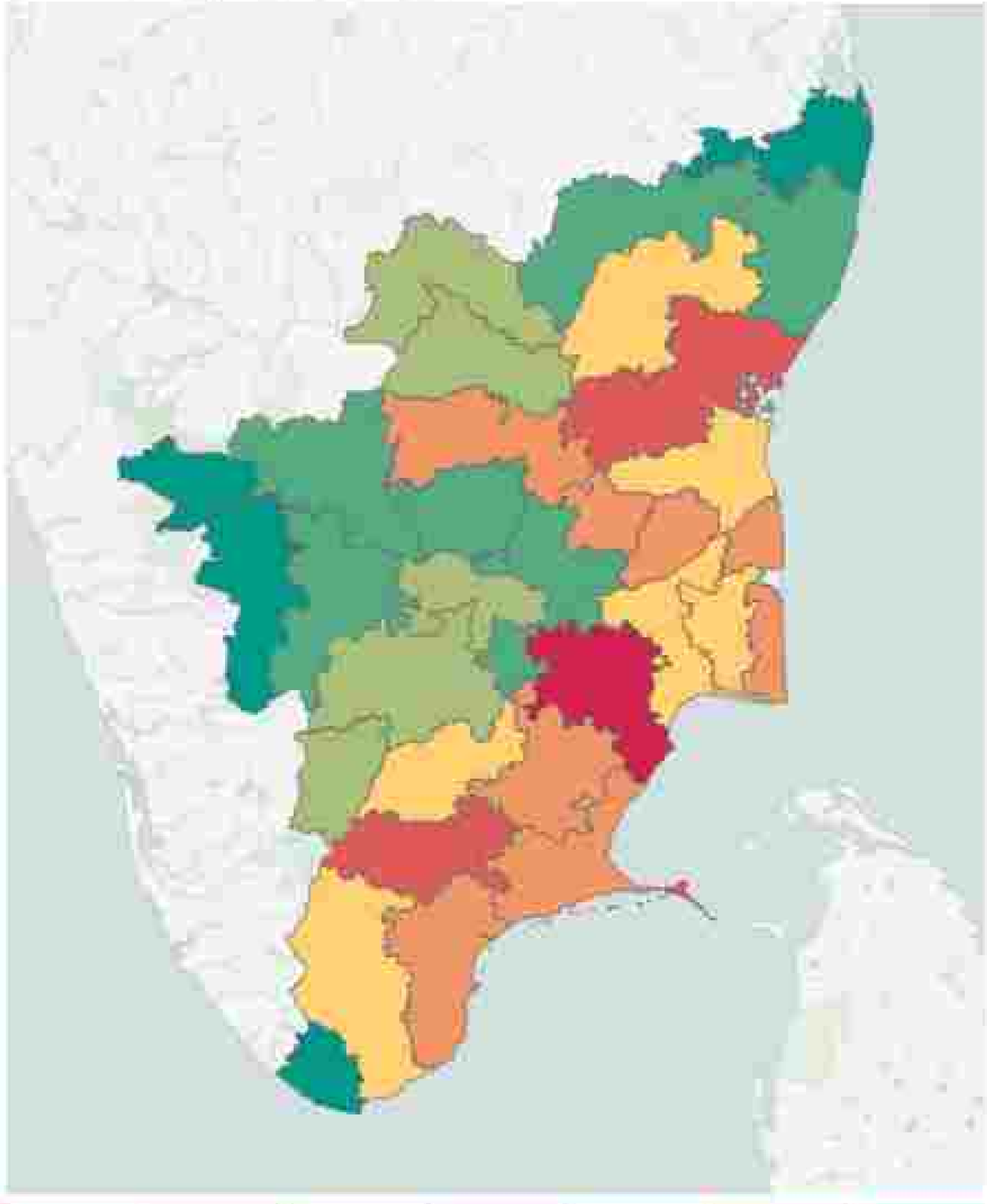


Multidimensional Poverty Index

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Tamil Nadu.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.
Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Tamil Nadu

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



Districts of Tamil Nadu are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Tamil Nadu

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Tamil Nadu	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Ariyalur	8.71%	38.73%	0.034
Chennai	0.96%	41.79%	0.004
Coimbatore	2.29%	40.14%	0.009
Cuddalore	6.29%	37.60%	0.025
Dharmapuri	5.26%	39.68%	0.021
Dindigul	4.16%	38.87%	0.016
Erode	2.73%	42.14%	0.012
Kancheepuram	3.03%	39.03%	0.012
Kanniyakumari	1.52%	33.81%	0.005
Karur	4.60%	39.66%	0.018
Krishnagiri	5.11%	41.12%	0.021
Madurai	6.15%	39.28%	0.024
Nagapattinam	8.28%	40.33%	0.033
Namakkal	2.73%	40.11%	0.011
Perambalur	7.61%	39.81%	0.030
Pudukkottai	11.71%	39.18%	0.046
Ramanathapuram	7.21%	40.93%	0.030
Salem	6.58%	44.10%	0.029
Sivaganga	8.04%	38.30%	0.031
Thanjavur	7.29%	38.12%	0.028
The Nilgiris	2.07%	37.01%	0.008
Theni	4.78%	39.91%	0.019
Thiruvallur	2.53%	38.21%	0.010
Thiruvarur	6.79%	40.41%	0.027
Thoothukkudi	8.13%	40.42%	0.033
Tiruchirappalli	3.73%	38.20%	0.014
Tirunelveli	5.52%	40.35%	0.022
Tiruppur	3.21%	36.99%	0.012
Tiruvannamalai	5.93%	40.45%	0.024
Vellore	3.80%	37.30%	0.014
Viluppuram	9.35%	40.32%	0.038
Virudhunagar	9.28%	39.40%	0.036

Districts of Tamil Nadu are as per the 2011 Census of India

Multidimensional Poverty in Tamil Nadu

Urban and Rural Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score for each District

Districts of Tamil Nadu	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Ariyalur	8.89%	38.06%	0.034	3.88%	39.07%	0.015
Chennai	-	-	-	0.96%	41.79%	0.004
Coimbatore	3.15%	38.92%	0.012	1.81%	40.99%	0.007
Cuddalore	7.07%	39.43%	0.028	4.73%	40.07%	0.019
Dharmapuri	5.60%	40.22%	0.023	3.98%	36.86%	0.015
Dindigul	5.57%	39.22%	0.022	1.88%	37.04%	0.007
Erode	4.62%	41.67%	0.019	1.07%	40.87%	0.004
Kancheepuram	3.76%	37.09%	0.014	2.63%	40.49%	0.011
Kanniyakumari	3.04%	36.65%	0.011	1.30%	33.79%	0.004
Karur	6.06%	40.11%	0.024	2.65%	38.10%	0.010
Krishnagiri	6.48%	41.11%	0.027	0.70%	37.10%	0.003
Madurai	10.09%	40.80%	0.041	4.08%	37.12%	0.015
Nagapattinam	9.36%	40.33%	0.038	3.98%	40.28%	0.016
Namakkal	2.76%	41.64%	0.011	2.77%	40.39%	0.011
Perambalur	8.89%	39.80%	0.035	1.34%	40.42%	0.005
Pudukkottai	14.52%	39.29%	0.057	1.62%	35.71%	0.006
Ramanathapuram	9.88%	40.56%	0.040	3.89%	43.86%	0.017
Salem	10.42%	44.02%	0.046	2.34%	37.70%	0.009
Sivaganga	11.16%	38.15%	0.043	2.08%	40.83%	0.008
Thanjavur	8.69%	38.27%	0.033	4.47%	38.11%	0.017
The Nilgiris	2.40%	41.61%	0.010	1.75%	36.38%	0.006
Theni	5.54%	40.03%	0.022	4.33%	39.82%	0.017
Thiruvallur	5.37%	40.18%	0.022	1.04%	36.29%	0.004
Thiruvarur	7.60%	38.90%	0.030	3.35%	44.32%	0.015
Thoothukkudi	12.75%	40.39%	0.051	3.93%	40.14%	0.016
Tiruchirappalli	5.11%	37.42%	0.019	2.18%	40.14%	0.009
Tirunelveli	6.92%	41.40%	0.029	4.11%	38.39%	0.016
Tiruppur	3.30%	38.21%	0.013	3.05%	39.40%	0.012
Tiruvannamalai	6.89%	40.52%	0.028	1.75%	38.22%	0.007
Vellore	4.70%	37.05%	0.017	2.88%	37.70%	0.011
Viluppuram	9.80%	40.81%	0.040	3.01%	38.49%	0.012
Virudhunagar	11.20%	37.99%	0.043	3.02%	38.02%	0.011

Districts of Tamil Nadu are as per the 2011 Census of India

Telangana

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Telangana

Overview

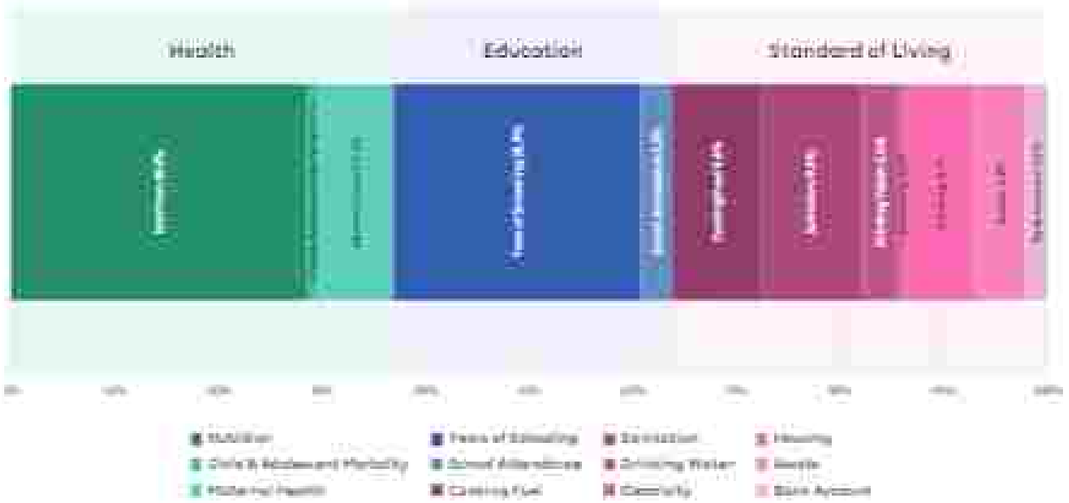
Telangana Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
13.74%	X	43.2%	=	0.059

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
20.35%	43.33%	0.088	5.1%	42.01%	0.022

Telangana: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

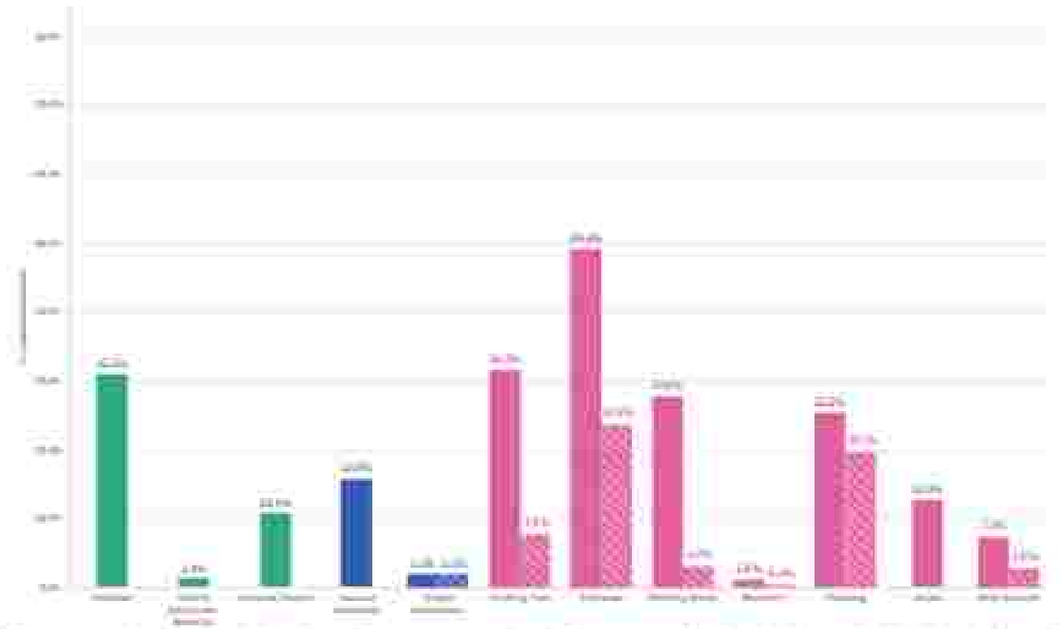
Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full roll-out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UJY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Telangana: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

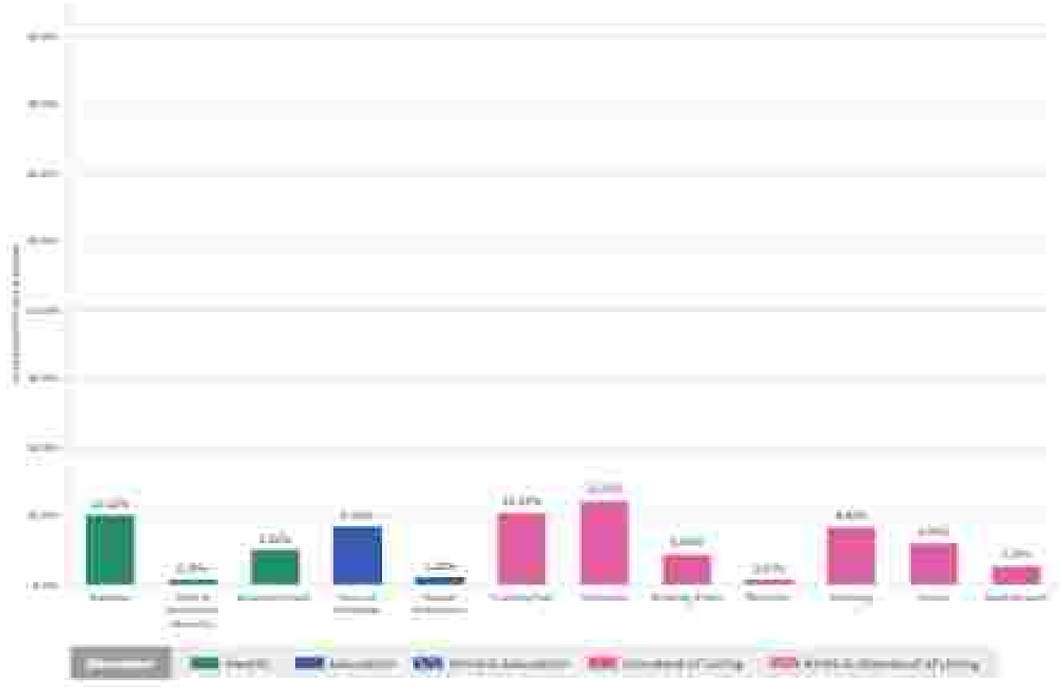
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The largest bars denote the provisional estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio across the data available in the NFHS-5 Telangana State Report (2019-20).

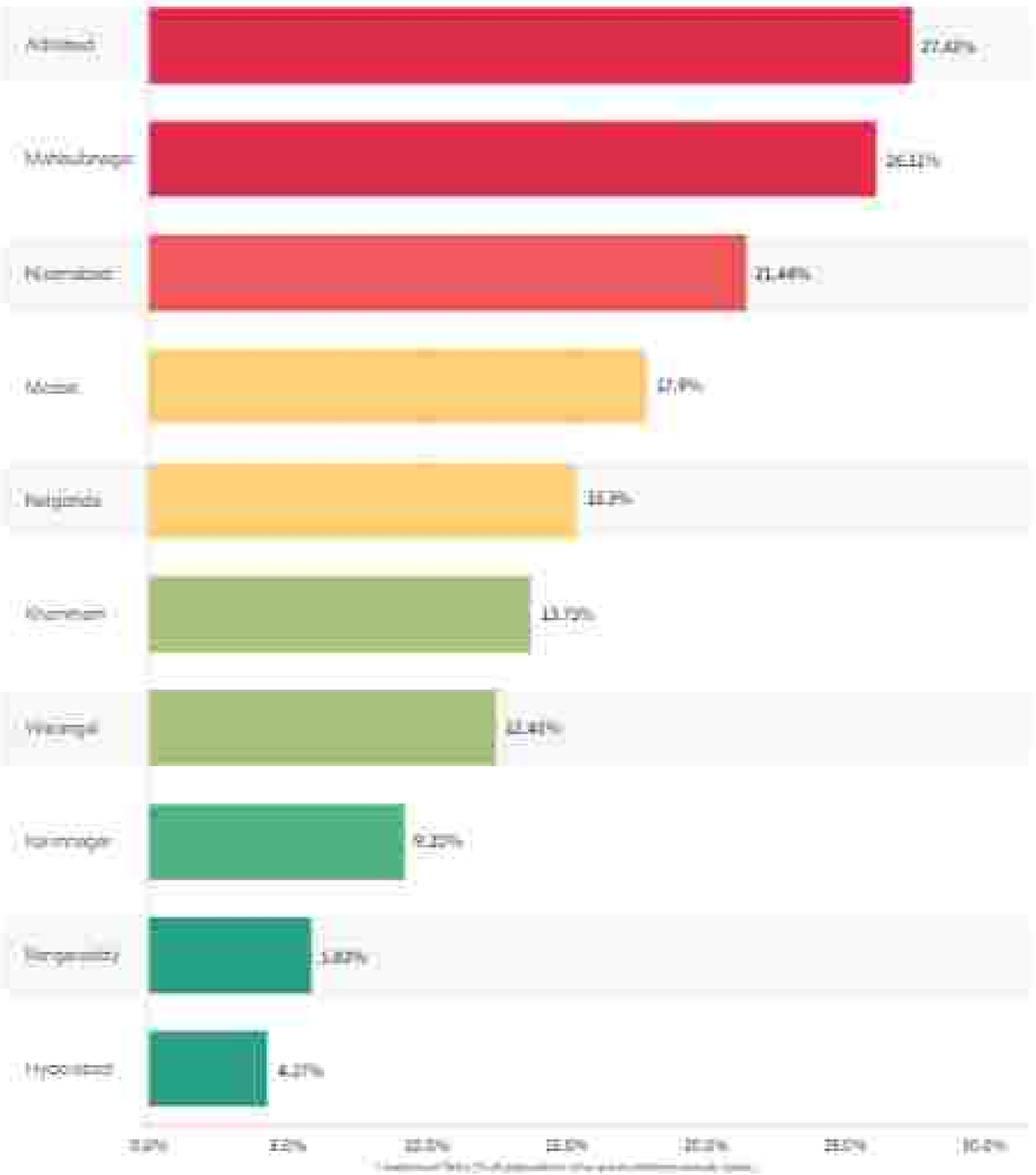
Telangana: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Telangana: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district

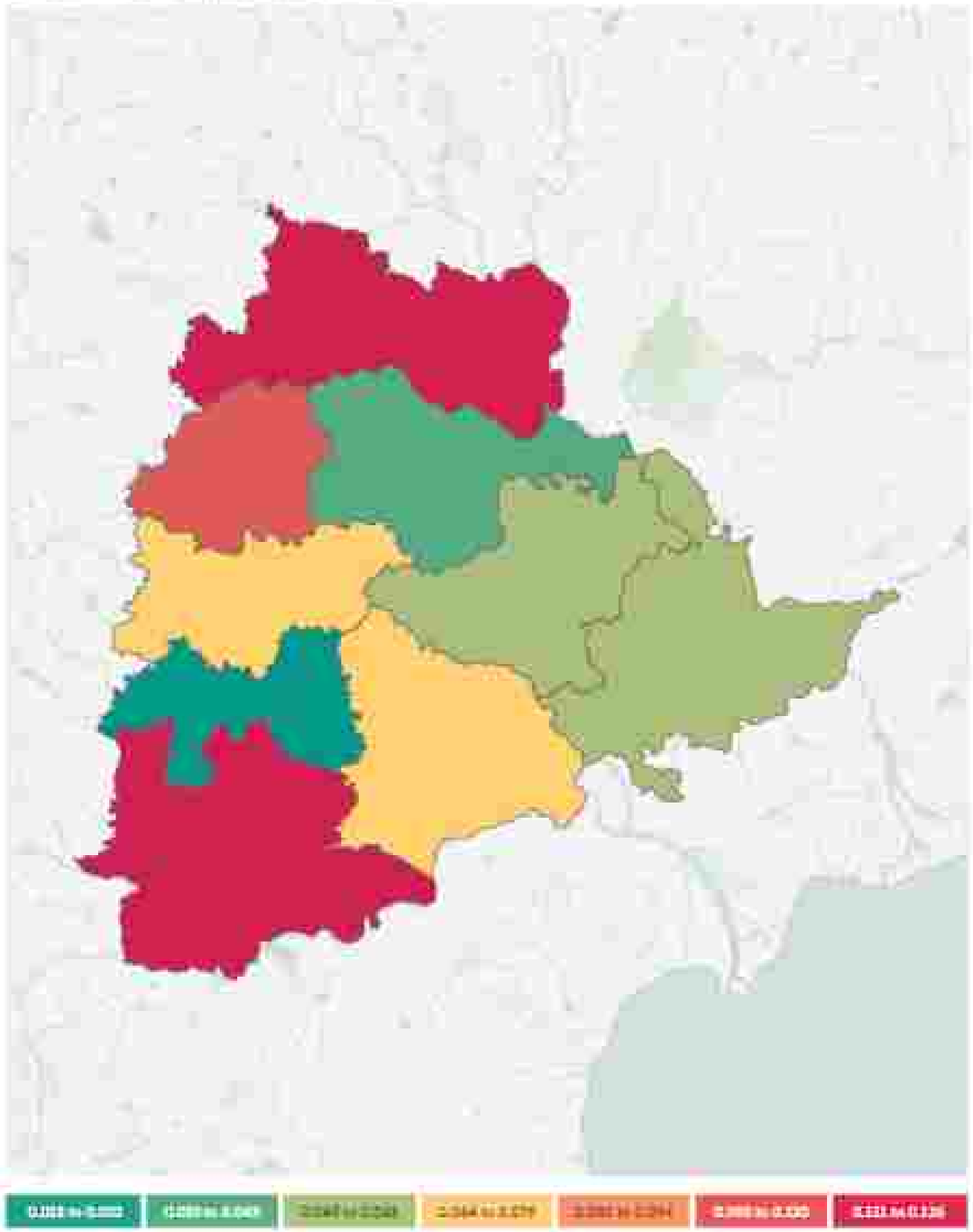


Multidimensional Poverty Index

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Telangana.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Telangana

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



Districts of Telangana are as per the 2011 Census of India (undivided Andhra Pradesh). The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Telangana

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Telangana	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Adilabad	27.42%	46.03%	0.126
Hyderabad	4.27%	41.02%	0.018
Karimnagar	9.20%	41.10%	0.038
Khammam	12.75%	43.26%	0.055
Mahbubnagar	26.32%	43.54%	0.114
Medak	17.87%	42.68%	0.076
Nalgonda	15.34%	43.82%	0.067
Nizamabad	21.44%	44.11%	0.095
Rangareddy	5.80%	41.64%	0.024
Warangal	12.42%	40.20%	0.050

Districts of Telangana are as per the 2011 Census of India (erstwhile Andhra Pradesh)

Multidimensional Poverty in Telangana

Urban and Rural Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score for each District

	Rural			Urban		
Districts of Telangana	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Adilabad	32.68%	48.09%	0.157	12.59%	45.33%	0.057
Hyderabad	-	-	-	4.27%	41.01%	0.018
Karimnagar	11.80%	40.19%	0.047	4.27%	45.84%	0.020
Khammam	17.47%	43.16%	0.074	2.11%	31.00%	0.006
Mahbubnagar	29.42%	43.55%	0.128	1.43%	42.86%	0.006
Medak	20.82%	42.73%	0.088	10.40%	42.29%	0.044
Nalgonda	16.03%	42.82%	0.069	12.71%	49.73%	0.062
Nizamabad	24.72%	44.60%	0.110	11.91%	43.81%	0.052
Rangareddy	12.03%	42.62%	0.051	3.29%	40.60%	0.013
Warangal	16.47%	40.41%	0.067	3.34%	41.92%	0.011

Districts of Telangana are as per the 2011 Census of India (erstwhile Andhra Pradesh)

Tripura

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Tripura

Overview

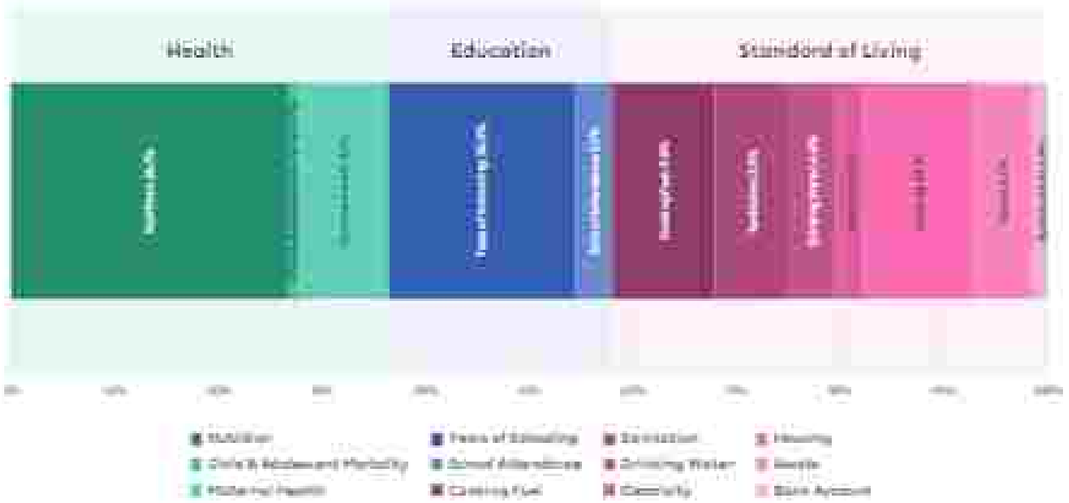
Tripura Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
16.65%	X	45.02%	=	0.075

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
20.93%	45.34%	0.095	5.8%	41.96%	0.024

Tripura: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

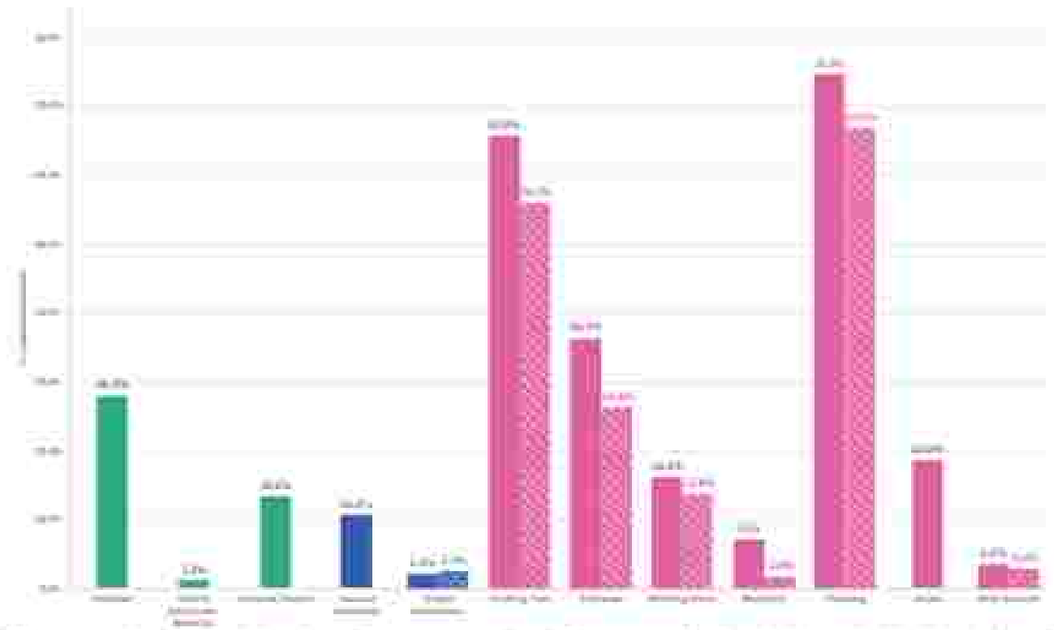
Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full roll-out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UJY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Saubhagya Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Tripura: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

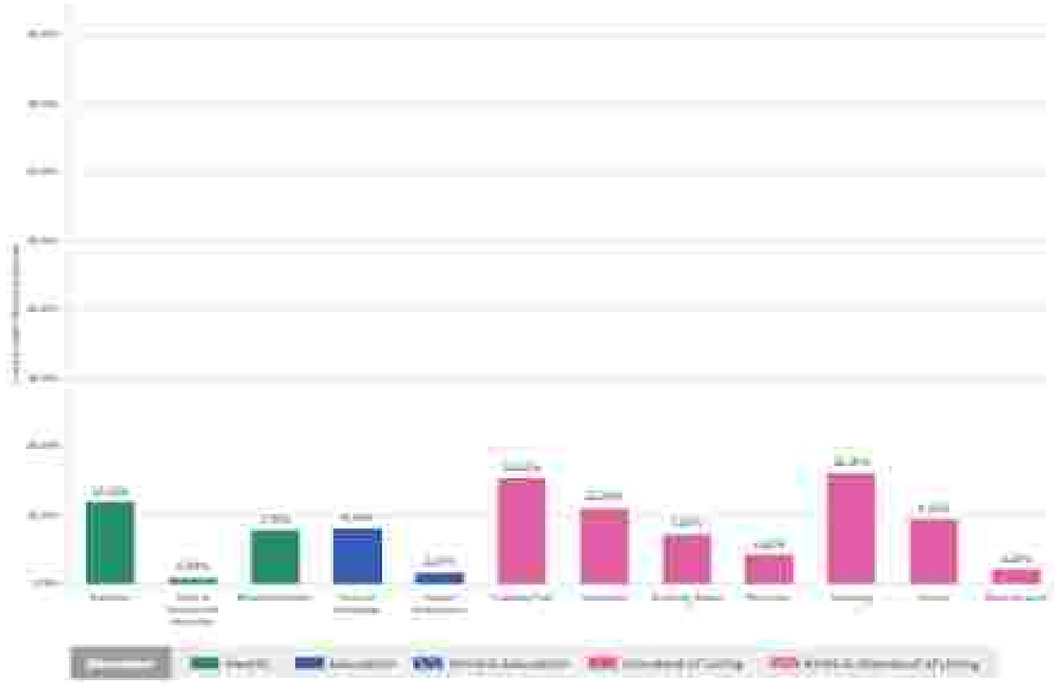
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The dotted bars denote the provincial estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio sourced on the data available in the NFHS-5 Tripura State Report (2019-20).

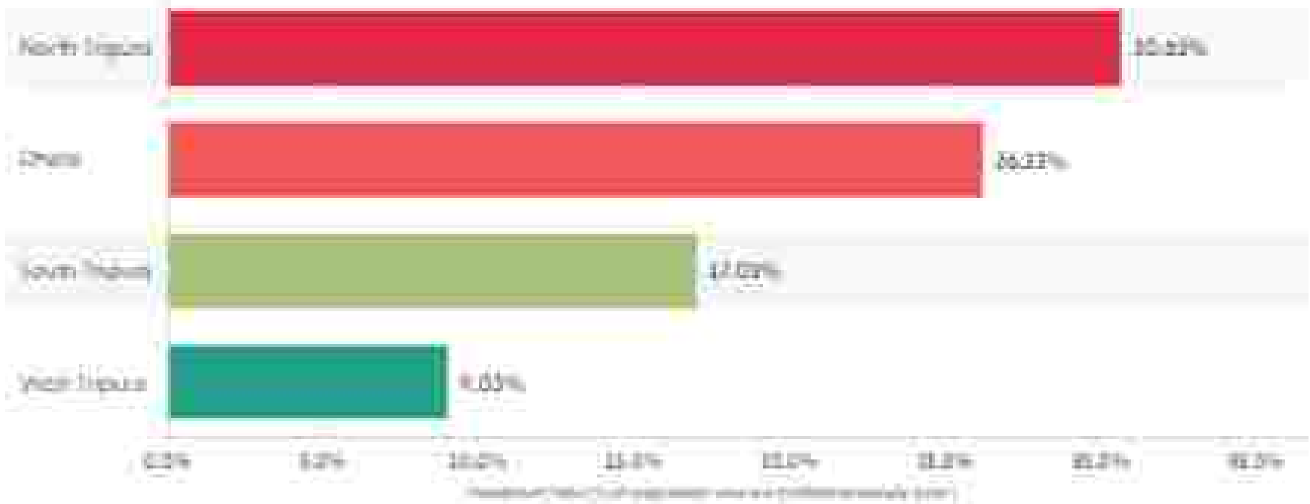
Tripura: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Tripura: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Multidimensional Poverty Index

0.039 to 0.053	0.054 to 0.068	0.069 to 0.084	0.085 to 0.099	0.100 to 0.114	0.115 to 0.129	0.130 to 0.146

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Tripura.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores, while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Tripura

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

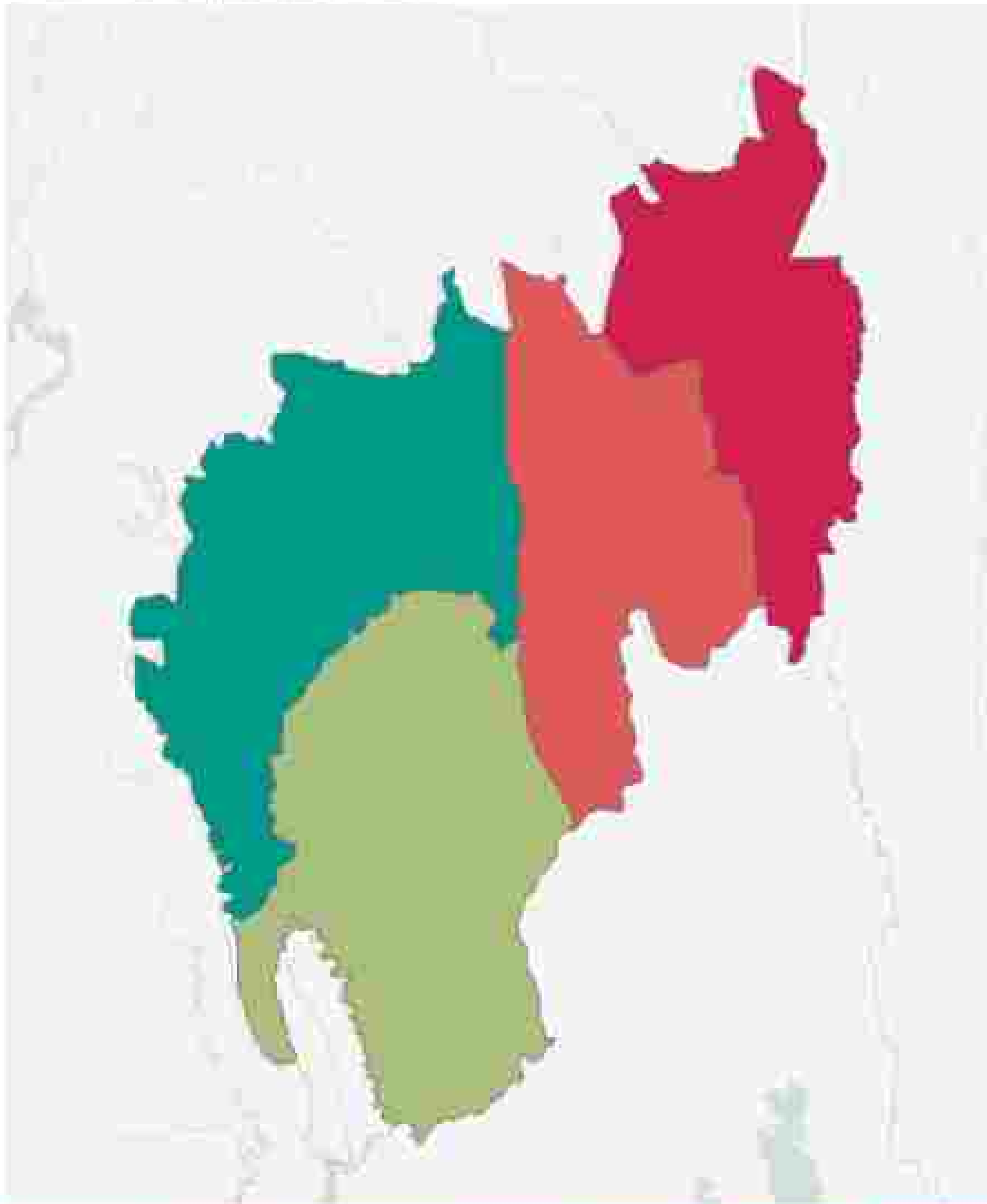
Districts of Tripura	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Dhalai	26.23%	47.29%	0.124
North Tripura	30.63%	47.49%	0.146
South Tripura	17.03%	42.02%	0.072
West Tripura	9.03%	43.20%	0.039

Districts of Tripura	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Dhalai	27.90%	47.33%	0.132	12.82%	46.55%	0.060
North Tripura	33.34%	47.77%	0.159	7.40%	42.33%	0.031
South Tripura	19.01%	41.84%	0.080	5.08%	43.12%	0.022
West Tripura	12.04%	42.91%	0.052	4.31%	40.73%	0.018

Districts of Tripura are as per the 2011 Census of India

Tripura

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



0.039 to 0.053	0.054 to 0.068	0.069 to 0.084	0.085 to 0.099	0.100 to 0.114	0.115 to 0.129	0.130 to 0.146

Districts of Tripura are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Uttar Pradesh

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Uttar Pradesh

Overview

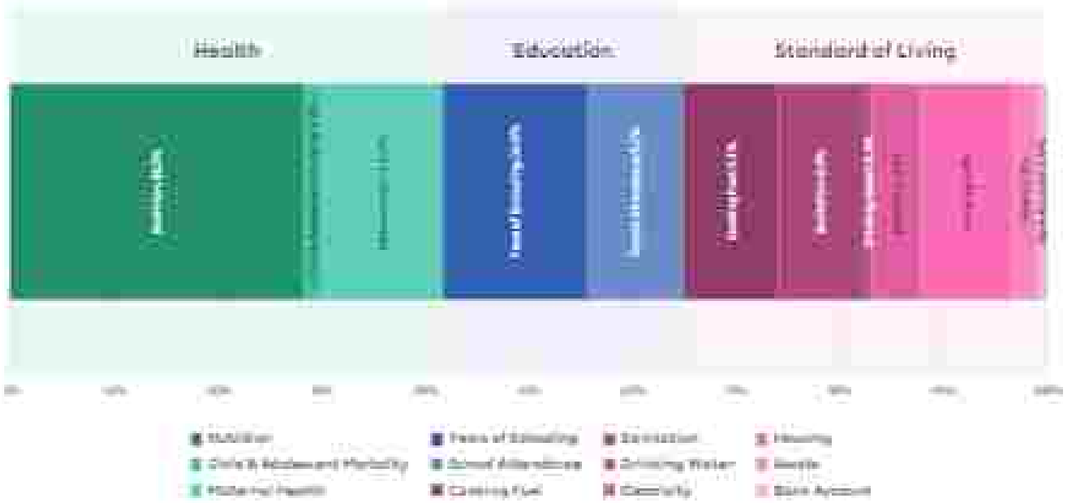
Uttar Pradesh Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
37.79%	X	47.6%	=	0.18

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
44.22%	47.47%	0.211	18.27%	47.06%	0.085

Uttar Pradesh: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

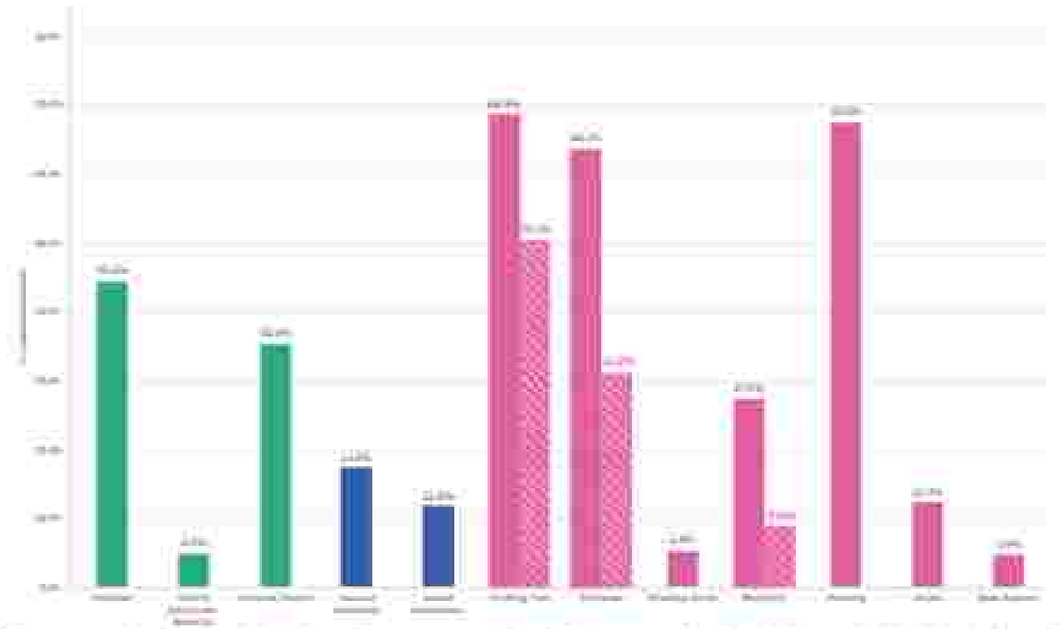
Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full roll-out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UJY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Uttar Pradesh: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

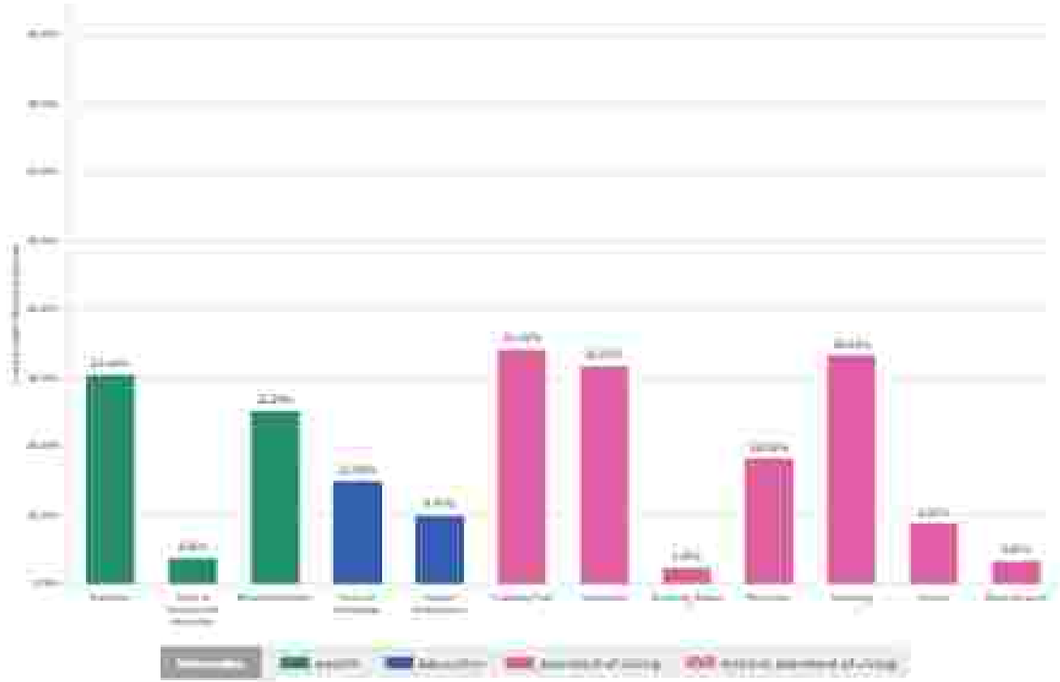
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The dotted bars denote the provincial estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio across the data available in the NFHS-5 Uttar Pradesh State Factsheet (2019-20).

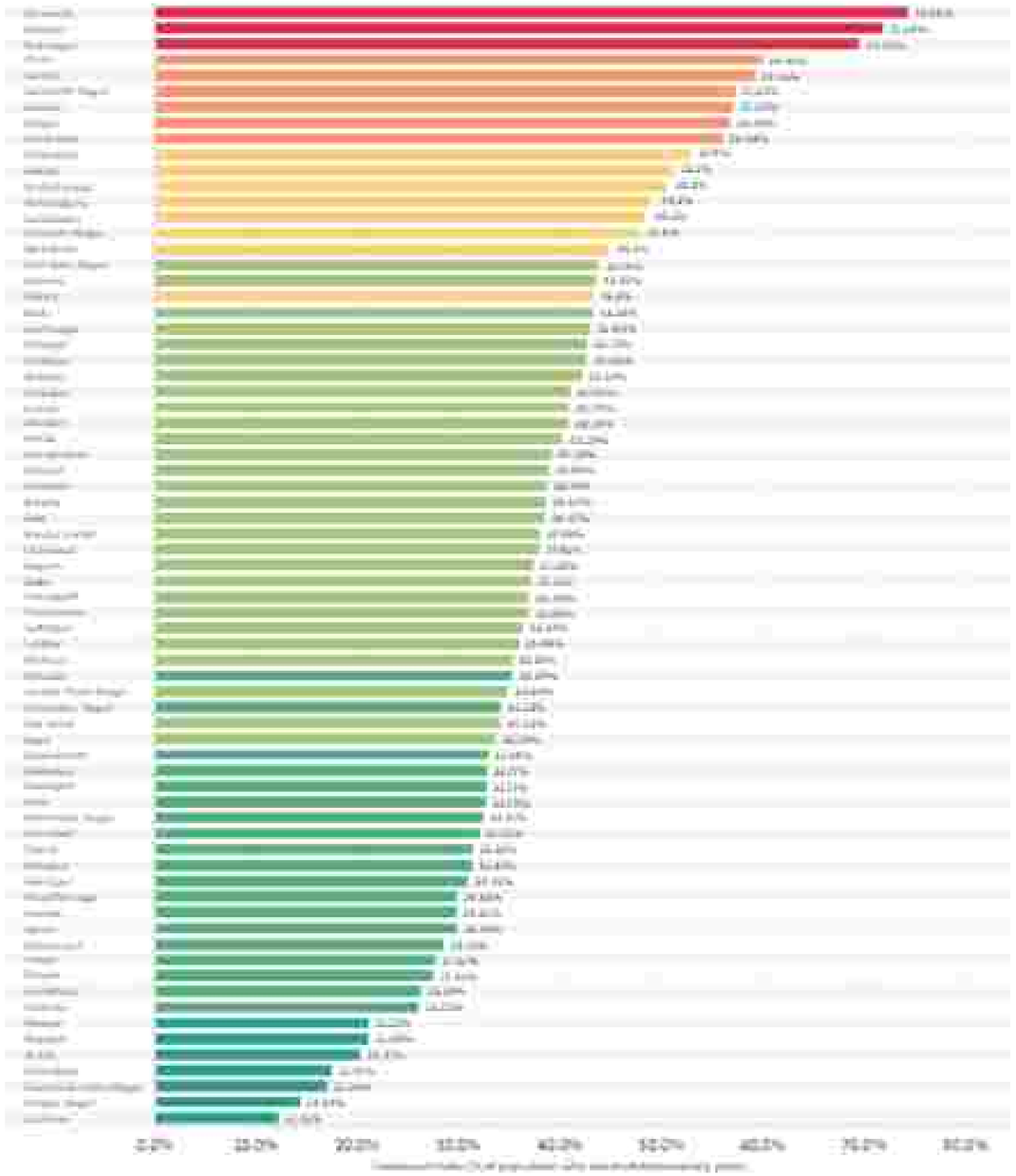
Uttar Pradesh: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Uttar Pradesh: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



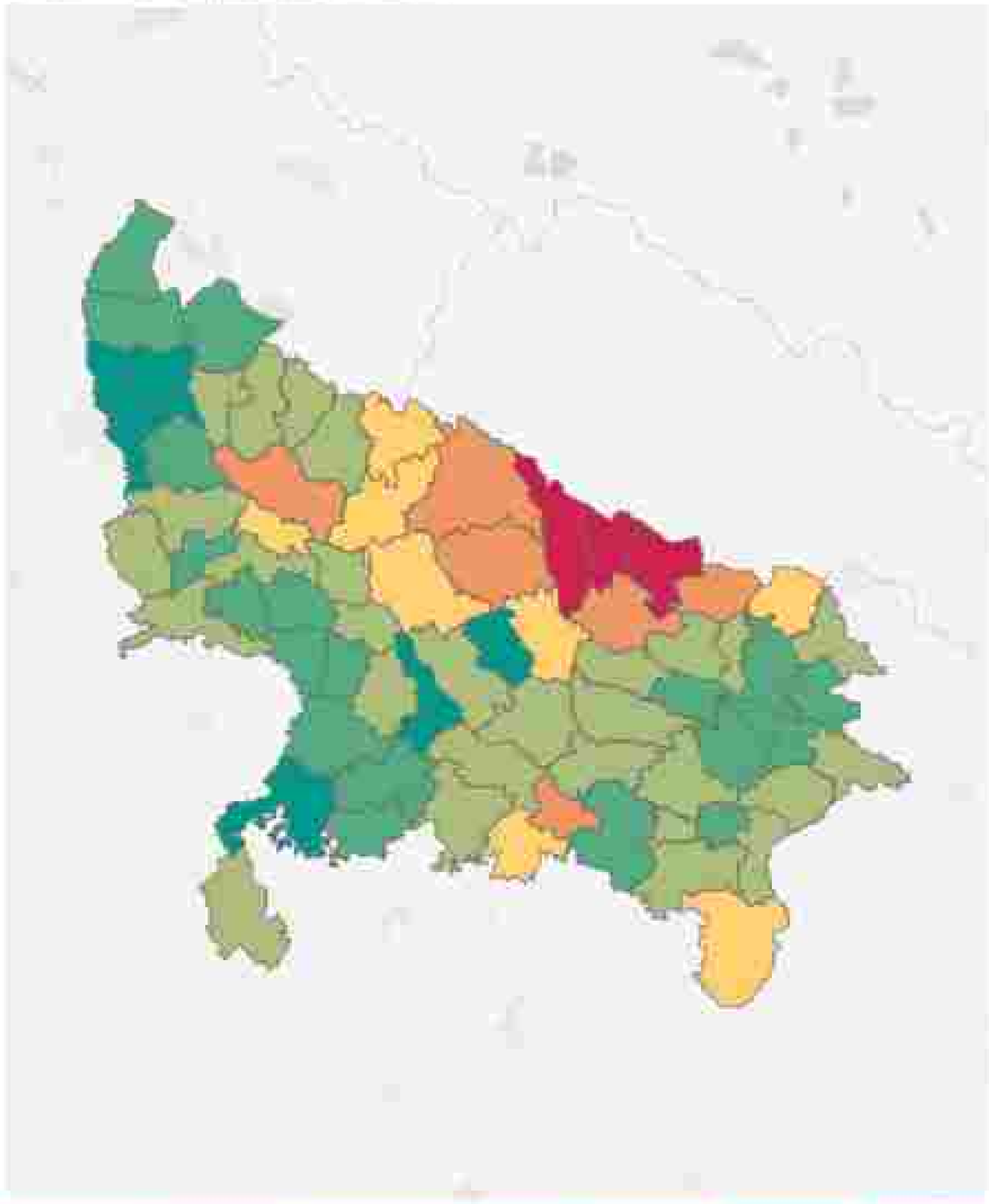
Multidimensional Poverty Index

Headcount Ratio (% of population who are multidimensionally poor)

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Uttar Pradesh.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.
Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Uttar Pradesh

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



Districts of Uttar Pradesh are as per the 2011 Census of India. The cloth represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Uttar Pradesh

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Uttar Pradesh	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Districts of Uttar Pradesh are as per the 2011 Census of India

Multidimensional Poverty in Uttar Pradesh

Urban and Rural Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score for each District

Districts of Uttar Pradesh	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Districts of Uttar Pradesh are as per the 2011 Census of India

Multidimensional Poverty in Uttar Pradesh

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Uttar Pradesh	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Uttarakhand

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Uttarakhand

Overview

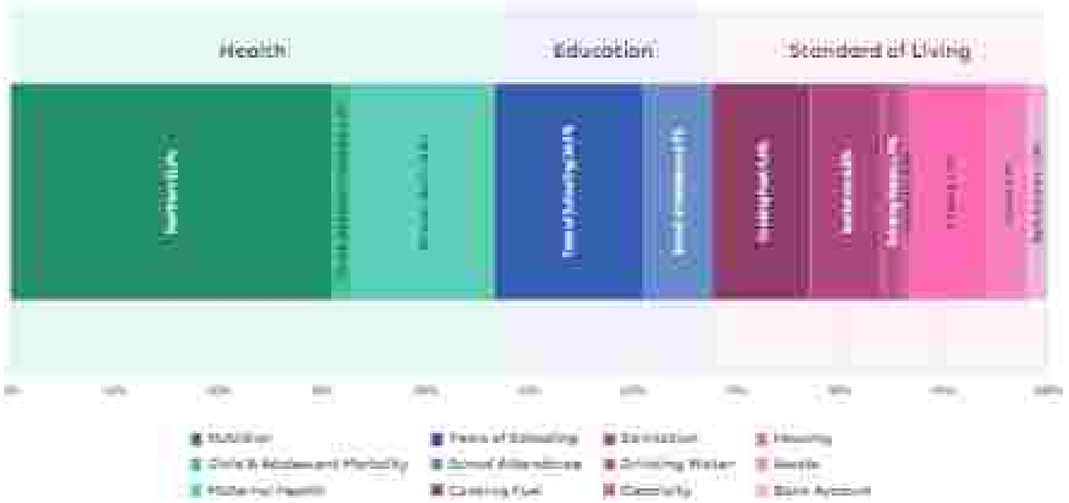
Uttarakhand Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
17.72%	X	44.37%	=	0.079

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
21.94%	41.78%	0.092	9.29%	46.82%	0.044

Uttarakhand: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

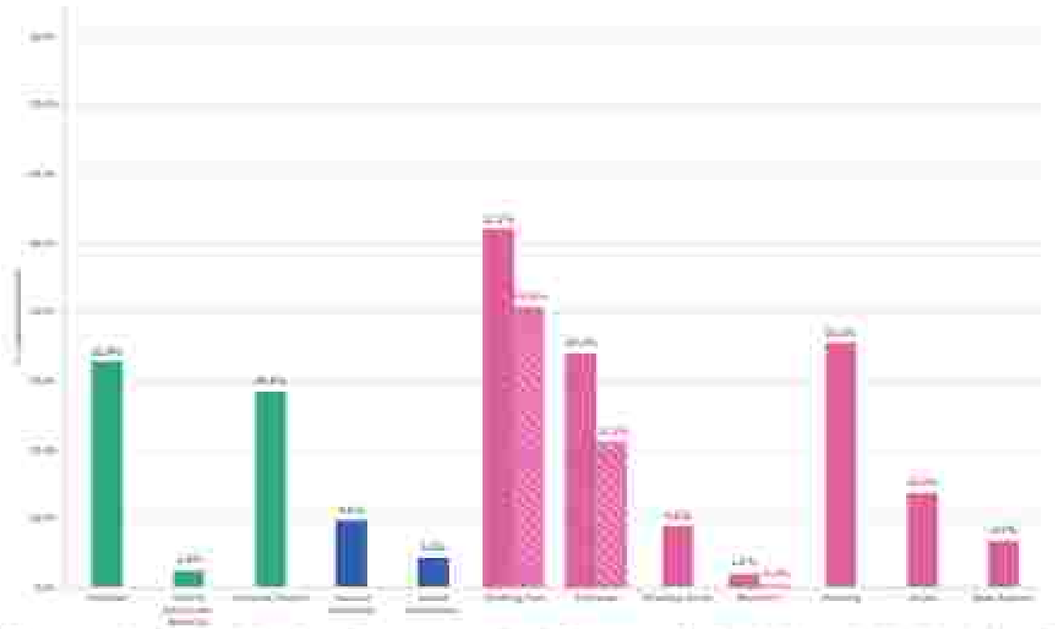
Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) provides the full national coverage of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UJY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Uttarakhand: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

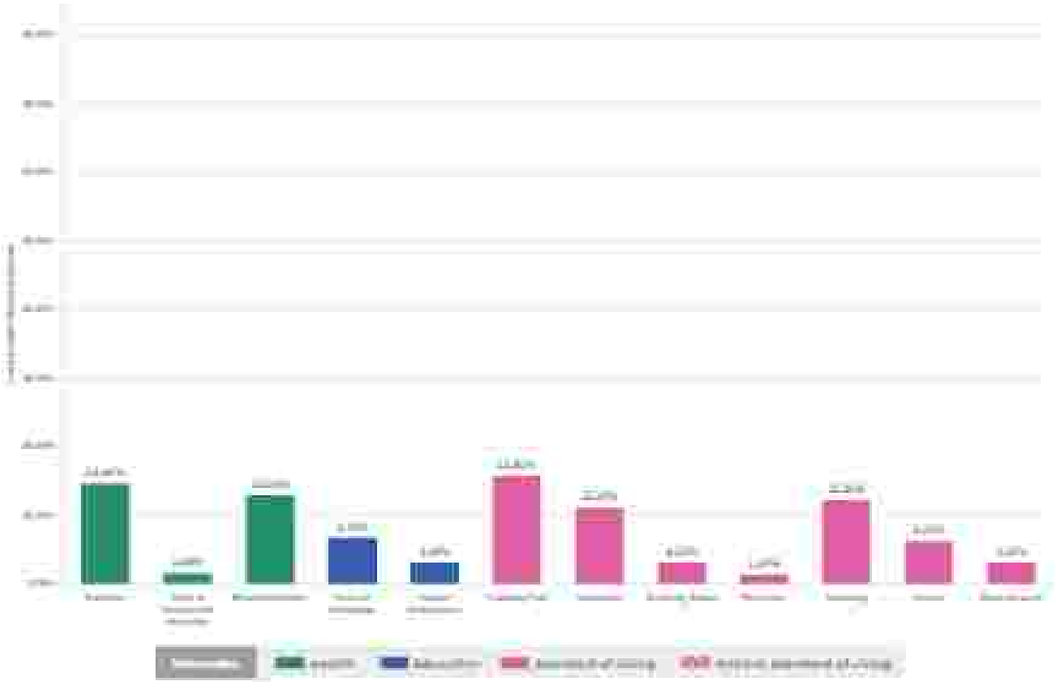
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The largest bars denote the provisional estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio across the data available in the NFHS-5 (Uttarakhand Data Factsheet (2019-20)).

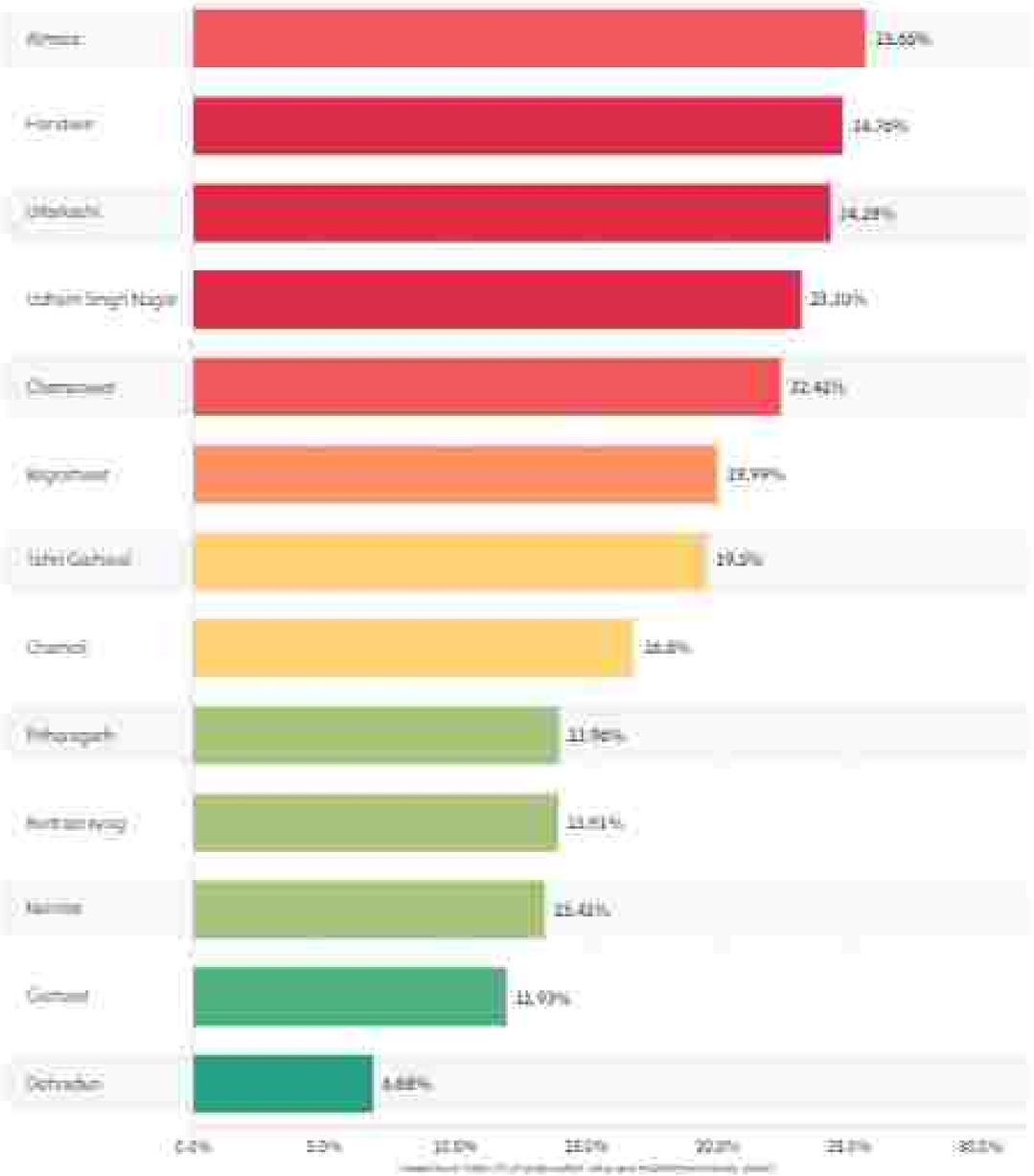
Uttarakhand: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Uttarakhand: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district

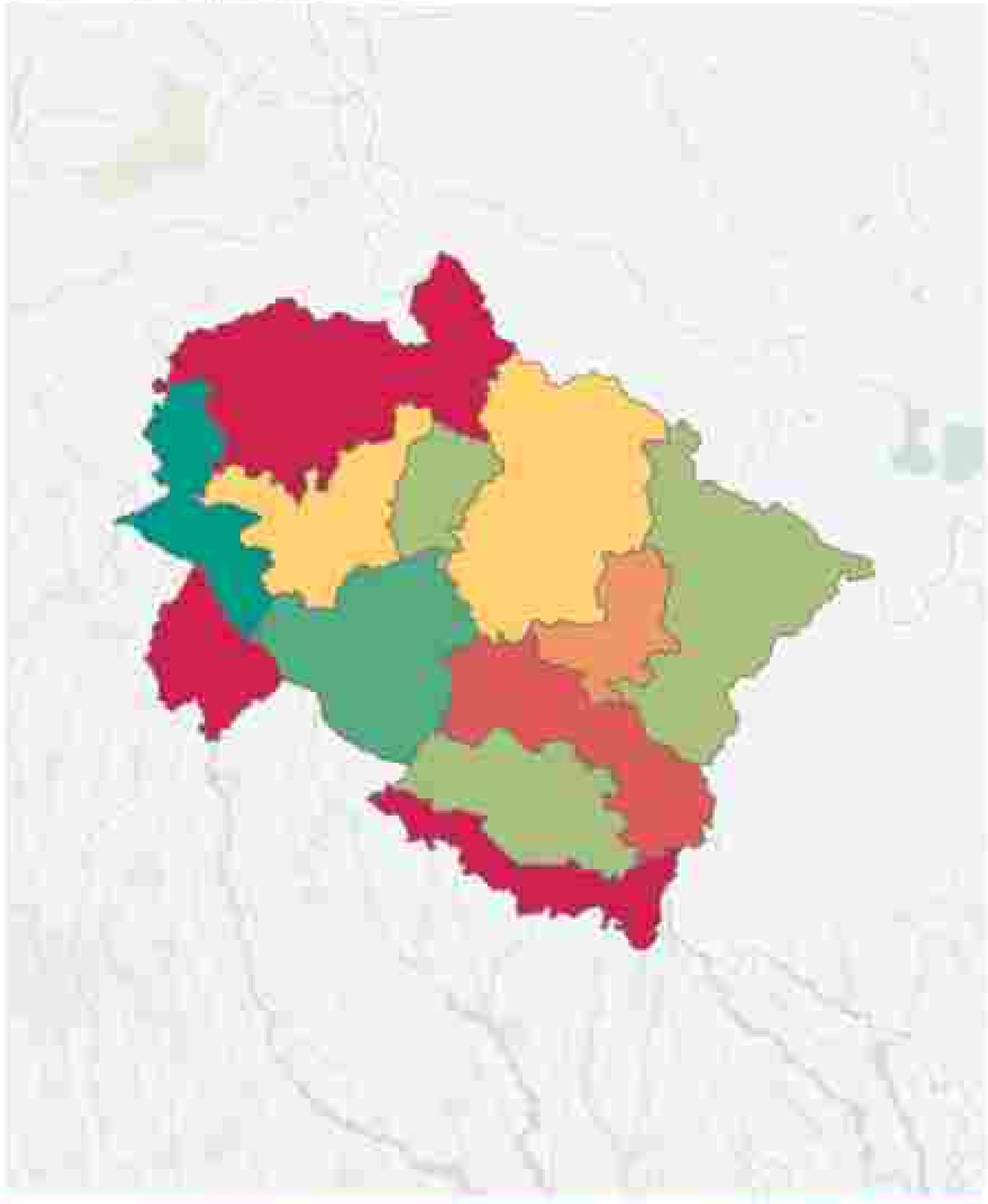


Multidimensional Poverty Index

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Uttarakhand.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.
Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Uttarakhand

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



Districts of Uttarakhand are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Uttarakhand

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Uttarakhand	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Almora	25.65%	40.34%	0.103
Bageshwar	21.99%	41.09%	0.092
Chamoli	16.70%	41.12%	0.069
Champawat	23.41%	44.17%	0.100
Dehradun	6.38%	45.42%	0.031
Garhwal	11.97%	40.20%	0.048
Hardwar	26.70%	41.20%	0.110
Nainital	13.41%	42.74%	0.057
Pithoragarh	13.96%	41.06%	0.057
Rudraprayag	13.91%	40.29%	0.056
Tehri Garhwal	19.53%	40.34%	0.079
Udham Singh Nagar	23.20%	45.62%	0.106
Uttarkashi	24.29%	44.51%	0.108

Districts of Uttarakhand are as per the 2011 Census of India

Multidimensional Poverty in Uttarakhand

Urban and Rural Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score for each District

	Rural			Urban		
Districts of Uttarakhand	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Almora	27.71%	40.38%	0.112	2.98%	36.41%	0.011
Bageshwar	20.62%	41.06%	0.085	3.48%	44.01%	0.015
Chamoli	20.08%	41.12%	0.083	0.00%	-	0.000
Champawat	22.68%	44.23%	0.100	20.90%	48.21%	0.101
Dehradun	12.29%	44.64%	0.055	3.64%	46.99%	0.017
Garhwal	13.82%	40.00%	0.055	1.88%	49.10%	0.009
Hardwar	29.21%	41.09%	0.119	17.98%	41.67%	0.075
Nainital	16.49%	43.11%	0.071	9.18%	45.20%	0.041
Pithoragarh	16.36%	41.06%	0.067	0.00%	-	0.000
Rudraprayag	14.91%	40.28%	0.060	0.00%	-	0.000
Tehri Garhwal	23.21%	40.34%	0.093	0.00%	-	0.000
Udham Singh Nagar	26.68%	45.39%	0.121	17.64%	46.16%	0.081
Uttarkashi	26.12%	44.40%	0.116	1.14%	51.19%	0.006

Districts of Uttarakhand are as per the 2011 Census of India

West Bengal

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in West Bengal

Overview

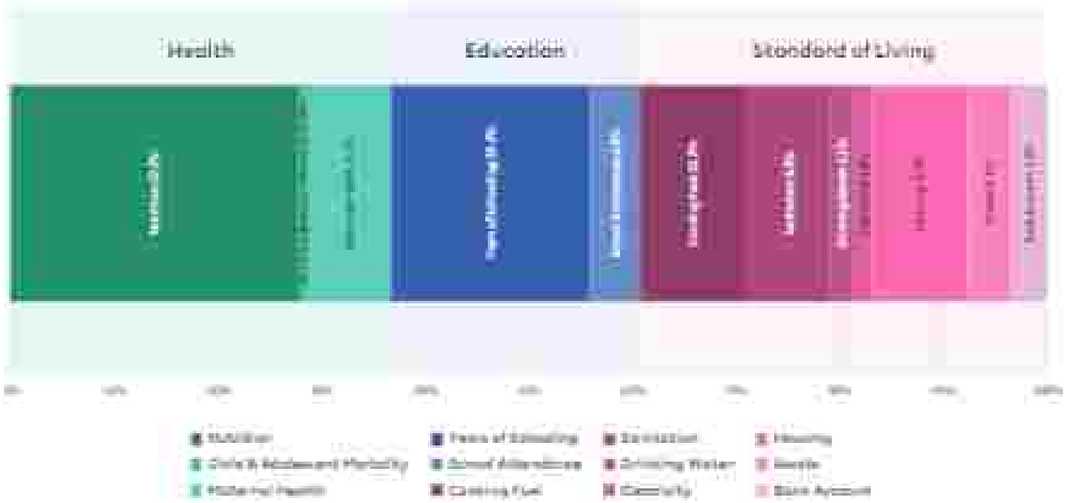
West Bengal Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
21.43%	X	45.49%	=	0.097

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
25.8%	45.29%	0.117	11.87%	46%	0.054

West Bengal: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

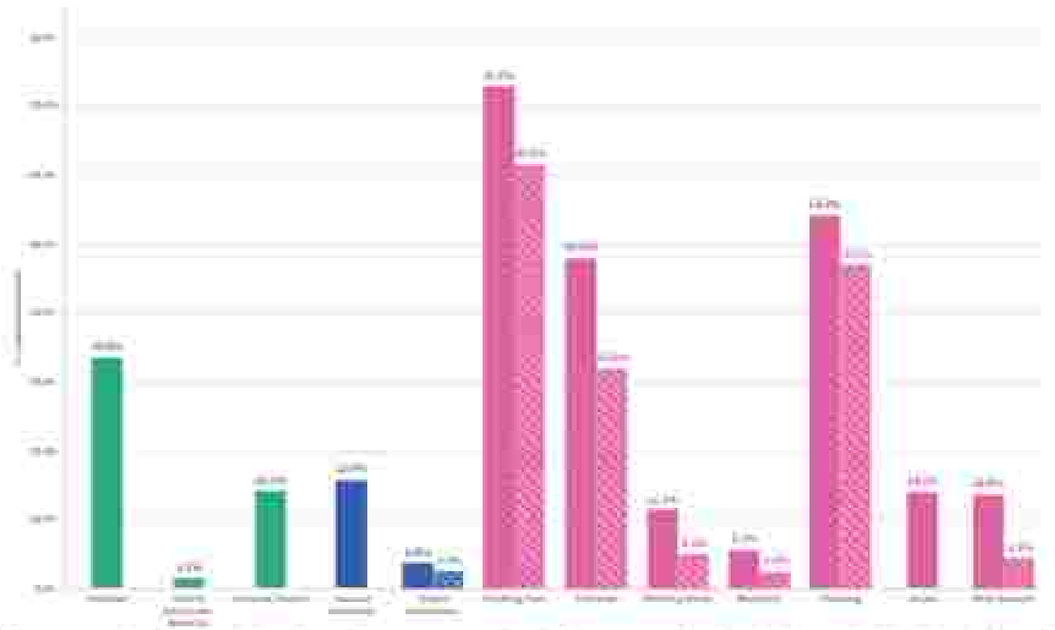
Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full roll-out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UJY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

West Bengal: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

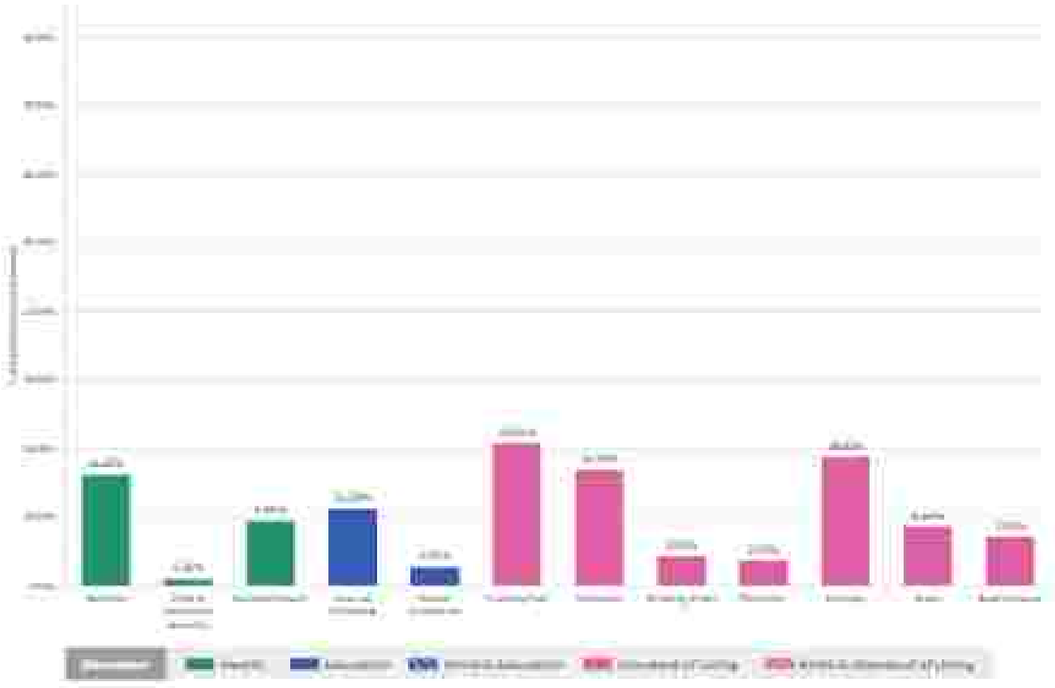
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The largest bars denote the provisional estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio across the data available in the NFHS-5 West Bengal State Report (2019-20).

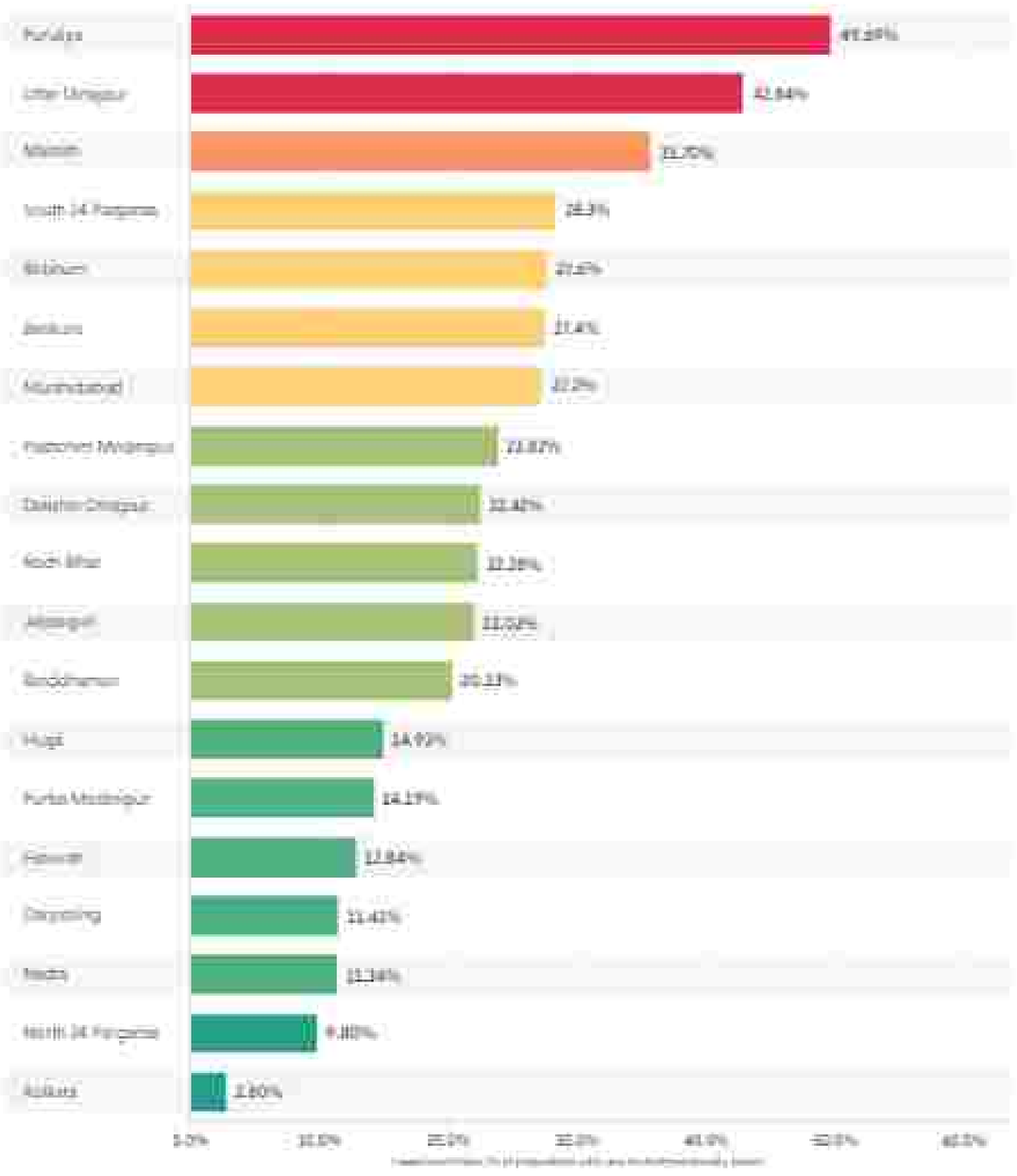
West Bengal: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



West Bengal: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district

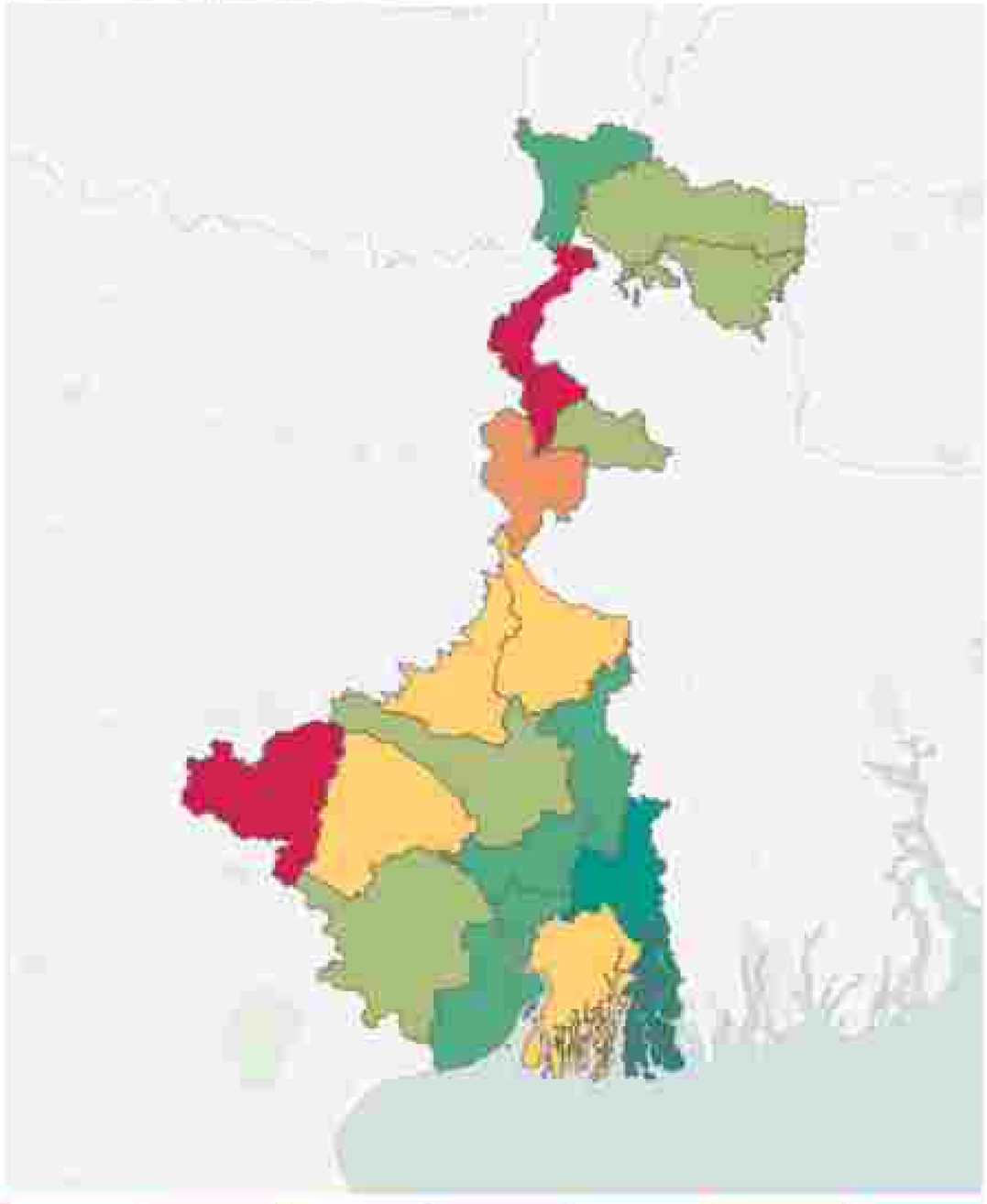


Multidimensional Poverty Index

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of West Bengal.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases.
Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

West Bengal

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (Districts-wise)



Districts of West Bengal are as per the 2011 Census of India. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in West Bengal

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of West Bengal	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Bankura	27.42%	44.38%	0.122
Barddhaman	20.21%	47.06%	0.095
Birbhum	27.83%	45.60%	0.126
Dakshin Dinajpur	22.42%	44.18%	0.099
Darjeeling	11.41%	44.57%	0.051
Howrah	12.84%	43.12%	0.055
Hugli	14.93%	44.22%	0.066
Jalpaiguri	22.02%	45.90%	0.101
Koch Bihar	22.28%	45.12%	0.101
Kolkata	2.80%	40.56%	0.011
Maldah	35.70%	45.60%	0.163
Murshidabad	27.23%	43.98%	0.120
Nadia	11.34%	42.60%	0.048
North 24 Parganas	9.80%	42.02%	0.041
Paschim Medinipur	23.93%	43.50%	0.104
Purba Medinipur	14.37%	42.68%	0.061
Puruliya	49.69%	47.44%	0.236
South 24 Parganas	28.27%	45.57%	0.129
Uttar Dinajpur	42.54%	49.79%	0.212

Districts of West Bengal are as per the 2011 Census of India

Multidimensional Poverty in West Bengal

Urban and Rural Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score for each District

	Rural			Urban		
Districts of West Bengal	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Bankura	29.39%	44.79%	0.132	7.34%	36.02%	0.026
Barddhaman	22.92%	46.30%	0.106	18.18%	44.64%	0.082
Birbhum	30.09%	45.20%	0.136	12.77%	43.41%	0.055
Dakshin Dinajpur	24.99%	44.41%	0.111	5.15%	35.05%	0.018
Darjeeling	15.24%	45.00%	0.069	4.93%	42.69%	0.021
Howrah	14.34%	45.10%	0.065	11.88%	44.79%	0.053
Hugli	17.23%	43.21%	0.074	10.93%	47.00%	0.051
Jalpaiguri	27.88%	46.12%	0.129	5.80%	40.68%	0.024
Koch Bihar	22.98%	45.36%	0.104	7.26%	38.52%	0.028
Kolkata	-	-	-	2.80%	40.56%	0.011
Maldah	37.53%	45.79%	0.172	24.36%	44.42%	0.108
Murshidabad	27.50%	45.11%	0.124	26.33%	49.39%	0.130
Nadia	14.08%	42.37%	0.060	3.92%	44.73%	0.018
North 24 Parganas	13.68%	40.26%	0.055	6.37%	41.70%	0.027
Paschim Medinipur	24.91%	43.34%	0.108	14.85%	42.91%	0.064
Purba Medinipur	14.74%	43.06%	0.063	9.90%	38.38%	0.038
Puruliya	47.66%	48.04%	0.229	49.30%	55.58%	0.274
South 24 Parganas	32.35%	43.76%	0.142	16.70%	41.12%	0.069
Uttar Dinajpur	46.23%	47.72%	0.220	19.24%	50.02%	0.096

Districts of West Bengal are as per the 2011 Census of India

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Overview

Andaman & Nicobar Islands Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

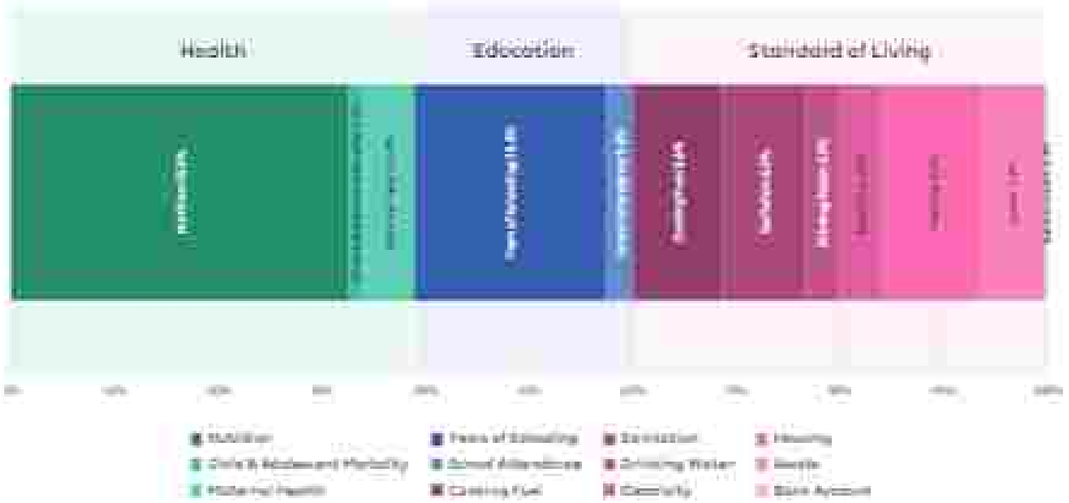
Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
4.3%	X	40.56%	=	0.017

Rural		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
4.76%	40.84%	0.028

Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
0.97%	37.76%	0.004

Andaman & Nicobar Islands: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

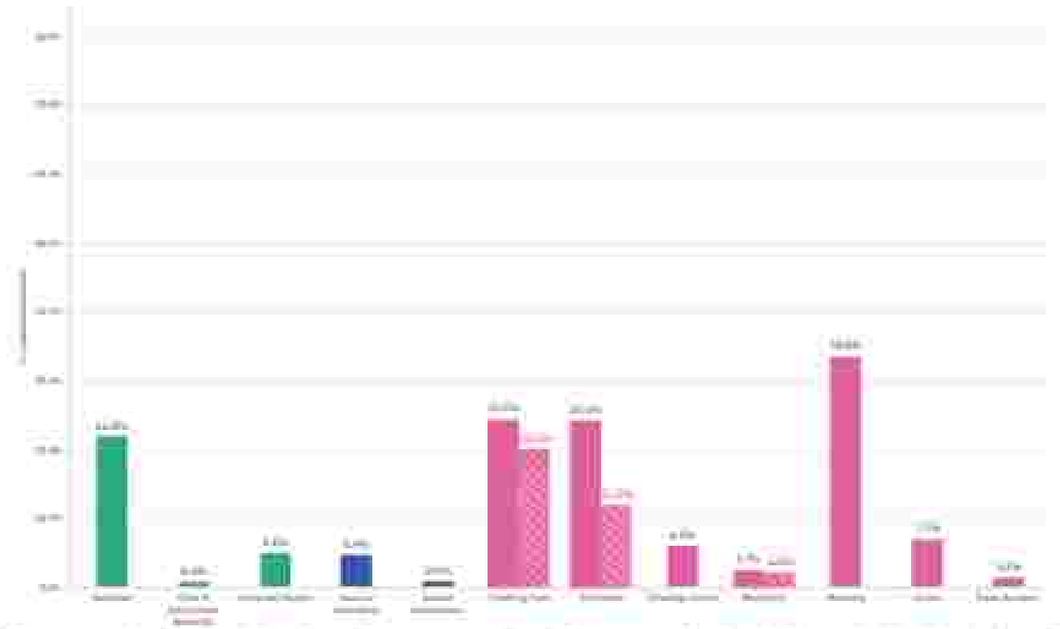
Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full rollout of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UJY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Andaman & Nicobar Islands: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

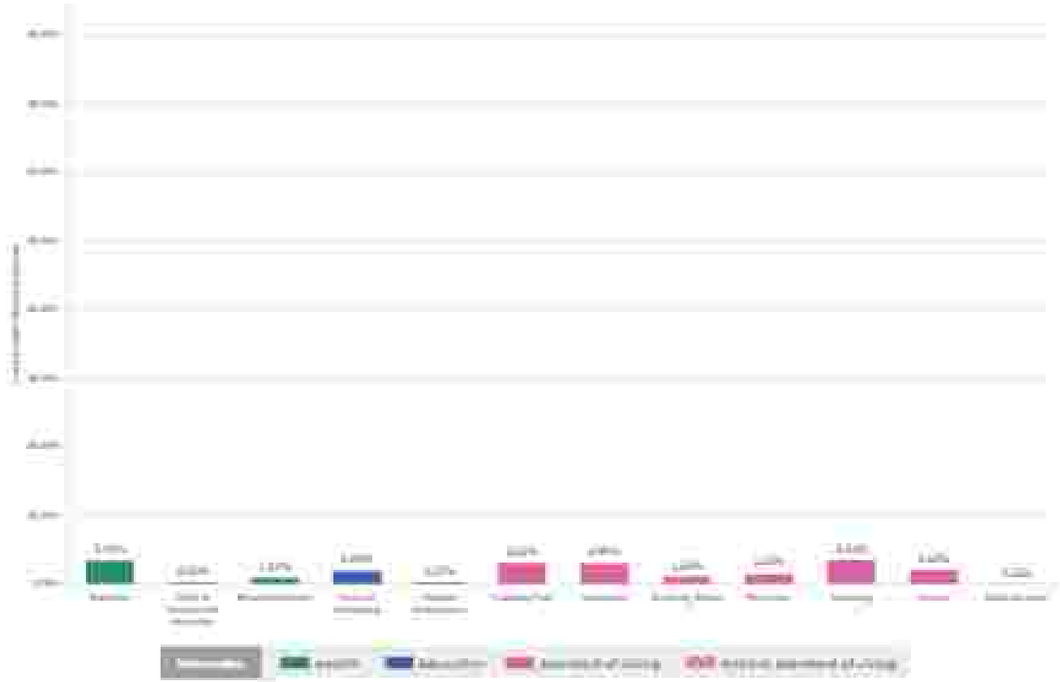
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The largest bars depict the provisional estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio sourced on the data available on the NFHS-5 Andaman & Nicobar Islands UT Factsheet (2019-20).

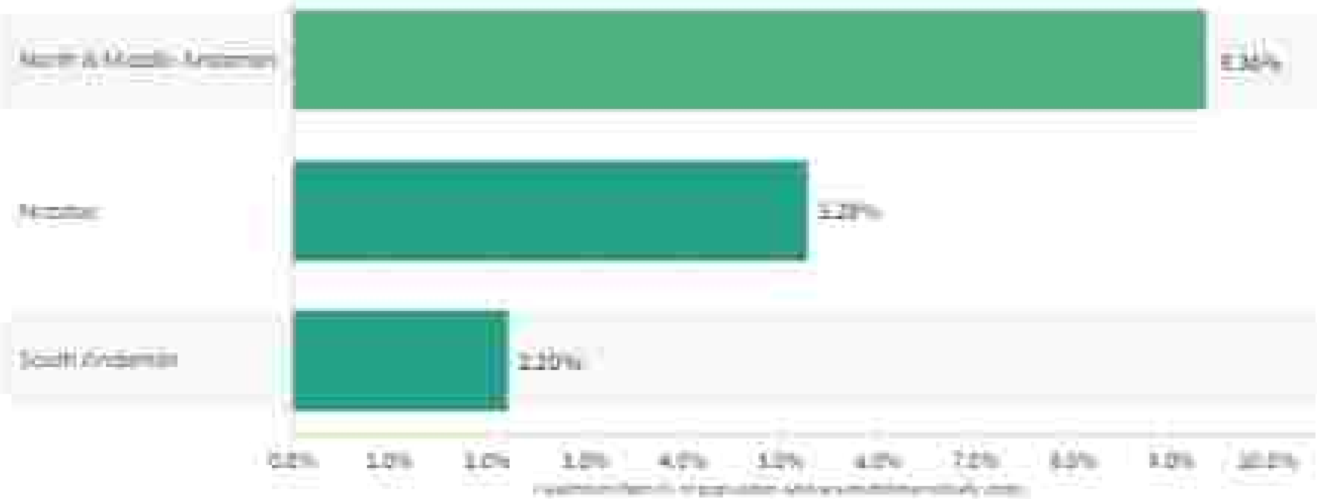
Andaman & Nicobar Islands: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Andaman & Nicobar Islands: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Multidimensional Poverty Index

0.000 to 0.023	0.024 to 0.046	0.047 to 0.069	0.070 to 0.093	0.094 to 0.116	0.117 to 0.139	0.140 to 0.162

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores, while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Andaman & Nicobar Islands

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

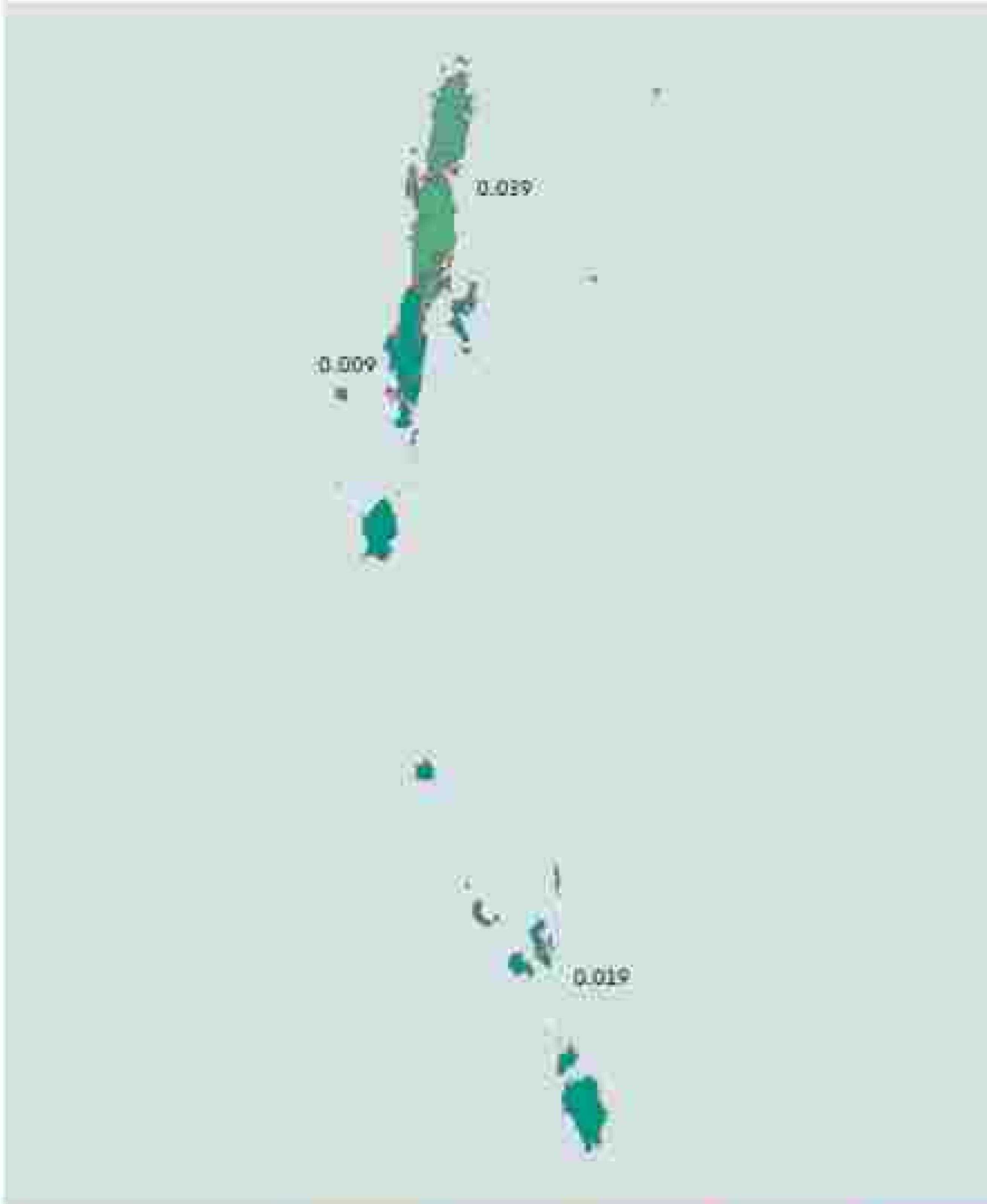
Districts of Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Nicobar	5.28%	36.00%	0.019
North & Middle Andaman	9.36%	41.79%	0.039
South Andaman	2.20%	39.41%	0.009

	Rural			Urban		
Districts of Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Nicobar	5.28%	36.00%	0.019	-	-	-
North & Middle Andaman	9.47%	41.94%	0.040	8.33%	35.71%	0.031
South Andaman	4.44%	39.88%	0.018	0.85%	39.10%	0.003

Districts of Andaman & Nicobar Islands are as per the 2011 Census of India

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



0.000 to 0.023	0.024 to 0.046	0.047 to 0.069	0.070 to 0.093	0.094 to 0.116	0.117 to 0.139	0.140 to 0.162

Districts of Andaman & Nicobar Islands are as per the 2011 Census of India. Due to there being a relatively lower number of districts, all Union Territories and the States of Sikkim and Goa share the same colour scale. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Chandigarh

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Chandigarh

DOWNLOAD DATA

Overview

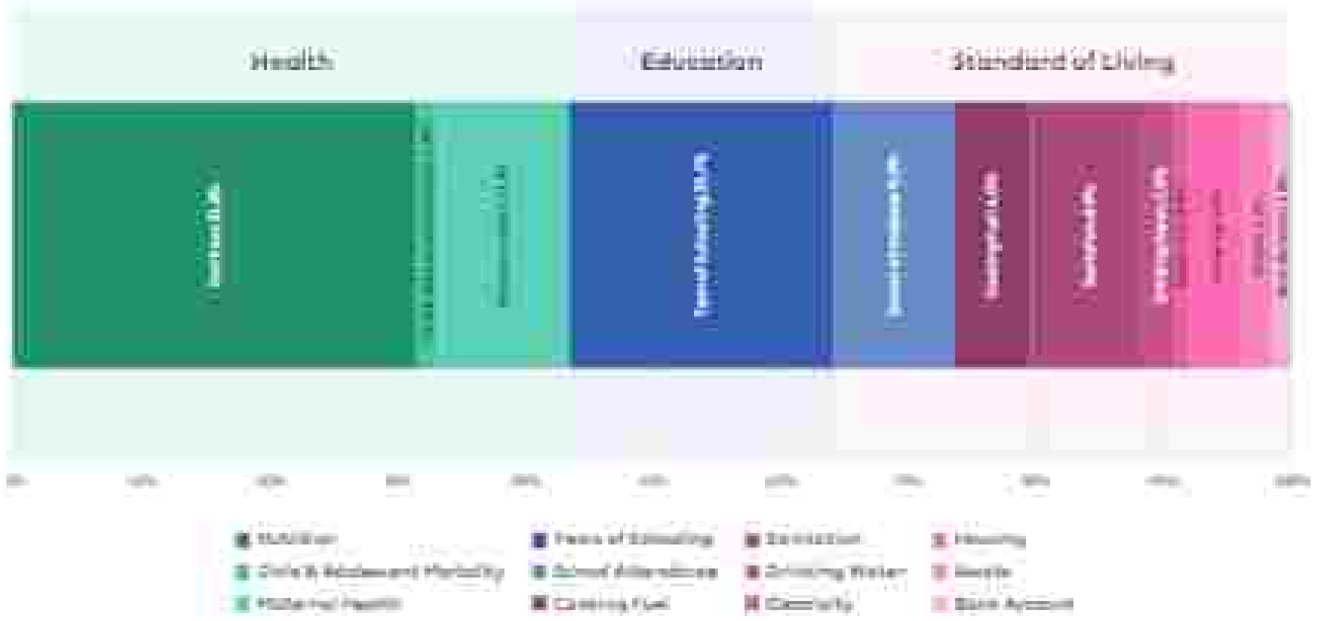
Chandigarh Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
5.97%	x	43.39%	=	0.026

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
18.55%	47.88%	0.089	5.45%	42.78%	0.023

Chandigarh: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full roll out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Chandigarh: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator

Note on comparison: The striped bars denote the provisional estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio based on the data available in the NFHS-5 Chandigarh UT Factsheet (2019-20).

Chandigarh: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator

Chandigarh

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)

Districts of Chandigarh are as per the 2011 Census of India. Due to there being a relatively lower number of districts, all Union Territories and the States of Sikkim and Goa share the same colour scale. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Dadra & Nagar Haveli

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Overview

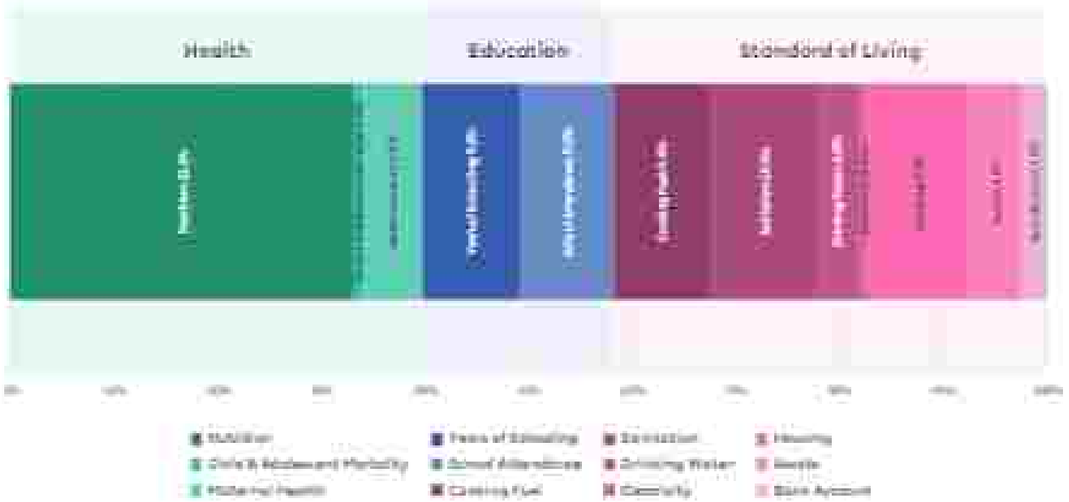
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
27.36%	X	44.57%	=	0.122

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
44.67%	44.22%	0.2	4.89%	41.67%	0.01

Dadra & Nagar Haveli: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score

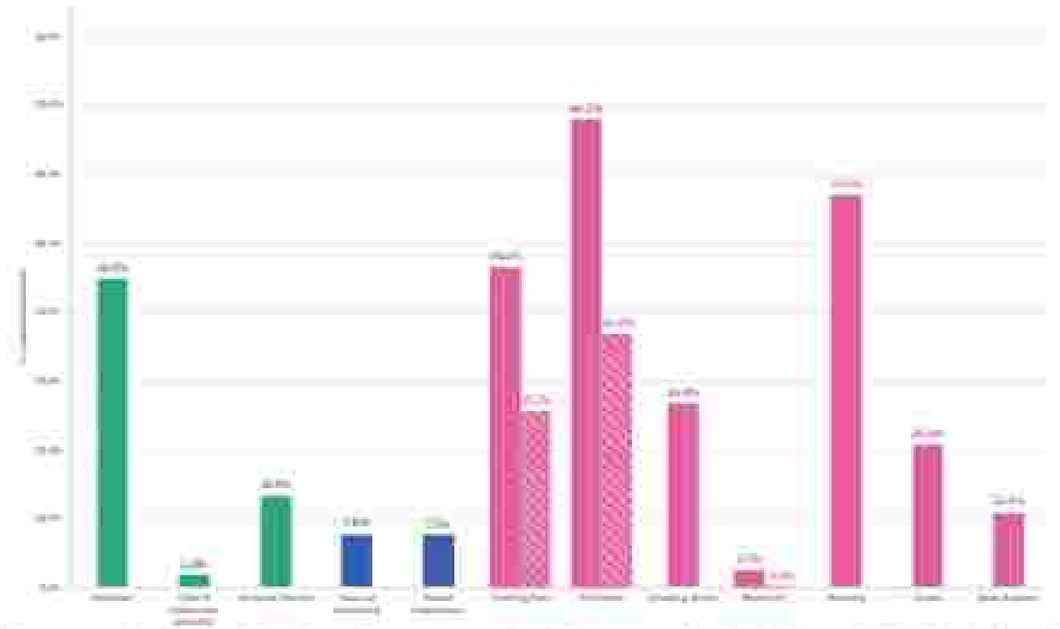


Note on data representation: As the data points for the NFHS-4 in 2015-16, the estimates for this period cover Silvassa or Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu have been compiled separately for their constituent regions.

Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full roll out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Dadra & Nagar Haveli: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

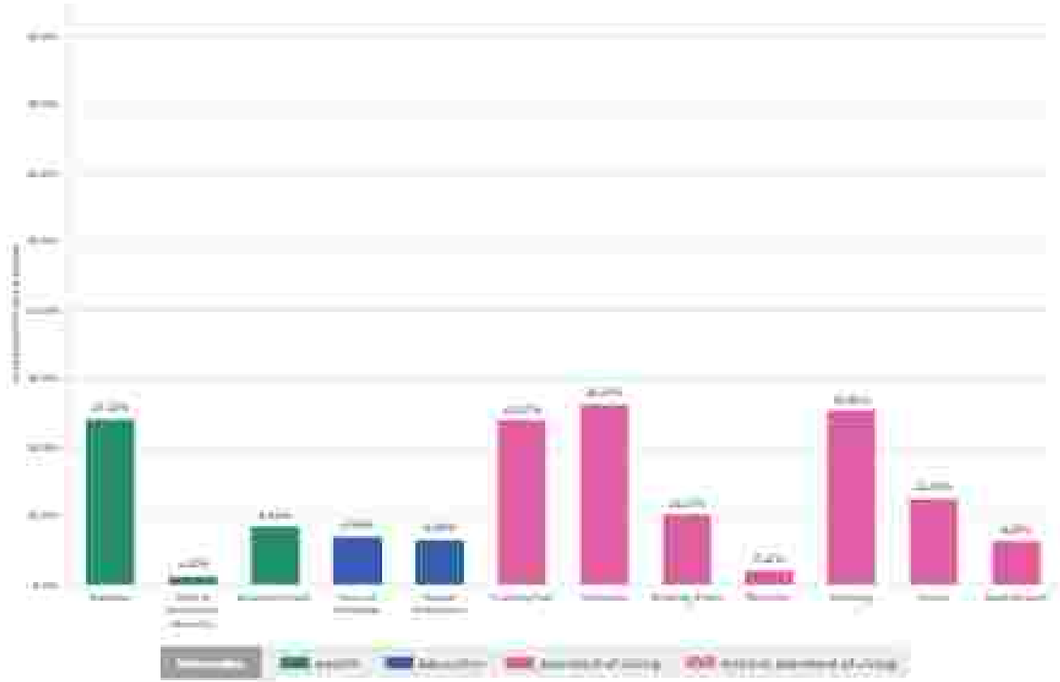
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The aligned bars depict the provisional estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio based on the data available in the NFHS-5 Dadra & Nagar Haveli District Factsheet (2019-20).

Dadra & Nagar Haveli: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Daman & Diu

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Daman & Diu

Overview

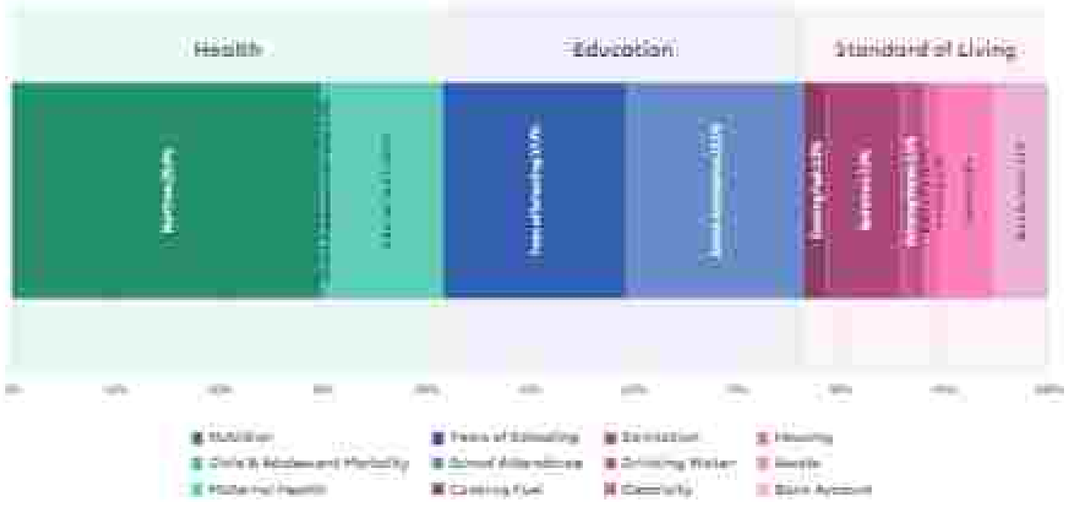
Daman & Diu Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
6.82%	X	44.18%	=	0.03

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
5.19%	41.79%	0.022	7.41%	44.79%	0.033

Daman & Diu: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score

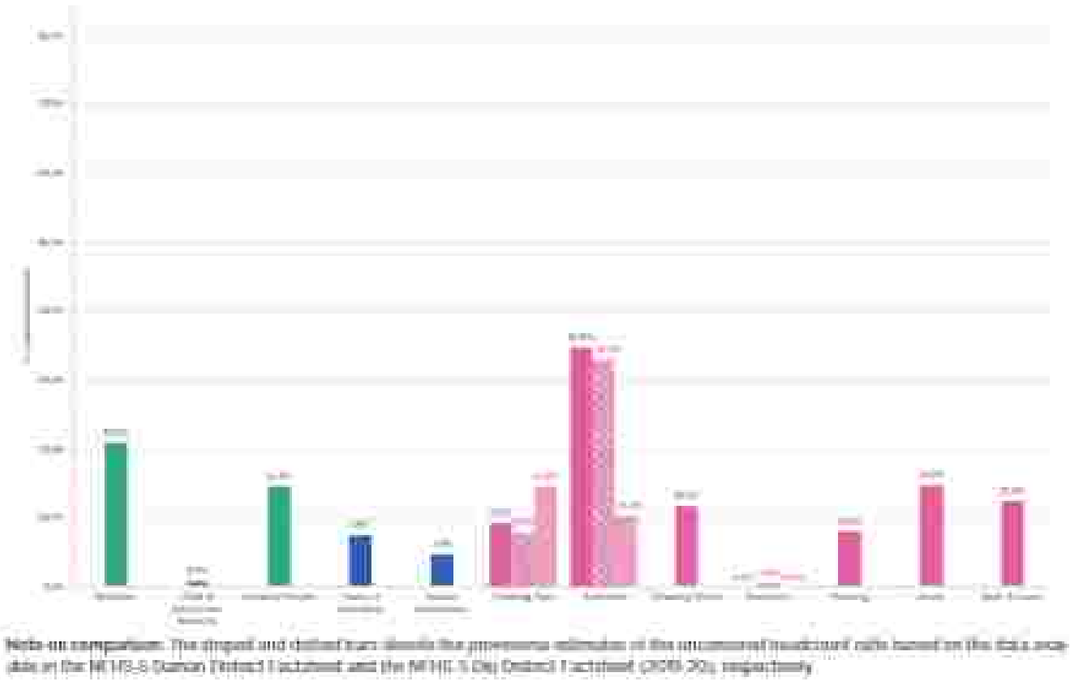


Note on data representation: As the data points for the NFHS-4 in 2015-16, the estimates for the present Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu have been compiled separately for their erstwhile regions.

Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full roll-out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Gyaan Yojana (PMGY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Daman & Diu: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

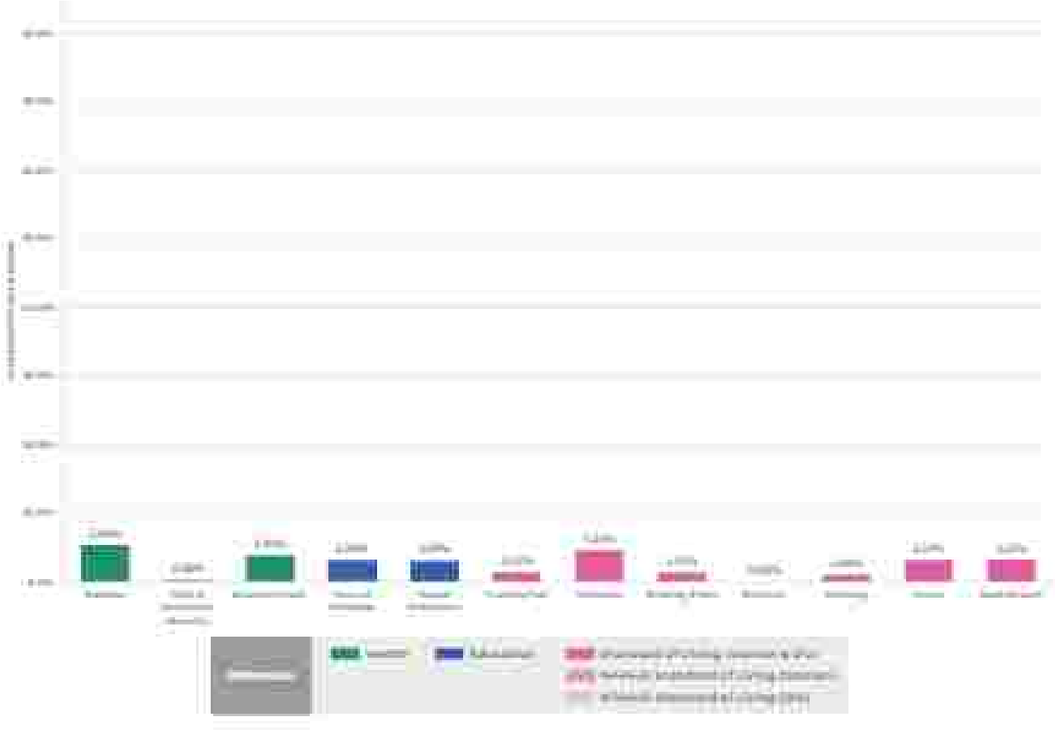
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The dotted and dotted bars denote the provisional estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio based on the data available for the NFHS-5 Daman District I activated and the NFHS-5 Diu District I activated (2019-20), respectively.

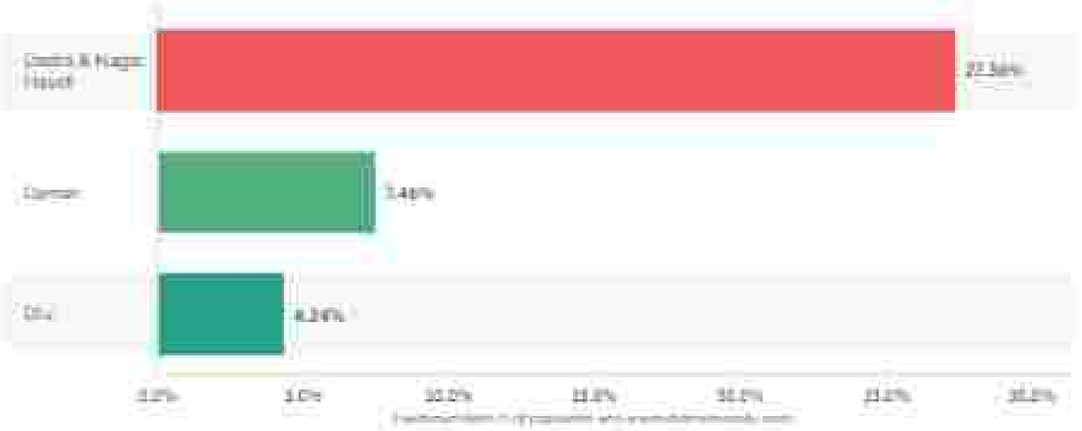
Daman & Diu: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Daman & Diu: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Multidimensional Poverty Index

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Daman & Diu.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Daman & Diu

District-level Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

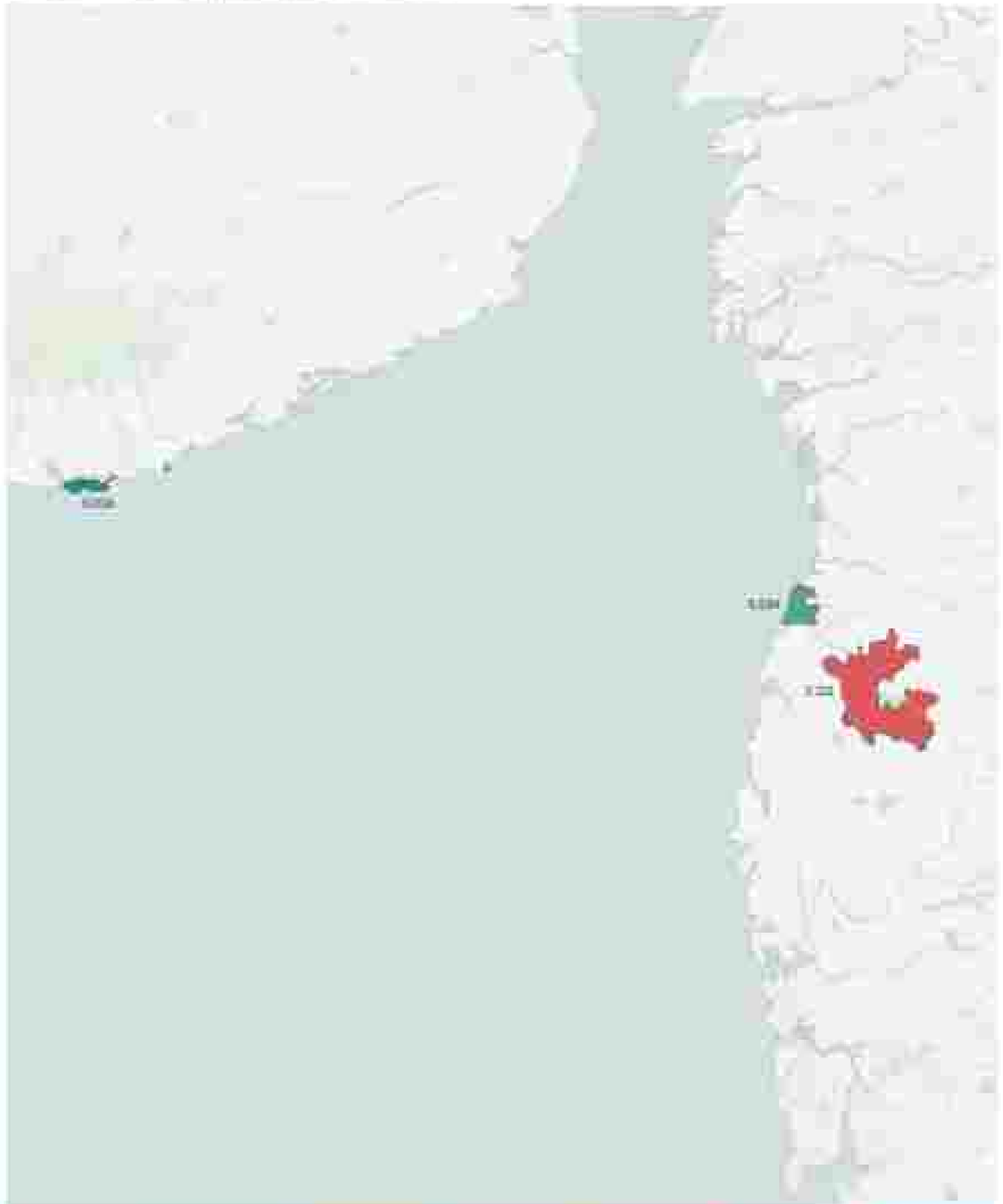
Districts of Daman & Diu	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Daman	7.46%	46.19%	0.034
Diu	4.34%	37.94%	0.016

	Rural			Urban		
Districts of Daman & Diu	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Daman	8.91%	44.77%	0.039	6.94%	45.22%	0.031
Diu	5.51%	38.32%	0.021	2.77%	35.72%	0.010

Districts of Daman & Diu are as per the 2011 Census of India.

Dadra & Nagar Haveli, & Daman & Diu

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)



Districts of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, & Daman & Diu are as per the 2011 Census of India. Due to there being a relatively lower number of districts, all Union Territories and the States of Sikkim and Goa share the same colour scale. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores, while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Delhi

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Delhi

Overview

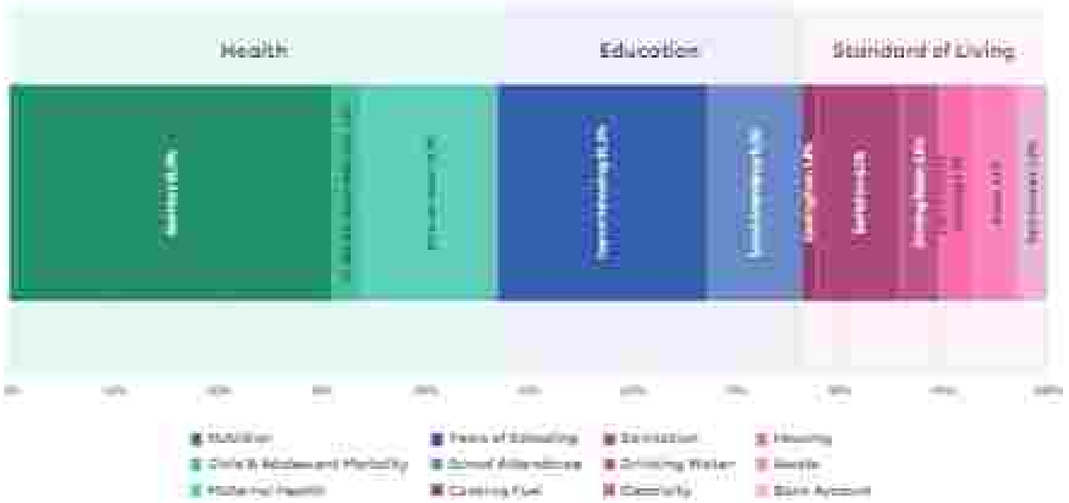
Delhi headcount Ratio, intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
4.79%	X	43.99%	=	0.021

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
3.42%	39.28%	0.013	4.8%	44.32%	0.021

Delhi: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

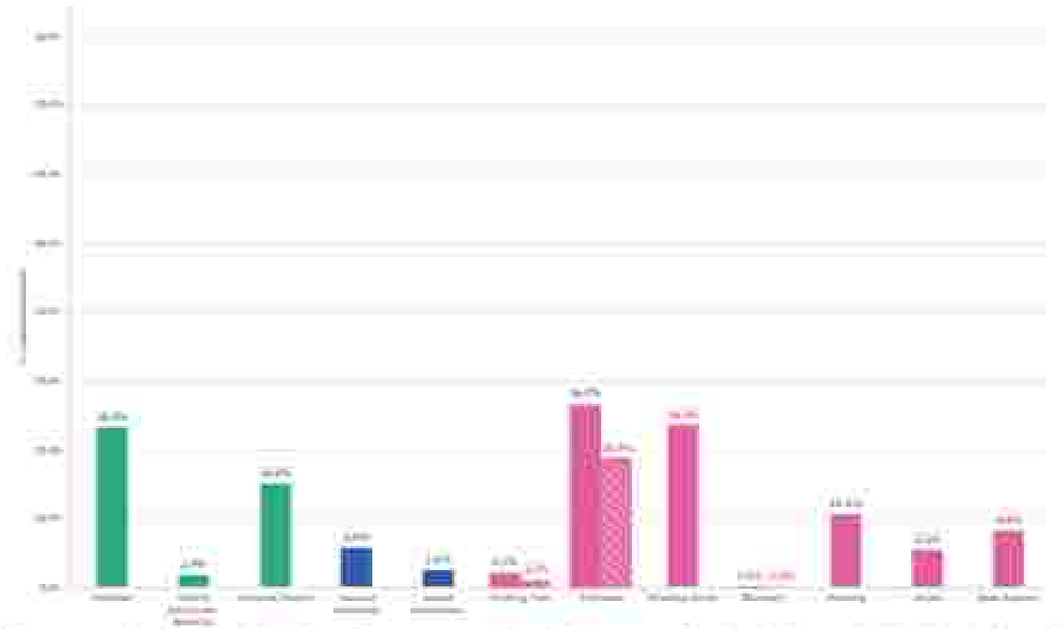
Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full rollout of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Delhi: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

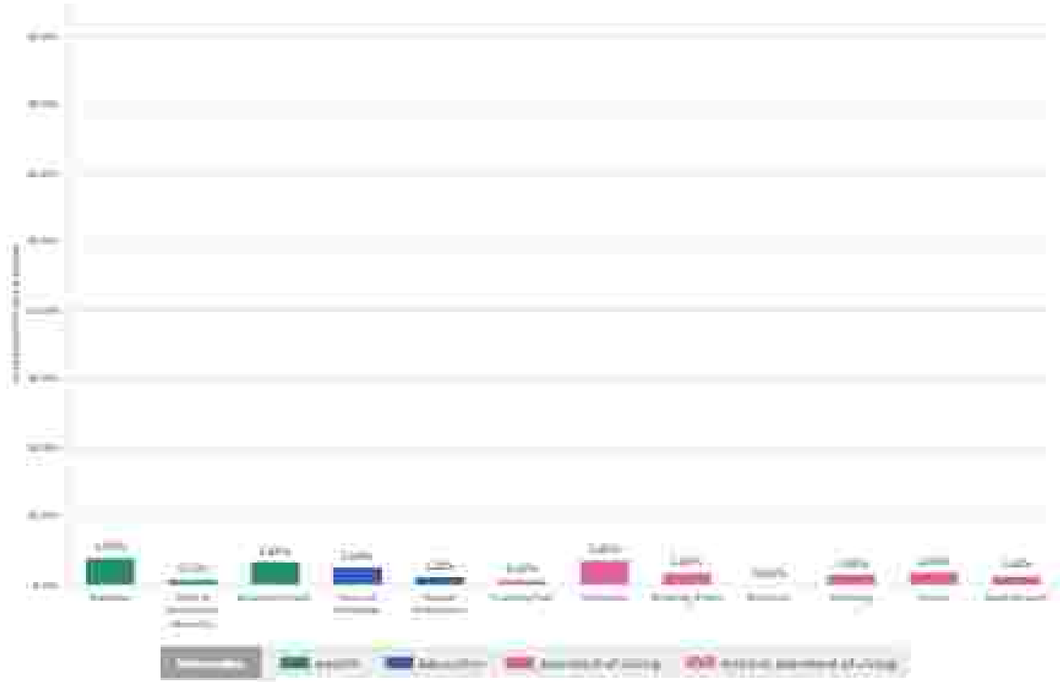
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The largest bars denote the provisional estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio sourced on the data available in the NFHS-5 Delhi UT Factsheet (2019-20).

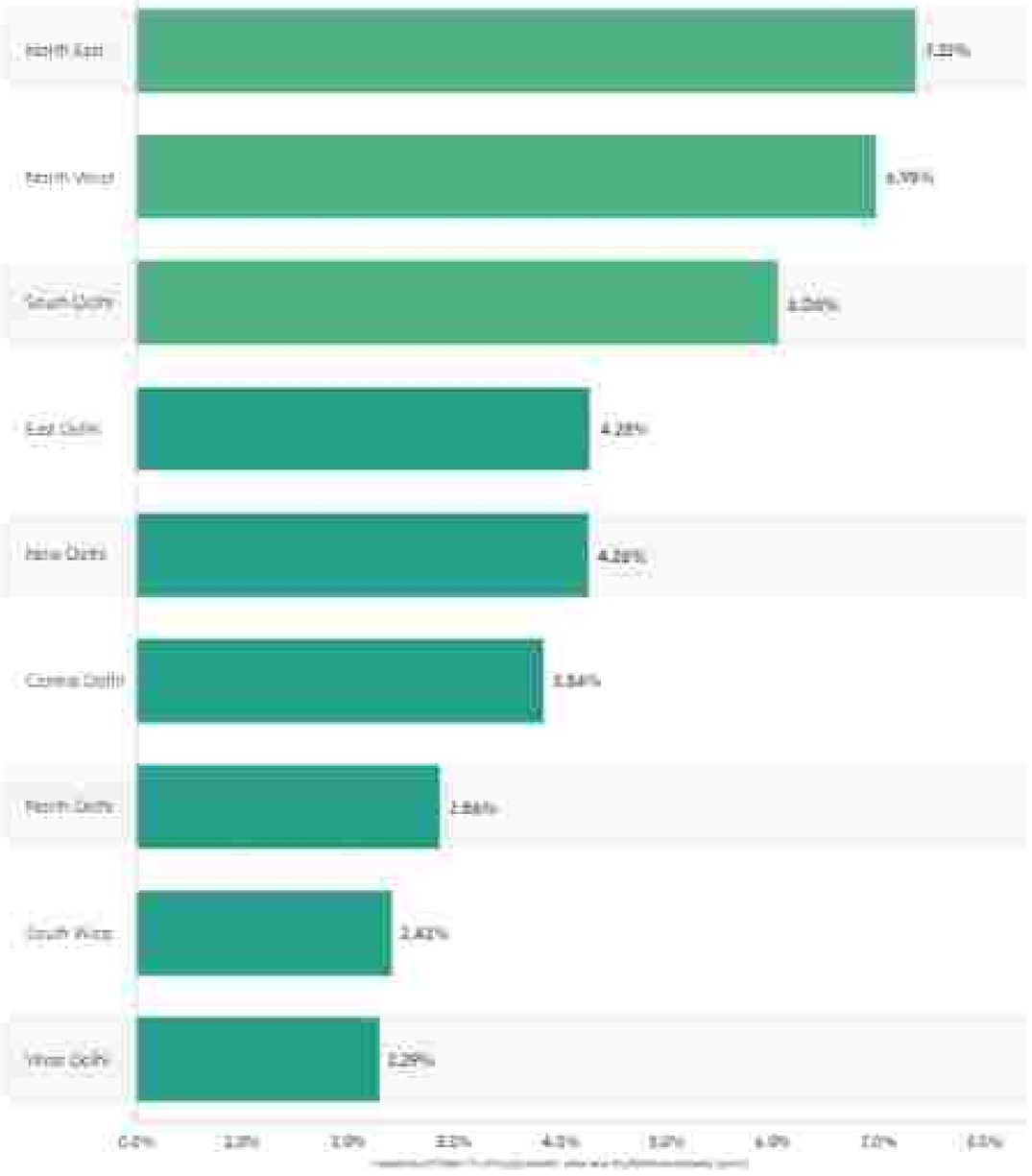
Delhi: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Delhi: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Multidimensional Poverty Index

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district in Delhi.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Delhi

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)

Districts of Delhi are as per the 2011 Census of India. Due to them being a relatively lower number of districts, all Union Territories and the states of Sikkim and Goa share the same colour scale. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Delhi

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Delhi	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Central Delhi	3.84%	43.78%	0.017
East Delhi	4.28%	41.77%	0.018
New Delhi	4.26%	43.27%	0.018
North Delhi	2.88%	41.15%	0.012
North East	7.25%	42.79%	0.031
North West	6.98%	41.21%	0.029
South Delhi	5.00%	41.76%	0.021
South West	2.41%	44.27%	0.011
West Delhi	2.29%	44.60%	0.010

Districts of Delhi are as per the 2011 Census of India

Multidimensional Poverty in Delhi

Urban and Rural Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score for each District

	Rural			Urban		
Districts of Delhi	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Central Delhi	-	-	-	3.84%	43.78%	0.017
East Delhi	-	-	-	4.28%	41.77%	0.018
New Delhi	-	-	-	4.26%	43.27%	0.018
North Delhi	10.49%	34.84%	0.036	2.78%	41.55%	0.011
North East	-	-	-	7.25%	42.79%	0.031
North West	0.62%	44.03%	0.003	7.00%	42.21%	0.030
South Delhi	-	-	-	5.00%	41.76%	0.021
South West	4.03%	39.29%	0.016	2.30%	44.48%	0.011
West Delhi	-	-	-	2.29%	44.60%	0.010

Districts of Delhi are as per the 2011 Census of India

Jammu & Kashmir, & Ladakh

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Jammu & Kashmir, & Ladakh

Overview

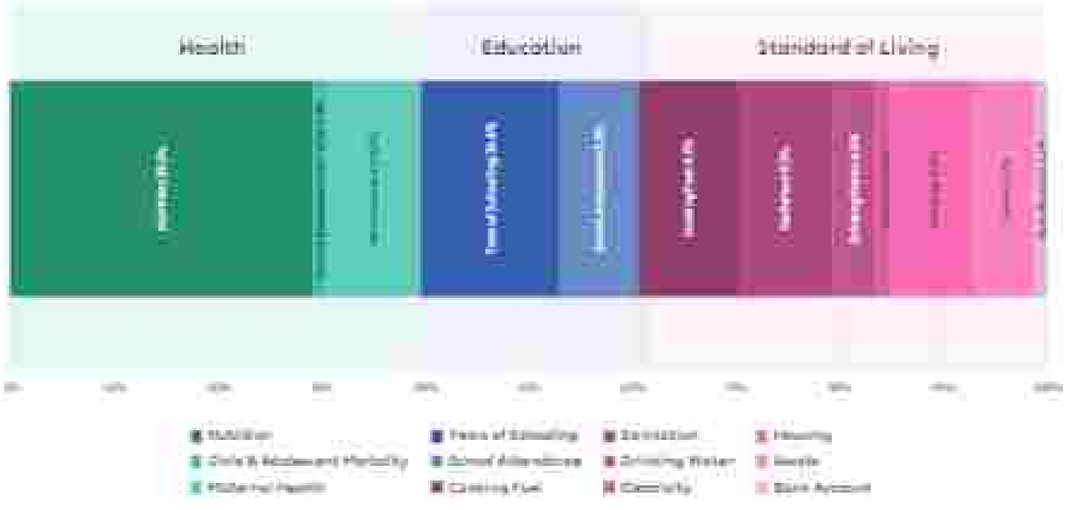
Jammu & Kashmir, & Ladakh: Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
12.58%	X	44.11%	=	0.055

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
16.29%	44.27%	0.072	3.5%	42.22%	0.015

Jammu & Kashmir, & Ladakh: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score

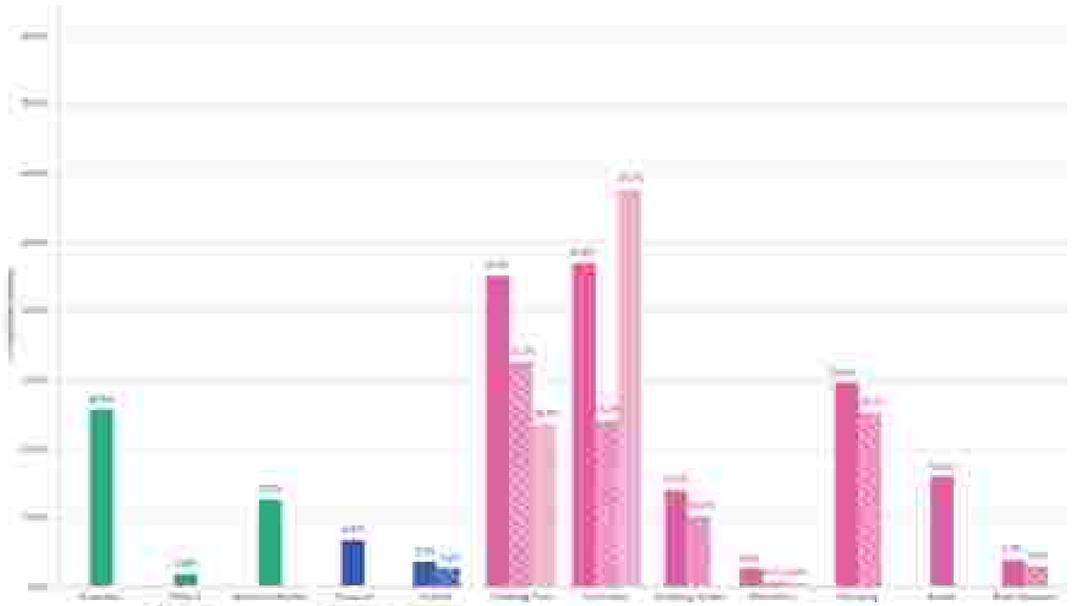


Note on data representation: As the data period on the NFHS-4 is 2015-16, the estimates for the present Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir, and Ladakh have been computed for their combined geographical region.

Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full roll-out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Jammu & Kashmir, & Ladakh: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

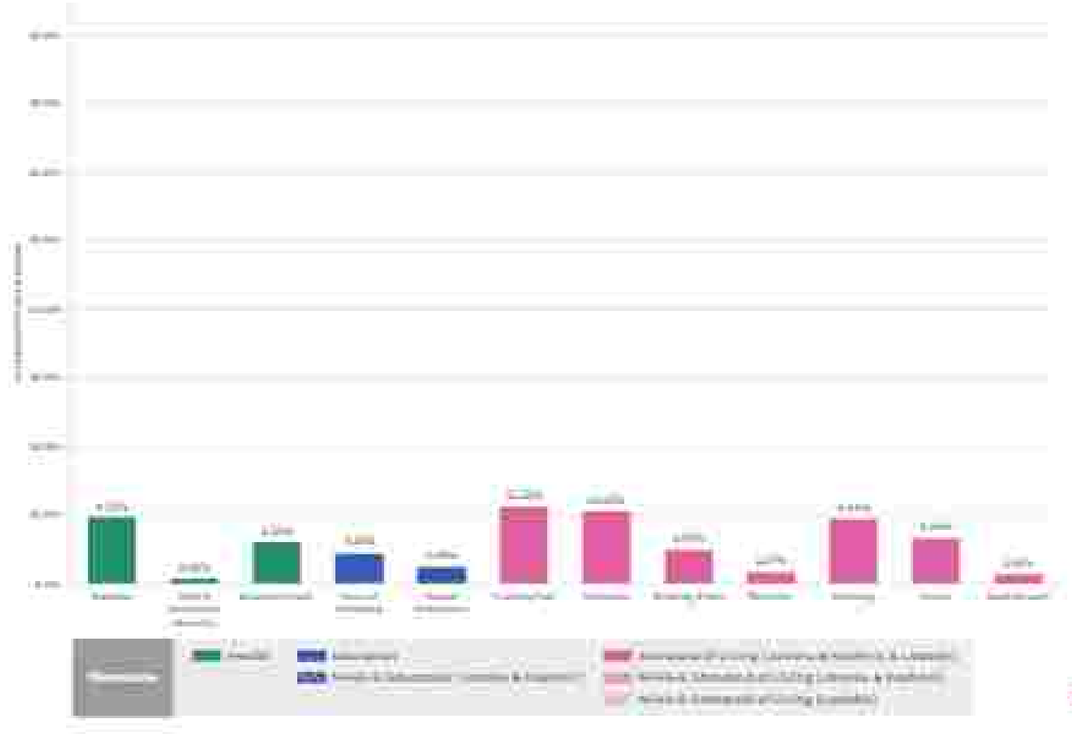
Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The dotted and dotted bars denote the provisional estimates on the uncensored headcount ratio based on the data available in the NFHS-5 Jammu & Kashmir UT Report and the Ladakh UT Factsheet (2019-20) respectively.

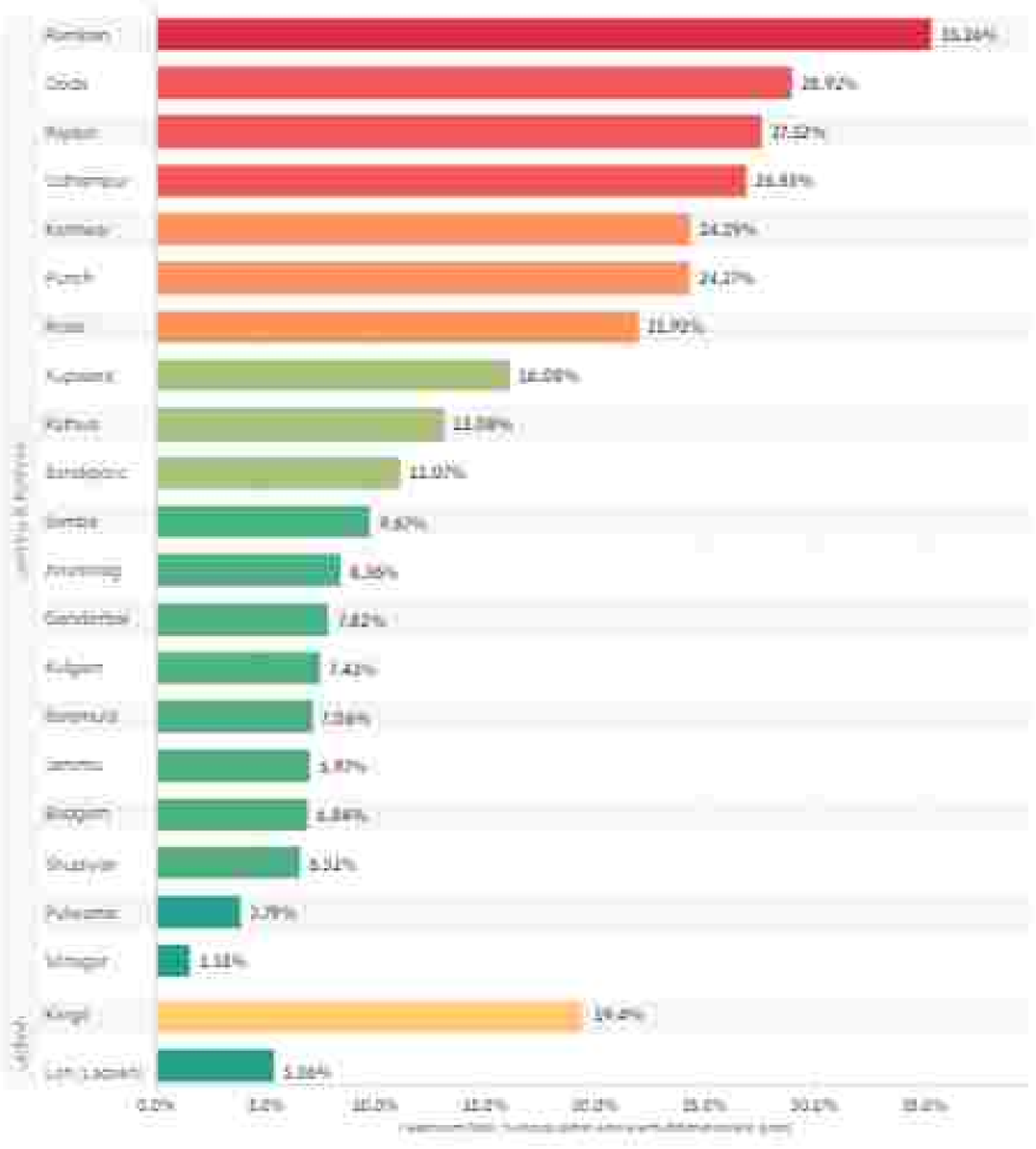
Jammu & Kashmir, & Ladakh: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator



Jammu & Kashmir, & Ladakh: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Multidimensional Poverty Index

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Jammu & Kashmir, & Ladakh. The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Jammu & Kashmir, & Ladakh

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (Districts-wise)

Districts of Jammu & Kashmir, & Ladakh are as per the Political Map of India (Of Edition) (Survey of India). Due to there being a relatively lower number of districts, all Union Territories and the States of Sikkim and Goa share the same colour scale. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Jammu & Kashmir, & Ladakh

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Jammu & Kashmir	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Anantnag	8.35%	46.54%	0.039
Budgam	6.84%	41.79%	0.029
Bandipora	11.07%	45.41%	0.050
Baramula	7.06%	43.09%	0.030
Doda	28.97%	47.01%	0.136
Ganderbal	7.82%	43.18%	0.034
Jammu	6.97%	43.11%	0.030
Kathua	13.08%	43.48%	0.057
Kishtwar	24.29%	45.52%	0.111
Kulgam	7.43%	41.79%	0.031
Kupwara	16.05%	41.17%	0.067
Pulwama	3.79%	43.07%	0.016
Punch	24.27%	43.48%	0.106
Rajouri	27.52%	44.58%	0.123
Ramban	35.16%	46.29%	0.161
Reasi	21.92%	44.45%	0.097
Samba	9.60%	42.77%	0.041
Shupiyan	6.52%	43.32%	0.028
Srinagar	1.51%	39.64%	0.006
Udhampur	26.83%	43.59%	0.117

Districts of Ladakh	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Kargil	19.43%	45.74%	0.089
Leh (Ladakh)	5.36%	38.83%	0.021

Districts of Jammu & Kashmir, & Ladakh are as per the Political Map of India 10th Edition (Survey of India)

Multidimensional Poverty in Jammu & Kashmir, & Ladakh

Urban and Rural Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score for each District

	Rural			Urban		
Districts of Jammu & Kashmir	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Anantnag	8.76%	44.65%	0.039	7.54%	50.03%	0.038
Budgam	7.99%	41.79%	0.033	4.13%	40.82%	0.017
Bandipora	12.58%	45.50%	0.057	6.27%	43.61%	0.027
Baramula	8.38%	42.81%	0.036	3.37%	46.71%	0.016
Doda	30.37%	47.18%	0.144	1.38%	35.72%	0.005
Ganderbal	8.40%	44.20%	0.037	5.99%	38.91%	0.023
Jammu	9.78%	43.11%	0.042	4.54%	39.84%	0.018
Kathua	16.72%	43.44%	0.073	0.87%	40.02%	0.004
Kishtwar	25.81%	45.53%	0.118	1.23%	35.72%	0.004
Kulgam	9.20%	43.75%	0.040	0.29%	47.62%	0.001
Kupwara	18.79%	41.29%	0.078	4.99%	41.24%	0.021
Pulwama	3.91%	43.23%	0.017	1.46%	33.39%	0.005
Punch	25.68%	43.55%	0.112	4.70%	37.80%	0.018
Rajouri	28.84%	44.78%	0.129	8.73%	40.11%	0.035
Ramban	36.49%	46.34%	0.169	5.22%	38.10%	0.020
Reasi	22.39%	44.41%	0.100	15.78%	44.50%	0.070
Samba	10.05%	41.70%	0.042	2.89%	47.39%	0.014
Shupiyan	6.82%	41.32%	0.028	1.91%	42.66%	0.008
Srinagar	7.92%	35.36%	0.028	1.42%	38.84%	0.006
Udhampur	29.78%	43.71%	0.130	10.05%	41.37%	0.042

	Rural			Urban		
Districts of Ladakh	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Kargil	21.42%	43.76%	0.094	3.40%	40.33%	0.014
Leh (Ladakh)	6.70%	37.97%	0.025	2.77%	43.14%	0.012

Districts of Jammu & Kashmir, & Ladakh are as per the Political Map of India 10th Edition (Survey of India)

Lakshadweep

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Lakshadweep

Overview

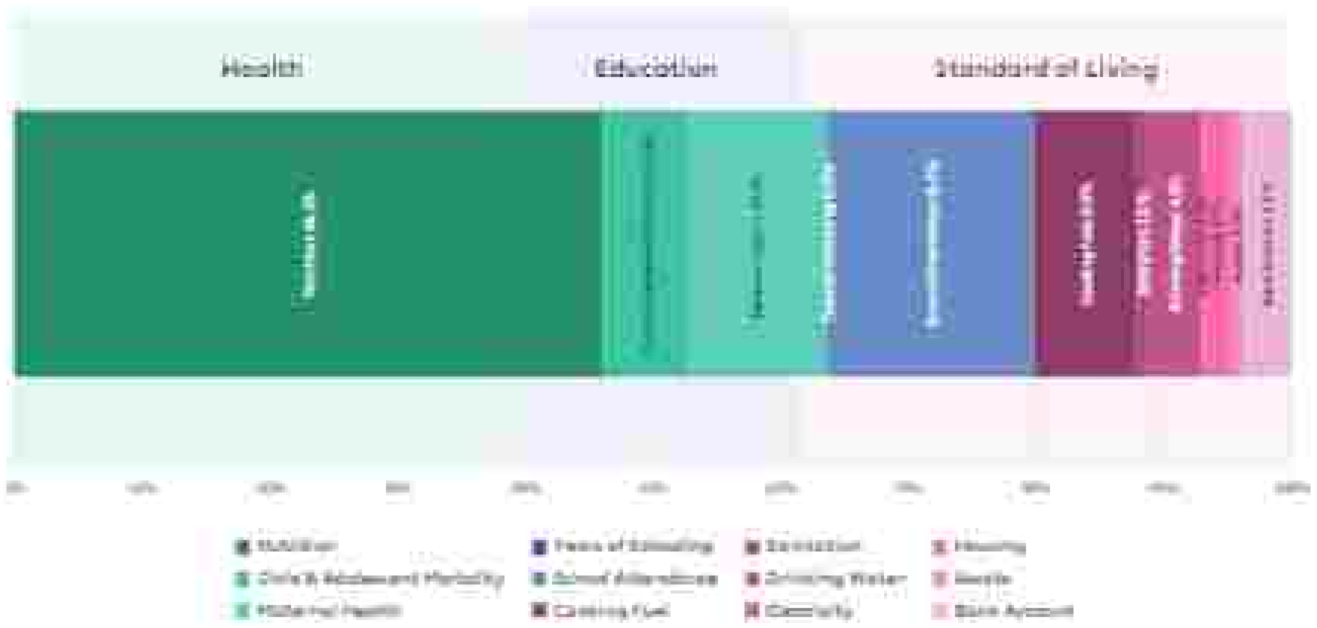
Lakshadweep Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
1.82%	x	36.15%	=	0.007

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
1.16%	42.86%	0.005	2%	35.59%	0.007

Lakshadweep: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

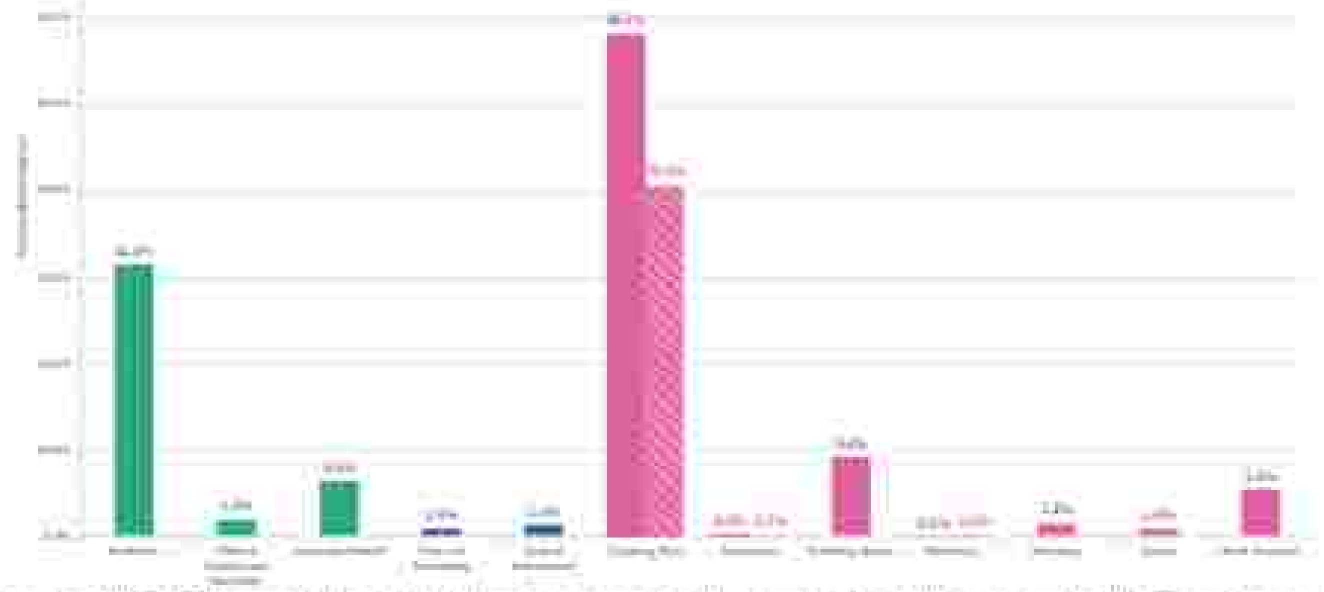
Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full roll out of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Lakshadweep: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



Note on comparison: The striped bars denote the provisional estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio based on the data available in the NFHS-5 Lakshadweep UT Factsheet (2019-20).

Lakshadweep: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator

Lakshadweep

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)

Districts of Lakshadweep are as per the 2011 Census of India. Due to there being a relatively lower number of districts, all Union Territories and the States of Sikkim and Goa share the same colour scale. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Puducherry

A snapshot of multidimensional poverty in Puducherry

Overview

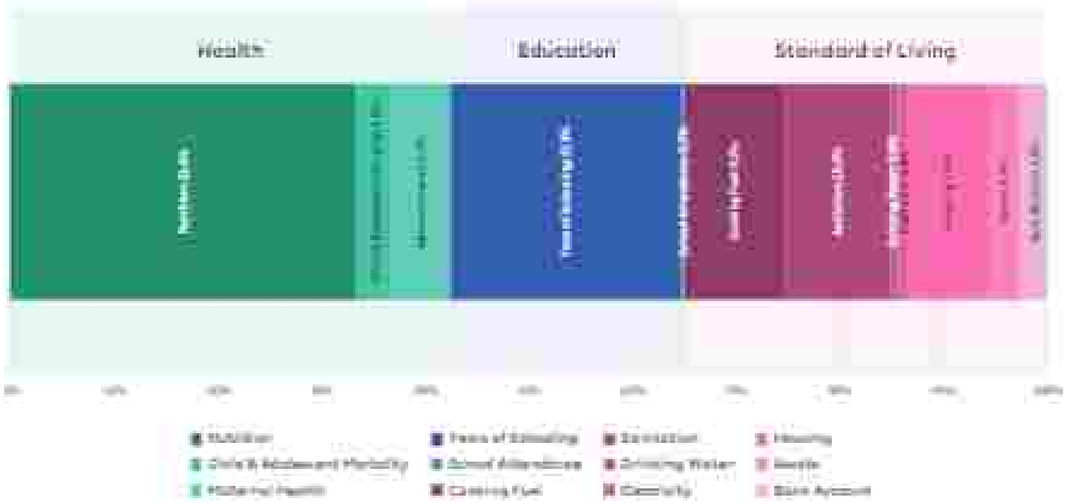
Puducherry Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Headcount Ratio (H)		Intensity (A)		MPI (HxA)
1.72%	X	38.54%	=	0.007

Rural			Urban		
Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
3.19%	36.74%	0.012	0.99%	41.28%	0.004

Puducherry: Indicator-wise Contribution to the MPI

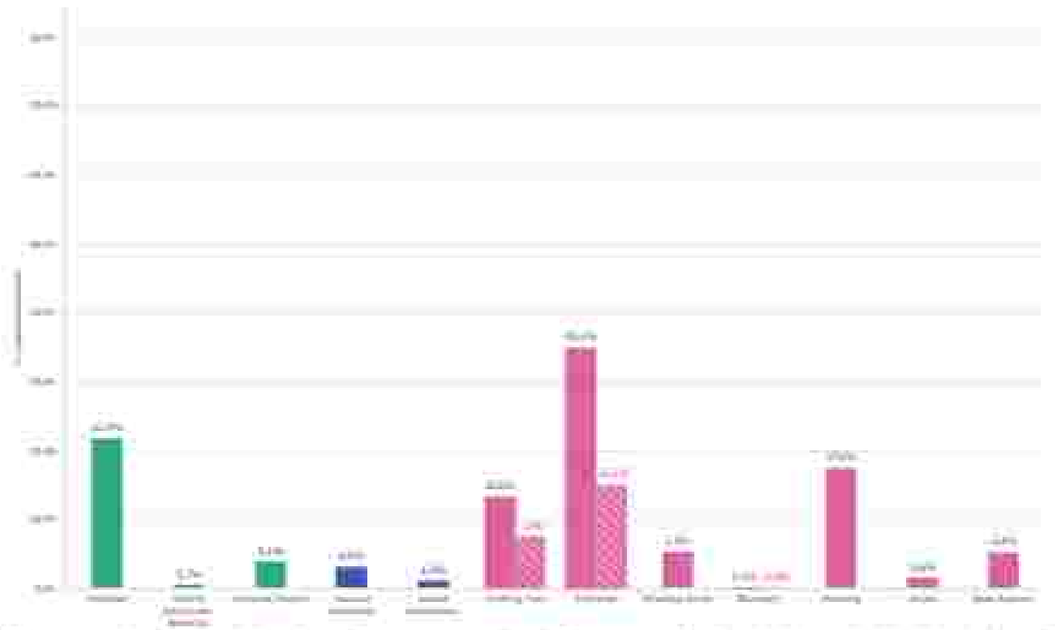
Percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI score



Note on the data period: The NFHS-4 (2015-16) precedes the full rollout of flagship schemes of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana (UJY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Puducherry: Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are deprived in each indicator



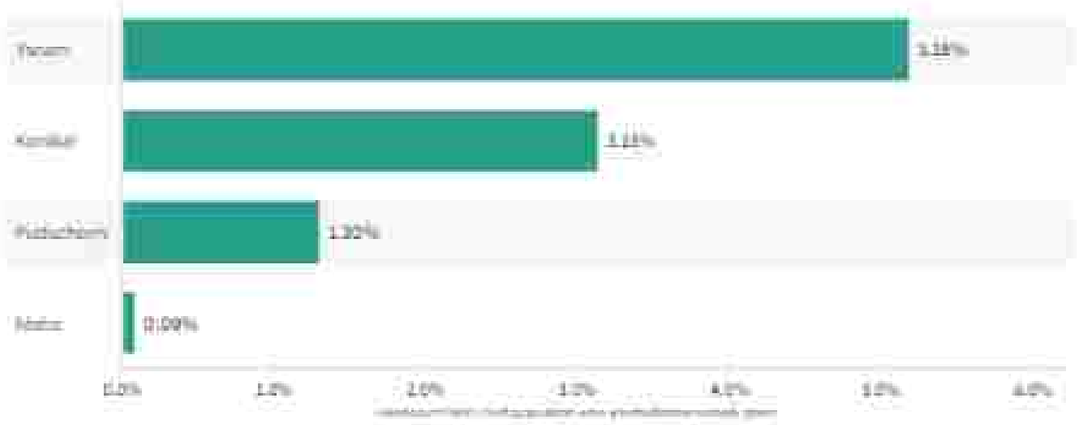
Note on comparison: The largest bars denote the provincial estimates of the uncensored headcount ratio across the data available in the NFHS-5 (Puducherry UT) archives (2019-20).

Puducherry: Censored Headcount Ratio

Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator

Puducherry: Headcount Ratio

Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district



Multidimensional Poverty Index

The size of the bar represents the percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in each district of Puducherry.
The colour of the bar represents the MPI score of the district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.

Multidimensional Poverty in Puducherry

District-wise Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI Score

Districts of Puducherry	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Karaikal	1.15%	32.97%	0.011
Mahe	0.09%	35.72%	0.000
Puducherry	1.30%	34.16%	0.003
Yanam	3.18%	41.28%	0.031

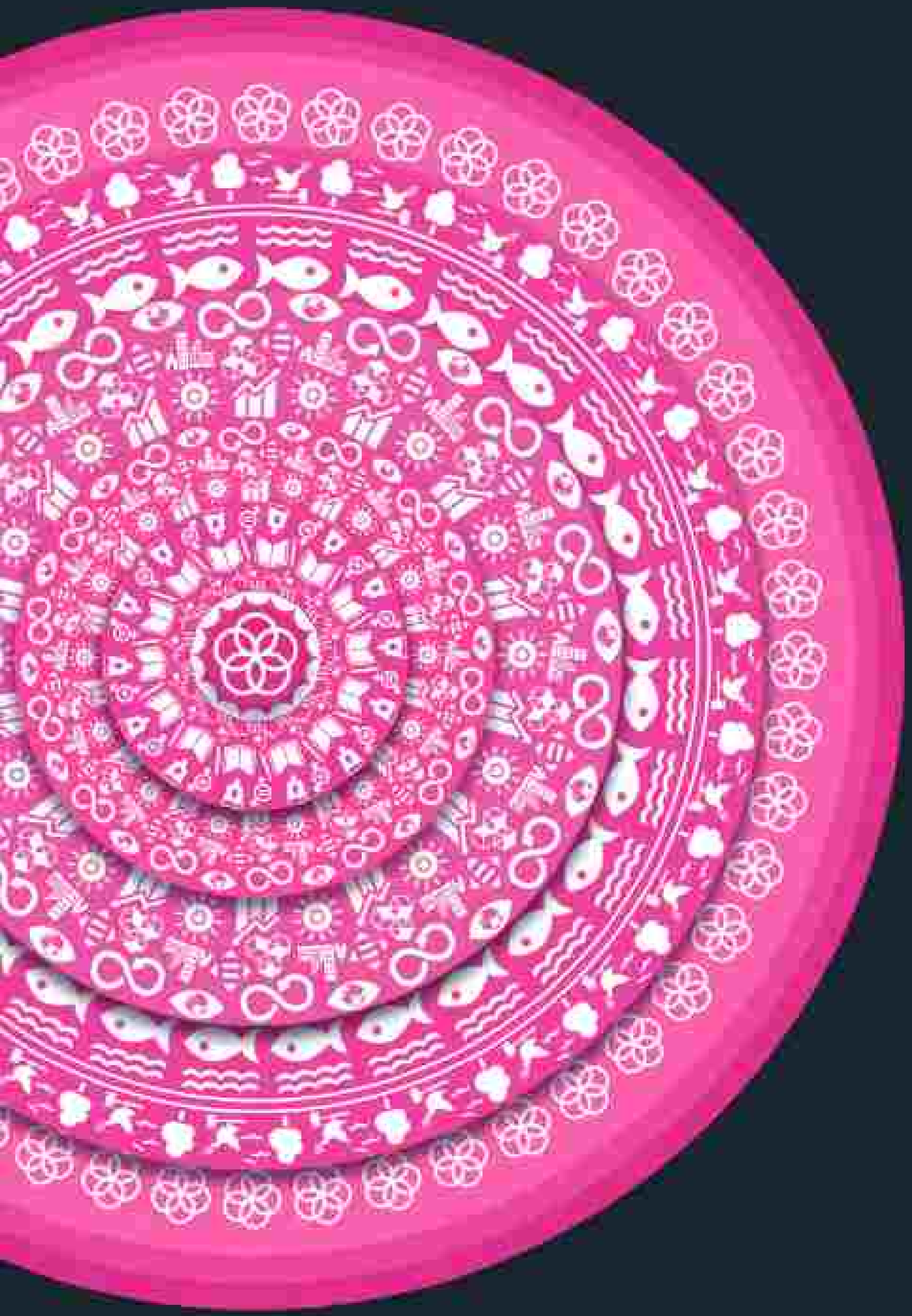
Districts of Puducherry	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Karaikal	2.49%	36.17%	0.009	0.91%	34.80%	0.003
Mahe	-	-	-	0.09%	35.72%	0.000
Puducherry	2.16%	37.21%	0.010	0.74%	42.32%	0.003
Yanam	-	-	-	3.18%	41.28%	0.031

Districts of Puducherry are as per the 2011 Census of India

Puducherry

Multidimensional Poverty Index Score (District-wise)

Districts of Puducherry are as per the 2011 Census of India. Due to there being a relatively lower number of districts, all Union Territories and the States of Sikkim and Goa make the same colour scale. The colour represents the MPI score of a district. The colour moves from green, through yellow, to red as the MPI score increases. Green represents areas with the lowest MPI scores while red represents areas with the highest MPI scores. The legend provides the range of MPI scores represented by a colour.



SECTION IV

TECHNICAL NOTES & DATA TABLES

ANNEXURE

A

TECHNICAL NOTES
ESTIMATION DETAILS

A.1 Policy for Treatment of Missing Values

Any individual (and in extension household) for whom data for all indicators, and data for all constituents of an indicator is not present, is not considered in the estimation sample of the national MPI and its disaggregations. It is classified as a dropped observation.

For example, if an individual has data for eleven indicators of the national MPI but the information for one indicator is missing, that individual will not be considered in the estimation for the national MPI. Another example would be, supposing that in the indicator for drinking water, an individual has information for the type of drinking water source but information for 'round trip time to the drinking water source' is missing, then the individual is not considered in the estimation of the national MPI. Similarly, in the case of the indicator for sanitation, if the information for type of sanitation facility is available for an individual but the information for whether the facility is shared or exclusive is not available, then the individual is not considered for the estimation of the national MPI.

The exception to this policy is the maternal health indicator - the specific policy for which has been detailed subsequently in this section.

A.2 Policy for the Indicator on Bank Accounts

If an individual, when asked if they have a bank account, has replied that they "don't know", they are considered to be deprived in the indicator for Bank Accounts.

In the case of the indicator for bank accounts, the NFHS-4 reports that 90.3% of individuals have stated that they have a bank account, 9.5% stated that they do not have bank account and 0.2% of individuals responded "don't know" when asked if they have a bank account. For the national MPI, the 0.2% of individuals who responded with "don't know" (7,368 unweighted observations) have been treated as deprived in the indicator for bank accounts. The rationale behind this is the assumption that if an individual is unaware of their ownership status for a bank account, then it may be considered analogous to them not having a bank account to begin with.

However, this assumption was not made discounting the possibility that there might be cases where the individual has chosen to not disclose the information to the survey enumerator or the person responsible for the operation of the bank account was not present in the household at the time of the survey. In such cases, the relatively low weight assigned to the bank account indicator acts as a moderator, i.e., well-off individuals who have responded "don't know" to the bank account indicator will not be affected as they will need to be deprived in a substantial number of other indicators to be considered as multidimensionally poor and on the other hand individuals who are already multidimensionally poor by virtue of other indicators will be retained in the final estimation sample.

A.3 Policy for the Indicator on Maternal Health

The indicator for maternal health is a composite of 2 discrete components – the number of antenatal care visits a woman received during her last pregnancy and the type of assistance (if any) that she received during the birth of her last child. In order for her to be considered as deprived in the indicator for maternal health, she has to have a) received less than 4 antenatal care visits (deprived in antenatal care) or b) not received assistance from a skilled healthcare provider during childbirth (deprived in assisted delivery). In order to be deprived in the indicator for maternal health, a woman must be deprived in either antenatal care or assisted delivery.

If the information for both antenatal care and assisted delivery are missing, then, adhering to the policy for treatment of missing values, the woman for whom the information is missing is not included in the estimation of the national MPI.

The conundrum however arises, when the information for either antenatal care (or assisted delivery) is present, but the information for assisted delivery (or antenatal care) is missing. Therefore, there are 9 possible scenarios which may occur during the determination of the maternal health indicator.

Outcome Number	Deprived in Antenatal Care	Deprived in Assisted Delivery	Deprivation Status in Maternal Health
1	No	No	No
2	No	No	No
3	No	No	No
4	No	No	No
5	No	Information Missing	No
6	Information Missing	No	No
7	No	Information Missing	?
8	Information Missing	No	?
9	Information Missing	Information Missing	Can't be determined from available variables

The decision regarding the deprivation status of the maternal health indicator is fairly straightforward for outcomes 1 through 6 and outcome number 9. The problem lies with outcomes 7 and 8, where a woman is not deprived in Antenatal Care but the information for Assisted Delivery is missing and vice versa. This is because the indicator for which the information is missing may take a value of deprived or not deprived thereby determining the status of the maternal health indicator as a whole. Thus, for observations falling in outcomes 7 and 8, it becomes impossible to determine the actual deprivation status of the maternal health. A total number of 6,067 unweighted observations fall in outcome 8 and there are no observations in outcome 7.

If the policy for treatment of missing values is to be applied, then these 6,087 indicators would be dropped from the final estimation sample. This however would risk further reducing an already restricted sample (women who have had at least one childbirth in the 5 years preceding the survey) of observations eligible for the maternal health indicator.

Therefore, an exception to the policy for treatment of missing indicators has been made for the maternal health indicator in order to retain the 6,087 observations in the final MPI estimation sample. In its place a different policy has been utilised, the policy is as follows:

> For individuals where the information for either antenatal care or assisted delivery is missing while the information for the other is present and takes a value of "not deprived", the individual is included in the estimation sample of the national MPI only if their deprivation score is higher than the second order cutoff and irrespective of the value taken by the indicator on maternal health.

A.3.1 There are four steps involved to implement this policy, they have been outlined in the following paragraphs.

4.4.2.i Step 1

Identify the number of observations for which either antenatal care or assisted delivery is not deprived while the information for the other is missing. There are 6,087 observations which are not deprived in assisted delivery and whose information for antenatal care is missing. There are no observations which are not deprived in antenatal care and for whom the information on assisted delivery is missing.

4.4.2.ii Step 2

Within the 6,087 observations, determine the ones where the deprivation score is above the second order cut-off (i.e. ≥ 1/3) for 2 specific scenarios:

Scenario 1: Assume 6,087 observations are not deprived in maternal health and compute the deprivation scores for them. Identify the observations for whom the deprivation score is above 33.33%. Scenario 1 yields the following results.

MPI Poor	Freq.	Percent
No	4,908	80.63
Yes	1,071	17.59
Missing	108	1.77
Total	6,087	100.00

4,908 observations are not multidimensionally poor, 1,071 are multidimensionally poor and 108 have missing values in other indicators and have been dropped from the sample.

Scenario 2: Assume 6,087 observations are deprived in maternal health and compute the deprivation scores for them. Identify the observations for whom the deprivation score is above 33.33%. Scenario 2 yields the following results.

MPI Poor	Freq.	Percent
No	3,767	61.89
Yes	2,212	36.34
Missing	108	1.77
Total	6,087	100.00

3,767 observations are not multidimensionally poor, 2,212 are multidimensionally poor and 108 have missing values in other indicators and have been dropped from the sample.

4.4.2.iii Step 3

Identify observations whose deprivation status remain unchanged across both scenarios 1 and 2. That is, we identify the observations for whom the deprivation score remains above or below 33.33% irrespective of the value taken by the maternal health indicator.

4,838 (3,767 not deprived and 1,071 deprived) observations remain common across both the scenarios i.e. their deprivation status (0,0) or (1,1) remains unchanged irrespective of the value taken by the maternal health indicator.

4.4.2.iv Step 4

Of the 6,087 identified ambiguous observations, it can be determined with absolute certainty that 4,838 observations will remain multidimensionally poor or not regardless of the value taken by the maternal health indicator.

Therefore, these 4,838 observations will be retained in the estimation sample of the national MPI.

A.4 Sample size

The national MPI utilizes 2,699,980 unweighted observations from the NFHS-4 as its estimation sample. This sample size consists of de jure household members for whom the data for all twelve indicators of the national MPI is present. Therefore, from the 2,869,043 unweighted observations present in the NFHS-4 microdata, 67,015 (2.34%) observations belonging to non usual household members have been dropped. A further 102,048 observations (3.56%) were dropped due to them missing the data for one or more component indicators of the national MPI.

The national MPI thus uses 94.09% of the total unweighted sample of the NFHS-4 for estimation. In comparison, the global MPI uses 94.2% of the total unweighted sample of the NFHS-4 for estimation.

A.5 Micro-data Extraction, Treatment, and Visualization

The micro-data for the NFHS-4 was obtained from the official repository of the Demographic and Health Surveys Program. The estimation of Indian national MPI, its indicators, and related estimates was done utilising the Birth Recode (IABR74FL), Individual Recode (IAIR74FL), Men's Recode (IAMR74FL), and Person's Recode (IAPR74FL).

Extraction of data, adjustments for survey design and application of sample weights was completed adhering to the procedures stated in the Standard Recode Manual for DHS 7. As the reporting of data was done up to the level of urban and rural areas within a district, the occurrence of singleton sampling units within a strata was inevitable, particularly in designated rural areas of primarily urban districts. For such occurrences, the standard errors have not been reported and has been replaced with "*".

The processing of the data and computation of point estimates and estimate variance was carried out in STATA 16 (MP) and STATA 17 (MP). The final point estimates and standard errors were exported to Microsoft Excel for visualization. The choropleth maps were constructed in Tableau and QGIS using Shapefiles obtained from Survey of India.

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INDEX OF TABLES

Macroeconomic Ratio	A1			A2			Total		
Item / ICT	Observation Ratio	Intensity	SEM	Observation Ratio	Intensity	SEM	Observation Ratio	Intensity	SEM
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE 3: STATE/UT-WISE UNCENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO (RURAL)

TABLE 4: STATE/UT-WISE UNCENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO (URBAN)

TABLE 5: STATE/UT-WISE CENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO

TABLE 6: STATE/UT-WISE CENSORED HEADCOUNT RATIO (RURAL)

Censored Headcount Ratio (Urban)	Health			Education		Standard of Living					
State/UT (Urban)	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Years of Schooling	School Attendance	Cooking Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Bank Account
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
India	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Indicator Contribution	Health			Education		Standard of Living					
State/UT	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Years of Schooling	School Attendance	Cooking Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Bank Account
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
India	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Indicator Contribution (Rural) State/UT (Rural)	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Years of Schooling	School Attendance	Cooking Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Bank Account
Andhra Pradesh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arunachal Pradesh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bihar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chhattisgarh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gujarat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haryana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Himachal Pradesh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jharkhand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Karnataka	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kerala	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madhya Pradesh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maharashtra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manipur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meghalaya	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mizoram	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nagaland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Odisha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Punjab	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rajasthan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sikkim	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tamil Nadu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Telangana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tripura	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uttar Pradesh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uttarakhand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Bengal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chandigarh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lakshadweep	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Puducherry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
India	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Indicator Contribution (Urban) State/UT (Urban)	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Years of Schooling	School Attendance	Cooking Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Bank Account
Andhra Pradesh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arunachal Pradesh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bihar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chhattisgarh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gujarat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haryana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Himachal Pradesh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jharkhand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Karnataka	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kerala	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madhya Pradesh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maharashtra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manipur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meghalaya	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mizoram	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nagaland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Odisha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Punjab	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rajasthan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sikkim	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tamil Nadu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Telangana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tripura	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uttar Pradesh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uttarakhand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Bengal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chandigarh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lakshadweep	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Puducherry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
India	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Name	Score	Attribute	Team & Tournament Name	Player	Tournament	Stadium	Country	Match	Player	Player	Player	Player	Player
Ethan Wilson	1	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	2	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	3	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	4	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	5	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	6	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	7	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	8	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	9	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	10	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	11	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	12	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	13	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	14	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	15	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	16	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	17	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	18	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	19	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	20	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	21	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	22	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	23	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	24	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	25	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	26	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	27	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	28	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	29	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	30	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	31	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	32	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	33	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	34	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	35	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	36	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	37	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	38	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	39	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	40	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	41	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	42	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	43	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	44	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	45	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	46	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	47	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	48	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	49	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson
Ethan Wilson	50	Fire	Dragons	Ethan Wilson	Spring Cup	Dragons Arena	Dragons Arena	Spring Cup	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson	Ethan Wilson

Table	Digital	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Physical Stunting	Urban Environment	Housing Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Poverty	Asset	Work Accident

| State | Capital | Median Household Income | Unemployment Rate | Population Growth | Public University Count | Average Commute (min) | Violent Crime Rate | Property Crime Rate | Poverty Rate | Uninsured Rate | Physicians per 100k | Hospital Beds per 1k | Life Expectancy | Obesity Rate | Smoking Rate | Vaccination Rate | Opioid Prescriptions | Renewable Energy % | Electricity Price | Gasoline Price | Broadband Access | Public Transit Ridership | Road Quality Index | Bridge Condition Score | Annual Budget ($B) | Debt per Capita | Credit Rating | Tax Revenue ($B) | Unemployment Claims | Foreclosure Rate | Mortgage Delinquency | Bankruptcy Rate | Credit Score Avg | Small Business Loans | Venture Capital ($M) | Patent Applications | Tech Employment % | Manufacturing Output ($B) | Agricultural Output ($B) | Tourism Revenue ($B) | Hotel Occupancy % | Airport Traffic (M) | Port Tonnage (M) | Rail Freight (M tons) | Water Usage (B gal) | Drought Severity | Wildfire Risk | Flood Risk | Air Quality Index | Water Quality Index | Superfund Sites | Toxic Release (lbs) | Recycling Rate | Solar Capacity (MW) | Wind Capacity (MW) | Nuclear Capacity (MW) | Coal Capacity (MW) | Natural Gas Capacity (MW) | Grid Reliability | Outage Hours | Smart Meter Adoption | EV Charging Stations | Carbon Emissions (M tons) | Energy Efficiency Score |
|---|---|---

Uncensored Headcount Ratio		Health			Education		Standard of Living						
State	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Years of Schooling	School Attendance	Cooking Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Bank Account
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Uncensored Headcount Ratio		Health			Education		Standard of Living						
State	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Years of Schooling	School Attendance	Cooking Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Bank Account
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Name	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Female Schooling	Urban Environment	Housing Type	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Poverty	Asset	Work Accident
Ardabil	Ardabil	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.8%	11.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Germi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Meshgin Shahr	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Parsabad	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Khalkhal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Kowsar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sareyn	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Ahar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Bostanabad	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Charuymaq	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Hashtrud	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Kaleybar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Marand	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Jolfa	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Kaleybar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Khoda Afarin	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Meyaneh	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Ajabshir	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Bonab

Table	Digital	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Physical Wellbeing	Urban Environment	Housing Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Asset	Work Accident
Southern													
Western													
Eastern													
Northern													
Central													

Table	Digital	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Physical Wellbeing	Urban Environment	Housing Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Asset	Work Accident
Southern													
Western													
Eastern													
Northern													
Central													

Name	Region	Life Expectancy	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Years of Schooling	Literacy Rate	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Work Accidents
Unemployed Malaysian Girls		Health			Education				Standard of Living			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rank	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Preschool Schooling	School Attendance	Housing Type	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Work Assistant
1	Sundarpur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2	Nandanpur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3	Kusumdihi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4	Chandrapur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Jhilmil Nagar Khurd	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6	Amber	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Lal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Jaspal Kalan	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Saraswati	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Neelkanth	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11	Jamun Kalan	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12	Kesar Khera	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13	Mahua Tola	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14	Sarai Nand	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15	Parijatgarh	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16	Kanchanpur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
17	Bhagwatipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18	Lakhanpur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19	Ramgarh	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20	Sitapur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21	Harsingar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
22	Kalyanpur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
23	Tulsipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
24	Mahuadih	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
25	Devgarh	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
26	Bilaspur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
27	Kusumdihi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
28	Sonpur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
29	Ramgarh	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
30	Kalyanpur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
31	Tulsipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
32	Mahuadih	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
33	Devgarh	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
34	Bilaspur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
35	Sonpur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Rank	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Preschool Schooling	School Attendance	Housing Type	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Work Assistant
1	Kusumdihi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2	Chandpur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3	Kusumdihi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4	Sundarpur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Kusumdihi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6	Kusumdihi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Kusumdihi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Kusumdihi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Kusumdihi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Kusumdihi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11	Kusumdihi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12	Kusumdihi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13	Kusumdihi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14	Kusumdihi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15	Kusumdihi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
16	Kusumdihi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
17	Kusumdihi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18	Kusumdihi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19	Kusumdihi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20	Kusumdihi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21	Kusumdihi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
22	Kusumdihi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
23	Kusumdihi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
24	Kusumdihi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
25	Kusumdihi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table	Digital	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Personal Schooling	Urban Environment	Housing Type	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Poverty	Asset	Work Accident

Uncensored Headcount Ratio: Rural		Health			Education		Standard of Living						
State	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Years of Schooling	School Attendance	Cooking Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Bank Account
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Uncensored Headcount Ratio: Rural		Health			Education		Standard of Living						
State	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Years of Schooling	School Attendance	Cooking Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Bank Account
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Name	Region	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Female Schooling	Urban Environment	Housing Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Assets	Wealth	Work Activities
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

State	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Female Schooling	Urban Unemployed	Housing Type	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Assets	Fuel	Work Accident
Andhra Pradesh													
Arunachal Pradesh													

Name	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Female Schooling	Urban Environment	Housing Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Poverty	Assets	Work Activities
Amethyst	Amethyst	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Calcedon	12.0%	2.0%	10.0%	11.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Hematite	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Jasper	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Kyanite	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Malachite	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Obsidian	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Sphalerite	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Tourmaline	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Zoisite	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
Ruby	Agate	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Beryl	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Chrysoberyl	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Corundum	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Diamond	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Emerald	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Garnet	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Opal	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Peridot	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Quartz	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Topaz	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Turquoise	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Zircon	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
Sapphire	Aquamarine	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Azurite	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Chalcedony	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Citrine	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Fluorite	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Lapis Lazuli	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Moonstone	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Onyx	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Rhodonite	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Sodalite	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
Topaz	Alexandrite	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Chrysoprase	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Hiddenite	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Kunzite	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Morganite	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Padparadscha	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Pezzottaite	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Rose Quartz	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Spodumene	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Tanzanite	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Tourmaline	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%
	Zoisite	10.0%	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	11.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%

Name	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Prenatal Screening	Infant Immunization	Housing Type	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Poverty	Power	Work Accident
Ayesha													
Ayesha													
Ayesha													

Unweighted Maximum Rate Ratio		Health			Education	Standard of Living						
Table	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Years of Schooling	School Attendance	Cooking Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Work Accident
Mainland		11.96%	8.56%	11.49%	11.42%	11.81%	10.96%	14.11%	7.74%	9.96%	10.89%	12.91%	9.91%
		13.67%	8.96%	14.24%	13.57%	14.11%	16.27%	19.14%	10.56%	14.29%	11.26%	13.39%	11.66%
		11.07%	10.87%	11.91%	12.78%	9.91%	10.97%	16.47%	7.07%	11.11%	10.66%	9.98%	9.97%
		8.47%	8.61%	11.29%	10.56%	10.11%	10.79%	11.41%	7.21%	10.41%	7.56%	11.16%	7.11%
		10.79%	9.91%	10.13%	9.91%	9.41%	14.27%	14.41%	7.89%	9.41%	9.11%	11.11%	8.71%
		10.19%	9.91%	11.29%	8.66%	7.41%	10.91%	16.14%	7.11%	7.89%	9.41%	11.11%	8.19%
		10.96%	7.11%	9.11%	8.41%	7.41%	10.91%	11.11%	7.11%	7.89%	9.41%	11.11%	8.71%
		8.11%	7.96%	9.11%	8.41%	7.41%	10.91%	11.11%	7.11%	7.89%	9.41%	11.11%	8.71%
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Table	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Female Schooling	Urban Environment	Housing Type	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Poverty	Death	Work Accident
Maternal Mortality													
Fertility													

Name	District	Birth Rate	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Tertiary Schooling	Urban Greenness	Housing Cost	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Poverty	Debt	Work Accident
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Uncensored Headcount Ratio Urban

State	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Years of Schooling	School Attendance	Cooking Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Bank Account
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Uncensored Headcount Ratio Urban

State	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Years of Schooling	School Attendance	Cooking Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Bank Account
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table	Indicator	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Female Schooling	Urban Environment	Housing Quality	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Assets	Water Access
Health												

Table	Indicator	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Pre-school Schooling	School Attendance	Housing Type	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Work Activities

Name	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Female Schooling	Urban Environment	Housing Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Asset	Work Activities
Andhra Pradesh													
Assam													
Bihar													

Name	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Prenatal Screening	Infant Immunization	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Sewer	Work Accident
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table 2: Global Economic Indicators Comparison

Country	GDP (Trillion USD)	GDP Growth (%)	GDP per Capita (USD)	Population (Millions)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Inflation Rate (%)	Government Debt (% of GDP)	Trade Balance (Billion USD)	Exports (Billion USD)	Imports (Billion USD)	Foreign Reserves (Billion USD)	Credit Rating
United States	25.46	2.3	76,330	333.5	3.7	3.4	123.3	-948.2	2,065.5	3,013.7	240.1	AA+
China	17.96	5.2	12,720	1,412.0	5.2	2.1	77.1	823.6	3,594.3	2,770.7	3,217.4	A+
Japan	4.23	1.0	33,950	124.6	2.6	3.3	255.2	78.4	746.5	668.1	1,284.6	A+
Germany	4.31	-0.3	51,203	84.2	3.1	6.0	66.3	215.7	1,655.2	1,439.5	266.8	AAA
India	3.57	7.2	2,612	1,366.4	7.8	5.4	83.0	-243.1	451.9	695.0	578.4	BBB-
United Kingdom	3.07	0.1	45,850	67.0	4.2	6.8	101.2	-198.6	814.3	1,012.9	162.5	AA
France	2.94	0.9	43,519	67.5	7.3	5.2	111.6	-102.4	702.8	805.2	244.0	AA
Italy	2.17	0.7	36,810	59.0	8.1	5.9	144.4	54.3	612.7	558.4	198.3	BBB
Canada	2.14	1.5	56,420	37.9	5.4	3.9	107.8	-31.5	592.1	623.6	112.7	AAA
South Korea	1.71	2.6	33,040	51.7	3.0	3.6	54.7	84.2	683.5	599.3	423.1	AA
Russia	1.78	-2.1	12,180	146.2	4.0	7.4	19.8	188.0	421.3	233.3	580.2	BBB-
Brazil	1.92	2.9	8,960	214.3	9.3	4.6	88.9	-56.7	334.1	390.8	355.0	BB
Australia	1.68	3.7	64,820	25.9	3.5	3.5	49.1	-42.3	388.6	430.9	64.2	AAA
Spain	1.43	2.1	30,100	47.5	12.9	3.1	113.2	18.6	365.4	346.8	112.9	A
Mexico	1.41	3.2	10,920	129.2	3.3	5.5	53.4	-14.2	495.7	509.9	195.6	BBB
Indonesia	1.32	5.0	4,790	275.5	5.3	3.7	39.4	41.0	231.8	190.8	137.4	BBB
Netherlands	1.01	0.5	57,810	17.5	3.6	4.1	52.4	96.3	712.0	615.7	38.5	AAA
Saudi Arabia	1.11	1.3	31,020	35.8	5.6	2.5	26.1	112.5	310.4	197.9	454.0	A
Turkey	0.91	4.5	10,660	85.3	10.2	19.6	32.5	-98.7	254.6	353.3	89.1	B+
Switzerland	0.81	1.2	93,260	8.7	4.5	2.8	41.0	58.4	298.3	239.9	1,041.7	AAA
Poland	0.69	4.1	18,210	37.8	2.9	5.1	49.6	-21.0	312.5	333.5	164.3	A-
Sweden	0.59	-0.2	56,350	10.5	8.8	7.0	34.9	31.2	178.6	147.4	71.0	AAA
Belgium	0.58	0.6	49,500	11.8	5.7	4.3	105.1	12.4	301.7	289.3	28.6	AA
Argentina	0.63	-1.6	13,650	45.8	7.0	94.8	84.5	-9.3	88.4	97.7	41.2	CCC
Norway	0.48	3.3	89,150	5.4	3.8	5.8	42.3	104.7	156.2	51.5	82.0	AAA
Ireland	0.50	1.9	98,700	5.0	4.4	5.2	56.2	71.3	215.0	143.7	9.4	AA
Israel	0.52	2.4	52,800	9.8	3.9	4.4	60.7	14.6	132.5	117.9	200.3	AA
Nigeria	0.44	3.3	2,180	206.1	33.3	24.7	37.1	6.2	58.3	52.1	38.0	B-
Egypt	0.39	3.8	3,540	110.2	7.4	33.9	92.5	-41.8	52.6	94.4	35.1	B
Pakistan	0.34	0.5	1,510	225.2	6.3	29.2	72.4	-17.5	31.4	48.9	16.2	B-
Vietnam	0.41	6.5	4,110	99.5	2.3	3.2	37.0	11.3	336.0	324.7	95.0	BB+
Philippines	0.40	5.7	3,640	109.6	4.5	4.1	60.9	-46.2	82.1	128.3	108.6	BBB
Chile	0.30	0.2	15,410	19.5	8.5	4.5	36.4	9.8	86.3	76.5	39.7	A
Finland	0.30	-0.4	54,200	5.5	7.2	6.9	73.5	4.1	82.0	77.9	10.3	AA+
Romania	0.30	2.4	15,300	19.7	5.6	9.7	48.8	-19.4	78.5	97.9	46.0	BBB-
Czech Republic	0.29	2.5	26,700	10.9	2.6	6.6	42.1	3.7	152.4	148.7	130.5	AA-
Portugal	0.25	2.3	24,300	10.3	6.5	5.3	116.1	-2.1	89.6	91.7	21.4	BBB+
New Zealand	0.25	3.1	48,900	5.1	4.0	5.7	38.2	-8.6	44.3	52.9	57.8	AA
Peru	0.24	2.7	7,210	33.7	6.7	7.9	34.5	4.5	67.2	62.7	74.1	BBB
Greece	0.22	2.0	20,600	10.7	11.1	3.0	161.9	-14.8	39.5	54.3	5.2	BB-
Hungary	0.21	4.6	21,800	9.6	3.4	14.5	73.3	-3.6	118.7	122.3	36.8	BBB-
Kazakhstan	0.22	3.2	11,700	19.2	4.9	8.4	23.5	18.9	71.0	52.1	31.5	BBB
Qatar	0.18	2.4	62,300	2.9	0.1	3.1	47.5	41.2	118.0	76.8	39.0	AA
Kuwait	0.14	-2.3	32,200	4.3	2.1	4.0	14.8	36.5	95.4	58.9	46.2	AA
Colombia	0.34	1.6	6,510	52.1	10.2	10.2	57.0	-12.3	41.8	54.1	57.6	BB+
Ukraine	0.16	-29.1	4,830	33.1	9.8	26.6	78.6	-11.0	44.2	55.2	25.0	CCC
Algeria	0.19	3.8	4,280	44.6	11.5	9.3	42.0	15.7	48.3	32.6	62.4	BB-
Morocco	0.14	3.1	3,800	36.9	11.8	1.4	70.1	-18.2	39.0	57.2	34.5	BB+
Slovakia	0.12	1.8	21,900	5.5	6.7	2.8	59.3	1.2	97.6	96.4	14.0	A+
Ecuador	0.11	2.4	6,300	17.6	3.7	0.2	57.3	1.5	23.0	21.5	7.8	B-
Dominican Republic	0.11	4.9	10,200	10.8	5.3	3.8	51.2	-6.4	12.5	18.9	8.3	BB-
Guatemala	0.10	3.5	5,600	17.9	2.4	4.2	27.4	-5.1	11.8	16.9	19.2	BB
Bulgaria	0.09	3.4	13,100	6.9	4.2	2.8	22.0	1.8	41.5	39.7	46.0	BBB
Costa Rica	0.07	4.3	13,800	5.1	11.9	1.7	62.1	-3.4	12.0	15.4	6.5	BB-
Panama	0.08	7.5	18,900	4.4	4.9	0.7	37.8	-2.1	18.4	20.5	13.0	BBB
Uruguay	0.07	0.4	20,500	3.5	8.2	8.3	60.5	-1.0	11.2	12.2	16.4	BBB-
Lithuania	0.07	2.0	24,600	2.8	6.3	4.6	38.4	0.4	36.2	35.8	6.1	A+
Slovenia	0.07	2.5	33,200	2.1	4.5	3.9	70.4	0.6	34.0	33.4	4.2	AA-
Latvia	0.05	2.1	25,100	1.9	6.8	3.2	43.6	0.2	14.5	14.3	5.0	A+
Estonia	0.04	1.4	30,400	1.3	5.4	4.5	18.5	0.1	15.8	15.7	3.1	AA-
Luxembourg	0.08	1.5	128,000	0.6	5.1	3.0	24.7	2.3	22.0	19.7	5.4	AAA
Iceland	0.03	4.1	82,500	0.4	3.0	6.1	67.2	-0.3	5.1	5.4	1.8	A
Malta	0.02	6.9	38,200	0.5	3.4	2.4	42.0	0.5	4.8	4.3	2.0	A
Cyprus	0.03	3.9	28,600	1.2	7.5	2.3	91.2	-0.4	3.1	3.5	1.1	BBB-
Bahrain	0.04	2.1	26,400	1.5	3.8	3.6	39.0	-1.2	9.6	10.8	2.4	BB+
Oman	0.09	0.8	17,800	5.1	3.4	1.6	36.5	4.8	38.2	33.4	17.3	BB+
Jordan	0.05	2.4	4,300	11.3	19.1	2.1	94.0	-7.6	7.4	15.0	11.0	B
Tunisia	0.05	2.5	3,900	12.0	15.2	5.6	80.3	-4.1	13.2	17.3	7.0	B-
Kenya	0.11	5.4	2,000	54.0	5.7	7.7	68.1	-9.8	6.0	15.8	7.5	B
Ethiopia	0.13	6.4	1,100	120.3	6.0	33.6	54.0	-11.2	3.9	15.1	3.8	B-
Ghana	0.08	3.2	2,400	33.5	14.3	23.2	88.0	-5.6	14.0	19.6	8.0	B-
Tanzania	0.08	5.2	1,300	62.3	2.6	3.7	39.0	-4.0	5.0	9.0	4.5	B
Uganda	0.05	4.7	1,000	48.6	2.2	3.4	46.0	-3.1	3.5	6.6	3.0	B
Zambia	0.03	3.0	1,500	19.5	12.5	9.9	110.0	-1.2	6.0	7.2	2.0	B-
Zimbabwe	0.02	2.1	1,300	15.1	5.4	104.7	70.0	-0.8	2.5	3.3	1.0	CCC
Senegal	0.03	4.4	1,700	17.7	3.0	3.5	74.0	-2.0	2.0	4.0	1.5	B
Cameroon	0.04	3.6	1,500	28.0	4.0	2.9	45.0	-1.5	3.0	4.5	1.2	B
Ivory Coast	0.07	6.7	2,500	28.2	2.7	4.2	56.0	-2.4	9.0	11.4	3.0	B
Mozambique	0.02	4.0	700	32.2	3.0	5.0	100.0	-1.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	B-
Angola	0.08	1.0	2,300	34.5	31.0	25.0	120.0	4.0	12.0	8.0	2.0	B-
Sudan	0.03	-2.5	700	46.0	20.0	63.0	200.0	-1.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	CCC
Afghanistan	0.02	2.3	500	41.0	11.0	5.0	60.0	-0.5	0.5	1.0	0.4	CCC
Haiti	0.02	-1.7	1,800	11.7	13.5	22.0	30.0	-0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	CCC
Nepal	0.04	3.3	1,200	29.1	2.0	6.0	55.0	-1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	B
Cambodia	0.03	5.1	1,800	16.7	0.3	2.9	30.0	-0.8	1.0	1.8	0.5	B
Laos	0.02	4.5	2,500	7.3	1.0	3.0	90.0	-0.5	0.5	1.0	0.3	B-
Myanmar	0.07	3.0	1,300	54.4	4.0	5.0	40.0	-1.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	CCC
Honduras	0.03	4.0	3,000	10.4	6.0	4.0	50.0	-0.5	0.5	1.0	0.4	B
Paraguay	0.04	4.0	5,500	7.4	6.0	4.0	35.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	BB
Bolivia	0.04	3.0	3,500	12.0	4.0	4.0	70.0	-0.5	0.5	1.0	0.4	B
Albania	0.02	3.5	7,000	2.8	12.0	3.0	70.0	-0.5	0.5	1.0	0.3	B+
Serbia	0.06	2.5	9,000	6.7	10.0	4.0	55.0	-1.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	BB-
Bosnia	0.02	3.0	6,500	3.2	15.0	2.0	35.0	-0.5	0.5	1.0	0.3	B
Moldova	0.01	4.0	4,000	2.6	3.0	5.0	40.0	-0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	B
Armenia	0.02	5.0	6,000	3.0	18.0	3.0	60.0	-0.5	0.5	1.0	0.3	B+
Georgia	0.02	6.0	5,500	3.7	20.0	4.0	40.0	-0.5	0.5	1.0	0.4	BB-
Mongolia	0.01	5.0	4,000	3.3	4.0	6.0	60.0	-0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	B
Fiji	0.01	3.0	5,000	0.9	3.0	3.0	70.0	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	BB-
Papua New Guinea	0.03	3.0	3,000	10.3	3.0	5.0	50.0	-0.5	0.5	1.0	0.3	B
Trinidad and Tobago	0.02	-5.0	15,000	1.4	4.0	2.0	70.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	BBB-
Barbados	0.01	2.0	18,000	0.3	8.0	3.0	120.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B
Jamaica	0.02	1.0	7,000	2.8	3.0	5.0	100.0	-0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	B+
Namibia	0.01	3.0	5,000	2.5	20.0	4.0	60.0	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	BB-
Botswana	0.02	4.0	8,000	2.4	20.0	3.0	20.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	A-
Rwanda	0.01	6.0	800	13.0	3.0	5.0	70.0	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	B
Malawi	0.01	3.0	500	19.0	5.0	8.0	60.0	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	B-
Mauritius	0.01	3.0	10,000	1.3	8.0	3.0	60.0	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	BBB-
Gabon	0.02	2.0	9,000	2.3	20.0	3.0	60.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	B+
Togo	0.01	5.0	1,000	8.5	3.0	5.0	70.0	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	B-
Benin	0.01	6.0	1,000	12.0	3.0	5.0	50.0	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	B
Mali	0.02	4.0	1,000	20.0	8.0	5.0	60.0	-0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	B-
Niger	0.01	5.0	600	24.0	5.0	5.0	50.0	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	B-
Burkina Faso	0.02	5.0	800	21.0	5.0	5.0	50.0	-0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	B-
Guinea	0.02	4.0	1,200	13.5	5.0	8.0	60.0	-0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	B-
Sierra Leone	0.01	4.0	500	8.0	5.0	8.0	70.0	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	CCC
Liberia	0.01	3.0	400	5.3	5.0	8.0	70.0	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	CCC
Madagascar	0.01	4.0	500	28.0	5.0	8.0	60.0	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	B-
Comoros	0.01	2.0	1,500	0.8	5.0	5.0	70.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Djibouti	0.01	5.0	2,500	1.0	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	B-
Eritrea	0.01	3.0	600	3.6	5.0	5.0	100.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	CCC
Somalia	0.01	3.0	400	17.0	5.0	8.0	60.0	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	CCC
Yemen	0.02	-5.0	700	33.0	5.0	30.0	60.0	-0.5	0.5	1.0	0.3	CCC
Syria	0.02	-5.0	1,000	22.0	5.0	30.0	60.0	-0.5	0.5	1.0	0.3	CCC
Iraq	0.05	3.0	5,000	40.0	5.0	5.0	60.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	B-
Iran	0.09	3.0	5,000	85.0	5.0	5.0	60.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	B-
Libya	0.03	3.0	5,000	7.0	5.0	5.0	60.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	B-
Turkmenistan	0.02	3.0	4,000	6.0	5.0	5.0	60.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	B-
Uzbekistan	0.06	3.0	2,000	34.0	5.0	5.0	60.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	B-
Tajikistan	0.01	3.0	1,000	10.0	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	B-
Kyrgyzstan	0.01	3.0	1,000	6.5	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	B-
Belarus	0.07	3.0	7,000	9.4	5.0	5.0	60.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	B-
Azerbaijan	0.05	3.0	5,000	10.0	5.0	5.0	60.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	B-
Brunei	0.01	3.0	30,000	0.4	5.0	5.0	60.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	B-
Maldives	0.01	3.0	10,000	0.5	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Bhutan	0.01	3.0	3,000	0.8	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Suriname	0.01	3.0	5,000	0.6	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Guyana	0.01	3.0	5,000	0.8	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Belize	0.01	3.0	5,000	0.4	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Lesotho	0.01	3.0	1,000	2.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Eswatini	0.01	3.0	3,000	1.2	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Gambia	0.01	3.0	500	2.5	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Guinea-Bissau	0.01	3.0	500	2.0	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Equatorial Guinea	0.01	3.0	5,000	1.5	5.0	5.0	60.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	B-
Central African Republic	0.01	3.0	500	4.9	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Chad	0.01	3.0	500	16.0	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Congo	0.01	3.0	2,000	5.5	5.0	5.0	60.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	B-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.05	3.0	500	100.0	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.5	0.5	1.0	0.3	B-
Burundi	0.01	3.0	300	12.0	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
South Sudan	0.01	3.0	300	11.0	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	CCC
Timor-Leste	0.01	3.0	1,000	1.3	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Solomon Islands	0.01	3.0	2,000	0.7	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Vanuatu	0.01	3.0	3,000	0.3	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Samoa	0.01	3.0	4,000	0.2	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Tonga	0.01	3.0	3,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Kiribati	0.01	3.0	2,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Micronesia	0.01	3.0	3,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Marshall Islands	0.01	3.0	4,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Palau	0.01	3.0	15,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Nauru	0.01	3.0	10,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Tuvalu	0.01	3.0	5,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Andorra	0.01	3.0	40,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Monaco	0.01	3.0	50,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
San Marino	0.01	3.0	40,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Liechtenstein	0.01	3.0	100,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Vatican City	0.01	3.0	50,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
North Korea	0.01	3.0	1,000	25.0	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Taiwan	0.01	3.0	30,000	23.0	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Hong Kong	0.01	3.0	30,000	7.5	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Macau	0.01	3.0	30,000	0.7	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Puerto Rico	0.01	3.0	30,000	3.2	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Kosovo	0.01	3.0	5,000	1.8	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Montenegro	0.01	3.0	8,000	0.6	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
North Macedonia	0.01	3.0	5,000	2.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Aruba	0.01	3.0	30,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Curacao	0.01	3.0	30,000	0.2	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Sint Maarten	0.01	3.0	30,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Bermuda	0.01	3.0	100,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Cayman Islands	0.01	3.0	100,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
British Virgin Islands	0.01	3.0	50,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Anguilla	0.01	3.0	50,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Montserrat	0.01	3.0	30,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Turks and Caicos	0.01	3.0	50,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Gibraltar	0.01	3.0	50,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Falkland Islands	0.01	3.0	50,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Saint Helena	0.01	3.0	30,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Greenland	0.01	3.0	30,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Faroe Islands	0.01	3.0	30,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Guernsey	0.01	3.0	50,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Jersey	0.01	3.0	50,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Isle of Man	0.01	3.0	50,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
American Samoa	0.01	3.0	15,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Guam	0.01	3.0	30,000	0.2	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Northern Mariana Islands	0.01	3.0	20,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
U.S. Virgin Islands	0.01	3.0	30,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Wallis and Futuna	0.01	3.0	10,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
French Polynesia	0.01	3.0	20,000	0.3	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
New Caledonia	0.01	3.0	30,000	0.3	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Cook Islands	0.01	3.0	15,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Niue	0.01	3.0	10,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Tokelau	0.01	3.0	5,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Pitcairn Islands	0.01	3.0	5,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Norfolk Island	0.01	3.0	10,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Christmas Island	0.01	3.0	10,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Cocos Islands	0.01	3.0	10,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	B-
Heard Island	0.01	3.0	5,000	0.1	5.0	5.0	60.0	-0.1	0.1

Table	Indicator	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Vaccination	Violence Prevention	Housing Type	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Assets	Fuel	Work Activities
Male													

Name	Region	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Pre-natal Screening	Infant Immunization	Drinking Water	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Work Accident
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Name	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Female Schooling	Urban Environment	Housing Quality	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Assets	Water	Work Activities

Table	Indicator	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Perinatal Screening	Infant Immunization	Housing Type	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Poverty	Asset	Work Accident
Municipality													

Table 2.1: Selected Indicators for Districts		Health		Education		Standard of Living						
Table	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Female Schooling	Urban Development	Housing Type	Television	Drinking Water	Electricity	Poverty	Asset	Work Activities
Central													

Censored Headcount Ratio

State	District	Health: Nutrition	Health: Child & Adolescent Mortality	Health: Maternal Health	Education: Years of Schooling	Education: School Attendance	Standard of Living: Cooking Fuel	Standard of Living: Sanitation	Standard of Living: Drinking Water	Standard of Living: Electricity	Standard of Living: Housing	Standard of Living: Assets	Standard of Living: Bank Account
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Censored Headcount Ratio

State	District	Health: Nutrition	Health: Child & Adolescent Mortality	Health: Maternal Health	Education: Years of Schooling	Education: School Attendance	Standard of Living: Cooking Fuel	Standard of Living: Sanitation	Standard of Living: Drinking Water	Standard of Living: Electricity	Standard of Living: Housing	Standard of Living: Assets	Standard of Living: Bank Account
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table	Country	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Years of Schooling	School Attendance	Cooking Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Work Attended
Sub-Saharan Africa													

Censored Headcount Ratio: Rural		Health			Education		Standard of Living							
State	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Years of Schooling	School Attendance	Cooking Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Bank Account
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Censored Headcount Ratio: Rural		Health			Education		Standard of Living							
State	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Years of Schooling	School Attendance	Cooking Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Bank Account
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table	Indicator	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Tobacco Smoking	Infant Immunization	Drinking Water	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Work Accident
Male													
Female													

Table 2.11	Health	Education	Standard of Living							
Table 2.11	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Immunization	Water, Sanitation	Housing Index	Electricity	Drinking Water	Electricity	Assets	Work Accident
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table	Indicator	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Perinatal Screening	Infant Intervention	Drinking Water	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Work Activities
Overall													

Table	[illegible]	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Tobacco Smoking	Urban Environment	Housing Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Work Accident

Table	Indicator	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Perinatal Screening	Infant Screening	Housing Type	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Poverty	Asset	Work Accident
Health													
Education													
Standard of Living													

Name	Region	Life Expectancy	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Prenatal Screening	Infant Immunization	Drinking Water	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Energy	Work Accidents
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table	Indicator	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Tropical Diseases	Other Diseases	Drinking Water	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Energy	Work Accidents
Economic Indicators													
Social Indicators													
Health													

Table	Indicator	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Tobacco Smoking	Urban Environment	Housing Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Poverty	Asset	Work Accident
Health													

State	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Prenatal Screening	Infant Intervention	Drinking Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Work Activities
Andhra Pradesh												

Table	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Female Schooling	Urban Environment	Housing Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Poverty	Asset	Work Activities
Health													

Table	Indicator	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Personal Schooling	Urban Environment	Housing Type	Electricity	Drinking Water	Sanitation	Housing	Assets	Work Accident
Administrative													

Table	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Female Schooling	Urban Environment	Housing Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Work Assistant
Health													

Name	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Pre-natal Screening	Infant Immunization	Housing Type	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Poverty	Debt	Work Accident
Ayushman													
Lakshmi													
Tejas													

Censored Headcount Ratio (Urban)		Health			Education		Standard of Living						
State	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Years of Schooling	School Attendance	Cooking Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Bank Account

Censored Headcount Ratio (Urban)		Health			Education		Standard of Living						
State/UT	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Years of Schooling	School Attendance	Cooking Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Bank Account

Indicator Code	Indicator Name	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
Table	Indicator	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Perinatal Screening	Infant Screening	Housing Type	Television	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Wealth	Work Accident

Region/Sub-Region	Year	Commodity	Import Quantity	Import Value	Export Quantity	Export Value	Re-export Quantity	Re-export Value	Domestic Supply Quantity	Population	Per Capita Supply Quantity
Northern	2021	Maize	1,284,500	412,300	18,200	5,460	0	0	1,266,300	6,842,000	185.1
Northern	2021	Rice (milled)	612,750	318,630	1,100	660	0	0	611,650	6,842,000	89.4
Northern	2021	Wheat	402,300	156,897	0	0	0	0	402,300	6,842,000	58.8
Northern	2021	Cassava (fresh)	96,400	28,920	2,150	645	0	0	94,250	6,842,000	13.8
Northern	2021	Sweet potato	41,200	12,360	1,800	540	0	0	39,400	6,842,000	5.8
Northern	2021	Irish potato	58,900	23,560	0	0	0	0	58,900	6,842,000	8.6
Northern	2021	Sorghum	18,650	5,595	3,420	1,026	0	0	15,230	6,842,000	2.2
Northern	2021	Millet	9,820	3,438	1,210	484	0	0	8,610	6,842,000	1.3
Northern	2021	Groundnut (shelled)	74,600	59,680	6,300	5,670	0	0	68,300	6,842,000	10.0
Northern	2021	Common bean	52,300	41,840	4,100	3,690	0	0	48,200	6,842,000	7.0
Northern	2021	Cowpea	33,150	19,890	2,640	1,584	0	0	30,510	6,842,000	4.5
Northern	2021	Pigeon pea	11,420	6,852	1,980	1,188	0	0	9,440	6,842,000	1.4
Northern	2021	Soybean	27,800	16,680	3,150	1,890	0	0	24,650	6,842,000	3.6
Northern	2021	Sesame seed	8,640	7,776	2,210	1,989	0	0	6,430	6,842,000	0.9
Northern	2021	Sunflower seed	6,210	4,347	1,540	1,078	0	0	4,670	6,842,000	0.7
Northern	2021	Cotton (lint)	14,300	21,450	9,800	14,700	0	0	4,500	6,842,000	0.7
Northern	2021	Tobacco (leaf)	3,120	9,360	2,450	7,350	0	0	670	6,842,000	0.1
Northern	2021	Sugar (raw)	22,500	13,500	0	0	0	0	22,500	6,842,000	3.3
Northern	2021	Vegetable oil (edible)	41,800	50,160	0	0	0	0	41,800	6,842,000	6.1
Northern	2021	Palm oil	18,600	22,320	0	0	0	0	18,600	6,842,000	2.7
Northern	2021	Coconut oil	2,450	3,675	0	0	0	0	2,450	6,842,000	0.4
Northern	2021	Fish (fresh)	8,900	17,800	1,200	2,400	0	0	7,700	6,842,000	1.1
Northern	2021	Fish (dried)	5,600	16,800	2,100	6,300	0	0	3,500	6,842,000	0.5
Northern	2021	Fish (smoked)	4,200	12,600	1,500	4,500	0	0	2,700	6,842,000	0.4
Northern	2021	Beef	6,800	27,200	0	0	0	0	6,800	6,842,000	1.0
Northern	2021	Goat meat	2,100	8,400	0	0	0	0	2,100	6,842,000	0.3
Northern	2021	Poultry meat	9,400	28,200	0	0	0	0	9,400	6,842,000	1.4
Northern	2021	Pork	1,200	4,800	0	0	0	0	1,200	6,842,000	0.2
Northern	2021	Milk (fresh)	14,500	8,700	0	0	0	0	14,500	6,842,000	2.1
Northern	2021	Milk powder	3,800	11,400	0	0	0	0	3,800	6,842,000	0.6
Northern	2021	Eggs (fresh)	2,600	5,200	0	0	0	0	2,600	6,842,000	0.4
Northern	2021	Cheese	1,450	5,800	0	0	0	0	1,450	6,842,000	0.2
Northern	2021	Yoghurt	2,200	3,300	0	0	0	0	2,200	6,842,000	0.3
Northern	2021	Butter	980	4,900	0	0	0	0	980	6,842,000	0.1
Northern	2021	Ghee	1,120	6,720	0	0	0	0	1,120	6,842,000	0.2
Northern	2021	Wine (red)	1,850	5,550	0	0	0	0	1,850	6,842,000	0.3
Northern	2021	Wine (white)	1,620	4,860	0	0	0	0	1,620	6,842,000	0.2
Northern	2021	Beer	3,400	10,200	0	0	0	0	3,400	6,842,000	0.5
Northern	2021	Spirits	1,100	6,600	0	0	0	0	1,100	6,842,000	0.2
Northern	2021	Soft drinks	4,800	7,200	0	0	0	0	4,800	6,842,000	0.7
Northern	2021	Coffee (green)	2,400	14,400	1,800	10,800	0	0	600	6,842,000	0.1
Northern	2021	Tea (dried)	1,900	9,500	1,200	6,000	0	0	700	6,842,000	0.1
Northern	2021	Cocoa beans	1,350	8,100	1,100	6,600	0	0	250	6,842,000	0.0
Northern	2021	Banana	8,200	4,100	0	0	0	0	8,200	6,842,000	1.2
Northern	2021	Mango	3,600	1,800	0	0	0	0	3,600	6,842,000	0.5
Northern	2021	Orange	5,400	2,700	0	0	0	0	5,400	6,842,000	0.8
Northern	2021	Pineapple	2,100	1,050	0	0	0	0	2,100	6,842,000	0.3
Northern	2021	Papaya	1,800	900	0	0	0	0	1,800	6,842,000	0.3
Northern	2021	Avocado	1,200	1,200	0	0	0	0	1,200	6,842,000	0.2
Northern	2021	Tomato	6,400	3,200	0	0	0	0	6,400	6,842,000	0.9
Northern	2021	Onion	4,800	2,400	0	0	0	0	4,800	6,842,000	0.7
Northern	2021	Cabbage	2,200	880	0	0	0	0	2,200	6,842,000	0.3
Northern	2021	Carrot	1,600	800	0	0	0	0	1,600	6,842,000	0.2
Northern	2021	Okra	1,100	550	0	0	0	0	1,100	6,842,000	0.2
Northern	2021	Pumpkin	2,400	960	0	0	0	0	2,400	6,842,000	0.3
Northern	2021	Eggplant	1,300	650	0	0	0	0	1,300	6,842,000	0.2
Northern	2021	Chili pepper	900	450	0	0	0	0	900	6,842,000	0.1
Northern	2021	Garlic	1,500	1,500	0	0	0	0	1,500	6,842,000	0.2
Northern	2021	Ginger	1,200	1,200	0	0	0	0	1,200	6,842,000	0.2
Northern	2021	Sweet potato leaves	3,100	1,240	0	0	0	0	3,100	6,842,000	0.5
Northern	2021	Cassava leaves	2,800	1,120	0	0	0	0	2,800	6,842,000	0.4
Northern	2021	Groundnut cake	12,400	6,200	0	0	0	0	12,400	6,842,000	1.8
Northern	2021	Soybean cake	8,600	4,300	0	0	0	0	8,600	6,842,000	1.3
Northern	2021	Cotton seed cake	5,200	2,600	0	0	0	0	5,200	6,842,000	0.8
Northern	2021	Molasses	3,400	1,700	0	0	0	0	3,400	6,842,000	0.5
Northern	2021	Bran (wheat)	2,100	840	0	0	0	0	2,100	6,842,000	0.3
Northern	2021	Bran (rice)	1,800	720	0	0	0	0	1,800	6,842,000	0.3
Northern	2021	Fish meal	1,500	4,500	0	0	0	0	1,500	6,842,000	0.2
Northern	2021	Bone meal	900	1,800	0	0	0	0	900	6,842,000	0.1
Northern	2021	Salt (iodised)	18,000	5,400	0	0	0	0	18,000	6,842,000	2.6
Northern	2021	Fertiliser (NPK)	22,000	13,200	0	0	0	0	22,000	6,842,000	3.2
Northern	2021	Fertiliser (urea)	15,000	7,500	0	0	0	0	15,000	6,842,000	2.2
Northern	2021	Pesticide	1,200	3,600	0	0	0	0	1,200	6,842,000	0.2
Northern	2021	Herbicide	1,400	4,200	0	0	0	0	1,400	6,842,000	0.2
Northern	2021	Seed (maize)	2,100	1,050	0	0	0	0	2,100	6,842,000	0.3
Northern	2021	Seed (groundnut)	1,800	1,440	0	0	0	0	1,800	6,842,000	0.3
Northern	2021	Seed (bean)	1,200	960	0	0	0	0	1,200	6,842,000	0.2
Northern	2021	Seed (cowpea)	900	720	0	0	0	0	900	6,842,000	0.1
Northern	2021	Seed (soybean)	1,100	880	0	0	0	0	1,100	6,842,000	0.2
Northern	2021	Seed (sesame)	600	540	0	0	0	0	600	6,842,000	0.1
Northern	2021	Seed (sunflower)	700	490	0	0	0	0	700	6,842,000	0.1
Northern	2021	Seed (cotton)	1,500	2,250	0	0	0	0	1,500	6,842,000	0.2
Northern	2021	Seed (vegetable)	2,400	4,800	0	0	0	0	2,400	6,842,000	0.3
Northern	2021	Seed (potato)	3,200	6,400	0	0	0	0	3,200	6,842,000	0.5
Northern	2021	Seed (cassava)	4,500	2,250	0	0	0	0	4,500	6,842,000	0.7
Northern	2021	Seed (sweet potato)	2,800	1,400	0	0	0	0	2,800	6,842,000	0.4
Northern	2021	Seed (banana)	1,600	800	0	0	0	0	1,600	6,842,000	0.2
Northern	2021	Seed (rice)	1,900	1,520	0	0	0	0	1,900	6,842,000	0.3
Northern	2021	Seed (wheat)	2,200	1,760	0	0	0	0	2,200	6,842,000	0.3
Northern	2021	Seed (sorghum)	1,400	1,120	0	0	0	0	1,400	6,842,000	0.2
Northern	2021	Seed (millet)	1,000	800	0	0	0	0	1,000	6,842,000	0.1
Northern	2021	Seed (pigeon pea)	800	640	0	0	0	0	800	6,842,000	0.1
Northern	2021	Seed (tobacco)	300	900	0	0	0	0	300	6,842,000	0.0
Northern	2021	Seed (coffee)	200	1,200	0	0	0	0	200	6,842,000	0.0
Northern	2021	Seed (tea)	150	750	0	0	0	0	150	6,842,000	0.0
Northern	2021	Seed (cocoa)	120	720	0	0	0	0	120	6,842,000	0.0
Northern	2021	Seed (coconut)	250	375	0	0	0	0	250	6,842,000	0.0
Northern	2021	Seed (palm)	180	270	0	0	0	0	180	6,842,000	0.0
Northern	2021	Seed (fodder)	2,600	1,300	0	0	0	0	2,600	6,842,000	0.4
Northern	2021	Seed (forage)	1,900	950	0	0	0	0	1,900	6,842,000	0.3
Northern	2021	Seed (cover crop)	1,100	550	0	0	0	0	1,100	6,842,000	0.2
Northern	2021	Seed (green manure)	800	400	0	0	0	0	800	6,842,000	0.1
Northern	2021	Seed (ornamental)	500	1,000	0	0	0	0	500	6,842,000	0.1
Northern	2021	Seed (medicinal)	400	1,200	0	0	0	0	400	6,842,000	0.1
Northern	2021	Seed (aromatic)	350	1,050	0	0	0	0	350	6,842,000	0.0
Northern	2021	Seed (spice)	300	900	0	0	0	0	300	6,842,000	0.0
Northern	2021	Seed (vegetable mixed)	1,200	2,400	0	0	0	0	1,200	6,842,000	0.2
Northern	2021	Seed (flower)	250	750	0	0	0	0	250	6,842,000	0.0
Northern	2021	Seed (tree)	180	540	0	0	0	0	180	6,842,000	0.0
Northern	2021	Seed (shrub)	150	450	0	0	0	0	150	6,842,000	0.0
Northern	2021	Seed (grass)	2,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	2,000	6,842,000	0.3
Northern	2021	Seed (legume)	1,800	1,440	0	0	0	0	1,800	6,842,000	0.3
Northern	2021	Seed (cereal)	2,500	2,000	0	0	0	0	2,500	6,842,000	0.4
Northern	2021	Seed (root crop)	3,000	1,500	0	0	0	0	3,000	6,842,000	0.4
Northern	2021	Seed (oilseed)	1,600	1,280	0	0	0	0	1,600	6,842,000	0.2
Northern	2021	Seed (fibre)	1,200	1,800	0	0	0	0	1,200	6,842,000	0.2
Northern	2021	Seed (sugar)	900	1,350	0	0	0	0	900	6,842,000	0.1
Northern	2021	Seed (beverage)	700	2,100	0	0	0	0	700	6,842,000	0.1
Northern	2021	Seed (fruit)	1,400	2,800	0	0	0	0	1,400	6,842,000	0.2
Northern	2021	Seed (vegetable)	2,200	4,400	0	0	0	0	2,200	6,842,000	0.3
Northern	2021	Seed (mixed)	3,500	7,000	0	0	0	0	3,500	6,842,000	0.5
Northern	2021	Seed (other)	1,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	6,842,000	0.1
Northern	2021	Seed (unspecified)	500	1,000	0	0	0	0	500	6,842,000	0.1
Northern	2021	Seed (total)	1,284,500	412,300	18,200	5,460	0	0	1,266,300	6,842,000	185.1

Table 2.1 Selected Indicators of Household Consumption Expenditure, Income, and Poverty

Region / District	Urban / Rural	Household Size	Female-Headed Households (%)	Monthly Per Capita Consumption (Rs.)	Annual Per Capita Income (Rs.)	Poverty Headcount Ratio (%)	Gini Coefficient	Food Share of Expenditure (%)	Literacy Rate (%)	Access to Safe Water (%)	Electrification Rate (%)
Ashford	Urban	3.8	31.2	4,812	58,440	9.4	0.36	41.2	91.7	98.6	99.8
Ashford	Rural	4.6	24.7	3,105	36,210	18.6	0.31	52.8	84.3	91.2	96.4
Ashford	Total	4.1	28.9	4,126	49,870	12.7	0.34	45.9	88.6	95.7	98.3
Bellmere	Urban	3.6	33.5	5,240	63,120	7.8	0.38	39.4	93.2	99.1	99.9
Bellmere	Rural	4.9	22.1	2,980	34,560	21.3	0.29	55.1	81.6	88.4	94.7
Bellmere	Total	4.2	27.4	4,310	52,040	13.1	0.35	46.7	87.9	94.6	97.8
Cedarvale	Urban	3.7	30.8	4,655	56,980	10.1	0.35	42.0	90.8	98.2	99.7
Cedarvale	Rural	4.7	25.3	3,020	35,740	19.4	0.30	53.6	83.1	90.0	95.9
Cedarvale	Total	4.1	28.2	4,015	48,910	13.6	0.33	46.3	88.0	95.1	98.0
Dunmore	Urban	3.9	32.0	4,980	60,310	8.9	0.37	40.8	92.1	98.9	99.8
Dunmore	Rural	4.8	23.6	3,060	35,980	20.1	0.30	54.2	82.7	89.6	95.3
Dunmore	Total	4.2	27.9	4,205	50,760	13.0	0.34	46.1	88.4	95.3	98.1
Eastwick	Urban	3.5	34.1	5,410	65,220	7.2	0.39	38.9	94.0	99.3	99.9
Eastwick	Rural	4.5	21.8	3,240	38,150	16.9	0.32	51.7	85.2	92.1	97.0
Eastwick	Total	3.9	26.5	4,420	53,610	11.4	0.36	44.8	89.7	96.0	98.6
Fairhaven	Urban	3.8	31.7	4,760	57,890	9.6	0.36	41.5	91.4	98.5	99.8
Fairhaven	Rural	4.6	24.2	3,090	36,020	18.8	0.31	52.9	84.0	91.0	96.2
Fairhaven	Total	4.1	28.6	4,110	49,640	12.9	0.34	46.0	88.3	95.5	98.2
Glenwood	Urban	3.7	30.5	4,690	57,120	10.0	0.35	42.2	90.6	98.1	99.7
Glenwood	Rural	4.7	25.0	3,035	35,810	19.2	0.30	53.4	83.0	89.9	95.8
Glenwood	Total	4.1	28.0	4,030	48,990	13.5	0.33	46.4	87.9	95.0	97.9
Hartwell	Urban	3.6	33.0	5,180	62,540	8.0	0.38	39.7	93.0	99.0	99.9
Hartwell	Rural	4.9	22.4	2,995	34,720	21.0	0.29	54.9	81.8	88.6	94.8
Hartwell	Total	4.2	27.2	4,290	51,980	13.2	0.35	46.8	87.8	94.5	97.7
Ironbridge	Urban	3.9	32.3	5,020	60,880	8.7	0.37	40.6	92.3	98.8	99.8
Ironbridge	Rural	4.8	23.4	3,075	36,140	20.0	0.30	54.0	82.8	89.7	95.4
Ironbridge	Total	4.2	27.7	4,220	50,930	12.9	0.34	46.0	88.5	95.4	98.1
Juniper Hollow	Urban	3.8	31.5	4,790	58,010	9.5	0.36	41.3	91.6	98.6	99.8
Juniper Hollow	Rural	4.6	24.5	3,100	36,180	18.7	0.31	52.8	84.2	91.1	96.3
Juniper Hollow	Total	4.1	28.8	4,120	49,760	12.8	0.34	45.9	88.4	95.6	98.2
Kingsport	Urban	3.7	30.9	4,670	57,030	10.1	0.35	42.1	90.7	98.2	99.7
Kingsport	Rural	4.7	25.2	3,025	35,770	19.3	0.30	53.5	83.1	90.0	95.9
Kingsport	Total	4.1	28.1	4,020	48,940	13.6	0.33	46.4	88.0	95.1	98.0
Lakeview	Urban	3.6	33.2	5,200	62,760	8.1	0.38	39.8	93.1	99.0	99.9
Lakeview	Rural	4.9	22.3	2,990	34,690	21.1	0.29	54.9	81.7	88.5	94.8
Lakeview	Total	4.2	27.3	4,285	51,940	13.2	0.35	46.8	87.8	94.5	97.7
Maplewood	Urban	3.9	32.1	5,000	60,640	8.8	0.37	40.7	92.2	98.8	99.8
Maplewood	Rural	4.8	23.5	3,070	36,110	20.0	0.30	54.0	82.8	89.7	95.4
Maplewood	Total	4.2	27.8	4,215	50,890	12.9	0.34	46.0	88.5	95.4	98.1
Northgate	Urban	3.8	31.6	4,800	58,130	9.5	0.36	41.3	91.6	98.6	99.8
Northgate	Rural	4.6	24.4	3,095	36,150	18.7	0.31	52.8	84.2	91.1	96.3
Northgate	Total	4.1	28.7	4,115	49,720	12.8	0.34	45.9	88.4	95.6	98.2
Oakridge	Urban	3.7	30.7	4,680	57,080	10.1	0.35	42.1	90.7	98.2	99.7
Oakridge	Rural	4.7	25.1	3,030	35,790	19.3	0.30	53.5	83.1	90.0	95.9
Oakridge	Total	4.1	28.0	4,025	48,960	13.6	0.33	46.4	88.0	95.1	98.0
Pinehurst	Urban	3.6	33.1	5,190	62,650	8.1	0.38	39.8	93.1	99.0	99.9
Pinehurst	Rural	4.9	22.3	2,990	34,690	21.1	0.29	54.9	81.7	88.5	94.8
Pinehurst	Total	4.2	27.3	4,285	51,940	13.2	0.35	46.8	87.8	94.5	97.7
Quarry Bend	Urban	3.9	32.2	5,010	60,760	8.8	0.37	40.7	92.2	98.8	99.8
Quarry Bend	Rural	4.8	23.5	3,070	36,110	20.0	0.30	54.0	82.8	89.7	95.4
Quarry Bend	Total	4.2	27.8	4,215	50,890	12.9	0.34	46.0	88.5	95.4	98.1
Riverton	Urban	3.8	31.4	4,780	57,990	9.5	0.36	41.3	91.6	98.6	99.8
Riverton	Rural	4.6	24.5	3,100	36,180	18.7	0.31	52.8	84.2	91.1	96.3
Riverton	Total	4.1	28.8	4,120	49,760	12.8	0.34	45.9	88.4	95.6	98.2
Stonebridge	Urban	3.7	30.9	4,670	57,030	10.1	0.35	42.1	90.7	98.2	99.7
Stonebridge	Rural	4.7	25.2	3,025	35,770	19.3	0.30	53.5	83.1	90.0	95.9
Stonebridge	Total	4.1	28.1	4,020	48,940	13.6	0.33	46.4	88.0	95.1	98.0
Thornfield	Urban	3.6	33.2	5,200	62,760	8.1	0.38	39.8	93.1	99.0	99.9
Thornfield	Rural	4.9	22.3	2,990	34,690	21.1	0.29	54.9	81.7	88.5	94.8
Thornfield	Total	4.2	27.3	4,285	51,940	13.2	0.35	46.8	87.8	94.5	97.7
Upper Meadow	Urban	3.9	32.1	5,000	60,640	8.8	0.37	40.7	92.2	98.8	99.8
Upper Meadow	Rural	4.8	23.5	3,070	36,110	20.0	0.30	54.0	82.8	89.7	95.4
Upper Meadow	Total	4.2	27.8	4,215	50,890	12.9	0.34	46.0	88.5	95.4	98.1
Valley Forge	Urban	3.8	31.6	4,800	58,130	9.5	0.36	41.3	91.6	98.6	99.8
Valley Forge	Rural	4.6	24.4	3,095	36,150	18.7	0.31	52.8	84.2	91.1	96.3
Valley Forge	Total	4.1	28.7	4,115	49,720	12.8	0.34	45.9	88.4	95.6	98.2
Westfield	Urban	3.7	30.8	4,660	56,980	10.1	0.35	42.1	90.7	98.2	99.7
Westfield	Rural	4.7	25.2	3,020	35,740	19.3	0.30	53.5	83.1	90.0	95.9
Westfield	Total	4.1	28.1	4,015	48,910	13.6	0.33	46.4	88.0	95.1	98.0
Willowbrook	Urban	3.6	33.3	5,210	62,870	8.1	0.38	39.8	93.1	99.0	99.9
Willowbrook	Rural	4.9	22.3	2,990	34,690	21.1	0.29	54.9	81.7	88.5	94.8
Willowbrook	Total	4.2	27.3	4,285	51,940	13.2	0.35	46.8	87.8	94.5	97.7
Yellowstone	Urban	3.9	32.0	4,990	60,520	8.8	0.37	40.7	92.2	98.8	99.8
Yellowstone	Rural	4.8	23.5	3,070	36,110	20.0	0.30	54.0	82.8	89.7	95.4
Yellowstone	Total	4.2	27.8	4,215	50,890	12.9	0.34	46.0	88.5	95.4	98.1
Zephyr Cove	Urban	3.8	31.5	4,790	58,010	9.5	0.36	41.3	91.6	98.6	99.8
Zephyr Cove	Rural	4.6	24.5	3,100	36,180	18.7	0.31	52.8	84.2	91.1	96.3
Zephyr Cove	Total	4.1	28.8	4,120	49,760	12.8	0.34	45.9	88.4	95.6	98.2

Name	Region	Manager Department	Sales Rep	Quarter	Revenue	Units Sold	Discount %	Cost	Profit	Profit Margin %
Customer 1	East	Electronics	Rep 1	Q1	1,000	10	0%	800	200	20%
Customer 2	West	Furniture	Rep 2	Q2	2,000	20	5%	1,600	400	20%
Customer 3	North	Clothing	Rep 3	Q3	3,000	30	10%	2,400	600	20%
Customer 4	South	Electronics	Rep 4	Q4	4,000	40	15%	3,200	800	20%
Customer 5	East	Furniture	Rep 5	Q1	5,000	50	0%	4,000	1,000	20%
Customer 6	West	Clothing	Rep 6	Q2	6,000	60	5%	4,800	1,200	20%
Customer 7	North	Electronics	Rep 7	Q3	7,000	70	10%	5,600	1,400	20%
Customer 8	South	Furniture	Rep 8	Q4	8,000	80	15%	6,400	1,600	20%
Customer 9	East	Clothing	Rep 9	Q1	9,000	90	0%	7,200	1,800	20%
Customer 10	West	Electronics	Rep 10	Q2	10,000	100	5%	8,000	2,000	20%
Customer 11	North	Furniture	Rep 11	Q3	11,000	110	10%	8,800	2,200	20%
Customer 12	South	Clothing	Rep 12	Q4	12,000	120	15%	9,600	2,400	20%
Customer 13	East	Electronics	Rep 13	Q1	13,000	130	0%	10,400	2,600	20%
Customer 14	West	Furniture	Rep 14	Q2	14,000	140	5%	11,200	2,800	20%
Customer 15	North	Clothing	Rep 15	Q3	15,000	150	10%	12,000	3,000	20%
Customer 16	South	Electronics	Rep 16	Q4	16,000	160	15%	12,800	3,200	20%
Customer 17	East	Furniture	Rep 17	Q1	17,000	170	0%	13,600	3,400	20%
Customer 18	West	Clothing	Rep 18	Q2	18,000	180	5%	14,400	3,600	20%
Customer 19	North	Electronics	Rep 19	Q3	19,000	190	10%	15,200	3,800	20%
Customer 20	South	Furniture	Rep 20	Q4	20,000	200	15%	16,000	4,000	20%
Customer 21	East	Clothing	Rep 21	Q1	21,000	210	0%	16,800	4,200	20%
Customer 22	West	Electronics	Rep 22	Q2	22,000	220	5%	17,600	4,400	20%
Customer 23	North	Furniture	Rep 23	Q3	23,000	230	10%	18,400	4,600	20%
Customer 24	South	Clothing	Rep 24	Q4	24,000	240	15%	19,200	4,800	20%
Customer 25	East	Electronics	Rep 25	Q1	25,000	250	0%	20,000	5,000	20%
Customer 26	West	Furniture	Rep 26	Q2	26,000	260	5%	20,800	5,200	20%
Customer 27	North	Clothing	Rep 27	Q3	27,000	270	10%	21,600	5,400	20%
Customer 28	South	Electronics	Rep 28	Q4	28,000	280	15%	22,400	5,600	20%
Customer 29	East	Furniture	Rep 29	Q1	29,000	290	0%	23,200	5,800	20%
Customer 30	West	Clothing	Rep 30	Q2	30,000	300	5%	24,000	6,000	20%
Customer 31	North	Electronics	Rep 31	Q3	31,000	310	10%	24,800	6,200	20%
Customer 32	South	Furniture	Rep 32	Q4	32,000	320	15%	25,600	6,400	20%
Customer 33	East	Clothing	Rep 33	Q1	33,000	330	0%	26,400	6,600	20%
Customer 34	West	Electronics	Rep 34	Q2	34,000	340	5%	27,200	6,800	20%
Customer 35	North	Furniture	Rep 35	Q3	35,000	350	10%	28,000	7,000	20%
Customer 36	South	Clothing	Rep 36	Q4	36,000	360	15%	28,800	7,200	20%
Customer 37	East	Electronics	Rep 37	Q1	37,000	370	0%	29,600	7,400	20%
Customer 38	West	Furniture	Rep 38	Q2	38,000	380	5%	30,400	7,600	20%
Customer 39	North	Clothing	Rep 39	Q3	39,000	390	10%	31,200	7,800	20%
Customer 40	South	Electronics	Rep 40	Q4	40,000	400	15%	32,000	8,000	20%
Customer 41	East	Furniture	Rep 41	Q1	41,000	410	0%	32,800	8,200	20%
Customer 42	West	Clothing	Rep 42	Q2	42,000	420	5%	33,600	8,400	20%
Customer 43	North	Electronics	Rep 43	Q3	43,000	430	10%	34,400	8,600	20%
Customer 44	South	Furniture	Rep 44	Q4	44,000	440	15%	35,200	8,800	20%
Customer 45	East	Clothing	Rep 45	Q1	45,000	450	0%	36,000	9,000	20%
Customer 46	West	Electronics	Rep 46	Q2	46,000	460	5%	36,800	9,200	20%
Customer 47	North	Furniture	Rep 47	Q3	47,000	470	10%	37,600	9,400	20%
Customer 48	South	Clothing	Rep 48	Q4	48,000	480	15%	38,400	9,600	20%
Customer 49	East	Electronics	Rep 49	Q1	49,000	490	0%	39,200	9,800	20%
Customer 50	West	Furniture	Rep 50	Q2	50,000	500	5%	40,000	10,000	20%

Name	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Female Schooling	Urban Governance	Housing Index	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Poverty	Power	Work Accident
Ambagarh	Ambagarh	0.131	0.091	0.141	0.126	0.115	0.169	0.114	0.161	0.101	0.139	0.141	0.126
Ambagarh	Bhanupur	0.124	0.126	0.134	0.119	0.128	0.155	0.109	0.151	0.129	0.144	0.131	0.121
Ambagarh	Chandgaon	0.109	0.082	0.121	0.103	0.111	0.148	0.104	0.139	0.125	0.136	0.127	0.118
Ambagarh	Kesarpur	0.141	0.133	0.149	0.131	0.140	0.163	0.111	0.158	0.133	0.147	0.139	0.123
Ambagarh	Mahuadih	0.118	0.097	0.126	0.112	0.121	0.158	0.107	0.147	0.127	0.141	0.133	0.119
Ambagarh	Sonbarsa	0.127	0.109	0.137	0.122	0.131	0.161	0.112	0.154	0.131	0.145	0.137	0.122
Ambagarh	Tilakpur	0.135	0.118	0.145	0.128	0.137	0.166	0.113	0.157	0.132	0.148	0.140	0.125
Ambagarh	Udaipur Kala	0.122	0.104	0.132	0.117	0.126	0.157	0.110	0.150	0.128	0.142	0.134	0.120
Bhimtara	Bhimtara	0.098	0.079	0.108	0.094	0.102	0.142	0.101	0.134	0.118	0.131	0.122	0.109
Bhimtara	Dhanaura	0.092	0.073	0.101	0.088	0.096	0.138	0.099	0.131	0.115	0.128	0.119	0.106
Bhimtara	Gokulpur	0.104	0.086	0.114	0.099	0.108	0.145	0.103	0.137	0.121	0.134	0.125	0.112
Bhimtara	Jaitpur	0.095	0.076	0.105	0.091	0.099	0.140	0.100	0.132	0.116	0.129	0.120	0.107
Bhimtara	Kotra	0.101	0.082	0.111	0.096	0.105	0.143	0.102	0.135	0.119	0.132	0.123	0.110
Bhimtara	Nandgaon	0.089	0.070	0.098	0.085	0.093	0.135	0.098	0.128	0.113	0.126	0.117	0.104
Bhimtara	Rampur Khas	0.107	0.088	0.117	0.101	0.110	0.147	0.104	0.139	0.123	0.136	0.127	0.114
Bhimtara	Sitapur	0.113	0.094	0.123	0.107	0.116	0.151	0.106	0.143	0.126	0.139	0.130	0.116
Chandrapur	Chandrapur	0.142	0.124	0.152	0.135	0.145	0.172	0.116	0.165	0.136	0.151	0.143	0.127
Chandrapur	Devgaon	0.128	0.110	0.138	0.121	0.132	0.160	0.109	0.152	0.130	0.145	0.136	0.122
Chandrapur	Gangapur	0.116	0.098	0.126	0.110	0.119	0.154	0.105	0.146	0.124	0.138	0.129	0.115
Chandrapur	Harsola	0.133	0.115	0.143	0.126	0.136	0.164	0.114	0.156	0.134	0.149	0.140	0.125
Chandrapur	Jamunapur	0.121	0.103	0.131	0.116	0.125	0.156	0.108	0.149	0.128	0.142	0.133	0.119
Chandrapur	Kanakpur	0.109	0.091	0.119	0.104	0.113	0.149	0.103	0.141	0.122	0.135	0.126	0.113
Chandrapur	Lalgarh	0.137	0.119	0.147	0.130	0.140	0.168	0.115	0.160	0.132	0.147	0.138	0.123
Chandrapur	Mohanpur	0.125	0.107	0.135	0.119	0.129	0.158	0.110	0.151	0.129	0.143	0.134	0.120
Chandrapur	Nayagaon	0.118	0.100	0.128	0.113	0.122	0.153	0.107	0.145	0.125	0.139	0.130	0.117
Chandrapur	Pipalgaon	0.131	0.113	0.141	0.124	0.134	0.162	0.113	0.154	0.133	0.147	0.138	0.123
Chandrapur	Ramgarh	0.114	0.096	0.124	0.108	0.117	0.151	0.105	0.143	0.123	0.137	0.128	0.114
Chandrapur	Sonpur	0.127	0.109	0.137	0.121	0.131	0.160	0.112	0.152	0.131	0.145	0.136	0.122
Chandrapur	Tilakpur	0.135	0.117	0.145	0.128	0.138	0.166	0.113	0.157	0.132	0.148	0.139	0.124
Chandrapur	Udaipur	0.122	0.104	0.132	0.117	0.126	0.157	0.110	0.149	0.128	0.142	0.133	0.119
Chandrapur	Vishnupur	0.118	0.100	0.128	0.113	0.122	0.153	0.107	0.145	0.125	0.139	0.130	0.117
Dharampur	Dharampur	0.095	0.076	0.105	0.091	0.099	0.140	0.100	0.132	0.116	0.129	0.120	0.107
Dharampur	Ghatsila	0.088	0.069	0.098	0.084	0.092	0.134	0.097	0.127	0.112	0.125	0.116	0.103
Dharampur	Kotwali	0.101	0.082	0.111	0.096	0.105	0.143	0.102	0.135	0.119	0.132	0.123	0.110
Dharampur	Mandi	0.109	0.091	0.119	0.104	0.113	0.149	0.103	0.141	0.122	0.135	0.126	0.113
Dharampur	Nagarpalika	0.114	0.096	0.124	0.108	0.117	0.151	0.105	0.143	0.123	0.137	0.128	0.114
Dharampur	Rampur	0.098	0.079	0.108	0.094	0.102	0.142	0.101	0.134	0.118	0.131	0.122	0.109
Dharampur	Sadar	0.104	0.086	0.114	0.099	0.108	0.145	0.103	0.137	0.121	0.134	0.125	0.112
Dharampur	Tehsil	0.092	0.073	0.101	0.088	0.096	0.138	0.099	0.131	0.115	0.128	0.119	0.106
Dharampur	Vishnupur	0.107	0.088	0.117	0.101	0.110	0.147	0.104	0.139	0.123	0.136	0.127	0.114
Gopalpur	Gopalpur	0.152	0.134	0.162	0.145	0.155	0.178	0.118	0.170	0.140	0.155	0.147	0.131
Gopalpur	Bhatgaon	0.139	0.121	0.149	0.132	0.142	0.170	0.117	0.162	0.134	0.149	0.140	0.125
Gopalpur	Chandpur	0.127	0.109	0.137	0.121	0.131	0.160	0.112	0.152	0.131	0.145	0.136	0.122
Gopalpur	Dhanpur	0.134	0.116	0.144	0.127	0.137	0.165	0.113	0.157	0.132	0.147	0.138	0.123
Gopalpur	Gopalpur	0.145	0.127	0.155	0.138	0.148	0.174	0.117	0.166	0.137	0.152	0.143	0.128
Gopalpur	Harsola	0.121	0.103	0.131	0.116	0.125	0.156	0.108	0.149	0.128	0.142	0.133	0.119
Gopalpur	Jamunapur	0.116	0.098	0.126	0.110	0.119	0.154	0.105	0.146	0.124	0.138	0.129	0.115
Gopalpur	Kanakpur	0.109	0.091	0.119	0.104	0.113	0.149	0.103	0.141	0.122	0.135	0.126	0.113
Gopalpur	Lalgarh	0.137	0.119	0.147	0.130	0.140	0.168	0.115	0.160	0.132	0.147	0.138	0.123
Gopalpur	Mohanpur	0.125	0.107	0.135	0.119	0.129	0.158	0.110	0.151	0.129	0.143	0.134	0.120
Gopalpur	Nayagaon	0.118	0.100	0.128	0.113	0.122	0.153	0.107	0.145	0.125	0.139	0.130	0.117
Gopalpur	Pipalgaon	0.131	0.113	0.141	0.124	0.134	0.162	0.113	0.154	0.133	0.147	0.138	0.123
Gopalpur	Ramgarh	0.114	0.096	0.124	0.108	0.117	0.151	0.105	0.143	0.123	0.137	0.128	0.114
Gopalpur	Sonpur	0.127	0.109	0.137	0.121	0.131	0.160	0.112	0.152	0.131	0.145	0.136	0.122
Gopalpur	Tilakpur	0.135	0.117	0.145	0.128	0.138	0.166	0.113	0.157	0.132	0.148	0.139	0.124
Gopalpur	Udaipur	0.122	0.104	0.132	0.117	0.126	0.157	0.110	0.149	0.128	0.142	0.133	0.119
Gopalpur	Vishnupur	0.118	0.100	0.128	0.113	0.122	0.153	0.107	0.145	0.125	0.139	0.130	0.117
Jhilmil	Jhilmil	0.098	0.079	0.108	0.094	0.102	0.142	0.101	0.134	0.118	0.131	0.122	0.109
Jhilmil	Bhatgaon	0.089	0.070	0.098	0.085	0.093	0.135	0.098	0.128	0.113	0.126	0.117	0.104
Jhilmil	Chandpur	0.101	0.082	0.111	0.096	0.105	0.143	0.102	0.135	0.119	0.132	0.123	0.110
Jhilmil	Dhanpur	0.107	0.088	0.117	0.101	0.110	0.147	0.104	0.139	0.123	0.136	0.127	0.114
Jhilmil	Gopalpur	0.118	0.100	0.128	0.113	0.122	0.153	0.107	0.145	0.125	0.139	0.130	0.117
Jhilmil	Harsola	0.095	0.076	0.105	0.091	0.099	0.140	0.100	0.132	0.116	0.129	0.120	0.107
Jhilmil	Jamunapur	0.092	0.073	0.101	0.088	0.096	0.138	0.099	0.131	0.115	0.128	0.119	0.106
Jhilmil	Kanakpur	0.086	0.067	0.095	0.082	0.090	0.132	0.096	0.125	0.110	0.123	0.114	0.101
Jhilmil	Lalgarh	0.113	0.094	0.123	0.107	0.116	0.151	0.106	0.143	0.126	0.139	0.130	0.116
Jhilmil	Mohanpur	0.104	0.086	0.114	0.099	0.108	0.145	0.103	0.137	0.121	0.134	0.125	0.112
Jhilmil	Nayagaon	0.098	0.079	0.108	0.094	0.102	0.142	0.101	0.134	0.118	0.131	0.122	0.109
Jhilmil	Pipalgaon	0.109	0.091	0.119	0.104	0.113	0.149	0.103	0.141	0.122	0.135	0.126	0.113
Jhilmil	Ramgarh	0.092	0.073	0.101	0.088	0.096	0.138	0.099	0.131	0.115	0.128	0.119	0.106
Jhilmil	Sonpur	0.104	0.086	0.114	0.099	0.108	0.145	0.103	0.137	0.121	0.134	0.125	0.112
Jhilmil	Tilakpur	0.113	0.094	0.123	0.107	0.116	0.151	0.106	0.143	0.126	0.139	0.130	0.116
Jhilmil	Udaipur	0.101	0.082	0.111	0.096	0.105	0.143	0.102	0.135	0.119	0.132	0.123	0.110
Jhilmil	Vishnupur	0.098	0.079	0.108	0.094	0.102	0.142	0.101	0.134	0.118	0.131	0.122	0.109

Name	Region	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Tobacco Smoking	Infant Underweight	Drinking Water	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Basic Services
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Name	Region	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Tobacco Smoking	Urban Environment	Housing Cost	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Poverty	Food	Work Accident
Health													

		Health		Education		Standard of Living						

		Health		Education		Standard of Living						
Table	[redacted]	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Years of Schooling	School Attendance	Cooking Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Work Injuries
Rural	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Urban	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

Indicator Contribution (Rural)		Health			Education		Standard of Living						
Zone	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Years of Schooling	School Attendance	Cooking Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Bank Account
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Indicator Contribution (Rural)		Health			Education		Standard of Living						
Zone	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Years of Schooling	School Attendance	Cooking Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Bank Account
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table	Economy	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Prenatal Screening	Infant Immunization	Housing Index	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Poverty	Water	Work Accident
Asia													

Indicator Code	Indicator Name	Health			Education		Standard of Living						
Table	Subset	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Perinatal Screening	Infant Screening	Housing Type	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Asset	Work Activities

Table	Indicator	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Water & Sanitation	Housing Conditions	Education	Information	Child Protection	Housing Quality	Electricity	Assets	Internet Access
Female	Deprivation threshold												
	Prevalence (%)												

Name	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Tobacco Smoking	Urban Environment	Housing Type	Electricity	Drinking Water	Sanitation	Cooking Fuel	Assets
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Daman	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Delhi	Central Delhi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Delhi	East Delhi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Delhi	New Delhi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Delhi	North East Delhi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Delhi	North West Delhi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Delhi	Shahdara	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Delhi	South	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Delhi	South East Delhi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Delhi	South West Delhi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Delhi	West Delhi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipora	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jammu and Kashmir	Kishtwar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jammu and Kashmir	Rajouri	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jammu and Kashmir	Ramban	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jammu and Kashmir	Reasi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jammu and Kashmir	Shopian	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ladakh	Kargil	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ladakh	Leh	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Puducherry	Karaikal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Puducherry	Mahe	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Puducherry	Puducherry	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Puducherry	Yanam	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Punjab	Amritsar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Punjab	Barnala	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Punjab	Bathinda	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Punjab	Faridkot	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Punjab	Fazilka	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Punjab	Ferozepur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Punjab	Gurdaspur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Punjab	Hoshiarpur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Punjab	Jalandhar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Punjab	Kapurthala	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Punjab	Ludhiana	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Punjab	Mansa	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Punjab	Moga	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Punjab	Muktsar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Punjab	Pathankot	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Punjab	Patiala	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Punjab	Rupnagar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Punjab	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Punjab	Sangrur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Punjab	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Punjab	Tarn Taran	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Ajmer	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Alwar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Banswara	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Baran	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Barmer	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Bharatpur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Bhilwara	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Bikaner	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Bundi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Churu	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Dausa	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Dholpur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Dungarpur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Ganganagar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Jaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Jalore	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Jhalawar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Karauli	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Kota	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Nagaur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Pali	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Rajsamand	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Sikar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Sirohi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Tonk	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajasthan	Udaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sikkim	East Sikkim	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sikkim	North Sikkim	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sikkim	South Sikkim	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sikkim	West Sikkim	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Chengalpattu	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Erode	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Kallakurichi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Karur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Mayiladuthurai	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Ranipet	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Salem	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Tenkasi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Theni	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Tirupathur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvallur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvarur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Vellore	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Viluppuram	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Adilabad	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Hanumakonda	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Hyderabad	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Jagtial	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Jangaon	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Jayashankar Bhupalpally	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Jogulamba Gadwal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Kamareddy	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Karimnagar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Khammam	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Mahabubabad	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Mahbubnagar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Mancherial	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Medak	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Medchal Malkajgiri	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Mulugu	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Nagarkurnool	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Nalgonda	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Narayanpet	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Nirmal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Nizamabad	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Peddapalli	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Rajanna Sircilla	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Rangareddy	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Sangareddy	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Siddipet	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Suryapet	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Vikarabad	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Wanaparthy	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Warangal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telangana	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tripura	Dhalai	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tripura	Gomati	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tripura	Khowai	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tripura	North Tripura	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tripura	Sepahijala	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tripura	South Tripura	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tripura	Unakoti	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Uttar Pradesh	Ayodhya	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Uttar Pradesh	Banda	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0

		Health		Education		Standard of Living						

Indicator Contribution (Urban)		Health			Education		Standard of Living						
State	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Years of Schooling	School Attendance	Cooking Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Bank Account
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Indicator Contribution (Urban)		Health			Education		Standard of Living						
State	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Years of Schooling	School Attendance	Cooking Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Bank Account
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Name	Region	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Tobacco Smoking	Infant Underweight	Sanitary Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Work Assistant
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Name	Region	Life Expectancy	Infant Mortality Rate	Maternal Health	Physician Density	Urban Environment	Literacy Rate	Education	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Sewer	Work Accident
Adrian	Asia	72.4%	3.2%	91.0%	68.5%	12.1%	94.3%	11.2%	96.8%	97.5%	88.1%	74.6%	2.1%
Corin	Europe	81.0%	1.1%	98.4%	74.2%	5.3%	99.1%	14.6%	99.5%	99.8%	93.4%	81.2%	0.8%
Dorelle	Africa	58.7%	6.8%	84.5%	41.0%	18.9%	78.6%	9.4%	88.2%	90.1%	79.3%	62.5%	3.4%
Ferndale	Europe	79.5%	2.0%	95.1%	71.8%	7.4%	97.8%	13.1%	98.9%	99.2%	91.7%	78.9%	1.2%
Gravenor	Asia	74.1%	2.9%	93.2%	63.4%	14.6%	95.0%	12.8%	97.1%	98.0%	89.5%	70.3%	1.9%
Hollow	Europe	80.2%	1.4%	97.0%	72.5%	6.1%	98.4%	14.0%	99.1%	99.5%	92.8%	80.1%	0.9%
Ironvale	Asia	69.3%	4.5%	88.7%	55.9%	16.2%	89.2%	10.5%	93.4%	95.6%	84.0%	66.7%	2.6%
Jasper	Africa	61.5%	5.9%	86.0%	47.3%	17.8%	82.5%	9.8%	90.7%	92.4%	81.6%	64.0%	3.1%
Kelton	Europe	78.8%	2.3%	96.5%	70.1%	8.0%	97.2%	13.5%	98.6%	99.0%	91.2%	77.5%	1.4%
Lumen	Asia	75.6%	2.6%	94.8%	66.7%	11.4%	96.1%	12.2%	97.8%	98.4%	90.0%	73.8%	1.7%
Mirabel	Europe	82.1%	0.9%	98.9%	76.4%	4.2%	99.3%	15.0%	99.6%	99.9%	94.1%	82.6%	0.6%
Northridge	Asia	70.2%	3.8%	91.5%	60.2%	15.3%	93.0%	11.0%	95.5%	96.9%	86.8%	68.4%	2.3%
Oakmere	Europe	77.3%	2.1%	95.8%	69.5%	9.7%	97.5%	13.8%	98.7%	99.1%	91.5%	76.7%	1.3%
Pinecrest	Asia	73.0%	3.0%	92.6%	64.1%	13.0%	94.7%	12.0%	96.9%	97.8%	88.9%	71.2%	2.0%
Quarry Hill	Africa	64.8%	5.2%	87.3%	50.6%	17.1%	85.4%	10.1%	91.8%	93.7%	82.9%	65.5%	2.9%
Ravenscroft	Europe	79.0%	2.2%	96.2%	71.0%	7.8%	97.9%	13.6%	98.8%	99.3%	91.9%	78.2%	1.1%
Silverton	Asia	76.4%	2.4%	95.4%	67.8%	10.5%	96.6%	12.5%	98.0%	98.6%	90.6%	75.0%	1.5%
Thornbury	Europe	81.5%	1.0%	98.6%	75.1%	5.0%	99.2%	14.8%	99.4%	99.7%	93.0%	81.0%	0.7%
Upton	Asia	71.7%	3.4%	93.0%	62.5%	14.1%	94.0%	11.5%	96.3%	97.3%	87.9%	69.9%	2.4%
Vale	Africa	66.2%	4.8%	88.1%	52.8%	16.5%	87.6%	10.3%	92.6%	94.5%	83.4%	67.1%	2.8%
Westfield	Europe	78.2%	2.5%	96.0%	70.6%	8.5%	97.6%	13.4%	98.5%	99.0%	91.4%	77.8%	1.2%
Yarrow	Asia	74.8%	2.7%	94.5%	66.0%	11.9%	96.0%	12.3%	97.6%	98.3%	89.8%	73.4%	1.8%
Zenith	Europe	80.8%	1.2%	98.1%	74.8%	5.6%	99.0%	14.5%	99.3%	99.6%	92.6%	80.4%	0.8%
Ashbourne	Asia	72.9%	3.1%	92.9%	64.8%	13.4%	94.5%	12.1%	96.7%	97.7%	88.6%	71.0%	2.1%
Bramley	Europe	77.6%	2.0%	95.6%	69.9%	9.1%	97.3%	13.7%	98.4%	98.9%	91.0%	76.9%	1.4%
Cedarwood	Asia	75.1%	2.8%	94.2%	67.2%	10.9%	96.3%	12.4%	97.9%	98.5%	90.3%	74.1%	1.6%
Dunmore	Africa	63.7%	5.5%	86.8%	49.5%	17.4%	84.1%	9.6%	91.2%	93.1%	82.2%	64.8%	3.0%
Eastgate	Europe	79.9%	2.1%	96.3%	71.4%	7.6%	97.7%	13.9%	98.7%	99.2%	91.8%	78.0%	1.2%
Fairhaven	Asia	73.5%	3.0%	93.4%	65.3%	12.6%	95.2%	12.0%	97.2%	98.0%	89.2%	72.0%	1.9%
Glenmore	Europe	81.2%	1.1%	98.5%	75.6%	5.2%	99.1%	14.7%	99.5%	99.8%	93.2%	81.1%	0.7%
Hawthorne	Asia	70.8%	3.6%	91.8%	61.0%	15.0%	93.4%	11.2%	95.8%	96.7%	86.5%	68.0%	2.5%
Ivybridge	Europe	78.5%	2.3%	96.1%	70.8%	8.2%	97.4%	13.3%	98.6%	99.1%	91.6%	77.6%	1.3%
Juniper	Asia	75.9%	2.5%	94.9%	67.5%	10.2%	96.5%	12.6%	98.1%	98.7%	90.5%	74.5%	1.7%
Kingsley	Africa	65.0%	5.0%	87.6%	51.2%	16.8%	86.0%	10.0%	92.0%	94.0%	83.0%	66.2%	2.7%
Lakeside	Europe	80.5%	1.3%	98.3%	74.5%	6.0%	99.0%	14.4%	99.4%	99.7%	92.9%	80.8%	0.9%
Meadowbrook	Asia	72.2%	3.3%	92.7%	64.4%	13.8%	94.8%	12.2%	96.9%	97.9%	88.4%	71.5%	2.2%
Northgate	Europe	77.0%	2.0%	95.4%	69.2%	9.4%	97.1%	13.6%	98.3%	98.8%	90.8%	76.4%	1.4%
Oakwood	Asia	74.5%	2.6%	94.3%	66.5%	11.6%	96.2%	12.3%	97.7%	98.4%	89.9%	73.6%	1.8%
Pinehurst	Africa	62.4%	5.7%	85.9%	48.0%	17.6%	83.0%	9.5%	90.4%	92.2%	81.0%	63.5%	3.2%
Queensbury	Europe	79.3%	2.2%	96.0%	71.2%	7.9%	97.6%	13.8%	98.6%	99.1%	91.4%	78.1%	1.3%
Riverside	Asia	76.1%	2.4%	95.0%	67.9%	10.4%	96.4%	12.5%	98.0%	98.6%	90.4%	74.9%	1.6%
Stonebridge	Europe	81.8%	1.0%	98.7%	75.9%	5.1%	99.2%	14.9%	99.5%	99.8%	93.1%	81.4%	0.7%
Tanglewood	Asia	71.3%	3.2%	92.3%	63.9%	13.2%	94.4%	11.8%	96.5%	97.5%	87.7%	69.5%	2.3%
Underhill	Africa	66.8%	4.6%	88.4%	53.5%	16.1%	87.2%	10.4%	92.8%	94.7%	83.8%	67.6%	2.6%
Valleyview	Europe	78.7%	2.1%	96.2%	70.4%	8.4%	97.5%	13.5%	98.7%	99.2%	91.7%	78.3%	1.2%
Westbrook	Asia	73.8%	3.0%	93.1%	65.0%	12.8%	95.0%	12.1%	97.0%	97.9%	88.7%	71.8%	2.0%
Yarmouth	Europe	80.0%	1.2%	98.0%	74.0%	6.3%	98.9%	14.3%	99.3%	99.6%	92.4%	80.0%	0.8%
Zephyr	Asia	75.3%	2.7%	94.6%	66.8%	11.1%	96.0%	12.4%	97.5%	98.2%	89.6%	73.0%	1.7%
Ashcroft	Africa	67.5%	4.4%	89.0%	54.0%	15.8%	88.0%	10.6%	93.2%	95.0%	84.2%	68.2%	2.5%
Briarwood	Europe	79.7%	2.0%	96.4%	71.6%	7.5%	97.8%	13.9%	98.8%	99.3%	91.9%	78.5%	1.1%
Copperfield	Asia	76.7%	2.3%	95.2%	68.2%	10.0%	96.7%	12.7%	98.2%	98.8%	90.7%	75.4%	1.5%
Dovecote	Europe	81.4%	1.1%	98.6%	75.3%	5.4%	99.1%	14.6%	99.4%	99.7%	93.0%	81.3%	0.7%
Elmsworth	Asia	72.6%	3.1%	92.8%	64.6%	13.6%	94.6%	12.0%	96.8%	97.8%	88.3%	71.3%	2.1%
Foxglove	Africa	64.2%	5.3%	86.5%	49.0%	17.2%	84.6%	9.7%	91.0%	93.0%	82.0%	64.5%	3.0%
Greenhill	Europe	78.4%	2.2%	96.1%	70.9%	8.1%	97.4%	13.4%	98.5%	99.0%	91.5%	77.9%	1.3%
Hillcrest	Asia	75.4%	2.5%	94.7%	67.1%	10.7%	96.2%	12.3%	97.8%	98.5%	90.1%	74.2%	1.7%
Ironside	Europe	80.6%	1.2%	98.2%	74.7%	6.1%	98.9%	14.2%	99.3%	99.6%	92.5%	80.5%	0.8%
Jasmine	Asia	73.2%	3.0%	93.0%	65.2%	12.9%	94.9%	11.9%	96.6%	97.6%	88.0%	71.6%	2.0%
Kestrel	Africa	66.0%	4.7%	88.2%	52.5%	16.4%	87.0%	10.2%	92.5%	94.4%	83.6%	67.3%	2.7%
Lavender	Europe	79.1%	2.1%	96.3%	71.1%	7.7%	97.7%	13.7%	98.7%	99.2%	91.8%	78.4%	1.2%
Meadowsweet	Asia	76.0%	2.4%	95.1%	68.0%	10.3%	96.5%	12.6%	98.1%	98.7%	90.5%	75.1%	1.6%
Northcote	Europe	81.7%	1.0%	98.8%	75.8%	5.0%	99.2%	14.8%	99.5%	99.8%	93.2%	81.2%	0.7%
Oakridge	Asia	72.0%	3.2%	92.5%	64.2%	13.4%	94.3%	12.0%	96.7%	97.7%	88.2%	71.0%	2.1%
Pinewood	Africa	63.5%	5.6%	85.7%	47.8%	17.5%	83.2%	9.4%	90.2%	92.0%	80.8%	63.2%	3.3%
Queenscliff	Europe	78.9%	2.2%	96.0%	70.7%	8.3%	97.5%	13.5%	98.6%	99.1%	91.6%	78.0%	1.3%
Riverton	Asia	75.7%	2.5%	94.8%	67.4%	10.6%	96.3%	12.4%	97.9%	98.5%	90.2%	74.4%	1.7%
Stonegate	Europe	80.9%	1.2%	98.4%	74.9%	6.2%	99.0%	14.3%	99.4%	99.7%	92.7%	80.7%	0.8%
Tanglewood	Asia	71.9%	3.3%	92.6%	64.0%	13.7%	94.2%	11.7%	96.4%	97.4%	87.8%	70.8%	2.2%
Underhill	Africa	66.5%	4.5%	88.0%	53.0%	16.2%	87.4%	10.5%	92.7%	94.6%	83.7%	67.4%	2.6%
Valleyview	Europe	78.6%	2.1%	96.2%	70.5%	8.0%	97.4%	13.4%	98.5%	99.0%	91.4%	78.2%	1.2%
Westbrook	Asia	73.6%	3.0%	93.2%	65.1%	12.7%	95.1%	12.1%	97.1%	98.0%	88.9%	71.7%	2.0%
Yarmouth	Europe	80.1%	1.2%	98.1%	74.1%	6.0%	98.9%	14.1%	99.3%	99.6%	92.3%	80.1%	0.8%
Zephyr	Asia	75.2%	2.6%	94.6%	66.7%	11.0%	96.0%	12.3%	97.5%	98.2%	89.5%	73.1%	1.7%
Ashcroft	Africa	67.2%	4.3%	89.1%	53.8%	15.7%	88.1%	10.7%	93.3%	95.1%	84.3%	68.0%	2.4%
Briarwood	Europe	79.5%	2.0%	96.4%	71.3%	7.6%	97.8%	13.9%	98.8%	99.3%	91.9%	78.4%	1.1%
Copperfield	Asia	76.5%	2.3%	95.3%	68.1%	10.1%	96.7%	12.7%	98.2%	98.8%	90.7%	75.3%	1.5%
Dovecote	Europe	81.3%	1.1%	98.6%	75.2%	5.5%	99.1%	14.6%	99.4%	99.7%	93.0%	81.2%	0.7%
Elmsworth	Asia	72.5%	3.1%	92.8%	64.5%	13.5%	94.6%	12.0%	96.8%	97.8%	88.3%	71.2%	2.1%
Foxglove	Africa	64.0%	5.4%	86.4%	48.8%	17.3%	84.5%	9.7%	91.0%	93.0%	82.0%	64.4%	3.0%
Greenhill	Europe	78.3%	2.2%	96.1%	70.8%	8.2%	97.4%	13.4%	98.5%	99.0%	91.5%	77.8%	1.3%
Hillcrest	Asia	75.3%	2.5%	94.7%	67.0%	10.8%	96.2%	12.3%	97.8%	98.5%	90.1%	74.1%	1.7%
Ironside	Europe	80.5%	1.2%	98.2%	74.6%	6.2%	98.9%	14.2%	99.3%	99.6%	92.5%	80.4%	0.8%
Jasmine	Asia	73.1%	3.0%	93.0%	65.1%	12.9%	94.9%	11.9%	96.6%	97.6%	88.0%	71.5%	2.0%
Kestrel	Africa	65.9%	4.7%	88.2%	52.4%	16.4%	87.0%	10.2%	92.5%	94.4%	83.6%	67.2%	2.7%
Lavender	Europe	79.0%	2.1%	96.3%	71.0%	7.7%	97.7%	13.7%	98.7%	99.2%	91.8%	78.3%	1.2%
Meadowsweet	Asia	75.9%	2.4%	95.1%	67.9%	10.3%	96.5%	12.6%	98.1%	98.7%	90.5%	75.0%	1.6%
Northcote	Europe	81.6%	1.0%	98.8%	75.7%	5.0%	99.2%	14.8%	99.5%	99.8%	93.2%	81.1%	0.7%
Oakridge	Asia	71.9%	3.2%	92.5%	64.1%	13.4%	94.3%	12.0%	96.7%	97.7%	88.2%	70.9%	2.1%
Pinewood	Africa	63.4%	5.6%	85.7%	47.7%	17.5%	83.2%	9.4%	90.2%	92.0%	80.8%	63.1%	3.3%
Queenscliff	Europe	78.8%	2.2%	96.0%	70.6%	8.3%	97.5%	13.5%	98.6%	99.1%	91.6%	77.9%	1.3%
Riverton	Asia	75.6%	2.5%	94.8%	67.3%	10.6%	96.3%	12.4%	97.9%	98.5%	90.2%	74.3%	1.7%
Stonegate	Europe	80.8%	1.2%	98.4%	74.8%	6.2%	99.0%	14.3%	99.4%	99.7%	92.7%	80.6%	0.8%
Tanglewood	Asia	71.8%	3.3%	92.6%	63.9%	13.7%	94.2%	11.7%	96.4%	97.4%	87.8%	70.7%	2.2%
Underhill	Africa	66.4%	4.5%	88.0%	52.9%	16.2%	87.4%	10.5%	92.7%	94.6%	83.7%	67.3%	2.6%
Valleyview	Europe	78.5%	2.1%	96.2%	70.4%	8.0%	97.4%	13.4%	98.5%	99.0%	91.4%	78.1%	1.2%
Westbrook	Asia	73.5%	3.0%	93.2%	65.0%	12.7%	95.1%	12.1%	97.1%	98.0%	88.9%	71.6%	2.0%
Yarmouth	Europe	80.0%	1.2%	98.1%	74.0%	6.0%	98.9%	14.1%	99.3%	99.6%	92.3%	80.0%	0.8%
Zephyr	Asia	75.1%	2.6%	94.6%	66.6%	11.0%	96.0%	12.3%	97.5%	98.2%	89.5%	73.0%	1.7%
Ashcroft	Africa	67.1%	4.3%	89.1%	53.7%	15.7%	88.1%	10.7%	93.3%	95.1%	84.3%	67.9%	2.4%
Briarwood	Europe	79.4%	2.0%	96.4%	71.2%	7.6%	97.8%	13.9%	98.8%	99.3%	91.9%	78.3%	1.1%
Copperfield	Asia	76.4%	2.3%	95.3%	68.0%	10.1%	96.7%	12.7%	98.2%	98.8%	90.7%	75.2%	1.5%
Dovecote	Europe	81.2%	1.1%	98.6%	75.1%	5.5%	99.1%	14.6%	99.4%	99.7%	93.0%	81.1%	0.7%
Elmsworth	Asia	72.4%	3.1%	92.8%	64.4%	13.5%	94.6%	12.0%	96.8%	97.8%	88.3%	71.1%	2.1%
Foxglove	Africa	63.9%	5.4%	86.4%	48.7%	17.3%	84.5%	9.7%	91.0%	93.0%	82.0%	64.3%	3.0%
Greenhill	Europe	78.2%	2.2%	96.1%	70.7%	8.2%	97.4%	13.4%	98.5%	99.0%	91.5%	77.7%	1.3%
Hillcrest	Asia	75.2%	2.5%	94.7%	66.9%	10.8%	96.2%	12.3%	97.8%	98.5%	90.1%	74.0%	1.7%
Ironside	Europe	80.4%	1.2%	98.2%	74.5%	6.2%	98.9%	14.2%	99.3%	99.6%	92.5%	80.3%	0.8%
Jasmine	Asia	73.0%	3.0%	93.0%	65.0%	12.9%	94.9%	11.9%	96.6%	97.6%	88.0%	71.4%	2.0%
Kestrel	Africa	65.8%	4.7%	88.2%	52.3%	16.4%	87.0%	10.2%	92.5%	94.4%	83.6%	67.1%	2.7%
Lavender	Europe	78.9%	2.1%	96.3%	70.9%	7.7%	97.7%	13.7%	98.7%	99.2%	91.8%	78.2%	1.2%
Meadowsweet	Asia	75.8%	2.4%	95.1%	67.8%	10.3%	96.5%	12.6%	98.1%	98.7%	90.5%	74.9%	1.6%
Northcote	Europe	81.5%	1.0%	98.8%	75.6%	5.0%	99.2%	14.8%	99.5%	99.8%	93.2%	81.0%	0.7%
Oakridge	Asia	71.8%	3.2%	92.5%	64.0%	13.4%	94.3%	12.0%	96.7%	97.7%	88.2%	70.8%	2.1%
Pinewood	Africa	63.3%	5.6%	85.7%	47.6%	17.5%	83.2%	9.4%	90.2%	92.0%	80.8%	63.0%	3.3%
Queenscliff	Europe	78.7%	2.2%	96.0%	70.5%	8.3%	97.5%	13.5%	98.6%	99.1%	91.6%	77.8%	1.3%
Riverton	Asia	75.5%	2.5%	94.8%	67.2%	10.6%	96.3%	12.4%	97.9%	98.5%	90.2%	74.2%	1.7%
Stonegate	Europe	80.7%	1.2%	98.4%	74.7%	6.2%	99.0%	14.3%	99.4%	99.7%	92.7%	80.5%	0.8%
Tanglewood	Asia	71.7%	3.3%	92.6%	63.8%	13.7%	94.2%	11.7%	96.4%	97.4%	87.8%	70.6%	2.2%
Underhill	Africa	66.3%	4.5%	88.0%	52.8%	16.2%	87.4%	10.5%	92.7%	94.6%	83.7%	67.2%	2.6%
Valleyview	Europe	78.4%	2.1%	96.2%	70.3%	8.0%	97.4%	13.4%	98.5%	99.0%	91.4%	78.0%	1.2%
Westbrook	Asia	73.4%	3.0%	93.2%	64.9%	12.7%	95.1%	12.1%	97.1%	98.0%	88.9%	71.5%	2.0%
Yarmouth	Europe	79.9%	1.2%	98.1%	73.9%	6.0%	98.9%	14.1%	99.3%	99.6%	92.3%	79.9%	0.8%
Zephyr	Asia	75.0%	2.6%	94.6%	66.5%	11.0%	96.0%	12.3%	97.5%	98.2%	89.5%	72.9%	1.7%

Name	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Tobacco Smoking	Urban Sanitation	Housing Type	Television	Drinking Water	Electricity	Assets	Asset	Work Accident
Health						Education			Standard of Living				
Abhishek	Jaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Anuj	Jaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Archana	Jaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Deepak	Jaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gaurav	Jaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Harish	Jaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jyoti	Jaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kavita	Jaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lokesh	Jaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Manish	Jaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Meena	Jaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mukesh	Jaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nisha	Jaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pankaj	Jaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pooja	Jaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajesh	Jaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ramesh	Jaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sanjay	Jaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sunita	Jaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Vijay	Jaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Vikram	Jaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yogesh	Jaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ajay	Kota	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Anita	Kota	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bharat	Kota	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Chetan	Kota	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Deepa	Kota	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Dinesh	Kota	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Farhan	Kota	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Geeta	Kota	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Harish	Kota	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jagdish	Kota	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kamal	Kota	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lalit	Kota	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Manoj	Kota	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nandini	Kota	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Omprakash	Kota	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pradeep	Kota	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rahul	Kota	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajendra	Kota	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sandeep	Kota	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Shyam	Kota	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Suresh	Kota	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Vinod	Kota	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ajay	Udaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Anita	Udaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bharat	Udaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Chetan	Udaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Deepa	Udaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Dinesh	Udaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Farhan	Udaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Geeta	Udaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Harish	Udaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jagdish	Udaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kamal	Udaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lalit	Udaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Manoj	Udaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nandini	Udaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Omprakash	Udaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pradeep	Udaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rahul	Udaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rajendra	Udaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sandeep	Udaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Shyam	Udaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Suresh	Udaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Vinod	Udaipur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Name	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Tobacco Smoking	Urban Sanitation	Housing Type	Television	Drinking Water	Electricity	Assets	Fuel	Work Accident

Name	District	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Female Schooling	Urban Environment	Housing Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Work Assistant
Andhra Pradesh													
Assam													
Uttar Pradesh													

Table	Region	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Female Schooling	Urban Environment	Drinking Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Poverty	Food	Work Accident

			Health		Education		Standard of Living						
	Region	Nutrition	Child & Maternal Mortality	Maternal Health	Years of Schooling	School Attendance	Cooking Fuel	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Assets	Work Assistant
Developed Regions													
Eastern Asia													
Europe													

Unit	Unweighted Observations	Nutrition	Child & Adolescent Mortality	Maternal Health	Neonatal Screening	School Attendance	Poverty Rate	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Electricity	Housing	Crimes	Multidimensional Poverty Index
Andorra	5,000	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Antarctica

Unemployment, Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

		All				Rural				Urban			
		Unemployment Characteristics	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Unemployment Characteristics	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Unemployment Characteristics	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI

State	District	All				Rural				Urban			
		Unweighted Observations	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Unweighted Observations	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Unweighted Observations	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

		All			Rural				Urban			

State	District	All				Rural				Urban			
		Unweighted Observations	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Unweighted Observations	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Unweighted Observations	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Area	District	All				Rural				Urban			
		Unweighted Observations	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Unweighted Observations	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Unweighted Observations	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Urban													

Make	Model	A1				A2				A3			
		Unweighted Observations	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Unweighted Observations	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Unweighted Observations	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Acura													
Audi													

State	District	All				Rural				Urban			
		Unemployment Rate (Usually Status)	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Unweighted Observations	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Unweighted Observations	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

S1	Variant	Unweighted Observations	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Unweighted Observations	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI	Unweighted Observations	Headcount Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Subgroup													

NITI Aayog

NITI Aayog

NITI Aayog | 2021